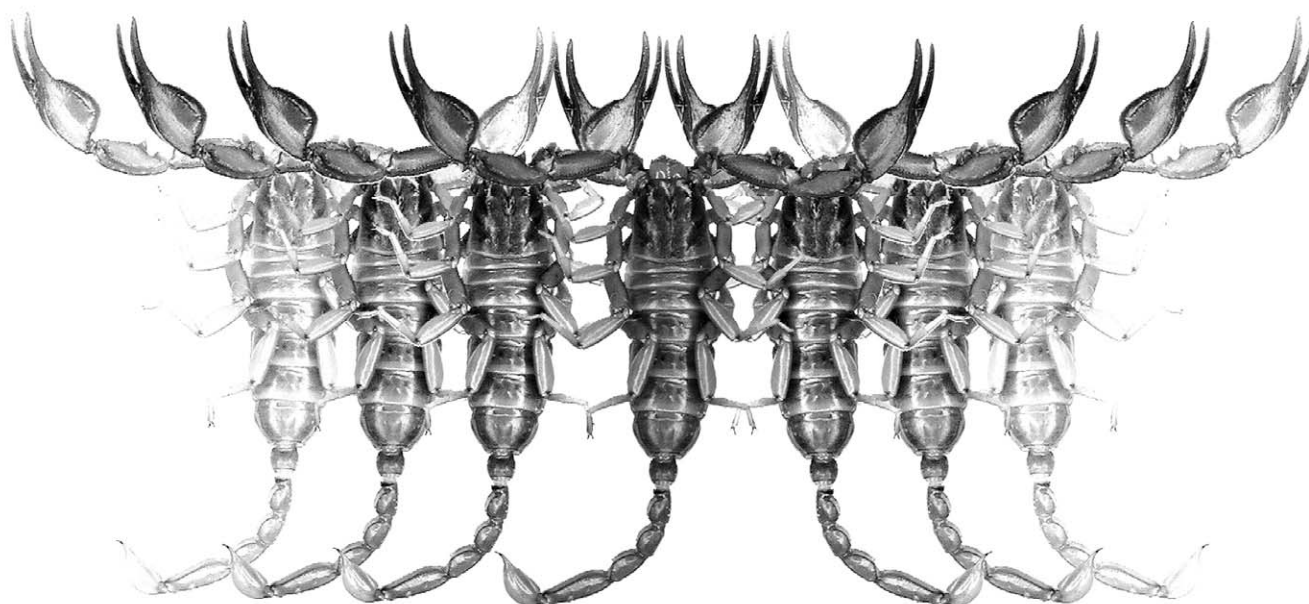


Euscorpius

Occasional Publications in Scorpiology



**Scorpions of the Horn of Africa (Arachnida, Scorpiones).
Part XVI. *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. (Buthidae) from
Somaliland**

František Kovařík

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Euscorpius

Occasional Publications in Scorpiology

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Scorpions of the Horn of Africa (Arachnida, Scorpiones). Part XVI. *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. (Buthidae) from Somaliland

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<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:E7E8E112-E7B9-4292-A064-53D6C8FA662>

Summary

Compsobuthus maidensis sp. n. from Somaliland is described and fully complemented with color photos of specimens, as well as its habitat. Data on the occurrence of the genus *Compsobuthus* Vachon, 1949 in the Horn of Africa is summarized.

Introduction

In the years of 2011–2017, the author had an opportunity to participate in expeditions to the Horn of Africa, studied scorpions at 113 localities in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland, and published a number of papers on this fauna. This paper is the 16th in a series concerning the distribution of a particular genus in the Horn of Africa, and the second focused on the genus *Compsobuthus* Vachon, 1949 (see Kovařík et al., 2016).

Methods, Material & Abbreviations

Nomenclature and measurements follow Stahnke (1970), Kovařík (2009), and Kovařík & Ojanguren Affilastro (2013), except for trichobothriotaxy (Vachon, 1974). Short, stout spiniform macrosetae are termed spinules.

I intentionally use here the name Somaliland (Hargeisa) for the northern territory corresponding to the former British colony (British Somaliland), which we distinguish from Somalia (Mogadisho). Somaliland has its own currency, and a functional government with representation in several countries. Specimens used for this study were collected and imported with permissions of Amoud and Hargeisa Universities and Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Somaliland.

Specimens were found by ultraviolet (UV) detection at night, or by searching under surface debris and rocks by day. All collected material was preserved in 80% ethanol. *Specimen Depositories*: FKCP (František Kovařík, private collection, Prague, Czech Republic); MZUT (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Turin, Italy); ZISP (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of

Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia); and ZMHB (Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany). *Morphometrics*: D, depth; L, length; W, width.

Systematics

Family Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837

Compsobuthus Vachon, 1949

(Figs. 1–39, Table 1)

Compsobuthus Vachon, 1949: 93 (1952: 213); Fet & Lowe, 2000: 124 (complete reference list until 1998); Kovařík, 2003a: 88 (in part); Kovařík, 2009: 31; Kovařík & Ojanguren, 2013: 145–158, figs. 777–941; Kovařík et al., 2016: 1–21, figs. 1–77.

