

*Paramigas macrops*, new species

(Figs. 36, 37A-H, 65, 68)

Type.—Holotype male collected at elev. 440 m in Reserve Naturelle Integrale d' Andohahela, parcel 1, 12.5 km NW Eminiminy (24°37.6'S, 46°45.9'E), To-liara Province, Madagascar, 19–28 October 1995 by S. Goodman, deposited in FMNH.

Etymology.—The specific name refers to the large anterior median eyes.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Paramigas* males except *P. manakambus* by having AME larger than ALE (Fig. 36), the thoracic fovea recurved and metatarsus I cylindrical, and from *P. manakambus* by having a retroventral row of 4 spines on tibia I (Fig. 37C) and tarsi III and IV cylindrical (Fig. 36).

Description.—Male (holotype): Total length 6.15. Prosoma (Figs. 36, 37A) light yellow-brown with dark yellow-brown areas extending along lateral margins of caput and ocular area darkening to black at edge of clypeus; chelicerae dark yellow-brown; ocular area dark except between PME; sternum, coxae, and trochanters light yellow-brown (Fig. 37B); dorsal surface of legs I-IV dark yellow-brown fading to light yellow-brown on tips of tarsi and on ventral surfaces; pedipalpi light yellow-brown; abdomen pale purple-brown; spinnerets and book lung covers light yellow-brown.

Carapace 2.6 long and wide, height at thoracic fovea  $0.19 \times$  carapace width; weakly rugose. Caput inclined (Fig. 37A), height  $1.5 \times$  that at thoracic fovea, width  $0.55 \times$  carapace width; ocular area with single setae situated anterior of AME and a pair of setae situated anterior of this; clypeus height  $0.35 \times$  length OAL, margin recurved. Thoracic fovea tripartite and recurved, width  $0.17 \times$  that of carapace,  $1.8 \times$  wider than long, prefoveal setae minute, nearly invisible except at high (80x) power.

Ocular area width  $0.70 \times$  caput,  $1.78 \times$  wider than long; AER 1.02 wide,  $1.0 \times$  width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 1.0: 0.63: 0.33: 0.67, diameter AME 0.27; AME separated by  $0.55 \times$  their diame-

ter, PME by  $2.6 \times$  their diameter. Ocular quadrangle  $1.0 \times$  wider than long, posterior width  $1.21 \times$  anterior.

Sternum 1.82 long, 1.4 wide, widest behind coxa II and narrowed anteriorly, sparsely setose laterally and on surface; sigilla  $0.10 \times$  width sternum, oval, adjacent to coxa II, distance between  $3.82 \times$  distance from margin. Labium 0.35 long, 0.47 wide, pedipalpal coxae 0.75 long, 0.45 wide, apex rounded (Fig. 37B). Chelicerae 0.6 long, promargin of fang furrow with 3 teeth, retromargin with 1 large basal and 3 distal teeth (Fig. 37D).

Femur I 1.0, tibia I 0.73, femur IV 0.96, and tibia IV  $0.71 \times$  width carapace. With sparse patches of scopular hairs beneath apices of tarsi. Tibia III with weak dorsobasal excavation before protuberance at mid-segment (Fig. 36). Tarsi III and IV elongate and nearly straight dorsally. Spination: leg I: tibia r 0-1-1-1-1, metatarsus r 0-0-0-1; leg III: patella with approximately 15 and tibia with approximately 9 minute lateroapical spinules. STC teeth (pro, retro): I, II (3-3), III (3-2), IV (2-2) (Fig. 37H). Leg measurements (Femur + Patella + Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]): I:  $2.6 + 1.3 + 1.9 + 1.75 + 0.65 = [8.2]$ ; II:  $2.5 + 1.1 + 1.65 + 1.5 + 0.6 = [7.35]$ ; III:  $2.0 + 0.9 + 1.25 + 1.15 + 0.65 = [5.95]$ ; IV:  $2.5 + 1.25 + 1.85 + 1.6 + 0.8 = [8.0]$ ; pedipalpus:  $1.15 + 0.6 + 0.95 + (\text{absent}) + 0.45 = [3.15]$ .

