Figure 86: *Hottentotta polystictus*, dorsal view, male from Somalia, Oasi di Galgala, MZUF No. 842.

Figure 87: *Hottentotta polystictus*, ventral view, male from Somalia, Oasi di Galgala, MZUF No. 842.

DISTRIBUTION: Pakistan (? Birula, 1897: 382), ? India (? Birula, 1897: 382).

Hottentotta polystictus (Pocock, 1896)
(Figs. 16, 84–87)

Buthus polystictus Pocock, 1896a: 178; Pocock, 1897b: 402; Kraepelin, 1899: 22; Pocock, 1900b: 57; Kraepelin, 1901: 266; Hirst, 1911b: 217; Lönnberg, 1912: 2; Masi, 1912: 96; Kraepelin, 1913: 170; Birula, 1916: 51; Borelli, 1919: 363; Borelli, 1925b: 316; Borelli, 1931: 218; Moriggi, 1941: 87.
Buthus polysticus: Borelli, 1904a: 1.
Buthus emini polystictus: Kraepelin, 1903: 560.
Buthus (*Hottentotta*) *polystictus*: Birula, 1915b: 12; Vachon, 1940b: 255; Caporiacco, 1947: 231.
Buthotus polystictus: Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 99; Probst, 1973: 320; Lamoral & Reynders, 1975: 503; El-Hennawy, 1992: 117.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *polystictus*: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 142.
Hottentotta polysticta: Kovařík, 2001b: 84.
Hottentotta polystictus: Kovařík, 2003: 140; Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 107.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Somalia, Goolis Mountains, inland of Berbera; BMNH.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Somalia**, Goolis Mountains, inland of Berbera, 2♀1im. (holotype and paratypes, Fig. 84), leg. E. Lort Phillips, BMNH No. 1895.6.1.46–7.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Ethiopia**, Assab, 2♀3ims., 1940, FKCP. **Kenya**, North Horr, 3.IX.2003, 2♀(Figs. 16 and 85), leg. T. Mazuch, FKCP. **Somalia**, tra Villabruzzi e Bolo Burti, 100 km da Villabruzzi, Staz. 8, 14.VII.1962, 1♂1juv., leg. B. Lanza, MZUF No. 837; duna consolidata 4 km da Mogadiscio, 3–4.VII.1962, 1♂1♀1juv., MZUF No. 836; Vittoria d´Africa, sotto pietra in boscaglia xerofila su duna, 29.IV.1968, 2♀, leg. B. Lanza, MZUF No. 838; Bud Bud, 15.VIII.1968, 5♂22♀5juvs., MZUF No. 839, 16.VIII.1968, 2♀, MZUF No. 840, 16. –17.VIII.1968, 1♂, MZUF No. 835, 17.VIII.1968, 1♀, MZUF No. 834; Run, valle del Nogal, VIII.1969, 1♀, MZUF No. 841; Oasi di Galgala, X.1973, 2♂(Figs. 86–87)14♀19juvs. and 21juvs. before first ecdysis, MZUF No. 842; 1♀(im.), VIII.1968, MZUF No. 952; 1♀1juv., circa 1972, MZUF No. 843.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 40–60 mm, some males may be only 35 mm long. For habitus see Figs. 84–87. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est*. Sexual dimorphism not pronounced; manus of pedipalp of approximately same width in both sexes, but males have fingers of pedipalps slightly twisted. Pectinal teeth number 23–27 in males, 18–22 in females. Chelicerae yellow, without reticulation, only tips of teeth on cheliceral fingers are black. Pedipalps sparsely hirsute. Metasoma with only a few hairs. Color uniformly yellowish brown, only mesosoma and carapace may be black. Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae that may be incomplete. Patella with 8 carinae, of which some are smooth, without granules and obsolete. Chela lacks carinae but is usually granulate. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 12–14 rows of granules and 5 or 6 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment bears 4 well marked ventral carinae, usually with granules. First to third metasomal segments with 10 carinae; fourth segment with 8 or 10 carinae; fifth segment with 5 carinae. All carinae granulated, dorsal carinae bear larger terminal granules. Metasoma very narrow. First metasomal segment of adults usually longer than wide or as long as wide, second metasomal segment always longer than wide. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio less than 1.1. Length to width ratio of fourth metasomal segment less than 1.4. Telson bulbous.

