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**Catalog of the Scorpions of the World (1758-1998) by V. Fet, W. D. Sissom, G. Lowe, & M. Braunwalder (New York Entomological Society, 2000: 690 pp.)
Discussion and supplement for 1999 and part of 2000.**

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Introduction

Since the discussion below concerns primarily matters in which my opinion differs from that held by the authors, the reader may get the impression that I am being highly critical of the catalog. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that I consider it a very professionally done significant contribution which fills a basic gap in this branch of arachnology. All the authors are internationally recognized experts and I concur with their handling of the subject matter and their conclusions in a great majority of instances. I also realize that my own list of scorpions with synonymies and distributions (Kovařík, 1998) contains more errors and inaccuracies than this catalog, which has been my primary reason for comparing the two in detail and trying to come up with addenda and corrigenda.

Discussion of some data given in the catalog

Adherence to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature assures procedural uniformity and unequivocality, i.e. stability in taxonomy. However, I do not see any reason to erect substitute names for invalid names in instances which concern old synonyms exceedingly unlikely to be revived, or for valid species whose names are identical with names today regarded as synonyms of species belonging to other families just because a long time ago these species happened to be placed in the same, often collective genus (e. g. *Scorpio* or *Buthus*), since quite certainly this will not happen again. As an example can serve re-naming *Scorpio maurus tunetanus* Birula, 1910 to *Scorpio maurus punicus* Fet, 2000: 479 (family Scorpionidae) because *Buthus occitanus tunetanus* (Herbst, 1800) (family Buthidae) was originally described in the genus *Scorpio*. I realize the re-naming is in accord with the Code, but fail to comprehend the meaning of this exercise.

Following are several examples of matters in which the data found in the catalog cannot be called erroneous but other points of view are nevertheless possible. However, some of them are minor inaccuracies whose impact is likely to be at worst minimal (no work of this nature and scope can possibly be perfect).

- 1) Differences of opinion on the year of publication if it can no longer influence synonymy.
- 2) Parentheses are incorrectly applied in some instances. For example, *Centruroides chiapanensis tapachulaensis* (Hoffmann, 1932) (see p. 102) was originally described in the genus *Centruroides* as *C. margaritatus tapachulaensis* Hoffmann, 1932 and the author thus should not be in parentheses. The same is true of *Tityus pictus microdon* (Pocock, 1893), new combination (see p. 256), which was described as *Tityus smithi microdon* Pocock, 1893, of *Vachoniochactas lasallei* González-Sponga, 1978, and of some subspecies of the genus *Euscorpius* where parentheses were used in assigning them to different species. Also some endings are incorrect, for instance *Hottentotta conspersus* should be *Hottentotta conspersa* (this error occurs also in my list, Kovařík, 1998: 110).
- 3) A taxon whose type locality is not precisely known, types are lost, and other specimens have not been found although the presumed area of occurrence has been reasonably well collected, is hardly worth upholding as valid. It ought to be either declared a nomen dubium or placed with a question mark in synonymy of a species to which it most likely belongs. As an example can serve *Buthus europaeus tridentatus* P. Franganillo, 1918 from Spain which does not have a precise type locality, no type has been designated, and the entire description consists of less than five lines without any differentiating characters. Vachon (1949) regarded all European populations of *Buthus occitanus* (Amoreux, 1789) as the nominotypical subspecies *B. o. occitanus* (Amoreux, 1789), yet the catalog introduces a new combination *Buthus occitanus tridentatus* (Franganillo, 1918) (see p. 97) without revising the group or mentioning any specimens of this taxon. In light of persisting taxonomic problems with other subspecies of *Buthus occitanus*, I feel the new combination is not warranted and will only complicate future studies of this complex.
- 4) Since the Catalog does not include citations referring to occurrences in individual countries, I refrain from commenting on differences based on my records. They are not frequent and in most instances inconsequential anyway. I would not dare to leave out some of the distributional data the catalog does, e. g. those given by Mello-Leitão, but on the other hand some other deletions were probably appropriate because they concern dubious records often stemming from repeated copying of old and most likely erroneous data.
A special case is the distribution of *Compsobuthus acutecarinatus* (Simon, 1882) that the catalog gives only as Yemen and Oman (p. 125), whereas I have specimens from nearly the entire Arabian peninsula and eastward to Pakistan, which in my opinion belong to this species. However, a truly unequivocal determination will require a revision of the entire genus *Compsobuthus*.
- 5) Valuable is the attempt to resolve problems around a book published by Farzanpay in the Persian language, in which he described the new genera *Olivierus* Farzanpay, 1987, *Razianus* Farzanpay, 1987, *Sassanidothus* Farzanpay, 1987, and the new genus and species *Simonoides farzanpayi* Vachon & Farzanpay, 1987. Publication of new taxa in that language creates a worrisome precedent because of difficulties encountered in translation and the resulting uncertainties in identification of the taxa.
- 6) It is a pity the authors have not used the four-letter system of institutional abbreviations proposed in the work of ARNETT H. R. Jr., SAMUELSON G. A. & NISHIDA G. M. 1993: *The insect and spider collections of the world. Flora & Fauna Handbook No. 11, Second edition*. Gainesville: Sandhill Crane Press, 308 pp. It is a unifying system that makes the work of museum curators and revising authors easier, and it has advantages in computer application.

