

***Smeringopus thomensis* Simon, 1907**

Simon, E. 1907. Arachnides recueillis par L. Fea sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova 43: 218-323.

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49. ***S. thomensis***, sp. nov. — ♂ long. 6-7 mm. — Cephalothorax latior quam longior, laevis, luteo-testaceus, parte cephalica, pone oculos, macula subquadrata, postice recte secta, thoracica vitta media triquetra, antice acuta, postice sensim ampliata, maculisque marginalibus magnis et laciniosis nigris, notatis, clypeo infuscato, sed linea media dilutiore nigro-marginata, secto. Oculi parum prominuli, haud cornuti, quatuor antici inter se valde appropinquati, medii lateralibus non multo minores. Clypeus latus et proclivis, nec marginatus nec granulosus. Chelae fusco-olivaceae, antice deplanatae, subtiliter coriaceae, antice ad apicem, supra radicem unguis, tuberculo parvo munitae. Sternum latius quam longius, opacum, fusco-rufulum, linea media nigra, saepe abbreviata, sectum, utrinque sensim obscurius sed maculis marginalibus dilutioribus confusis notatum. Abdomen longum, cylindraceum, albido-testaceum, superne vitta longitudinali, antice angulosa, postice leviter ampliata, truncata et utrinque bilobata, atque in lateribus, maculis valde laciniosis nigris, ornatum, subtus regione epigastri longa nigra, regione ventrali antice maculis binis obliquis geminatis, postice vitta media lata abbreviata nigris, notatum. Pedes longissimi, fulvo-olivacei, patellis fuscis, femoribus tibiisque annulo subapicali fusco annuloque apicali albido latis munitis. Pedes-maxillares breves, fulvi; trochantere sat longo; femore brevi, crasso, latiore quam longiore; patella, superne visa, femore vix brevior; tibia longiore, crassiore, convexa, et ovata; tarso transverso, apophysi exteriori longissima (articulis reliquis cunctis vix brevior) teretiuscula, levissime sinuosa, apice minute carinata et curvata, armato; bulbo magno albido, subgloboso sed depressiusculo, apophysi apicali sat longa, leviter curvata, depressa, intus acute carinata atque ad basin minute angulosa, armato.

A *S. elongato* Vinson, cui praesertim affinis est, differt oculis

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mediis anticis majoribus a lateralibus minus distantibus, vitta ventrali abdominis postice haud albo-lineata et imprimis apophysi bulbi angusta longa et depressa (in *S. elongato*, crassa, ad basin alte transversim carinata, ad apicem leviter ampliata et truncata).

Ite S. Thomé: Ribeira Palma.

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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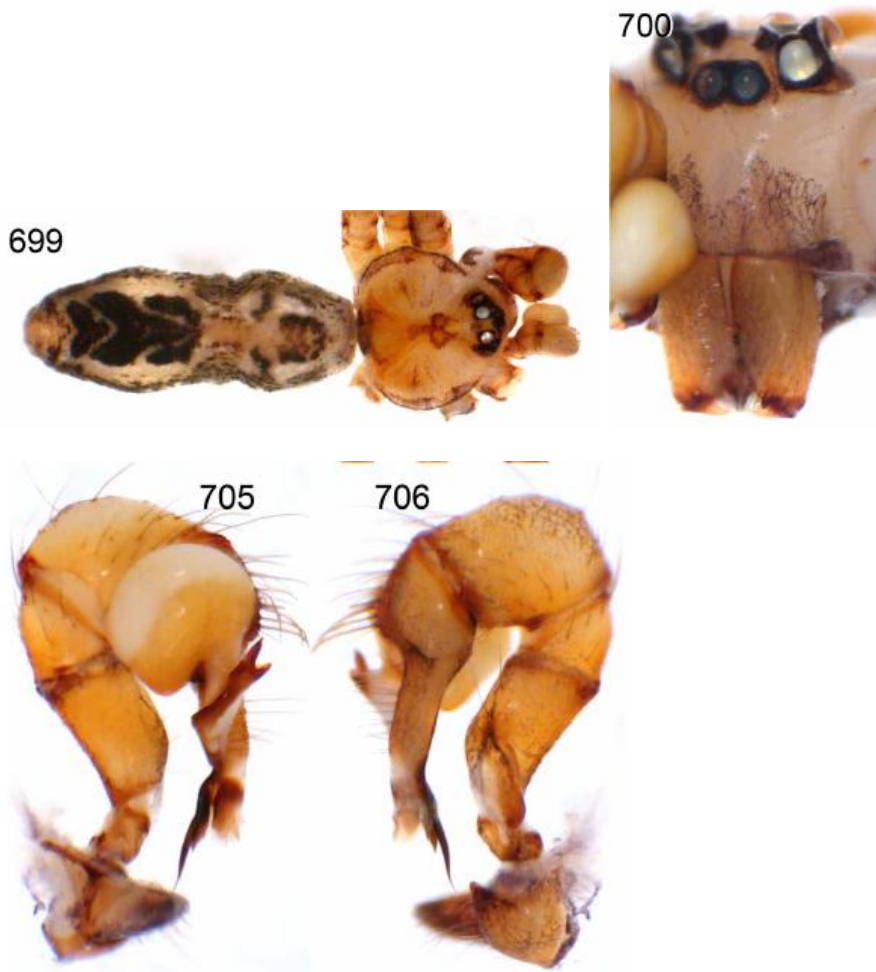
Smeringopus thomensis Simon, 1907