DISTRIBUTION: Eritrea, Ethiopia (Kraepelin, 1903: 560; Borelli, 1931: 218; Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 107), Djibouti (Kraepelin, 1903: 560), Kenya (Lönnberg, 1912: 2), Somalia (Pocock, 1896a: 178), Tanzania (Probst, 1973: 320).

Hottentotta rugiscutis (Pocock, 1897)
(Figs. 88–92)

Buthus rugiscutis Pocock, 1897a: 106; Kraepelin, 1899: 20; Pocock, 1900a: 26; Takashima, 1945: 74; Weidner, 1959: 99.
Buthus (*Buthus*) *rugiscutis*: Roewer, 1943: 206.
Buthotus rugiscutis: Vachon, 1949: 147 (1952: 233); Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 91; Kovařík, 1992: 183.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *rugiscutis*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.
Hottentotta rugiscutis: Kovařík, 1999: 291 (in part); Kovařík, 2001b: 83.
Buthus pachyurus: Kraepelin, 1913: 130 (in part).
Buthus pachyurus rugiscutis: Kraepelin, 1913: 130.
Mesobuthus rugiscutis: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 229; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 178; Bastawade, 2002: 294.
= *Buthus rugiscutis nigritus* Pocock, 1900a: 27 (syn. by Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 235).
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *rugiscutis nigritus*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.
Buthus pachyurus nigritus: Kraepelin, 1913: 130.
= *Buthus hendersoni* Pocock, 1900a: 26; Kraepelin, 1913: 129; Takashima, 1945: 76. **Syn. n.**
Buthotus hendersoni: Vachon, 1949: 147 (1952: 233); Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 91.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *hendersoni*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.

Figure 88: *Hottentotta rugiscutis*, dorsal view, female lectotype.

Figure 89: *Hottentotta rugiscutis*, ventral view, female lectotype.

Hottentotta hendersoni: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Kovařík, 2001b: 83.

Mesobuthus hendersoni: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 223; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 177.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Madras, Yercaud, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, India; BMNH Nos. 1896.7.30.51–8.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. **India**, ***Maharasthra***, Mahableshwar, 1♀ (lectotype hereby designated, Figs. 88–89), leg. R.C. Wroughton, BMNH No. 1896.6.13.1–7; ***Tamil Nadu***, Madras, Tanjore, 1♀ (lectotype of *Buthus hendersoni* hereby designated, Fig. 90), leg. E. P. Popert, BMNH No. 1896.7.30.50.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **India**, ***Andhra Pradesh***, Nellore, Kovour Taluk, 12.IX.1966, 2♀, leg. Elizabeth

Figure 90: *Hottentotta rugiscutis*, ventral view, female lectotype of *Buthus hendersoni*.