In the catalog the abbreviations instead vary from two to five letters and are sometimes confusing. For instance, ZMH means the Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg, Germany, although in other works this abbreviation is used for the Zoological Museum in Helsinki, Finland. Arnett et al. disposed of this inconsistency by using ZMUH for the Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg and MZHF for the Zoological Museum in Helsinki.

The remarks below concern taxa that present problems or on which I hold a different opinion, but currently available data do not permit to decide which opinion is correct.

Androctonus amoreuxi finitimus (Pocock, 1897) is deemed valid species by Fet & Lowe (2000: 73) without explanation.

The status of *Buthacus leptochelys* (Ehrenberg, 1829), *Buthacus tadmorensis* (Simon, 1892), and *Buthacus yotvatensis* Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973 cannot be resolved as the catalog attempts, without the study of types. Based on examination of a relatively large number of specimens, I believe *Buthacus yotvatensis* Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973 to be a synonym of *Buthacus tadmorensis* (Simon, 1892).

Centruroides nitidus taino Armas & Marcano Fondeur, 1987 (p. 116) is really best regarded as a subspecies. Santiago-Blay (1993: 6) considers *Centruroides taino* to be a full species (followed by Kovařík, 1998: 108) but does not give supporting reasons.

Some authors regard *Compsobuthus abyssinicus* (Birula, 1903) as a subspecies of *Compsobuthus acutecarinatus* (Birula, 1903). This discrepancy can be resolved only by a revision of the entire genus which is riddled with equivocally defined species-group taxa, among them *Compsobuthus acutecarinatus arabicus* Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973, *Compsobuthus acutecarinatus jordanensis* Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973, *Compsobuthus werneri carmelitis* Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973, *Compsobuthus werneri klaptocki* (Birula, 1909), and *Compsobuthus werneri longipalpis* Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973.

The catalog gives *Plesiobuthus paradoxus* Pocock, 1900 as valid, although other authors consider it a synonym of *Liobuthus kessleri* Birula, 1898 (see pp. 157, 213), primarily because the type has been lost. As long as the type is not found or lectotype designated, it is more appropriate in my opinion to regard *Plesiobuthus paradoxus* Pocock, 1900 as a synonym or nomen dubium.

Considering all the problems encountered with subspecies of *Mesobuthus eupeus* (C. L. Koch, 1839) and the extraordinary variability of this species, I do not think *Mesobuthus eupeus macmahoni* (Pocock, 1900) should be elevated to the species status unless it is supported by a revision.

Hadogenes tityrus (Simon, 1888)

= *Hadogenes bifossulatus* Roewer, 1943: 232 (syn. by Newlands, 1980: 72; Kovařík, 1998: 133)

Hadogenes bifossulatus: Fet, 2000: 387

Newlands' (1980) work is an unpublished thesis, however I have seen the holotype of *Hadogenes bifossulatus* Roewer, 1943 deposited at SMFD (a juvenile only about 15 mm long) and agree with his opinion.

