



FIGS. 5-1 to 5-4. 1, 2, *Paccius angulatus*, new species. 1, left male palp, ventral view; 2, same, retrolateral view

***Paccius angulatus*, new species**
(Figures 5-1, 5-2)

TYPE—Male holotype taken in a Malaise trap at 450 m on a tributary of the Manantenina River, 8.0 km NW of Manantenina, in the Parc National de Marojejy, 14°26.2'S, 49°46.5'E, Antsiranana Province, Madagascar (13–24 October 1996; E. Quinter, T. Nguyen), deposited in AMNH.

ETYMOLOGY—The species name refers to the shape of the base of the male retrolateral tibial apophysis.

DIAGNOSIS—Males resemble those of *P. madagascariensis* but have a much smaller retrolateral expansion on the cymbium (Fig. 5-1), only one (rather than two) modified tibial seta dorsal of, and overlapping, the large channelized seta (Fig. 5-2), and in having a dorsally expanded base on the tibial apophysis itself (Fig. 5-2).

MALE—Total length, not including chelicerae, 8.6 mm. Carapace dark red, entire surface covered with procurved rows of tubercles. From above, both eye rows almost straight, posterior row wider than anterior; from front, both rows slightly procurved; anterior median eyes largest, posterior medians smallest, lateral subequal; anterior medians separated by less than their diameter, farther from anterior laterals; posterior medians separated by twice their diameter, by three times their diameter from posterior laterals; lateral eyes of each side separated by their diameter; median ocular quadrangle wider than long, wider in back than long. Clypeal height less than anterior median eye diameter; chilum large, triangular, pointed and protuberant medially. Chelicerae dark red, protuberant, with four teeth on each margin; retromargin with lobe-shaped extension at base of fang. Labium and endites dark red; labium narrowed at about one-fourth its length, truncate distally; endites depressed along medial edges but without

distinct median grooves. Sternum dark orange, sides granulate, with triangular extensions to and between coxae, not fused with epimeric sclerites, which extend around fourth coxae, separating them from pedicel.

Abdomen long, white, with orange epigastric scutum encircling pedicel and occupying anterior surface of dorsum; large, orange dorsal scutum covering almost all of dorsum anteriorly, all of dorsum posteriorly; venter with four irregular, longitudinal rows of small, orange sclerites. Epigastric scutum with arm-shaped posterolateral extensions extending around booklung openings, which are bordered posteriorly by pair of rectangular, sclerotic strips. Anterior lateral spinnerets two-segmented, approximate, well removed from tracheal spiracle; posterior median spinnerets short, tubular; posterior lateral two-segmented.

Leg formula 1423; leg I orange, other legs yellow; spines absent, metatarsi and tarsi I, II scopulate, with two ventral rows of black denticles; metatarsi III, IV with distal preening brushes; two dentate claws accompanied by dense claw tufts; trochanters unnotched.

Palpal tibia distally expanded, ventral portion of expanded area unsclerotized, bearing three enlarged setae; median seta boat-shaped, with interior channel; distal seta sinuous, crossing over into channel of median seta at about half its length; retrolateral tibial apophysis with large, expanded, angular base (Fig. 5-2); cymbium with retrolateral expansion occupying only about one-fifth of cymbial length (Fig. 5-1); embolar base slightly excavated.

FEMALE—Unknown.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED—None.