

***Smeringopus lesserti* Kraus, 1957**

Lessert, R. de. 1930. Araignées du Congo recueillies au cours de l'expédition organisée par l'American Museum (1909-1915). Quatrième et dernière partie. Rev. suisse zool. 37: 613-672.

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1. *Smeringopus elongatus* (Vinson) 1863.

(Fig. 5.)

Pholcus elongatus. VINSON 1863, p. 135, 307, pl. 3, fig. 5.

Espèce cosmopolite, répandue dans toutes les régions tropicales, où elle fréquente l'intérieur des habitations.

J'ai pu comparer les exemplaires de Malela et de Poko à des spécimens déterminés par SIMON.

S. elongatus est très voisin de *S. peregrinus* Strand 1906³; le ♂ s'en distingue par la forme des processus apicaux du tarse des pattes-mâchoires qui sont très inégaux, l'antérieur, triangulaire, le postérieur, beaucoup plus long et sétiforme (fig. 5). L'apophyse apicale du bulbe est plus développée et plus atténuée chez *S. elongatus* que chez *S. peregrinus*.



FIG. 5.
Smeringopus elongatus
(Vinson) ♂.

Extrémité du tarse des pattes-mâchoires vue du côté externe.

¹ Le bulbe des ♂ de *Scelidocteus pachypus* et *ochreateus* Simon ne présente qu'un processus.

² Les genres *Sarascelis* et *Boagrius* comptent chacun deux formes africaines *Sarascelis chaperi* Simon 1887 (Assinie, Guinée portugaise et espagnole) et *luteipes* Simon 1887 (Ile S. Thomé, Congo), *Boagrius incisus* Tullgren 1910 et *kilimandjari* Berland 1920 (Kilimandjaro).

³ Cf. TULLGREN 1910, p. 122, pl. 2, fig. 34.

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Habitat : Malela (♂♀, VII), Poko (♂♀, VIII).

La liste des *Smeringopus* africains est donnée par BERLAND (1920, p. 130).

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

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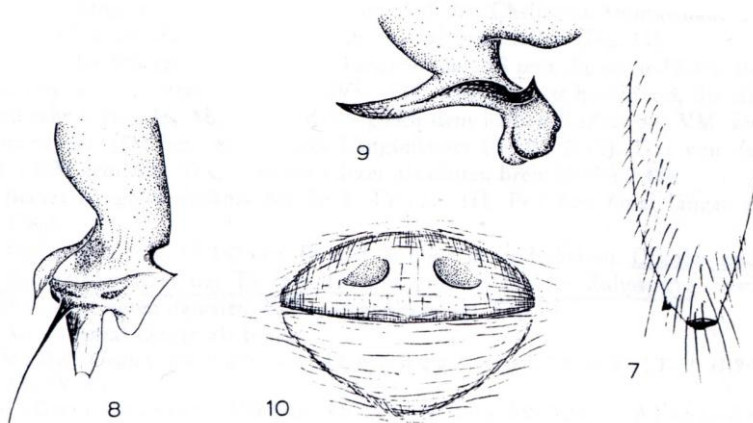


Fig. 7-10. *Smeringopus lesserti* n. sp.

7) Chelicere von lateral; 8) rechte Pedipalpus-Apophyse (♂) von lateral; 9) Apophyse des rechten Pedipalpen-Bulbus von medial; 10) Epigyne.

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***Smeringopus lesserti* n. sp.**

Taf. 19 Fig. 7-10.

v1930 *Smeringopus elongatus*, — LESSERT, Rev. Suisse Zool., 37 (22): 621 Abb. 5 [non VINSON 1863].

