

***Smeringopina cornigera* (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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48. ***S. corniger***, sp. nov. — ♂ long. 7-8 mm. — Cephalothorax latior quam longior, nitidus, fulvo-testaceus, sat anguste nigro-marginatus, parte thoracica vitta media fusca, postice ampliata et subtriquetra notata. Oculi laterales valde prominuli, processu oculari, inter oculos, spina nigra, sat longa acutissima et curvata, insigniter armato. Clypeus valde proclivis, haud marginatus sed in medio obtuse prominulus, deplanatus et area ovata minute granulosa munitus. Chelae intus fuscae et rugosae, extus fulvae, laeves atque ad basin tuberculo obtuse truncato, cum angulo postico producto et acuto, armatae. Sternum latius quam longius, laeve, fusco-castaneum. Abdomen modice longum, convexum, postice attenuatum, supra fusco-olivaceum et testaceo-striatum, vitta media obscuriore albido-marginata, antice sat angusta et fere evanescente, postice lata et valde lacinioso-dentata, ornatum, subtus nigrinum, utrinque linea albida integra marginatum, regione epigastri maculis parvis binis obliquis, regione ventrali vitta media albida, antice sat angusta et linea tenui nigra divisa, postice ampliata sed versus mamillas sensim acuminata, notatum. Pedes longissimi, fulvo-olivacei, tibiis annulo apicali parvo albido notatis. Pedes-maxillares fulvi; trochantere fusco, subtus ad apicem dente nigro sat parvo et acuto armato; femore multo latiore quam longiore, cupuliformi, extus ad basin tuberculo membranaceo obtusissimo munito; patella crassa, superne visa femore multo longiore; tibia sat longe ovata, convexa, versus basin leviter attenuata; tarso fusco, brevissimo sed apophysi maxima, valde compressa et laminiformi, ad radicem angusta, dein valde ampliata, superne rotunda, inferne recte secta, cum angulo leviter prominulo, extus armato; bulbo flavo et nitido, subgloboso, depressiusculo.

Camerun: Buea.

NOTA. Cette espèce est sans doute voisine du *S. armatus* Thorell, également du Camerun, dont les tubercules oculaires sont aussi surmontés d'une épine dressée et courbe; mais la description de Thorell indique

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d'importantes différences: d'après cet auteur les chélicères du *S. armatus* sont armées d'un tubercule *interne* presque bifide tandis que celles du *S. corniger* sont armées d'un tubercule *externe* tronqué; le fémur de la patte-mâchoire est à peine plus long que large tandis que celui du *S. corniger* est beaucoup plus large que long; le tibia est à peine plus long que large et armé de deux longues apophyses dentées (!) tandis que celui du *S. corniger* est plus long que large et mutique.

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

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1. Die beiderseitigen Gruppen VS+HS+HM tragen je ein spitzes Horn2
- Die Gruppen VS+HS+HM normal, unbewehrt3
2. Clypeus-Unterkante in der Mitte in 3 Spitzen verlängert, Cheliceren frontal glatt, die beiderseitigen Hörner der A-Gruppen bleich *armata* (THORELL).
- Clypeus-Unterkante in der Mitte nur vorspringend, der Clypeus mit ovalem, be-
körneltem Feld, Cheliceren frontal rugos, die beiderseitigen Hörner der A-Grup-
pen schwarz *cornigera* SIMON.
3. Auf der Fläche des Clypeus ein medianes Horn *beninensis* n. sp.
- Clypeus unbewehrt4
4. Pedipalpen-Fe lateral-basal unbewehrt *camerunensis* n. sp.
- Pedipalpen-Fe lateral-basal mit Zahn oder Höcker5
5. Lateral-basal am Pedipalpen-Fe ein kleiner, spitzer, geschwärzter Zahn
..... *africana* (THORELL) [*♂* sensu SIMON].
- Lateral-basal am Pedipalpen-Fe ein stumpfer, kegelliger Höcker *simplex* n. sp.

Huber, B. A. 2013. Revision and cladistic analysis of the Guineo-Congolian spider genus *Smeringopina* Kraus (Araneae, Pholcidae). Zootaxa 3713: 1-160.