Jacob, CASC; Podile, 13.VI.1966, 2♀, 13.II.1967, 1♂, VIII.1967, 2♀, leg. D. E. Johnson, CASC; Merireddy Palem, 12.VII.1966, 1♀24juvs. before first ecdysis, 7.VIII.1966, 1♀, 10.VIII.1966, 1♀, leg. D. E. Johnson, CASC; Kodavalur, 12.IX.1966, 3♀, leg. E. Jacob, CASC; Tharigoppula, 3.VIII.1967, 2♂, leg. A. L. Slater, CASC; ***Goa***, near Ponda, II.2005, 1♀ (Fig. 91), leg. V. Fura, FKCP; ***Jharkhand***, 6 mi. NE Dhanbad, 250 m., 7.XI.1961, 1♀, leg. E. S. Ross et D. Cavagnaro, CASC; 12 mi. NE Dumka, 200 m., 31.X.1961, 2♀, leg. E. S. Ross et D. Cavagnaro, CASC; ***Karnataka***, Shimoga dist., Agumbe ghat, 2000 ft., T.R.S.N., V.2001, 1♂1♀, FKCP; ***Kerala***, Walayar forest, V.1960, 1im.2juvs., CASC; ***Madhya Pradesh***, Jabalpur, VII.1958, 2♂5♀,leg. P. Susai Nathan, CASC; ***Maharashtra***, Ajanta Caves, 500 m., 28.I.1962, 2♀, leg. E. S. Ross & D. O. Cavagnaro, CASC; Bombay, IV.1964, 1♀, leg. F. B. Steiner, CASC; Mahabaleshvar, II.2005, 1♂5♀ (Fig. 92), leg. V. Fura, FKCP; ***Pondicherry***, Karaikal, VII.1954, 1♀, II.1961, 2♂3♀, III. 1962, 2♀, leg. P. Susai Nathan, CASC; St. Karikal, P.S.N., V.1968, 1♀, FKCP; Karaikal, T.R.S.N., 2001, 1♀, 2002, 14♀5♂, 2003, 6♂21♀, FKCP; ***Tamil Nadu***, Tirunelveli, 3 mi. S. Kuniyur, 50 m., 28.III.1962, 2♂1juv., leg. E. S. Ross & D. Cavagnaro, CASC; 10 mi S Udamalpet, 450 m., 19.III.1962, 5juvs., leg. E. S. Ross & D. Cavagnaro, CASC; Chingleput (now Chengalpattu), 14.IV.1962, 1im., leg. S. Ross & D. Q. Cavagnaro, CASC; Coimbatore, XII.1951, 1♀, IX.1963, 1♀, 12.IX.1966, 2♀, 11.X.1966, 1♂1♀, 10.-14.XI.1966, 1♀1♀(im.), leg. K. N. Banerjee and P. Susai Nathan, CASC; Sethumadai, near Pollachi, 375 m., 18.III.1962, 1juv., leg. E. S. Ross & D. Cavagnaro, CASC; Madras, II.1993, 1♀, leg. M. Veselý, FKCP; Tamil, 29.IX.1993, 1♀, FKCP; 25 km N Pudukottai, 20.X.1997, 1♂, leg. Werner, FKCP; Batlagundu-Kodaikanal, 22.X.1997, 1♀, leg. Werner, FKCP; North Arcot dist., Tiruvannamalai, T.R.S.N. coll., XII. 2000, 1♂2♀, X. 2001, 3♀, FKCP; Coimbatore Dist, Marudamaiai Hills, 1800 feet, P.S.N. coll., 2001, 1♀, XII.2003, 3♂5♀, XII.2004, 1♂, FKCP; ***West Bengal***, Calcutta, 12.I.1967, 1♂, leg. D. N. Santra, CASC.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 30–60 mm. For habitus see Figs. 88–92. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est* or on level with trichobothrium *est*. Male with fingers proximally twisted, manus of pedipalps wider than female. Pectinal teeth number 23–29 in males, 19–26 in females. Chelicerae yellow to green, reticulate, reticulation may be poorly developed in males. Entire body only sparsely hirsute, especially metasomal segments. The hairs on patella of pedipalps are short. Color uniformly yellow to reddish brown. In specimens with darker mesosoma legs always lighter than mesosoma. Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae. Dorsal surfaces of femur and patella usually granulated. Patella with 2 or 4 carinae on internal surface, no other carinae. Chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 12–14 rows of granules and 5 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with 4 well marked ventral granulated carinae. Dorsal surfaces of mesosoma and carapace granulated. First to fourth metasomal segments with 10 carinae; fifth segment with 5 carinae. Metasoma densely granulated between carinae except dorsal surface, which is sparsely granulated, usually smooth at center and often bears 2 short,

Figure 91: *Hottentotta rugiscutis*, dorsal view, female from India, Goa, near Ponda, FKCP.

Figure 92: *Hottentotta rugiscutis*, dorsal view, male from India, Maharashtra, Mahabaleshvar, FKCP.

inconspicuous carinae. Granules on ventral and namely lateral surfaces of metasoma large, conspicuous, sometimes obscuring carinae. Telson also densely granulated. Dorsal carinae of metasomal segments bear larger terminal granules. First and second metasomal segments of adults wider than long, but second segment of males may be rarely slightly longer than wide. Third metasomal segment usually longer than wide, but in females may also be wider than long. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio is around 1.1. Length to width ratio of fourth metasomal segment less than 1.3.

COMMENTS. Pocock (1897) described *Hottentotta rugiscutis* as *Buthus rugiscutis* and based the species on a pair deposited at BMNH. I examined the female and designate it the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxon.

Pocock (1900) described *Hottentotta hendersoni* as *Buthus hendersoni* on the basis of several specimens deposited at BMNH. I examined a female and designate it the lectotype in order to stabilize the taxon. Pocock (1900: 26) stated that the third metasomal segment of *Buthus hendersoni* is longer than wide, but in the female lectotype (Fig. 90) it is 3.3 mm wide and 3.1 mm long. Examination of both lectotypes and of many other specimens (see material) convinces me that *Buthus hendersoni* is a synonym of *H. rugiscutis*. Pocock (1900) further described the subspecies *Buthus rugiscutis nigritus* from one female, also deposited at BMNH, which he characterized primarily by its color. However, since in reality the color is variable, I agree with Tikader & Bastawade (1983: 235) that that this taxon is also a synonym of *H. rugiscutis*.

