

*Paramigas milloti*, new species

(Figs. 1, 35E, 39A–E, 65, 68)

Type.—Holotype female collected at 600 m elevation at “1 Av. Antongoniviksika” in November 1947 by J. Millot, deposited in MNHN.

Etymology.—The specific name honors Jacques Millot, collector of the type and many other interesting Malagasy arthropods.

Note.—The hand-copied label may have a transcription error. The type locality is probably Antongonivitsika, which is a mountain north of the col d’Ambatondradama. This latter mountain is 35–40 km NE of Maroantsetra on the path between Maroantsetra and Antalaha (Viette 1991).

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from other *Paramigas* that lack a dense vestiture of long silky hairs beneath legs I and II by having these legs densely spinose, tibia I with more than 40 ventrolateral spines (Fig. 1), prefoveal setae large, and the spermathecae long and narrow, length greater than  $1.63 \times$  maximum diameter, head diameter less than  $1.81 \times$  diameter stalk (Figs. 35E, 39C).

Description.—Female (holotype): Total length 20.1. Carapace and ocular area orange-red (Figs. 1, 39A) with faint longitudinal striations extending from PME to thoracic fovea and radiating from thoracic fovea to carapace margin, black surrounding AME and mesad of ALE and PLE; sternum, coxae, and trochanters light yellow-brown (Fig. 39B); legs and pedipalpi orange-brown gradually fading to light yellow-brown on tarsi, with dark lateral longitudinal maculations; abdomen dark purple-brown; spinnerets and book lung covers yellow-white.

Carapace 8.5 long, 8.2 wide, height at thoracic fovea  $0.26 \times$  carapace width; smooth. Caput width  $5.5 \times$  carapace width, inclined (Fig. 39A), height  $1.4 \times$  that at thoracic fovea, with weak lateral dimples; ocular area with single seta situated between AME and a pair of setae situated anterior to this; clypeus length  $0.4 \times$  length OAL, margin straight, with 5–6 setae along margin in center. Thoracic fovea recurved and tripartite, width  $0.21 \times$  that of carapace,  $1.8 \times$  wider than long, with pair of long prefoveal setae (Fig. 1).

Ocular area width  $0.5 \times$  caput,  $2.2 \times$  wider than long; AER 2.75 wide,  $1.12 \times$  width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 1.0: 1.45: 1.09: 0.72, diameter AME 0.275; AME separated by  $1.27 \times$  their diameter, PME by  $4.16 \times$  their diameter. Ocular quadrangle  $1.48 \times$  wider than long, posterior width  $2.05 \times$  anterior.

Sternum 6.3 long, 5.2 wide, widest behind coxa II and narrowed anteriorly (Fig. 39B), setose along margin and on surface; sigilla shallow, irregularly oval, adjacent to coxa II, width  $0.28 \times$  width sternum, distance between  $0.086 \times$  distance from margin. Labium with 24 and pedipalpal coxae with 25–42 cuspules; labium 1.75 long, 1.7 wide, pedipalpal coxae 3.5 long, 1.8 wide, apex produced to a sharp point. Chelicerae 2.0 long, promargin of fang furrow with 5 teeth, retromargin with large basal tooth, distad of this 5 teeth and 4 denticles (Fig. 39D).

Femur I 0.80, tibia I 0.51, femur IV 0.82, and tibia IV  $0.54 \times$  width carapace. Spination: pedipalpus: tibia p 1-0-0, tarsus p1-1-1, r1-1-1; leg I: tibia promargin with 24, retromargin with 28 spines, metatarsus promargin with 20, retromargin with 23 spines, tarsus p 1-1-1-1, r 3-2; leg II: tibia promargin with 16, retromargin with 19 spines, metatarsus promargin with 15, retromargin with 9 spines, tarsus p 3-1-1-1, r 1-1-1; leg III: patella with prodorsal and dorsal bands totaling 70 spinules, tibia with prodorsal and dorsal bands totaling 55 spinules, v 0-0-1a, metatarsus with prodorsal and dorsal bands totaling 60 spinules, v 0-0-2a, tarsus with more than 20 dorsal and more than 15 proapical spinules; leg IV: patella with prodorsal and dorsal bands of more than 120 spinules, tibia with prodorsal and dorsal bands of 55 spinules, metatarsus v 0-1-2a. Femur II with rows of 20–25 stout proximal ventral setae, retrodorsum of legs I and II with sparse patches of stout, procumbant setae: 20–25 apical on tibiae and 20–25 basal on metatarsi. STC teeth (pro-retro): I (2-2), II (2-1), III, IV (1-1); ITC simple, pedipalp claw with 1 tooth (Fig. 39E). Leg measurements (Femur + Patella + Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]): I:  $6.6 + 4.1 + 4.2 + 3.2 + 1.8 = [19.9]$ ; II:  $6.0 + 3.9 + 3.7 + 3.0 + 1.9 = [18.5]$ ; III:  $4.6 + 2.9 + 3.0 + 2.7 + 2.2 = [15.4]$ ; IV:  $6.8 + 4.0 + 4.5 + 3.6 + 2.7 = [21.6]$ ; pedipalpus:  $3.6 + 1.9 + 2.2 + (\text{absent}) + 2.0 = [9.7]$ .

