

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: 33-34.

*Thyropoeus mirandus* Pocock (Figs. 56A–C, 57, 58A–G, 65, 68)

*Thyropoeus mirandus* Pocock 1895:192 (holotype female from S. Central Madagascar, in BMNH, examined). Simon 1903:84. Roewer 1942:192. Bonnet 1959:4607. Dresco & Canard 1975:784. Raven 1985:145. Platnick 2001.

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from *Thyropoeus malagasus* by its exceptionally large size (>30 mm body length), the absence of a basal tooth on the fang (Fig. 58B), and the broad and short ocular area that is more than 3 × wider than long (Fig. 57).

Description.—Female (holotype): Total length 44.1. Carapace dark yellow-brown with faint dark longitudinal reticulate markings extending along margins of caput and medially from PME to thoracic fovea (Figs. 57, 58A). Chelicerae, pedipalpi, and legs dark yellow-brown, femora with dorsal longitudinal bands, integument darker beneath dorsal and lateral setal bands on patellae-tibiae. Sternum, labium, and coxae dark orange-brown except yellow-brown transverse band at sterno-labial junction (Fig. 58B). Abdomen dark brown including spinnerets. Abdomen split open and stuffed with cotton, connected to prosoma by a pin.

Carapace 18.5 long, 17.0 wide, height at thoracic fovea 0.26 × carapace width; smooth. Caput highly arched (Fig. 58A), height 2.1 × that at thoracic fovea, length 0.52 × carapace width; median ocular seta present with 13 setae positioned anteriorly; clypeus length 0.03 × length OAL, margin straight. Thoracic fovea deep, T-shaped, width 0.25 × that of carapace, 8.6 × wider than long (Fig. 57). Prefoveal setae present.

Ocular area width 0.65 × caput, 3.5 × wider than long; AER 8.8 wide, 1.1 × width PER. Ratio of eyes: AME: ALE: PME: PLE: 1.0: 0.3: 0.6: 0.5, diameter AME 0.6; AME separated by their diameter, PME by 6.27 × their diameter. Ocular quadrangle 2.25 × wider than long, posterior width 2.51 × anterior.

Sternum 16.1 long, 9.5 wide, widest behind coxae II and narrowed anteriorly; sigilla adjacent to coxa II, 0.06 × width sternum, distance between 1.16 × distance from margin (Fig. 58B). Labium with 28 and pedipalpal coxae with 39–43 cuspules; labium 3.7 long, 4.7 wide, pedipalpal coxae 7.2 long, 4.3 wide, apex produced to a blunt point. Chelicerae 5.0 long, promargin of fang furrow with 4 teeth, retromargin with 3 teeth, pro and retromargin interspersed with 16 denticles (Fig. 58E).

Legs I and II with dense ventral distribution of long, slender setae. Femur I 0.64, tibia I 0.44, femur IV 0.61, and tibia IV 0.41 × width carapace. Spination: pedipalpus: tibia p 1-1, r 0-2, tarsus p 0-3, r 2-2; leg I: tibia p 2-3-3-4, r with 29 spines in two longitudinal rows, metatarsus p 2-4-3-3-2-2-4-3, r 3-4-3-2-3-3-4-8, tarsus p 1-1, r 3-0; leg II: tibia p 0-1-1-2-2-2-2-1, r 2-3-5-5-3-3-2, metatarsus p 3-3-5-8-2, r 4-2-2-2-5-4, tarsus p 1-1, r 2-0; leg III: patella with approximately 90, tibia with approximately 140, and metatarsus with approximately 90 spinules; metatarsus with approximately 180 and tarsus with approximately 80 slender spinules; leg IV: patella with 60 spinules, metatarsus v 0-0-0-3a. STC (pro, retro) I (2-1), II (2-2), III, IV (1-2), ITC simple, pedipalp claw with a single large tooth. Leg measurements (Femur + Patella + Tibia + Metatarsus + Tarsus = [Total]): I: 10.9 + 6.0 + 7.6 + 5.6 + 1.6 = [31.7]; II: 9.6 + 6.0 + 6.5 + 5.5 + 1.9 = [29.5]; III: 8.7 + 5.0 + 5.1 + 5.2 + 3.2 = [27.7]; IV: 10.5 + 8.0 + 7.0 + 7.1 + 3.6 = [36.2]; pedipalpus: 7.7 + 3.2 + 5.1 + (absent) + 4.1 = [20.1].