DISTRIBUTION: India (Pocock, 1897a: 107).

Hottentotta salei (Vachon, 1980) **comb. n.**
(Figs. 93–94)

Buthotus jayakari salei Vachon, 1980: 255; Vachon & Kinzelbach, 1987: 100; El-Hennawy, 1992: 116.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *jayakari salei*: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 140.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Oman, Dhofar, Jabal Samhan, Wadi Rabkut; MNHN.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **United Arab Emirates**, Ras Al Khaimah, env. river dam, 24°59'43.2"N 56°07'00.8"E, 25.XI.2006, 1juv., leg. J. Batelka et H. Pinda, JBCP. **Yemen**, Al Mahra gov., Wadi N of DAMQUT vill., 16°34'20"N 52°50'03"E, 24 m [GPS], 16.–17.X.2005, 1♀1juv. (Figs. 93–94), leg. D. Král, FKCP; Wadi Dawan, NW Al Mukalla, 15°09'N 48°28'E, 946 m., 20.X.2005, 1♀(im.), leg. P. Kabátek, FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 65–80 mm. For habitus see Figs. 93–94. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est* (Fig. 1). Chelicerae yellow to brown, reticulate. Sexual dimorphism not readily apparent; width of pedipalp chela and metasomal segments same in both sexes, males have fingers of pedipalps somewhat more twisted then females. Pectinal teeth number 37–42 in males, 32–34 in females. Pedipalps densely hirsute, metasoma sparsely hirsute. Carapace, mesosoma, and chela of pedipalps, fourth and fifth metasomal segments and telson yellowish brown to black. Anterior part of carapace with black spot. Femur and patella of pedipalps, legs, and first to third metasomal segments yellow to yellowish green (Fig. 93). Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae, patella with 8 carinae, chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 14–15 rows of granules and 5 or 6 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with 4 well marked ventral carinae. First metasomal segment with 10 carinae; second segment with 8 carinae and lateral median short row of granules; third and fourth segments with 8 carinae; fifth segment with 5 carinae, 3 ventral (1 median, 2 lateral) and 2 dorsal. All metasomal carinae granulated. Dorsal carinae of metasomal segments bear larger terminal granules. Dorsal surface smooth, fifth metasomal segment bears 2 short, inconspicuous carinae. First metasomal segment of adults usually longer than wide or as long as wide, second metasomal segment always longer than wide. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio less than 1.1.

COMMENTS. The metasoma is much less hirsute than the pedipalps, but is more hirsute than in the sister species *H. jayakari*. This species was originally described as a subspecies of *H. jayakari*, however the distributions of the two taxons overlap and the species are easily separated by color.

DISTRIBUTION: United Arab Emirates (first report), Oman (Vachon, 1980: 255), Yemen (first report).

Hottentotta saulcyi (Simon, 1880)
(Figs. 17, 95–99)

Buthus saulcyi Simon, 1880a: 378; Simon, 1880b: 29; Kraepelin, 1899: 18; Kraepelin, 1901: 267; Weidner, 1959: 99.
Buthus (*Hottentotta*) *saulcyi*: Birula, 1905: 136; Birula, 1917: 214; Birula, 1918: 30; Vachon, 1940b: 255.
Buthotus saulcyi: Vachon, 1949: 147 (1952: 233); Vachon, 1958: 134; Pringle, 1960: 79; Khalaf, 1962: 2; Khalaf, 1963: 64; Vachon, 1966: 210; Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 91; Habibi, 1971: 43; Pérez Minocci, 1974: 21; Farzanpay, 1988: 37; El-

Figure 93: *Hottentotta salei*, dorsal view, female from Yemen, Al Mahra gov., Wadi N of Damqut vill., 16°34'20"N 52°50'03"E, FKCP.

Figure 94: *Hottentotta salei*, dorsal view, female from Yemen, Al Mahra gov., Wadi N of Damqut vill., 16°34'20"N 52°50'03"E, FKCP.

Figure 95: *Hottentotta saulcyi*, dorsal view, male from Iran, prov. Bachtarán, Hasrouabad, 34°10'09"N 46°21'56"E, FKCP.

Figure 96: *Hottentotta saulcyi*, ventral view, male from Iran, prov. Bachtarán, Hasrouabad, 34°10'09"N 46°21'56"E, FKCP.

