

ARTÍCULO:

List of the species of *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 (Scorpiones, Buthidae) with the description of a new species from the State of Bahia, Brazil

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ARTÍCULO:

LIST OF THE SPECIES OF *ANANTERIS* THORELL, 1891 (SCORPIONES, BUTHIDAE) WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES FROM THE STATE OF BAHIA, BRAZIL

Wilson R. Lourenço

Abstract:

A contribution is made to the knowledge of the genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 which is distributed throughout Brazil. The new species, *Ananteris evellynæ* sp. n., is described on the basis of a single male specimen collected in the region of "Serra da Suçuarana", in the south of Bahia. This is the first species of *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 to be confirmed from the State of Bahia. With its description, the number of known *Ananteris* species is raised to 28, eleven of which occur in Brazil. A checklist of the recognized species of this genus is provided.

Key words: Scorpiones, Buthidae, *Ananteris*, Brazil.

Taxonomy: *Ananteris evellynæ* sp. n.

Listado de las especies del género *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 (Scorpiones, Buthidae) y descripción de una nueva especie del estado de Bahía, Brasil.

Resumen:

Se aportan nuevos datos sobre el género *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 distribuido en Brasil. Se describe la nueva especie, *Ananteris evellynæ* sp. n., en base a un único ejemplar macho colectado en la región de "Serra da Suçuarana", en el sur del estado de Bahía. Esta es la primera especie de *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 que se confirma de este estado.

Con la nueva descripción el número de *Ananteris* conocidos asciende a 28 especies, once de las cuales están presentes en Brasil. Se presenta un listado completo de las especies conocidas del género.

Palabras clave: Scorpiones, Buthidae, *Ananteris*, Brasil.

Taxonomía: *Ananteris evellynæ* sp. n.

Introduction

As already explained in recent publications (Lourenço, 2003, 2004), since the genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 was last revised (Lourenço, 1982) the number of species described in it has increased continuously. It now contains 27 known species (see Lourenço, 2001, 2003, 2004): in most cases, however, these have remained rare. During a revision of the genus (Lourenço, 1982), several new species from Brazil were described in addition to *Ananteris balzanii* Thorell, the only species known from the country before that date. These species were: *Ananteris dekeyseri* Lourenço, *Ananteris franckei* Lourenço, *Ananteris mariaterezae* Lourenço, *Ananteris maury* Lourenço and *Ananteris pydanieli* Lourenço. Subsequently Lourenço (1984) described *Ananteris luciae* Lourenço, followed by *Ananteris maranhensis* Lourenço (Lourenço, 1987) and *Ananteris deniseae* Lourenço (Lourenço, 1997, 2002). More recently (Lourenço, 2004) examination of a single scorpion, collected in rain forest in the State of Amazonas, has revealed the presence of a new species, *Ananteris nairae* Lourenço. This species shows the most westerly distribution of all Brazilian species in the genus. Another new species is described here. It represents the first confirmed record of an *Ananteris* species in the State of Bahia, and is possibly an endemic element of the dry transitional caatinga/cerrado formations found in this region of Brazil. With its description, the number of known *Ananteris* species is raised to 28, eleven of which are present in the Brazilian scorpion fauna.

Checklist of the known *Ananteris* species

Ananteris ashmolei Lourenço, 1981. Ecuador

Ananteris balzanii Thorell, 1891. Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay.

Ananteris charlescorfieldi Lourenço, 2001. Bolivia.

Ananteris coineaui Lourenço, 1982. French Guyana.

Ananteris columbiana Lourenço, 1991. Colombia.

Ananteris cussinii Borelli, 1910. Trinidad, Venezuela.
Ananteris dekeyseri Lourenço, 1982. Brazil.
Ananteris deniseae Lourenço, 1997. Brazil.
Ananteris ehrlichi Lourenço, 1994. Colombia.
Ananteris evellynae sp. n. Brazil.
Ananteris elisabethae Lourenço, 2003. French Guyana.
Ananteris feae (Borelli, 1911). Africa, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau.
Ananteris festae Borelli, 1899. Ecuador.
Ananteris franckei Lourenço, 1982. Brazil.
Ananteris gorgonae Lourenço & Florez, 1989. Colombia.
Ananteris guyanensis Lourenço & Monod, 1999. French Guyana.
Ananteris leilae Lourenço, 1999. Colombia.
Ananteris luciae Lourenço, 1984. Brazil.
Ananteris maranhensis Lourenço, 1987. Brazil.
Ananteris mariaelenae Lourenço, 1999. Ecuador.
Ananteris mariaterezae Lourenço, 1982. Brazil.
Ananteris mauryi Lourenço, 1982. Brazil.
Ananteris nairae Lourenço, 2004. Brazil.
Ananteris platnicki Lourenço, 1993. Costa Rica, Panama.
Ananteris pydanieli Lourenço, 1982. Brazil.
Ananteris sabineae Lourenço, 2001. French Guyana.
Ananteris turumbanensis Gonzalez-Sponga, 1980. Venezuela.
Ananteris venezuelensis Gonzalez-Sponga, 1972. Venezuela.

