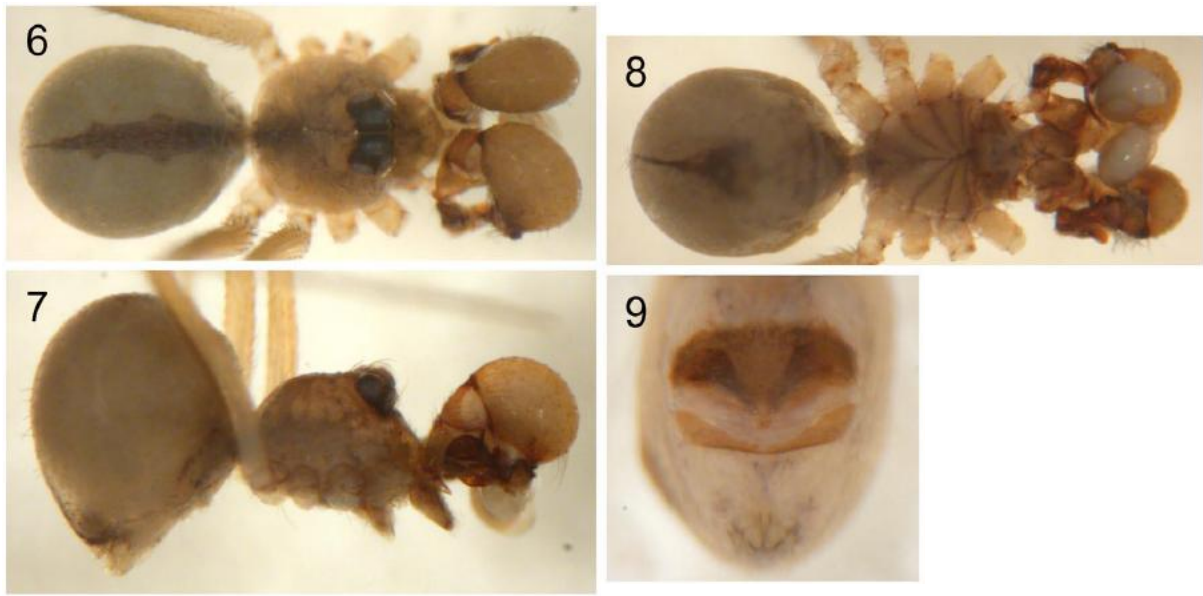


***Anansus ewe* Huber, 2007**

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.

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6–8. *Anansus ewe*, male in dorsal, lateral, and ventral views. 9. *Anansus ewe*, female abdomen, ventral view.

Anansus ewe, n. sp.

(Figs. 6–9, 38–42, 52–56)

