

Griswold, C. E. & J. Ledford. 2001. A monograph of the migid trap door spiders of Madagascar and review of the world genera (Araneae, Mygalomorphae, Migidae). Occas. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. 151: 20-21.

***Paramigas alluaudi* (Simon)**

(Figs. 28A–E, 45C, 65, 68)

Myrtale alluaudi Simon 1903: 133 (type female, Madagascar, Fort Dauphin, MNHN, examined).

Paramigas alluaudi, Roewer 1942: 193. Bonnet 1958: 3329. Platnick 2001.

Diagnosis.—Females are distinguished from other *Paramigas* that lack a dense vestiture of long silky hairs beneath legs I and II by the dense lateral network of striae on the caput (Fig. 28A), longitudinal banding pattern on legs (Fig. 28B), and the thinly distributed cuspules on the pedipalpal coxae (<20) and labium (<8); male unknown.

Description.—Female (holotype): Total length 12.7. Carapace, chelicerae, and legs light brown, venter, coxae, and trochanters yellow-brown, lateral margins of caput yellow-brown with light brown band extending from PME to thoracic fovea; dense lateral network of light brown striae on caput and extending from behind ocular area to thoracic fovea, also radiating from thoracic fovea to carapace margin (Fig. 28A); carapace with dark rebordered margin; ocular area light brown, black surrounding AME, behind ALE and between PLE and PME; clypeus dark; femora, patellae and tibiae with narrow dorsal and broad pro- and retro-lateral maculate bands, these united at base of patellae and bases and apices of femora and tibia, area between bands may have reticulate markings, tarsi yellow-white, unmarked; abdomen dark purple-brown including basal segment of spinnerets, distally segments yellow-brown.

Carapace 2.9 long, 2.55 wide, height at thoracic fovea $0.39 \times$ carapace width; smooth. Caput inclined, height $1.4 \times$ that at thoracic fovea, width $0.76 \times$ carapace width; median ocular seta present with a pair of setae anterior to this, prefoveal setae minute, visible at greater than 80x magnification; clypeus height 0.4 times length OAL, margin straight. Thoracic fovea recurved, tripartite with weak posterior depression, width $0.23 \times$ that of carapace, $6.0 \times$ wider than long.

Ocular area width $0.41 \times$ caput, $2.13 \times$ wider than long; AER 0.8 wide, $1.0 \times$ width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 0.53: 1.0: 0.60: 0.80, diameter AME 0.1; AME separated by $1.25 \times$ their diameter, PME by $3.25 \times$ their diameter. Ocular quadrangle $0.40 \times$ wider than long, posterior width $1.53 \times$ anterior.

Sternum 2.35 long, 1.67 wide, widest behind coxa II and narrowed anteriorly, sparsely setose; sigilla irregularly oval, adjacent to coxae II and III, width $0.25 \times$ width sternum, distance between $0.71 \times$ distance from margin. Labium with 6 and pedipalpal coxae with 16–18 cuspules; labium 0.5 long, 0.6 wide, pedipalpal coxae 0.72 long, 0.55 wide, apex produced to a blunt point. Chelicerae 0.45 long, fangs broad, flaring pro-laterally before apex, promargin of fang furrow with 3 teeth, retromargin with 4 teeth (Fig. 28D).

Femur I (Fig. 28B) 0.80, tibia I 0.44, femur IV 0.76, and tibia IV $0.41 \times$ width carapace. Spination: pedipalpus: tibia p1-0-0, tarsus p 1-1-1, r 1-0-0; leg I: tibia p 1-1-1-1-1, r 1-1-1-0, metatarsus p 1-3-2, r 1-3-2; tarsus p 1-1, r 1-1; leg II: tibia p 1-0-2, r 0-1-1-1, metatarsus p 3-1-1, r 1-0-2, tarsus p 0-2, r 1-0; leg III: patella with approximately 16, tibia with approximately 20 spinules, metatarsus: v0-0-1a, tarsus with 4–5 proapical spinules; leg IV: patella with approximately 50 slender spinules, metatarsus v 0-0-1a. Femur II with proximal ventral row of 5–6 stout setae, retrodorsum of tibiae I and II with 7–8 apical, metatarsi I and II with 3–6 basal stout procumbant setae. STC teeth (pro-retro): I, II (2-2), III, IV (1-1); ITC simple, pedipalpal claw with 1 tooth (Fig. 28E). Leg measurements (Femur + Patella + Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]): I: $2.05 + 1.17 + 1.12 + 0.87 + 0.70 = [5.91]$; II: $1.82 + 1.05 + 0.87 + 0.75 + 0.72 = [5.21]$; III: $1.5 + 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.77 + 0.75 = [4.72]$; IV: $1.95 + 1.12 + 1.05 + 0.87 + 0.87 = [5.86]$; pedipalpus: $1.25 + 0.67 + 0.72 + (\text{absent}) + 0.47 = [3.11]$.

