

***Anansus debakkeri* Huber, 2007**

Huber, B. A. 2007. Two new genera of small, six-eyed pholcid spiders from West Africa, and first record of *Spermophorides* for mainland Africa (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Zootaxa* 1635: 23–43.

p. 36

Anansus debakkeri, n. sp.
(Figs. 57–61)

Type material. Male holotype from Congo Democratic Republic, Bas-Congo, Mayombe, Luki Forest Reserve, primary rain forest, “fogging 4”, November 12, 2006 (D. De Bakker, J. P. Michiels), in MRAC (separated from 219.854).

Etymology. Named for Domir De Bakker (Musée royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren), collector of the present material.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from the two known congeners by the morphology of the procurus (Figs. 58, 59) and by details of internal female genitalia (Fig. 61). Otherwise very similar (including male chelicerae).

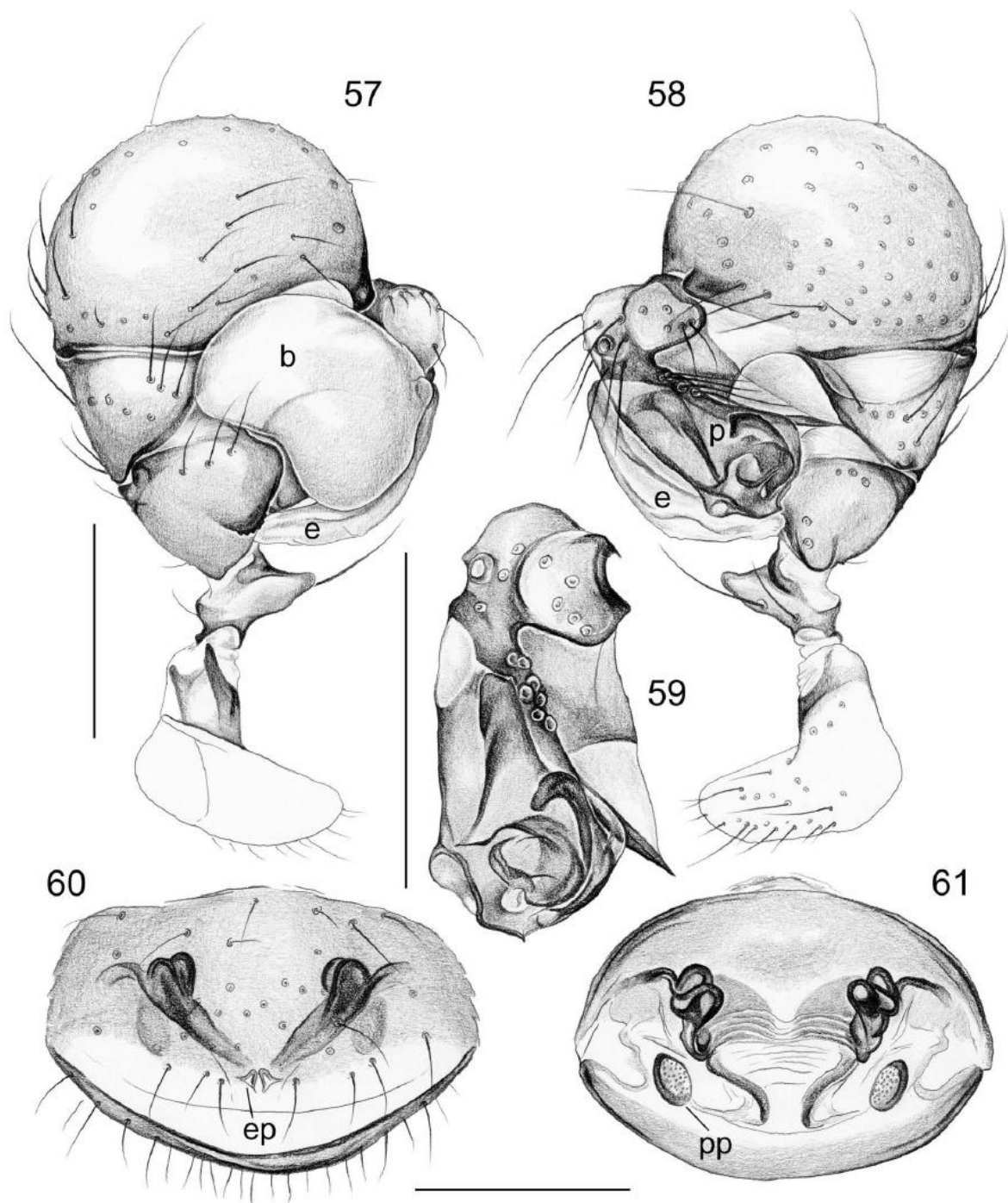
Male (holotype). Total length 1.20, carapace width 0.50. Leg 1: 4.30 (1.10 + 0.20 + 1.13 + 1.30 + 0.57), tibia 2: 0.77, tibia 3: 0.57, tibia 4: 0.90. Tibia 1 L/d: 21. Habitus as in *A. ewe* (cf. Figs. 6–8); carapace ochre-gray, mottled with black, sternum with distinctive pattern of black lines on each side (cf. Fig. 8), legs ochre-yellow, abdomen gray with distinct black line dorsally reaching the spinnerets; distance PME–PME 20 µm; diameter PME ~80 µm (slightly oval shape); distance PME–ALE 15 µm; AME missing. Sternum wider than long (0.38/0.34), unmodified. Clypeus with tiny median projection on ventral rim (cf. Fig. 43); chelicerae with pair of simple frontal apophyses similar to *A. aowin* (cf. Fig. 34), with proximal apophyses directed backwards, without stridulatory ridges. Palps as in Figs. 57, 58; coxa unmodified, trochanter with distinct ventral apophysis, femur small, with prominent prolateral projection, tibia very large, procurus (Fig. 59) consisting of proximal part with ventral pointed projection and distinctive sclerite set with brush of hairs, and large distal part, the latter complex and hinged towards proximal part; bulb simple, consisting of globular part and weakly sclerotized curved embolus (Fig. 57); palpal tarsal organ capsulate. Legs without spines and curved hairs, few vertical hairs; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 25%, prolateral trichobothrium absent on tibia 1, present on other legs; tarsus 1 with about 10 pseudosegments, only distally fairly distinct.

