Smeringopus natalensis Lawrence, 1947

Lawrence, R. F. 1947. A collection of Arachnida made by Dr. I. Trägardh in Natal and Zululand (1904-1905). Kungl. Vet. Vitterh. Samh. Handl., ser. B 5(9): 3-41.

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Smeringopus natalensis n. sp. Text-fig. 7 a—b.

T y p e : 1 ♂, Verulam, Natal.

I have considerable hesitation in describing this form as a new species since, if not actually *elongatus* (VINSON), it is very near to this widely distributed species; the lack of complete figures of the male palp of *elongatus* for comparison with Dr. TRÄGÅRDH's specimen obliges me to describe it provisionally as a new species. LESSERT (9, p. 621) gives a figure of the apex of the tarsus of the ♂ pedipalp with which however the specimen before me does not quite agree.

C o l o u r : The colour of the single adult male specimen before me is much faded; carapace with some irregular blackish markings at the side, a double longitudinal line in the middle constricted in

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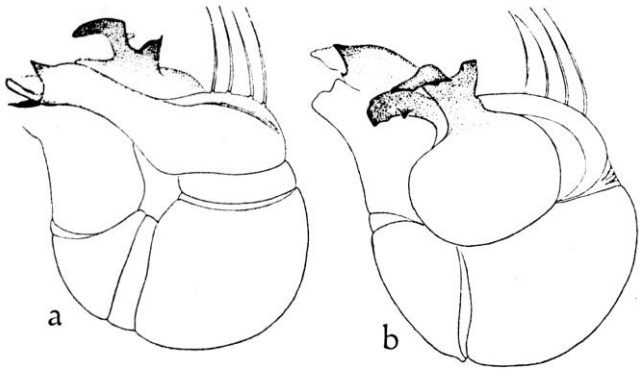

Text-figure 7. *Smeringopus natalensis* n. sp. ♂. a, pedipalp seen from outer side; b, the same from inner side.

the region of the thoracic stria, ocular area black, clypeus with a cuneiform marking near each anterior median eye, the apex directed upwards and nearest the eye; sternum reticulated with black; legs yellow, black at the joints; femora and tibiae with 2 dark apical rings, the distal one much narrower than the other, between them a whitish band lighter than the general colour of the segment and wider than the proximal dark ring. Inferior surface of abdomen with a fairly broad blackish longitudinal band, epigastric, region blackish.

P e d i p a l p as in Text-fig. 7 a seen from outer side, Text-fig. 7 b seen from inner side.

This spider is common in buildings in Pietermaritzburg and many specimens have been collected in various rooms and outhouses of the Museum. Both sexes spin their webs in corners of rooms, arranging them one above the other in tiers, so that 5 or 6 webs and the same number of spiders of either sex may live in one such corner. Specimens collected in the Museum seem to live entirely on the ant, *Acantholepis capensis*, which is found in large numbers everywhere, walking over the walls and floors of the building; the nests of these spiders contain large numbers of the ants, most of them dead and swathed in a light wrapping of silk. It is not known whether they live on this species of ant alone but in the Museum no other insects have been found in the webs.

Lawrence, R. F. 1967. A new cavernicolous Pholcid spider from the Congo. Rev. suisse Zool. 74(4): 295-300.

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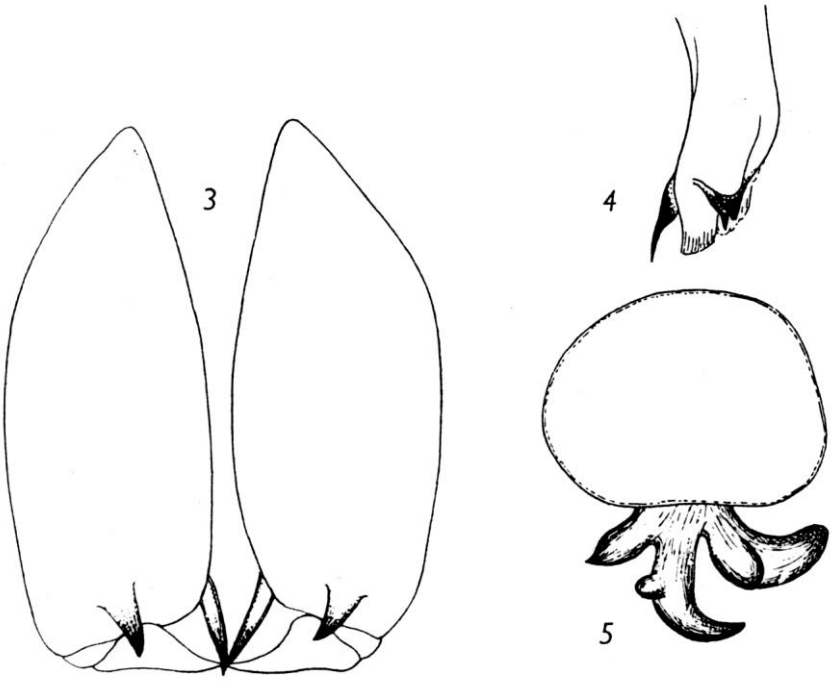


Figs. 3-5, *Smeringopus natalensis* Lawrence ♂: 3, chelicerae seen from in front; 4, distal apex of pedipalp tarsus, lateral view; 5, bulb and apophyses of pedipalp, medial view.