Abdomen 3.0 long, 2.25 wide, sparsely covered with short setae. Spermathecae with broad head and short, narrow stalk, length spermathecae equal to distance between and to their head diameter, diameter head $3.7 \times$ diameter stalk, head length $3.6 \times$ length stalk (Figs. 28C, 45C).

Material Examined.—MADAGASCAR: Toliara: Fort Dauphin, 8 November 1901, Ch. Alluau (*Myrtale alluaudi* female, type, MNHN 26248, AR4123).

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality at the southern tip of Madagascar (Fig. 68).

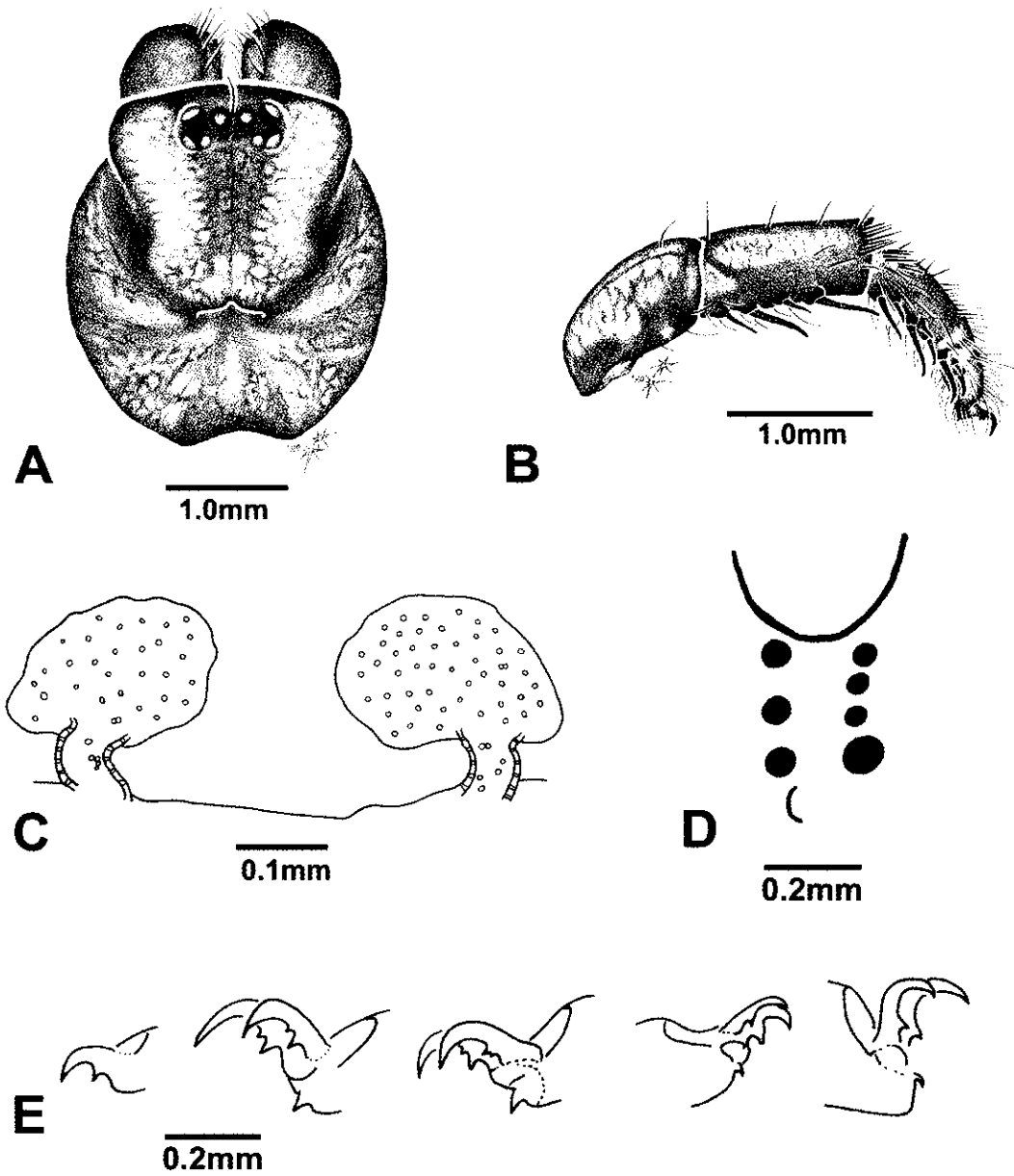


FIGURE 28. *Paramigas alluaudi*, female holotype of *Myrtle alluaudi*. A. Cephalothorax, dorsal. B. Right leg I, retrolateral. C. Spermathecae, dorsal. D. Dentition of right chelicera. E. Left tarsal claws: pedipalp, leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A, B by JS, C, D by JL, F by CG. [From Griswold & Ledford, 2001: 78].



FIGURE 45. Spermathecae of *Paramigas*. C. *P. alluaudi* (holotype of *Myrtle alluaudi*). Scale bars: = 0.2 mm. [From Griswold & Ledford, 2001: 95].