One more comment on the genus *Hadogenes*: the catalog (p. 390) gives all seven subspecies of *Hadogenes trichiurus* (Gervais, 1843) as valid with a note that “Kovařík (1998: 133) listed all described subspecies in synonymy to the nominotypic form, without a justification“. The subspecies were synonymized by Newlands (1980: 88 – except the overlooked *Hadogenes trichiurus paucidens* Werner, 1939: 362 = *Hadogenes trichiurus wernerii* Fet, 1997, nom. nov.) in an unpublished work (Revision of the scorpion genus *Hadogenes*. *Thesis, Scient. Fac. Science, Potchefstroom, Univ. C. H. E., Transvaal*, 188 pp.), and in accordance with nomenclatural rules the validation of his act is provided in my book (Kovařík, 1998: 133). It is the same with subspecies of *Hadogenes troglodytes* (Peters, 1862).

Somewhat inconsistent approach to treating information is evidenced by a synonymy on p. 389, where *Ischnurus hahnii* Peters, 1862 is newly synonymized with *Hadogenes taeniurus* (Thorell, 1876) because „syntypes were recently analyzed by L. Prendini and identified as *H. taeniurus*“, which means the act is based merely on an unpublished communication of unspecified nature.

A list of species and genera described in 1999 and 2000, including two species described in 1998 but not found in the catalog:

Bothriuridae Simon, 1880

Brachistosternus (Ministernus) simoneae Lourenço, 2000: 94

TL: Brésil, Etat de Goiás, Serranópolis; MZSP.

Brazilobothriurus Lourenço & Monod, 2000: 146

Brazilobothriurus pantanalensis Lourenço & Monod, 2000: 146

TL: Brazil, Matto Grosso do Sul, Corumbá, south of Fazenda Salina; MHNG.

Urophonius transandinus Acosta, 1998: 158

TL: Chile, Valparaíso, 33°03'S 71°38'W; ZMUH.

Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837

Ananteris guyanensis Lourenço & Monod, 1999: 301

TL: French Guyana, Saint Eugène; MHNG.

Ananteris leilae Lourenço, 1999: 94

TL: Colombia, Departamento Chocó, Riosucio-La Gira (20m); ICNC.

Ananteris mariaelenae Lourenço, 1999: 97

TL: Ecuador, Manabi Province, 75-80 km NE of Chone, 90 km W of Santo Domingo; ZMUH.

Babycurus exquisitus Lowe, 2000: 185

TL: Oman, Jabal Shams, Jabal Akhdar, Al Hajar Al Gharbi, 23°14.29'N 57°11.62'E, 1855 m; NHMB.

Cicileus cloudsleythompsoni Lourenço, 1999: 33

TL: Niger, Dao Timni, 260 km N of Bilma; ZMUH.

Compsobuthus simoni Lourenço, 1999: 91

TL: Niger, Birni Nkonni; ZMUH.

Compsobuthus williamsi Lourenço, 1999: 87

TL: Morocco, between Erfoud and Ouarzazate (30° 42' N - 5° 48' W); ZMUH.

Congobuthus Lourenço, 1999: 188

Congobuthus fagei Lourenço, 1999: 188

TL: Congo, Londina-Niadi; MNHN.

Egyptobuthus Lourenço, 1999: 591

Egyptobuthus vaissadei Lourenço, 1999: 595

TL Egypte, région nord du Sinai, proche des côtes de la Mer Rouge; MHNG.