Figure 97: *Hottentotta saulcyi*, dorsal view, female from Iran, prov. Ilám, 30 km NW Ilám, 33°43'N 46°41'E, FKCP.

Figure 98: *Hottentotta saulcyi*, sternocoxal area and pectines, female from Iran, prov. Bachtarán, Bisotul, 34°23'31"N 47°26'05"E, FKCP.

Figure 99: *Hottentotta saulcyi*, dorsal view, male from Iran, prov. Fars, Shiraz, NHMW No. 1842 I.33.

Hennawy, 1992: 118; Kovařík, 1992: 90; Kovařík, 1992: 183; Dupré, Lambert & Gérard, 1998: 70.

Hottentotta saulcyi: Kovařík, 1997a: 40; Crucitti & Vignoli, 2002: 446; Vignoli, Kovařík & Crucitti, 2003: 4; Karatas, 2003: 315.

Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *saulcyi*: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 143.

Buthus hottentotta: Kraepelin, 1891: 185 (in part).

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Iraq, Mosul; MNHN, ZMUH.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Afghanistan**, Djebel us Saraj, 1♂, det.1990, FKCP. **Iraq**, Bagdad, 1♂, leg. V. Kálalová, NMPC. **Iran**, 115 km östlich von Bandar Abbas, 3.IV.1972, 1juv., leg. K. Bilek, det. R. Farzanpay, NHMW No. 4707; prov. Fars, Shiraz, 1842, leg. Th. Kotschy, 1♂(Fig. 99), NHMW, No. 1842 I.33; 1♀, exp. Nat. Mus. Prague, 1977, NMPC; prov. Hamadán, ca 2000 m, 35 km SE of Hamadán, Gonbad vill. env., 1♀2juvs., 7.-8.V.1996, leg. M. Kaftan, FKCP; prov. Hamadán, Alandže, 1700 m, 34°44'54"N 47°57'52"E, 2♀, 5.-6.X.1998, leg. P. Kabátek, FKCP; prov. Bachtarán, Bisotul, 1300–1600 m, 34°23'31"N 47°26'05"E, 1♂3♀1juv., 6.-8.X.1998, leg. P. Kabátek, 1♀(Figs. 17 and 98), leg. M. Kaftan, FKCP; prov. Bachtarán, Hasrouabad, 1300 m, 34°10'09"N 46°21'56"E, 2♂(Figs. 95–96)1♀1im., 17.-18.X.1998, leg. P. Kabátek, FKCP; prov. Lorestán, Dorůd, 80 km E Horramabad, 33°27'N 49°01'E, 10.VI.1999, 1♂, leg. P. Kabátek, FKCP; prov. Ilám, 1786 m., 30 km NW Ilám, 33°43'N 46°41'E, 7.VII.2004, 1♀(Fig. 97), leg. P. Kabátek, FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 75–120 mm, males usually smaller than females. For habitus see Figs. 95–99. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est* (Fig. 1). Male with slightly longer and narrower metasomal segments, width of pedipalp chela same in both sexes. Pectinal teeth number 28–36 in males, 24–29 in females. Nearly entire body hirsute, pedipalps, dorsal surface of mesosoma, legs, lateral and ventral surfaces of metasomal segments, and vesicle densely hirsute. The hairs on patella of pedipalps are long. Chelicerae black, reticulate. Color yellow to yellowish green or brown, except black anterior part of carapace, telson and fifth metasomal segment. Ventral carinae on third and fourth metasomal segments may be also black. Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae. Patella with 4–8 carinae. Chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 14–16 rows of granules and 5 or 6 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with 4 well marked ventral carinae. First metasomal segment with 10 carinae; second and third segments with 8 or 10 carinae; fourth segment with 6–10 carinae; fifth segment with 5 carinae, 3 ventral (1 median, 2 lateral) and 2 dorsal. Carinae of metasomal segments often smooth. All metasomal segments smooth, without granules between carinae. First and second metasomal segments of both sexes longer than wide. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio less than 1.2.

COMMENTS. This species has movable fingers of pedipalps with 5 or 6 terminal granules. One examined male from Iran has only 4 terminal granules on the right movable finger and 5 on the left movable finger. I have not found 4 terminal granules in any other specimen of

Hottentotta and consider the missing granule to be an aberration without any taxonomic value.

Pectinal teeth number 28 in one male from Iraq, 30 and 32 in a male from Afghanistan, and 32–34 in males from Iran.

