

Smeringopus similis Kraus, 1957

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

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Smeringopus similis n. sp.

Taf. 22 Fig. 34-40.

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

♂ Beschreibung: Ceph so lang wie breit. Clypeus leicht gewölbt, steil, fast senkrecht abfallend, seine Höhe gleich dem 4fachen Durchmesser der VM. Sternum wenig breiter als lang, glatt, zart beborstet. Auf der stark gewölbten Frontalseite der Cheliceren (Fig. 34) nahe an der Klauen-Basis eine kurze, scharfe, nach ventral gerichtete Zahnspitze.

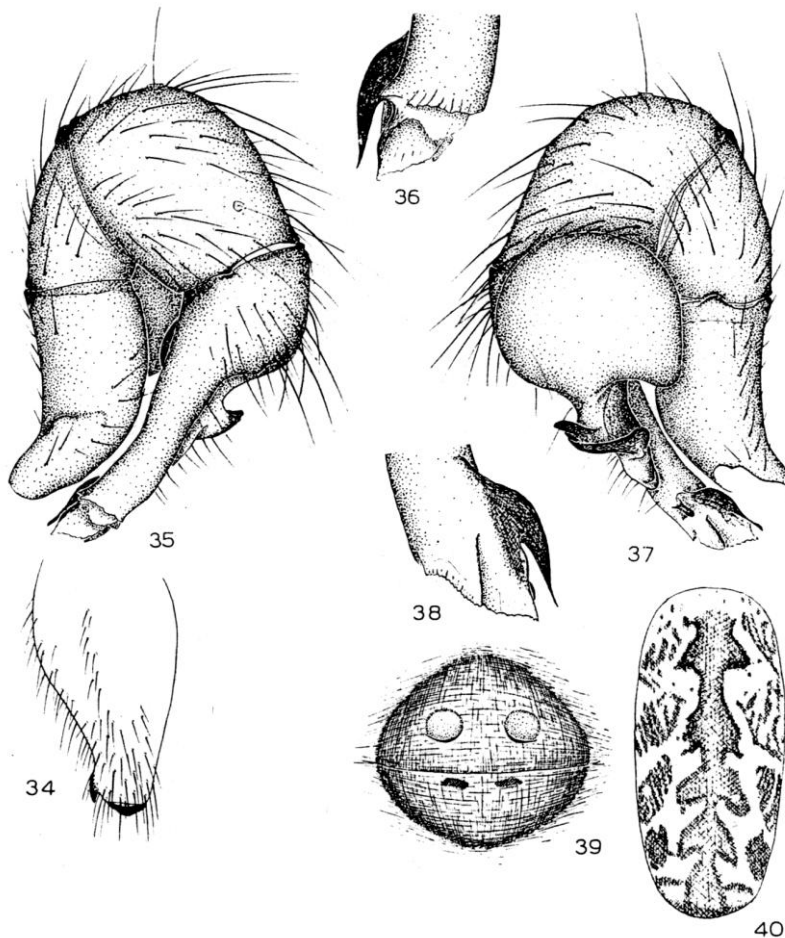
Reihe der VA recurv, die untere Tangente der VS schneidet die VM deutlich oberhalb der Mitte. HA schwach recurv. $VM < HM < VS < HS$. VM um $\frac{1}{3}$ ihres Radius von sich selbst und um $\frac{2}{3}$ ihres Radius von den VS entfernt. Abstand der HM deutlich kleiner als ihr Längsmesser (0·14:0·19). Das von den VM+HM gebildete Trapez wenig länger als hinten breit (0·50:0·48).

Erklärungen zu Tafel 22.

Fig. 34-40. *Smeringopus similis* n. sp.

34) Chelicere von lateral; 35) rechter Pedipalpus (♂) von lateral; 36) distales Ende des Ta stärker vergrößert, Lateralansicht; 37) rechter Pedipalpus (♂) von medial; 38) distales Ende des Ta stärker vergrößert, Medialansicht; 39) Epigyne; 40) Abdomen von dorsal.