- Grosphus intertidalis* Lourenço, 1999: 135
TL: Madagascar, Province of Toliara, 3.5 km north of Tulear; ZMUH
- Lychas ceylonensis* Lourenço & Huber, 1999: 23
TL: Sri Lanka, Giritai, near to a freshwater lake; ZMUH.
- Microtityus starri* Lourenço & Huber, 1999
TL: Trinidad and Tobago, Little Tobago, south west part; MHNG.
- Paraorthochirus kasparki* Lourenço & Huber, 2000: 141
TL: Oman, Muscat Area, Ras Al Hamra; MNHN.
- Paraorthochirus kinzelbachi* Lourenço & Huber, 2000: 139
TL: Oman, Wadi Tayin, North of Ibra; MNHN.
- Tityobuthus ivohibe* Lourenço & Goodman, 1999: 476
TL: Madagascar, Province de Fianarantsoa, exterior northern limit of Réserve Spéciale d'Ivohibe, along Hefitany river, 7,5 km ENE Ivohibe, 22° 28,2'S – 46° 57,6'E (900 m); FMNH.
- Tityopsis aliciae* Armas & Frias, 1998: 46
TL: Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, Mexico; CNAC.
- Tityus florezi* Lourenço, 2000: 454
TL: Colombia, Dept Tolima, Mariquita, Bremen (300 m); ICNC.
- Tityus gaffini* Lourenço, 2000: 449
TL: Colombia, Dept Vichada, Cro. Gaviotas (180 m); ICNC.
- Tityus erikae* Lourenço, 1999: 1
TL: Colombia, Dept. Cesar, Chimichagua; ICNC.
- Tityus prancei* Lourenço, 2000: 452
TL: Colombia, Dept Cesar, La Jagua de Ibirico (9°35'5"N - 73°9'45"W), Quebrada el Indio (520 m); ICNC.
- Chaerilidae** Pocock, 1893
- Chaerilus petrzekai* Kovařík, 2000: 48
TL: Vietnam, 80 km NNE Saigon, prov Dong Nai, valley Ma Da, Tri An dam; FKCP.
- Chaerilus tichyi* Kovařík, 2000: 60
TL: Malaysia, Pahang, Tioman Island, Kampong Gentling; FKCP.
- Chaerilus tryznai* Kovařík, 2000: 65
TL: China (Tibet), Bomi env. 29°52' N, 95°45'E, mixed forest; FKCP.
- Chactidae** Pocock, 1893
- Chactas ozendai* Lourenço, 1999: 127
TL: Colombia, Department of Antioquia, Angelopolis, 1860 m; ZMUH.
- Scorpiopidae** Kraepelin, 1905
- Scorpiops braunwalderi* Kovařík, 2000: 170
TL: India, Chakrata; FKCP.
- Scorpiops dastychi* Kovařík, 2000: 170
TL: India, Himalaya, Molta; ZMUH.
- Scorpiops feti* Kovařík, 2000: 174
TL: India, Sikkim; ZMUH.
- Scorpiops margerisonae* Kovařík, 2000: 189
TL: China (Tibet); FKCP.
- Scorpiops problematicus* Kovařík, 2000: 194
TL: Thailand, prov. Chiang Mai, Doi Pui mt., 18°49'N–98°54'E; FKCP.
- Scorpiops sejnai* Kovařík, 2000: 195
TL: Vietnam, Bach-ma Nat. Park, 1200 m, 16°10' N–107°54' E; FKCP.

Hadogenidae Lourenço, 1999***Hadogenes angolensis*** Lourenço, 1999: 932

TL: Angola, Région de l'Huila, «Fazenda Bumbo» près de Capangombe (15°10'S - 13°09'E); MHNG.

Scorpionidae Latreille, 1802***Pandinus (Pandinops) pococki*** Kovařík, 2000: 3

TL: Somalia, Geriban env., 09°20'N 48°09'E; FKCP.

Abbreviations:

TL = Type locality and depository

CNAC = Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

FKCP = František Kovařík Collection, Praha, Czech Republic

FMNH = Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, USA

ICNC = Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogota, Colombia

MHNG = Museum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneve, Geneva, Switzerland

MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

MZSP = Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

NHMB = Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland

ZMUH = Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg, Germany

Changes published in 1999 and 2000:

For easy orientation, the names given in the catalog are in boldface.

Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837***Caribetityus*** Lourenço, 1999: 136***Caribetityus elii*** (Armas & Marcano Fondeur, 1992)*Tityus elii* Armas & Marcano Fondeur, 1992: 22; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 243***Caribetityus elii***: Lourenço, 1999: 136***Caribetityus quisqueyanus*** (Armas, 1982)*Tityus quisqueyanus* Armas, 1982: 13; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 258***Caribetityus quisqueyanus***: Lourenço, 1999: 138***Centruroides baergi*** Hoffmann, 1932*Centruroides nigrovariatus baergi* Hoffmann, 1932: 354; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 115***Centruroides baergi***: Armas & Martín-Frías, 1999: 31***Centruroides meisei*** Hoffmann, 1939*Centruroides elegans meisei*: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 103***Centruroides meisei***: Armas & Martín-Frías, 1999: 33***Hottentotta hendersoni*** (Pocock, 1900)*Mesobuthus hendersoni*: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 177***Hottentotta hendersoni***: Kovařík, 1999: 292***Hottentotta pachyura*** (Pocock, 1897)*Mesobuthus pachyurus*: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 178***Hottentotta pachyurus***: Kovařík, 1999: 292***Hottentotta rugiscutis*** (Pocock, 1897)