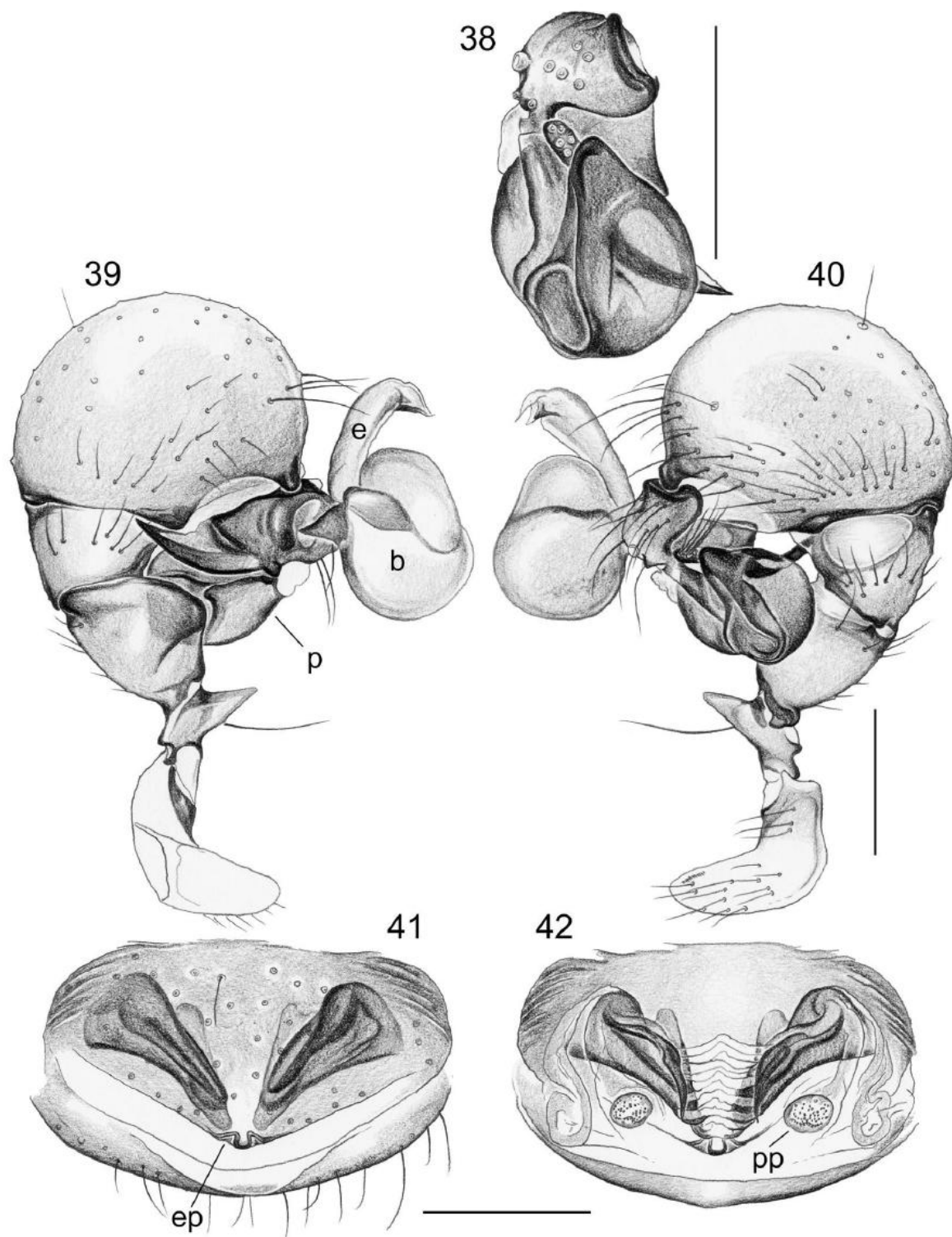
Type material. Male holotype from Ghana, Kakum forest (5°20'N, 1°23'W), fogging in secondary forest, November 15, 2005 (R. Jocqué, D. De Bakker, L. Baert), in MRAC (217.722).

Etymology. Named for the Ewé people in southeastern Ghana and the southern parts of neighboring Togo and Benin. The species name is used as a noun in apposition.