The oldest examined specimen is an NHMW male from Iran (Shiraz), which has been in alcohol since 1842 and as a result lacks all dark spots (Fig. 99). Also its chelicerae are now yellow, without reticulation, and the dense pubescence characteristic of this species has been lost. These consequences of long preservation in alcohol must be taken into account in study of older specimens.

DISTRIBUTION: Afghanistan (Kovařík, 1997a: 40), Iraq (Simon, 1880a: 379), Iran (Vachon, 1966: 210), and Turkey (Crucitti & Vignoli, 2002: 446). Record for Syria (Kinzelbach, 1985; El-Hennawy, 1992: 118) must be considered dubious.

Hottentotta scaber (Ehrenberg, 1828)
(Figs. 100–104)

Androctonus (*Prionurus*) *scaber* Ehrenberg in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1828: pl. 2, fig. 7; Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1829: 359; Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1831: 10; Moritz & Fischer, 1980: 323; Braunwalder & Fet, 1998: 32.

Scorpio (*Androctonus*) *scaber*: Gervais, 1844b: 46.

Buthus scaber: Karsch, 1879a: 9; Pavesi, 1885: 197; Pocock, 1891: 241; Kraepelin, 1895: 82; Kraepelin, 1899: 19; Kraepelin, 1901: 266; Pocock, 1903b: 215; Borelli, 1915: 459; Pérez Minocci, 1974: 43; Moriggi, 1941: 84; Whittick, 1971: 2.

Buthus (*Hottentotta*) *scaber*: Birula, 1914: 654; Birula, 1917: 214; Caporiacco, 1947: 230.

Buthotus scaber: Vachon, 1958: 134; Pringle, 1960: 82; Khalaf, 1963: 65; Vachon, 1966: 210; Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 91; Probst, 1973: 329; Lamoral & Reynders, 1975: 503; Vachon, 1977: 211; El-Hennawy, 1992: 118.

Hottentotta scaber: Sissom, 1994: 36; Kovařík, 2001a: 44; Kovařík, 2003: 140; Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 108.

Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *scaber*: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 143.

? *Buthus gibbosus* (in part): Kraepelin, 1891: 193.

= *Buthus dimidiatus* Simon, 1882: 244; Simon, 1889: 122; Pocock, 1895: 293, 316; Simon, 1890: 122; Lamoral & Reynders, 1975: 505 (syn. by Pocock, 1891: 241).

Buthus scaber dimidiatus: Pocock, 1903b: 215.

Buthus (*Hottentotta*) *scaber dimidiatus*: Birula, 1910: 171; Birula, 1917: 230; Birula, 1937: 101.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Arkiko, Abyssinia; ZMHB.

TYPE MATERIAL EXAMINED. ? **Eritrea**, Arkiko (Abyssinia), 2♀ (lectotype hereby designated and paralectotype, Fig. 104) leg. Ehrenberg, ZMHB No. 130.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Saudi Arabia**, *island Seir Farasãn Kebir*, spiaggia e duna zona NE della Janâba Bay, 1.IV.1984, 1♀, leg. B. Lanza, MZUF No. 1108. **Yemen**, XI.1999, 2♀(ims.)2juvs., leg. K. Šťastný, FKCP; Al Mahwit env., wadi sari, 15°25'56"N 43°28'58"E, 840 m., 18.XI.2003, 3juvs., leg. Petr Kabátek and David Král, FKCP; S Nuqbah (S Habbān), 18°04'N 51°31'E, 970 m, 22.X.2005, 3juvs., leg. P. Kabátek, FKCP; Shabwah gov., 22.X.2005, S of An Nuqbah, Al Aram vill., 14°13'48"N 47°04'59"E, 970 m., 1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Abyan gov., 22.–23.X.2005, Lawdar env., 13°52'36"N 45°48'01"E, 1151 m., 1♂1♀ (Figs. 100–103), leg. D. Král, FKCP; Al Mahwit gov., Al Mahwit SW env., by road, 15°25'49"N 43°28'59"E, 841 m., 1.–2.XI.2005, 1♀, leg. D. Král, FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 60–85 mm. For habitus see Figs. 100–104. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est* (Fig. 1). Chelicerae yellow to black, reticulate. Male with slightly longer and narrower metasomal segments, width of pedipalp chela same in both sexes. Pectinal teeth number 34–37 in males, 28–33 in females. Pedipalps and legs densely hirsute, metasoma sparsely hirsute, fifth metasomal segment more hirsute than first. The hairs on patella of pedipalps are long. Carapace, mesosoma except seventh tergite (or its posterior part), fifth metasomal segment and telson black. First three metasomal segments, legs and pedipalps including fingers uniformly pale yellow. Ventral carinae on metasomal segments also black. Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae, patella with 8 carinae, chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 14–15 rows of granules and 5 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with 4 well marked ventral carinae. First and second metasomal segments with 10 carinae; third and fourth segments with 8 carinae; fifth segment with 5 carinae, 3 ventral (1 median, 2 lateral) and 2 dorsal. All metasomal carinae granulated. Dorsal carinae of metasomal segments bear larger terminal granules. Dorsal surface smooth, fifth metasomal segment bears 2 short, inconspicuous carinae. First and second metasomal segments of both sexes wider than long. Second through fourth metasomal segment width ratio in both sexes = 1.26–1.30.

