

Paramigas pectinatus, new species

(Figs. 45A, 46A–E, 65, 68)

Type.—Holotype female collected 20 March 1994 by Alaine Pauly at the Piscine Naturelle at Isalo, Fianarantsoa Province, Madagascar, deposited in MRAC (#201.283).

Etymology.—The specific name refers to the comb or rake of procumbant setae on the anterior legs.

Diagnosis.—Females are distinguished from other *Paramigas* that lack a dense vestiture of long silky hairs beneath legs I and II by the presence of dense patches of conspicuously serrate, procumbant setae at apices of tibiae and bases of metatarsi I and II (Fig. 46B), carapace with small prefoveal setae and dimples (Fig. 46A); spermathecae short, with base narrow, head diameter greater than $3.7 \times$ stalk diameter (Figs. 45A, 46C); male unknown.

Description.—Female (holotype): Total length oval, adjacent to coxa II, contiguous medially, width $0.30 \times$ width sternum, distance from sternal margin $0.77 \times$ diameter. Labium with 24, pedipalpal coxae with 15–21 cusps; labium 0.32 long and wide, pedipalpal coxae 1.2 long, 0.85 wide, apex produced to a blunt point. Chelicerae 1.0 long, fang with prolateral flange, promargin and retromargins of fang furrow with 3 teeth (Fig. 46D).

Femur I 0.86, tibia I 0.46, femur IV 0.74, and tibia IV $0.4 \times$ width carapace. Spination: pedipalpus: tarsus p 1-1-1, r 1-1-1; leg I: tibia p 2-2-2, r 2-2-4, metatarsus p 1-2-2-1a, r 2-2-2, tarsus p 0-1, r 1-1-0; leg II: tibia p 2-2-1, r 2-2-2, metatarsus p 2-2-1a, r 1-1-1-1, tarsus p 1-1-0, r 1-0-0; leg III: patella with approximately 38, tibia with approximately 56, and metatarsus with approximately 17 spinules, tarsus with 4–5 proapical spinules; leg IV patella with approximately 80 slender spinules, metatarsus v 0-0-2a. Femur II with row of 5–6 stout proximal ventral setae, retrodorsum of legs I (Fig. 46B) and II with dense patches of stout, serrate procumbant setae: 20–25 apical on tibiae, 25–27 basal on metatarsi. STC teeth (pro-retro): I, II (2-2), III, IV (1-1), ITC simple, pedipalp claw with 1 simple tooth (Fig. 46E). Leg measurements (Femur + Patella +

10.3. Carapace yellow-brown with faint longitudinal striae extending from AME and PLE on caput to thoracic fovea (Fig. 46A) and faint dark striae along lateral margins of caput; ocular area dark, black surrounding AME and extending between all eyes; sternum, coxae, and trochanters light yellow-brown; legs and pedipalpi yellow-brown gradually fading to light yellow-brown on tarsi; abdomen dark purple-brown, paler ventrally; spinnerets light yellow-brown.

Carapace 4.4 long, 3.75 wide, height at thoracic fovea $0.26 \times$ carapace width; smooth. Caput inclined, height $1.8 \times$ that at thoracic fovea, width $0.76 \times$ carapace width, with weak lateral dimples; ocular area with a single seta positioned between AME, 2 behind AME, and a pair of setae anterior to median ocular seta; clypeus length $0.59 \times$ length OAL, procurved, with several setae. Thoracic fovea recurved and tripartite, width $0.16 \times$ that of carapace, $1.3 \times$ wider than long, with a pair of short prefoveal setae (Fig. 46A).

Ocular area width $0.44 \times$ caput, $1.8 \times$ wider than long; AER 1.27 wide, $1.06 \times$ width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 1.0: 1.17: 0.70: 0.88, diameter AME 0.17; AME separated by $1.0 \times$ their diameter, PME by $3.8 \times$ their diameter. Ocular quadrangle $1.5 \times$ wider than long, posterior width $1.25 \times$ anterior.

Sternum 2.85 long, 2.15 wide, widest behind coxa II and narrowed anteriorly, setose along margin and sparsely setose on surface; sigilla shallow, irregularly
Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]: I: $3.25 + 1.8 + 1.75 + 1.5 + 0.85 = [9.15]$; II: $2.75 + 1.6 + 1.35 + 1.25 + 0.75 = [7.7]$; III: $2.1 + 1.3 + 1.25 + 1.05 + 1.05 = [6.75]$; IV: $2.8 + 1.6 + 1.5 + 1.15 + 1.05 = [8.1]$; pedipalpus: $1.5 + 0.95 + 1.0 + (\text{absent}) + 0.95 = [4.4]$.

