

***Smeringopus lineiventris* Simon 1890**

Simon, E. 1890. Étude sur les arachnides de l'Yemen. Ann. Soc. ent. France 6(10): 77-124.

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35. ***Smeringopus lineiventris***, sp. nov. — ♂ ♀. Long. 5—6 mill. — Cephalothorax pallide luridus, postice, pone foveam, infuscatus et lineis radiantibus ramosis ornatus, clypeo haud lineato. Abdomen angustum et parallelum, albidum, superne, in parte prima vitta longitudinali lanceolata, in parte altera maculis triquetris trinis et utrinque maculis lateralibus obliquis trinis atris notatum, inferne pallide testaceum, in parte secunda lineis exilibus nigris binis apice contiguus et litteram V elongatam designantibus ornatum, antice regione epigasteris leviter rufescente et tenuiter fusco-marginata. Sternum luridum, versus marginem fusco-reticulatum. Chelae luridae, antice prope apicem minute dentatae (♂). Pedes longissimi et gracillimi, luridi, femoribus tibiisque versus apicem sensim infuscatis sed annulo apicali lato albo-testaceo notatis.

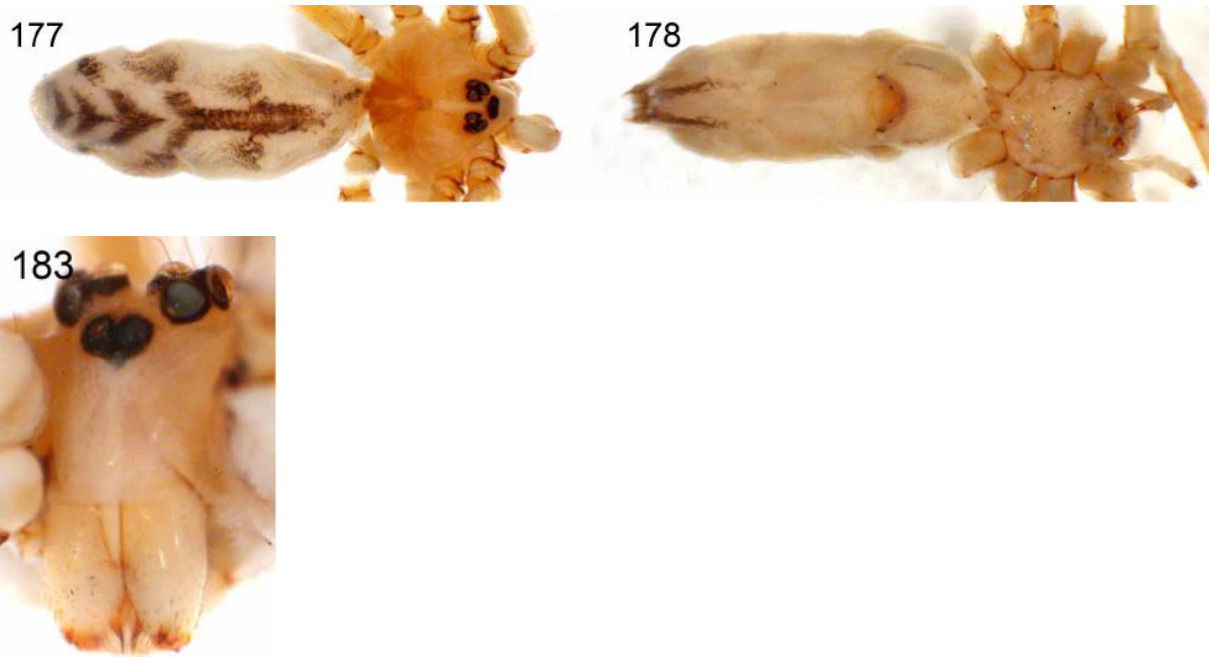
♂. Pedes-maxillares pallide fulvi; femore brevi, subtereti, haud multo longiore quam latiore; patella femore brevior, haud angustior; tibia magna valde convexa et subglobosa, paulo longiore quam latiore; tarso minuto, apice fasciculo setarum nigrarum munito et extus apophysii rufula, articulo longiore, recta, teretiuscula sat gracili apice oblique secta cum angulo exteriori breviter producto acuto et uncatu; bulbo parvo, depressiusculo, processu fusco mediocri depresso apice obtuso supra ad basin lamina verticali oblique secta et intus minute dentata armato.