TYPE SPECIES. *Buthus acutecarinatus* Simon, 1882.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 20–55 mm. Dorsal trichobothria of femur arranged in *beta*-configuration. Trichobothrium *db* on chela of pedipalp basal to *est*. Trichobothrium *eb* located on fixed finger of chela. Pectines with fulcra. Pectinal teeth number 9–34. Tibial spurs present on third and fourth legs. Cheliceral fixed finger with two ventral denticles. Carapace with distinct carinae. Central lateral and posterior lateral carinae of carapace connected to form continuous linear series of granules extending to posterior margin. Carapace in lateral view with entire dorsal surface horizontal or nearly so. Dentate margin of pedipalp chela movable finger with distinct granules divided into 8–14 rows and 4 terminal granules and one basal terminal granule. Tergites I–VI of mesosoma bear three carinae projecting beyond posterior margin as distinct spiniform processes.

***Compsobuthus abyssinicus* (Birula, 1903)**
(Fig. 39)

Buthus acutecarinatus abyssinicus Birula, 1903: 108.

Compsobuthus acutecarinatus abyssinicus: Kraepelin, 1913: 127.

Compsobuthus abyssinicus: Vachon, 1949: 99 (1952: 219); Fet & Lowe, 2000: 124; Kovařík, 2003a: 88–89; Kovařík, 2003b: 138; Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 107 (in part); Kovařík & Ojanguren, 2013: 146–147, figs. 777–782, 921–925; Kovařík et al., 2016: 3, figs. 1–4, 15–16, 19–22, 77.

Compsobuthus acutecarinatus: Sissom, 1994: 9 (in part, record from Assab, Eritrea)

Compsobuthus maindroni: Kovařík, 2003b: 138, fig. 1 (misidentification).

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Ethiopia (Abyssinia), Kachenuha; ZISP.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Djibouti**, Barra Yer (Petit Barre), 11°18'33.56"N 42°42'39.17"E, 585 m., I. 2017, 1♂2juvs., leg. R. Štarha. **Ethiopia**, 30 km W Metahara, VIII.1982, 2♀; Awash, Metahara env., 08°54'N 39°54'E, 960–1050 m a.s.l. (Locality 11EA), 2008, 1♀, leg. Trailin, 19.–22.VII.2011, 3♂1♀3ims., leg. F. Kovařík; Awash, 09°00'34.5"N 40°17'56.5"E, 1012 m a.s.l. (Locality 11EW), 19.VII.2011, 1♂1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; Awash n. p., 08°52'N 40°05'E, 981 m a.s.l. (Locality 11EX), 20.VII.2011, 1♀2juvs before first ecdysis, leg. F. Kovařík; 13°43'10"N 39°55'34"E, 879 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EI), 18.XI.2012, 1im.1juv., leg. F. Kovařík; 11°29'47"N 40°25'07"E, 766 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EL), 20.XI.2012, 1♂1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; Gewane, 10°09'38"N 40°39'45"E, 631 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EO), 23.XI.2012, 1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; 09°34'06"N 40°23'45.9"E, 601 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EQ), 24.XI.2012, 1♂, leg. F. Kovařík; Awash, 09°00'34.5"N 40°17'56.5"E, 1012 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EW), 1♀, 25.XI.2012, leg. F. Kovařík; Awash, Metahara env., 08°54'N 39°54'E, 960–1050 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EX), 25.XI.2012, 1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; Afar State, Awash, 09°09'03.6"N 40°31'38.8"E, 1378 m a.s.l. (Locality 14ES), 26.XI.2014, 1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; Afar State, 09°34'06"N 40°23'45.9"E, 601 m a.s.l. (Locality 14EU =12EQ), 27.XI.2014, 1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; Oromia State, East Shewa, Fantale zone, volcanic crater Fantale near Metahara, 09°00'56.2"N 39°51'21"E, 1050 m a.s.l. 29.XI.2014, (Locality 14EV), 4♂3♀3juvs., leg. F. Kovařík. **Somaliland**, 4 km S of Borama, Awdal, 09°53'01"N 43°11'56"E, 1662 m a.s.l., 17.I.2015, 1♂, leg. T. Mazuch. All specimens are in FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 28–40 mm. Sexual dimorphism minor, adult males with chela of pedipalps broader and fingers of pedipalps flexed proximally; there is no

difference in length and width of metasomal segments. Base color uniformly reddish to gray. Pedipalps with or without spots. Movable finger of pedipalp bears 10 rows of granules, all without external and with internal accessory granules (*acutecarinatus* group). Pedipalp chela length/width ratio 3.7–3.8 in males and 4.4–4.6 in females. Manus of chela shorter than fixed finger. Trochanter of pedipalps with numerous long setae. Anterior margin of carapace bears eight symmetrically distributed spinae. First to third metasomal segments bear 10 carinae, fourth bears 8 or 10 carinae. All metasomal segments longer than wide. Pectinal teeth number 19–24. Sternites and ventral surface of metasoma granulated and with numerous small black setae. Seventh sternite bears four crenulate carinae. Telson bulbous, aculeus shorter than vesicle. Subaculear tubercle present but not spinoid.

