

***Smeringopus florisbad* Huber, 2012**

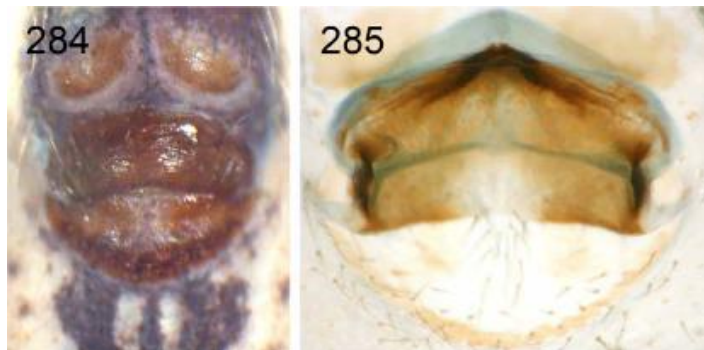
Huber, B. A. 2012. Revision and cladistic analysis of the Afrotropical endemic genus *Smeringopus* Simon, 1890 (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Zootaxa* 3461: 1-138.

p. 46



FIGURES 256–267. *Smeringopus natalensis* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views.
. 262–263. *S. florisbac* e.

p. 48



FIGURES 278–297. *Smeringopus natalensis* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views.
284–285. *S. florisbad*.