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Beine: Längenverhältnis der Fe I:IV:II:III, Fe I 6mal so lang wie der Ceph. Pedipalpen (Fig. 35-38): Fe, Pt und Ti ohne Besonderheiten. Ta lateral in einen fast geraden Fortsatz erweitert, der distal (Fig. 36, 38) neben verschiedenen Lamellen eine schwarze Zahnschärpe trägt, die nach ventral nicht über das schräg abgestutzte Ta-Ende hinausragt.

Abd reichlich doppelt so lang wie breit.

M a ß e : Ceph L 2·5; B 2·5. — Abd L 4·8; B 2·2. — Ges L 12·3. — Fe I 15·3; II 12·5; III 9·9; IV 13·2.

A - D u r c h m e s s e r : VM 0·18; VS 0·20; HM 0·19; HS 0·21. — A b s t ä n d e : VM 0·03; VM-VS 0·06; HM 0·14.

F ä r b u n g : Ceph bleich horn gelb, die dunkle Medianbinde durch die Thorakalfurche unterbrochen, der vordere Teil nach vorn verjüngt, der hintere nach hinten keilartig verbreitert; keine Marginalbinden, doch große Submarginalflecke entsprechend der Lage der Coxen I, II, III. Auf dem Clypeus zwei breite, leicht konvergierende Streifen. Sternum und Labium horn gelb, schwarz marmoriert. Abd dorsal Fig. 40; ventral vor der Epigastralfurche weitläufig schwarz retikuliert, dahinter mit einzelnen, schwarzen Fleckchen, eine ventrale Medianbinde nur unmittelbar vor den Spinnwarzen vorhanden.

♀ mit den allgemeinen Merkmalen des ♂. Die Epigyne (Fig. 39) kaum chitinisiert, vor der Epigastralfurche auf der Fläche zwei fast kreisrunde Gruben, die medial und hinten von einer Chitinkante eingefasst sind; die Gruben um ihren Längsmesser voneinander entfernt.

M a t e r i a l u n d V o r k o m m e n : SW-Afrika: Okahandja (1♂ Holotypus RII/10626). — Paratypoide: Okahandja (1♀ 1 juv. RII/11054; 1♀ RII/11055; 3♀ RII/11056). — Gobabis (1♀ 2 juv. RII/7677). — Kubub (1♀ MB, SIMON det. als *hypocrita*). — Otjikoto, 20 km w. Tsumeb (3♂ 7♀ MH). — Grootfontein (1♂ juv. MH). — Okaputa, 64 km sw. Otavi (1 juv. MH).

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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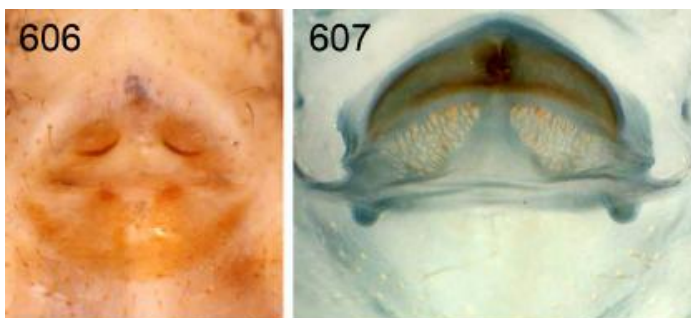
563. *S. similis*, male, dorsal view.

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FIGURES 584–591. *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views, 586–587. *S. similis*.

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FIGURES 592–607. *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. 606–607. *S. similis*.

