

Griswold, C. E. & J. Ledford. 2001. A monograph of the migrid trap door spiders of Madagascar and review of the world genera (Araneae, Mygalomorphae, Migidae). Occas. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. 151: 24.

***Paramigas manakambus*, new species**

(Figs. 38A–H, 65, 68)

Type.—Holotype male collected at Forêt bac jaune, Manakambahing Atn., Madagascar, 1–17 January 1991 by A. Pauly, deposited in MRAC (#174.501).

Etymology.—The specific name is an arbitrary combination of letters.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Paramigas* males except *P. macrops* by having AME larger than ALE (Fig. 38A), the thoracic fovea recurved and metatarsus I not swollen retrolaterally (Fig. 38C), and from *P. macrops* by having only an apical megaspine on tibia I, metatarsus I flattened dorsally (Fig. 38C) and tarsi III and IV curved and swollen (Fig. 38D).

Description.—Male (holotype): Total length 7.9. Carapace (Fig. 38A) dark red-brown with a dark band around margin, dusky on clypeus and along anterior margins of caput; ocular area black except between PME; sternum, coxae, and trochanters yellow-brown; dorsal surfaces of legs I through IV dark red-brown gradually fading to yellow-brown on ventral surfaces and on tarsi; pedipalpi dark yellow-brown; abdomen dark purple-brown except spinnerets and antieriad of epigastric furrow yellow-brown.

Carapace 3.35 long, 3.4 wide, height at thoracic fovea  $0.26 \times$  carapace width, rugose. Caput low, height  $1.38 \times$  that at thoracic fovea, width  $0.57 \times$  carapace width; ocular area with single seta situated between AME and a pair of setae positioned antieriad to this; clypeus length  $0.34 \times$  length OAL, slightly procurved. Thoracic fovea tripartite, recurved, width  $0.16 \times$  that of carapace,  $2.3 \times$  wider than long, with minute pair of prefoveal setae.

Ocular area width  $0.55 \times$  caput,  $1.86 \times$  wider than long; AER 1.05 wide,  $1.07 \times$  width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 1.0: 0.6: 0.4: 0.5, diameter AME 0.25; AME separated by  $0.4 \times$  their diameter, PME by  $3.6 \times$  their diameter. Ocular quadrangle  $1.22 \times$  wider than long, posterior width  $1.03 \times$  anterior.

Sternum 1.9 long, 1.75 wide, widest behind coxa II and narrowed anteriorly; sigilla  $0.2 \times$  width sternum, irregular, adjacent to coxa II, distance between  $1.25 \times$  distance from margin. Labium and pedipalpal coxae lacking cuspules; labium 0.6 long, 0.65 wide, pedipalpal coxae 1.1 long, 0.6 wide, apex produced to a blunt point. Chelicerae 0.9 long, promargin of fang furrow with 3 teeth, retromargin with single basal tooth and 6–7 distal denticles (Fig. 38B).

Femur I 0.94, tibia I 0.63, femur IV 0.92, and tibia IV  $0.69 \times$  width carapace. Scopulae restricted to tarsi I–IV, I very weak. Metatarsus I (Fig. 38C) slightly flattened dorsally, tibia III with weakly defined dorsobasal excavation and tarsi III and IV elongate, dorsally concave and swollen ventrally (Fig. 38D). Spination: leg I: tibia r 0-0-0-1a, d 5 minute apical spinules, metatarsus d 17 minute spinules at tibia-metatarsus joint; leg II: tibia d 8 minute apical spinules, metatarsus d 13 minute spinules at tibia-metatarsus joint; leg III: patella with approximately 31 spinules, tibia with approximately 14 minute dorsoapical spinules; leg IV: patella with approximately 50 spinules. STC teeth (pro, retro): I-IV (1-1). Leg measurements (Femur + Patella + Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]): I:  $3.2 + 1.5 + 2.15 + 2.15 + 0.9 = [9.9]$ ; II:  $2.95 + 1.45 + 1.85 + 1.9 + 1.05 = [9.2]$ ; III:  $2.1 + 1.0 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.2 = [7.2]$ ; IV:  $3.15 + 1.5 + 2.35 + 2.05 + 1.55 = [10.6]$ ; pedipalpus:  $1.4 + 0.75 + 0.95 + (\text{absent}) + 0.6 = [3.7]$ .