Figs. 699–700, 705–706, 709–711, 719–724, 732–740

Smeringopus thomensis Simon 1907: 251–252.

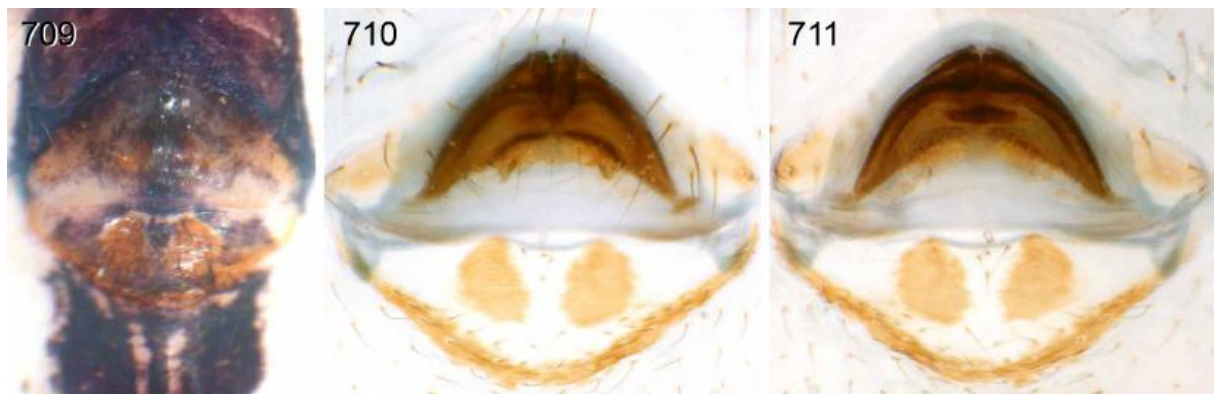
Type. Male holotype from São Tomé and Príncipe, São Tomé Island, Ribeira Palma [0°21'N, 6°35'E], leg. L. Fea, possibly in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova, not examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (other species of the *thomensis* species group) by shape of embolus (two large rounded apophyses arising from embolus dorsally; Figs. 722, 723) and absence of pair of sclerotized areas on posterior rim of epigynum (Fig. 709); from *S. principe* also by absence of dorsal projection from procurus tip (compare Figs. 720 and 725) and much narrower pore plate (compare Figs. 724 and 728). Easily distinguished from all other congeners by distinctive color pattern dorsally on abdomen (figure composed of three black elements on posterior half; Fig. 699).



FIGURES 699–708. *Smeringopus thomensis* group. *S. thomensis* (699–700, 705–706), 699, 701, 703. Males, dorsal views. 700, 702. Male prosomata, oblique frontal views. 704. Female, ventral view. 705–708. Left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views.

