

## Trapdoor Spiders of the Genus *Misgolas* (Mygalomorphae: Idiopidae) in the Illawarra and South Coast Regions of New South Wales, Australia

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**ABSTRACT.** This paper reports on species of the idiopid trapdoor spider genus *Misgolas* Karsch, 1878 found in the Illawarra and South Coast Regions of New South Wales, Australia. They comprise eight new species: *M. horsemanae* n.sp., *M. gwennethae* n.sp., *M. phippsi* n.sp., *M. kampenae* n.sp., *M. paulaskewi* n.sp., *M. rowelli* n.sp., *M. tanneriae* n.sp. and *M. shawi* n.sp. Four species dealt with in Wishart (1992) and one in Wishart (2006) are also included in the region covered by this work: *M. rapax* (synonymous with *M. hubbardi*), *M. dereki*, *M. kirstiae*, *M. robertsi* (Main & Mascord, 1974) and *M. gracilis* respectively. *M. elegans* (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918) is retained here but is regarded as a nomen dubium. Evidence is provided supporting the species status of *M. montanus* (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918). A key for males of the species within the region is presented, as well as distribution map and comments on taxonomy and natural history.

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This paper is third in a geographical series and continues the regional documentation of species of the trapdoor spider genus *Misgolas* Karsch, 1878 found in New South Wales (Wishart, 2006 & Wishart & Rowell, 2008). A further eight new species are added to the NSW list of 42. For the completion of the series two NSW regions still remain, the Far North Coast of NSW and the Great Dividing Range together with its Western Slopes. This present work identifies species collected from the region immediately south of the Sydney Region, from Port Hacking south along the coastal strip to the Victorian Border.

One species, *Misgolas gracilis* (Rainbow & Pulleine, 1918), is dealt with by Wishart (2006, p. 7, fig. 3) and Wishart & Rowell (2008). Its distribution extends from the Sydney and Central Coast Regions into the region covered by this work (Fig. 14A). For this spider the southern most extent of its distribution appears to be the Minnamurra Falls National Park.

### Material and methods

Methodology follows that of Wishart (2006). All specimens are deposited in the Australian Museum, Sydney. Measuring points are taken from Coyle (1971).

Whilst at rest the bulb of the male palpal organ is folded into the ventral excavation of the palpal tibia. Usually the brown sclerous convex side is uppermost against the tibia cavity and is considered here to be the dorsal surface. The weakly chitinous flange is retrolaterally situated on the basal part of the embolus. The configuration of the embolus of the male bulb (e.g., straight or bent) is described from dorsal aspect. Measurements and counts refer to the characters on the right side of the specimen and where provided data for the left side is given in brackets. Notation of spines is taken from Forster & Wilton (1968).