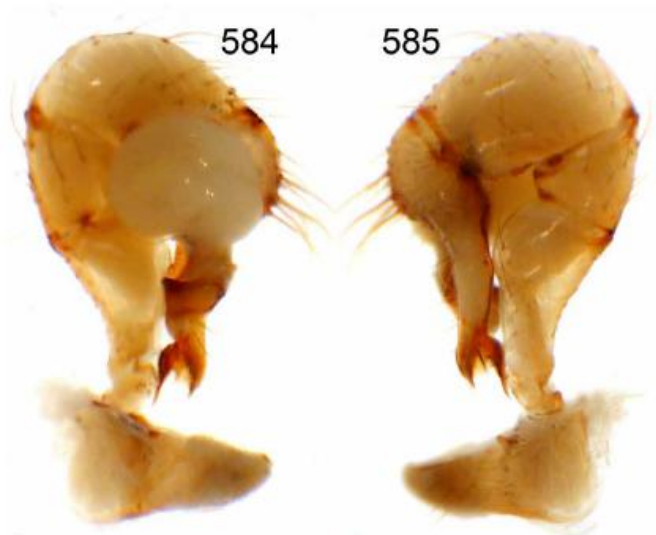


***Smeringopus dundo* Huber, 2012**

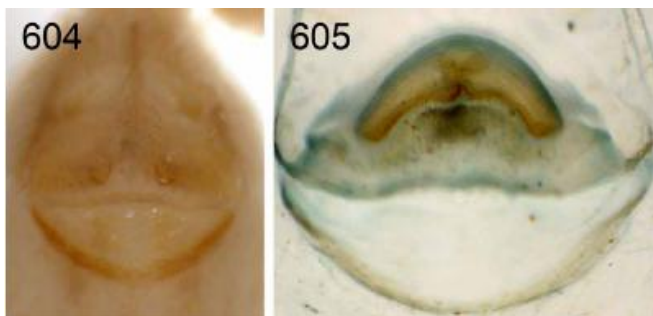
Huber, B. A. 2012. Revision and cladistic analysis of the Afrotropical endemic genus *Smeringopus* Simon, 1890 (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Zootaxa* 3461: 1-138.

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FIGURES 584–591. *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views, 584–585. *S. dundo*.

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FIGURES 592–607. *Smeringopus peregrinus* group, epigyna, ventral views and cleared female genitalia, dorsal views. 604–605. *S. dundo*.

