

***Lanzatus somalicus* gen. et sp. n. (Scorpiones: Buthidae) from Somalia**

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Abstract. *Lanzatus* gen. n. (type species *L. somalicus* sp. n.) from Somalia is related to cosmotropical genus *Isometrus* Ehrenberg, 1828 and to the Central Asian (Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) genera *Anomalobuthus* Kraepelin, 1900 and *Pectinibuthus* Fet, 1987. It differs from *Isometrus* in having telson without a subaculear tooth or tubercle. From *Pectinibuthus* and *Anomalobuthus* it differs in having tibia and tarsomere of legs I–III with setae not arranged into a bristlecomb.

Taxonomy, description, key, distribution, Scorpiones, Buthidae, *Lanzatus somalicus* gen. et sp. n., Afrotropical region

***Lanzatus* gen. n.**
(Figs 1–7, Tab. 1)

TYPE SPECIES. *Lanzatus somalicus* sp. n. (by monotypy).

ETYMOLOGY. Masculinum, after Prof. Benedetto Lanza, who collected the type specimen; Vachon's unpublished name (see below).

DIAGNOSIS. The basic trichobothrial pattern is beta (Fig. 5 and Sissom 1990: 70, fig. 3.3); third and fourth legs without tibial spurs; sternum subtriangular; tibia and tarsomere of legs I–III with setae not arranged into a bristlecomb (Fig. 7 and Sissom 1990: 92, fig. 3.17.M); pedipalp patella with seven external (Fig. 3), five dorsal, and one internal (Fig. 4) trichobothria; telson without a subaculear tooth or tubercle (Fig. 1).

The new genus is also characterized by seven diagonal rows of granules on the movable fingers of pedipalps (Fig. 6); three pairs of lateral eyes; prolonged telson (Fig. 1); smooth mesosomal and metasomal segments without keels; and other features included in the description of *Lanzatus somalicus* sp. n. below.

AFFINITIES. Inclusion in Sissom's (1990: 96) key to genera of the family Buthidae is as follows:

Tibia and tarsomere of legs I–III with setae not arranged into a bristlecomb:

- 1. Telson with a subaculear tooth or tubercle. *Isometrus* Ehrenberg, 1828
- Telson without a subaculear tooth or tubercle. *Lanzatus* gen. n.

Lanzatus gen. n. is closest to the genera *Pectinibuthus* and *Anomalobuthus*, from which it is differentiated in Sissom's key by having setae on tibia and tarsomere of legs I–III not arranged into a bristlecomb (Fig. 7 and Sissom 1990: 92, fig. 3.17.M). Further differences are included in the following key:

- 1 Pedipalp femur lacking trichobothrium d_2 , patella lacking d_2 , and chela lacking esb, Esb, and Eb; pectines with more than 35 teeth. *Pectinibuthus* Fet, 1987
- Pedipalp femur, patella, and chela with number of trichobothria characteristic of the family Buthidae; pectines with less than 35 teeth. 2

Table 1. Measurements in millimeters of *Lanzatus somalicus* gen. et sp. n.

		<i>Lanzatus somalicus</i> gen. et sp. n. male, holotype
Total	length	27.6
Carapace	length	2.7
	width	2.8
Metasoma segment I	length	17.6
	width	2.3
segment II	length	1.6
	width	2.7
segment III	length	1.4
	width	2.9
segment IV	length	1.4
	width	3.2
segment V	length	1.2
	width	3.5
telson	length	1.2
Pedipalp femur	length	2.6
	width	1.9
patella	length	0.6
	width	2.5
tibia	length	0.9
	width	3.0
finger mov.	length	0.5
	width	2.0
Pectinal teeth		20:20

- 2 Trichobothrium eb on the chela of pedipalps situated between trichobothria Et and esb (fig. 37 in Vachon 1974: 908). Movable finger of pedipalps with rows of granules which do not form diagonal rows (fig. 7 in Kraepelin 1900: 9). *Anomalobuthus* Kraepelin, 1900
 - Trichobothrium eb on the chela of pedipalps situated between trichobothria Et and Esb (Fig. 2). Movable finger of pedipalps with rows of granules which form diagonal rows (Fig. 6). *Lanzatus* gen. n.

