

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: 29.

***Paramigas perroti* (Simon)**

(Figs. 21A–B, 35A–C, 47A–I, 65, 68)

*Myrtale perroti* Simon, 1891:300 (lectotype female from Tamatave, Madagascar, in MNHN, examined). Simon 1892:84, 1903:883.

*Kolosvarya perroti*, Strand 1934:272.

*Paramigas perroti*, Roewer 1942:193. Bonnet 1958:3329. Dresco & Canard 1975:785. Platnick 2001.

*Paramigas subrufus* Pocock, 1895:189 (lectotype female, here designated in order to ensure the name's proper and consistent application, and paralectotype female, from Senbrendrana, Madagascar, in BMNH, examined). Simon 1895:1066. Roewer 1942:193. Bonnet 1958:3329. Platnick 2001. NEW SYNONYMY

*Myrtale subrufus*, Simon 1903:883.

Synonymy.—In 1895, Pocock described a new migid, *Paramigas subrufus*, with some reservation as his specimens shared many characteristics with *Myrtale perroti* Simon (Pocock, 1895). However, using the illustration provided in Simon (1892), Pocock believed that his specimens were sufficiently different to warrant new status. Indeed, Simon's illustration of the cephalothorax of *Myrtale* reflects a very distinct looking spider (Simon 1892, fig. 84). However, upon examination of the holotypes, we have found Simon's illustration to be an inaccurate representation of *Myrtale perroti* specimens that differ from *Paramigas subrufus* only by color.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Paramigas* that have a dense vestiture of long, silky hairs beneath patellae–metatarsi I and II (Fig. 47C) by (contra *P. goodmani*) lacking thorns at the apices of metatarsi I and II and (contra *P. oracle*) having the spermathecae long with narrow heads, length greater than 1.67 × head diameter and head diameter greater than 2.0 × diameter stalk (Figs. 35A–C, 47G–H).

Description.—Female (lectotype): Total length 20.7. Carapace orange-brown, caput with faint longitudinal striations behind ocular area (Fig. 47A); ocular area and clypeus orange-brown, black surrounding AME and mesad of ALE and PLE; chelicerae, sternum, coxae, and trochanters light orange-brown (Fig. 47B); legs and pedipalpi orange-brown; abdomen light brown; spinnerets and book lung covers pale yellow-brown.

Carapace 8.6 long, 6.7 wide, height at thoracic fovea 0.28 × carapace width; smooth. Caput inclined, height 1.47 × that at thoracic fovea, width 0.71 × carapace width; median ocular seta present with two pairs of setae situated anterior to this; clypeus length 0.7 × length OAL, margin weakly procurved. Thoracic fovea recurved and tripartite, width 0.5 × that of carapace, 1.57 × wider than long, with pair of small prefoveal setae.

Ocular area width 0.5 × caput, 2.4 × wider than long; AER 2.35 wide, 1.02 × width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 1.14: 1.0: 1.0: 0.71, diameter AME 0.4; AME separated by 0.5 × their diameter, PME by 2.71 × their diameter. Ocular quadrangle 1.5 × wider than long, posterior width 1.36 × anterior.

Sternum 6.4 long, 4.2 wide, widest behind coxa II and narrowed anteriorly, setose along margin and sparsely setose on surface; sigilla shallow, oval, adjacent to coxa II, width 0.11 × width sternum, distance between 0.45 × distance from margin (Fig. 47B). Labium with 36 and pedipalpal coxae with 39–47 cuspules; labium 1.3 long, 1.4 wide, pedipalpal coxae 2.8 long, 1.5 wide, apex produced to a sharp point. Chelicerae 2.3 long, promargin of fang furrow with 5 teeth, retro-marginal with 1 large basal tooth and distal row of 4–6 small teeth.