Abdomen 4.9 long, 3.65 wide, sparsely covered by short setae. Spermathecae with broad head and short stalk, length spermathecae $1.125 \times$ distance between them and $0.90 \times$ head diameter, diameter head $3.75 \times$ diameter stalk, head length $3.25 \times$ length stalk (Figs. 45A, 46C).

Natural History.—The label with the type states “Piscine naturelle, massif rocheux.” This is an area of large rocks within Isalo National Park, which is surrounded by arid grassland.

Material Examined.—Only the type.

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality in south-central Madagascar (Fig. 68).

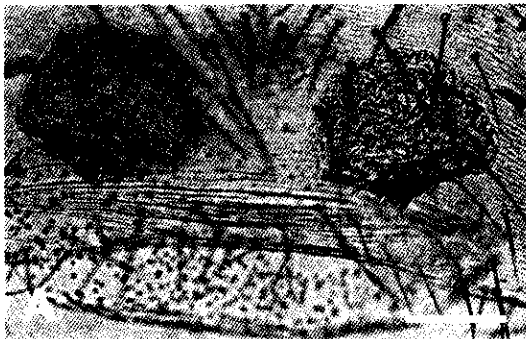


FIGURE 45. Spermathecae of *Paramigas* spp., dorsal. A. *P. pectinatus*, holotype (narrow stalks of spermathecae partially hidden). Scale bars: = 0.2 mm.

[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. 151:95].

