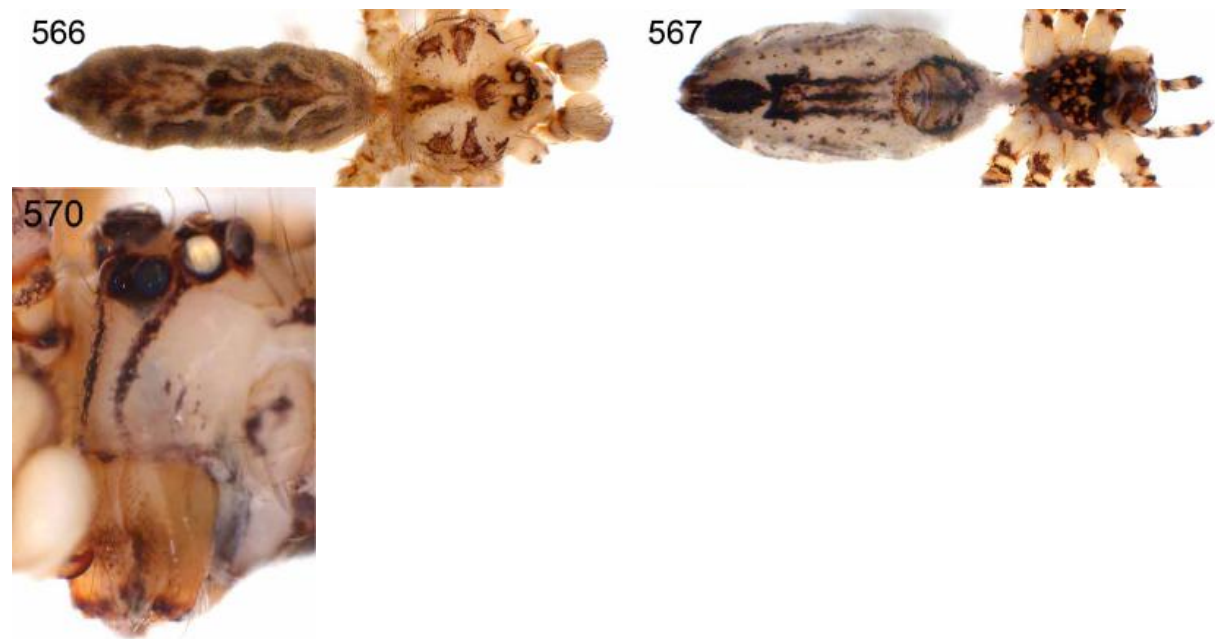


***Smeringopus chibububo* Huber, 2012**

**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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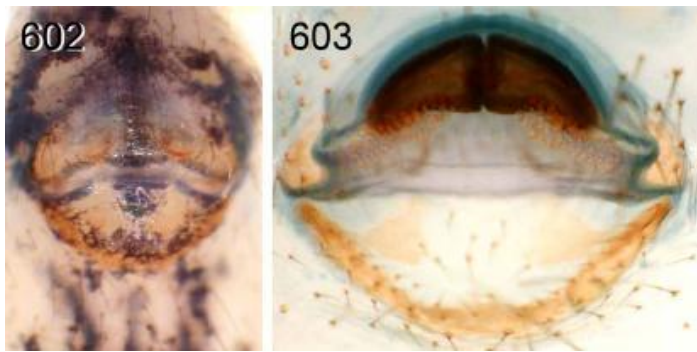


**FIGURES 558–571.** *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, habitus and male prosomata, oblique frontal views.  
. 566–567. *S. chibububo*, male, dorsal view  
and female, ventral view.  
. 570. *S. chibububo*.

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**FIGURES 572–583.** *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views.  
. 582–583. *S. chibububo*.



FIGURES 592–607. *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views  
602–603. *S. chibububo*.