S. elongato Vinson affinis, differt imprimis cephalothorace antice clypeoque immaculatis, sterno fulvo, ventre testaceo postico nigro-lineato, pedum-maxillarium femore brevior, apophysii tarsali graciliore apice haud incrassata fasciculo setarum brevior, processu bulbi apice obtuso (in *S. elongato* apice oblique secto et minute bimucronato).

Aden !. — Commun dans les maisons.

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

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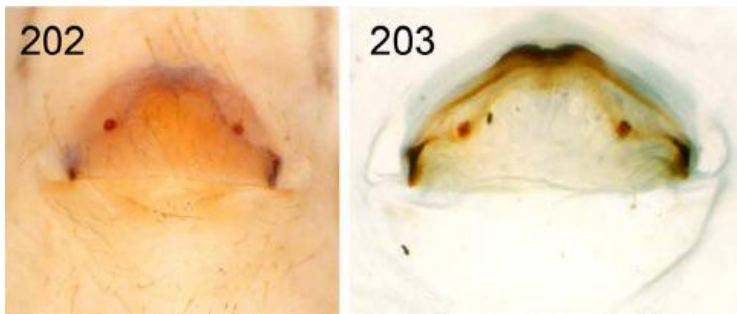


FIGURES 169–183. *Smeringopus arambourgi* group, habitus and male prosomata, oblique frontal views.
177–178. *S. lineiventris*, male, dorsal view and female, ventral view.
183. *S. lineiventris*.

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FIGURES 184–193. *Smeringopus arambourgi* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral view: 2. 192–193. *S. lineiventris*. 7i.



FIGURES 194–203. *Smeringopus arambourgi* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views.
. 202–203. *S. lineiventris*.