Abdomen 9.6 long, 7.6 wide, sparsely covered with short setae. Spermathecae with broad head and narrow stalk, length spermathecae  $0.77 \times$  distance between them and  $1.63 \times$  head diameter, diameter head  $2.44 \times$  diameter stalk, head length  $2.30 \times$  length stalk (Figs. 35E, 39C).

Material Examined.—Only the type.

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

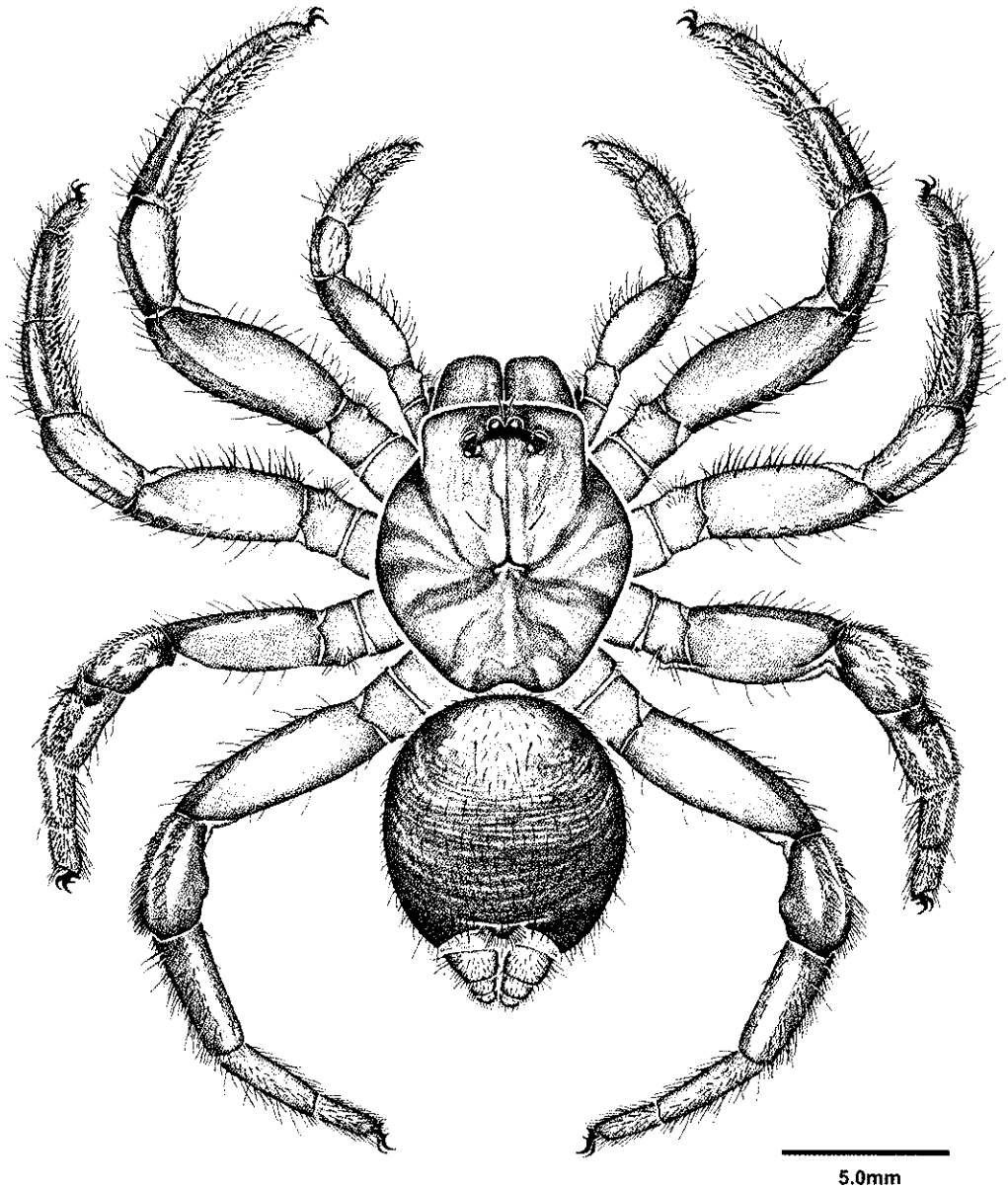


FIGURE 1. *Paramigas milloti*, new species, holotype female, dorsal. Illustration by JS.

[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: 53].