Abdomen 23.0 long, 21.1 wide, sparsely covered with short setae. One spermathecae dissected out, with very narrow base and broad apex, length  $1.79 \times$  maximum diameter, maximum diameter  $4.75 \times$  minimum (Figs. 56B, 58C).

Variation (N=3).—Total length 32.0–44.1; height at fovea  $0.21\text{--}0.26 \times$  carapace width. Caput  $0.76\text{--}0.84 \times$  carapace width,  $2.0\text{--}3.0 \times$  height at thoracic fovea; width ocular area  $0.56\text{--}0.69 \times$  caput width, OAW  $3.5\text{--}4.0 \times$  OAL, diameter ALE  $1.14\text{--}1.28 \times$  AME, PLE = PME; clypeus length  $1.12\text{--}1.54 \times$  OAL, margin weakly procurved to straight; thoracic fovea width  $1.92\text{--}3.53 \times$  length. Fang furrow interspersed with 14–16 denticles (Figs. 58E–F). Sternal sigilla width  $0.03\text{--}0.07 \times$  sternum width, distance between  $0.6\text{--}2.0 \times$  distance from sternal margin; labium with 25–40,

pedipalpal coxae with 35–50 cuspules. Tibia I with 12–29, metatarsus I with 30–32 retroventral spines, tibia II with 11–18, metatarsus II with 20–22 proventral spines. Legs I and II may have sparse to dense vestiture of fine ventral setae. STC I and II have 1–3 teeth (Fig. 58G). Spermathecal length  $1.61\text{--}1.79 \times$  maximum diameter, maximum diameter  $4.75\text{--}5.14 \times$  minimum (Figs. 56A–C, 58C–D).

Distribution.—Probably southern Madagascar: the type locality is vague but the Paris specimens are recorded from Ft. Dauphin at the southern tip of the island (Fig. 68).

Material Examined.—MADAGASCAR: "S. Central Madagascar," 1894, J. Last, BM1894.2.27.2 (holotype female of *Thyropoeus mirandus* Pocock, BMNH). To-liara: Fort Dauphin (3 females, MNHN AR4135).