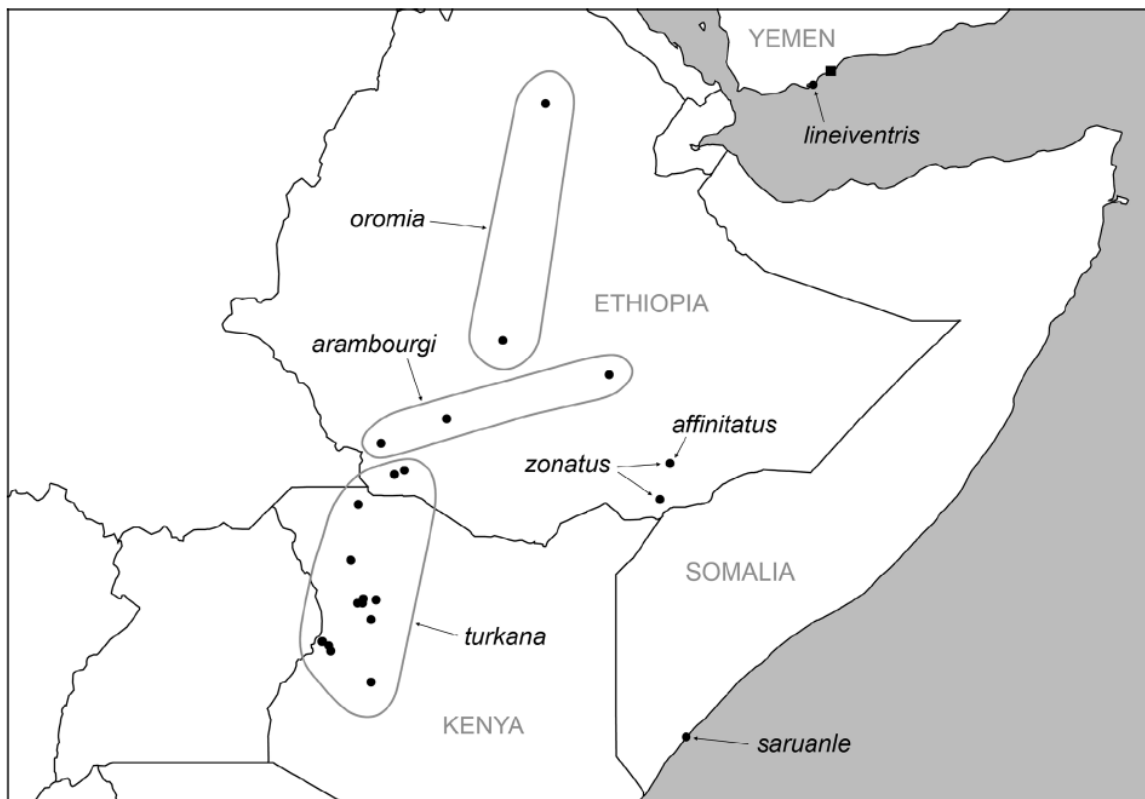
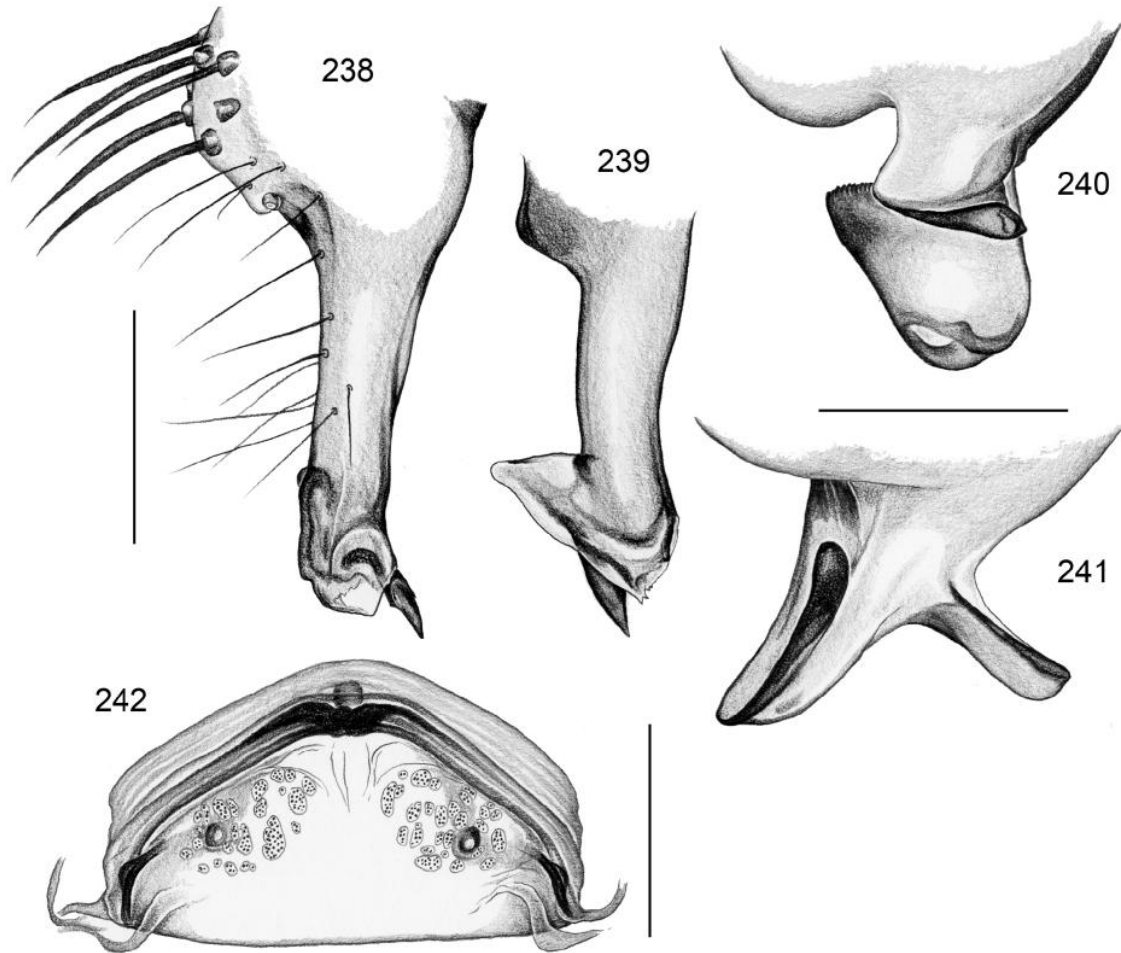