Pedipalpus (Figs. 37E-G) with femur 0.44, tibia  $0.36 \times$  carapace width; femur 2.5, tibia  $2.11 \times$  length tarsus; tibia broad proximally and narrowed distally, height  $0.57 \times$  length; tarsus with 2-3 apical spinules; bulb width  $0.93 \times$  tarsus length; embolus length  $0.52 \times$  bulb width. Abdomen 2.95 long, 2.2 wide, sparsely covered with short setae.

Natural History.—The specimen was collected in a pitfall trap.

Material Examined.—Only the type.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in far southern Madagascar (Fig. 68).

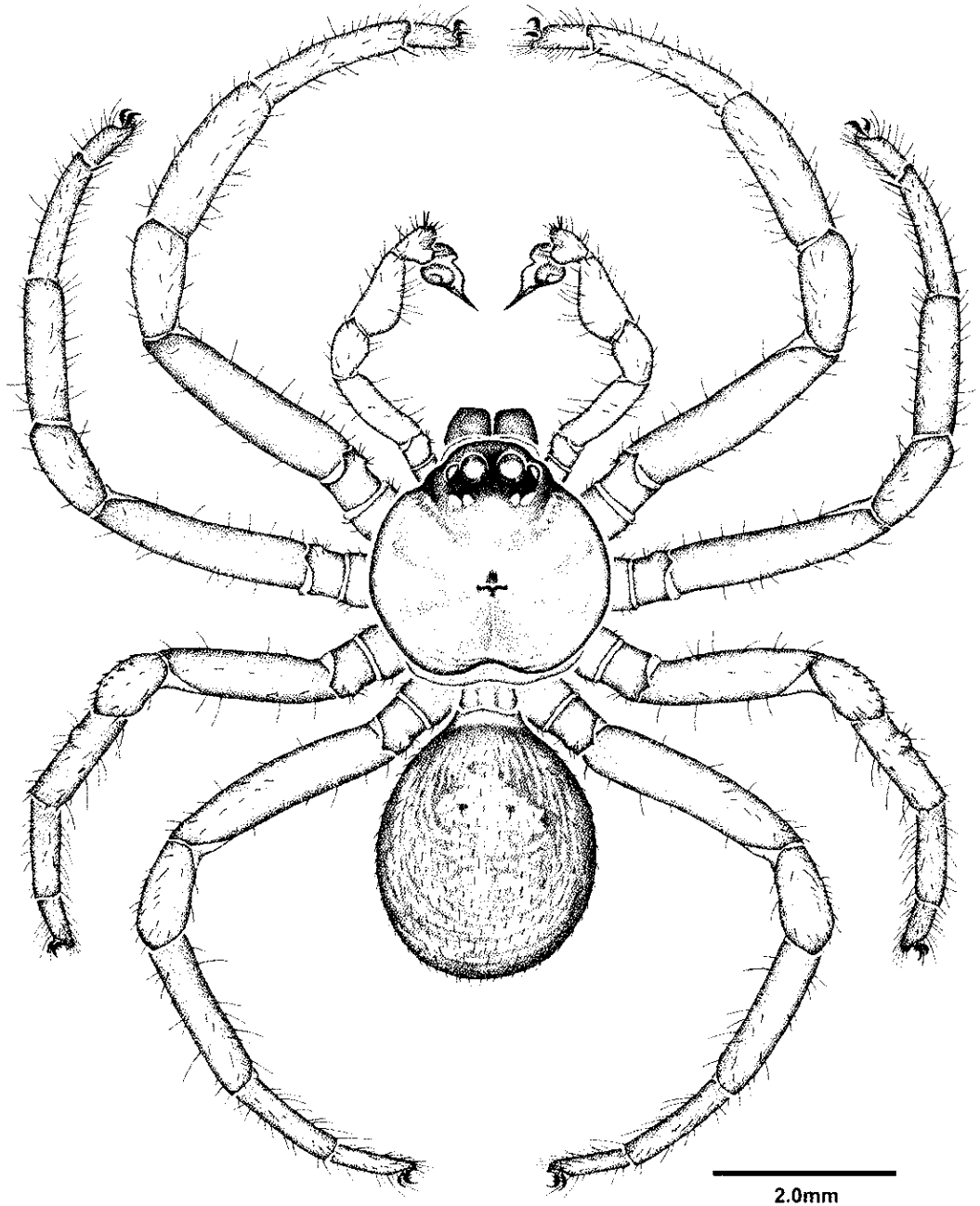


FIGURE 36. *Paramigas macrops*, new species, holotype male, dorsal. Illustration by JS.  
[From Griswold, C. E. & J. Ledford, 2001. A monograph of the migid trap door spiders of Madagascar and review of the world genera (Araneae, Mygalomorphae, Migidae). Occas. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. 151: 86].