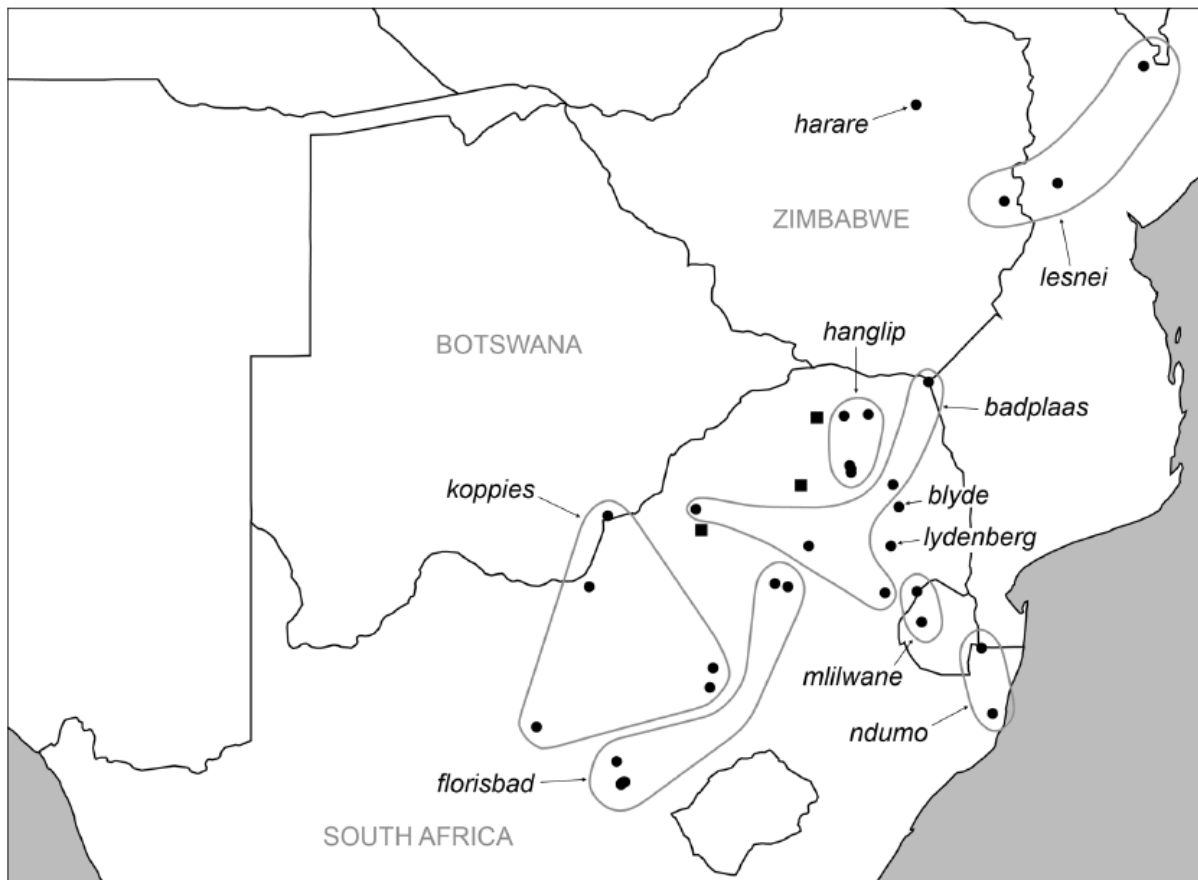


FIGURE 299. Known distribution of the *natalensis* group except *S. natalensis* (cf. Fig. 298). Squares: further undescribed species.

Smeringopus florisbad new species

Figs. 262–263, 284–285, 317–321

Type. Male holotype from South Africa, Free State, Brandford, Florisbad (28°46'S, 26°05'E), 1250 m a.s.l., 1.–15.ii.1988 (L.N. Lotz), in NMBA (4107).

Etymology. The name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (other species of the *natalensis* group, especially *S. lesnei*, *S. natalensis*, *S. blyde*, *S. koppies*, *S. harare*, *S. badplaas*) by shapes of bulbal processes (Figs. 319, 320); from other close relatives by absence of process near palpal tarsal organ (Fig. 317), relatively straight procurus (ventrally), absence of prolateral process on procurus tip, and three black lines ventrally on abdomen (versus two).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.5, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 41.0 (10.9 + 0.7 + 10.4 + 16.7 + 2.3), tibia 2: 7.3, tibia 3: 5.5, tibia 4: 7.7; tibia 1 L/d: 59. Habitus similar *S. koppies* (cf. Figs. 245–246). Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct dark pattern (median, lateral, and submarginal marks), clypeus with pair of dark marks widening distally, sternum brown with light marks near leg coxae, legs with barely visible darker rings subdistally on femora and tibiae, abdomen dorsally with distinct dark pattern, ventrally with three dark lines in median part (median line narrow but distinct). Distance PME-PME 170 μ m, diameter PME 140 μ m, distance PME-ALE 70 μ m, distance AME-AME 35 μ m, diameter AME 140 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with very indistinct 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae as in *S. badplaas* (cf. Figs. 314, 315). Palps as in Figs. 262 and 263, coxa without retrolateral apophysis, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow with distinct rim proximally, cymbium without projection near tarsal organ, procurus ventrally almost straight, without

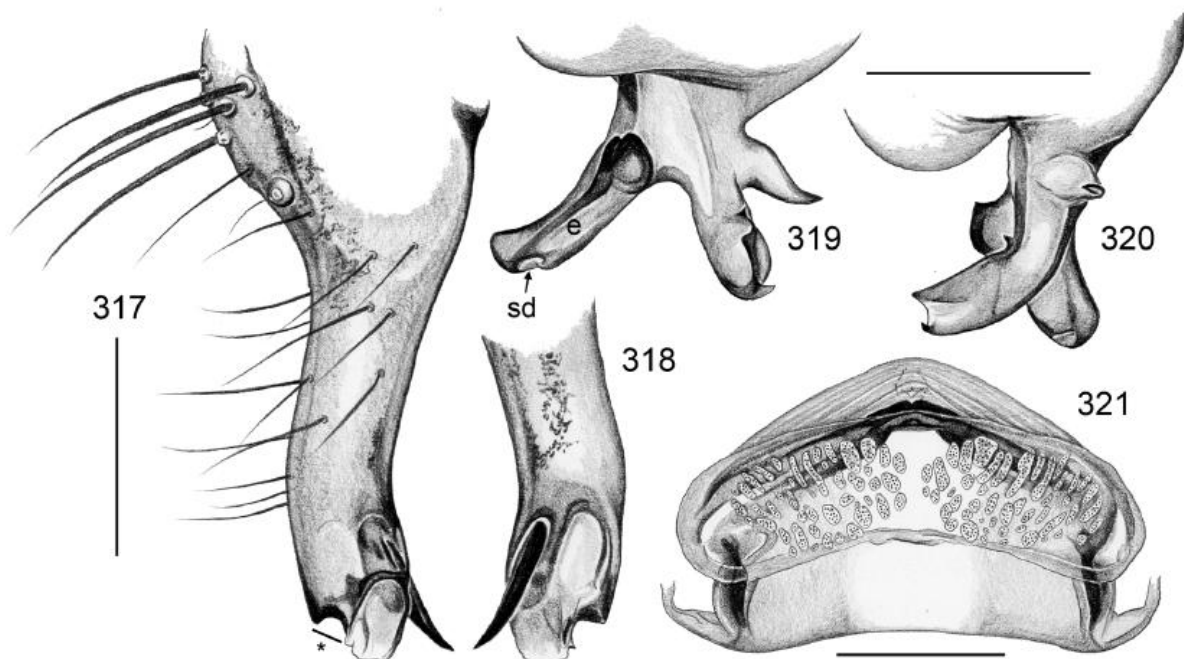
prolateral process at tip (Figs. 317, 318), bulb with three distinctively shaped processes (Figs. 319, 320). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on metatarsi 1 and 2, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1. Gonopore with two epiandrous spigots.