***Compsobuthus eritreensis* Kovařík, Lowe,
Plíšková et Šťáhlavský, 2016**
(Fig. 39)

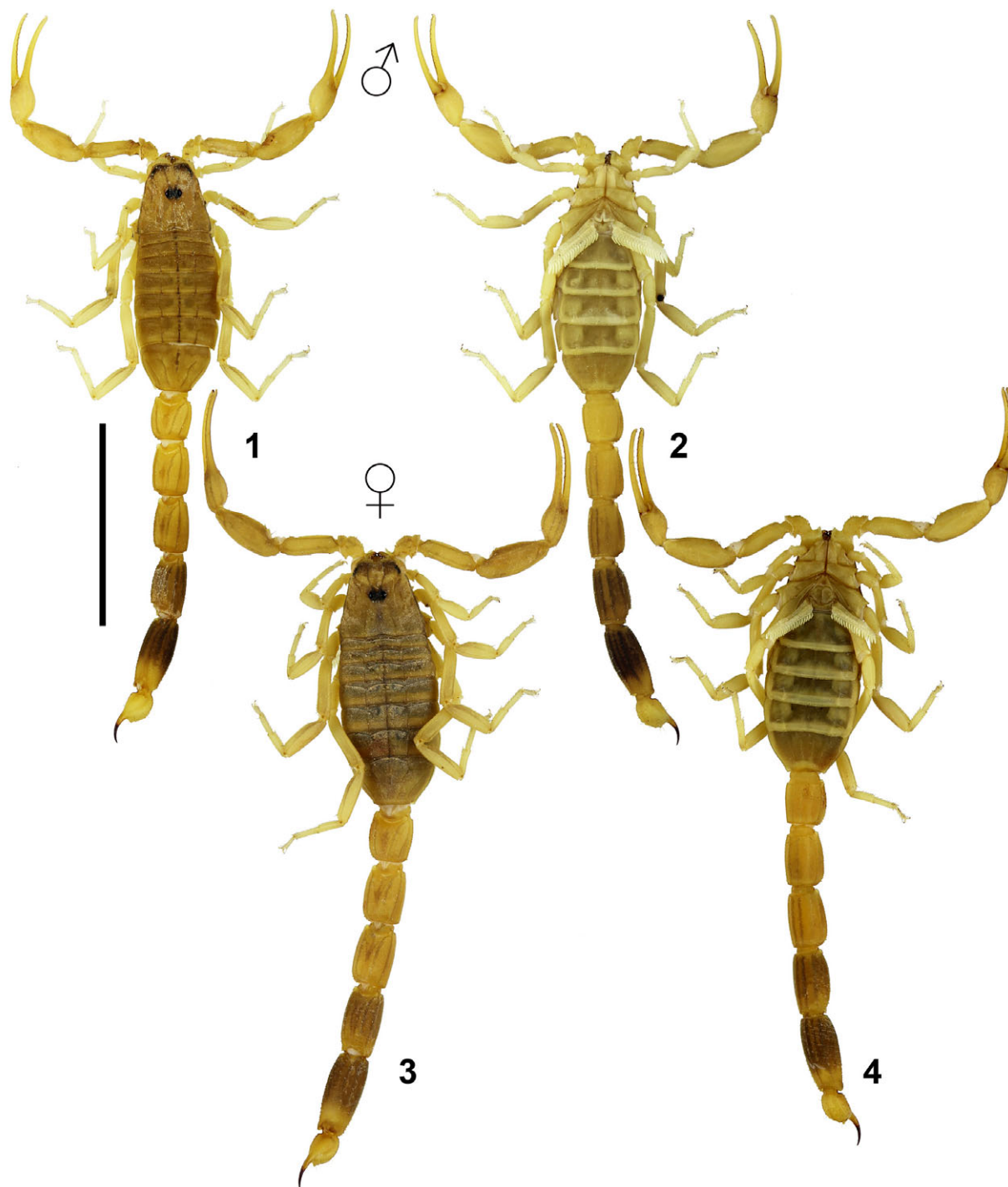
? *Compsobuthus abyssinicus*: Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 107 (in part).

Compsobuthus eritreensis Kovařík et al., 2016: 3–11, figs. 5–14, 27–60, 77.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Eritrea, near Massawa, 15°36'58.7"N 39°22'32.8"E, 74 m a.s.l., 4.-5.XI.2015, (Locality 15EI), FKCP.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Eritrea**, near Massawa, 15°36'58.7"N 39°22'32.8"E, 74 m a.s.l., 4.-5.XI.2015, (Locality 15EI, Fig. 56), 7♂12♀ (holotype and paratypes), leg. F. Kovařík; Dese Island, 15°26'39.2"N 39°45'32.7"E, 8 m a.s.l., 5.-7.XI.2015, (Locality 15EJ), 2♂8♀1juv. (paratypes), leg. F. Kovařík; near Massawa, 15°36'55"N 39°24'22"E, 30 m a.s.l., 8.XI.2015, (Locality 15EK), 1♀ (paratype), leg. F. Kovařík; route Massawa to Gahtela, 15°36'03.7"N 39°16'38.4"E, 115 m a.s.l., 8.XI.2015, (Locality 15EL), 1♀1im., leg. F. Kovařík. All types are in the FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 26 (male) – 41 mm (female). Sexual dimorphism minor, adult males with chela of pedipalps broader and fingers of pedipalps slightly flexed proximally; there is no difference in length and width of metasomal segments. Base color uniformly yellow to yellowish brown with dark spot on fifth metasomal segment. Movable finger of pedipalp bears 10–11 rows of granules, all without external and with internal accessory granules (*acutecarinatus* group of Levy & Amitati, 1980). Pedipalp chela length/width ratio 4.5 in males and 5.4 in females. Manus of chela shorter than fixed finger. Pedipalp chela length/movable finger length ratio 1.32–1.38 in both sexes. Trochanter



Figures 1–4: *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. **Figures 1–2.** Male holotype in dorsal (1) and ventral (2) views. **Figures 3–4:** Female paratype in dorsal (3) and ventral (4) aspects. Scale bar: 10 mm.

of pedipalps with ten to twelve spinules and two setae. Anterior margin of carapace bears 8 symmetrically distributed spinules. First to third metasomal segments bear 10 carinae, fourth bears 8 or 10 carinae. All meta-

somal segments longer than wide. Pectinal teeth number 22–26 in males and 18–23 in females. Sternites and ventral surface of metasoma granulated, more so in males. Seventh sternite bears four crenulate carinae. Tel-

son bulbous, aculeus shorter than vesicle. Subaculear tubercle present but not spinoid. Ratio of length vesicle/aculeus is 1.1–1.2.

***Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n.**

(Figs. 1–39, Table 1)

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:442AA0FF-2FFB-465A-9EE2-95404CFF2429>

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE DEPOSITORY. Somaliland, Maid, 11°00'03"N 47°06'30"E, 52 m a.s.l.; FKCP.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Somaliland**, Maid, 11°00'03"N 47°06'30"E, 52 m a.s.l. (Fig. 38, Locality No. 17SN), 3–4.IX.2017, 1♂3♀ (holotype and paratypes), leg. F. Kovařík, FKCP.

ETYMOLOGY. Named after the village of collection.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 30–33.5 mm. Sexual dimorphism minor, fingers of pedipalps straight in both sexes; there is no difference in length and width of metasomal segments. Base color uniformly yellow to yellowish brown with dark spot on fifth and four metasomal segment. Movable finger of pedipalp bears 10 rows of granules, all without external and with internal accessory granules (*acute carinatus* group of Levy & Amitati, 1980). Pedipalp chela length/width ratio 4.49 in males and 4.9 in females. Manus of chela shorter than fixed finger. Pedipalp chela length/movable finger length ratio 1.40–1.41 in both sexes. Trochanter of pedipalps with 3–7 spinules and 2 setae. Anterior margin of carapace bears 8 symmetrically distributed spinules. First to third metasomal segments bear 10 carinae, fourth bears 8 or 10 carinae. All metasomal segments longer than wide. Pectinal teeth number 19–20 in male and 16–18 in females. Sternites and ventral surface of metasoma granulated. Seventh sternite bears four crenulate carinae. Telson bulbous, aculeus shorter than vesicle. Subaculear tubercle present but not spinoid.

DESCRIPTION. Total length 30–33.5 mm in both sexes. The habitus is shown in Figs. 1–4. For position and distribution of trichobothria of pedipalps see Figs. 20–28. Sexual dimorphism minor, fingers of pedipalps straight in both sexes (Figs. 22 and 32); there is no difference in length and width of metasomal segments.

Coloration (Figs. 1–4). The base color is uniformly yellow to yellowish brown, with dark spot on anterior half of the fifth and fourth metasomal segment; other spots missing or indicated only.

Carapace and mesosoma (Figs. 5–8). The entire carapace is covered by granules of different sizes. The carinae are moderately to strongly developed and granular. The anterior margin of the carapace is medially weakly concave, and bears eight symmetrically distributed spinules.

The tergites are granulated. Tergites I–VI bear very strong, denticulate lateral carinae. Each carina terminates in a spiniform process that extends well past the posterior margin of the tergite. Tergite VII is pentacarinata, with lateral pairs strong, serratocrenulate and the median carina moderate, crenulate and present only in the proximal half. The pectinal tooth count is 18–19 in male and 16–18 (2x16, 4x18) in females. The pectine marginal tips extend to one-third of the fourth sternite in the female and to half of the fifth sternite in the male. The pectines have three marginal lamellae and six to eight middle lamellae. The lamellae bear numerous dark setae, each fulcrum with two or three dark setae. All sternites are finely granulated. The glabrous wide zone on posterior part of fifth sternite developed medially and absent on other sternites in male. The sixth and seventh segments bear four ventral crenulate carinae, which are more strongly developed on the seventh segment. The other sternites bear two carinae.