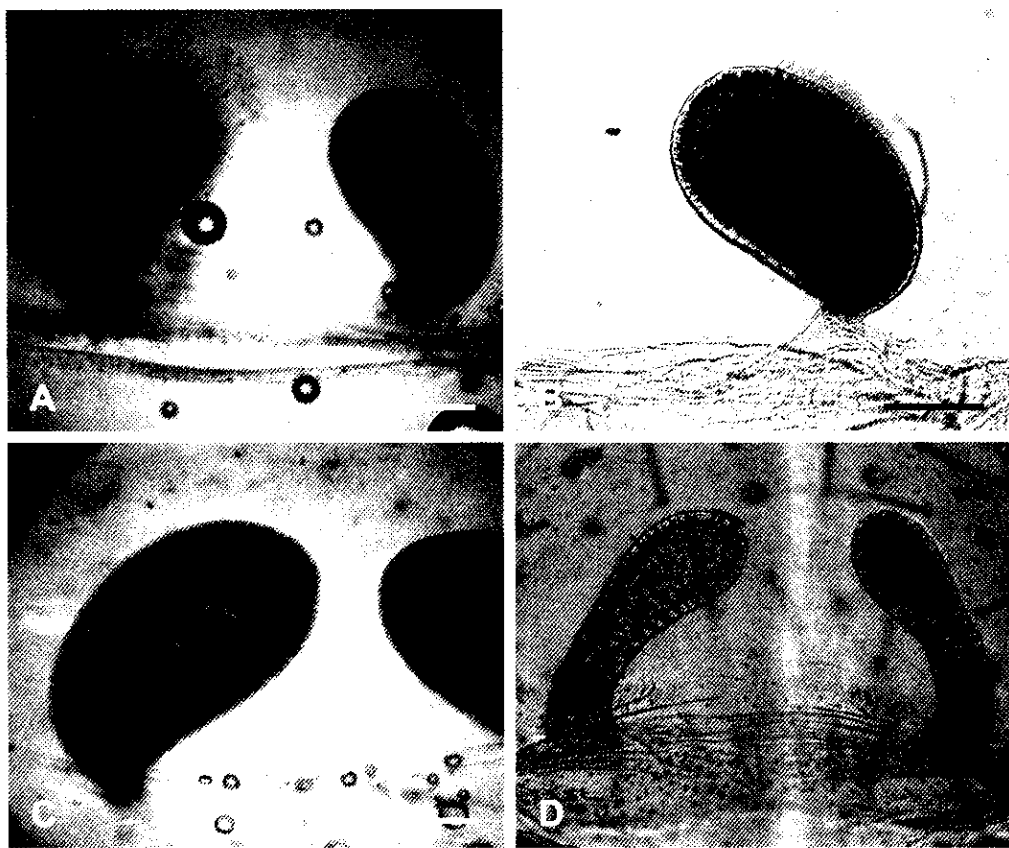


FIGURE 56. Spermathecae of *Thyropoeus* spp., dorsal. A. *T. mirandus*, small female, Ft. Dauphin, Madagascar. B. *T. mirandus*, holotype, left. C. *T. mirandus*, large female, Ft. Dauphin, Madagascar. D. *T. malagasus*, Vohemena, Madagascar. Scale bars: A–C = 0.4 mm, D = 0.2 mm.

(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: 106).