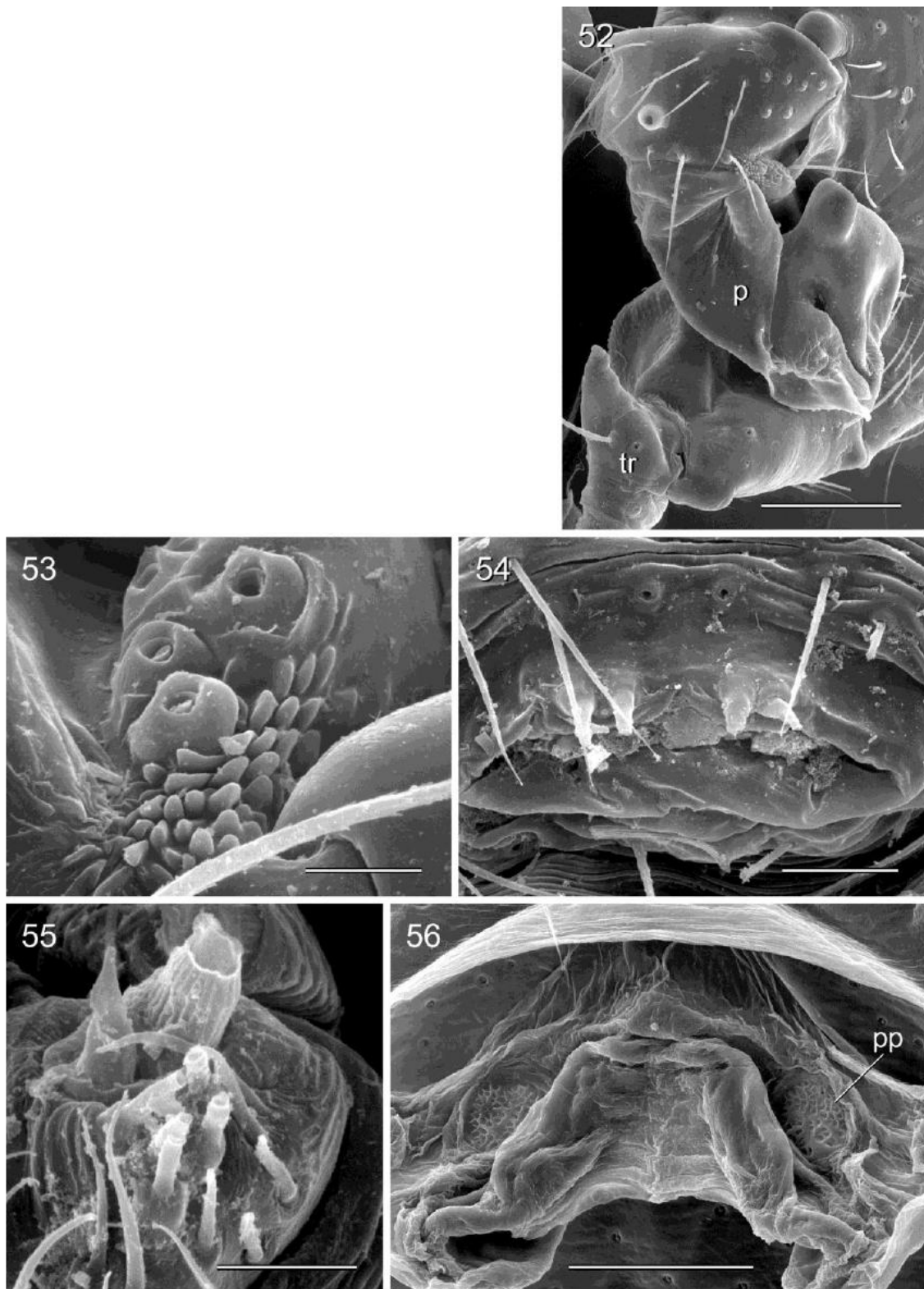
Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from known congeners by the morphology of the procurus (Figs. 38, 40) and the internal female genitalia (Fig. 42). Otherwise very similar (including male chelicerae).

Male (holotype). Total length 1.16, carapace width 0.50. Legs 1 and 2 missing (also missing in second male examined), tibia 3: 0.56, tibia 4: 0.80. Habitus as Figs. 6–8; carapace and clypeus brown, mottled with black, sternum as in Fig. 8, legs light brown to ochre-yellow, abdomen gray with distinct black line dorsally reaching spinnerets; distance PME–PME 25 µm; diameter PME ~80 µm (oval shape); distance PME–ALE 15 µm; AME missing. Sternum wider than long (0.40/0.30), unmodified. Clypeus with short median projection at ventral rim; chelicerae as in *A. aowin* (cf. Fig. 34). Palps as in Figs. 39, 40; coxa unmodified, trochanter with distinct ventral apophysis, femur small, with prominent prolatero-ventral projection, tibia very large, procurus (Figs. 38, 52) consisting of proximal part with pointed ventral projection and distinctive sclerite set with hairs (Fig. 53), and large distal part, the latter hinged towards proximal part and complex; bulb simple, consisting of globular part and weakly sclerotized curved embolus; palpal tarsal organ capsulate (Fig. 52). Male gonopore with four epiandrous spigots (Fig. 54). ALS with one widened, one pointed, and five cylindrically shaped spigots (Fig. 55).

Female. In general similar to male but clypeus unmodified. Tibia 1 in two females: 1.20, 1.27; tibia 1 L/d: 19; retrolateral trichobothrium of tibia 1 at 23%, prolateral trichobothrium apparently absent on tibia 1, present on other legs. Epigynum a simple dark frontal plate with pair of small pockets close together near posterior rim, and narrow posterior plate (Figs. 9, 41); internally with conspicuous dark structures of unknown significance and pair of small pore plates (Figs. 42, 56).



FIGURES 37–42. *L. ewe* (38–42). 37, 38. Left procursus, retrolateral views (same magnification). 39, 40. Left palp, prolateral and retrolateral views. 41, 42. 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.