A note on Smeringopus natalensis Lawrence

This species described from Verulam, Natal (1947, p. 14) was stated to be " very near to if not actually *elongatus* Vinson ". I have since been able to examine a considerable amount of material and now consider it to be very closely related to *S. lesnei* Lessert from Vila Pery, Moçambique, and perhaps even a subspecies of this form. It differs from *S. pallidus* Blackwall (of which according to KRAUS (1957, p. 219) *elongatus* Vinson is a synonym) and *S. peregrinus* Strand in the tooth at the base of the fang on the anterior surface of the chelicera being distinctly larger and the apophysis of the bulb being trilobed instead of bilobed as in *pallidus* and *peregrinus*; in the last named character it resembles *lesnei* Lessert, differing however in the following details: the anterior, pointed branch of the apophysis is much shorter than the middle one (longer in *lesnei*), the middle branch about equal in length to the posterior one (considerably shorter in *lesnei*), and the posterior branch considerably thicker than the middle one (or either of the other two branches), while in *lesnei* the middle branch is thicker than the posterior one.

S. natalensis has been recorded from the following localities in Natal: Verulam; Manderston near Pietermaritzburg; the museum at Pietermaritzburg; Scottsville, a suburb of Pietermaritzburg. It is a semi-domesticated species, being common on the verandahs of houses (Scottsville) where it spins its webs under window ledges; the webs have been found in the corners of various rooms in the Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, where it appears to prey almost exclusively on the ant, *Acantholepis capensis*.

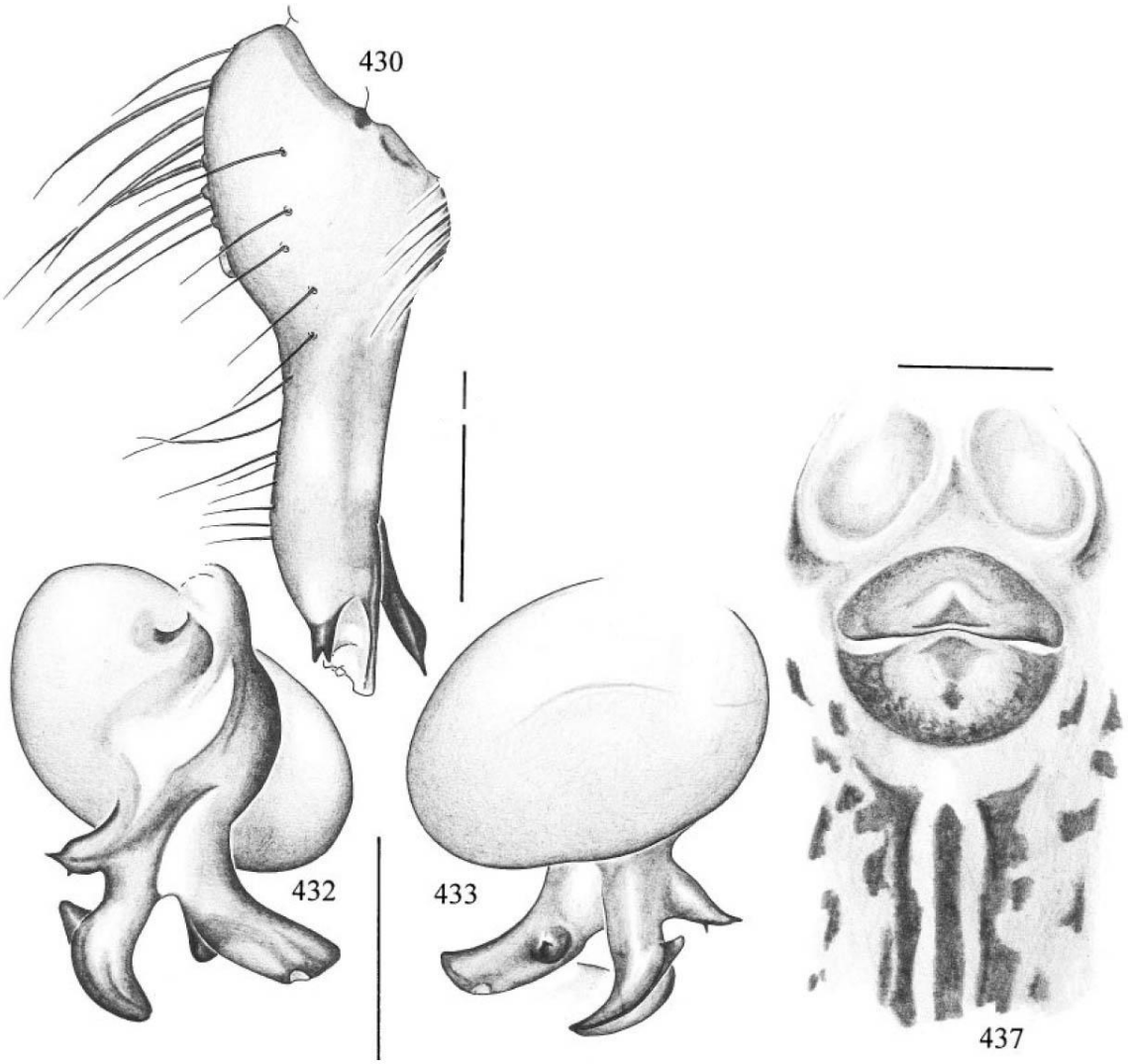
Huber, B. A. 2001. The pholcids of Australia (Araneae; Pholcidae): Taxonomy, biogeography, and relationships. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 260: 1-144.

