

Description of a new species of *Ananteris* (Scorpiones, Buthidae) from the south of French Guyana

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ABSTRACT

A new species of *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 (Scorpiones, Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837) is described from rain forest in the area of the Ouarimapan river in the South of French Guyana. The new species *Ananteris sabineae* n. sp. is related to *Ananteris pydanieli* Lourenço, 1982. The two species can readily be distinguished by: 1) much paler pigmentation of pedipalps and legs in *A. sabineae* n. sp., with only diffused spots; 2) darker pigmentation of carapace and tergites in *A. sabineae* n. sp., with less conspicuous yellow spots; 3) differences in cheliceral dentition: in *A. sabineae* n. sp. the movable finger has two basal teeth, whereas in *A. pydanieli* only one is present; the median and basal teeth of the fixed finger are more conspicuous in *A. pydanieli*. This is the fourth species of *Ananteris* described from French Guyana. The total number of species in the genus is now raised to 24.

KEY WORDS

Arachnida,
Scorpiones,
Buthidae,
Ananteris,
French Guyana,
neotropics,
new species.

RÉSUMÉ

Description d'une nouvelle espèce d'Ananteris (Scorpiones, Buthidae) de la région sud de la Guyane française.

Une nouvelle espèce d'*Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 (Scorpiones, Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837) est décrite de la forêt humide, dans la région de la rivière Ouarimapan, au sud de la Guyane française. La nouvelle espèce *Ananteris sabineae* n. sp. est voisine d'*Ananteris pydanieli* Lourenço, 1982 mais peut être distinguée de celle-ci par : 1) une pigmentation bien plus claire des pédipalpes et des pattes chez *Ananteris sabineae* n. sp. qui présentent uniquement des taches diffuses ; 2) une pigmentation plus foncée de la carapace et des tergites, avec des taches jaunâtres moins marquées ; 3) des différences dans la dentition des chélicères ; chez la nouvelle espèce, le doigt mobile présente deux dents basales, tandis que chez *A. pydanieli* une seule est observée ; chez la nouvelle espèce, les dents médiane et basale du doigt fixe sont moins développées que chez *A. pydanieli*. La nouvelle espèce est la quatrième du genre *Ananteris* décrite de la Guyane française. Le nombre total des espèces du genre *Ananteris* s'élève maintenant à 24.

MOTS CLÉS

Arachnida,
Scorpiones,
Buthidae,
Ananteris,
Guyane française,
région néotropicale,
nouvelle espèce.

INTRODUCTION

Since the genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891 was last revised (Lourenço 1982), the number of species described in it has increased continuously. At present it contains 23 known species (Lourenço 1993, 1994, 1997, 1999a, b; Lourenço & Monod 1999). In most cases, however, the species have remained rare. In a recent paper (Lourenço & Monod 1999) a third species from French Guyana was described. In this same paper, the authors stated that the specimen previously cited by Lourenço (1982) as *Ananteris pydanieli* Lourenço, 1982 is a misidentification. Reinvestigation of this specimen of *Ananteris*, collected in the rain forest of the region of the Ouarimapan river in the south of French Guyana, shows that it is a new species related to *Ananteris pydanieli*. The latter species was described from the area of Manaus in Brazilian Amazonia, and subsequent studies (Lourenço 1988, 1993) have clearly demonstrated that it is endemic to this region. The new species is described herewith.

SYSTEMATICS

Family BUTHIDAE C. L. Koch, 1837

Genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891

Ananteris sabineae n. sp.

Ananteris pydanieli – Lourenço 1982: 133 (misidentification).

Ananteris sp. – Lourenço & Monod 1999: 301.

TYPE MATERIAL. — Holotype ♀, Guyane française, Haut Ouarimapan, camp du départ du sentier indien, VII.1972, J.-P. Gasc coll. (MNHN RS-6272). No paratypes.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named in honor of Dr Sabine Jourdan, Paris.

DIAGNOSIS. — The new species is related to *Ananteris pydanieli*, which is endemic to the region of Manaus, Amazonas state, Brazil (Lourenço & Monod 1999), mainly by a similar pattern of cheliceral pigmentation; in both species all spots are absent. The two species can, however, readily be identified by: 1) much paler

TABLE 1. — Morphometric values (in mm) of the female holotype of *Ananteris sabineae* n. sp.