Femur I 0.86, tibia I 0.52, femur IV 0.82, and tibia IV 0.50 × width carapace. Spination: pedipalpus: tibia p 1-0-0, tarsus p 1-1-1, r 1-1-1-1; leg I: tibia p 2-1-4, r 3-3-3-3; metatarsus p 2-2-3-2, r 2-2-3-3; tarsus p 1-1-1, r 1-2; leg II: tibia p 3-2-3, r 2-4-2-2, metatarsus p 2-3-2-2, r 2-1-1-1-1, tarsus p 1-1-1, r 1-0-0; leg III: metatarsus v0-0-0-2, patella with approximately 50 prolateral and retroapical, tibia with approximately 47 pro- and retrolateral, metatarsus with approximately 21, and tarsus with 13 prolateral spinules (Figs. 47D, I); leg IV patella with approximately 90 slender prolateral spinules. Femur II with proximal ventral row of 5–6 stout setae, retrodorsum of legs I (Fig. 47C) and II with dense patches of stout, smooth procumbant setae: 13–20 apical on tibiae, 30–35 basal on metatarsi; with a dense vestiture of long, silky hairs beneath patellae–

metatarsi I and II. STC teeth (pro-retro): I (2-3), II (2-2), III (1-2), IV (1-1); ITC simple, pedipalp claw with 1 tooth having small denticle (Fig. 47I). Leg measurements (Femur + Patella + Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]): I:  $5.8 + 3.2 + 3.5 + 2.4 + 1.5 = [16.4]$ ; II:  $5.0 + 2.8 + 3.1 + 2.3 + 1.5 = [14.7]$ ; III:  $4.1 + 2.3 + 2.5 + 2.1 + 1.7 = [12.7]$ ; IV:  $5.5 + 3.2 + 3.4 + 2.7 + 1.8 = [16.6]$ ; pedipalpus:  $3.0 + 1.5 + 1.7 + (\text{absent}) + 2.0 = [8.2]$ .

Abdomen 9.8 long, 7.8 wide, sparsely covered with short setae. Spermathecae of lectotype not dissected: for description see variation below.

Variation (N=5).—Prosoma orange-brown to dark red-brown with light red-brown areas along lateral margins of ocular area and extending to edge of clypeus; chelicerae yellow-brown to dark red-brown; sternum, coxae, and trochanters yellow-brown to light red-brown; legs and pedipalpi unicolorous or with dorsal surface red-brown gradually fading to light red-orange on apices of metatarsi and tarsi; abdomen brown to purple-gray. Total length 14.0–20.7; height at fovea  $0.23\text{--}0.33 \times$  carapace width. Caput  $0.66\text{--}0.75 \times$  carapace width, height  $1.38\text{--}1.55 \times$  that at fovea; diameter ALE  $0.57\text{--}0.87 \times$  AME, PLE  $0.66\text{--}0.71 \times$  PME; clypeus length  $0.41\text{--}0.8 \times$  OAL, margin straight to weakly procurved; thoracic fovea width  $1.22\text{--}2.0 \times$  length. Sternal sigilla width  $0.11\text{--}0.16 \times$  sternum width; labium with 23–45 and pedipalpal coxae with 45–107 cuspules; retromargin of fang furrow with

basal tooth and 3–5 small teeth, with or without 1–3 denticles between tooth rows (Figs. 47E–F). Tibia I with 10–14 and metatarsus I with 8–12 retrolateral spines; tibia II and metatarsus II each with 8–12 prolateral spines. STC with 2–3 teeth. Spermathecal length  $0.78\text{--}0.90 \times$  distance between,  $1.67\text{--}2.05 \times$  head diameter, head diameter  $2.00\text{--}2.33 \times$  stalk diameter, head length  $0.89\text{--}1.0 \times$  stalk length (Figs. 35A–C, 47G–H).

Natural History.—The nest of the large *Paramigas subrufus* syntype is oval, 37 mm long, 20 mm wide, and 18 mm deep with a single wafer type door at one end that is 13 mm long and 17 mm wide (Figs. 21A–B; Pocock 1895, figs. 1a, 1b). The nest is made of fragments of bark and lichen woven together with silk. Pocock (1895) reports that he received two nests with the syntypes and that they appear to have been taken from the trunk of a tree.