Pedipalpus (Figs. 38E–G) with femur 0.72, tibia  $0.49 \times$  carapace width; femur 2.33, tibia  $1.58 \times$  length tarsus; tibia ventrally concave (Fig. 38G) with approximately 10 elongate setae on ventral surface, height  $0.52 \times$  length; approximately 4 spines at apex of tarsus; bulb width  $1.16 \times$  tarsus length; embolus length  $0.53 \times$  bulb width. Abdomen 3.65 long, 2.7 wide, sparsely covered with short setae.

Material Examined.—Only the type.

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

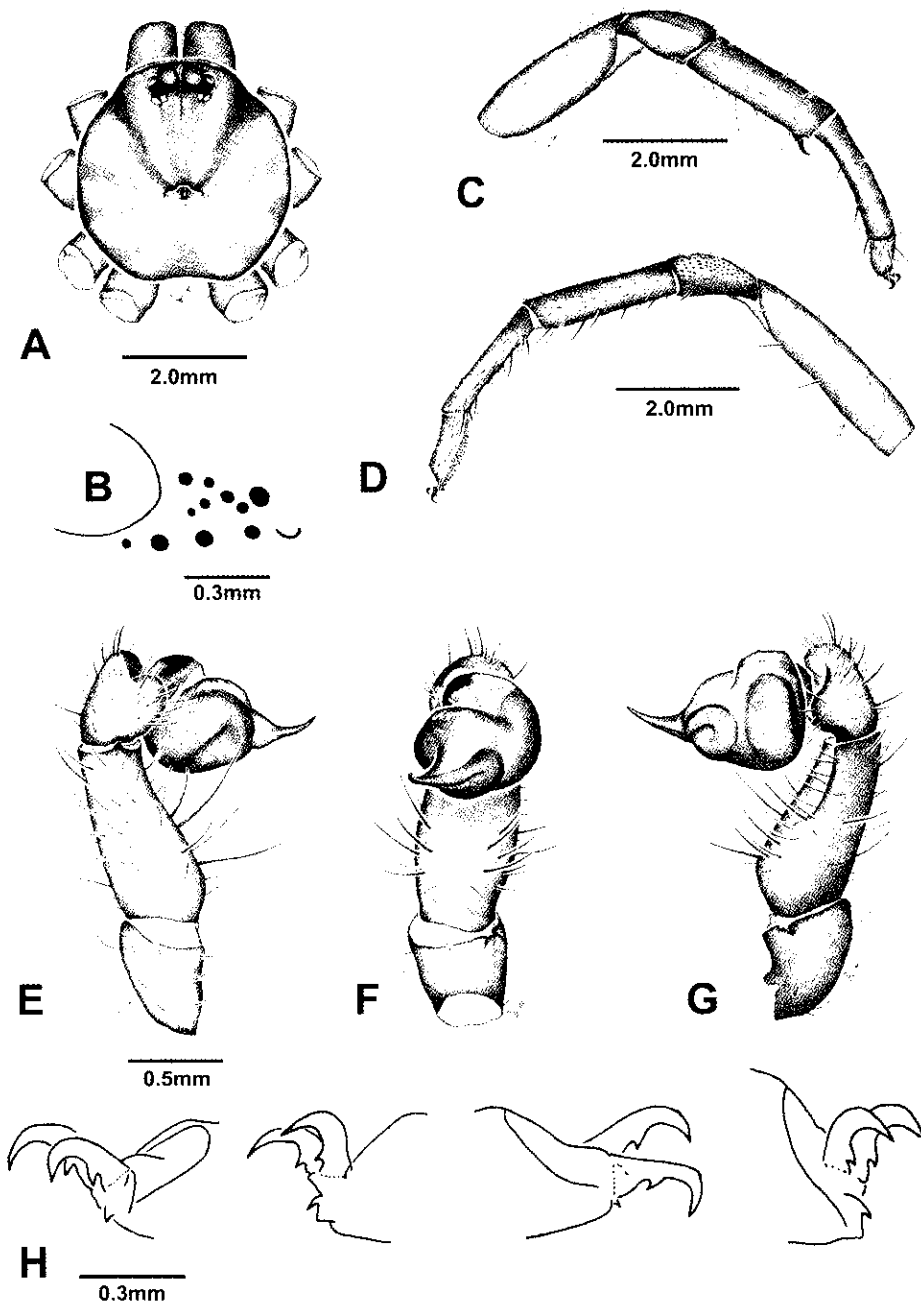
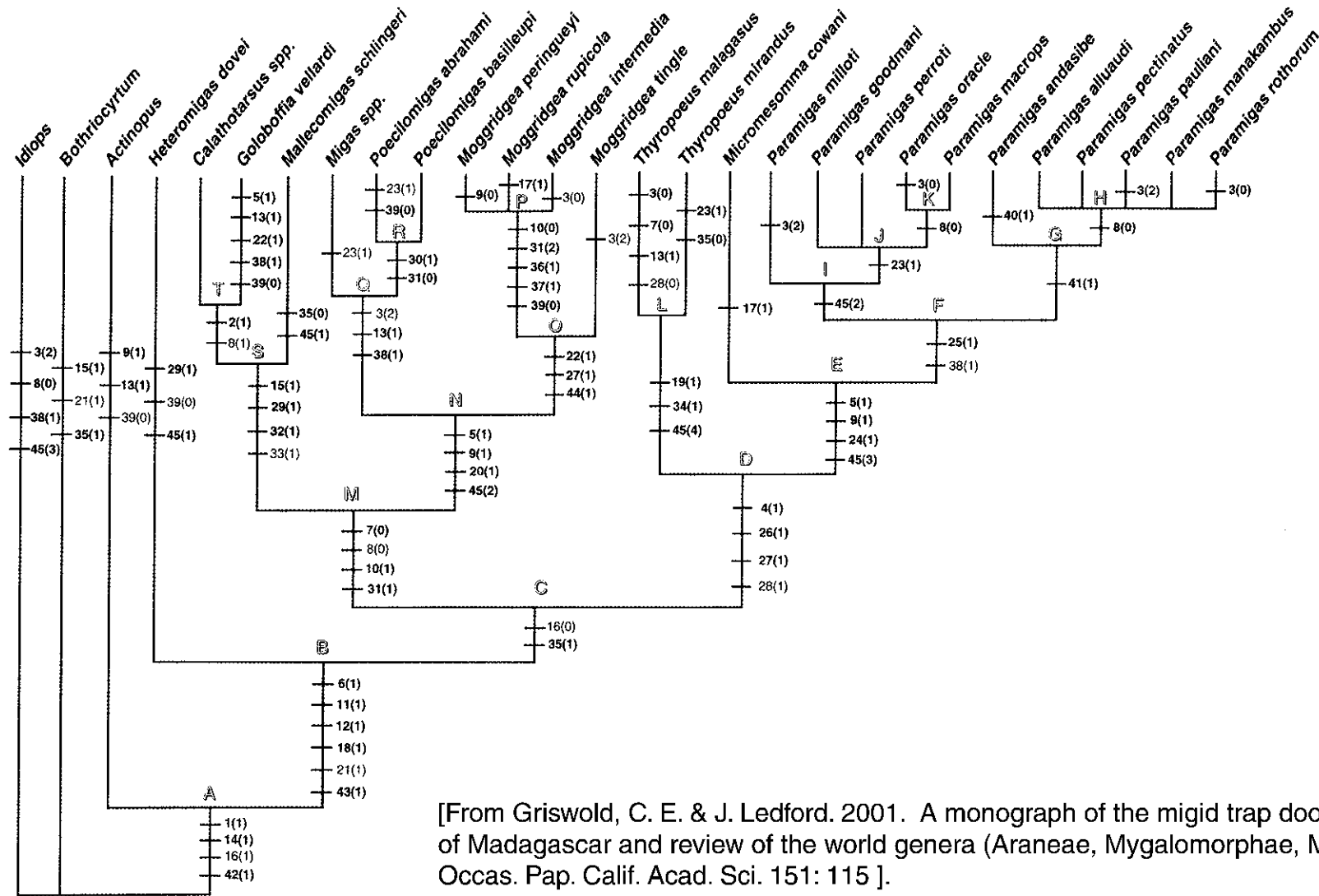