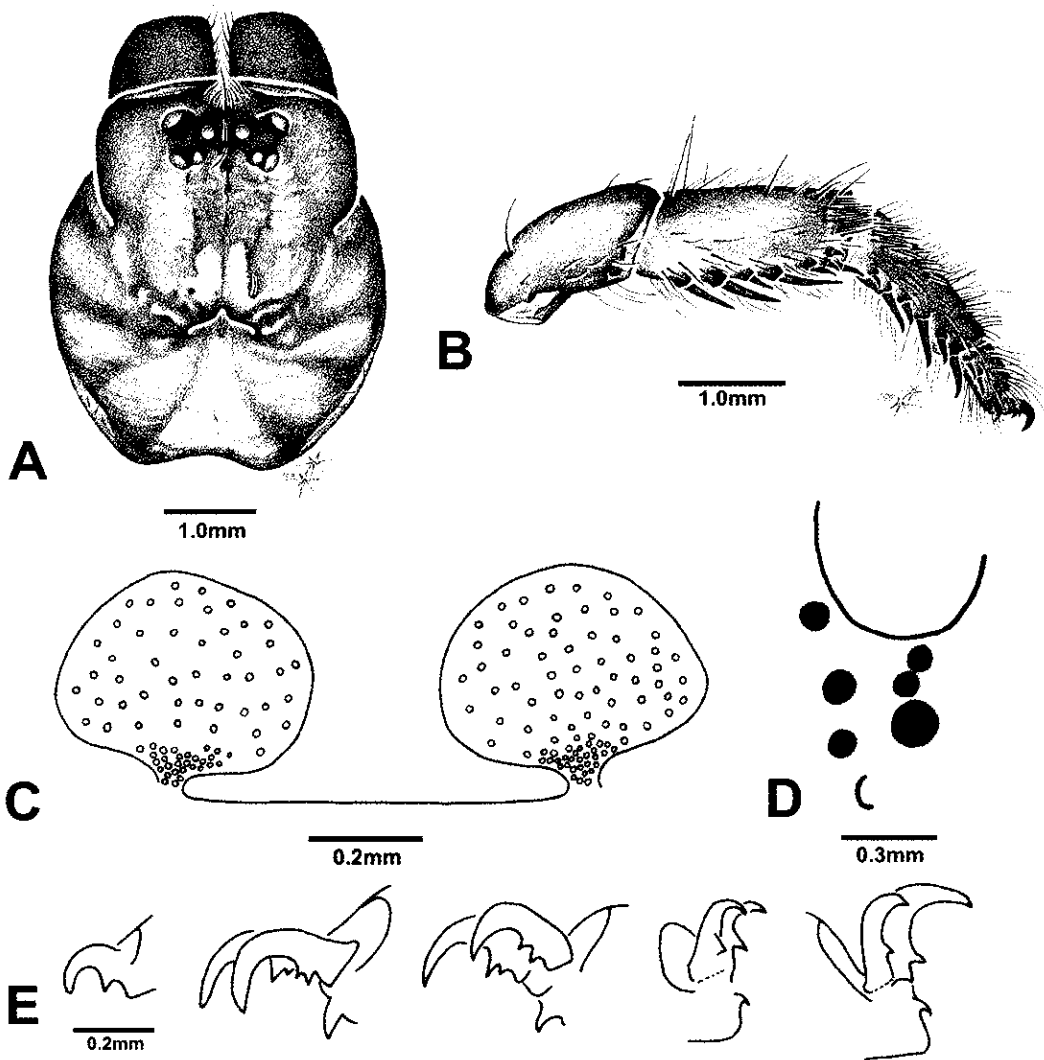


FIGURE 46. *Paramigas pectinatus*, new species, holotype female. A. Cephalothorax, dorsal. B. Right leg I, retrolateral. C. Spermathecae, dorsal. D. Dentition of right chelicera. E. Left tarsal claws: pedipalp, leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A, B by JS, C, D by JL, E by CG.

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A *Thyropoeus malagasus*

B *Thyropoeus mirandus*

C *Paramigas alluaudi*

D *Paramigas andasibe*

E *Paramigas goodmani*

F *Paramigas macrops*

G *Paramigas manakambus*

H *Paramigas milloti*

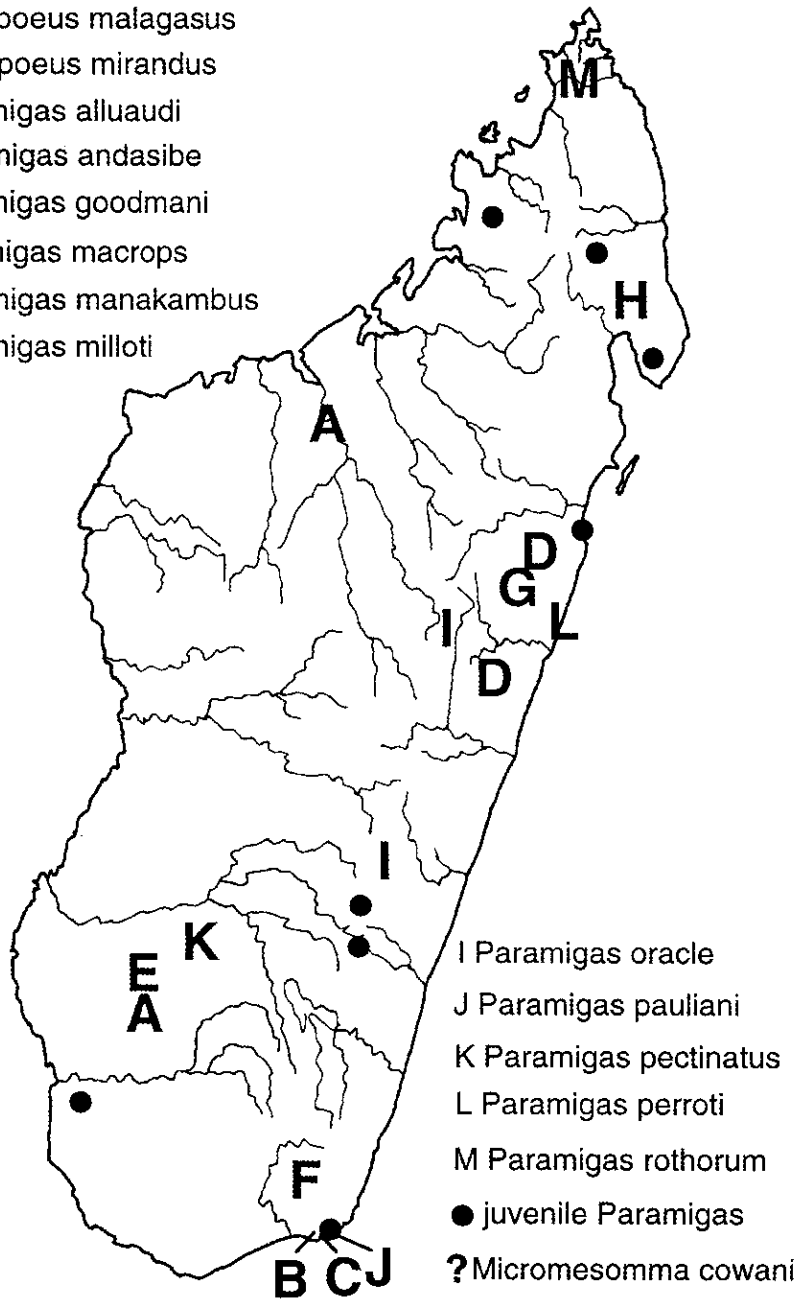


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

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