Taxonomic treatment

Ananteris evellynae sp. n. (Figs. 1-9, 12)

TYPE MATERIAL: Male holotype. Brazil, State of Bahia, Serra da Suçuarana, SW of Cocos, 20/I/1963 (J. Lacroix leg.). Deposited in the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

ETYMOLOGY: Patronym is in honor of my student Evvellyn C. Bruehmueller Ramos, from the 'Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul', Brazil.

DIAGNOSIS: Moderately large when compared with the average size of the other species of the genus (20.2 mm in total length; see Table I). It can readily be distinguished from all other known Brazilian species of the genus, and in especially from those inhabiting 'cerrado' and 'caatinga' formations, by a pattern of darker brown pigmentation on the body and appendages but with a pale ventral aspect. It differs, in particular, from *A. balzanii* by a reduced variegated pigmentation of the chelicerae, and from *A. franckei* by the presence of stronger granulations on the carapace and tergites, and darker pigmentation of the pedipalp patella.

DESCRIPTION BASED ON MALE HOLOTYPE.

Morphometric measurements in Table I.

Coloration. Generally yellowish brown with variegated pigmentation on the body and its appendages. Prosoma: carapace yellowish with intense variegated pigmentation; eyes surrounded by black pigment. Mesosoma:

yellowish with confluent brownish zones over tergites. Metasoma: segments I-IV yellowish-brown; segments V reddish with blackish zones. Vesicle reddish yellow; base of the aculeus paler than its extremity. Venter pale yellow. Chelicerae yellowish with some brown at the base of the fingers; fingers yellowish; the movable one with a large dark brown spot. Pedipalps: brownish-yellow; femur and patella brownish; chela hand brownish with fingers much paler, yellowish. Legs yellowish-brown, with the three most distal segments yellowish.

Morphology. Carapace with moderate to strong granulation; anterior margin weakly emarginated, almost straight. Anterior median, superciliary and posterior median carinae weak. All furrows moderate to weak. Median ocular tubercle distinctly anterior to the centre of carapace; median eyes separated by approximately one ocular diameter. Three pairs of lateral eyes. Sternum subpentagonal. Mesosoma: tergites with moderate granulation. Median carina moderate to weak in all tergites. Tergite VII pentacarinat. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally, each plate more or less suboval in shape. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 17-17; basal middle lamellae of the pectines not dilated; fulcra absent. Sternites almost smooth with very small slightly elongate spiracles; VII with vestigial carinae and weak granulation. Metasoma: segment I with 10 carinae, crenulate. Segments II to IV with eight carinae, crenulate. Intercarinal spaces weakly granular. Segment V rounded with five carinae; dorsal carinae on segments I to IV with one posterior spinoid granule. Telson elongated and weakly granular with one vestigial ventral carina; aculeus moderately long and weakly curved; subaculear tooth strong and spinoid. Cheliceral dentition characteristic of the family Buthidae (Vachon 1963); fixed finger with two strong basal teeth; movable finger with two moderate basal teeth; ventral aspect of both finger and manus with dense, long setae. Pedipalps: femur pentacarinat; patella and chela with a few vestigial carinae; internal face of patella with seven spinoid granules; all faces weakly granular, almost smooth. Fixed and movable fingers with six almost linear rows of granules; two small accessory granules present at the base of each row. Trichobothriotaxy; orthobothriotaxy A-β (Vachon 1974, 1975). Legs: tarsus with very numerous fine median setae ventrally. Tibial spurs strongly developed on leg IV; moderate on leg III.

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Figs. 1-9. *Ananteris evellynae* sp. n. Male holotype. **1-5.** Trichobothrial pattern. **1-2.** Chela, dorso-external and ventral aspects. **3-4.** Patella, dorsal and external aspects. **5.** Femur dorsal aspect. **6.** Disposition of granulations on the dentate margins of the pedipalp-chela movable finger. **7.** Metasomal segment V and telson, lateral aspect. **8-11.** Chelicerae. **8.** Characteristic dentition. **9.** Pattern of pigmentation. **10.** Pattern of pigmentation, for *Ananteris balzanii*. **11.** Pattern of pigmentation for *Ananteris franckei*.