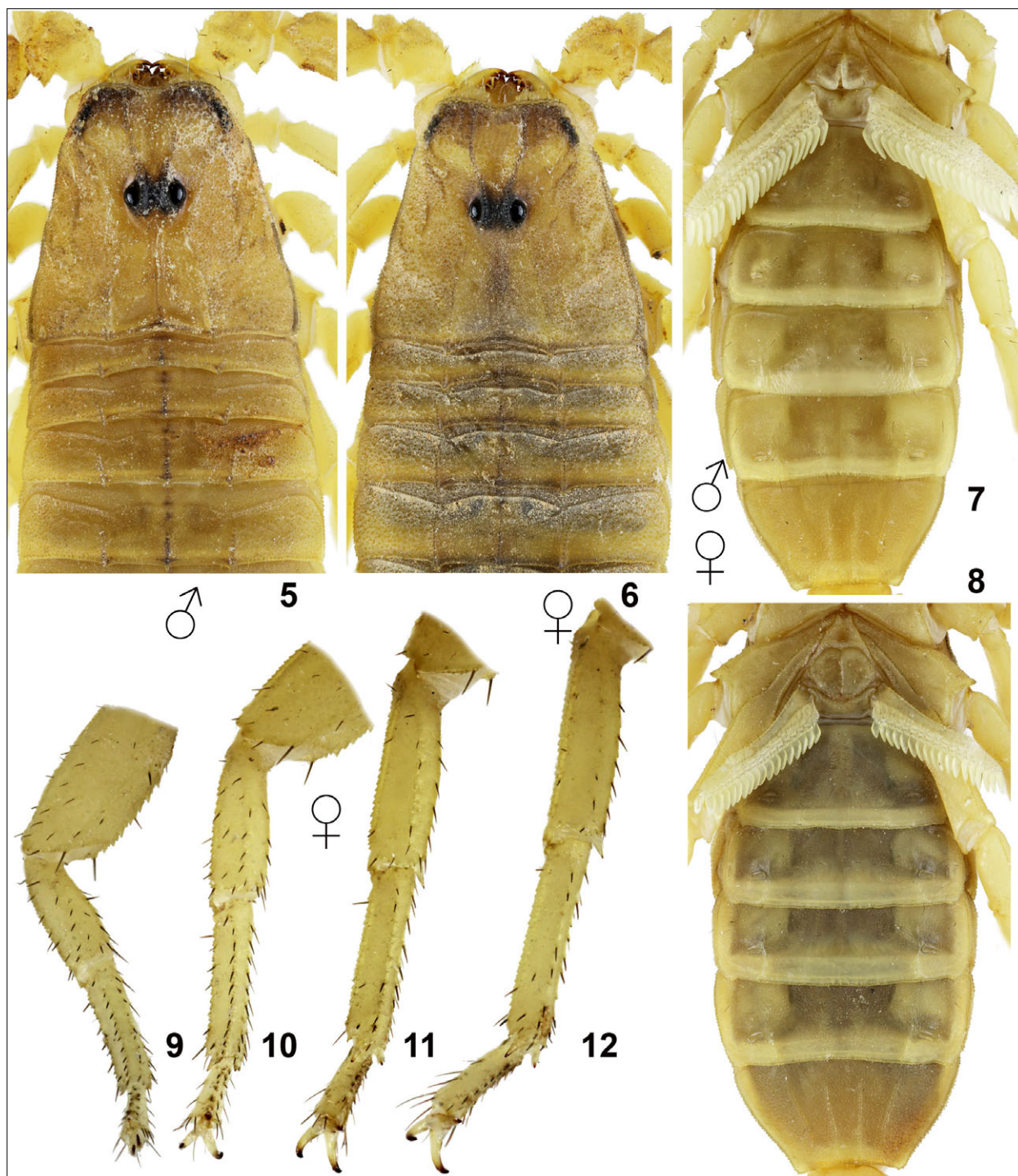
Metasoma and telson (Figs. 13–20). The first to third segments bear 10 carinae, the fourth segment bears 8 or 10 carinae and the fifth segment bears five carinae. Intermediate carinae of the fourth segment are replaced by isolated granules that may also form carinae. All segments are sparsely setose and densely granulated. Accessory rows of granules are present on dorsal surfaces of segments as well as on the ventral surface of the fifth segment. The telson is bulbous, with the aculeus a little shorter than the vesicle. A subaculear tubercle is present and variously short.

Pedipalps (Figs. 21–37). The pedipalps are granulated and hirsute. The femur bears five carinae. The patella bears seven granular carinae. The chela bears five carinae. The movable and fixed fingers bear 10 rows of granules, all without external and with internal granules. Pedipalp chela length/width ratio 4.49 in males and 4.9 in females. Manus of chela shorter than fixed finger. Pedipalp chela length/movable finger length ratio 1.40–1.41 in both sexes. The trochanter of pedipalps bears 3–7 spinules and 2 setae.

Legs (Figs. 9–12). Legs III and IV bear moderate tibial spurs. Retrolateral and prolateral pedal spurs are present on all legs. The tarsomeres bear two rows of macrosetae on the ventral surface and several macrosetae on the other surfaces. Bristlecombs are absent. The femur bears four carinae and the patella bears four to six carinae. The femur and patella bear only solitary macrosetae and are granulated except for external lateral surfaces, which are smooth.

Measurements. See Tab. 1.

AFFINITIES. The described features distinguish *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. from all other species of the genus. *C. maidensis* sp. n. is morphologically the most similar to *C. eritreaensis* Kovařík et al., 2016 (see key in Kovařík et al., 2016: 19) but these two species occur in



Figures 5–12: *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. **Figures 5, 7.** Male holotype, carapace and tergites I–IV (5), coxosternal area and sternites (7). **Figures 6, 8–12.** Female paratype, carapace and tergites I–IV (6), coxosternal area and sternites (8), left legs I–IV, retrolateral aspects (9–12).

remote areas (Fig. 39) and can be morphologically unequivocally separated by: **1)** Pectinal teeth number 19–20 in male and 16–18 in females in *C. maidensis* sp. n. vs. 22–26 in males and 18–23 in females in *C. eritreensis*; **2)** pedipalp chela length/movable finger

length ratio is 1.40–1.41 in both sexes in *C. maidensis* sp. n. vs. 1.32–1.38 in *C. eritreensis*; **3)** trochanter of pedipalps with 3–7 spinules and 2 setae in *C. maidensis* sp. n. vs. 10–12 spinules and 2 setae in *C. eritreensis*; **4)** fingers of pedipalps straight in both sexes in *C.*



Figures 13–20: *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. **Figures 13, 15–17.** Male holotype, lateral view of telson (13), metasoma and telson lateral (15), ventral (16), and dorsal (17). **Figures 14, 18–20.** Female paratype, lateral view of telson (14), metasoma and telson lateral (18), ventral (19), and dorsal (20). Scale bar: 10 mm (15–20).