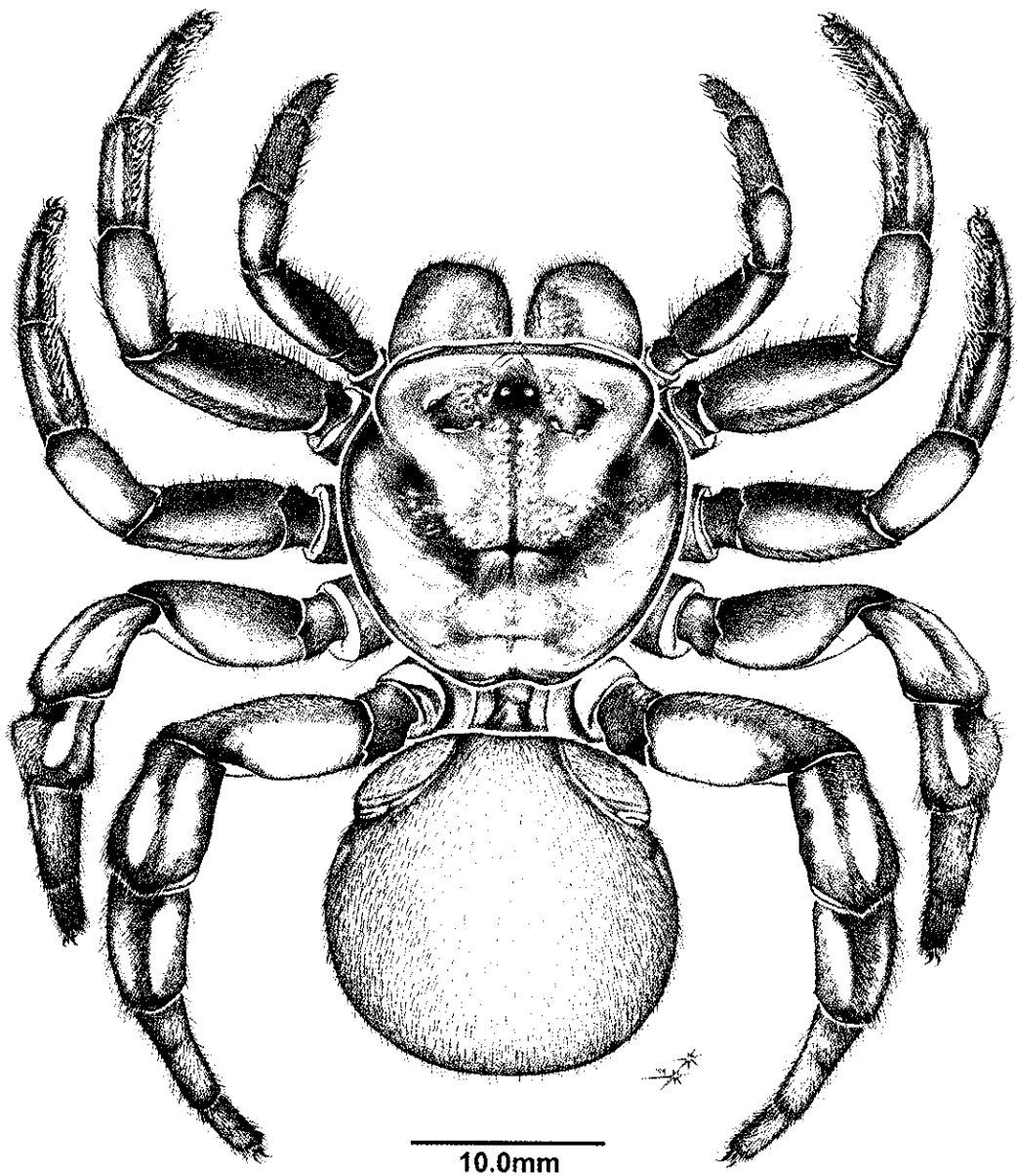


FIGURE 57. *Thyropoeus mirandus*, female holotype, dorsal. Illustration by JS.  
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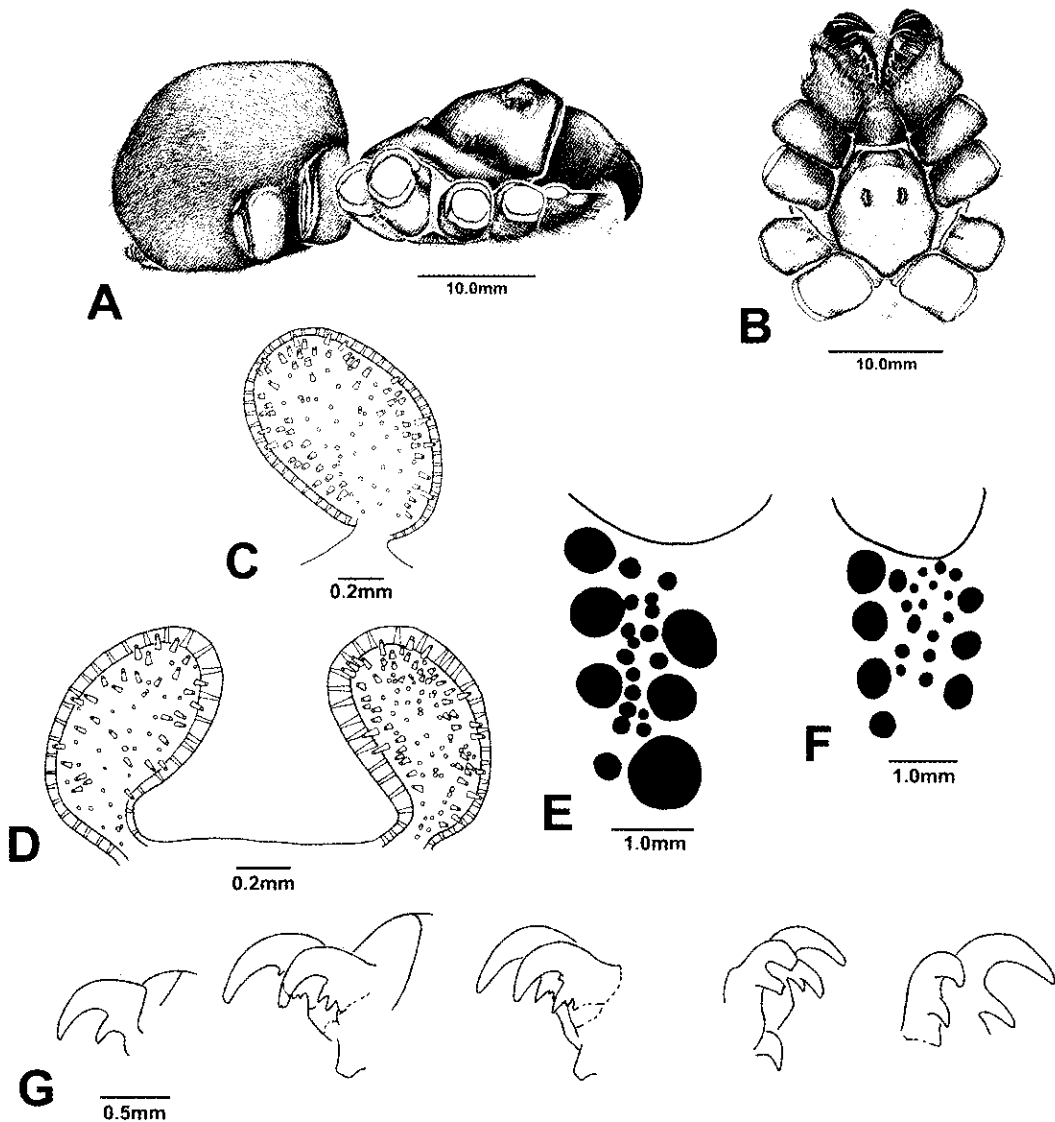


