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The Neotropical spider genus *Paradossenus* (Araneae, Trechaleidae): a new species, taxonomic notes and new records

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Abstract

The male of *Paradossenus pulcher* Sierwald, 1993 and a new species, *P. macuxi*, from Roraima, Northern Brazil are described and illustrated for the first time. The monotypic genus *Magnichela* Silva & Lise, 2006 is a junior synonym of *Paradossenus* F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1903. *Paradossenus amazonensis* Carico & Silva, 2010 is a junior synonym of *Magnichela santaremensis* Silva & Lise, 2006 (type species). New data on the Brazilian distributions of *Paradossenus acanthocymbium* Carico & Silva, 2010, *P. tocantins* Carico & Silva, 2010 and *P. pozo* Carico & Silva, 2010 are presented.

Key words: spiders, taxonomy, morphology, distribution, Neotropical region

Introduction

Sierwald (1993) made the first revision of the genus *Paradossenus* F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1903 and described two new species: *P. caricoi* Sierwald, 1993 and *P. pulcher* Sierwald, 1993. Recently, the genus was revised by Carico and Silva (2010), describing nine new species from Central and South America. Currently, there are 14 species of *Paradossenus* known, all from Central and South America (Platnick 2010).

The genus *Paradossenus* can be distinguished from the other trechaleid genera by the short and straight tarsi, retrolateral tibial apophysis of the males, which usually has one branch, and the female epigynum, which has a distinct middle field that is between a pair of distinct lateral elevations; internally there is wide variation with the presence of primary and secondary spermathecae (Carico & Silva 2010).

In this work, we describe and illustrate the male of *Paradossenus pulcher* and one new species, *P. makuxi*. *Paradossenus amazonensis* Carico & Silva, 2010 is a junior synonym of *Magnichela santaremensis* Silva & Lise, 2006. The monotypic genus *Magnichela* Silva & Lise, 2006 is a junior synonym of *Paradossenus* F.O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1903. New data on the distribution in Brazil of *Paradossenus acanthocymbium* Carico & Silva, 2010, *P. tocantins* Carico & Silva, 2010 and *P. pozo* Carico & Silva, 2010 are given.

Material and methods

The material examined is deposited in Museu de Ciências Naturais, Fundação Zoobotânica, Porto Alegre, Brazil (MCN, E. H. Buckup), Instituto Butantan, São Paulo, Brazil (IBSP, A. D. Brescovit) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (MZSP, R. Pinto-da-Rocha). The nomenclature of the female epigynal structures follows Carico (1993), Sierwald (1993) and Carico and Silva (2010). To study the excised epigyna, the soft tissue was removed by a combination of dissection with a small surgical blade and immersion in the enzyme trypsin for 48 hours at 25°C to remove the soft tissue. All the measurements are in millimeters. Abbreviations related to eye measurements (AE row = width of anterior eye row, PE row = width of posterior eye row, OQA = width of ocular quadrangle anteriorlly or width of anterior median eyes, OQP = width of ocular quadrangle posteriorly or width of

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