♂ Beschreibung: Ceph (L 2·1) so lang wie breit. H des Clypeus 0·62 (= 4facher Durchmesser der VM). Sternum glatt, abgesehen von schwachen Borsten-Tuberkeln. Cheliceren (Fig. 7) frontal nahe der Klauen-Basis mit besonders kurzer Zahnschneide, die steil nach ventral-vorn gerichtet ist. — Reihe der VA recurv, die untere Tangente der VS schneidet die Zentren der VM. HA merklich recurv. VM < HM < VS = HS. VM einander sehr genähert, ihr Abstand etwa gleich $\frac{1}{4}$ ihres Radius; Abstand VM-VS knapp doppelt so groß. Abstand der HM meßbar kleiner als ihr Längsmesser (0·14:0·17). Das von den VM + HM gebildete Trapez wenig kürzer als hinten breit (0·45:0·50).

Pedipalpen (Fig. 8-9): Fe, Pt und Ti ohne Besonderheiten. Ta-Apophyse distal in eine Platte erweitert, die neben kürzeren, lamellosen Fortsätzen einen langen, schwarzen und fast borstenartig dünnen Dorn trägt. Von der Apophyse des Bulbus ist die eine Hälfte keulig verdickt und nach basal, die andere schlankschnabelartig verlängert und nach vorn gerichtet.

A - Durchmesser: VM 0·16; VS 0·20; HM 0·17; HS 0·20. — Abstände: VM 0·02; VM-VS 0·04; HM 0·14.

Färbung: Ceph hell hornbraun, die Medianbinde im Bereich der Thorakalgrube eingeschnürt, dahinter fast keilartig verbreitert; Seitenrand dunkel befreit. Längsbinden des Clypeus zart, nur angedeutet. Sternum und Labium grauschwarz. Abd ähnlich dem von *S. elongatus*, gelblich, auf eine kurze, mediane Längsbinde folgen etwa 5 Fleckenpaare, die jeweils eine keilförmige Figur bilden; lateral-anschließend entsprechende, schräge Binden. Ventralseite mit breiter Medianbinde, die durch zwei schmale, helle Längszonen dreigeteilt erscheint; hinteres Drittel der Ventralseite des Abd bis zu den Spinnenwarzen mit einfacher, dunkler Binde.

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♀ mit den allgemeinen Merkmalen des ♂. Die Epigyne (Fig. 10) zeigt vor der Epigastralfurche eine querovale Platte, die auf der Fläche zwei große Gruben trägt; diese hinten chitinös berandet und um knapp ihren Längsmesser voneinander entfernt.

Material und Vorkommen: Belg. Congo: Die Art ist (als *elongatus*) von Malela und Poko bekannt (LESSERT 1930). Uns liegen lediglich Stücke von Malela vor (1♂ Holotypus 1♀ Paratypoid, Amer. Mus. Congo Exped. leg., MG). — Dilolo-Gare, Katanga (1♀ Paratypoid SMF 2958).

Huber, B. A. 2012. Revision and cladistic analysis of the Afrotropical endemic genus *Smeringopus* Simon, 1890 (Araneae: Pholcidae). Zootaxa 3461: 1-138.