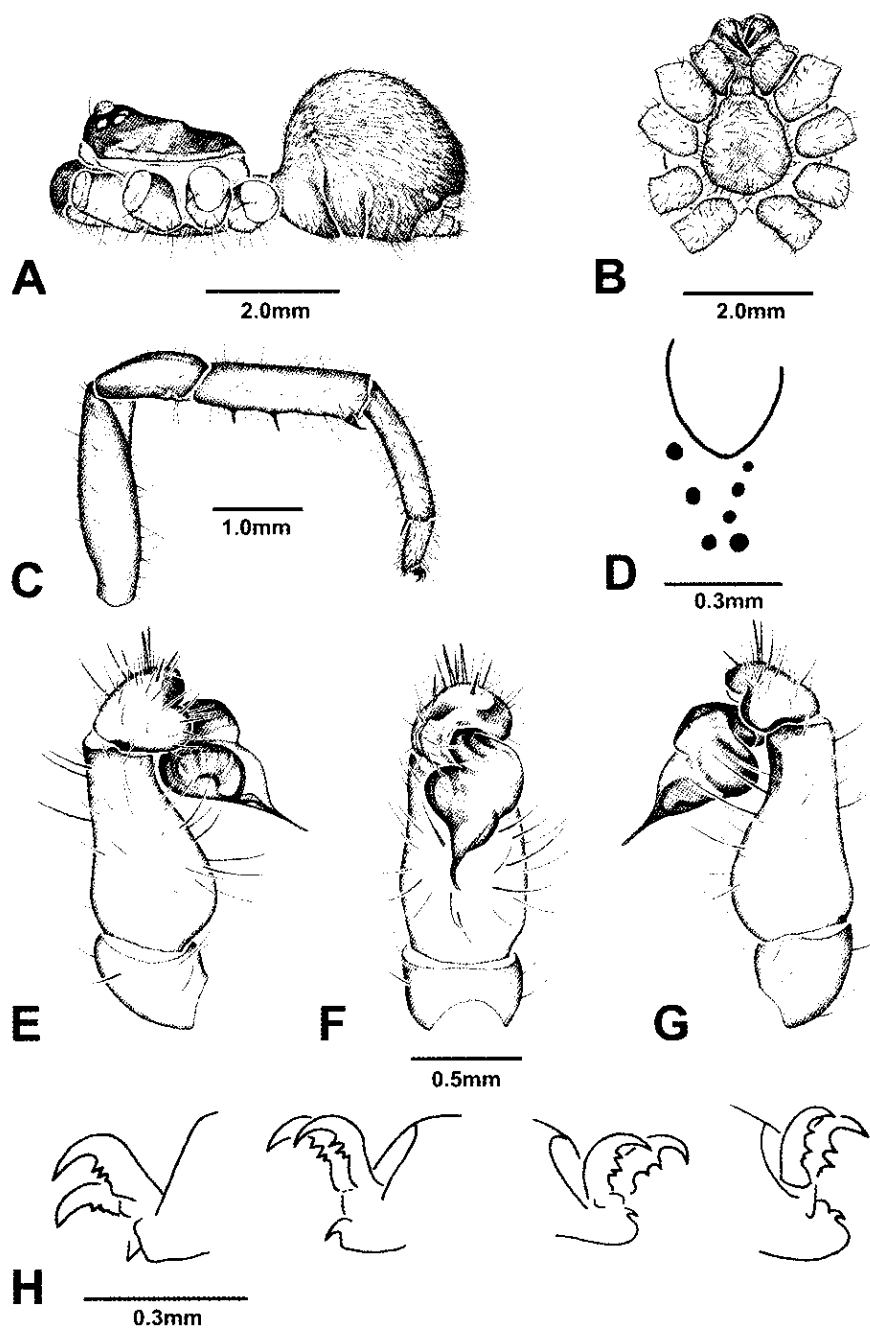
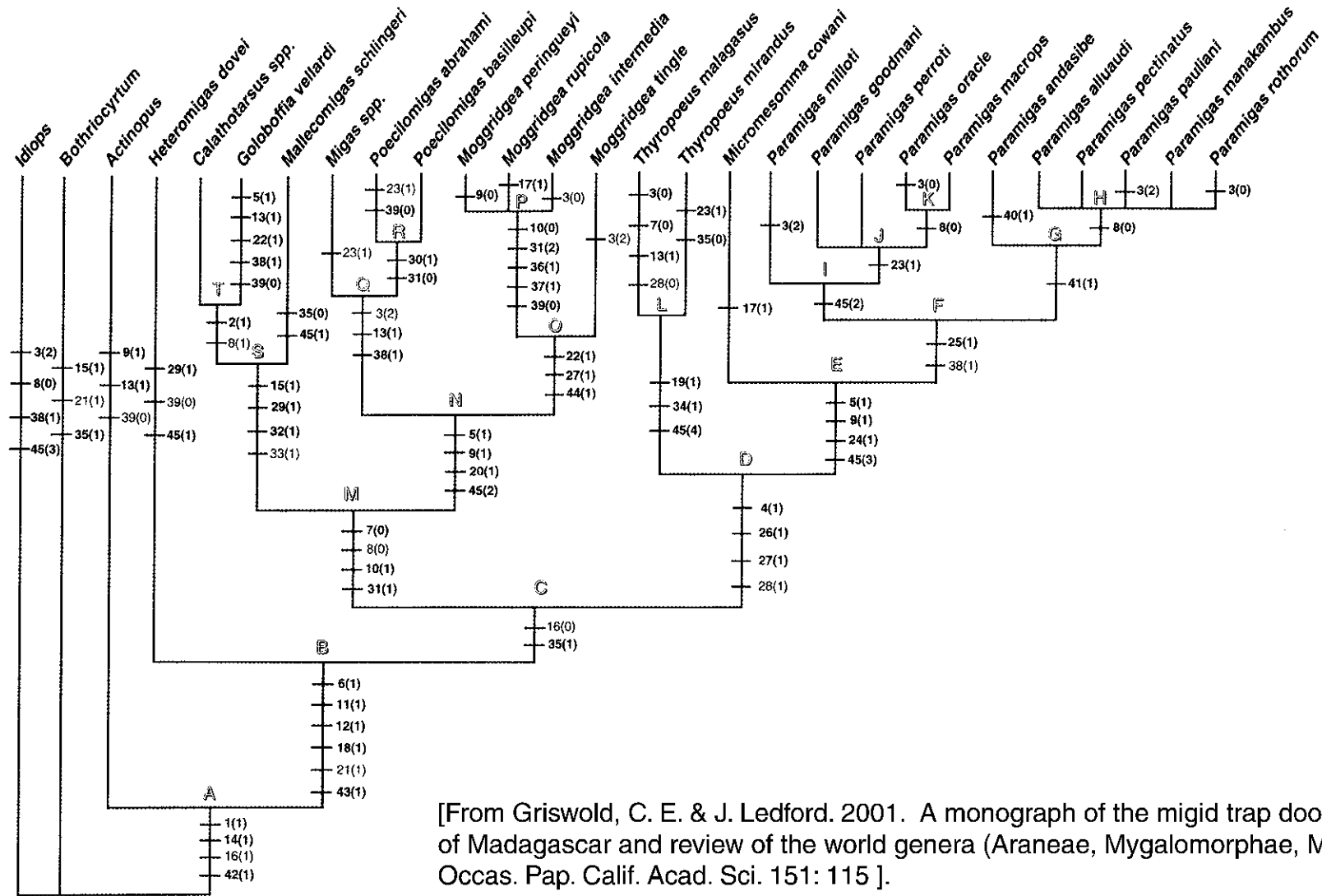


FIGURE 37. *Paramigas macrops*, new species, holotype male. A. Lateral. B. Cephalothorax, ventral. C. Right leg I, retrolateral. D. Dentition of right chelicera. E-G. Left pedipalp patella-tarsus. E. Prolateral. F. Ventral. G. Retrolateral. H. Left tarsal claws: leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A-C, E-G by JS, D by JL, H by CG.