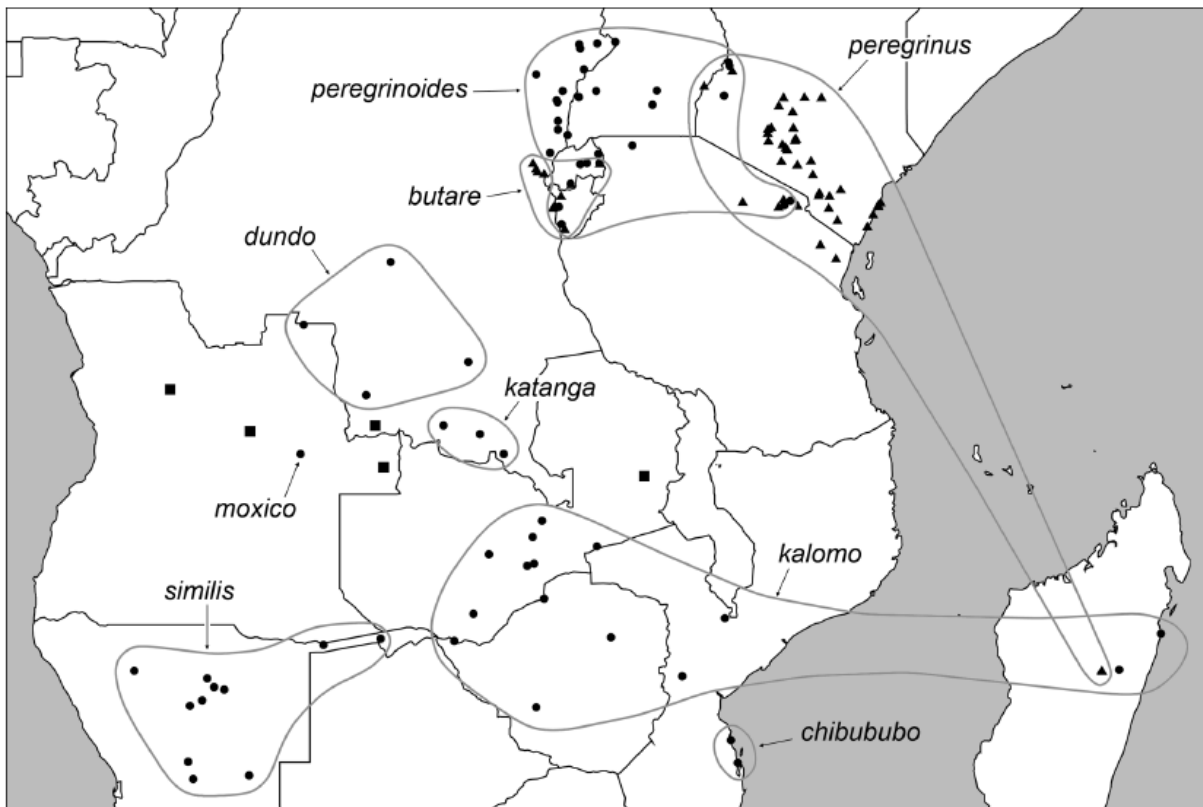
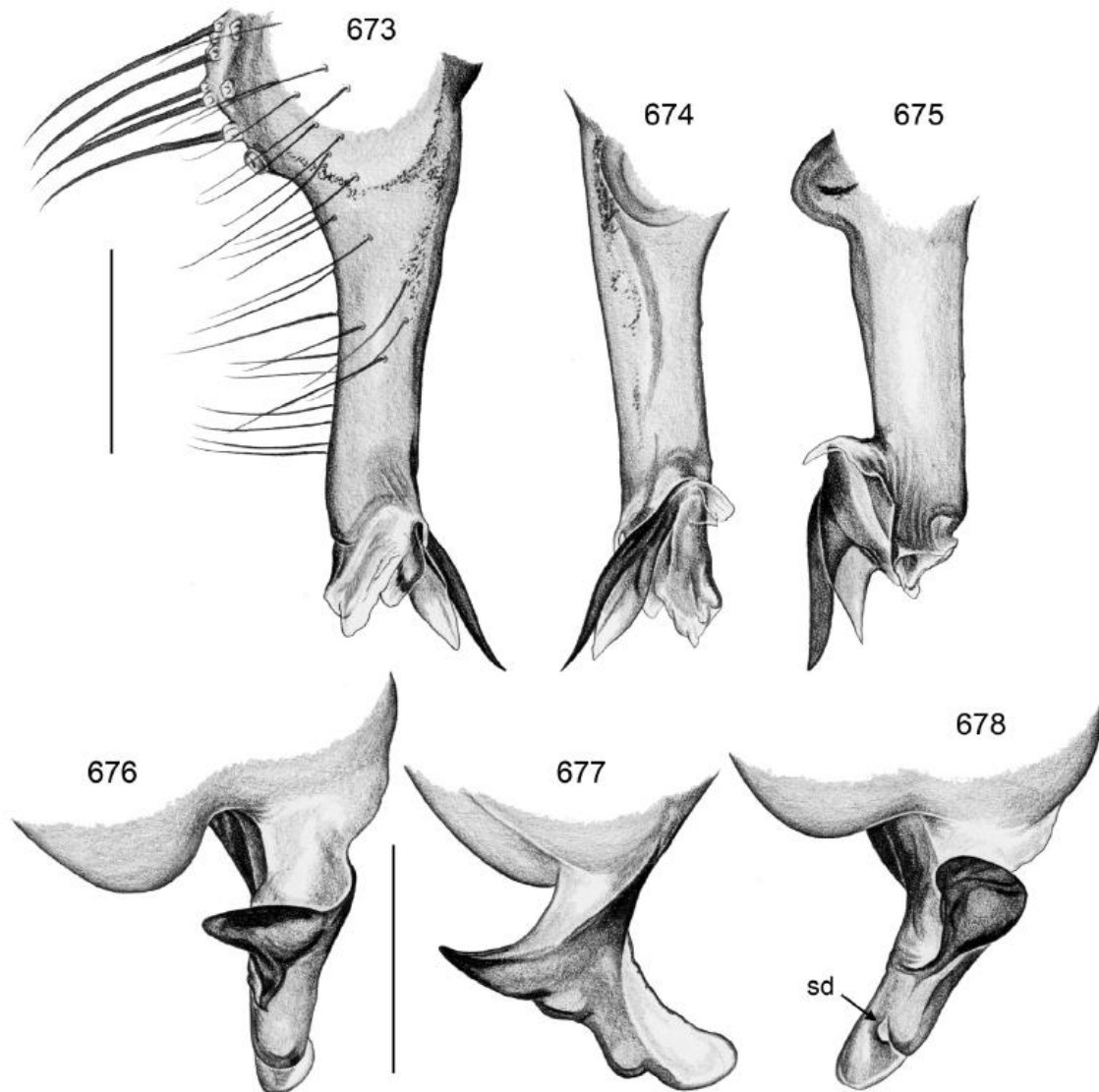