***Lanzatus somalicus* sp. n.**
(Figs 1–7, Table 1)

TYPE MATERIAL. Somalia, Gesera's mangrove, 01° 57' N – 45° 11' E, 2 m a. s. l., VIII.1975, SBS (Spedizione Biologica Somalia), 1 male (holotype [MZUF No. 540]); Lesamma, 04° 30' N – 45° 44' E, 268 m a. s. l., 3.VIII.1969, 1 immature male (paratype), SBS, leg. B. Lanza under a stone in a rainy period. Both type specimens are preserved in alcohol. The holotype is deposited in the Museo Zoologico de "La Specola", Firenze, Italy, and the paratype is in the author's collection. These specimens were examined in 1976 by Max Vachon, who appended to them numbers VA 1396 and VA 1493 and the name "*Lanzatus* genre n.", which he has never published.

TYPE LOCALITY. Somalia, Gesera's mangrove, 01° 57' N, 45° 11' E.

ETYMOLOGY. After the country of occurrence.

DIAGNOSIS. The length is 27.6 mm in the male holotype and 19.7 mm in the juvenile male paratype. Measurements of the carapace, telson, segments of metasoma and pedipalps, and numbers of pectinal teeth are given in Table 1. There are 20 pectinal teeth in the holotype. The paratype has 19 pectinal teeth. For the position and distribution of trichobothria on the pedipalps see Figs 2–5.

The color is uniformly yellow to yellowish brown with black only around the eyes and in the holotype with inconspicuous dark longitudinal bands on the mesosomal segments, situated where

most other buthid genera have keels. The juvenile paratype has the fifth metasomal segment marbled grayish black.

The femur and patella of pedipalps bear inconspicuous dorsal keels. There are no other keels on the pedipalp, carapace, mesosoma, and metasoma.

The ventral surface of all mesosomal segments is smooth, without keels and granules. The metasomal segments are smooth, without keels, and have rounded edges. The dorsal surface of the