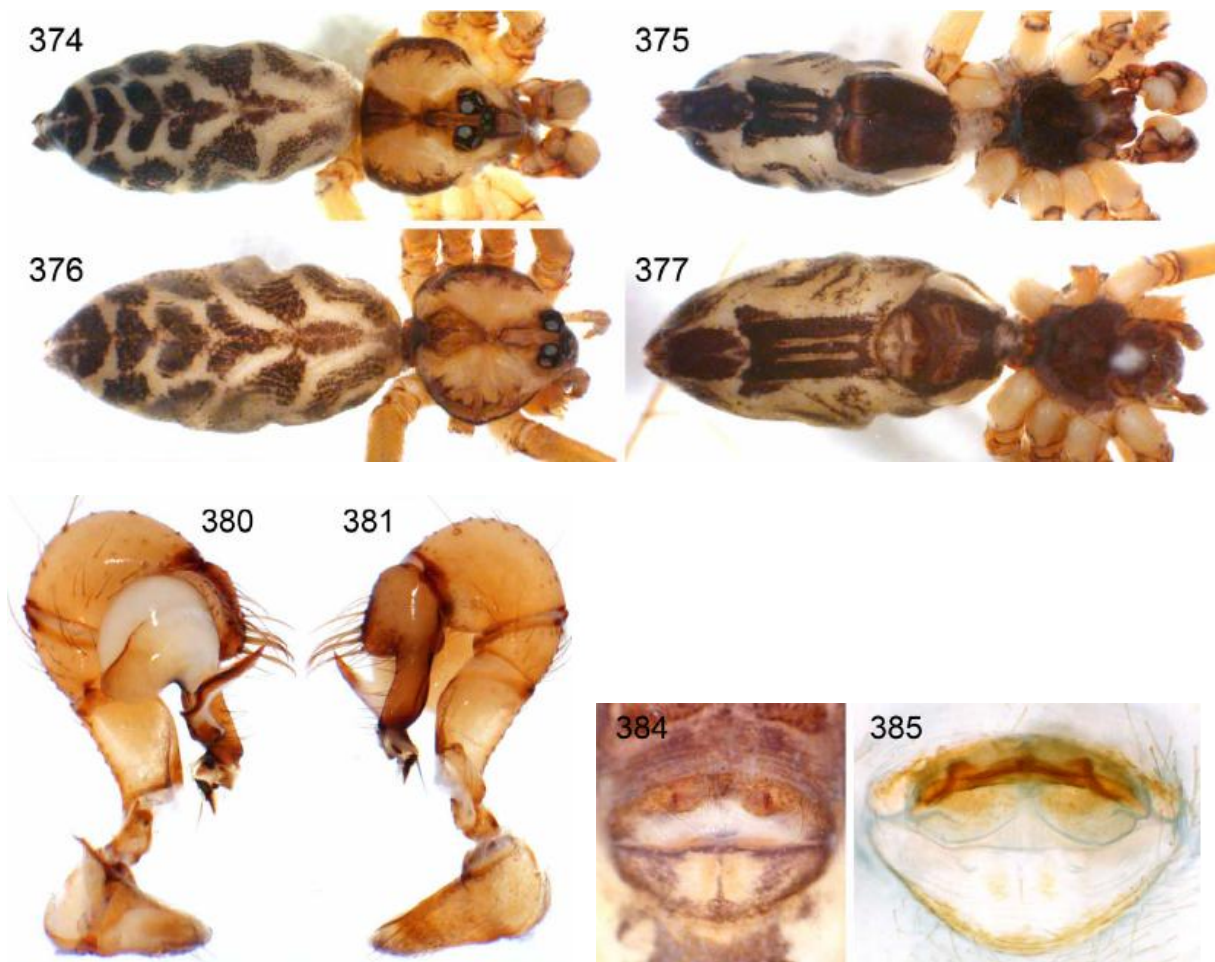
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S. lesserti, male (Gabon, Mayebout).

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FIGURES 372–385. 1 *S. lesserti* (374–377, 380–381, 384–385). 372–375. Males, dorsal and ventral views. 376–377. Female, dorsal and ventral views. 378–381. Left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views (arrow points to retrolateral apophysis). 382–385. Epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views.

***Smeringopus lesserti* Kraus, 1957**

Figs. 12, 374–377, 380–381, 384–385, 402–423

“Smeringopus elongatus” (misidentification): Lessert 1930: 621–622, fig. 5.*Smeringopus lesserti* Kraus 1957: 222–223, pl. 19, figs. 7–10 (except female from Dilolo-Gare; see below).

Types. Male holotype and 1 ♀ paratype from Congo D.R., Congo Central Province, Malela [5°59'S, 12°37'E], 2.–12.vii.1915 (H. Lang, American Museum Congo Expedition), in MHNG (only left male palp) [the SMF (40441) also has a palp of a “male paratype”, but a male paratype was not designated and the palp is also a left one]. One misidentified female paratype (poorly preserved, larger epigynal pockets) from Congo D.R., Lualaba Prov., Katanga, Dilolo-Gare [10°42'S, 22°20'E], 1931 (F. Haas), in SMF. All types examined.

Diagnosis. Easily distinguished from known congeners by long dorsal process on embolus (Figs. 380, 415), thin process distally on procurus (Figs. 402–404), and epigynum shape (small, narrow plate with relatively large semicircular pockets; Figs. 384, 423).