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***Smeringopina cornigera* (Simon, 1907)**

Figs. 401–405, 421, 424, 439–455

Smeringopus corniger Simon 1907: 250–251 (*♂*).

Smeringopina cornigera: Kraus 1957: 233.

Type. *♂* holotype (together with 1*♀*; see Note below) from Cameroon, Southwest Region, Buea [4°09.3'N, 9°13.9'E], 800–1200 m a.s.l., vi.–vii.1902 (L. Fea), in MSNG examined.

Note. The type vial contains 1*♂*1*♀* but Simon (1907) only described the male specimen which is therefore regarded a holotype. The female may or may not originate from the same locality. Since females of *S. nyasoso* are very similar, even its conspecificity with the male holotype is uncertain.

Other material examined. CAMEROON: *Southwest Region*: Fako Div., Limbe Subdiv., 1.4 km NE Etome (4°03.0'N, 9°07.5'E), ~400 m a.s.l., 13.–19.i.1992 (Larcher, Hormiga, Coddington, Griswold, Wanzie), 4*♂*3*♀* in CAS; same data, 1*♂*4*♀* in USNM.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from most congeners by horns in male ocular area (Figs. 445–446) and male clypeus with many small modified (globular) hairs on low humps near rim (Fig. 445–446, 449); from the very similar *S. nyasoso* and *S. kala* by shape of procurus (almost circular in lateral view, with rounded posterior process; Figs. 439–440); females may be externally indistinguishable from those of *S. nyasoso* and *S. kala* but the anterior

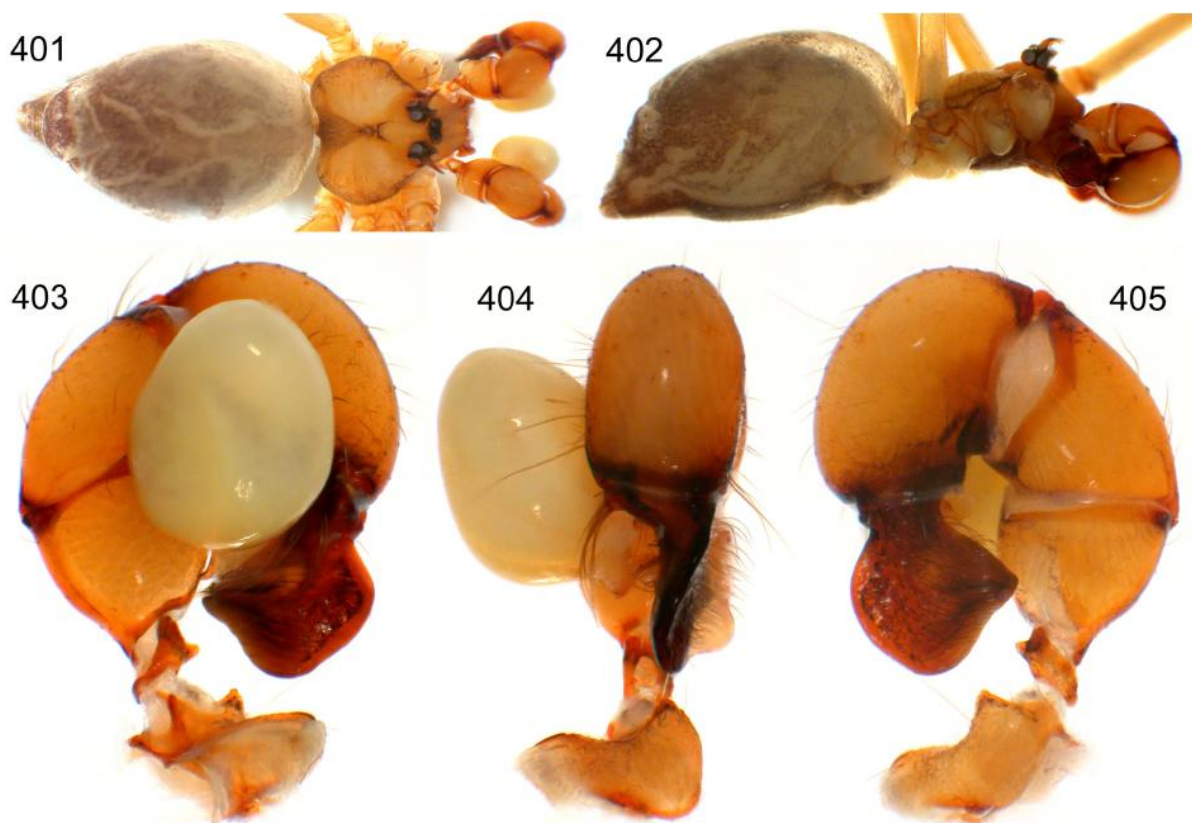
epigynal process is apparently smaller than in these two species (note small sample sizes) and the position and shape of pore plates is significantly different from *S. kala* (compare Figs. 444 and 467).