Total length	27.7
Carapace	
length	3.8
anterior width	2.4
posterior width	3.8
Metasomal segment I	
length	1.8
width	2.3
Metasomal segment V	
length	4.9
width	2.2
depth	2.1
Vesicle	
width	1.2
depth	1.1
Pedipalp	
femur length	3.5
femur width	1.0
tibia length	4.4
tibia width	1.3
chela length	5.2
chela width	0.8
chela depth	0.8
Movable finger	
length	4.0
Chelicera length	1.8

pigmentation of pedipalps and legs in *A. sabineae* n. sp., with only diffused spots (see Lourenço 1982); 2) darker pigmentation of carapace and tergites in *A. sabineae* n. sp., with less conspicuous yellow spots; 3) differences in cheliceral dentition; in *A. sabineae* n. sp. movable finger has two basal teeth, whereas in *A. pydanieli* only one is present; median and basal teeth of fixed finger more conspicuous in *A. pydanieli* (Fig. 2H-I).

DESCRIPTION

Measurements

See Table 1.

Coloration

Basically brownish-yellow, symmetrically mottled with dark reddish brown, producing an overall spotted appearance. Prosoma: carapace dark yellow, almost totally covered with brown spots; eyes surrounded by black pigment. Mesosoma: yellowish-brown with confluent brown stripes and two diffused longitudinal yellowish stripes. Metasoma: segments I to IV reddish-yellow, with a few brown spots; segment V reddish-brown, with less marked spots. Vesicle