Smeringopus natalensis Lawrence, 1947
Figures 430, 432, 433, 437

Further illustrations: Lawrence, 1967: figs. 3–5.

This species has previously been known only from eastern South Africa (Natal). It is interesting to note that even there it is a ''semi-domesticated species'' (Lawrence, 1967: 299), ''common in buildings . . . in various rooms and outhouses'' (Lawrence, 1947: 15). Given this apparent preadaptation to live with humans, it seems surprising that this species has not been found on other continents before. However, as mentioned above, some records of *S. pallidus* might actually result from misidentifications of *S. natalensis*. In Australia, *S. natalensis* has been collected at various localities, some of them densely populated urban areas (M. Gray, personal commun.), but apparently never in houses. It is easily distinguished from *S. pallidus* as shown in figs. 430–437.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: SOUTH AFRICA: Zululand, Kosi Bay Reserve, Kosi Lakes (27°00′S, 32°24′E), June 5–15, 1995 (E. & R. Kyle, R. A. Cooper), 1♂ 3♀ (WAM 99/1482–7). AUSTRALIA: *Western Australia:* Tuart Hill near Perth (31°53′S, 115°51.5′E), Sept. 24, 1993–May 21, 1994 (M. S. Harvey, J. M. Waldock), 3♂ 4♀ ~10 juveniles (WAM 99/2117–2135). *New South Wales:* Ashford, Ashford Cave (29°12′S, 151°00′E), Jan. 31, 1995 (S. Eberhard), 1♂ 1 juvenile (AMS KS49265); Malabar (33°58′S, 151°15′E), June 26 and Sept. 28, 1966 (R. E. Mascord), 3♀ (AMS KS48725, 56197); Penrith (33°45′S, 150°42′E), Aug. 25, 1979 (A. Johnson), 1♀ (AMS KS65700).



Figs. 430–437. *Smeringopus natalensis* (430, 432, 433, 437), *S. pallidus* (431, 434–436). **430, 431.** Left procursi, retrolateral views. **432, 434.** Left genital bulbs, retrolateral views. **433, 435.** Left genital bulbs, prolateral views. **436, 437.** Epigyna, ventral views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm (430–435), 0.5 mm (436, 437).

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 natalensis* Lawrence, 1947**
Figs. 243–244, 251, 256–257, 278–279, 300–304, 343–349

Smeringopus natalensis Lawrence 1947: 14–15, figs. 7a–b. Lawrence 1967: 299, figs. 3–5. Huber 2001: 136, figs. 430, 432–433, 437.

Type. Male holotype from South Africa, KwaZulu Natal, Verulam [29°39'S, 31°03'E], date and collector not given, in Naturhistoriska Museet, Göteborg, Sweden, not examined.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (other species of the *natalensis* group, especially *S. lesnei, S. florisbad, S. blyde, S. koppies, S. harare, S. badplaas*) by shapes of bulbal processes (Figs. 302, 303); from other close relatives by absence of process near palpal tarsal organ (Fig. 300), relatively straight procursus (ventrally), absence of prolateral process on procursus tip, and three black lines ventrally on abdomen (versus two; compare Fig. 244 with Figs. 248 and 250).

Male (Badplaas, ZFMK). Total body length 6.3, carapace width 2.2. Leg 1: 53.6 (14.0 + 0.8 + 14.1 + 22.0 + 2.7), tibia 2: 9.6, tibia 3: 7.2, tibia 4: 10.0; tibia 1 L/d: 66. Habitus as in Figs. 243 and 244. Carapace ochre-yellow with distinct dark pattern (median, lateral, and submarginal marks), clypeus with pair of dark marks widened distally, sternum brown with light marks near leg coxae, legs with dark rings subdistally on femora and tibiae, abdomen dorsally with distinct dark pattern, ventrally with three dark lines in median part (median line narrow but distinct). Distance PME-PME 160 µm, diameter PME 170 µm, distance PME-ALE 70 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 135 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with very indistinct 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae as in *S. badplaas* (cf. Figs. 314, 315), each apophysis with modified hair at tip (Fig. 345). Palps as in Figs. 256 and 257, coxa without retrolateral apophysis, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow with distinct rim proximally (Fig. 344), cymbium without projection near tarsal organ, procursus ventrally almost straight, without prolateral process at tip (Figs. 300, 301), bulb with three distinctively shaped processes (Figs. 302, 303). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1. Gonopore with two epiandrous spigots (Fig. 347); ALS with eight spigots each.