FIGURES 50–56. *A. ewe* (52–56). **50, 51.** Comb hairs on male tarsus 4, lateral and ventral views. **52.** Details of left male palp, retrolateral view. **53.** Distinctive sclerite of procursus set with brush of hairs (hairs lost in this specimen). **54.** Male gonopore with four epiandrous spigots. **55.** Male ALS. **56.** Dorsal view of cleared female internal genitalia. p, procursus; pp, pore plate; tr, trochanter. Scale lines: 10 μm (53, 55), 20 μm (50, 51, 54), 100 μm (52, 56).

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

Material examined. GHANA: Kakum forest, secondary forest: type above, together with 1♀; same data but primary forest, Nov. 16, 21, 25, 2005, 1♂2♀ in MRAC (217.686, 217.710, 217.739).

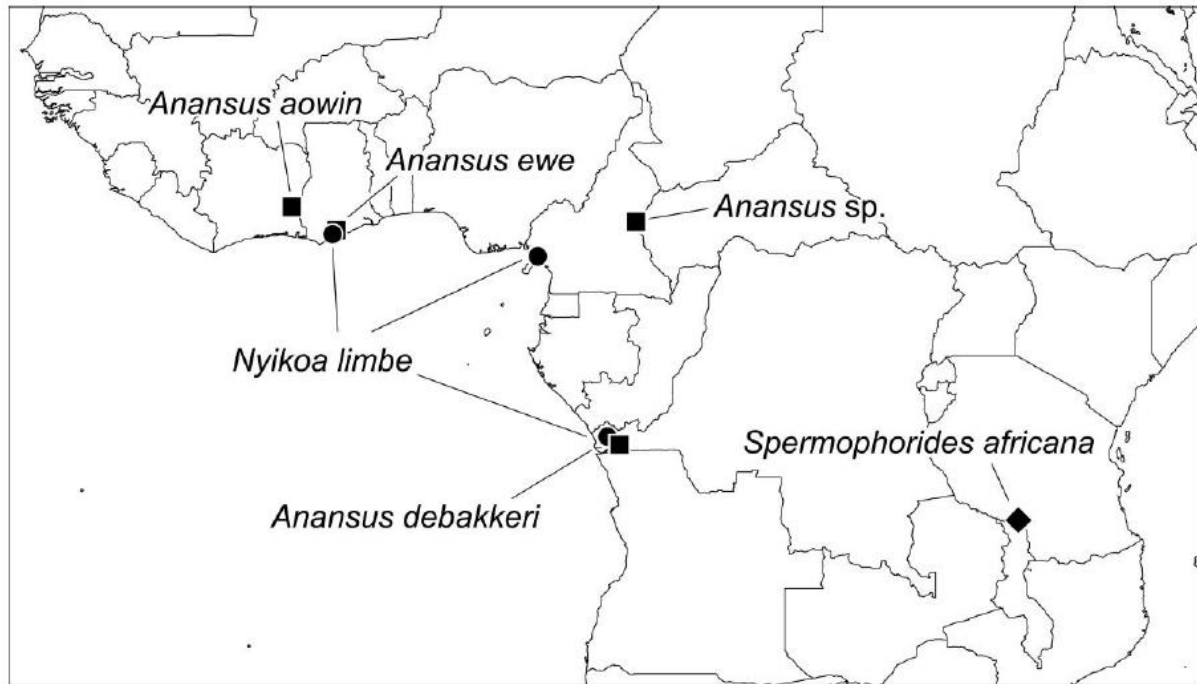


FIGURE 74. Map showing the known distributions of *Nyikoa* n. gen. and *Anansus* n. gen., as well as the only known record of *Spermophorides* in Africa.

Huber, B. A., Kwapong, P. 2013. West African pholcid spiders: an overview, with descriptions of five new species (Araneae, Pholcidae). *European J. Taxonomy* 59: 1-44.

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3. *Anansus ewe* Huber, 2007. Ghana (Huber 2007); newly recorded for Guinea and Ivory Coast (Ivory Coast records tentative, no males available).