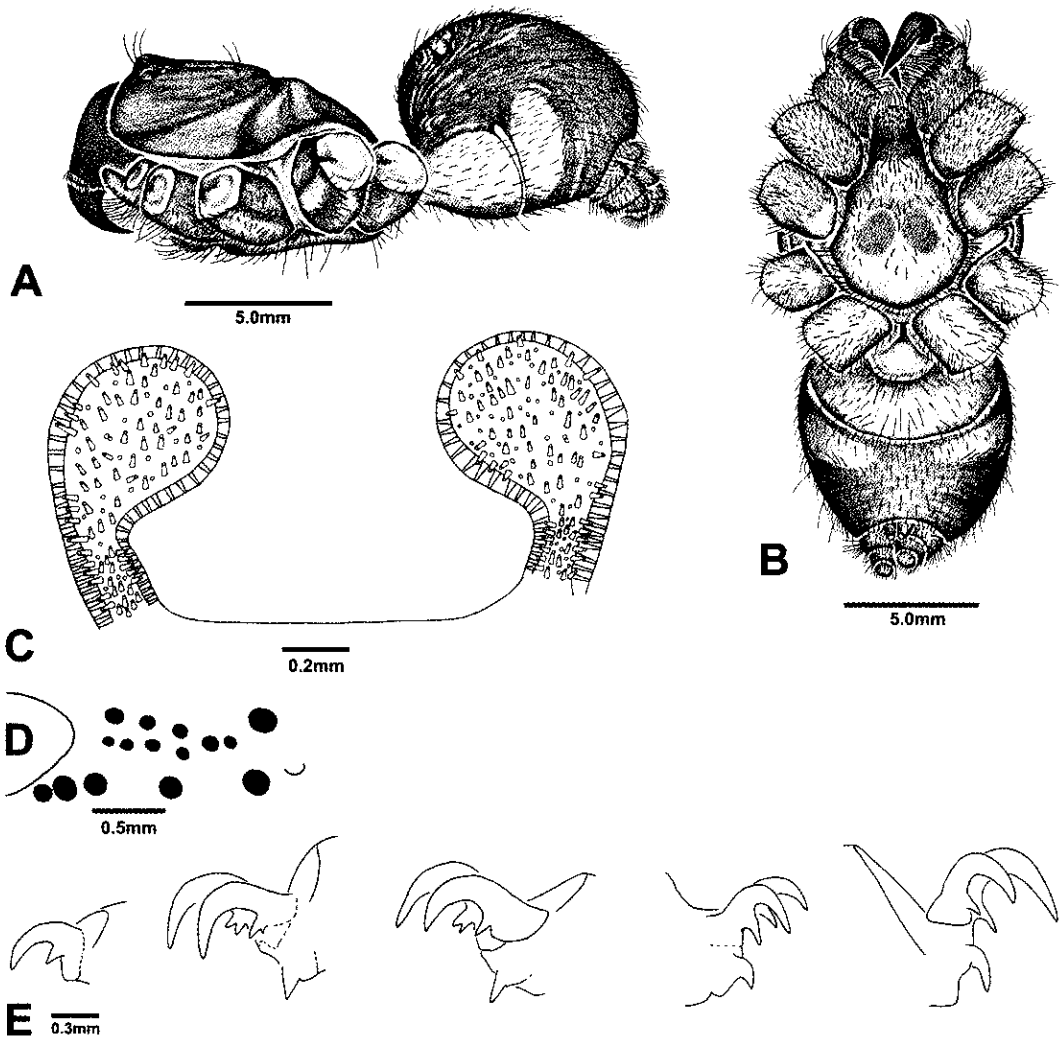


FIGURE 39. *Paramigas milloti*, new species, holotype female. A. Lateral. B. Ventral. C. Spermathecae, dorsal. D. Dentition of right chelicera. E. Left tarsal claws: pedipalp, leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A, B by JS, C, D by JL, E by CG.

[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: 89].



FIGURE 35. Spermathecae of *Paramigas* spp., dorsal. E. *P. milloti*, holotype. HS = spermathecal head, SS = spermathecal stalk. Scale bars: = 0.4 mm.

[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: 85].