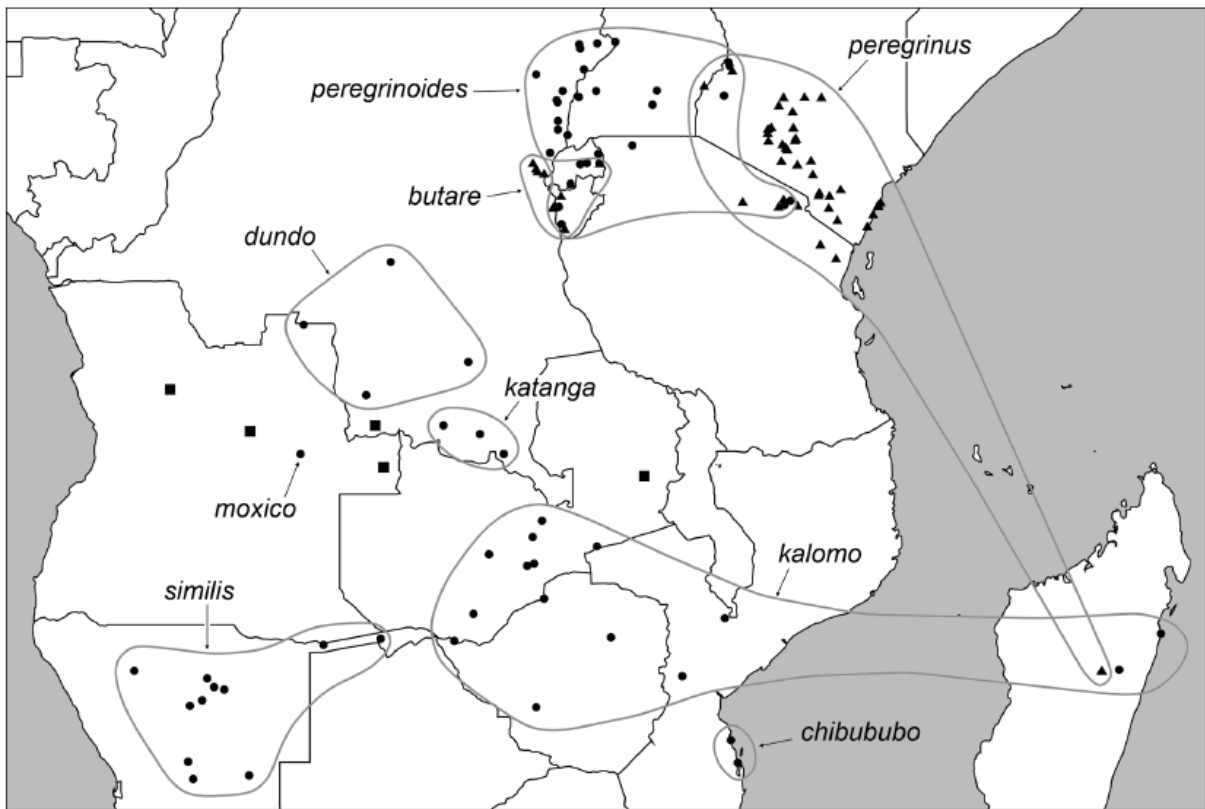


FIGURE 608. Known distribution of the *peregrinus* group. *S. butare* and *S. peregrinus* are represented by triangles in order to facilitate distinction from *S. peregrinoides*. Squares: further undescribed species.

Smeringopus dundo new species

Figs. 584–585, 604–605, 679–685

Type. Male holotype from Angola, Luanda Norte Province, 6 km NW of Dundo [7°20'S, 20°47'E], 24.ix.1946 (A. de Barros Machado), in SMF (Ang 38.6).

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; Figs. 679–681), shape of embolus (Figs. 682–684; distinctive dorsal 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. 604).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.5, carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 35.5 (9.6 + 0.8 + 9.1 + 14.0 + 2.0), tibia 2: 6.5, tibia 3: 4.9, tibia 4: 6.9; tibia 1 L/d: 47. Habitus similar *S. moxico* (cf. Fig. 569). Color pattern in general similar *S. peregrinoides* but rather indistinct (light colors apparently artificially darkened). Distance PME-PME 150 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE 60 µm, distance AME-AME 45 µm, diameter AME 140 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae with pair of distal apophyses as in *S. peregrinus* (cf. Figs. 614, 615). Palps as in Figs. 584 and 585, coxa with distinct retrolateral apophysis and shallow wide furrow, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow with distinct rim proximally, procurus with distinctive distal membranous and sclerotized elements (Figs. 679–681), bulb with distinctively shaped prolateral process on embolus (Figs. 682–684). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs ventrally on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1.

