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

František Kovařík

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

František Kovařík

P. O. Box 27, CZ-145 01 Praha 45, Czech Republic; www.scorpio.cz


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)


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

**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., 1. 2017, 1♂♂2♀♀, 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), 2011, 1♂♀, leg. Trailin, 19.-22.VII.2011, 3♂♂♂, leg. F. Kovářík; Awash, 09°00′34.5″N 40°17′56.5″E, 1012 m a.s.l. (Locality 11EW), 19.VII.2011, 1♂♀, leg. F. Kovářík; Awash n. p., 08°52′N 40°05′E, 1012 m a.s.l. (Locality 11EX), 20.VII.2011, 1♂♀2♀♀ before first ecdysis, leg. F. Kovářík; Awash, Metahara env., 08°54′N 39°54′E, 960-1050 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EL), 18.XI.2012, 1im.1juv., leg. F. Kovářík; 11°29′47″N 40°25′07″E, 766 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EL), 20.XI.2012, 1♂♀, leg. F. Kovářík; Gewane, 10°09′38″N 40°39′45″E, 631 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EO), 23.XI.2012, 1♂♀, leg. F. Kovářík; 09°34′06″N 40°23′45.9″E, 601 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EQ), 24.XI.2012, 1♂♀, leg. F. Kovářík; Awash, 09°00′34.5″N 40°17′56.5″E, 1012 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EU), 1♀♀, leg. F. Kovářík; Awash, Metahara env., 08°54′N 39°54′E, 960-1050 m a.s.l. (Locality 12EU), 25.XI.2012, 1♂♀, leg. F. Kovářík; 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. Kovářík; 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. Kovářík; Oromia State, East Shewa, Fantale zone, volcano 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♀♀, leg. F. Kovářík. *SomaliLand*, 4 km S of Borama, Awdal, 09°53′01″N 43°11′56″E, 1662 m a.s.l., 17.12.2015, 1♂♀, leg. T. Mazuch. All specimens are in FKCP.

**Diagnosis.** Total length 26 (male) – 41 mm (female). 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 carinæ, fourth bears 8 or 10 carinæ. 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 carinæ. Telson bulbous, aculeus shorter than vesicle. Subacicular tubercle present but not spinoid.

**Compsobuthus eritreaensis** Kovářík, Lowe,  
Plišková et Šťáhlavský, 2016  
(Fig. 39)


*Compsobuthus eritreaensis* Kovářík 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. Kovářík; Dese Island, 15°26′39.2″N 39°45′32.7″E, 8 m a.s.l., 5.-7.XI.2015, (Locality 15EJ), 2♂♂2♀♀ (paratypes), leg. F. Kovářík; near Massawa, 15°36′55″N 39°24′22″E, 30 m a.s.l., 8.XI.2015, (Locality 15EK), 1♂ (paratype), leg. F. Kovářík; route Massawa to Gahtiena, 15°36′03.7″N 39°16′38.4″E, 115 m a.s.l., 8.XI.2015, (Locality 15EL), 1♀♂1im., leg. F. Kovářík. All types are in 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
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 metasomal 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-

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.
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:442AA0
FF-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♂N 47°06’30”E, 52 m a.s.l. (Fig. 38, Locality No. 17SN), 3.-4.IX.2017, 1♂N 47°06’30”E, 52 m a.s.l. (holotype and paratypes), leg. F. Kovafik, 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 fourth metasomal segment. Movable finger of pedipalp bears 10 rows of granules, all without external and with internal accessory granules (acutecarinatus 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. Stermites 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 pentacarinate, 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 (2×16, 4×18) in females. The pectinal 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 with 3–7 spinules and 2 setae. 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.

**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* Kovafik et al., 2016 (see key in Kovafik 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 (70). 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. eritreaensis*; 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. eritreaensis*; 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. eritreaensis*; 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. eritreaensis; 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. eritreaensis (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 3rd 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.
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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions (MM)</th>
<th><em>C. maidensis</em> sp. n.</th>
<th><em>C. maidensis</em> sp. n.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>♀ holotype</td>
<td>♀ paratype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carapace</td>
<td>L / W</td>
<td>3.575 / 3.825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesosoma</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>8.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tergite VII</td>
<td>L / W</td>
<td>2.250 / 3.650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metasoma &amp; telson</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>18.450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment I</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
<td>2.375 / 2.125 / 1.888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment II</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
<td>2.750 / 1.925 / 1.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment III</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
<td>2.950 / 1.800 / 1.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment IV</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
<td>3.300 / 1.700 / 1.825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment V</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
<td>3.950 / 1.625 / 1.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telson</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
<td>3.125 / 1.300 / 1.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedipalp</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>12.800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femur</td>
<td>L / W</td>
<td>3.225 / 0.950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patella</td>
<td>L / W</td>
<td>3.625 / 1.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chela</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>5.950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manus</td>
<td>L / W / D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movable finger</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>4.225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>L</td>
<td><strong>30.33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 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′58.1″N 45°09′36.2″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♀1juven., 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 (*acutecarinatus* 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. Stermites and ventral surface of metasoma granulated. Seventh sternite bears four crenulate carinae. Telson bulbous, aculeus shorter than vesicle. Subacicular tubercle present, long and spinoid.

**Compsobuthus werneri** (Birula, 1908) (Fig. 39)

*Buthus acutecarinatus werneri* Birula, 1908: 131.


**Compsobuthus werneri**: 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, L.-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.


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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