Male (Palha Plantation). Total body length 5.0, carapace width 1.5. Leg 1: 45.3 (11.9 + 0.5 + 10.8 + 20.1 + 2.0), tibia 2: 7.2, tibia 3: 5.1, tibia 4: 7.2; tibia 1 L/d: 64. Habitus as in Fig. 699. Carapace ochre-yellow with median and lateral dark pattern, clypeus distal half darker, without pair of lines, sternum dark brown with some small light spots, legs ochre-yellow, femora and tibiae with dark subdistal rings and light tips, abdomen grey with distinctive dorsal pattern, ventrally with dark anterior and posterior plates and three indistinct bands in median section. Distance PME-PME 125 μ m, diameter PME 150 μ m, distance PME-ALE 55 μ m, distance AME-AME 30 μ m, diameter AME 120 μ m. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with small dark 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae with pair of small distal apophyses (Fig. 721), each provided with one modified hair at tip (Fig. 734). Palps as in Figs. 705 and 706, coxa with distinct retrolateral apophysis, trochanter barely modified, femur with deep retrolateral furrow, proximal rim distinct (Fig. 732), procursus with distinctive distal processes (Figs. 719, 720), bulb with complex embolus with distinctive rounded dorsal processes (Figs. 722, 723). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, without curved hairs, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1. Gonopore with two epiandrous spigots (Fig. 736); ALS with one widened and one pointed spigot each, other spigots apparently reduced to two tiny remnants (cf. female, Fig. 737).



FIGURES 709–717. *Smertingopus thomensts* group. Epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. 709–711. *S. thomensts*.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 3 other males: 8.9, 10.1, 10.7.

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 5 females: 8.4–9.7 (mean 9.1). Epigynum a simple, roughly triangular plate with pockets (Figs. 709, 710), posterior plate semicircular; internal genitalia as in Figs. 711, 724, and 739.

Distribution. Known from São Tomé Island only (Fig. 718).

Material examined. SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE: *São Tomé*: Palha Plantation near São Tomé town (0°18.8'N, 6°42.4'E), 12.iv.2001 (C.E. Griswold), 4♂5♀ in CAS. Ponta Barro Bóro (0°23.8'N, 6°36.3'E), in culvert along roadside, 27.iv.2001 (J.M. Ledford), 1♀ 3 juvs in CAS. Augustino Neto, Rio de Oro Plantation (0°21.9'N, 6°38.7'E), 220 m a.s.l., 13.iv.2001 (C.E. Griswold), 1♀ in CAS. São Tomé, no further locality data, 1.xi.1999 (W. Tavemier), 1♂ 1 juv. in MRAC (209235); same data but garden, 17.xi.1999, 1♂ 1 juv. in MRAC (209256).

