

***Smeringopus hypocrita* Simon, 1910**

Simon, E. 1910. Arachnoidea: Araneae (II). In: Zoologische und anthropologische Ergebnisse einer Forschungsreise im westlichen und zentralen Südafrika (L. Schultze, ed.), Vol. 4: 175-218.

p. 190

Smeringopus hypocrita, sp. nov.

♀. Long. 6 mm. Cephalothorax paulo latior quam longior, in medio profunde impressus, albido-testaceus, parte cephalica, pone oculos, lineolis binis parvis et parallelis, thoracica vitta media postice sensim ampliata et longe triquetra, utrinque maculis marginalibus binis ramosis, clypeo sub oculis lineolis binis subcontiguus, nigricanti-olivaceis, notatus. Oculi postici, superne visi, in lineam subrectam (vix recurvam), medii spatio oculo non multo latiore inter se distantes. Oculi antici in lineam sat recurvam, inter se appropinquati, laterales a mediis spatio oculo multo minore separati, medii evidenter minores. Area quatuor mediorum longior quam postice latior. Abdomen longe cylindraceum, postice haud prominulum, superne albido-cinereum, sat longe albido-crinatum et maculis nigris iniquis parum regulariter triseriatis ornatum, subtus albidum, postice, ante mamillas, linea longitudinali parva nigra notatum, regione epigastri (haud plane adulta) rufula, pilosa et convexa. Chelae, partes oris sternumque pallide fusco-olivacea, hoc confuse fulvo-marmoratum. Pedes longissimi, tenuiter et sat longe pilosi, pallide luteo-testacei, versus extremitates leviter et sensim obscuriores, femoribus tibiisque ad apicem albidioribus sed annulo subapicali fusco cinctis. Pedes maxillares albi, longe et inaequaliter nigro-crinati, tibia patella longiore, tarso infuscato tibia minore, acuminato.

Petit Namaqualand: Steinkopf, Kamaggas.

Grand Namaqualand: Kubub.

Cette espèce est anormale par ses yeux beaucoup plus resserrés que ceux du *Smeringopus elongatus*, les postérieurs en ligne presque droite avec l'intervalle des médians à peine plus large que leur diamètre.

Kraus, O. 1957. Araneenstudien 1. Pholcidae (Smeringopodinae, Ninetinae). Senck. biol. 38(3/4): 217-243.

p. 232

***Smeringopus hypocrita* SIMON 1910.**

Taf. 23 Fig. 53-58.

v1910 *Smeringopus hypocrita* SIMON, Denkschr. med.-naturw. Gcs. Jena, 16: 190 [part.].

?1938 *Smeringopus hypocrita*, — LAWRENCE, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 19 (2): 219.

♂ Beschreibung: Ceph kaum meßbar länger als breit. Höhe des Clypeus gleich dem $4\frac{1}{2}$ fachen Durchmesser der VM. Sternum durch zerstreute, bürstentragende Tuberkel skulpiert. Frontalseite der Cheliceren (Fig. 53) mit kurz-walziger Zahnspitze, die gerade nach vorn gerichtet ist.

Reihe der VA schwach recurv, die untere Tangente der VS schneidet die VM merklich unterhalb der Mitte. HA kaum recurv. $VM < HM = VS = HS$. VM um $\frac{1}{2}$ ihres Radius von sich selbst und um $\frac{2}{3}$ ihres Radius von den VS entfernt. Abstand der HM etwa gleich ihrem Längsmesser (0.14:0.15). Das von den VM + HM gebildete Trapez etwas kürzer als hinten breit (0.36:0.40).

Längenverhältnis der Fe I:IV:II:III, Fe I etwa $4\frac{1}{2}$ mal so lang wie der Ceph.

Pedipalpen (Fig. 54-57): Der Lateralfortsatz des Ta distal in eine schräge Platte erweitert, die eine große, hakige, doch flache Zahnspitze trägt. Bulbus-Apophyse (Fig. 57) einerseits mit großer, schaliger Lamelle.

Abd doppelt so lang wie breit.

Maße: Ceph L 1·85; B 1·70. — Abd L 3·5; B 1·7. — Ges L 5·4. — Fe I 8·6; II 6·7; III 5·6; IV 8·0.

A-Durchmesser: VM 0·12; VS 0·15; HM 0·15; HS 0·15. — Abstände: VM 0·03; VM-VS 0·04; HM 0·14.