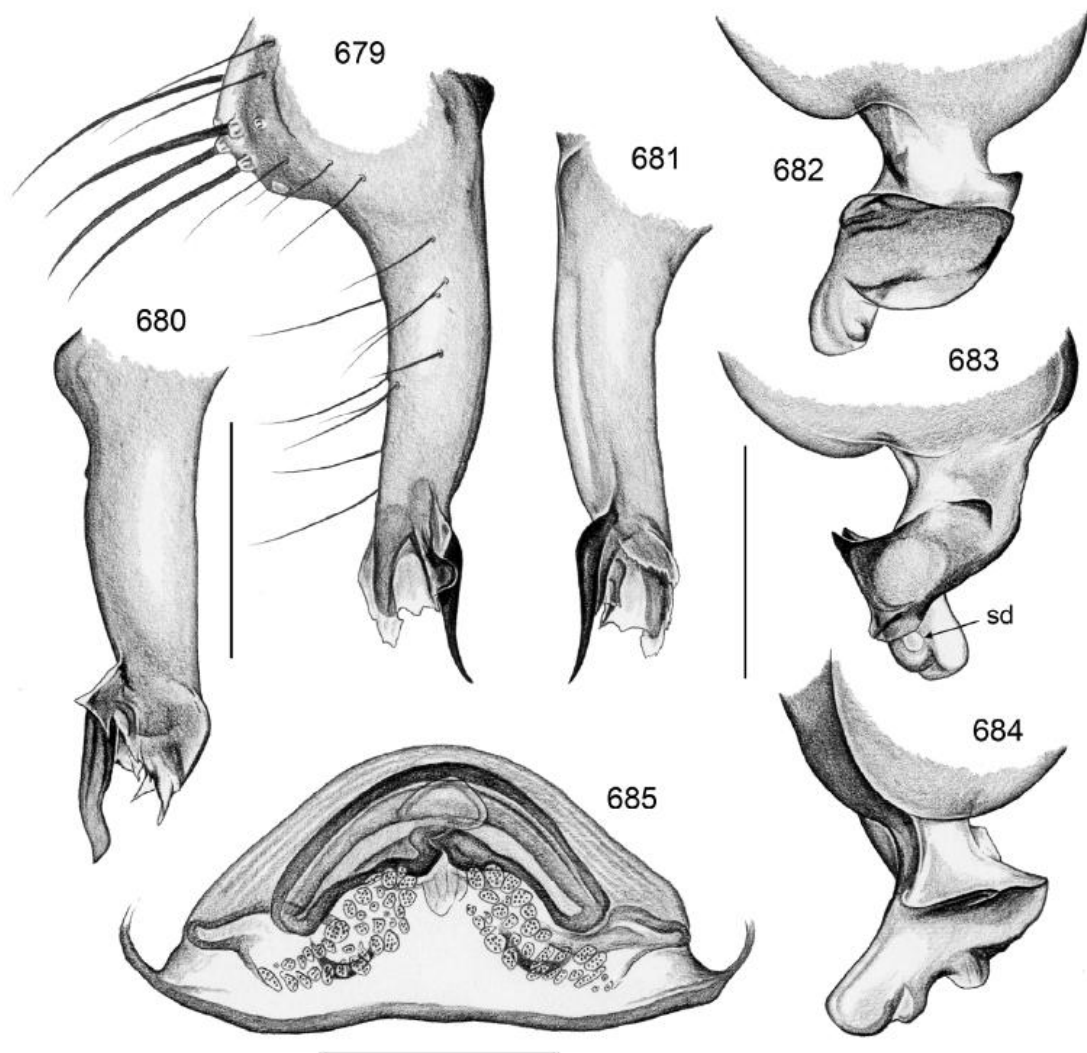
Variation. Tibia 1 in 4 other males: 9.1, 9.2, 9.2, 9.7.

Female. In general similar to male; tibia 1 in 7 females: 7.1–8.5 (mean 7.7). Epigynum a simple plate with pair of pockets about 1.5–2 pocket-diameters apart (Fig. 604); internal genitalia as in Figs. 605 and 685.

Distribution. Known from four localities in northeastern Angola and southern Congo D.R. (Fig. 608).

Material examined. ANGOLA: *Luanda Norte Prov.*: 6 km NW of Dundo: 1♂ type above; same data, 4♂6♀ (2 vials) in SMF.

CONGO D.R.: *Lualaba Prov.*: Sandoa [=Sanduwa, 9°42'S, 22°53'E], date not given, leg. G.F. Overlaet, 1♂ in MRAC (26922–27 part). *Haut-Lomami Prov.*: Nyonga [8°35'S, 26°18'E], v.1925 (G.F. de Witte), 2♂2♀ 1 juv. in MRAC (25661–65). *Sankuru Prov.*: Mwanza, Kabamba [5°14'S, 23°42'E?], v.1937 (A. Bayet), 1♂ in MRAC (26864).



FIGURES 679–685. *Smeringopus dundo*. 679. Left cymbium and procurus, retrolateral view. 680–681. Left procurus, dorsal and prolateral views. 682–684. Left embolus, prolateral, dorsal, and ventral views. 685. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.