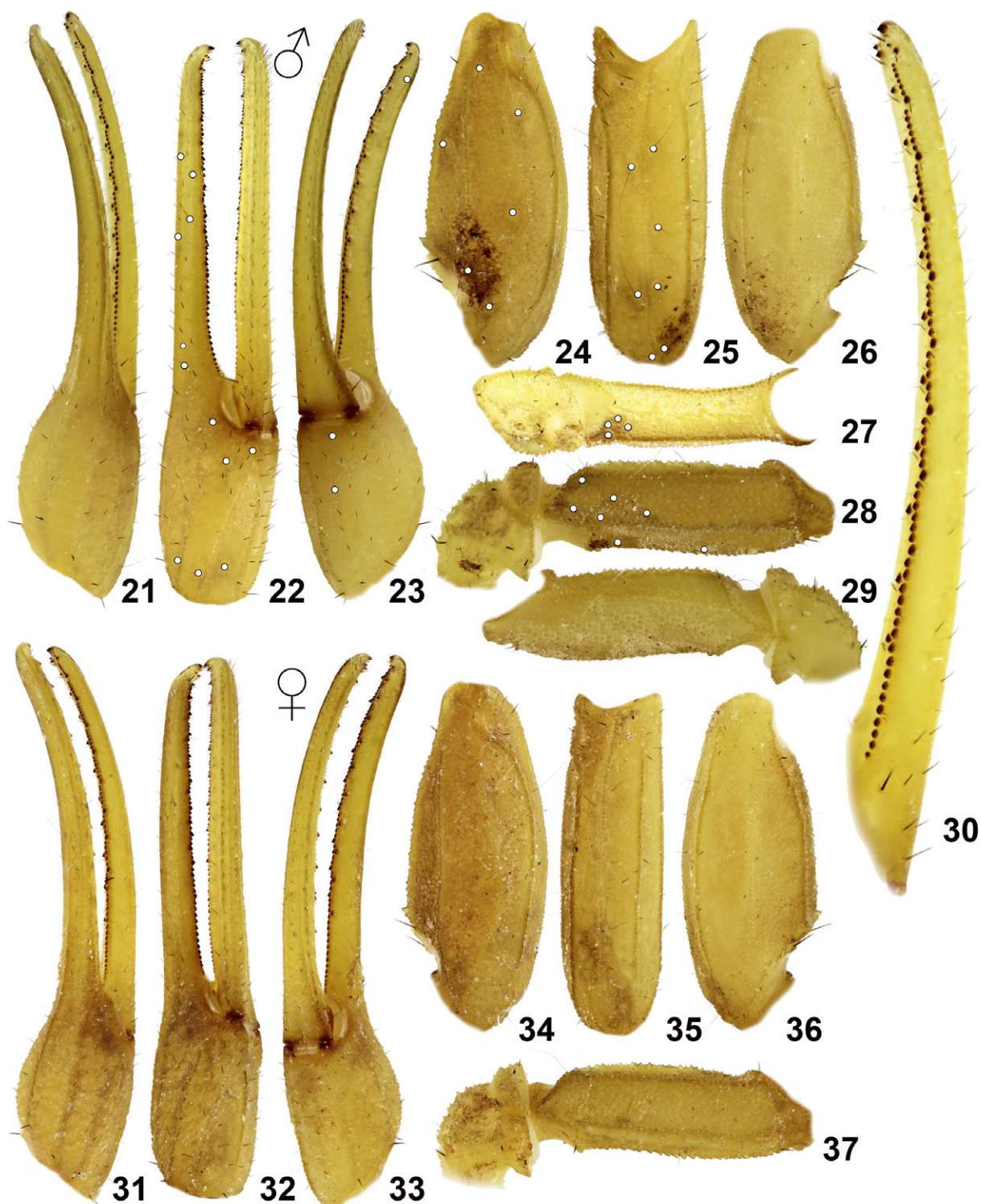
maidensis sp. n. (Figs. 28 and 30) vs. adult males with fingers of pedipalps slightly flexed proximally (figs. 28 and 30 in Kovařík et al., 2016: 7) in *C. eritreensis*; 5) glabrous wide zone on posterior part of fifth sternite developed medially and absent on other sternites in male in *C. maidensis* sp. n. (Fig. 7) vs. reduced/indicated on sternites in male in *C. eritreensis* (fig. 11 in Kovařík et al., 2016: 6).

COMMENTS ON LOCALITIES AND LIFE STRATEGY. The type locality, 17SN is sandy semi-desert to desert (Fig. 38). The types of *Compsobuthus maidenensis* sp. n. were obtained at night during UV collecting together

with *Gint maidensis* Kovařík et al., 2018, *Hottentotta* sp., *Leiurus* sp., and *Neobuthus* sp. (Buthidae). The first author arrived at the locality at night on 3th September 2017 at 21.00. At this time the temperature was 38.6 °C and humidity 52%. Minimum temperature of 31.9 °C and humidity of 46% were recorded on 4th September 2017 in the early morning.

Compsobuthus somalilandus Kovařík, 2012
(Fig. 39)

Compsobuthus somalilandus Kovařík, 2012: 7–8, figs. 8–19, 37–42; Kovařík & Ojanguren, 2013: 157,



Figures 21–37: *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. **Figures 21–30.** Male holotype, pedipalp chela dorsal (20), externodorsal (22) and ventrointernal (23), pedipalp patella dorsal (24), external (25) and ventral (26), trochanter and femur internal (27) dorsoexternal (28), and ventrointernal (29), movable finger dentition (30). **Figures 31–37.** Female paratype, pedipalp chela dorsal (31), externodorsal (32) and ventrointernal (33), pedipalp patella dorsal (34), external (35) and ventral (36), trochanter and femur dorsoexternal (37). Trichobothrial pattern is indicated in Figures 22–25 and 27–28.