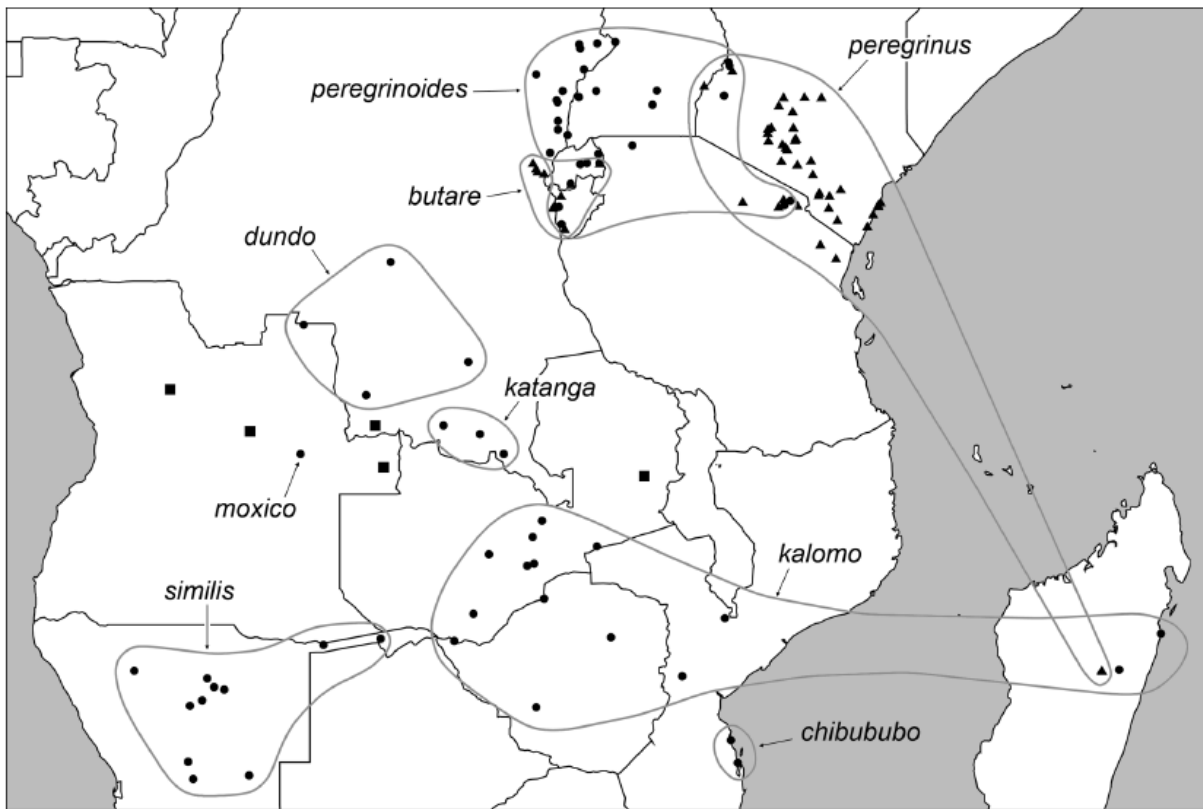


FIGURE 608. Known distribution of the *peregrinus* group. *S. butare* and *S. peregrinus* are represented by triangles in order to facilitate distinction from *S. peregrinoides*. Squares: further undescribed species.