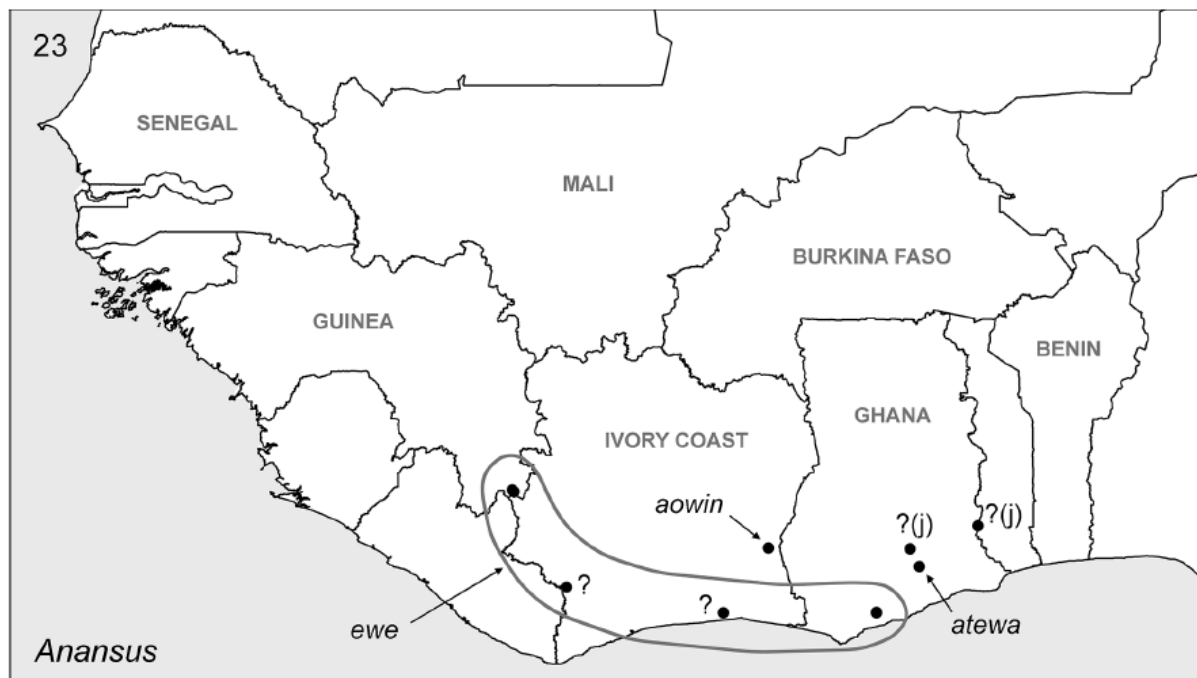
New records

GHANA: Central Region: 20 ♂♂ 14 ♀♀ 3 juvs (3 vials) in ZFMK (Ar 10450-52), Kakum National Park (5°20.9'N, 1°23.0'W), 160 m a.s.l., forest near entrance, day collecting, 19-20 Feb. 2013 (B.A. Huber); 2 ♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Gha 150), same data.

GUINEA: 4 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ in pure ethanol in MRAC (236926), Mt. Nimba, Zougué valley, near Gbakoré mine camp [7°42'N, 8°24'W], young secondary gallery forest, canopy fogging, 780 m a.s.l., 5 Oct. 2011 (D. Van den Spiegel, A. Henrard); 2 ♀♀ in pure ethanol in MRAC (236932), Mt. Nimba, near Gouan camp or "Station de Pompage Zié" [7°40'N, 8°22'W], sieving of litter under "matete" (high grass), open area near road, 1250 m a.s.l., 11 Oct. 2011 (D. Van den Spiegel, A. Henrard).

IVORY COAST: 1 ♀ (assigned tentatively) in MRAC (230172), Forêt de Taï, station du Centre de Recherche Ecologique (CRE) [5°50'N, 7°21'W], sieving litter, 29 Feb. 2010 (R. Jocqué, D. Van den Spiegel); 1 ♀ (assigned tentatively) in MRAC (230397), Adiopo Doumé, Centre Suisse de Recherche Scientifique (CSRS) [5°20'N, 4°20'W], winkler extraction, 15 Feb. 2010 (R. Jocqué, D. Van den Spiegel).

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Figs 23-24. Known distributions of the genera *Anansus* Huber, 2007 and *Artema* Walckenaer, 1837 in West Africa. Question marks denote uncertain identifications (*Anansus ewe*: two localities with females only) or impossible identifications ["?(j)": juveniles only].