Material Examined.—MADAGASCAR: no locality, label states ‘comp with type’ (2 females, MRAC 122.888). Toamasina: Tamatave, Perrot “revu par Dresco 1974,” (*Myrtale perroti* Simon, lectotype female, designated by PLG Benoit, ES #9915, AR 4134, and syntype female, MHNH); Senbrendrana, 1891, “purchase of Gerrard, Mons. Magestre, BMNH 1891.7.1.4-5” (2 female syntypes of *Paramigas subrufus* Pocock, BMNH).

Distribution.—East central Madagascar in Toamasina province (Fig. 68).

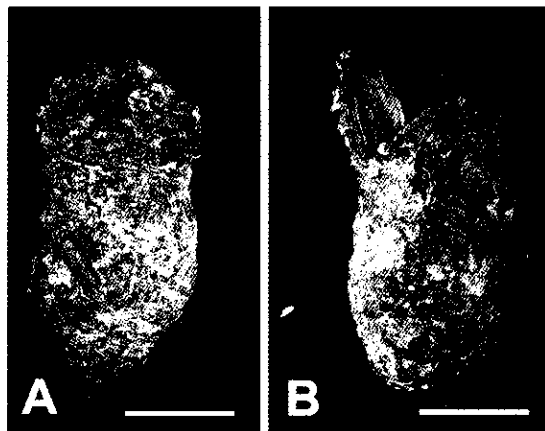


FIGURE 21. Nests of *Paramigas*. A. B. *P. perroti* (lectotype of *P. subrufus*). A. Outer. B. Lateral. Scale bars: = 1 cm.

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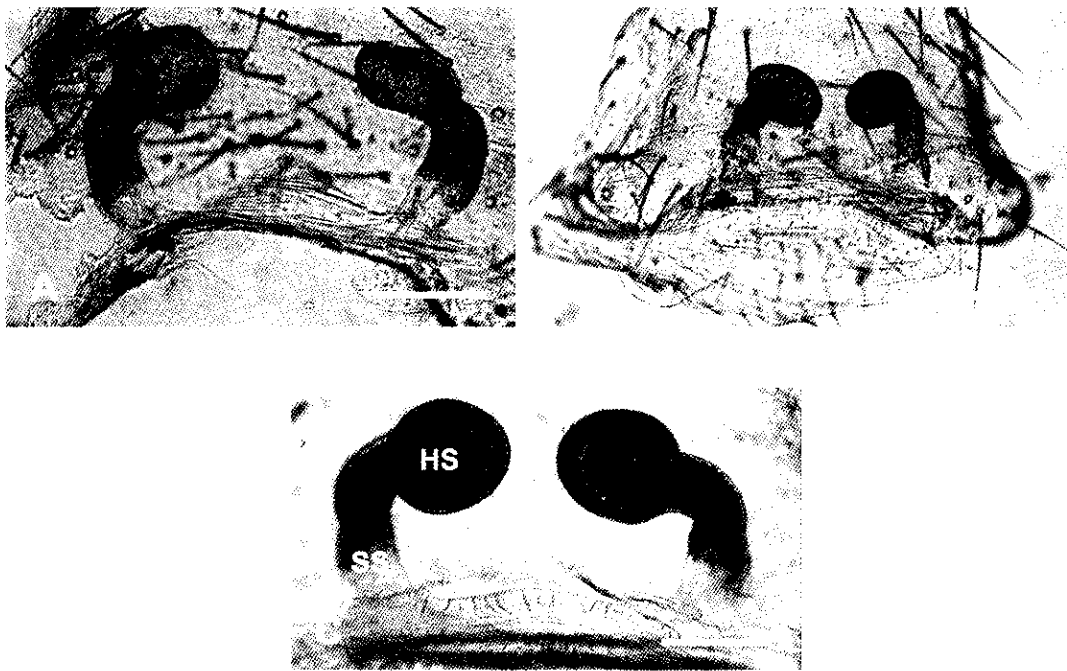


FIGURE 35. Spermathecae of *Paramigas* spp., dorsal. A. *P. perroti* (large female, MRAC). B. *P. perroti* (small female, MRAC). C. *P. perroti* (syntype of *Paramigas subrufus*). HS – spermathecal head, SS – spermathecal stalk. Scale bars: = 0.4 mm.