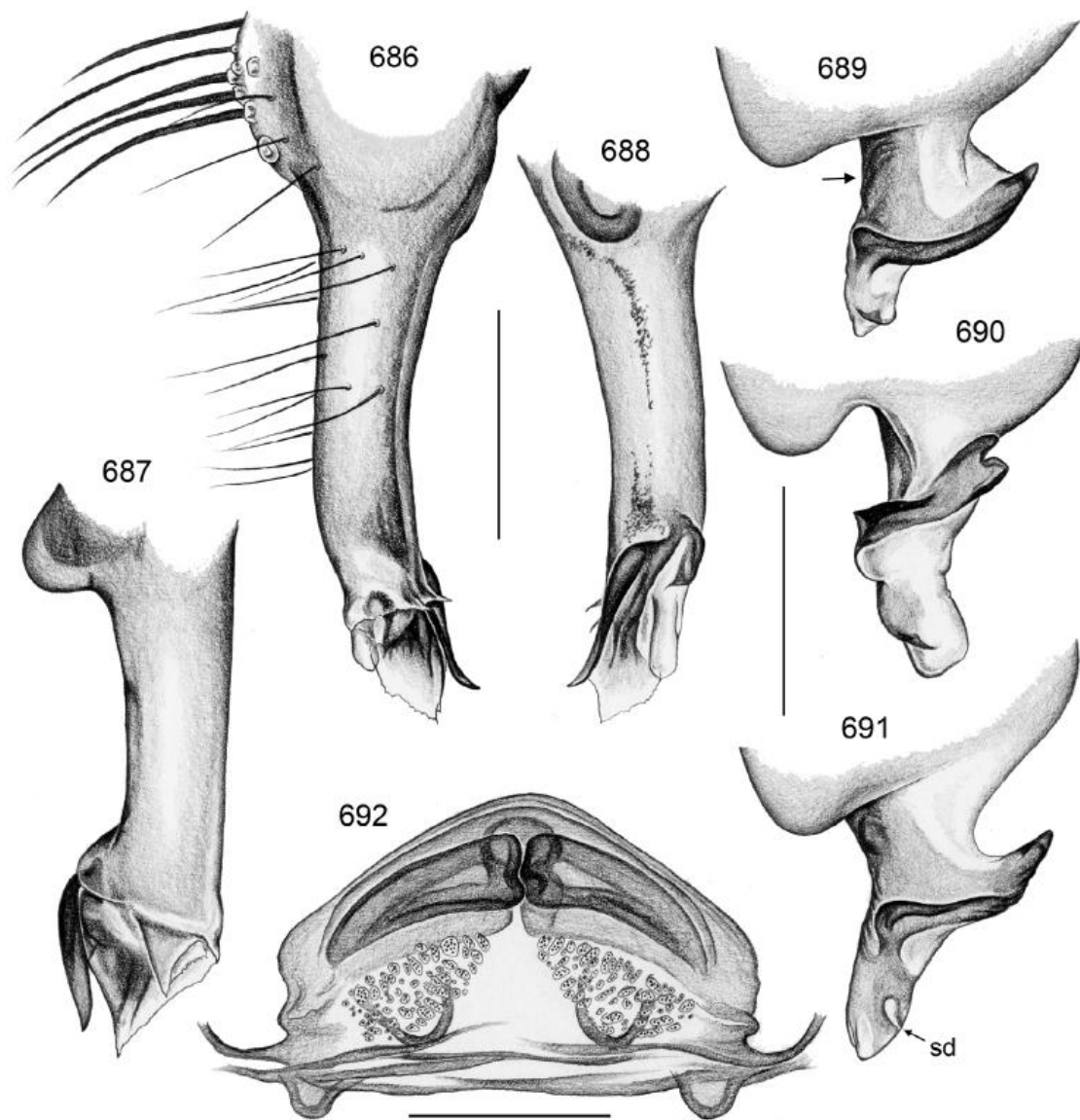
***Smeringopus similis* Kraus, 1957**

Figs. 563, 586–587, 606–607, 686–692

“*Smeringopus hypocrita*” (misidentification): Simon 1910: 190 (female from Kubub only).

Smeringopus similis Kraus 1957: 230–232, figs. 34–40.

Types. All types from Namibia: Male holotype from Otjozondjupa Region, Okahandja [21°59’S, 16°55’E], v.1955 (Gaerdes), in SMF (RII 10626; only one palp, chelicerae missing). 4♀ 1 juv. paratypes (3 vials), same data, in SMF (RII 11054–56). 1♀ 2 juvs paratypes from Omaheke Region, Gobabis [22°27’S, 18°58’E], date and collector not given, in SMF (RII 7677). 1♀ paratype from Kubub [locality not identified, see Note under *S. hypocrita* redescription], iv.1904 (L. Schultz), misidentified by E. Simon as *S. hypocrita*, in ZMB (10461). 3♂7♀ paratypes



FIGURES 686–692. *Smeringopus similis*. 686. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolateral view. 687–688. Left procurus, dorsal and prolateral views. 689–691. Left embolus, prolateral, dorsal, and prolatero-ventral views (arrow points to variable structure). 692. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

from Oshikoto Region, Otjikoto, 20 km W Tsumeb [19°11.5'S, 17°33.0'E], 16.vi.1911 (W. Michaelsen), in ZMH. 1 juv. paratype from Otjozondjupa Region, Grootfontein [10°34'S, 18°07'E], 7./11.vi.1911 (W. Michaelsen), in ZMH. 1 juv. paratype from Otjozondjupa Region, Okaputo, 64 km SW Otavi [20°07'S, 16°58'E], 5.vi.1911 (W. Michaelsen), in ZMH. All types examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners by tip of procurus (distinctive sclerotized and membranous elements; Figs. 686–688), shape of embolus (Fig. 689–691; distinctive dorsal view); from *S. peregrinoides* also by more downward directed cheliceral apophyses (similar *S. peregrinus*; cf. Figs. 614, 615) and absence of v-shaped or u-shaped structure frontally in female internal genitalia (Fig. 606); from *S. atomarius* and *S. uisib* (which have overlapping geographic distributions) also by larger epigynal pockets closer together (Fig. 606).