FIGURE 38. *Paramigas manakambus*, new species, holotype male. A. Cephalothorax, dorsal. B. Dentition of right chelicera. C. Right leg I, retrolateral. D. Right leg IV, prolateral. E–G. Left pedipalp patella-tarsus. E. Prolateral. F. Ventral. G. Retrolateral. H. Left tarsal claws: leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A, C–G by JS, B by JL, H by CG.

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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*

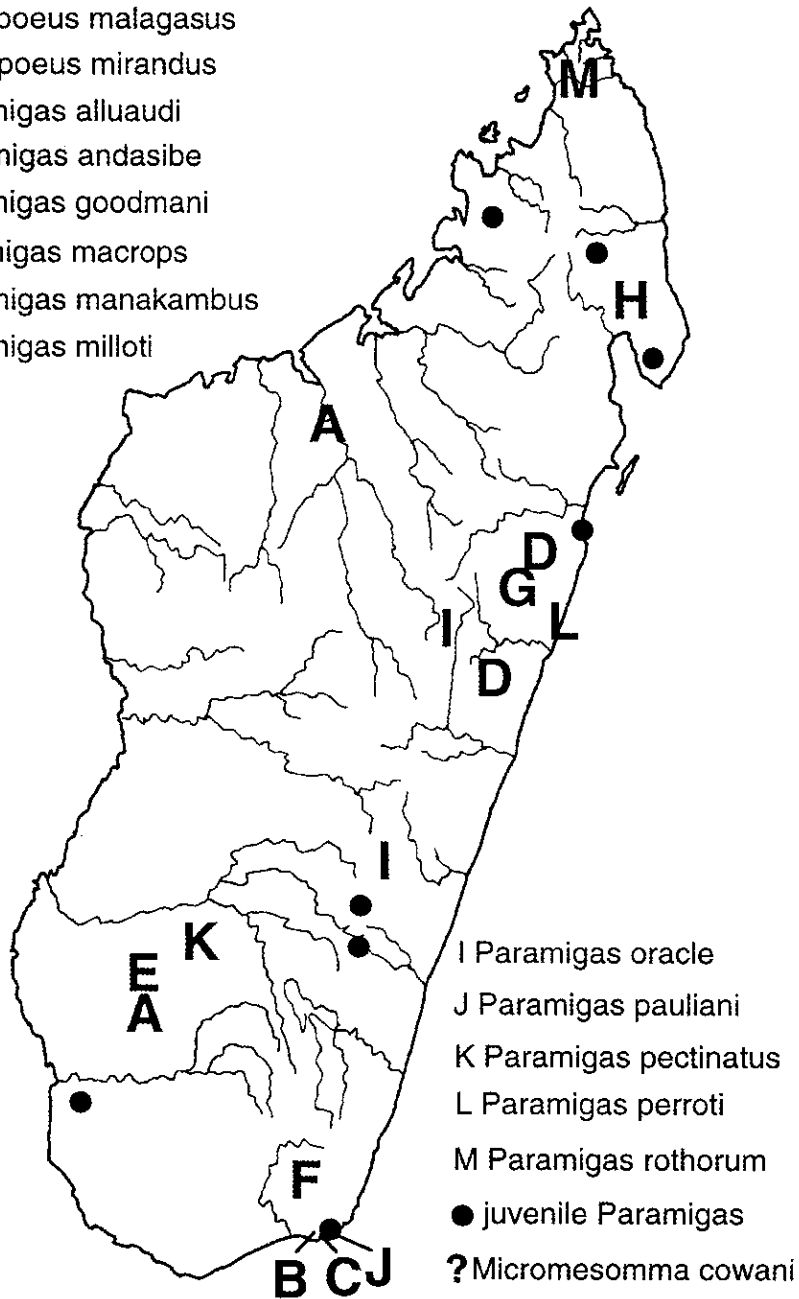


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

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