Färbung: kaum erhalten, vgl. die Angaben bei SIMON (1910).

♀ mit den allgemein Merkmalen des ♂. Die Epigyne (Fig. 58) ähnlich der von *S. similis* n. sp., doch die beiden querovalen, kleinen Öffnungen der Vulven von sich selbst viel weiter entfernt als vom Seitenrand der Epigyne.

Bemerkung: SIMON (1910) gab nur eine unzureichende ♀-Diagnose. Seine Originalserien liegen uns vor und ermöglichen neben der nochmaligen Kennzeichnung des ♀ auch die Beschreibung des ♂. Eine der Serien gehört einer anderen Art, *similis* n. sp., an.

Material und Vorkommen: S-Afrika: Kamaggas (1♂ Lectotypus, 1♂ 1♀ Paratypoid, MB). — Steinkopf (1♀ Paratypoid, MB). — [Trotz der ♀-Diagnose SIMON's bestimmten wir das ♂-Exemplar zum Lectotypus, um das charakteristischere Geschlecht zu wählen, vgl. CDZN 35, 5]. — SW-Afrika: Neudamm, 42 km öno. Windhuk (1♀ 1 juv. MH).

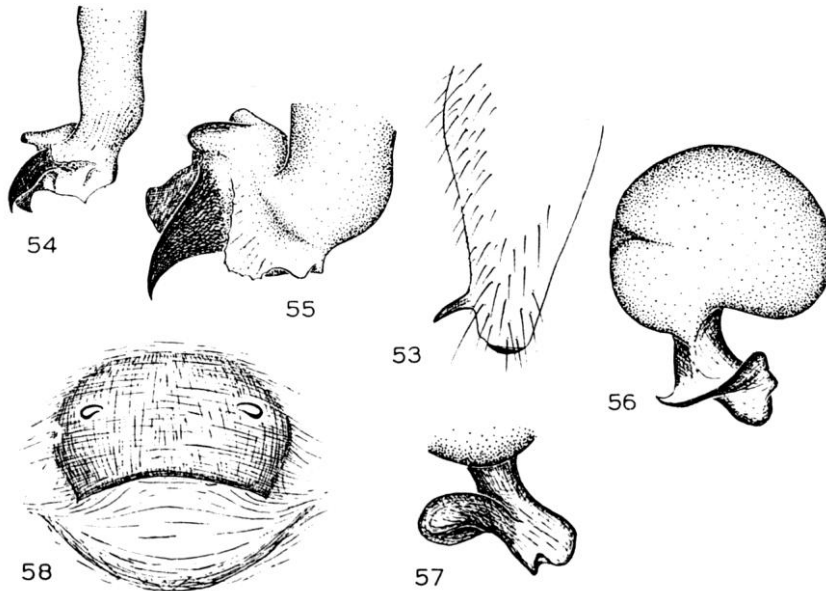


Fig. 53-58. *Smeringopus hypocrita* SIMON.

53) Chelicere von lateral; 54) Ta-Apophyse des rechten Pedipalpus (♂) von lateral; 55) distales Ende des Ta stärker vergrößert; 56) Bulbus des rechten Pedipalpus von medial; 57) von hinten; 58) Epigyne.

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

p. 73



FIGURES 424–437. *Smeringopus hypocrita* group, habitus. 424–425. *S. hypocrita*, male, dorsal view and female, ventral view.

p. 74

***Smeringopus hypocrita* Simon, 1910**

Figs. 424–425, 438, 443–444, 459–460, 476–482

Smeringopus hypocrita Simon 1910: 190 (except female from Kubub; see *S. similis*). Kraus 1957: 232–233, figs. 53–58. Kraus 1984: 380, fig. 6 (copied from Kraus 1957).

Types. Male lectotype (see Notes below) and 2♀ paralectotypes from South Africa, Northern Cape Province, Kamaggas [=Komaggas, 29°47.9'S, 17°29.2'E], 1904 (L. Schultze), in ZMB (2 vials: 10462, 10464). 1♀ 1 juv. (2 vials) paralectotypes from South Africa, Northern Cape Province, Steinkopf [29°15.8'S, 17°44.1'E], 1904 (L. Schultze), in ZMB (10463, second vial without number). 2♂1♀ paralectotypes from Namibia, “Gubub” [locality not identified, see Notes below], date not given [1903–1905] (L. Schultze), in MNHN (10483). All types examined.