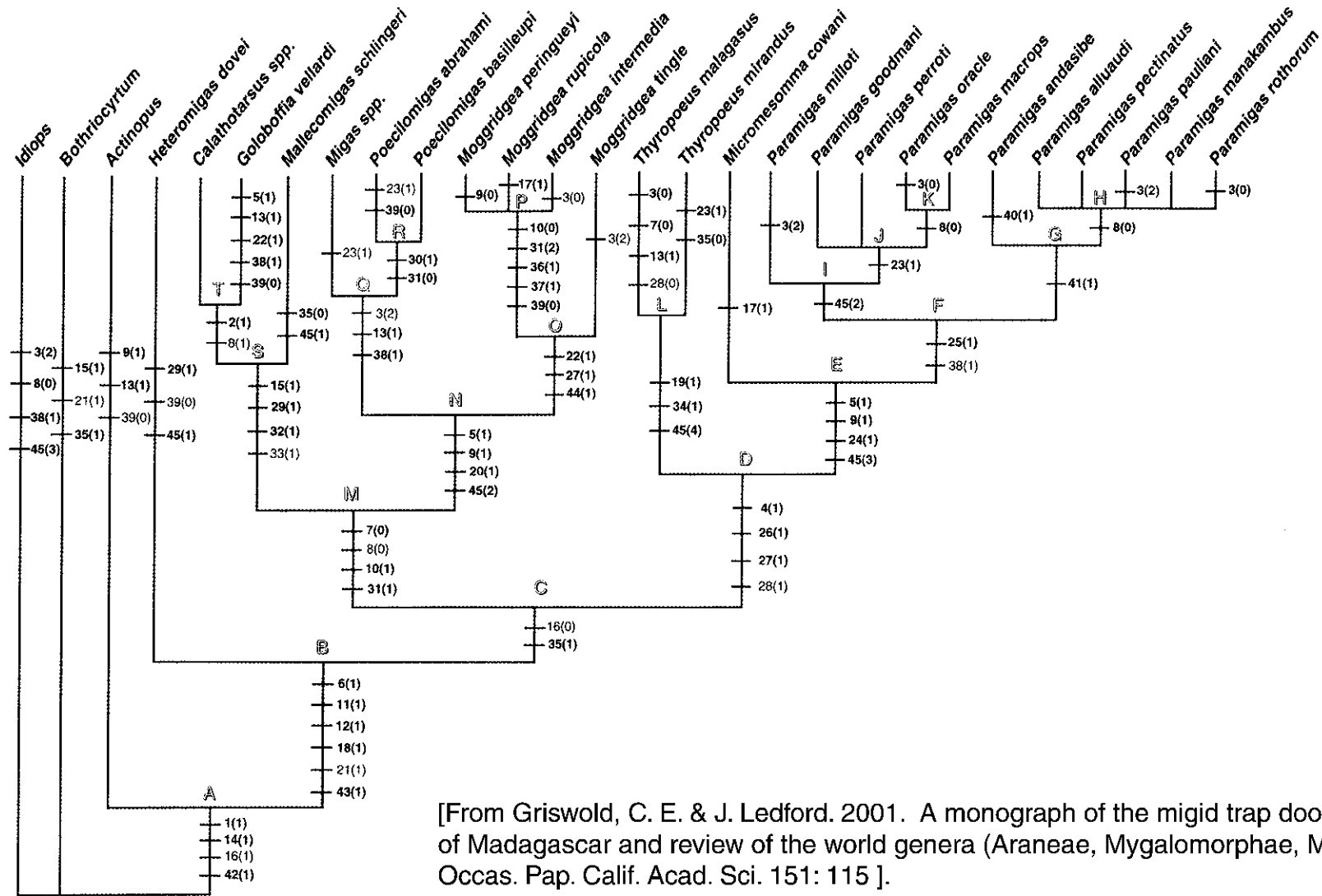


FIGURE 65. Preferred cladogram for Migidae, 96 steps, c.i. = 0.52, r.i. = 0.76. Character changes are marked on branches [character (state)]; those in bold represent unambiguous optimizations. Bremer support (decay indices) for the nodes