FIGURE 204. Known distribution of the *arambourgi* group. Note that two localities are not shown: the unspecified locality of *S. arambourgi* in Somalia, and “Massoua” (for *S. lineiventris*). Square: further undescribed species.

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Figs. 177–178, 183, 192–193, 202–203, 238–242

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FIGURES 238–242. *Smeringopus lineiventris*. 238. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolateral view. 239. Left procurus, dorsal view. 240–241. Left bulbal processes, dorsal and prolateral views. 242. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm (240–241), 0.3 mm (238–239, 242).

Types. 4♂4♀ syntypes from Yemen, Aden [12°48'N, 45°00'E], date unknown (1889–1890), leg. E. Simon, in MNHN (10488), with Simon's handwritten label "10746 *Sm. lineiventris* ES Aden!", examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (other species of the *arambourgi* species group and *S. pallidus*) by tip of procurus (Figs. 238, 239), shapes of bulbal processes (Figs. 240, 241), and epigynum shape (simple plate with pair of round internal structures visible through cuticle; Fig. 202; similar *S. pallidus*); apparently also by reduced color pattern on carapace, clypeus, sternum, and legs (mostly monochromous).

Male (syntype). Total body length 6.4, carapace width 2.1. Leg 1: 65.6 (17.1 + 0.9 + 16.4 + 28.8 + 2.4), tibia 2: 11.9, tibia 3: 8.8, tibia 4: 11.7; tibia 1 L/d: 77. Habitus as in Fig. 177. Colors possibly slightly bleached but dorsal abdominal pattern still very distinct; carapace only posteriorly slightly darker, clypeus, sternum, and legs monochromous ochre-yellow, abdomen ochre-gray with distinct dorsal pattern, ventrally only with two pairs of dark lines (beside book lungs and posteriorly). Distance PME-PME 160 μ m, diameter PME 150 μ m, distance PME-ALE 80 μ m, distance AME-AME 25 μ m, diameter AME 140 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with barely visible 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae very similar *S. saruanle* (cf. Fig. 236), with small distal apophyses. Palps as in Figs. 192 and 193, coxa without retrolateral apophysis, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow, proximal rim slightly more distinct, cymbium with very small projection near tarsal organ, procurus with distinctive distal processes (Figs. 238, 239), bulb with sclerotized embolus and distinctive dorsal process (Figs. 240, 241). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on legs 1–2 (most hairs missing), retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 6 other males: 9.3–15.7 (mean 13.2).

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 8 females: 10.4–15.2 (mean 12.4). Epigynum a simple plate without pockets, with internal round structures visible through cuticle (Fig. 202); internal genitalia as in Figs. 203 and 242.

Natural history. According to Simon (1890), this species was once "commun dans les maisons" at the type locality in Aden. This seems no longer to be the case, as the species is apparently missing in the new collections from Yemen made by A. van Harten and deposited at the RMNH.

Distribution. Only known from type locality in Yemen and "Massoua" (see below) (Fig. 204).

Material examined. YEMEN: Aden: 4♂4♀ syntypes above; same locality, "E a. Emerton" no further data, 1♂ in MCZ (34047).

Dubious locality: "Massoua" (= Er Rih Island?, 18°10'N, 38°26'E; or Massawa?, 15°36'N, 39°27'E), E. Simon collection 10250, 4♂5♀ 6 juvs. in MNHN (AR 10475).