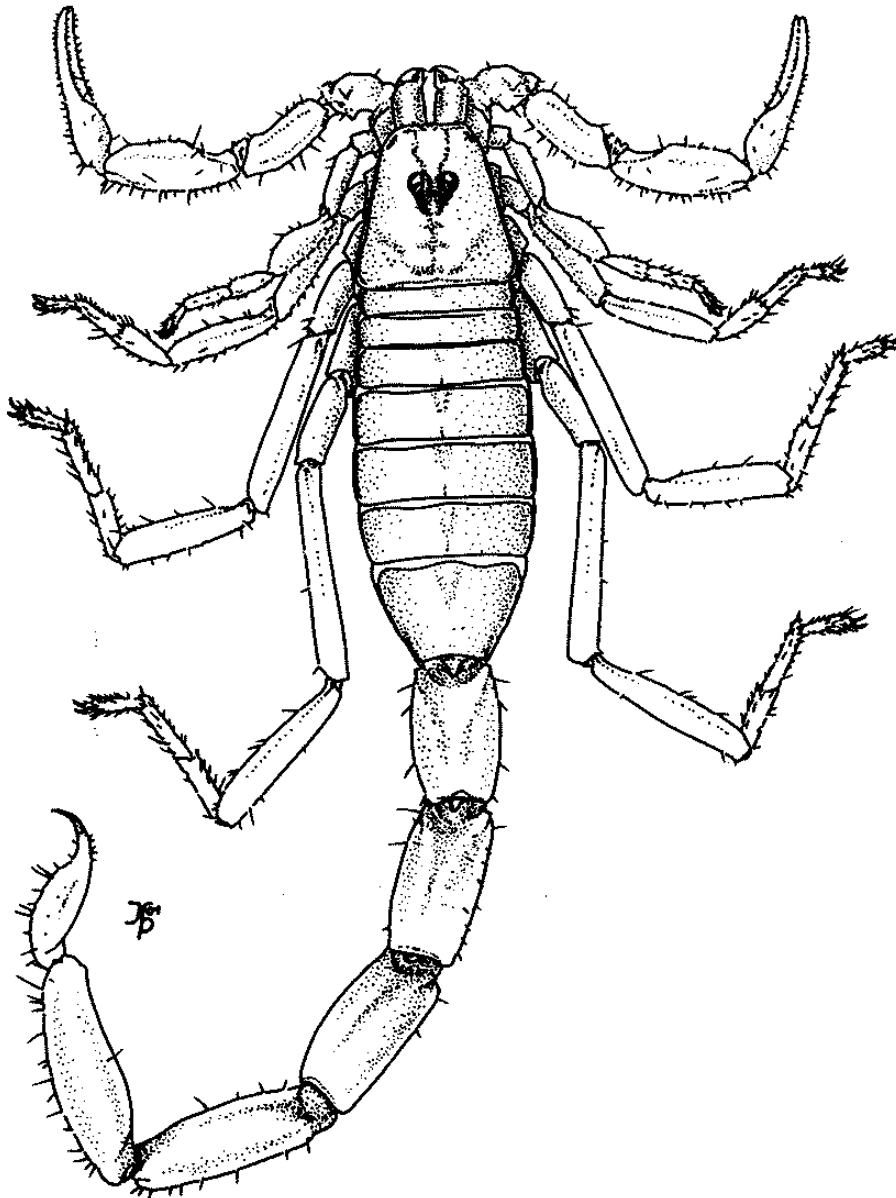
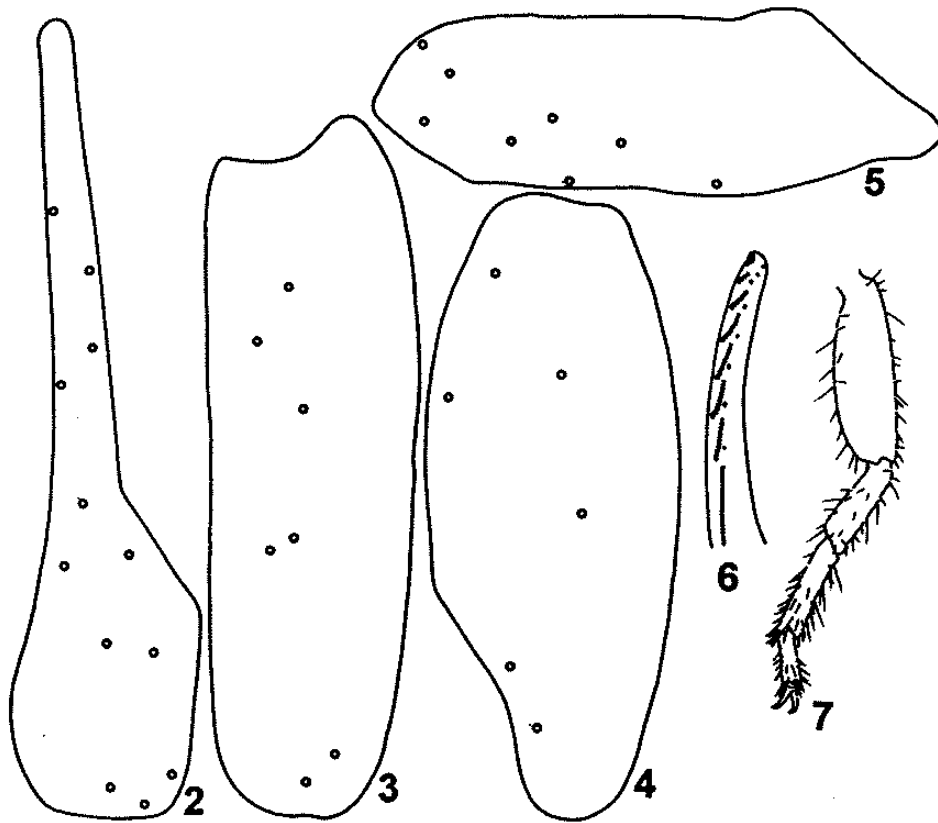


Fig. 1. *Lanzatus somalicus* gen. et sp. n., male holotype. Dorsal view.



Figs 2–7. *Lanzatus somalicus* gen. et sp. n., male holotype. Fig. 2. Tibia, dorsal and external views. Fig. 3. Patella, external view. Fig. 4. Patella, dorsal view. Fig. 5. Femur, dorsal view. Fig. 6. Movable finger. Fig. 7. Second leg.

first to fourth metasomal segments bears an inconspicuous longitudinal groove. The fourth and fifth metasomal segments are densely and very finely granulated. The telson is very slender, smooth, and lacks a subaculear tooth or tubercle (Fig. 1).

AFFINITIES. See generic affinities.

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