Male (Thysville). Total body length 6.5, carapace width 2.1. Leg 1: 64.3 (16.1 + 0.9 + 16.3 + 28.5 + 2.5), tibia 2: 10.5, tibia 3: 7.2, tibia 4: 10.5; tibia 1 L/d: 80. Habitus as in Figs. 374 and 375. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median and lateral marks, clypeus with pair of brown stripes, sternum monochromatic brown, legs ochre-yellow to light brown, tips of femora and tibiae lighter, abdomen ochre-gray with distinct dorsal and ventral pattern. Distance PME-PME 185 µm, diameter PME 170 µm, distance PME-ALE 70 µm, distance AME-AME 40 µm, diameter AME 135 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with indistinct ‘pseudo-lenses’ (cf. female, Fig. 422); deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae as in Figs. 408 and 409, with small distal apophyses, each provided with modified hair (Figs. 416, 417). Palps as in Figs. 380 and 381, coxa with low retrolateral apophysis and deep wide furrow, trochanter barely modified, femur with deep retrolateral furrow with apophysis on proximal rim (Fig. 411), procurus with distinctive distal processes (Figs. 402–404, 412–413), bulb with long dorsal process arising from embolus (Figs. 405–407, 415). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on metatarsi 1 and 2,

retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1. Gonopore with two epiandrous spigots (Fig. 418); ALS with eight spigots each (Fig. 419); PMS with two spigots each (Fig. 420).

Variation. Sternum varies from light brown to almost black; femora and tibiae subdistally often darkened. Tibia 1 in 34 males: 8.1–16.1 (mean 13.1).

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 51 females: 7.1–16.0 (mean 12.0). Epigynum small and narrow plate with relatively large, semicircular pockets (Figs. 384, 423); internal genitalia as in Figs. 385 and 410.

Distribution. Widely distributed in central Africa (Fig. 401).