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Variation. In males from Oudtshourn and from Tembe Elephant Park the median bulbal process is slightly shorter and thicker. Tibia 1 in 60 other males: 8.1–16.4 (mean 11.9).

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 87 females: 8.4–16.4 (mean 12.6). Epigynum a simple plate without pockets (Fig. 278), variable in shape and coloration and thus possibly not clearly distinguishable from close relatives (*S. lesnei, S. florisbad, S. blyde, S. koppies, S. harare, S. badplaas*); internal genitalia as in Figs. 279, 304, and 348 (also very similar to close relatives). The four females from Bloemfontein (see below) are assigned tentatively to *S. natalensis* rather than to *S. florisbad* because of the long legs (tibia 1: 12.7–15.6).

Note: This is a very rare case among Pholcidae where female legs are on average longer than male legs (Fig. 15) (cf. Huber 2005). The only other case known to me is *Pholcus fragillimus* but in that species sample size was much smaller (seven males, eight females; Huber 2011b).

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FIGURES 243–255. *Smeringopus natalensis* group, habitus and male prosomata, oblique frontal views. 243–244. *S. natalensis*, male, dorsal and ventral views. 245–246. *S. koppies*, male, dorsal and ventral views. 247–248. *S. hanglip*, male, dorsal and ventral views. 249–250. *S. lydenberg*, female, dorsal and ventral views. 251. *S. natalensis*. 252. *S. blyde*. 253. *S. hanglip*. 254. *S. lydenberg*. 255. *S.*

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FIGURES 256–267. *Smeringopus natalensis* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views. 256–257. *S. natalensis*.

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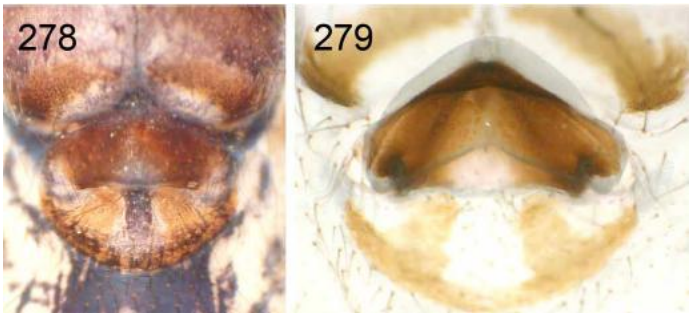

FIGURES 278–297. *Smeringopus natalensis* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. 278–279. *S. natalensis*. 280–281. *S. koppies*. 282–283. *S. badplaas*. 284–285. *S. florisbad*. 286–287. *S. lesnei*. 288–289. *S. blyde*. 290–291. *S.*