COMMENTS. The lectotype is being designated in order to stabilize the nomenclature. Both type females are immatures and therefore have metasomal segments narrower than examined adults from Yemen.

H. scaber has three characters unusual for the genus. It differs from all other species in coloration, with

Figure 100: *Hottentotta scaber*, dorsal view, male from Yemen, Abyan gov., Lawdar env., 13°52'36"N 45°48'01"E, FKCP.

Figure 101: *Hottentotta scaber*, ventral view, male from Yemen, Abyan gov., Lawdar env., 13°52'36"N 45°48'01"E, FKCP.

Figure 102: *Hottentotta scaber*, dorsal view, female from Yemen, Abyan gov., Lawdar env., 13°52'36"N 45°48'01"E, FKCP.

Figure 103: *Hottentotta scaber*, ventral view, female from Yemen, Abyan gov., Lawdar env., 13°52'36"N 45°48'01"E, FKCP.

the carapace, mesosoma, the fifth metasomal segment and telson black and all other parts pale yellow (Figs. 100–103). Exceptional is also the combination of densely hirsute pedipalps and sparsely hirsute metasoma, which indicates closeness to *H. jayakari* and *H. salei* inhabiting the same areas. Most unusual are the very broad first and second metasomal segments in relation to the fourth metasomal segment, namely in females (Figs. 100–103). This unusual feature is otherwise present only in *H. jalalabadensis* **sp. n.** (Figs. 56–59), which is easily distinguished by other noted characters (pubescence and color).

DISTRIBUTION: Eritrea, Ethiopia (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1829: 359; Birula, 1917: 214), Saudi Arabia (Birula, 1914: 654), and Yemen (Simon, 1890: 122). Records from Egypt (Vachon & Stockmann 1968) and Iraq (Khalaf, 1963: 65) must be considered dubious.

Figure 104: *Hottentotta scaber*, metasomas, females lectotype and paralectotype.

Hottentotta schach (Birula, 1905)
(Figs. 18, 105–106)

Buthus schach Birula, 1905: 134.
Buthus (*Hottentotta*) *schach*: Birula, 1914: 652; Birula, 1917: 214; Birula, 1918: 31.
Buthotus schach: Vachon, 1949: 147 (1952: 233); Vachon, 1958: 134; Vachon, 1966: 211; Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 91; Habibi, 1971: 43; Pérez Minocci, 1974: 20; Farzanpay, 1988: 37; El-Hennawy, 1992: 118.
Hottentotta schach: Farzanpay & Pretzmann, 1974: 215; Kovařík, 1997a: 40.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *schach*: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 143.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Dech-i-Dis (now Dehdez), Arabistan (now Khuzestan Province, Iran); ZISP.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Iran**, Pass 160 km NE Shiraz, 20.IV.1970, 1♀(im.)1juv., leg. Pietzmann and Bilek, det. R. Farzanpay, NHMW No. 3401; Fars prov., alt. ca 1700m, 10 km E of Sivand vill., 29–30.IV.1996, 2♀(Figs. 18, 105–106), leg. M. Kaftan, 1♂, leg. V. Šejna, FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 100–130 mm. For habitus see Figs. 105–106. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est* (Fig. 1). Male with slightly longer and narrower metasomal and pedipalp segments, width of pedipalp chela same in both sexes. Pectinal teeth number 33–35 in males, 26–29 in females. Nearly entire body hirsute, pedipalps, dorsal surface of mesosoma, legs, lateral and ventral surfaces of metasomal segments, and vesicle densely hirsute. The hairs on patella of pedipalps are long. Color yellowish green except black patella and chela of pedipalps, anterior part of carapace, telson and fourth and fifth metasomal segments. Ventral surfaces of second and third metasomal segments may be also black. Chelicerae black, reticulate. Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae. Patella with 8 carinae. Chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 15 or 16 rows of granules and 5 or 6 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with 4 well marked ventral carinae. First metasomal segment with 10 carinae; second segment with 8 or 10 carinae; third segment with 8 carinae and a short row of granules in center of lateral part; fourth segment with 8 carinae; fifth segment with 5 carinae, 3 ventral (1 median, 2 lateral) and 2 dorsal. Dorsal surface smooth, fifth metasomal segment bears 2 short, inconspicuous carinae. First and second metasomal segments of both sexes longer than wide. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio less than 1.2.