FIGURE 608. Known distribution of the *peregrinus* group. *S. butare* and *S. peregrinus* are represented by triangles in order to facilitate distinction from *S. peregrinoides*. Squares: further undescribed species.

*Smeringopus chibububo* new species

Figs. 566–567, 570, 582–583, 602–603, 673–678

Type. Male holotype from Mozambique, Inhambane Province, Vilankulos, Casa Chibububo (22°01.2'S, 35°19.2'E), leaf litter, coastal bush, 3 m a.s.l., 12.xii.2007 (C. Haddad, R. Lyle, R. Fourie), in ZFMK (Ar 8492).



**FIGURES 673–678.** *Smeringopus chibububo*. 673. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolateral view. 674–675. Left procurus, prolateral and dorsal views. 676–678. Left embolus, prolateral, dorsal, and prolatero-ventral views. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

Etymology. The name is a noun in apposition, derived from the type locality.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners by tip of procurus (distinctive sclerotized and membranous elements, prolateral flap; Figs. 673–675; similar *S. kalomo*), shape of embolus (Figs. 676–678; distinctive prolateral view); from *S. peregrinoides* also by longer and more downward directed cheliceral apophyses (similar *S. peregrinus*; cf. Figs. 614, 615) and absence of v-shaped or u-shaped structure frontally in female internal genitalia (Fig. 602).

Male (holotype). Total body length 6.5, carapace width 2.0. Leg 1: 46.4 (12.0 + 0.8 + 11.9 + 18.9 + 2.8), tibia 2: 8.4, tibia 3: 6.5, tibia 4: 8.8; tibia 1 L/d: 56. Habitus as in Fig. 566. Carapace ochre-yellow with brown median and lateral marks, clypeus with pair of dark stripes, sternum brown with light marks near bases of coxae 2–4 and medially, legs light brown, femora and tibiae with lighter tips and subdistal dark rings, abdomen ochre-gray with distinct dorsal and ventral dark pattern. Distance PME-PME 160  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter PME 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance PME-ALE 70  $\mu\text{m}$ , distance AME-AME 35  $\mu\text{m}$ , diameter AME 150  $\mu\text{m}$ . Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with ‘pseudo-lenses’; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae as in *S. peregrinus* (cf. Figs. 614, 615), with one pair of distal apophyses. Palps as in Figs. 582 and 583, coxa with distinct retrolateral apophysis and shallow wide furrow, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow, procurus with distinctive distal elements (prolateral membranous flap; Figs. 673–675), bulb with distinctively shaped prolateral process on embolus (Figs. 676–678). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 2.5%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1.

Variation. Tibia 1 in other male: 13.6.

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 2 females: 11.7, 11.9. Epigynum very similar *S. peregrinus* (Fig. 602); internal genitalia as in Fig. 603 (very similar *S. kalomo*, *S. similis*).

Distribution. Known from two localities in Mozambique (Fig. 608).

Material examined. MOZAMBIQUE: *Inhambane Prov.*: Vilankulos, Casa Chibububo: 1♂ type above; same data, 2♂2♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8493). Bartolomeu Dias Point, BD Lodge (21°15.6’S, 35°06.9’E), 5 m a.s.l., leaf litter, mangroves, 10.xii.2007 (C. Haddad, R. Lyle, R. Fourie), 1♀ in ZFMK (Ar 8494).