[From 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: 87].



[From 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: 115 ].

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*

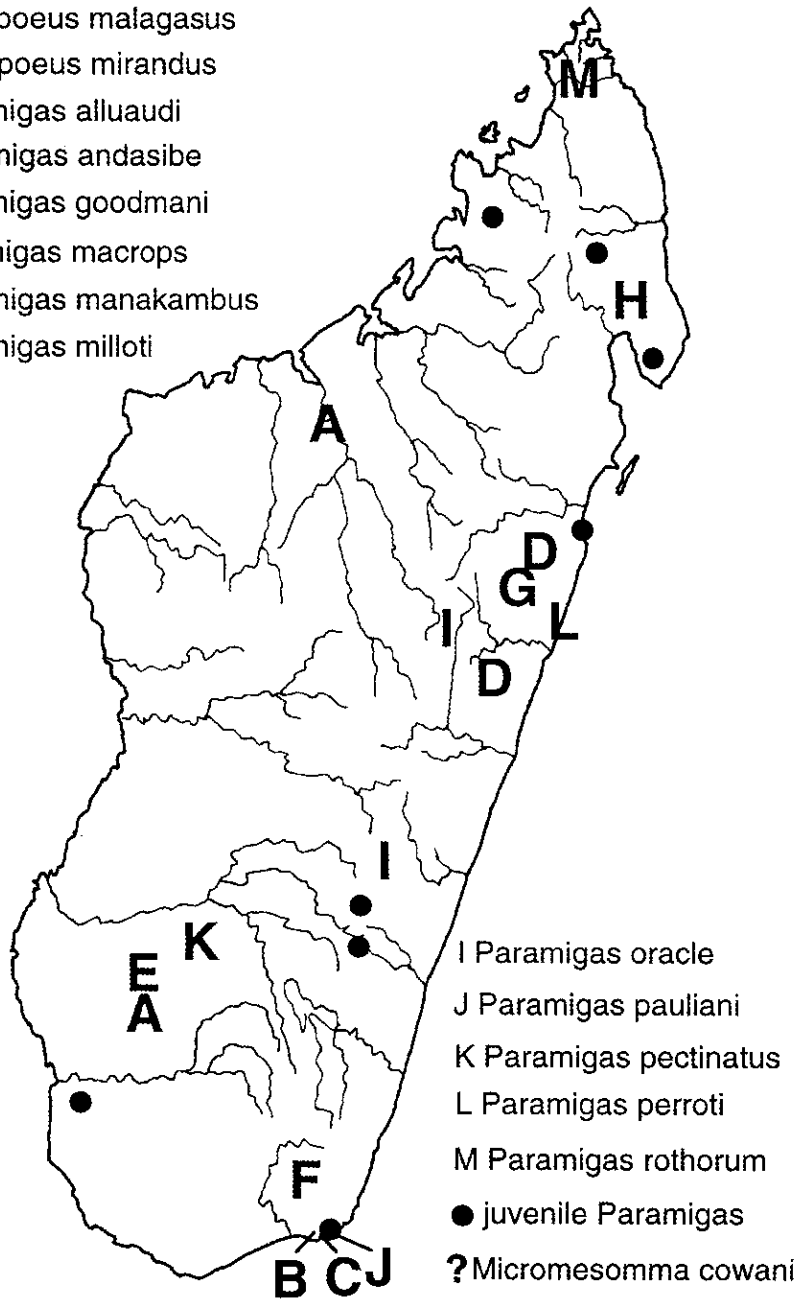


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

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