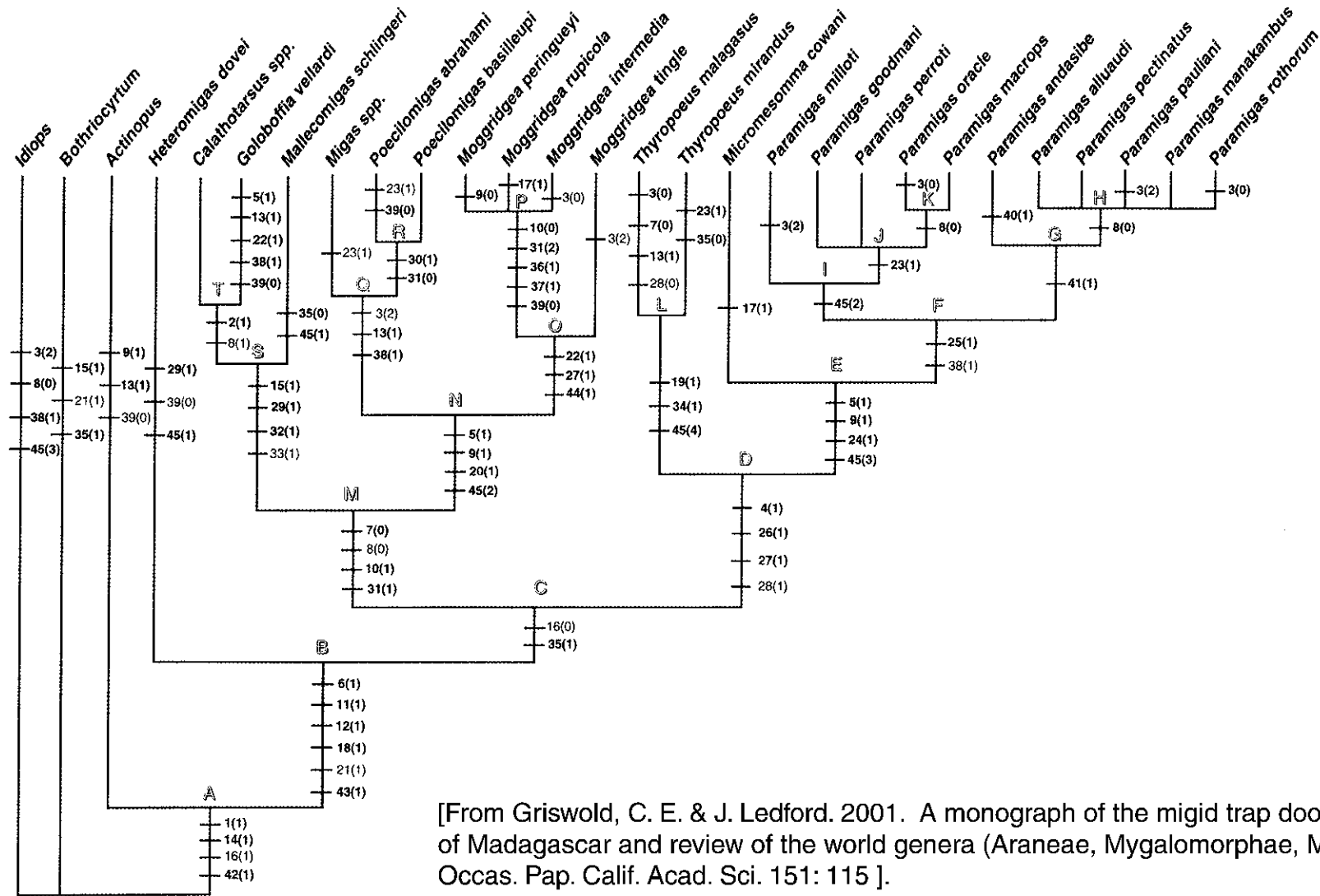


FIGURE 65. Preferred cladogram for Migidae, 96 steps, c.i. = 0.52, r.i. = 0.76. Character changes are marked on branches [character (state)]; those in bold represent unambiguous optimizations. Bremer support (decay indices) for the nodes are A (2), B (3), C (1), D (4), E (5), F (1), G—K (0), L (4), M (2), N (>5), O (4), P (4), Q (3), R (1), S (2) and T (1).