Variation. In males from Bronkhorstspruit the median bulbal projection is slightly shorter and the distance between dorso-distal apophysis and membranous tip of procurus (marked in Fig. 317) is slightly shorter. Tibia 1 in 6 other males: 7.6–11.5 (mean 10.2).

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 9 females: 6.8–10.9 (mean 9.3). Epigynum a simple plate without pockets (Fig. 284), variable in shape and coloration and thus possibly not clearly distinguishable from close relatives (*S. lesnei*, *S. natalensis*, *S. blyde*, *S. koppies*, *S. harare*, *S. badplaas*); internal genitalia as in Figs. 285 and 321 (also very similar to close relatives).

Distribution. Known from four localities in central and eastern South Africa (Fig. 299).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: *Free State*: Brandford, Florisbad: 1♂ holotype above, together with 1 juv.; same data but 21.xii.1987–5.i.1988, 1♀ in NMBA (3845); 5.–19.i.1988, 1♀ in NMBA (3919); 19.i.–1.ii.1988, 1♂ in NMBA (3983); 1.–15.ii.1988, 1♀ in NMBA (4079); 2.–16.iii.1988, 1♀ in NMBA (4223); 24.v.–8.vi.1988, 1♂ in NMBA (4443). 31.x.–18.xi.1988, 1♂ in NMBA (5225). Florisbad, vi.1985 (Museum Staff), 1♂ in NMBA (839). Bloemfontein (29°09'S, 26°10'E), 23.xi.1999 (L.N. Lotz), 1♂ in NMBA (9236); Bloemfontein, 1440 m a.s.l., in house, 3.xii.1991 (L.N. Lotz), 1♂ in NMBA (5851); Bloemfontein, in house, 22.ix.1988 (L.N. Lotz), 1♂ in NMBA (2983); Bloemfontein, in house, ii.1993 (M. Swart), 1♀ in NMBA (6116); Bloemfontein, in museum, 1400 m a.s.l., 24.i.1992 (J. Irish), 1♀ in NMBA (6000); Bloemfontein, in house, 23.viii.1993 (J. Irish), 1♀ in NMBA (8299). Bloemfontein, Naval Hill (29°06'S, 26°14'E), 1440 m a.s.l., viii.1990 (L.N. Lotz), 1♀ in NMBA (6518). Bloemfontein, Grant's Hill South, Oliewenhuis (29°06'S, 26°13'E), xi.1991 (L.N. Lotz) 1♀ in NMBA (7930). *Gauteng*: Bronkhorstspruit [25°48'S, 28°44'E], "onder klip", 12.ii.1967 (A.S.D.), 1♂1♀ in NCP (76/2015); Bronkhorstspruit, in house, 15.iv.1987 (K. Viviers), 1♀ in NCP (91/223). "Plaas Onverwacht", ~12 km E Bronkhorstspruit [~25°51'S, 28°57'E], date not given, leg. A.S.D., 1♂ in NCP (76/2014).



FIGURES 317–326. *Smeringopus florisbad* (317–321)

317, 322. Left cymbia and procuri, retrolateral views (asterisk marks variable detail; see text). 318, 323. Left procuri, prolateral views. 319–320, 324–325. Left bulbal processes, prolateral and dorsal views. 321, 326. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.