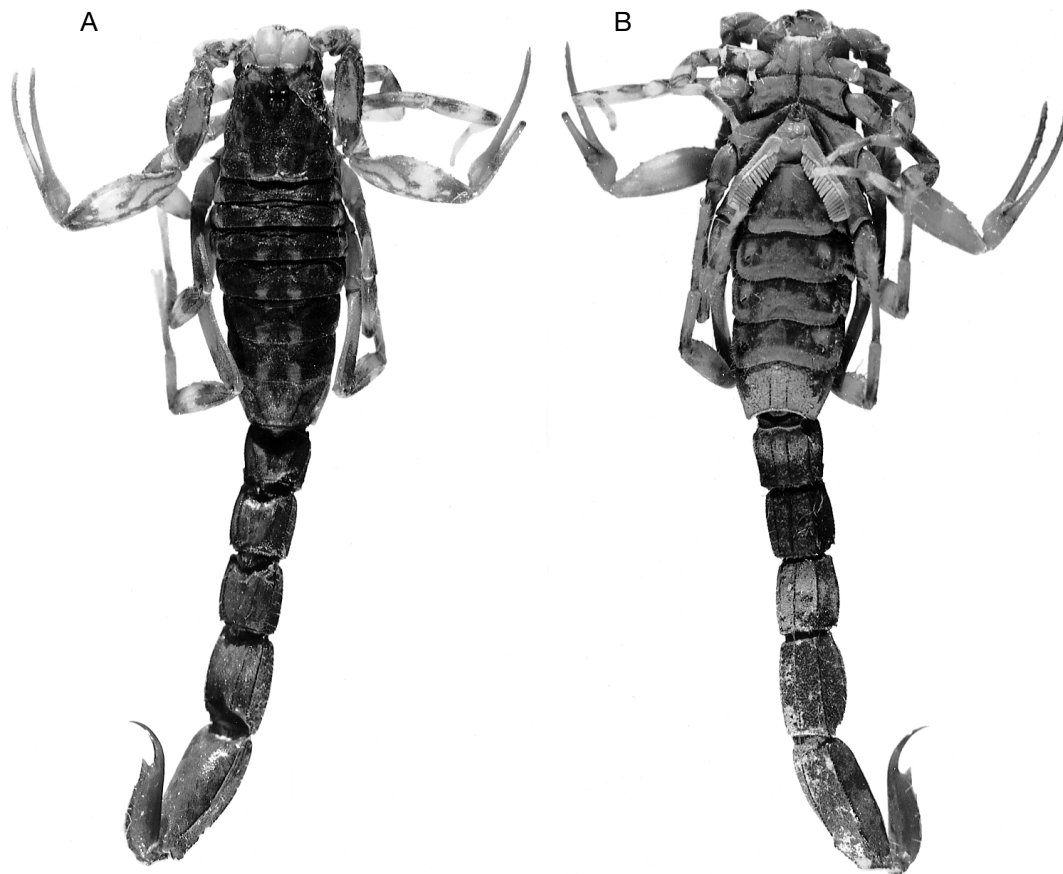


FIG 1. — *Ananteris sabineae* n. sp., female holotype; **A**, habitus, dorsal view; **B**, habitus, ventral view.

reddish-yellow without spots. Venter yellowish; sternite VII reddish-yellow. Chelicerae yellowish without any spots over their entire surface; fingers reddish-brown. Pedipalps: yellowish with a few diffused spots better marked on the femur; chelae darker than tibia; fingers yellowish with the rows of granules slightly reddish. Legs yellowish with diffused spots, better marked than on pedipalps.

Morphology

Carapace moderately granular; anterior margin with a slight median concavity. Anterior median superciliary and posterior median keels feeble. All furrows moderate to feeble. Median ocular tubercle distinctly anterior to the center of carapace; median eyes separated by approximately 0.75 of

ocular diameter. Three pairs of lateral eyes. Sternum subtriangular. Mesosoma: tergites moderately granular. Median keel moderate in all tergites. Tergite VII pentacarinata. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally, each plate having a more or less triangular shape. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 19-18; basal middle lamellae of the pectines not dilated; fulcra absent. Sternites smooth with moderately elongate stigmata; VII granulated with vestigial keels. Metasoma: segment I with ten carinae, crenulate. Segments II to IV with eight carinae, crenulate. Intercarinal spaces moderately to weakly granular. Segment V with five keels. Telson moderately granular with three ventral keels and with a fairly short and moderately curved aculeus; subaculear tooth strong and spinoid. Cheliceral dentition