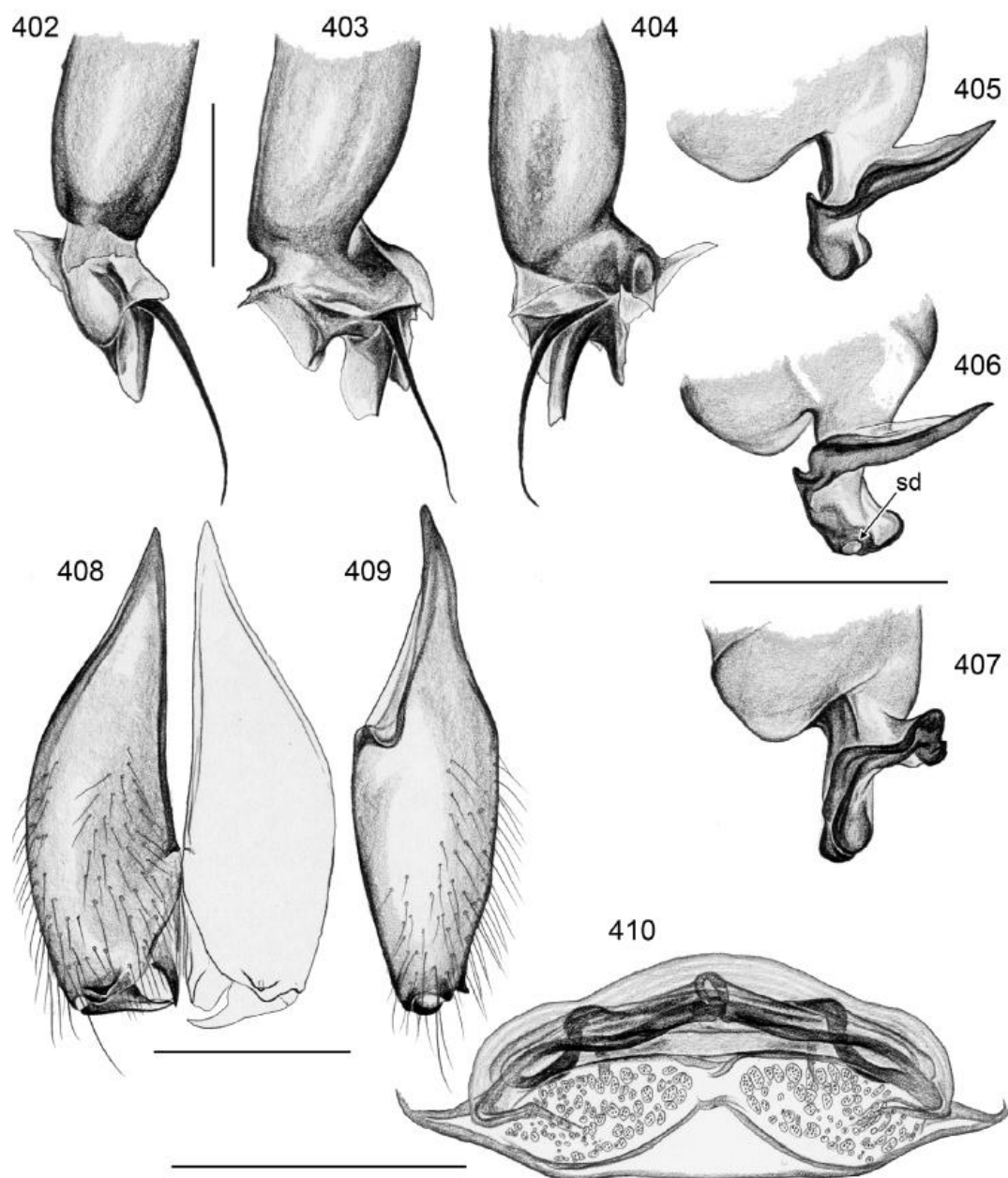


FIGURE 401. Known distribution of *S. lesserti*.