Variation. Tibia 1 in 7 other males: 0.93–1.13 (mean: 1.07). No other variation seen.

Female. In general similar to male but clypeus unmodified. Tibia 1 in 8 females: 0.93–1.10 (mean: 1.03). Epigynum a simple dark frontal plate with pair of small pockets close together near posterior rim, and narrow posterior plate (Fig. 60); externally similar to *A. ewe* (cf. Fig. 9); internally with conspicuous dark structures of unknown significance and pair of small pore plates (Fig. 61).

Distribution. Known from type locality in Congo DR only (Fig. 74).

Material examined. CONGO DR: Bas-Congo, Mayombe, Luki Forest Reserve: type above, together with 2♂2♀; same data but Nov. 4–10, 2006, 6♂6♀ in MRAC (4 vials, separated from 219.850–3).



FIGURES 57–61. *Anansus debakkeri* n. sp. **57, 58.** Left palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. **59.** Left procursus, retrolateral view. **60, 61.** Cleared female genitalia, ventral and dorsal views. b, genital bulb; e, embolus; ep, epigynal pocket; p, procursus; pp, pore plate. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

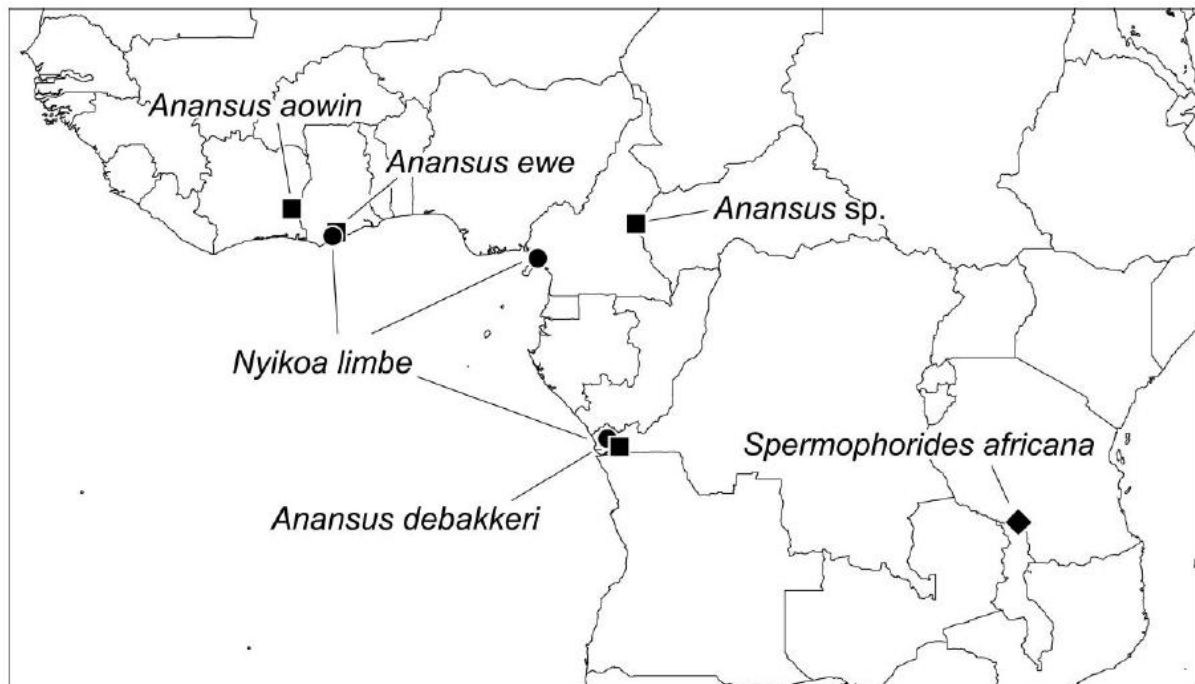


FIGURE 74. Map showing the known distributions of *Nyikoa* n. gen. and *Anansus* n. gen., as well as the only known record of *Sperophorides* in Africa.

Huber, B.A., Le Gall, P., Mavoungou, J.F. 2014. Pholcid spiders from the Lower Guinean region of Central Africa: an overview, with descriptions of seven new species (Araneae, Pholcidae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 81: 1-46.

1. *Anansus debakkeri* Huber, 2007. Congo D.R. (Huber 2007).

New records

CONGO D.R.: Bas Congo: 4 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀ + juvs (5 vials) in MRAC (224305-306 part, 309-311 part), Mayombe, Luki Forest Reserve [5°37.3'S, 13°05.9'E], fogging in old secondary rainforest, 19-25 Sep.

2007 (D. De Bakker, J.P. Michiels); 7 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ + juvs (7 vials) in MRAC (224312-315 part, 319 part, 234844-845), same locality, fogging in primary rainforest, 25 Sep.-4 Oct. 2007 (D. De Bakker, J.P. Michiels); 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (6 vials) in MRAC (222190 part, 223021, 223039, 223120 part, 223457 part, 223679 part), same locality, beating in old secondary rainforest, 17-23 Sep. 2007 (D. De Bakker, J.P. Michiels); 4 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (7 vials) in MRAC (223588 part, 223605 part, 223628 part, 223649, 223746, 223804, 223835), same locality, beating in primary rainforest, 26 Sep.-3 Oct. 2007 (D. De Bakker, J.P. Michiels); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ in MRAC (222019), same locality, sweeping along trail in primary rainforest, 11 Nov. 2006 (D. De Bakker, J.P. Michiels); 1 ♂ in MRAC (222753), same locality, pitfalls in primary rainforest, 13-23 Sep. 2007 (D. De Bakker, J.P. Michiels).