Figure 38: The type locality of *Compsobuthus maidensis* **sp. n.**, Somaliland, Maid.

Dimensions (MM)		<i>C. maidensis</i> sp. n. ♂ holotype	<i>C. maidensis</i> sp. n. ♀ paratype
Carapace	L / W	3.575 / 3.825	4.050 / 4.400
Mesosoma	L	8.300	8.750
Tergite VII	L / W	2.250 / 3.650	2.550 / 4.400
Metasoma & telson	L	18.450	20.575
Segment I	L / W / D	2.375 / 2.125 / 1.888	2.700 / 2.275 / 2.200
Segment II	L / W / D	2.750 / 1.925 / 1.900	3.075 / 2.125 / 2.150
Segment III	L / W / D	2.950 / 1.800 / 1.900	3.275 / 2.000 / 2.100
Segment IV	L / W / D	3.300 / 1.700 / 1.825	3.650 / 1.950 / 1.950
Segment V	L / W / D	3.950 / 1.625 / 1.625	4.275 / 1.888 / 1.775
Telson	L / W / D	3.125 / 1.300 / 1.300	3.600 / 1.375 / 1.350
Pedipalp	L	12.800	13.725
Femur	L / W	3.225 / 0.950	3.200 / 1.050
Patella	L / W	3.625 / 1.475	4.075 / 1.600
Chela	L	5.950	6.450
Manus	L / W / D	1.725 / 1.325 / 1.200	1.85 / 1.300 / 1.175
Movable finger	L	4.225	4.600
Total	L	30.33	33.38

Table 1: Comparative measurements of adults of *Compsobuthus maidensis* sp. n. Abbreviations: length (L), width (W, in carapace it corresponds to posterior width), depth (D).

figs. 783–794, 926–931; Kovařík et al., 2016: 11–15, figs. 17–18, 23–26, 61–62, 77.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Somaliland, near Berbera, 10°14'25.8"N 45°04'55.4"E, 407 m a.s.l.; FKCP.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Somaliland**, near Berbera, 10°14'25.8"N 45°04'55.4"E, 407 m a.s.l., 9.VII.2011, 4♂4♀ (holotype and paratypes, Figs. 17–18, 23–26, 61), leg. F. Kovařík; near Berbera, 10°15'30.5"N 45°06'04.2"E, 376 m a.s.l., 12.VII.2011, 1♀, leg. F. Kovařík; near Sheikh, foothills of Goolis Mts., 09°59.881'N 45°09.762'E, 896 m a.s.l., 2♀ (allotype and paratype), XI.2010, leg. T. Mazuch and P. Novák. All types are in the FKCP.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Somaliland**, between Berbera and Burao, 10°02'12"N 44°47'21"E, 60 m a.s.l. (Locality No. 17SG), 30.VIII.2017, 1♂ leg. F. Kovařík, FKCP; Gerissa, N of Borama, 10°36'01"N 43°26'07"E, 245 m a.s.l. (Locality No. 17ST), 7♂4♀1juv., 11–12.IX.2017, leg. F. Kovařík, FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 28–32 mm. Sexual dimorphism minor, adult males with chela of pedipalps broader and fingers of pedipalps flexed proximally; there is no difference in length and width of metasomal segments. Base color uniformly yellow to yellowish brown, with dark spots. Movable finger of pedipalp bears 10 rows of granules, all without external and with internal accessory granules (*acuteccarinatus* group of Levy & Amitai,

1980). Pedipalp chela length/width ratio 4.0 in males and 4.8 in females. Manus of chela shorter than fixed finger. Trochanter of pedipalps with one to twelve spinules and without setae. Anterior margin of carapace bears 8 symmetrically distributed spinules. First to third metasomal segments bear 10 carinae, fourth bears 8 or 10 carinae. All metasomal segments longer than wide. Pectinal teeth number 18–21 in males and 15–18 in females. Sternites and ventral surface of metasoma granulated. Seventh sternite bears four crenulate carinae. Telson bulbous, aculeus shorter than vesicle. Subaculear tubercle present, long and spinoid.

Compsobuthus weneri (Birula, 1908) (Fig. 39)

Buthus acuteccarinatus weneri Birula, 1908: 131.

Compsobuthus weneri (in part): Vachon, 1949: 97 (1952: 217); Fet & Lowe, 2000: 128; Kovařík, 2003a: 104, fig. 5; ? Kovařík, 2003b: 138, fig. 2; ? Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 107.

Compsobuthus weneri: Kovařík & Ojanguren, 2013: 158, figs. 831–838, 850; Kovařík et al., 2016: 16–18, figs. 63–77.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Sudan, Wadi-Halfa, northern Nubia; MZUT.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Eritrea**, Keren, 15°48'33"N 38°28'14.6"E, 1328 m a.s.l. (Locality No. 15EG), 2.XI.2015, 3♂, leg. F. Kovařík, FKCP. **Sudan**, Khartoum, I.-III.1966, 2♀, leg. P. Štys, FKCP; Sabaloro, 16.VIII.