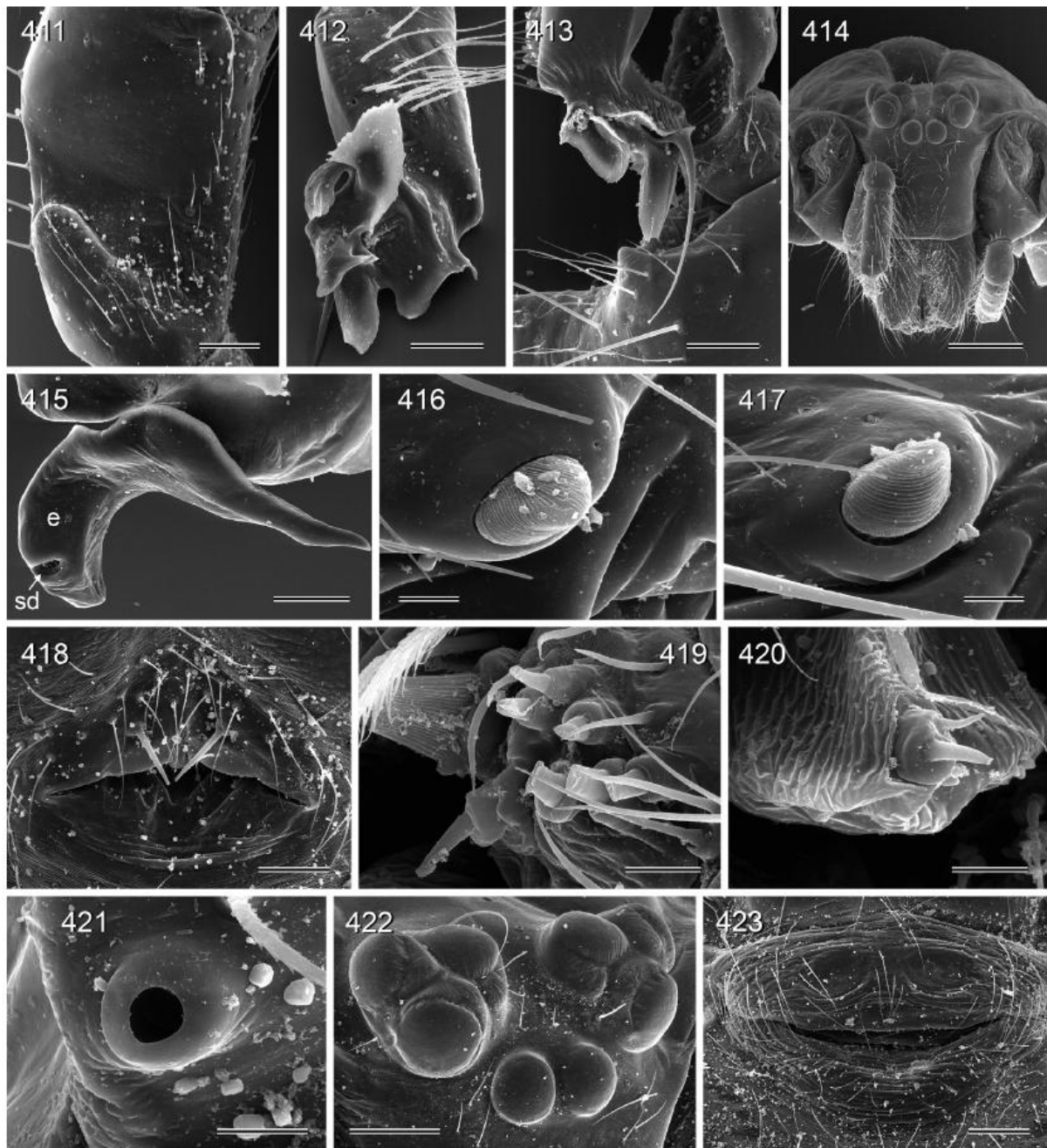
Material examined. CONGO D.R.: *Congo Central Prov.*: Malela, 1♂1♀ types above. Muanda [5°56'S, 12°21'E], ix.1947 (Darteville), 1♂1♀ (2 vials) in MRAC (66205, 66231). Thysville [=Mbanza-Ngungu, 5°16'S, 14°51'E], 3.x.1938 (M. Bequaert), large cave, 1500 m a.s.l., 7♂26♀ in MRAC (1390–1432); same data but 6.x.1938, 7♀ in MRAC (separated from 1374–1382). Grotte de Thysville, viii.1924 (G. Geerts), 1♀ in MRAC (25674). “Grotte de Vivi” [near Matadi, ~5°50'S, 13°30'E?], ii.1937 (Darteville), 2♂4♀ + juvs (2 vials) in MRAC (26828–32, 26852–53). *Equateur Prov.*: Eala [=Mbandaka, 0°03'N, 18°16'E], v.1936 (J. Ghesquière), 1♀ in MRAC (26908). *Tshopo Prov.*: Stanleyville [=Kisangani, 0°31'N, 25°12'E], v.1928 (A. Collart), 1♂ in MRAC (30525). Avakubi [1°19'N, 27°33'E], no date (Delhaize), 1♂4♀ in MRAC (25696–702). *Lulua Prov.*: Luluaburg [=Kananga, 5°54'S, 22°27'E], no date (R.P. Cambier), 1♂3♀ in MRAC (25692–95). Kele [6°55'S, 23°10'E], caves, 1938 (M. Bequaert), 2♂2♀ in MRAC (702–05). *Kinshasa Prov.*: Leopoldville [=Kinshasa, 4°20'S, 15°19'E], i.1922 (P.H. Schouteden), 1♂ in MRAC (25690). *Nord-Kivu*: Benei [=Beni?, 0°30'N, 29°28'E], i.–ii.1953 (M. Watty), 3♂13♀ in MHNG. Forêt de Beni, Vill. Mbao [=Mbau, 0°39'N, 29°30'E], 1000–1100 m a.s.l., 5.v.1964 (M.J. Celis), 4♂6♀ + juvs (2 vials) in MRAC (126796, 97). *Bas-Uele Prov.*: Djamba [2°52'N, 24°06'E?], no date (P.H. Schouteden), 1♂2♀ in MRAC (30536–38).