are A (2), B (3), C (1), D (4), E (5), F (1), G—K (0), L (4), M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

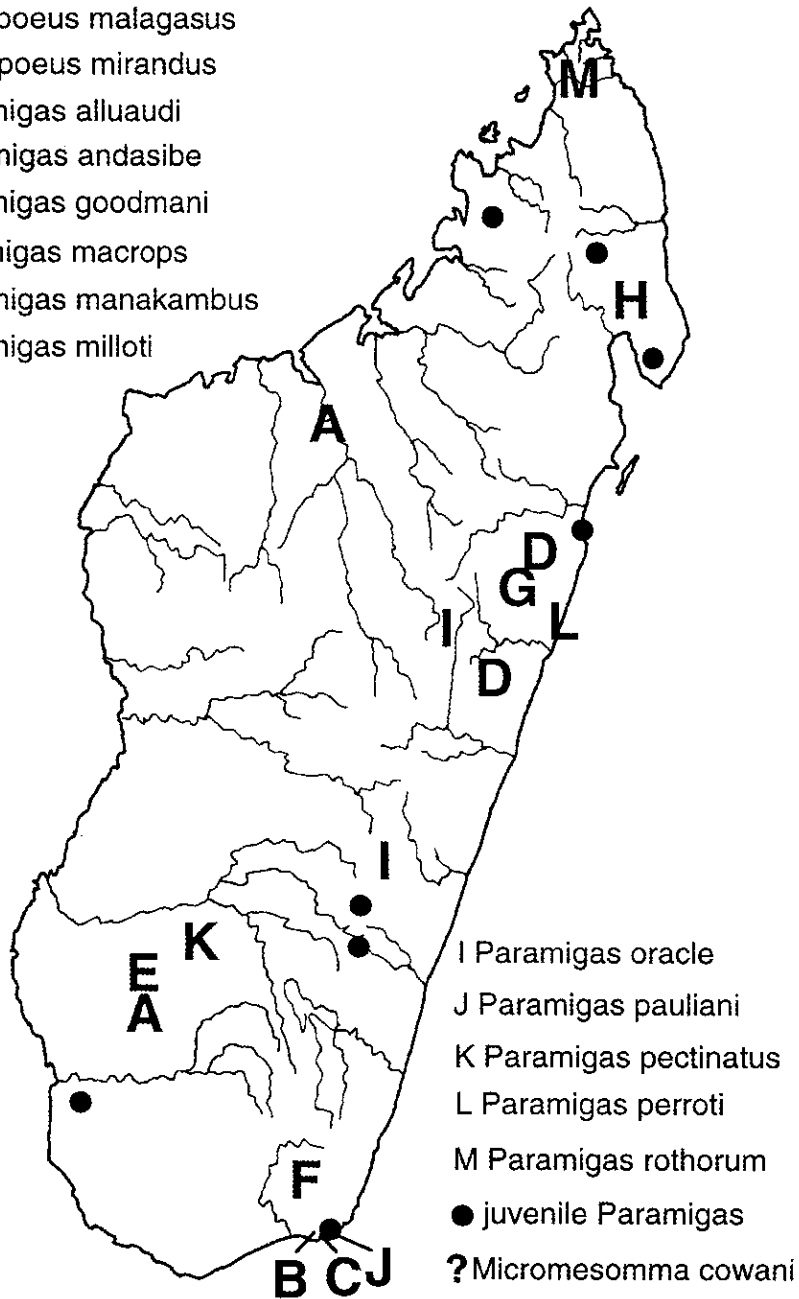


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

[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: 117].