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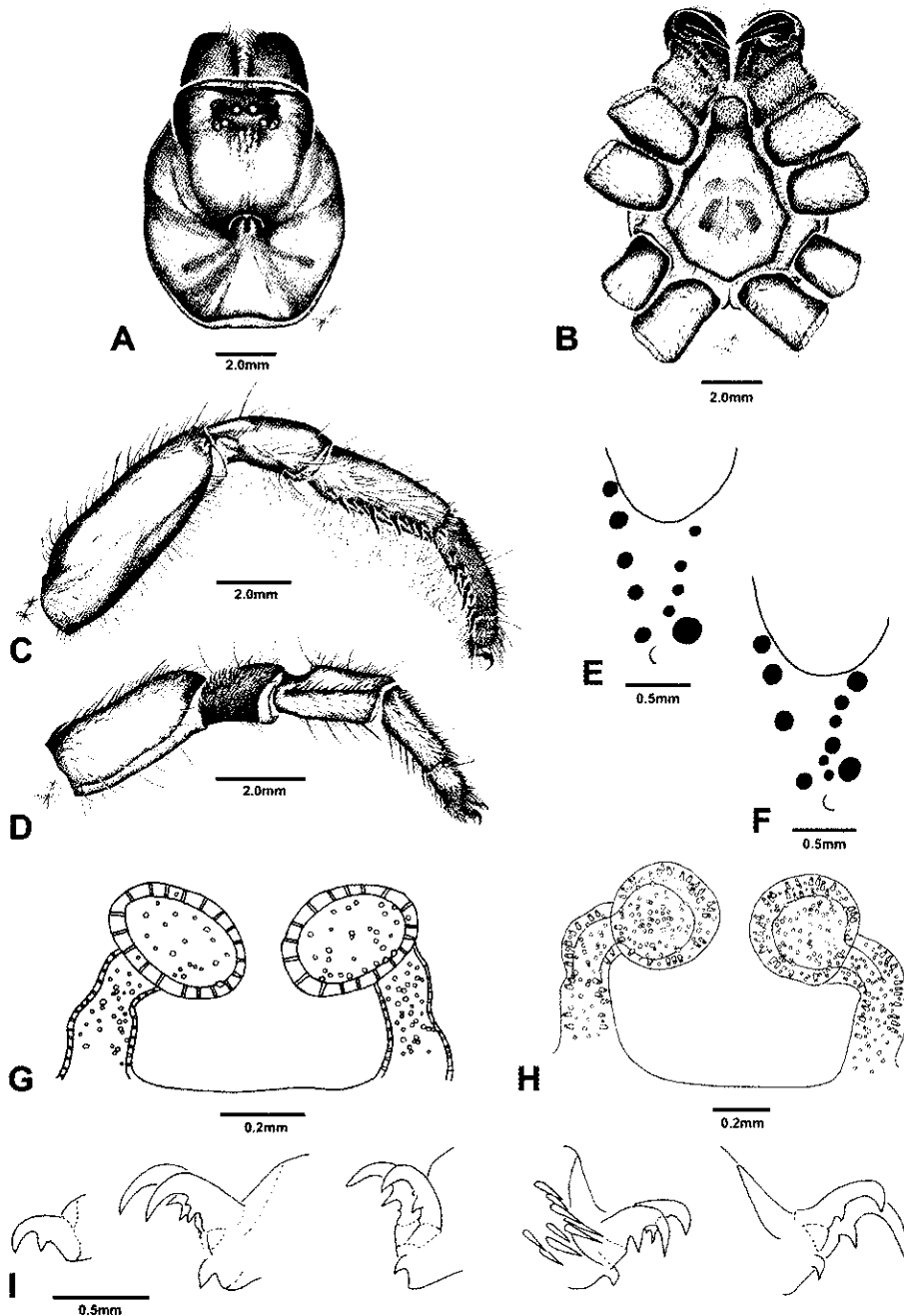


FIGURE 47. *Paramigas perroti*, female. A–E, I. Lectotype of *Myrtale perroti*. H. Paralectotype of *Paramigas subrufus*. F, G. MRAC specimens. A. Cephalothorax, dorsal. B. Cephalothorax, ventral. C. Right leg I, retrolateral. D. Left leg III, prolateral. E, F. Dentition of right chelicera. G, H. Spermathecae, dorsal. I. Left tarsal claws: pedipalp, leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A–D by JS, E–H by JL, I by CG.