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE: *São Tomé*: Barricade Wall S of Praia du Mutamba (0°23.2'N, 6°35.7'E), 3.v.2001 (J.M. Ledford), 1♂1♀ 1 juv. in CAS. Roca Zampalma [~0°16'N, 6°37'E], 2500 feet a.s.l., 5.–14.viii.1949 (B. Malkin), 1♀ in CAS. *Príncipe* [~1°37'N, 7°24'E]: no further locality data, 9.xii.1932 (W.H.J. Janis?), 2♀ in BMNH (separated from 1933.8.30.60–64).

CAMEROON: *Adamawa Region*: Djohong [6°50'N, 14°42'E], 1.–5.ix.1971 (F. Puylaert), 14♂16♀ in MRAC (141389). *Northwest Region*: Oku (~6°14.5'N, 10°30.5'E), ~1900 m a.s.l., in building, 17.iv.2009 (B.A. Huber), 1♂1♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8510). *Centre Region*: Reserve forestiere du Nyong, 16 km S of Makak ("Lok. 174"; ~3°25'N, 11°00'E?), 10.xi.–13.xii.1950 (J. Birket-Smith, J. Dahl), 1♂1♀ in ZMUC; same data but "1949–1950, 10/2–727", 1♂ in ZMUC.



FIGURES 402–410. *Smeringopus lesserti*. 402–404. Left procursus, retrolateral, retrolatero-ventral, and ventral views. 405–407. Left embolus, prolateral, prolatero-dorsal, and prolatero-ventral views. 408–409. Male chelicerae, frontal and lateral views. 410. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm (402–404), 0.5 mm (405–410).



FIGURES 411–423. *Smeringopus lesserti*. 411. Left male palpal femur, retrolateral view. 412–413. Left procursus tip, distal and retrolateral views. 414. Female prosoma. 415. Male bulbal processes, prolatero-dorsal view. 416–417. Male cheliceral apophyses. 418. Male gonopore. 419. Male ALS. 420. Male PMS. 421. Male palpal tarsal organ. 422. Female ocular area. 423. Epigynum. Scale lines: 10 μ m (416–417), 20 μ m (419–421), 80 μ m (412–413, 418), 100 μ m (411, 415), 200 μ m (422–423), 500 μ m (414).

GABON: *Ogooué-Ivindo*: Monts de Belinga, Mayebout (1°06.9'N, 13°06.4'E), 500 m a.s.l., in building, 13.viii.2011 (B.A. & S.R. Huber), 2♂14♀ 1 juv. (2 vials) in ZFMK (Ar 8511-12); same data, 1♂2♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Gab 225). Makokou (0°33.9'N, 12°50.7'E), 520 m a.s.l., in building, 13.viii.2011 (B.A. & S.R. Huber) 1♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8513). *Ogooué-Lolo*: village near Moudouma (1°23.9'S, 12°09.4'E), 440 m a.s.l., in building, 24.viii.2011 (B.A. & S.R. Huber), 2♂5♀ (2 vials) in ZFMK (Ar 8514-15); same data, 1♂1♀ in pure ethanol, in ZFMK (Gab 178). “Gabon”, no further data, with the label belonging to the lost *S. arambourgi* male syntypes, 11♂4♀ in MNHN (Ar 10363). “Gabon”, no further data, donated by E. Simon in 1913 (as *S. elongatus*), 1♂ (without palps) 1♀ in MHNG.

ANGOLA: *Luanda Prov.*: Luanda [8°50'S, 13°15'E], no date (H. Chatelain), 1♂ 1 juv. in USNM. *Malanje Prov.*: Furnas de Cacolo-Calombe near Malange [=Malanje, ~9°30'S, 16°20'E], 23.xi.1946 (A. de Barros Machado), 2♂4♀ in SMF (Ang 165.3); same locality, vi.1948 (H. Breui), 2♂4♀ in SMF (Ang 3128.1).