A *Thyropoeus malagasus*

B *Thyropoeus mirandus*

C *Paramigas alluaudi*

D *Paramigas andasibe*

E *Paramigas goodmani*

F *Paramigas macrops*

G *Paramigas manakambus*

H *Paramigas milloti*

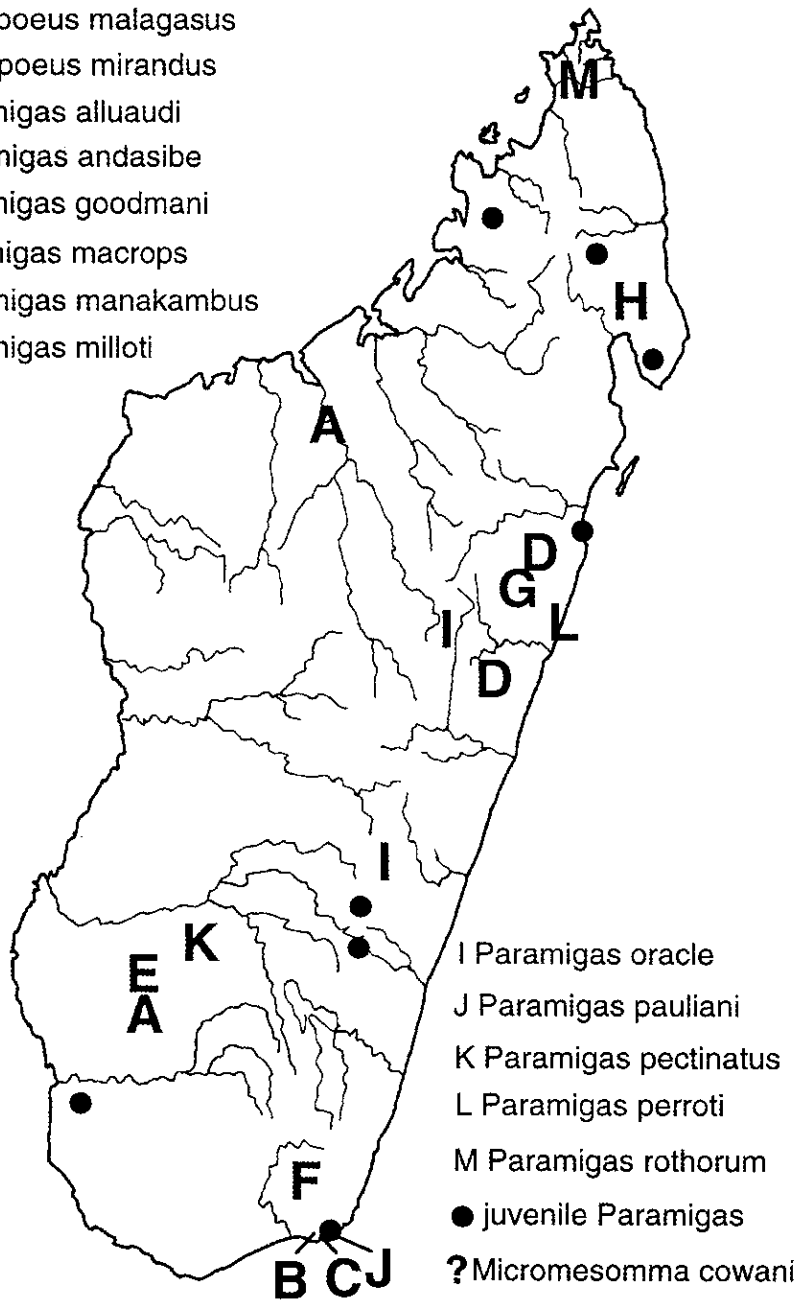


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

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