Male (paratype from Otjikoto). Total body length 6.9, carapace width 2.2. Leg 1: 46.2 (12.4 + 0.9 + 12.3 + 17.9 + 2.7), tibia 2: 8.9, tibia 3: 6.8, tibia 4: 9.6; tibia 1 L/d: 50. Habitus as in Fig. 563. Color pattern similar *S. peregrinoides* but less distinct (possibly artificially), clypeus lines wider, light marks on sternum larger, ventral abdominal pattern limited to pair of interrupted lines. Distance PME-PME 160 μ m, diameter PME 150 μ m,

distance PME-ALE 70 μm , distance AME-AME 45 μm , diameter AME 140 μm . Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae very similar *S. peregrinus* (cf. Figs. 614, 615). Palps as in Figs. 586 and 587, coxa with distinct retrolateral apophysis and shallow wide furrow, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow with distinct rim proximally, procurus with distinctive distal elements (Figs. 686–688), bulb with distinctively shaped prolateral process on embolus (Figs. 689–691). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1.

Variation. Some males with small conical projection ventrally on embolus (arrow in Fig. 689) and slightly more slender distal apophysis of procurus (in dorsal view). Males from Otavi and Andara-Kavango and two males from Otjikoto with many light brown marks on femora; specimens (male and females) from Otavi also otherwise with much more distinct color pattern (possibly the normal condition). Tibia 1 in 8 males: 6.3–14.8 (mean 10.7); in holotype: 14.8.

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 22 females: 7.2–12.7 (mean 10.1). Epigynum a rather pale indistinct plate with distinct, round pockets (Fig. 606); most females from the two eastern-most localities (Andara-Kavango and Sitwa) have smaller pockets wider apart and may thus not be conspecific with the males from these localities; internal genitalia as in Figs. 607 and 692 (very similar *S. kalomo*, *S. chibububo*).

Distribution. Widely distributed in northern Namibia (Fig. 608).

Material examined. NAMIBIA: *Otjozondjupa*: Okahandja, 1♂ holotype and 4♀ 1 juv. paratypes above. Grootfontein, Totes Tal Cave (19°56'S, 17°23'E), in cave, 11.iv.1991 (J. Irish), 1♀ in NMBA (5729). Grootfontein, 1 juv. paratype above. Okaputo: 1 juv. paratype above. *Omaheke*: Gobabis, 1♀ 2 juvs paratypes above. *Oshikoto*: Otjikoto, 3♂7♀ paratypes above. [Near] Otavi, Ghaub Cave [19°29.0'S, 17°46.7'E], 29.iv.1972 (P. Wrede, P. Strinati), 1♂2♀ + juvs in MHNG. *Omusati*: Etosha National Park, Bitterwater [~18°56'S, 15°06'E], 16.iii.1998 (A. Russell-Smith), 1♂ in ZFMK (Ar 8564). Etosha National Park, iii.1998 (A. Russell-Smith), 1♂ in MRAC (215622). *Okavango*: Andara-Kavango, Okavango riv. [18°04'S, 21°27'E], 1979 (M.E. Baddeley), 1♂6♀ in MRAC (152787). *Caprivi*: Sitwa near Choy, 10 km S Kongola [17°52'S, 23°22'E], under bark, 19.x.1987 (R. Jocqué), 1♂2♀ 1 juv. in MRAC (168618). *Khomas*: Windhoek [22°34'S, 17°05'E], date and collector not given, 1♂ in SMF (part of RII 6618; misidentified by Kraus 1957 as *S. atomarius*). Unidentified locality: Kubub: 1♀ paratype above.