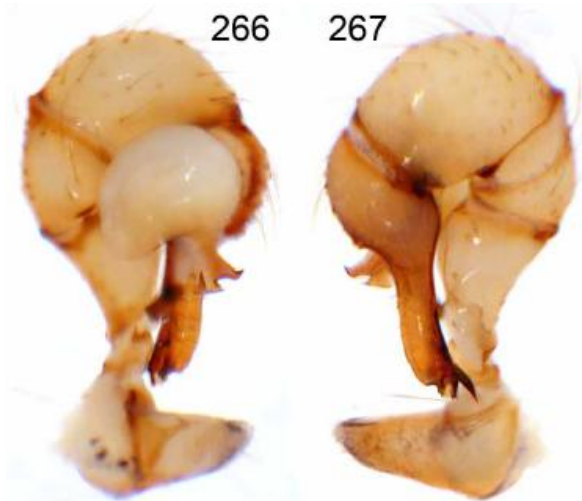


***Smeringopus harare* Huber, 2012**

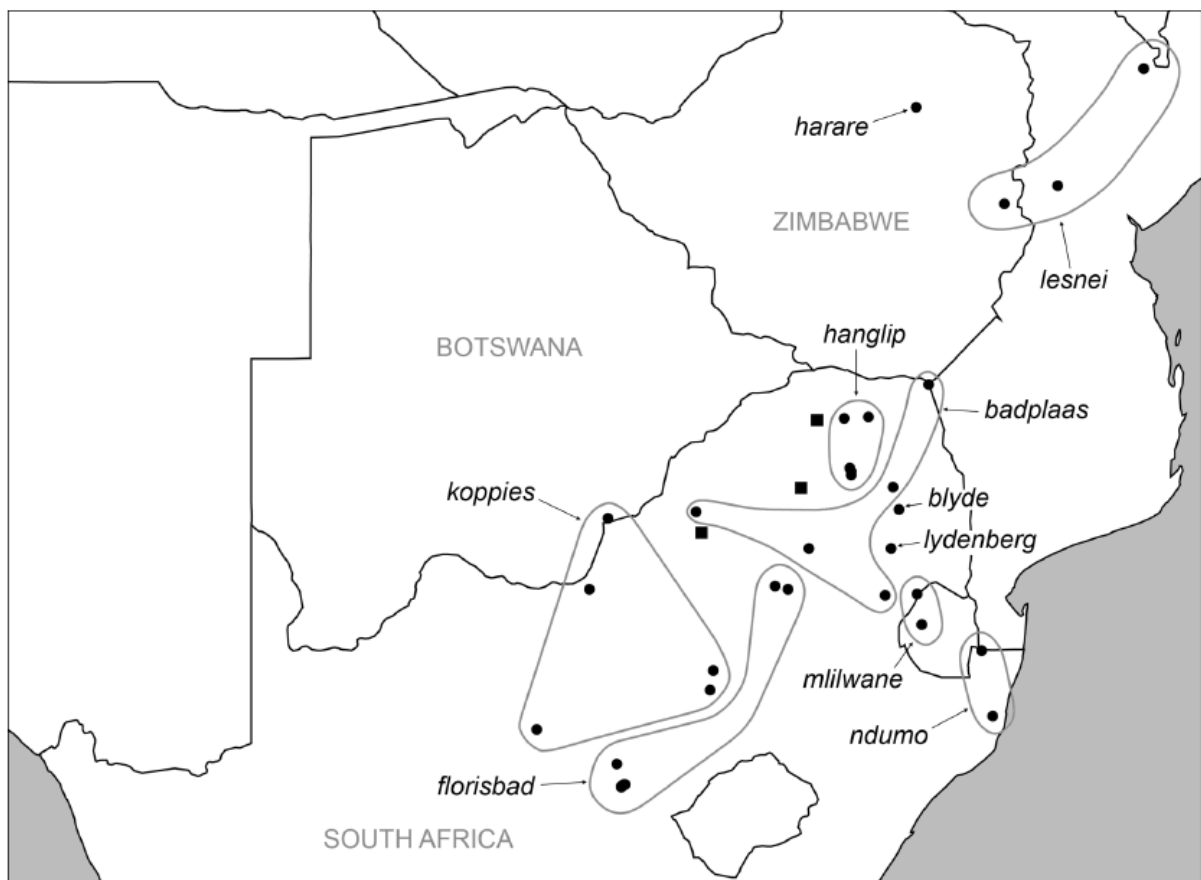
**Huber, B. A. 2012.** Revision and cladistic analysis of the Afrotropical endemic genus *Smeringopus* Simon, 1890 (Araneae: Pholcidae). *Zootaxa* 3461: 1-138.

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**FIGURES 256–267.** *Smeringopus natalensis* group, left male palps, prolateral and retrolateral views.  
266–267. *S. harare*.