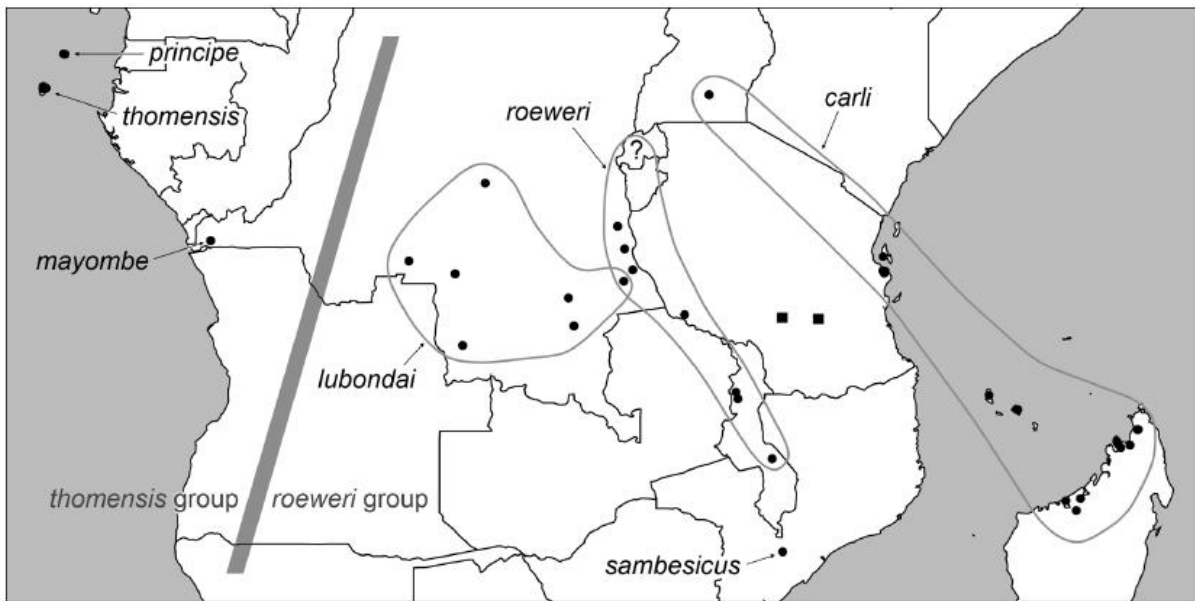
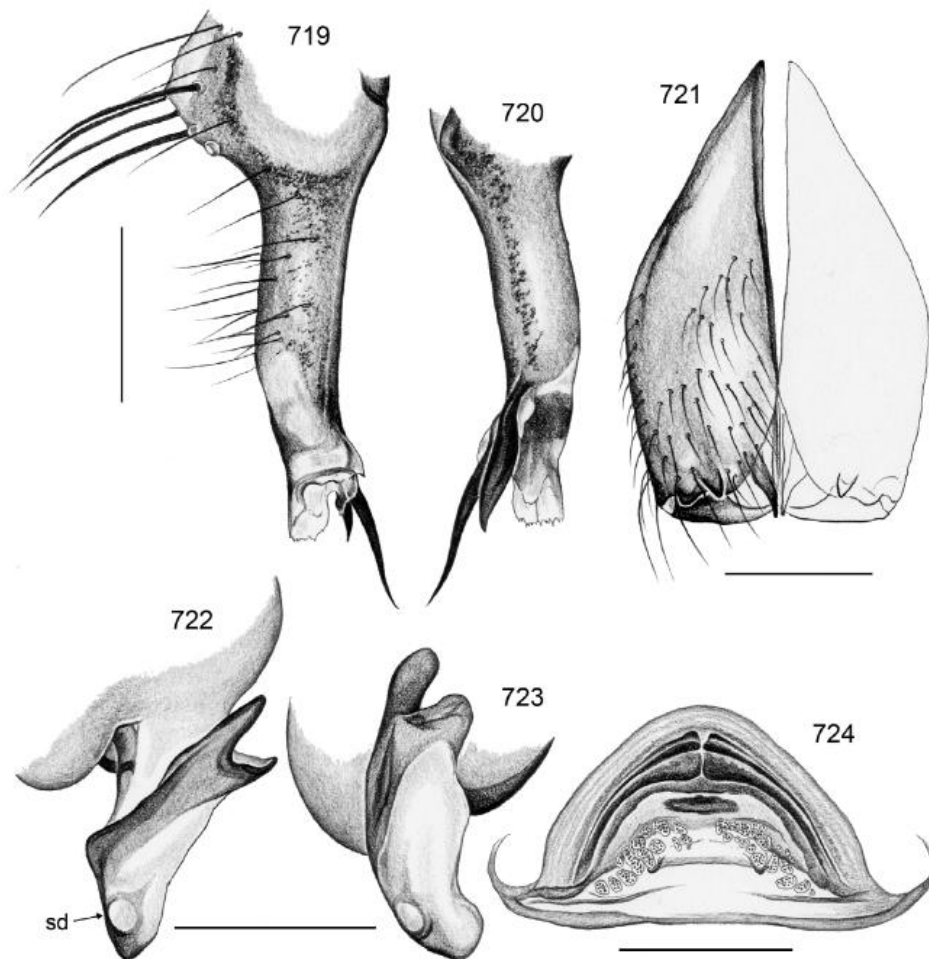
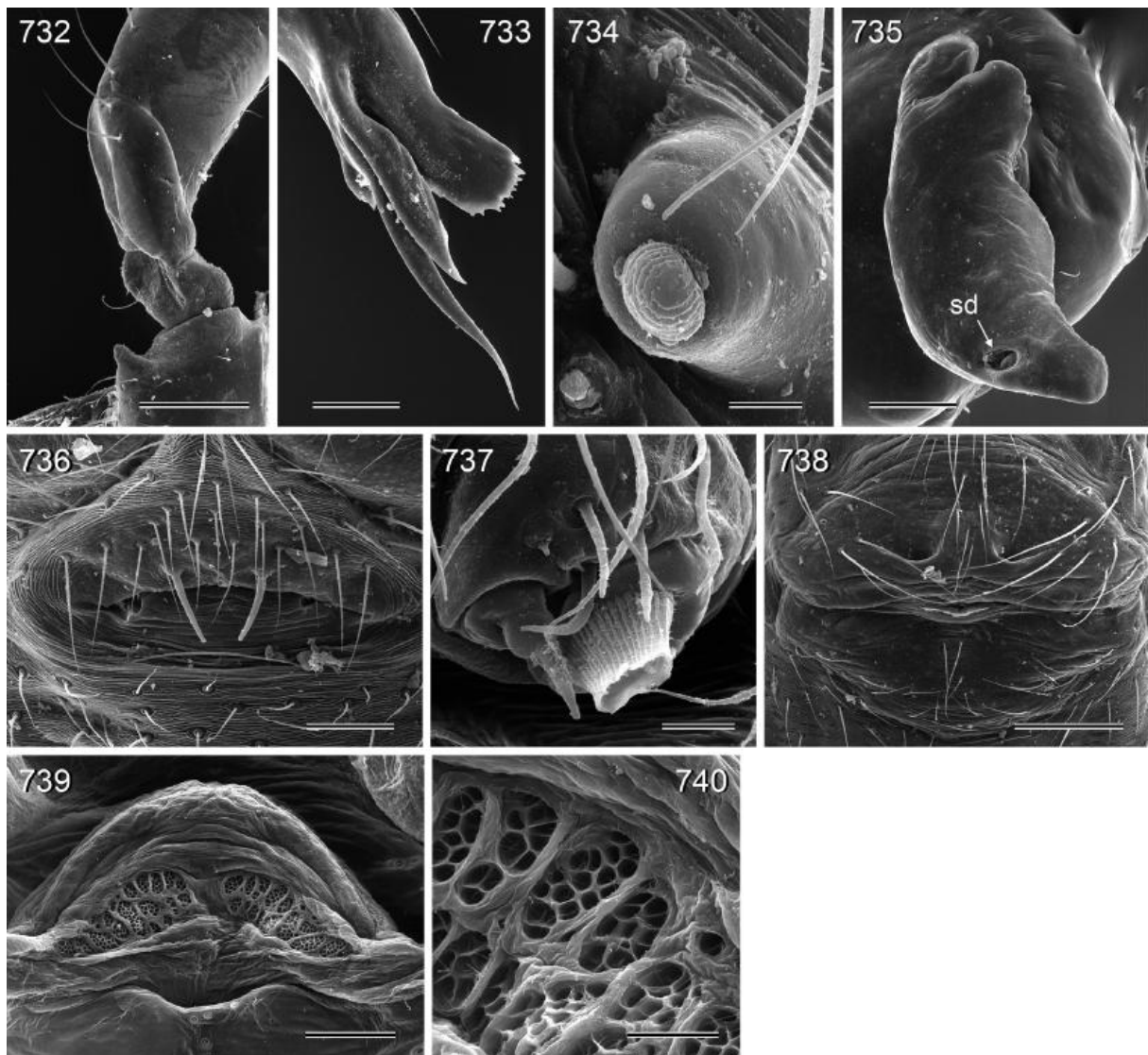


FIGURE 718. Known distributions of the *thomensis* and *roeweri* groups. “?”: unknown type locality of *S. roeweri* in Rwanda. Squares: further undescribed species.



FIGURES 719–724. *Smeringopus thomensis*. 719. Left cymbium and procursus, retrolateral view. 720. Left procursus, prolateral view. 721. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 722–723. Left embolus, prolateral and dorsal (slightly distal) views. 724. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.



FIGURES 732–744. *Smeringopus thomensis* (732–740)

732. Left male palpal femur, retrolateral view.

733. Left procurus tip, prolateral view. 734. Male cheliceral apophysis. 735. Left embolus, distal view. 736. Male gonopore. 737. Female ALS. 738. Epigynum. 739. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 740. Detail of pore plate.

Scale lines: 10 μm (734, 737), 20 μm (740), 30 μm (744), 80 μm (733, 735–736), 100 μm (739, 741–742), 200 μm (732, 738, 743).