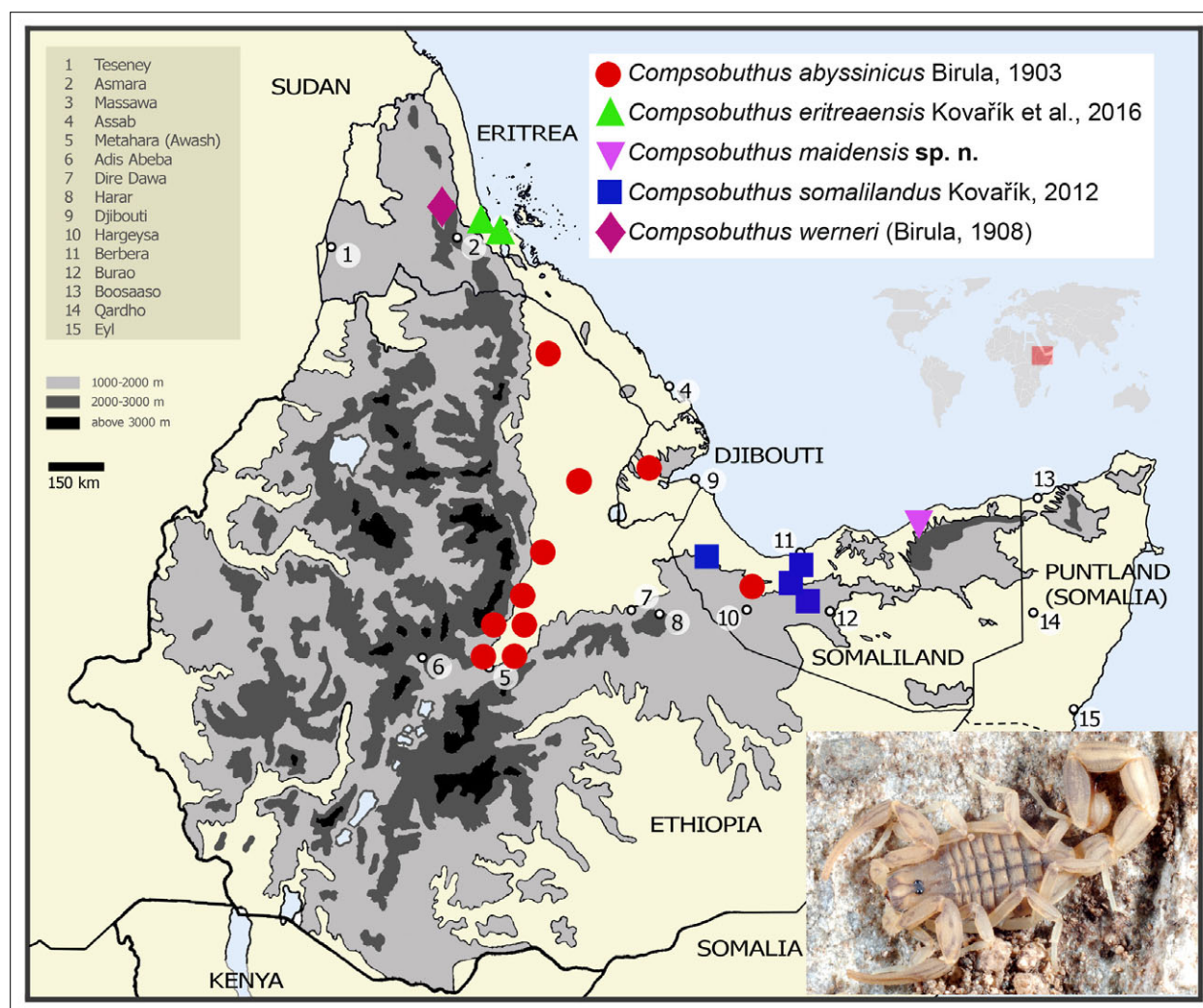


Figure 39: Map showing confirmed distribution of *Compsobuthus* spp. Points indicate sites sampled mainly during 2011–2017 expeditions. Scorpion in the inside map of the photos is the male paratype of *C. somalilandus*.

1966, 1juv., leg. P. Štys, FKCP; Hasa Heisa, 1♂, XI. 1973, leg. V. Seichert, FKCP; Sabaloka Mt., ca 16°20'N 32°30'E, 24.X.–14.XI.2011, 10♂3♀, leg. P. Pokorný, FKCP; Northern State, Dongola farm, 19°10'11.37"N 30°28'29.62"E, 7.VI.2016, 1♂1♀, leg. Manal Siyam, ZMHB; River Nile State, Atbara farm, 17°43'N 33°59'E, 30.X.2016, 1♂im, leg. Manal Siyam, ZMHB; Northern State, El Gaab wadi, 6.V.2017, 1♀, leg. Manal Siyam, ZMHB.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 24–40 mm. Movable finger of pedipalp bears 10–11 rows of granules, with external and internal accessory granules. Sexual dimorphism minor, there is no difference between males and females in length of pedipalps and metasomal segments. Male with fingers of pedipalps very slightly flexed proximally. Carapace, mesosoma, metasoma, telson, and pedipalp femur and patella of adults densely granulated.

First and second metasomal segments bear 10 carinae, third bears 8 or 10 carinae. Fifth metasomal segment length/width ratio less than 2.4. All metasomal segments sparsely setose and densely granulated. Telson with very small subaculear tubercle. Pectinal teeth number 16–22. Seventh sternite bears 4 well developed carinae. Telson elongate, with aculeus approximately as long as vesicle.

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