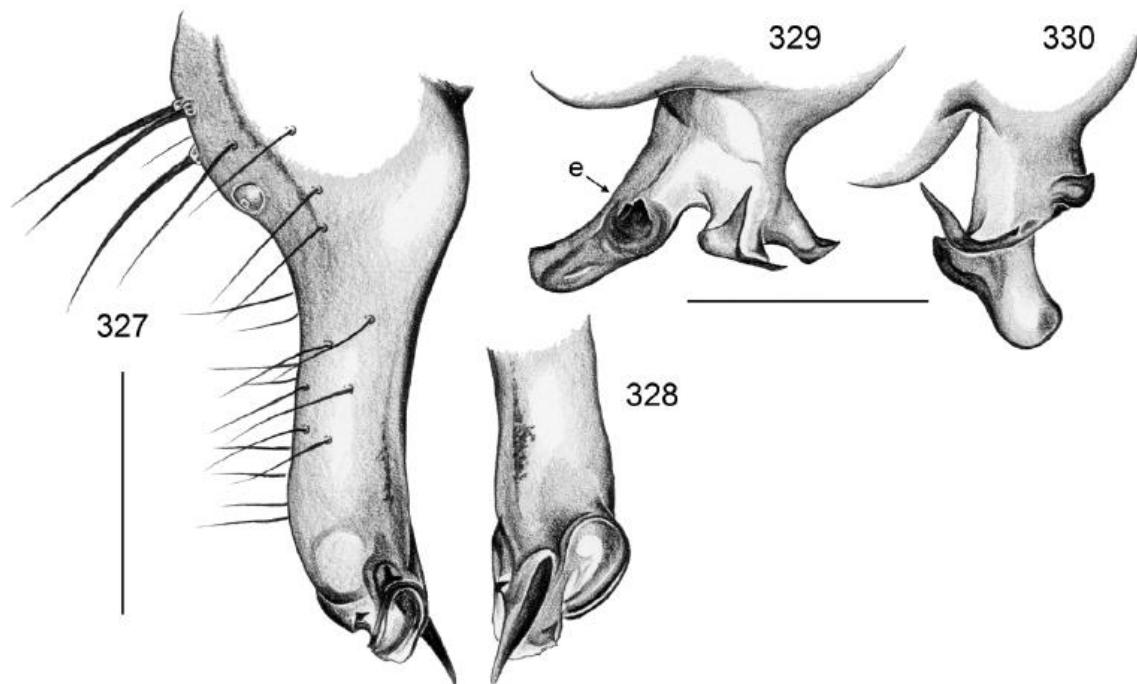
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**FIGURE 299.** Known distribution of the *natalensis* group except *S. natalensis* (cf. Fig. 298). Squares: further undescribed species.

*Smeringopus harare* new species

Figs. 266–267, 327–330



FIGURES 327–335. *Smeringopus harare* (327–330) 327, 331. Left cymbia and procurus, retrolateral views. 328, 332. Left procurus, prolateral views. 329–330, 333–334. Left bulbal processes, prolateral and dorsal views. 335. Cleared female genitalia, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.3 mm.

Type. Male holotype from Zimbabwe, Harare (17°49'S, 31°05'E), in store room, 28.iv.2004 (M. Cumming), in ZFMK (Ar 8551).

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

Diagnosis. Distinguished from similar congeners (other species of the *natalensis* group, especially *S. natalensis*, *S. florisbad*, *S. lesnei*, *S. blyde*, *S. koppies*, *S. badplaas*) by shapes of bulbal processes (Figs. 329, 330); from other close relatives by absence of process near palpal tarsal organ (Fig. 327), relatively straight procurus (ventrally), absence of prolateral process on procurus tip, and three black lines ventrally on abdomen (versus two).

Male (holotype). Total body length 5.9, carapace width 1.8. Leg 1: 10.8 + 0.8 + 10.8, metatarsus damaged, tibia 2: 7.3, tibia 3: 5.6, tibia 4: 7.9; tibia 1 L/d: 58. Habitus similar *S. koppies* (cf. Figs. 245–246). Carapace and abdomen with usual dark pattern but dissolved into many spots, clypeus without dark marks, sternum brown with light marks, legs with barely visible rings subdistally on femora and tibiae. Distance PME-PME 175 µm, diameter PME 140 µm, distance PME-ALE 70 µm, distance AME-AME 35 µm, diameter AME 125 µm. Ocular area slightly elevated, secondary eyes with very indistinct 'pseudo-lenses'; deep thoracic pit. Chelicerae as in *S. badplaas* (cf. Figs. 314, 315; apophyses minimally more detached). Palps as in Figs. 266 and 267, coxa without retrolateral apophysis, trochanter barely modified, femur with retrolateral furrow with distinct rim proximally, cymbium without projection near tarsal organ, procurus ventrally almost straight, without prolateral process at tip (Figs. 327, 328), bulb with three distinctively shaped processes (Figs. 329, 330). Legs without spines, few vertical hairs, with curved hairs on tibiae and metatarsi 1 and 2, retrolateral trichobothrium on tibia 1 at 3%; prolateral trichobothrium present on tibia 1.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Only known from type locality in Zimbabwe (Fig. 299).

Material examined. ZIMBABWE: Harare: 1♂ holotype above, together with 1 juv.