

PARAMIGAS, gen. nov.

*Carapace* smooth and polished, moderately elevated, the area between the fovea and the eyes horizontal, a little longer than broad, the greatest width equal to the area between the eyes and the posterior border; cephalic region a little wider than the distance between its front border and the apex of the fovea. *Fovea* triangularly recurved, trifid as in *Myrtale*, but each of the side-branches only equal in length to half the width of the ocular area; the impressions at the inner ends of the cephalic grooves shallow.

*Ocular area* transversely oblong, twice as wide as long, the two lines about equal; the anterior slightly procurved, the median eyes of the anterior row a little larger than the lateral, round, separated by a space which is about equal to their radius, but separated from the lateral, which are oval, by a space almost equal to their diameter; the posterior lateral eyes about as large as the anterior lateral and separated from them by a narrow space, which is less than half their short diameter; posterior median small, round, about half the size of the lateral, with which they are almost in contact; distance between the anterior lateral eye and the edge of the clypeus equal to a little less than its long diameter.

*Mandibles* short, their upper surface rather abruptly sloped downwards from the base, inner surface flat, outer surface strongly inflated below; the lower surface, which is fringed externally and internally with long setæ, armed with two rows of teeth, 6 on the outer and 5 on the inner, those of the latter row the largest, except for the posterior tooth of the outer which is very long. *Fang* closing obliquely inwards and backwards, occupying a position intermediate between that which is typical of the Mygalomorphæ and the Arachnomorphæ; short, stout, with two cutting-edges, of which the external is serrulate, and two strong crests running along its convex surface.

*Maxillæ* with distinct though short apophysis, not hollowed basally for the reception of the labium, with a thick scopula along its anterior (inner) border, and the anterior half of its lower surface covered from base to apex with about 50 scattered spicules.

*Labium* soldered with sternum and lying in almost the same plane, the two separated by a smooth area, armed in its

distal half with about 40 spicules arranged in from four to six transverse rows.

*Sternum* piriform, flat, a little longer than wide, widest between the coxæ of the second and third legs, the scars (impressions) indistinct; a pair of long oval indistinctly defined scars in the posterior half of the plate and about as far from each other as from the margins of the sternum.

*Legs* 4, 1, 2, 3, the first and second pair much stronger than the third and fourth, and with their distal segments (patella, tibia, &c.) furnished below with a clothing of long woolly hairs; femora with normal hairs; the tibiæ, protarsi; and tarsi flat below, convex above, with a marginal external and internal row of stout close-set spines; the third and fourth legs not spiny, apically slender, and not flattened below; all the legs furnished above with hairs arranged in longitudinal lines; on the third leg the femur has a large triangular membranous area in the distal part of its lower surface; the anterior surface of the patella is covered thickly with short spiniform setæ, and similar short spinules are to be observed upon the distal end of the tibia, which has a smooth, shallow, saddle-shaped depression at its proximal end, and an upstanding ridge along its anterior edge.

The *palpi* resemble the legs of the first pair, but have no woolly clothing below and only one spine upon the proximal end of the inner edge of the tibia. *Claw* of left palp with a strong basal tooth, of right unarmed (? broken); claws of first and second legs with three teeth, of which the middle is usually the strongest; claws of third and fourth leg with one long tooth, with an accessory basal denticle on the anterior claw on the third leg.

*Abdomen* globular, covered with very fine short hairs. Median *spinners* slender, nearly cylindrical; exterior short, stout, with the basal segment longer than the second and third, the second a little longer than the third and hemispherical.

*Paramigas perroti* (Simon, 1891).- Pocock, 1895: 189

*Paramigas subrufus*, sp. n. (Pl. V. figs. 1-1 b.)

*Colour.* Carapace and limbs above of a rich reddish black; coxæ and sterna clear yellowish red; tarsi deep, almost blood-red; abdomen a deep bluish, greyish black.

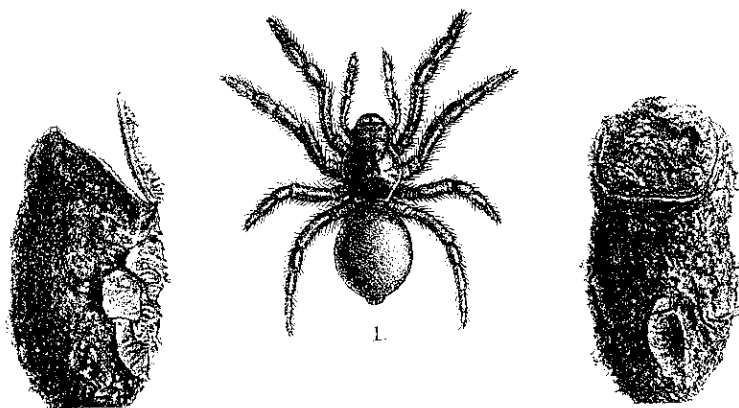
*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length of trunk 20, of carapace 8.5, width 7.3; distance of fovea from anterior

margin 4.2; width of ocular area 3; length of one side of angular fovea 1.3.

*Loc.* Senbendrana, near Tamatave, Madagascar (*Majaster Coll.*).

This new genus, of which some of the characters given may prove, when other species are discovered, to be merely of specific value, is allied to *Myrtale* of Simon, of which but one species also, *M. Perroti*, is known (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1891, p. 300). In many points, indeed, the two are so strikingly alike that I was at first disposed to regard them as the same. But the figure of the carapace of *Myrtale*, published on p. 82 of vol. i. of 'Hist. Nat. Araignées,' makes such a reference impossible; for, if at all accurate, this figure shows that the carapace and especially the head of *Myrtale* are much narrower than in *Paramigas*, and that the branches of the thoracic fovea are much longer, the external one, for instance, being as wide as the ocular area. Simon also says that the claws of the legs in *Myrtale* have only one tooth, and that the labium is only spined at the apex, whereas in *Paramigas*, at least, its distal half is spined.

With the two specimens of this species were received two trapdoor-nests, evidently taken from the trunk of a tree. One of these is short, its length from the hinge to the base being only once and a half the width of the door and only a little greater than the width of the nest; the other one, however, is much longer, the length from the hinge being twice the width of the door. The doors are of the wafer type, and are covered, like the sides and upper surface, with moss, lichen, and pieces of bark.



1b.

1a.