Male (NE Etome, CAS). Total body length 4.2, carapace width 1.5. Leg 1: 48.2 (11.0 + 0.5 + 11.7 + 23.0 + 2.0), tibia 2: 7.1, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 7.4; tibia 1 L/d: 94. Distance PME-PME 230 μ m, diameter PME 160 μ m, distance PME-ALE 90 μ m, distance AME-AME 35 μ m, diameter AME 125 μ m. Carapace ochre-yellow with triangular brown mark posteriorly, brown pit and brown lateral margins; ocular area not darkened, clypeus with red-brown lateral margins, sternum brown; legs ochre-yellow, darker rings barely visible; abdomen ochre-gray with dark pattern dorsally, laterally, and ventrally. Habitus as in Figs. 401–402, ocular area slightly elevated, each triad on additional hump, with two pairs of horns, one long and pointed above ALE, the other short, blunt and slightly more median (Figs. 445–446), ‘pseudo-lenses’ only visible at PME; clypeus with pair of low humps near rim, each with ~20 small modified (globular) hairs, with small depression between humps (Figs. 445–446); deep thoracic pit and pair of shallow furrows diverging behind pit. Chelicerae as in Fig. 442, with lateral proximal apophyses and short distal apophyses, the latter and frontal cheliceral face with ~20 small modified (globular) hairs on each side (Fig. 450). Palps as in Figs. 403–405; coxa with retrolateral apophysis; trochanter with small ventral apophysis; femur with weakly sclerotized retrolateral flap and large whitish area ventrally, without prolateral modification; prolateral femur-patella joint only slightly shifted toward ventrally; tarsus with some longer but only slightly stronger hairs dorsally; procurus almost circular in lateral view, with rounded posterior process, without hinge, with many hairs on retrolateral face and pointed membranous process on prolateral side (Figs. 439–440, 447–448, 451); bulb with simple small embolus with small pointed process (Fig. 441). Legs without spines and curved hairs, with few vertical hairs, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 1.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on all tibiae; pseudosegments barely visible. ALS with eight spigots each; gonopore with two epiandrous spigots (Fig. 453).

Variation. Tibia 1 in three other males: 10.1 (holotype), 10.5, 10.7. The holotype is slightly bleached but in good condition.

Female. In general similar to male; clypeus unmodified, with two dark bands from eye triads to rim; ocular area with one pair of low humps above ALE. Tibia 1 in 7 females: 7.2–8.4 (mean 7.8). Epigynum anterior plate trapezoidal, with very small anterior process, lateral edges drawn backwards (Figs. 421, 443, 455); large flat posterior plate; internal genitalia as in Figs. 424 and 444. ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 452).

Distribution. Known from two localities in southwestern Cameroon (Fig. 390).