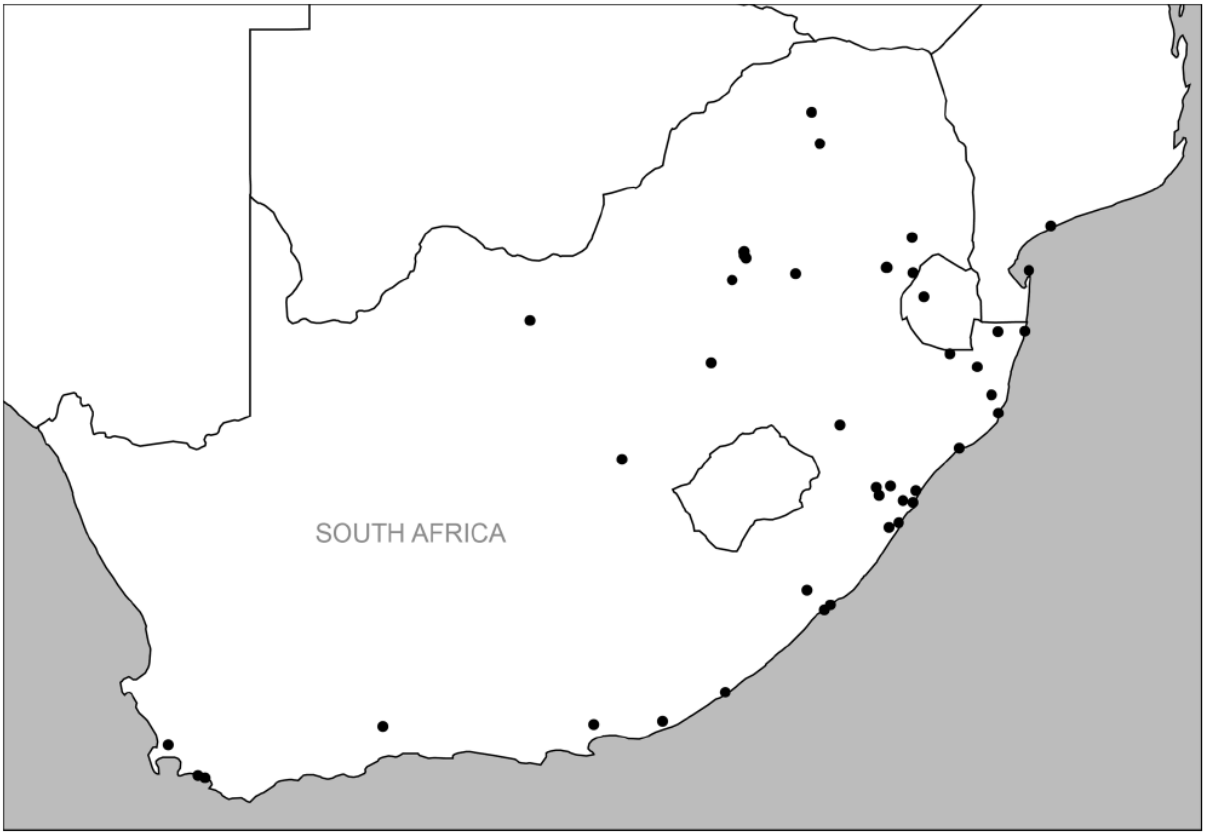

FIGURE 298. Known distribution of *S. natalensis*. For Australian records, see Huber (2001).

Distribution. Widely distributed in eastern South Africa and southern Mozambique, ranging further west along the coast (Fig. 298).

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: *Mpumalanga*: Badplaas, resort area [25°56.9'S, 30°33.9'E], 28.iii.2001 (B.A. Huber), 4♂2♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8538). Badplaas, Embuleni Reserve [25°57.2'S, 30°33.2'E], 28.iii.2001 (B.A. Huber), 3♂7♀ (2 vials) in ZFMK (Ar 8539-40); same locality, wooded areas in grassvelt savanna, 1100 m a.s.l., 28.iii.2001 (D. & S. Ubick), 1♂1♀ in CAS (9027114). Badplaas (25°56.8'S, 30°33.8'E), waste ground, 26.iii.2001 (P. Horak), 6♂9♀ (2 vials) in CPH. Songimvelo Nature Reserve, Kroomdraai (26°02.5'S, 31°00.1'E), 800 m a.s.l., secondary highveld forest, cabin area, 16.–23.iii.2001 (D. & S. Ubick), 2♂2♀ 6 juvs. in CAS (9027107). Croc Valley, Nelspruit [25°27'S, 30°59'E], 25.v.1999 (P. Stephen), 1♂ in NCP (921/66). Ogies [26°03'S, 29°03'E], "Tul.", 19.iv.1987 (M. Ebersohn), 1♂1♀ in NCP (90/353).

Gauteng: Melville [26°10'S, 28°00'E], "Kopjes N Jo'burg", under stones, 6.iv.1976 (F. Wanless, A. Russell-Smith), 1♂1♀ in BMNH. Pretoria [25°45'S, 28°12'E], in corner of garage, 20.iv.1987 (M. Voster), 1♂ in NCP (88/316); Pretoria, in garage, iv.1987 (M. Prinsloo), 1♀ in NCP (88/339); Pretoria, 1987 (P. Lombaard), 1♂1♀ in NCP (91/598); Pretoria, no date, leg. E.R. Rossouw, 1♂ in NCP (91/230); Pretoria, "in hoek v. motorhuis", 10.iv.1988 (A. van Rensburg), 1♀ in NCP (88/869); Pretoria, 29.iv.1987 (B.L. Veeremans), 1♀ in NCP (88/348); Pretoria, in building, 2.iv.1987 (E. Opperman), 1♂ in NCP (91/669); Pretoria, "in tuin", 3.iii.1976 (L. Harley), 2♀ 2 juvs in NCP (76/959); Pretoria, 24.i.1983 (J. Bruijns), 1♀ in NCP (83/146); Pretoria, in dark corner, iv.1987 (M. Swart), 1♀ in NCP (88/353); Pretoria, in house, 10.iii.1967 (A.S.D.), 1♂ in NCP (36/2022); Pretoria, dark corner of building, 23.iv.1987 (J.C. de Klerk), 1♂1♀ in NCP (88/838); Pretoria, in building, 28.iii.1987 (L. Lerwill), 1♂ in NCP (88/835); Pretoria, in garage, 15.iv.1980 (C.J. Cilliers), 1♀ in NCP (81/637); Pretoria, in garage, 20.iii.1987 (G. Gelderblom), 1♀ in NCP (88/867); Pretoria, in garage, 19.iii.1987 (T.T. Vreede), 1♀ in NCP (88/831); Pretoria, Astor Court, CSIR Water Res., 6.iv.1959, collector not given, 1♂ in TMP (12844); Pretoria, 1956 (L. Vari), 1♂3♀ + juvs in TMP (12849); Pretoria, 8.i.1919 (G.P.F. van Dam), 1♀ in TMP (12932); Pretoria, 31.x.1984 (S. Nkosi), 1♀ in TMP (21041); Pretoria, Brooklyn, in bird cage, 20.iii.1991 (C. Maree), 1♂1♀ in NCP (92/392); Pretoria, Hatfield, on outbuilding, ceiling, 26.iv.1987 (M. Kroese), 1♀ in NCP (88/836); Pretoria, Irene, 23.vii.1972 (C.K.