= *Hemibuthus kraepelini* Roewer, 1943: 213 (syn. by Kovařík, 1999: 291)

Mesobuthus rugiscutis: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 178

Hottentotta (?) *kraepelini*: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 141

Hottentotta rugiscutis: Kovařík, 1999: 291

Hottentotta tamula (Fabricius, 1798)

Mesobuthus tamulus: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 179

Hottentotta tamulus: Kovařík, 1999: 292

Hottentotta trilineata (Peters, 1862)

Hottentotta trilineatus: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 144

= *Buthus eminii* Pocock, 1890: 98 **Syn. n.**

Hottentotta eminii: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 137

Remark: I am currently studying the genus *Hottentotta* and preparing a key to all the species. So far, I have published a key to Indian species (Kovařík, 1999: 291-293) and list those which belong in *Hottentotta*, whereas in the catalog they are placed in *Mesobuthus*. *Hemibuthus kraepelini* Roewer, 1943, which based on examination of the type I synonymized with *Hottentotta rugiscutis* (Pocock, 1897), appears in the catalog as *Hottentotta* (?) *kraepelini* (Roewer, 1943). I also examined the type of *Hottentotta eminii* (Pocock, 1890) and *Hottentotta polysticta* (Pocock, 1896). Whereas *Hottentotta polysticta* is definitely valid and very different from *Hottentotta trilineata* (Peters, 1862), *Hottentotta eminii* is a synonym of *Hottentotta trilineata* (Peters, 1862).

Tityus stigmurus (Thorell, 1876)

Tityus stigmurus: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 262; Lourenço & Cloudsley-Thompson, 1999: 154

= *Tityus serrulatus* Lutz & Mello, 1922; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 260 (syn. by Lourenço & Cloudsley-Thompson, 1999: 154)

= *Tityus lamottei* Lourenço, 1981; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 248 (syn. by Lourenço & Cloudsley-Thompson, 1999: 154)

Tityus paraensis Kraepelin, 1896

Tityus paraensis: Fet & Lowe, 2000: 253

= *Tityus piceus* Caporiacco, 1947: 20; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 255 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 463 under *Tityus cambridgei*)

Chaerilidae Pocock, 1893

Chaerilus pictus (Pocock, 1890)

Chaerilus pictus: Fet, 2000: 327; Kovařík, 2000: 53

= *Chaerilus gemmifer* Pocock, 1894: 81; Fet, 2000: 326 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 53)

Chaerilus rectimanus Pocock, 1899

Chaerilus rectimanus Pocock, 1899: 418; Kovařík, 2000: 54.

Chaerilus celebensis: Fet, 2000: 325

Chaerilus truncatus Karsch, 1879

Chaerilus truncatus Karsch, 1879: 108; Fet, 2000: 327; Kovařík, 2000: 62

= *Chaerilus granosus* Pocock, 1900: 56; Fet, 2000: 326 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 63)

= *Chaerilus anthracinus* Pocock, 1900: 57; Fet, 2000: 324 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 63)

= *Chaerilus anthracinus rufescens* Pocock, 1900: 57; Fet, 2000: 324 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 63)

? = *Chaerilus granifrons* Kraepelin, 1913: 147; Fet, 2000: 326 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 63)

= *Chaerilus hirsti* Kraepelin, 1913: 150; Fet, 2000: 326 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 63)

Chaerilus variegatus Simon, 1877

Chaerilus variegatus Simon, 1877: 239; Fet, 2000: 328; Kovařík, 2000: 66.

- = ? *Chaerilus borneensis* Simon, 1880: 379; Fet, 2000: 325 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 67)
 = *Chelomachus birmanicus* Thorell, 1889: 584; Kovařík, 2000: 67.
Chaerilus birmanicus: Fet, 2000: 324
 = *Chaerilus variegatus nigricolor* Pocock, 1899: 419; Fet, 2000: 328 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 67)

Chactidae Pocock, 1893

Brotheas granimanus Pocock, 1898

- Brotheas granimanus*: Sissom, 2000: 298; Kovařík, 1999: 464
 = *Broteochactas magnus* Caporiacco, 1947: 20 (this name does not appear in the catalog)
 (syn. by Kovařík, 1999: 464)

Chactas major Kraepelin, 1912;

Chactas lepturus major Kraepelin, 1912: 67; Kraepelin, 1914: 25 (redescription)