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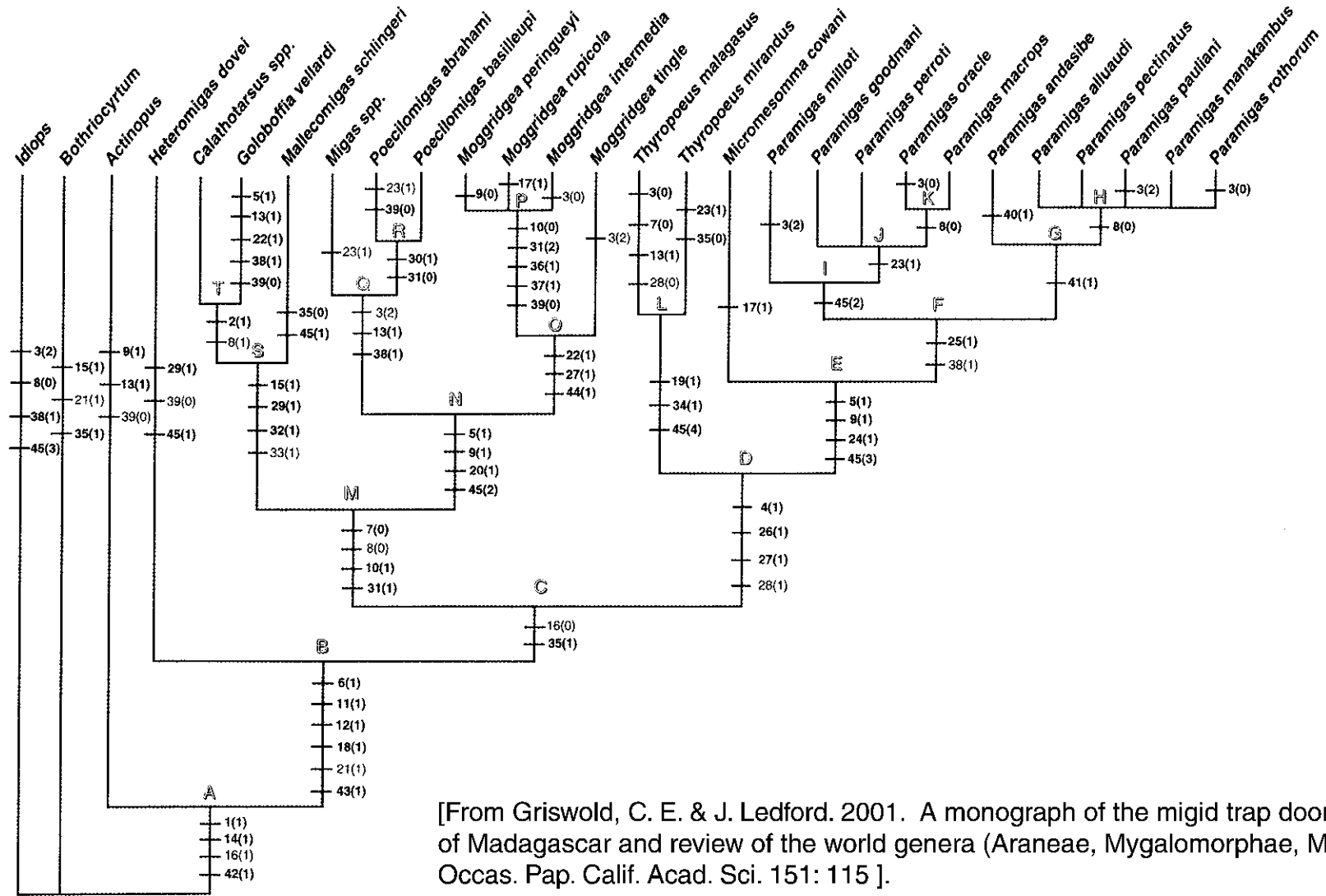