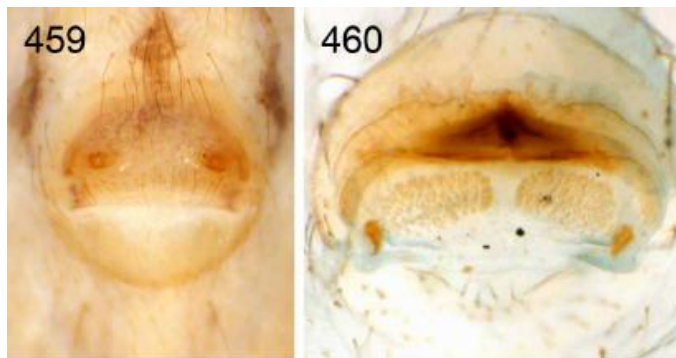
FIGURES 438–450. *Smeringopus hypocrita* group, male prosomata, oblique frontal views and left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views. 438. *S. hypocrita*. 443–444. *S. hypocrita*.

Notes. Kraus (1957) explicitly designated the male from Komaggas as lectotype, but on labels he identified one of the two females as lectotype and the male and the second female as paralectotypes. I follow the publication rather than the labels and consider the male as the lectotype.

The paralectotype-locality “Gubub” (=Kubub?) could not be identified; at least six Kubub exist in southern Namibia.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners by shapes of procurus (distal structures, Figs. 476, 477), bulb (processes of embolus, Figs. 480, 481), very lateral cheliceral apophyses (Fig. 478; similar *S. sederberg* and *S. atomarius*), and shape of epigynum (Fig. 459; simple plate with small round pockets in very lateral position; like *S. sederberg*).

Male (Kap Kap). Total body length 4.8, carapace width 1.7. Leg 1: 39.1 (10.4 + 0.6 + 10.1 + 15.8 + 2.2), tibia 2: 7.1, tibia 3: 5.8, tibia 4: 8.1; tibia 1 L/d: 57. Habitus as in Fig. 424. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median and lateral marks, clypeus with pair of dark stripes, sternum ochre-yellow with brown pattern, leg femora and tibiae with whitish tips and dark subdistal rings, abdomen ochre-gray with distinct dorsal and ventral pattern. Distance PME-PME 140 μ m, diameter PME 140 μ m, distance PME-ALE 55 μ m, distance AME-AME 60 μ m, diameter AME 120 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with small ‘pseudo-lenses’; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae with distal apophyses in very lateral position (Figs. 478, 479). Palps as in Figs. 443 and 444, coxa with distinct retrolateral apophysis, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow with distinct proximal rim, procurus with distinctive distal processes (Figs. 476, 477), bulb with distinctive complex embolus (Figs. 480, 481; very similar *S. sederberg*). 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.



FIGURES 459–474. *Smeringopus hypocrita* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. 459–460. *S. hypocrita*.

Variation. In the male from Cape Town the lateral marks on the carapace are absent and the dorsal membranous element on the procurus (arrow in Fig. 477) is slightly more sclerotized and curved. The lectotype is bleached and both palps are detached; the dorsal membranous element on the procurus is slightly narrower; tibia 1: 8.6. Tibia 1 in 3 other males: 8.4, 8.8, 11.7.

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 5 females: 8.1–13.5 (mean 9.6). Epigynum a simple plate with round pockets in very lateral position (Fig. 459; very similar *S. sederberg*); internal genitalia as in Figs. 460 and 482 (the strong folding of the frontal ‘valve’ is probably an artifact).

Distribution. Known from several localities in western South Africa and from an unidentified locality (“Gubub”) in southern Namibia (Fig. 475). Specimens from near Loeriesfontein and Garies are assigned tentatively because no males are known from these localities and the very similar *S. sederberg* occurs only slightly further south. The female from Neudamm (Namibia) assigned by Kraus (1957) to *S. hypocrita* is very probably *S. atomarius* (see below).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: *Northern Cape Prov.*: Komaggas: 1♂2♀ types above. Steinkopf: 1♀ type above. Namaqualand, Garies [30°34.1'S, 17°59.4'E], 14.xi.1949 (B. Malkin), 1♀ in CAS. 10 km NW Loeriesfontein [~30°52.3'S, 19°22.3'E], Calvinia, under stones, 21.x.1990 (L.N. Lotz), 1♀ in NMBA (5481); same locality, 22.x.1990 (S. Louw), 1♀ 1 juv. in NMBA (5500). Namaqualand, Kap Kap [~30°15'S, 18°27'E], under stones, 20.x.1990 (L.N. Lotz), 1♂1♀ in NMBA (5450). *Western Cape Prov.*: Cape Town, Lions Head [33°56'S, 18°23'E], no date (N. Larson), "slide no 128", 1♂ in NCP (92/6).