Chactas lepturus: Sissom, 2000: 303

Chactas major: Lourenço, 1999: 127

Scorpiopidae Kraepelin, 1905

Scorpiops Peters, 1862: 510

= *Scorpiops (Euscorpiops)* Vachon, 1980 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 164)

Euscorpiops: Fet, 2000: 488

Scorpiops: Kovařík, 2000: 163

Scorpiops hardwickii (Gervais, 1843)

Scorpiops hardwickii: Fet, 2000: 492; Kovařík, 2000: 175

= *Scorpiops affinis* Kraepelin, 1898: 44; Fet, 2000: 491 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 175)

= *Scorpiops crassimanus* Pocock, 1899: 267; Fet, 2000: 491 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 175)

= *Scorpiops insculptus* Pocock, 1900: 68; Fet, 2000: 492 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 175)

Scorpiops jendeki Kovařík, 1994

Scorpiops (Scorpiops) hardwickei jendeki Kovařík, 1994: 62.

Scorpiops hardwickii jendeki: Fet, 2000: 492

Scorpiops jendeki: Kovařík, 2000: 180

Scorpiops lindbergi Vachon, 1980

Scorpiops (Euscorpiops) lindbergi Vachon, 1980: 155

Euscorpiops lindbergi: Fet, 2000: 489

Scorpiops lindbergi: Kovařík, 2000: 186

= *Scorpiops kraepelini* Lourenço, 1998: 246; Fet, 2000: 493 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 186)

Scorpiops petersii Pocock, 1893

Scorpiops petersii Pocock, 1893: 323; Fet, 2000: 494; Kovařík, 2000: 192

= ? *Scorpiops petersi von-wicki* Birula, 1913: 417 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 192)

Scorpiops petersii vonwicki: Fet, 2000: 494

Scorpionidae Latreille, 1802

Pandinus (Pandinops) bellicosus (L. Koch, 1875)

Pandinus (Pandinurus) bellicosus: Fet, 2000: 470

Pandinus (Pandinops) bellicosus: Kovařík, 2000: 4

= *Pandinus pugillator* Pocock, 1900: 52 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 3)

Pandimus (Pandinops) pugilator Fet, 2000: 469

Ischnuridae Simon, 1879

Hormiops Fage, 1933

Hormiops Fage, 1933: 30; Lourenço & Monod, 1999: 338; Kovařík, 2000: 57

Liocheles: Fet, 2000: 395

Hormiops davidovi Fage, 1933

Hormiops davidovi Fage, 1933: 32; Lourenço & Monod, 1999: 343; Kovařík, 2000: 57

? *Liocheles australasiae*: Fet, 2000: 396

Iomachus politus Pocock, 1896

Iomachus politus Pocock, 1896: 317; Fet, 2000: 394

= *Jomachus borana* Caporiacco, 1939: 307 (syn. by Kovařík, 2000: 464)

Iomachus borana: Fet, 2000: 393

Urodacidae Pocock, 1893

Urodacinae: Fet, 2000: 480

Urodacidae: Lourenço, 2000: 25

Le Xuan Hue, Pham Quynh Mai, Pham Dinh Sac & Ngo Thi Cat (1998: 7) list *Isometrus basilicus* from Vietnam. I believe it in reality is *Isometrus (Reddyanus) vittatus* Pocock, 1900, which was found in Vietnam already by Fage (1933: 28) and three specimens of which are in my own collection (Vietnam, prov. Dong Nai, 80 km NNE Saigon, valley Ma Da, Tri An dam, 1FA, 27.IV.1996, 1ME1MA, III.1998, leg. K. Petrželka, FKCP).

Literature not cited in the catalog:

Similarly to Braunwalder, I try to select works relating to taxonomy and/or faunistics.

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ACOSTA L. E. 1995: The scorpions of the Argentinian western Chaco. II. Community survey in the Llanos district. *Biogeographica* **71(4)**: 187-196.

ACOSTA L. E. 1998: *Urophonius transandinus* sp. nov. (Bothriuridae), a scorpion from central Chile. *Stud. Neotrop. Fauna & Environm* **33**: 157-164.

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AGASSIZ L. 1846: *Nomenclator zoologicus continens nomina systematica generum arachnidarum tam viventium quam fossilium*. Soloduri, 1842-1846: 1-14.

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