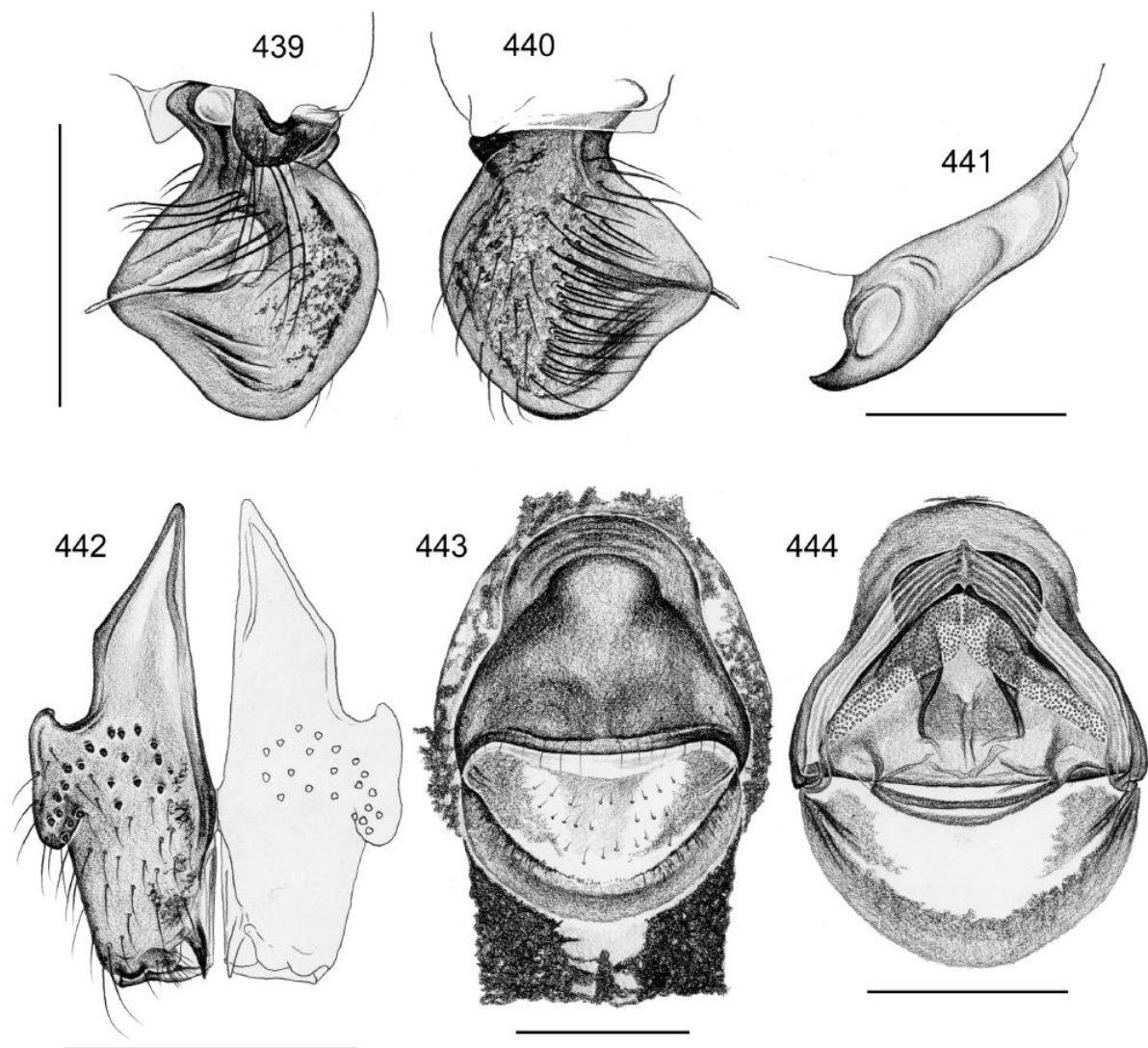


FIGURES 401–410. *Smeringopina cornigera* (Simon) (401–405) . 401–402, 406–407. Males, dorsal, lateral, and ventral views. 403–405, 408–410. Left male palps, prolateral, dorsal, and retrolateral views.