FIGURE 65. Preferred cladogram for Migidae, 96 steps, c.i. = 0.52, r.i. = 0.76. Character changes are marked on branches [character (state)]; those in bold represent unambiguous optimizations. Bremer support (decay indices) for the nodes are A (2), B (3), C (1), D (4), E (5), F (1), G—K (0), L (4), M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

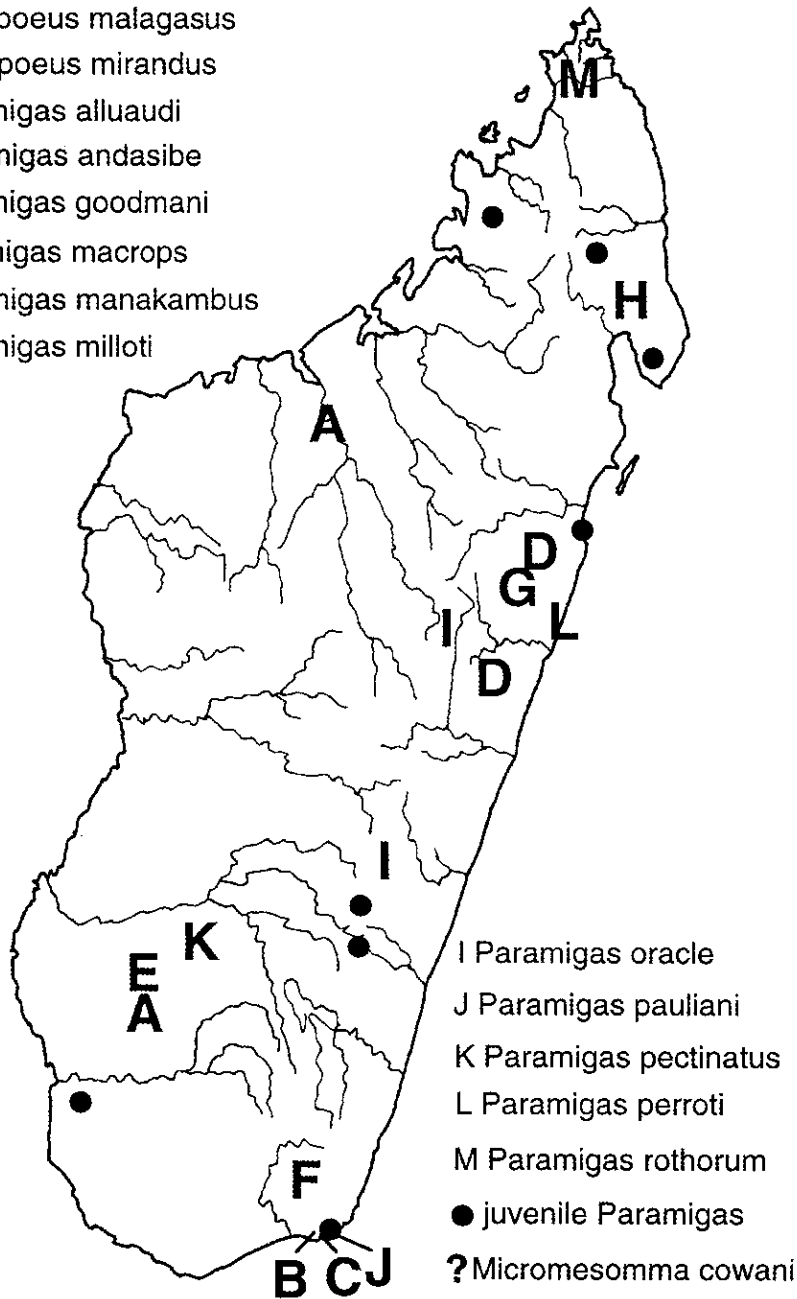


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

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