Brain), 1♀ in TMP (10575); Pretoria, Les Marais, 3.iii.1987 (A. Koch), 1♂ in NCP (91/1140); Pretoria, Makapan, no date (E. Simon), 1♀ in MNHN (AR 10364); Pretoria, Monument Park, in garden, 16.iv.1987 (C. Strydom), 1♀ 1 juv. in NCP (91/613); same locality, in house, 16.iv.1988 (C. Strydom), 1♂ in NCP (90/334); Pretoria, Pierneef, in house, x.1990 (V. Gouws), 1♀ in NCP (91/25); Pretoria, Rietardale, pit traps, 6.ix.1988 (A. Biggs), 1♀ in NCP (89/18); Pretoria, Sunnyside, 14.ii.1984 (L. von Heerden), 1♂ 1 juv. in NCP (88/833); Pretoria, Waverly, in outside room, 21.iv.1987 (J.P. Coetzee), 1♀ in NCP (88/257); Pretoria, Welgegund, "in tuin", x.1982 (T. Marren), 2♀ in NCP (83/108); Pretoria, Willow Glen, iii.–iv.1987 (L. Vari), 1♀ in NCP (87/856); Pretoria, Wonderboom, in house, date not given, leg. C. Craemer, 1♂ in NCP (92/158); Pretoria-Noord, Ninapark, 15.x.1990 (D. v. Heerden), 1♂ in NCP (90/507).

KwaZulu Natal: Bonamanzi Reserve [28°04'S, 32°18'E], overhang in dry riverbed, 31.iii.2001 (B.A. Huber), 2♂2♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8541). Kosi Bay [27°00.5'S, 32°50.8'E], camping site, 29.x.1984 (M. Filmer), 1♀ in NCP (88/282). Natal Midlands, Ladysmith [28°34'S, 29°47'E], 3500 ft a.s.l., Klip river, "Dawn Pride", x.1980 (H.D. Shaw-Copeland), 17♂34♀ in MRAC (166446); same data but xii.1981, 3♂5♀; i.1982, 2♂3♀; and ii.1982, 4♂10♀ in NHMW. 10 km W Ladysmith, Klip river, Farm Dawn Pride, 1200 m a.s.l., ix.–x.1980 (H.D. Shaw-Copeland), 10♀ in MRAC (166492). Durban [29°51'S, 31°01'E], "7.2. Zwickelt", further data unreadable, 9♂9♀ in BMNH. Durban, "9.7. Leigh", 3♂3♀ in BMNH (03.7.20-188–195). Pinetown (Durban) [29°49'S, 30°50'E], iii.1979 (M.E. Baddeley), 2♂1♀ 2 juvs in MRAC (152175). Pinetown, under stones and bricks, 16.vi.1987 (C.J. Smit), 1♀ 1 juv. in NCP (87/367). Pietermaritzburg [29°36'S, 30°23'E], 6.ii.1964 (Lamoral), 2♀ in MCZ (34050). "Maritzburg" [=Pietermaritzburg], leg. Zwickelt, 2♀ in BMNH (03.7.12.41a–b). Pietermaritzburg, Scottsville, ii.1965 (R.F. Lawrence), 2♂4♀ in NMP (9427). Pietermaritzburg, Bisley, iv.1961 (R.F. Lawrence), 1♀ in NMP (8084). Pietermaritzburg, 1917 (C. Akerman), 1♀ in NMP (1901); same data but x.1927, 1♀ in NMP (1493). Pietermaritzburg, in Museum, xi.1945 (R.F. Lawrence), 1♂ (chelicerae missing) in SMF (9835/1). Umkomaas River [30°11.6'S, 30°46.9'E], "9.7. Leigh", 6♂4♀ in BMNH (03.7.20–29.34). Manderston [29°44'S, 30°26'E], iv.1963 (H. Buston), 1♂1♀ in NMP (8830). Mntunzini [28°57'S, 31°46'E], on wall in house, 19.ii.1977 (P. Reavell), 1♂3♀ 1 juv. in NCP (84/889). Pongola [27°23'S, 31°37'E], 27.vi.1968 (H. van Ark), 2♂3♀ + juvs in NCP (76/2016). Nagle Dam [29°35'S, 30°37'E], 10.v.1998 (A. Heeres), 1♀ in DNSM (329). St. Lucia [28°22'S, 32°25'E], 14.iv.1987 (R. Travis), 1♀ in NCP (91/200); St. Lucia, in corners, 16.xii.1980 (M. Bruton), 1♂3♀ + juvs in NCP (82/146). Tembe Elephant Park, sand forest near viewing tower (27°01.7'S, 32°24.6'E), 8.i.2002 (C. Haddad), 1♂1♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8542). Ubombo Mtn. foothills near Mkuze [27°36'S, 32°04'E], 530 m a.s.l., i.1982 (H. Shaw-Copeland), 1♂1♀ in NHMW. Umzinto, Vernon Crookes Nat. Res. (30°16'S, 30°36'E), 15.i.1992 (L.N. Lotz), 1♀ in NMBA (5949).