FIGURE 58. *Thyropoeus mirandus*, female. A–C, E. Holotype female. D, F, G. Ft. Dauphin, Madagascar. A. Lateral. B. Cephalothorax, ventral. C. Left spermatheca, dorsal. D. Spermathecae, dorsal. E, F. Dentition of right chelicera. G. Left tarsal claws: pedipalp, leg I retrolateral, leg II retrolateral, leg III prolateral, leg IV prolateral. Illustrations A, B by JS, C–F by JL, G by CG.

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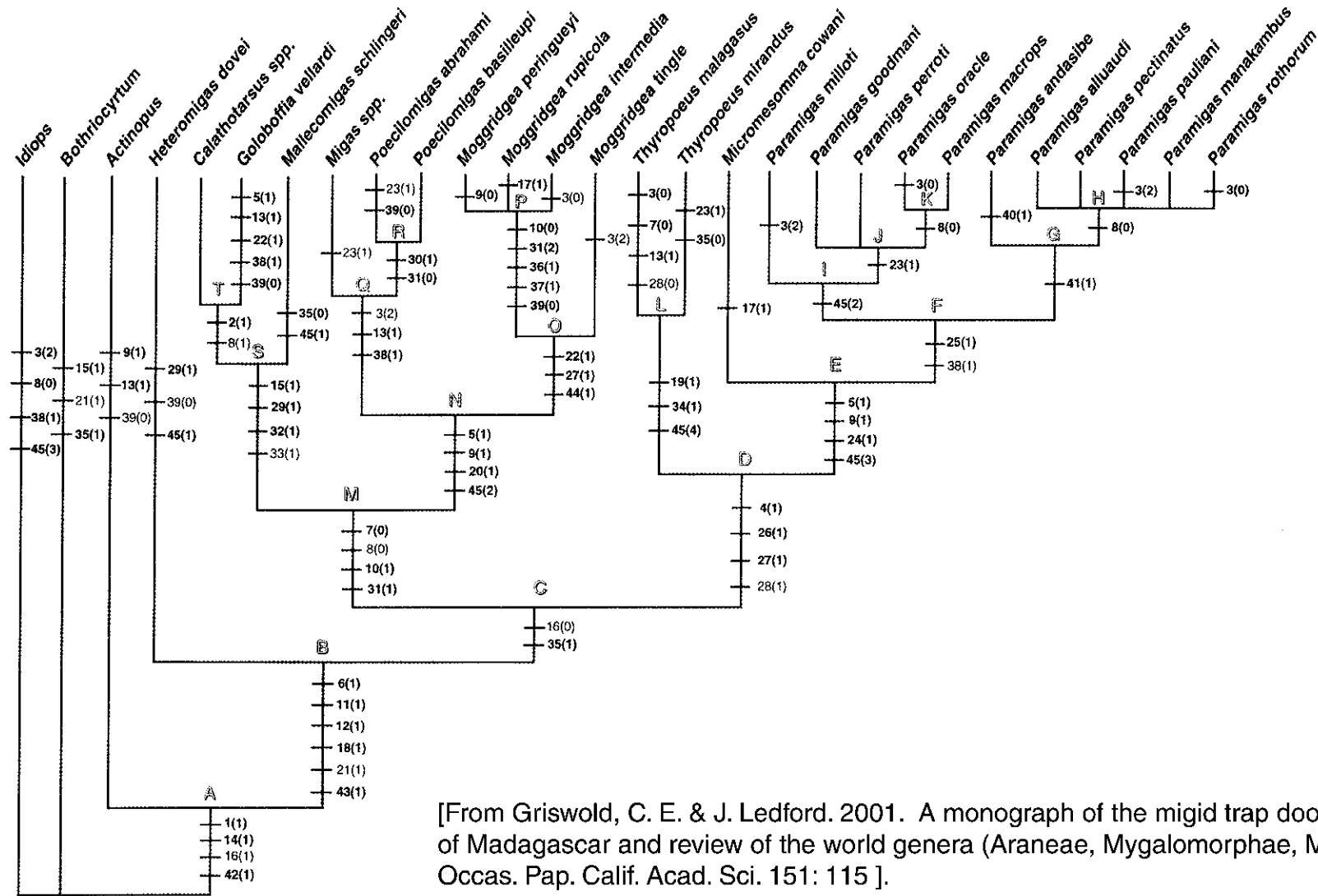