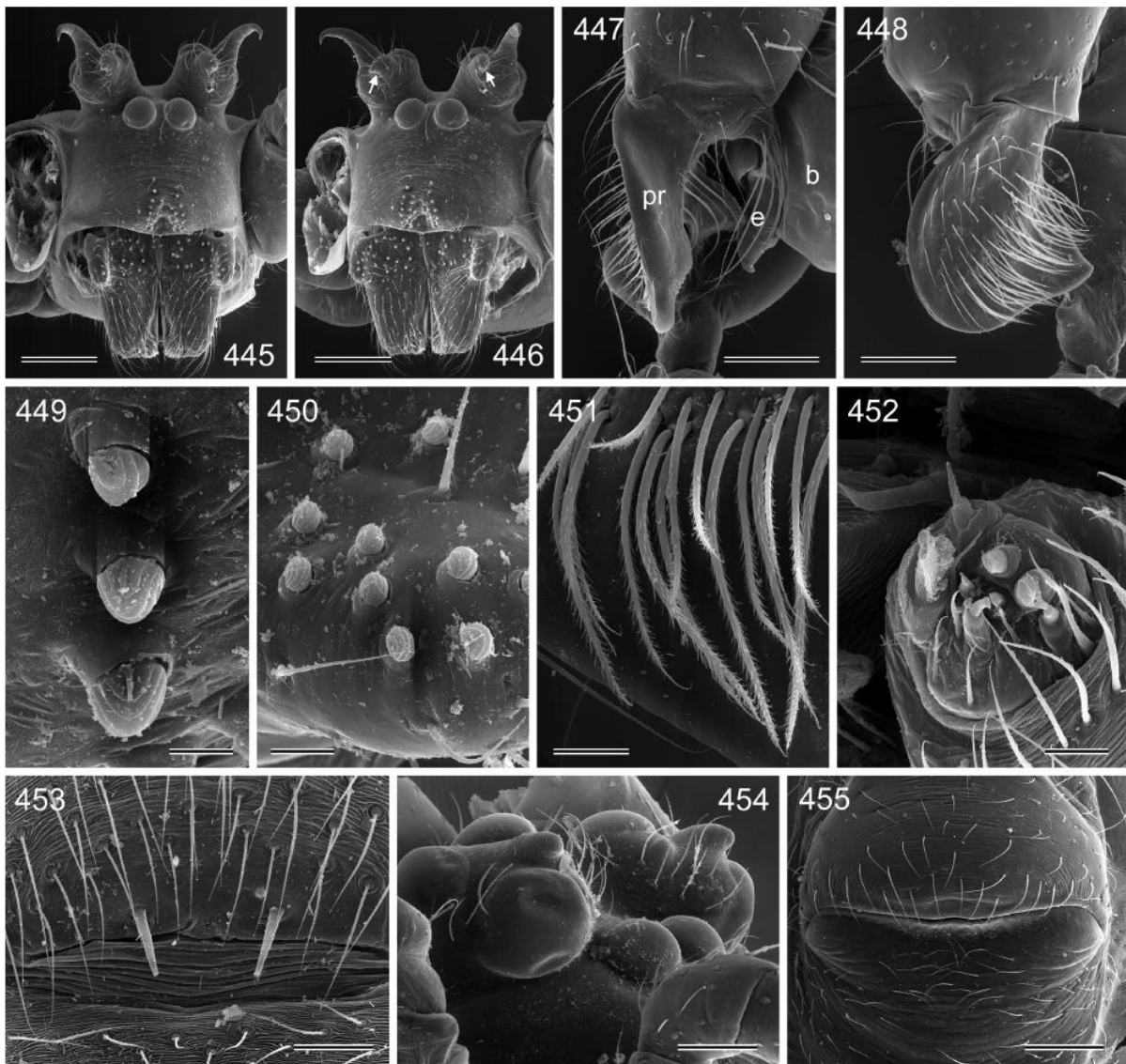


FIGURES 416–426. *S. cornigera* (Simon) (421, 424),

423. Female abdomens, ventral views. 424–426. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal views.



FIGURES 439–444. *Smeringopina cornigera* (Simon). 439–440. Left procursus, prolateral and retrolateral views. 441. Left embolus, prolateral view. 442. Male chelicerae, frontal view. 443. Epigynum, ventral view. 444. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.2 (441), 0.5 (439–440, 442–444).



FIGURES 445–455. *Smeringopina cornigera* (Simon). 445–446. Male prosoma, frontal and oblique views; arrows point at pair of small horns. 447. Right male palp, dorsal view. 448. Left procursus, retrolatero-dorsal view. 449. Modified hairs on male clypeus. 450. Modified hairs on male chelicerae. 451. Hairs on left procursus. 452. Female ALS. 453. Male gonopore. 454. Female ocular area. 455. Epigynum, dorsal view. Abbreviations: b: bulb; e: embolus; pr: procursus. Scale lines: 10 μ m (449), 20 μ m (450, 452), 30 μ m (451), 50 μ m (453), 100 μ m (454), 200 μ m (447–448, 455), 300 μ m (445–446).