Free State: Farm Lusthof, Edenville [27°32'S, 27°39'E], 12.vi.1969 (J. Viljoen), 10♂24♀ in NCP (76/2020). Bloemfontein (29°08'S, 26°10'E), in house, 20.iv.1989 (C.A. van Ee), 1♀ 1 juv. in NMBA (3216); Bloemfontein, in house, 22.viii.1985 (Museum Staff), 1♀ in NMBA (981); Bloemfontein, in house, 17.xi.1995 (L.N. Lotz), 1♀ in NMBA (8279); Bloemfontein, 5.iv.1991 (L. Grobler), 1♀ in NMBA (5726).

Eastern Cape: Transkei, Port St. Johns [31°37'S, 29°32'E], iii.1979 (M.E. Baddeley), 1♂4♀ in MRAC (152115); same locality, xi.1980 (M.E. Baddeley), 1♀ in MRAC (166577). Transkei Coast, Lusikisiki Distr., Mzimhlava [=Umzimhlava] River [31°18'S, 29°14'E], river mouth, coastal evergreen forest, ii.1980 (M.E. Baddeley) 2♀ in MRAC (166620). Transkei Coast, Lusikisiki Distr., Ntafufu River [31°33'S, 29°38'E], ii.–iii.1980 (M.E. Baddeley) 1♂5♀ in MRAC (166726). Oos London [East London, 33°00'S, 27°53'E], 2.xii.1977 (G. Petty), 1♂6♀ in NCP (37/1099); same locality, v.–vi.1979 (G. Petty, O. Keetch), 2♂1♀ in NCP (81/490). 70 km N Port Elizabeth near Addo [33°32'S, 25°42'E], in cottage, 24.x.2003 (J. Altmann), 2♀ 2 juvs in SMF. Bathurst [33°29'S, 26°50'E], 17.iii.1974 (P. Croeser), 1♀ in NCP (87/711).

Western Cape: Oudtshourn [33°34'S, 22°12'E], at campground, 5.x.1999 (D. Ubick, S. Prinsloo), 1♂1♀ in CAS. Bellville, Welgemoed [33°52.3'S, 18°36.9'E], wasteland, 9.i.1989 (R. Jocqué), 1♂1♀ 1 juv. in MRAC (169767). Bellville, in and around house, 6.–25.i.1989 (R. Jocqué), 1♂3♀ in MRAC (169690). Calendon, Hermanus (34°25'S, 19°15'E), 14.xii.1989 (L.N. Lotz), 1♀ in NMBA (3328). Hermanus, 16.x.2003 (J. Altmann), in house, 1♂ in SMF. Fishershaven [34°22'S, 19°08'E; not 26°14'E as on label], 19.iii.2004 (C. Haddad), 1♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8543).

Limpopo: Dendron [23°22'S, 29°19'E], v.1970 (J. Viljoen), 28♂40♀ in NCP (76/2010); same data but xii.1969, 3♂14♀ in NCP (76/2011), and xi.1970, 4♂4♀ in NCP (74/2012). Pietersburg [=Polokwane, 23°54'S, 29°27'E], grass, 13.iii.1998 (C. Spies), 1♂ in NCP (98/342).

Northwest Province: Vryburg [26°57'S, 24°44'E], E. Simon collection 15278, 2♀ in MNHN (AR 10367).

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SWAZILAND: Mlilwane Game Reserve [~26°26.5'S, 31°11.0'E], at houses, 31.iii.2001 (B.A. Huber), 2♂2♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8544).

MOZAMBIQUE: Bilene, Praia do Bilene (25°15.6'S, 33°17.7'E), 27 m a.s.l., leaf litter, coastal forest, 20.xii.2007 (C. Haddad, R. Lyle, R. Fourie), 1♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8545). Inhaca Island, Village Hotel [26°00'S, 32°55'E], 20.xii.1992 (T. Steyn), 4♂4♀ in NCP (93/194).