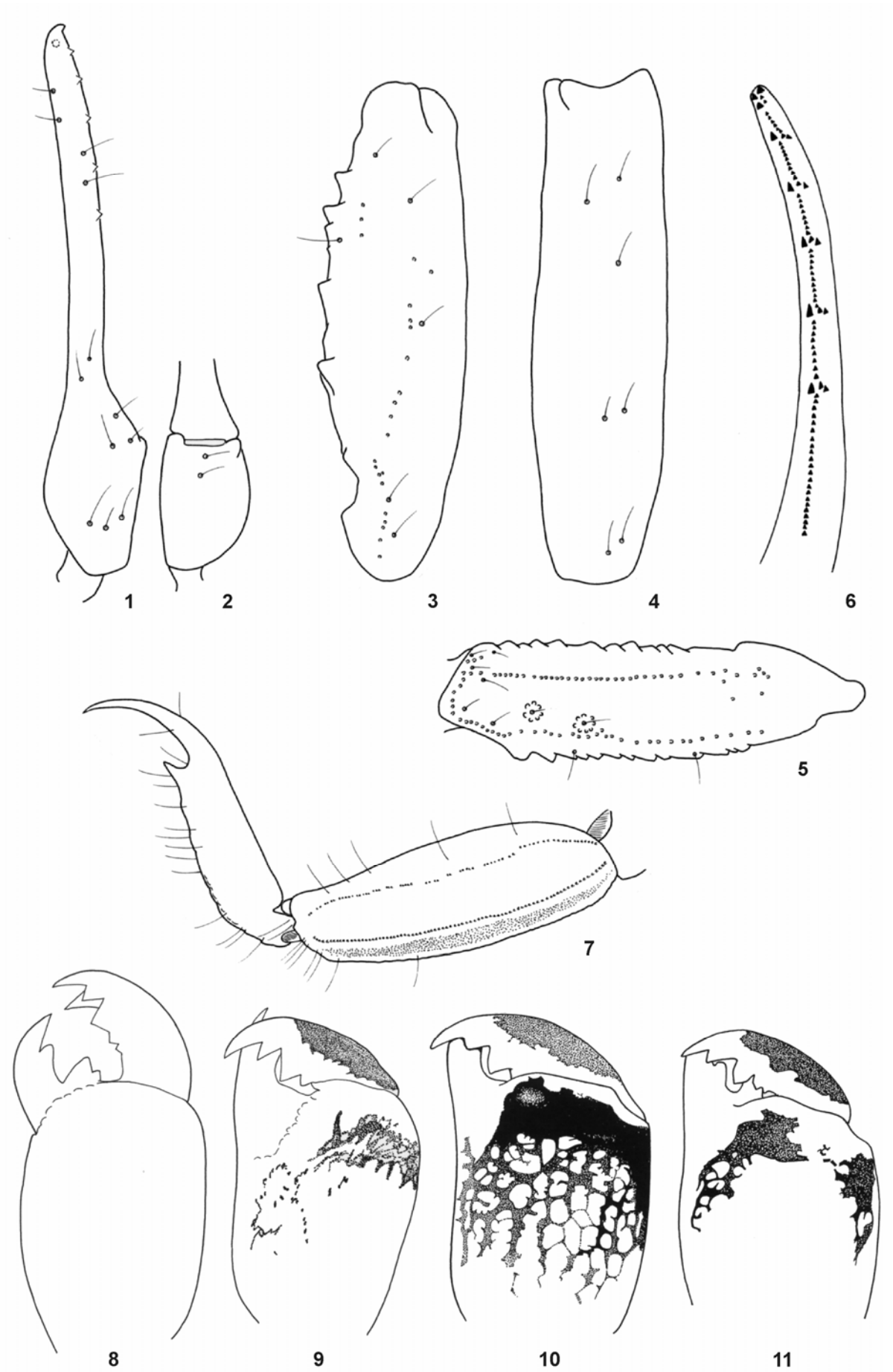


Table I. Morphometric values (in mm) of a male specimen of *Ananteris balzanii* and of the male holotype of *Ananteris evellynae* sp. n.

	<i>Ananteris balzanii</i>	<i>Ananteris evellynae</i> sp. n.
Total length	22.1	20.2
Carapace:		
- length	2.6	2.6
- anterior width	1.6	1.7
- posterior width	2.5	2.5
Metasomal segment I:		
- length	1.4	1.4
- width	1.4	1.6
Metasomal segment V:		
- length	3.6	3.8
- width	1.3	1.4
- depth	1.3	1.3
Vesicle:		
- width	0.8	0.7
- depth	0.8	0.6
Pedipalp:		
- Femur length	2.2	2.4
- Femur width	0.6	0.7
- Patella length	2.7	2.9
- Patella width	0.8	0.8
- Chela length	3.4	3.6
- Chela width	0.6	0.5
- Chela depth	0.6	0.5
Movable finger		
- length	2.6	2.8



Fig. 12. Map showing the known distribution of the *Ananteris* species discussed in the paper. *Ananteris balzanii* (black circle). *Ananteris franckei* (●), *Ananteris evellynae* sp. n. (K).

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