NAMIBIA: "Gubub", 2♂1♀ types above.

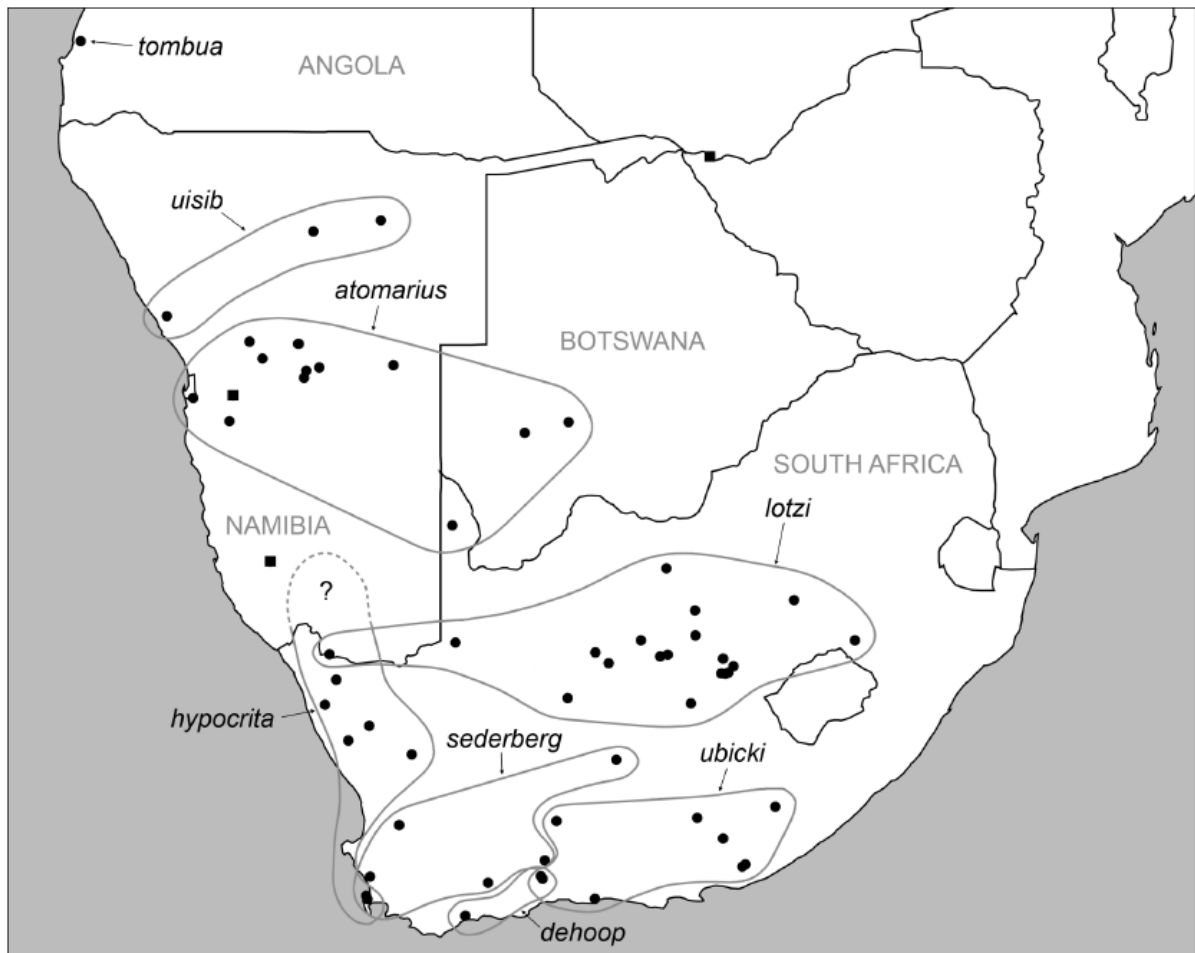
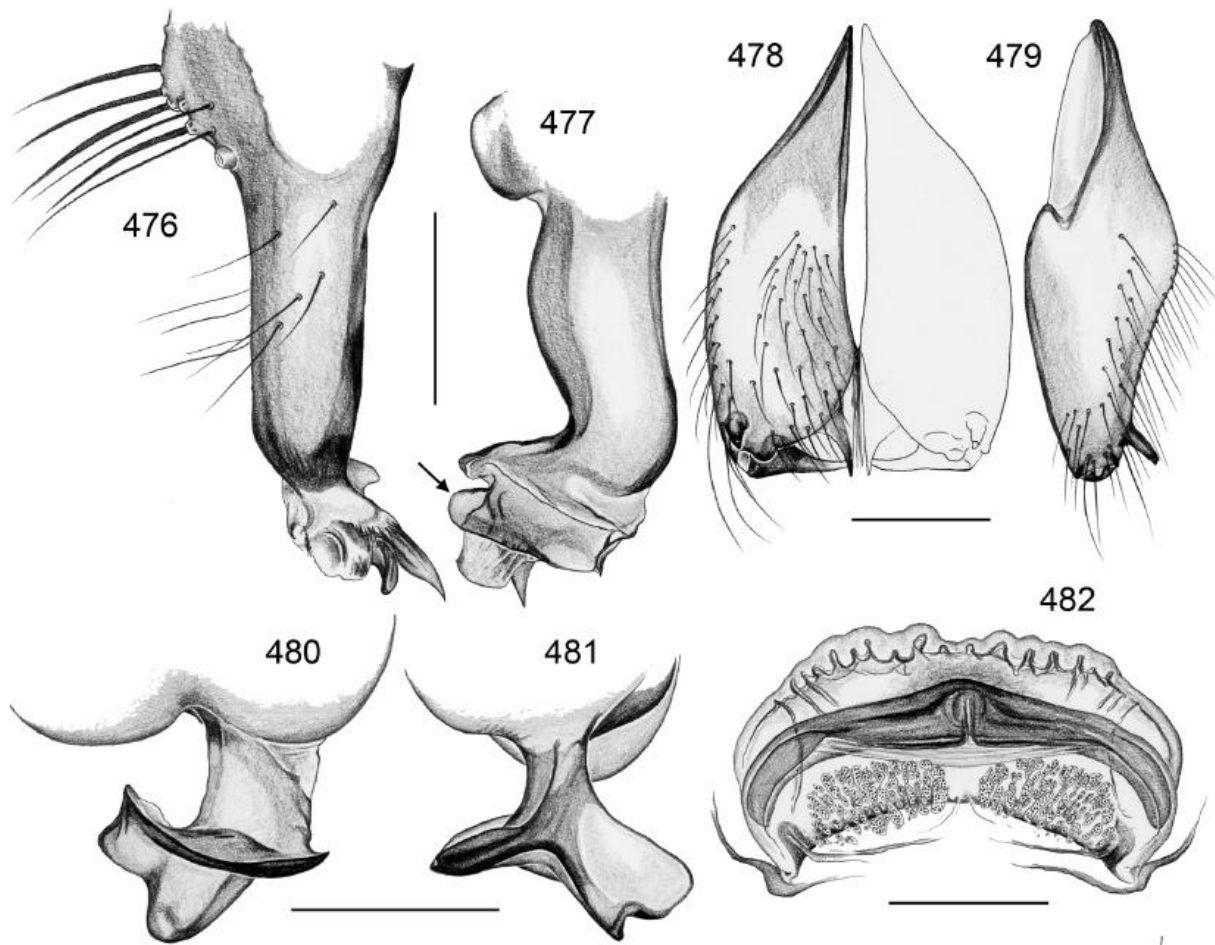


FIGURE 475. Known distribution of the *hypocrita* group. Squares: further undescribed species.



FIGURES 476–486. *Smeringopus hypocrita* (476–482)

476, 483. Left cymbia and procursi, retrolateral views. 477, 484. Left procursi, dorsal views (arrows point to variable structures; see text). 478–479. Male chelicerae, frontal and lateral views. 480–481, 485–486. Left emboli, prolateral and dorsal views (arrow points to variable structure; see text). 482. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.