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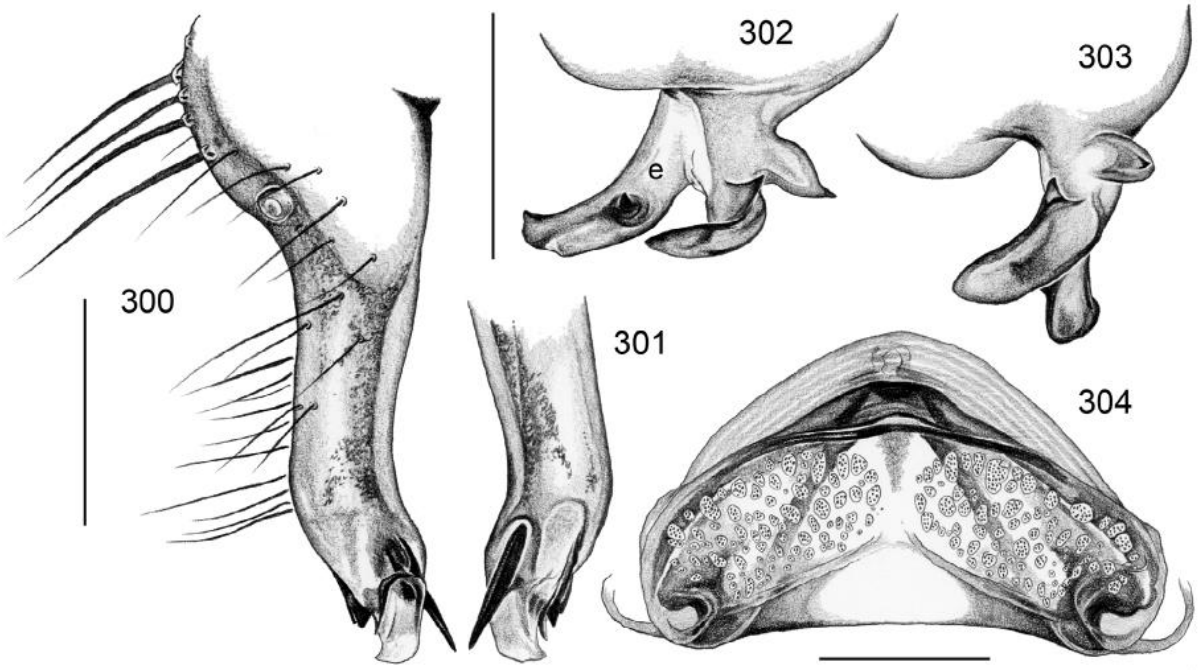
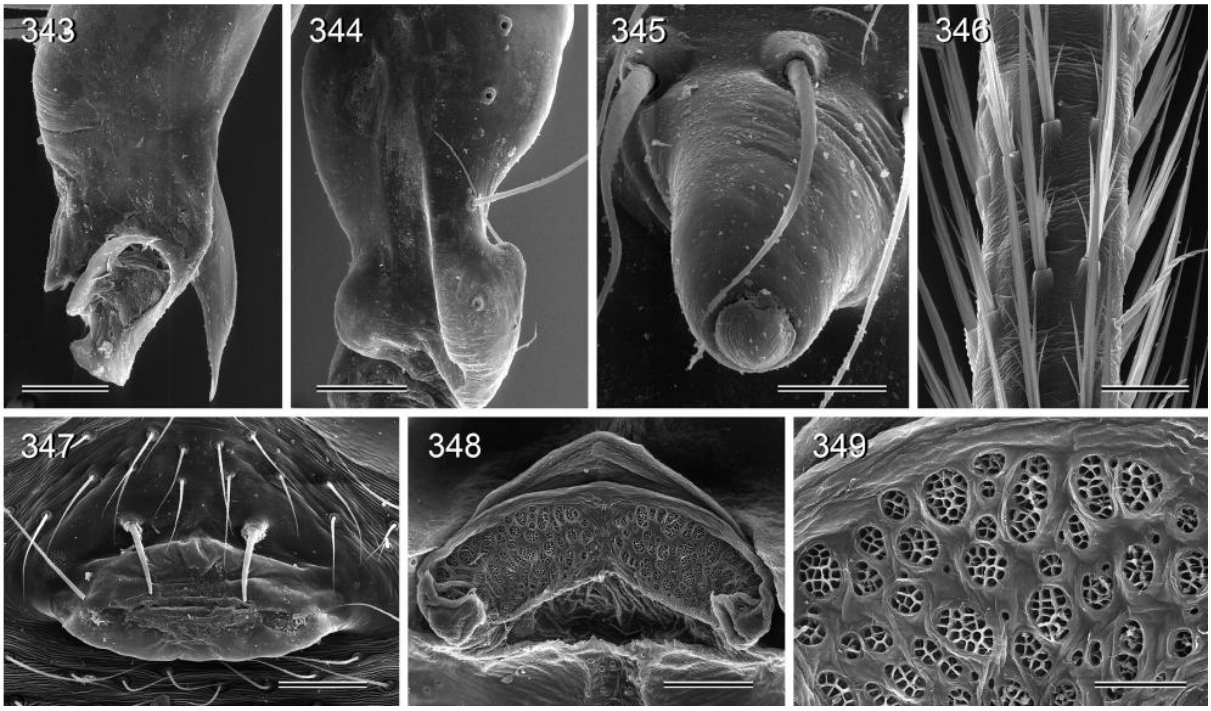


FIGURES 300–309. *Smeringopus natalensis* (300–304) and *S. koppies* (305–309). 300, 305. Left cymbia and procursi, retrolateral views. 301, 306. Left procursi, prolateral views. 302–303, 307–308. Left bulbal processes, prolateral and dorsal views. 304, 309. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.



FIGURES 343–356. *Smeringopus natalensis* (343–349) and *S. hanglip* (350–356). 343. Left procursus tip, retrolateral view. 344. Left palpal femur, ventral view. 345. Male cheliceral apophysis. 346. Tarsal pseudosegments. 347. Male gonopore. 348. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. 349. Detail of pore plate. 350. Left procursus, dorsal view. 351. Male cheliceral apophysis. 352. Bulbal processes. 353. Male ALS and PMS. 354. Male gonopore. 355. Epigynum. 356. Female ALS. Scale lines: 20 µm (345, 351), 30 µm (346, 356), 40 µm (353), 50 µm (349), 60 µm (343), 80 µm (347), 100 µm (344, 352), 200 µm (348, 350, 354), 300 µm (355).