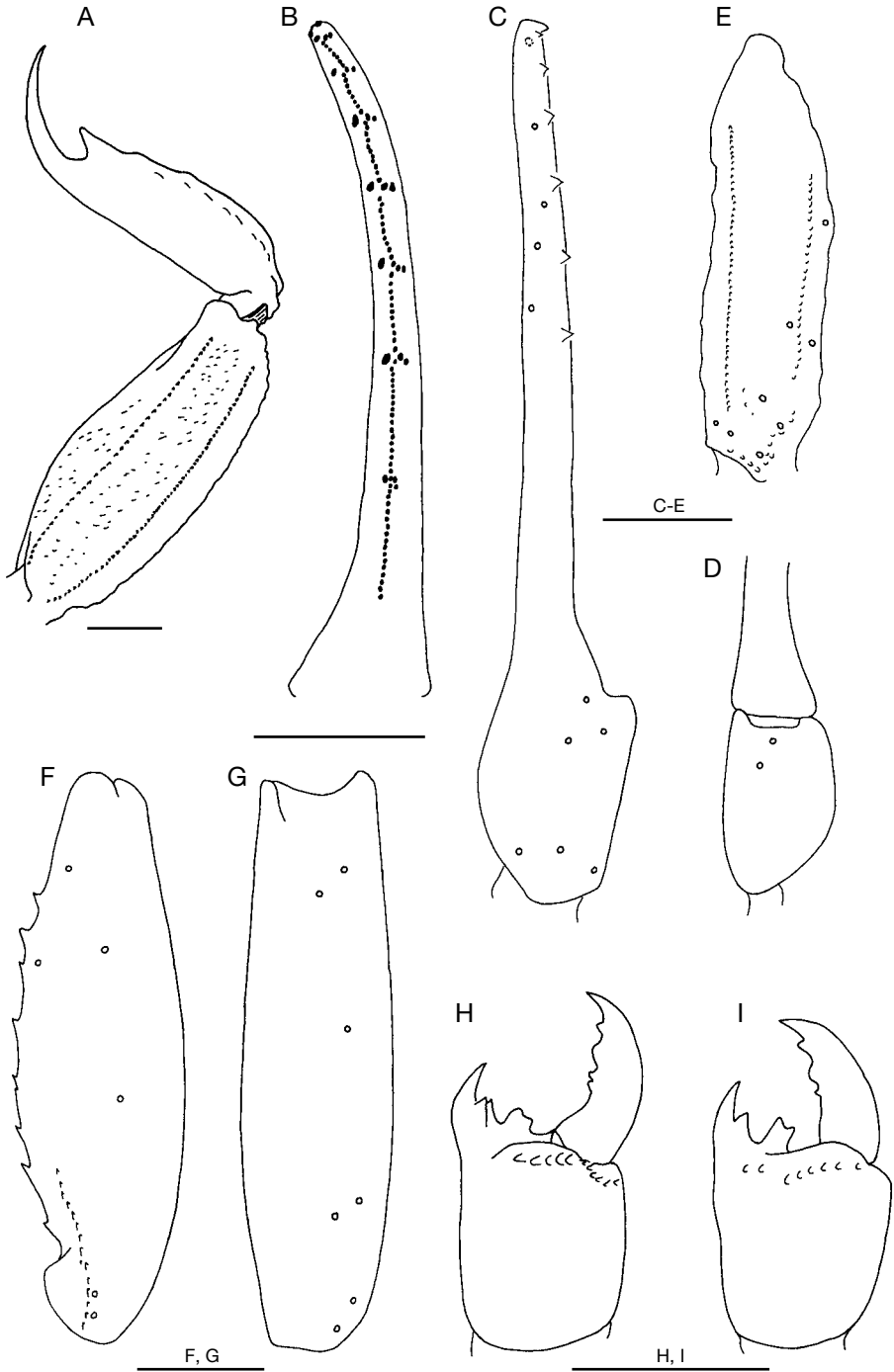


FIG. 2. — *Ananteris sabineae* n. sp.: **A**, metasomal segment V and telson, lateral aspect; **B**, movable finger cutting edge; **C-G**, trichobothrial pattern; **C**, **D**, chela, dorso-external and ventral aspects; **E**, femur, dorsal aspect; **F**, **G**, tibia, dorsal and external aspects; **H**, chelicera; **I**, same for *A. pydanieli* Lourenço, 1982. One can observe differences in basal teeth for both fixed and movable fingers. Scale bars: 1 mm.

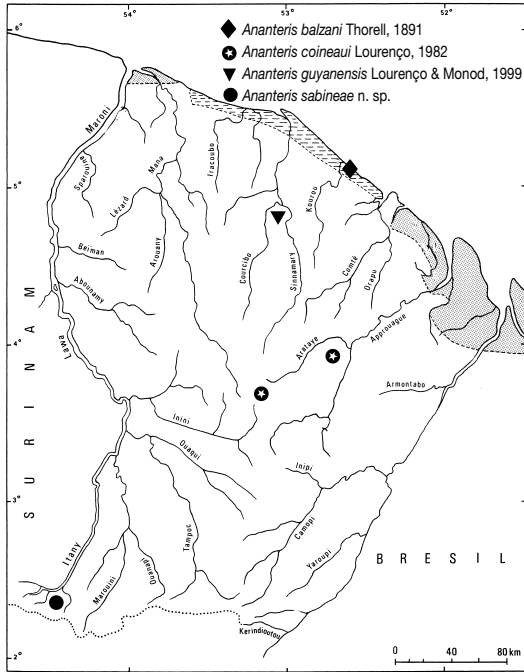


FIG. 3. — Map showing the known distribution of *Ananteris* species in French Guyana.

characteristic of the family Buthidae (Vachon 1963); fixed finger with two moderate basal teeth; movable finger with two very weak basal teeth; ventral aspect of both finger and manus with dense, long setae. Pedipalps: femur pentacarinat; tibia and chelae with a few vestigial carinae; internal face of tibia with eight to nine spinoid granules; all faces feebly granular, almost smooth. Movable fingers with seven oblique rows of granules; two accessory granules present at the base of each row. Trichobothriotaxy; orthobothriotaxy A- β (Vachon 1973, 1975). Legs: tarsus with very numerous fine median setae ventrally. Tibial spurs strongly developed on legs III and IV.

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