FIGURE 65. Preferred cladogram for Migidae, 96 steps, c.i. = 0.52, r.i. = 0.76. Character changes are marked on branches [character (state)]; those in bold represent unambiguous optimizations. Bremer support (decay indices) for the nodes are A (2), B (3), C (1), D (4), E (5), F (1), G—K (0), L (4), M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

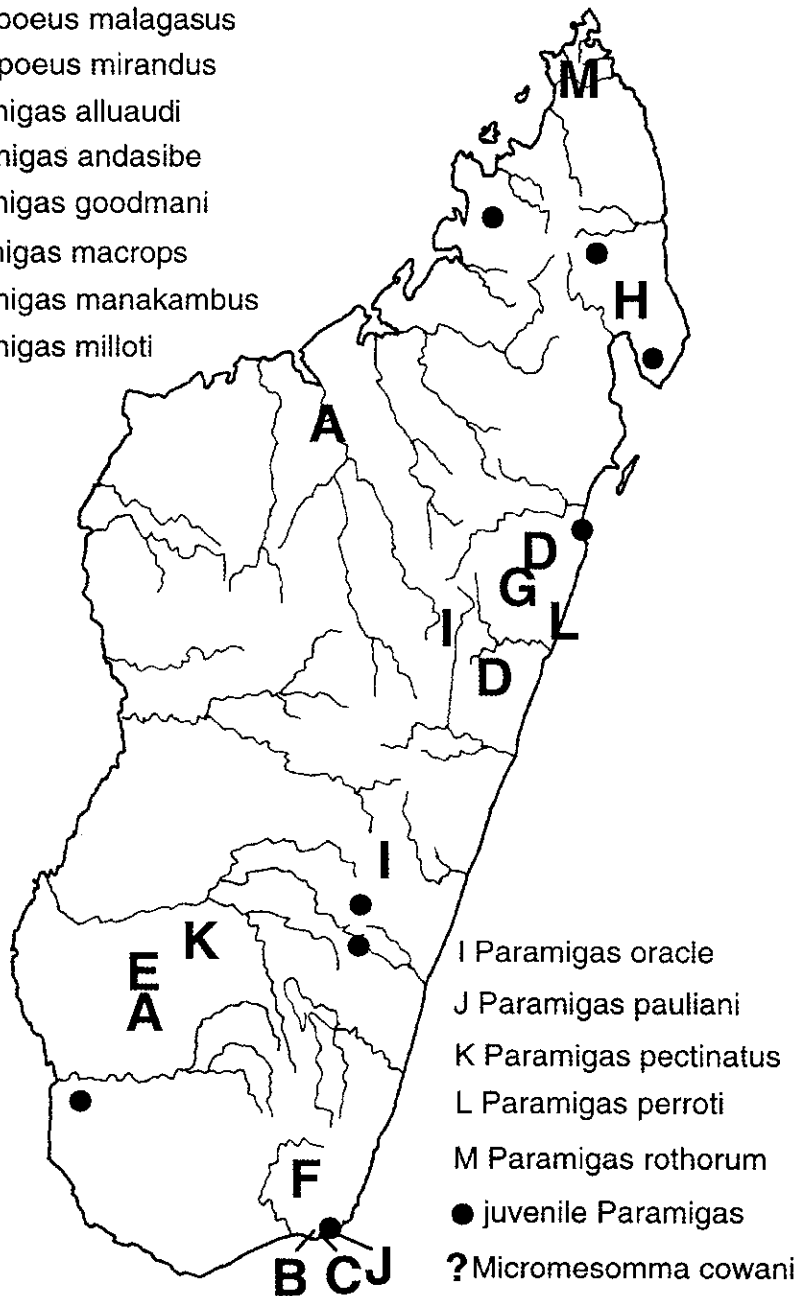


FIGURE 68. Map of Madagascar showing records of Migidae. Locality data for juvenile *Paramigas* are listed in Table 1

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