COMMENTS. This is the largest species of the genus.

DISTRIBUTION: Iraq (Vachon, 1966: 211), Iran (Birula, 1905: 134).

Hottentotta socotrensis (Pocock, 1889)
(Figs. 4, 107–111)

Buthus hottentotta: Kraepelin, 1891: 185 (in part).
Buthus socotrensis Pocock, 1889: 337; Kraepelin, 1899: 20; Pocock, 1903a: 178; ? Borelli, 1915: 460; Strand, 1916: 49.
Buthus (*Buthus*) *socotrensis*: Pocock, 1890a: 126; Birula, 1917: 213, 229.

Figure 105: *Hottentotta schach*, dorsal view, female from Iran, prov. Fars, 10 km E of Sivand vill., FKCP.

Figure 106: *Hottentotta schach*, ventral view, female from Iran, prov. Fars, 10 km E of Sivand vill., FKCP.

Buthus hottentotta socotrensis: Lönnberg, 1897: 183.
Buthotus (*Balfourianus*) *socotrensis*: Vachon, 1979: 233.
Buthotus socotrensis: Probst, 1973: 329.
Hottentotta (*Balfourianus*) *socotrensis*: Kovařík, 1998: 111; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 145; Lourenço, 2004: 211.
Hottentotta socotrensis: Kovařík, 2000: 64; Šťastný, Kovařík & Bejček, 2000: 64; Kabátek, Kovařík & Král, 2005: 73.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Socotra Island; BMNH.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Yemen, **Socotra** Island, XI.1999, 5♂13♀(Fig. 107)7juvs., leg. K. Šťastný, III.2000, 3♂8♀3ims.4juvs., leg. K. Štastný, FKCP; Ayhaft, 3.IX.2000, 1juv., leg. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, FKCP; Firmihin, 12°47'N 54°01'E, 530 m., X.2000, 1♂1♀1juv.,

Figure 107: *Hottentotta socotrensis*, dorsal view, female and male from Yemen, Socotra Island, FKCP.

leg. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, FKCP; Noged, 12°31'N 53°67'E, 250 m., 12. –13.XI.2000, 1♀, leg. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, FKCP; Calanthia, 29–30.III.2001, 2♂(Figs. 108–109), leg. V. Bejček & K. Šťastný, FKCP; Hadiboh env., ca10–100 m., 12°65'02"N 54°02'04"E, 21.XI.–12.XII.2003, 2♂2♀(Figs. 110–111)2ims., leg. P. Kabátek & D. Král, FKCP; Wadi Hoq, 54 m., 12°41'32"N 54°01'35"E, 22.XI.2003, 1♀, leg. D. Král, FKCP; Suq, sand dune, 20–170 m., 12°40'02"N 54°03'45"E, 22.XI.2003, 1♀1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Gubbah vill. env., 7 m., 12°36'35"N 53°46'56"E, 23.XI.2003, 1♂1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Wadi Ayhaft, 190 m., 12°36'38"N 53°58'49"E, 24. –26.XI.2003, 1♂4♀5ims.5juvs., leg. P. Kabátek & D. Král, FKCP; Wadi Deneghen, 85 m., 12°36'55"N 54°03'49"E, 27.XI.2003, 1♀, leg. D. Král, FKCP; Qaariah vill. env., 11 m., 12°38'05"N 54°12'39"E, 28.XI.2003, 1♀, leg. D. Král, FKCP; Homhil protected area, 364 m., 12°34'27"N 54°18'32"E, 28.–29.XI.2003, 1♂, leg. D. Král, FKCP; Wadi Shederhed, 290 m., 12°36'11"N 54°08'07"E, 30.XI.2003, 1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Dixam plateau, Sirhin area, 812 m., 12°31'08"N 53°59'09"E, 1. –2.XII.2003, 1♀1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Al Haghier mts., W slopes, Skant area, 12°35'52"N 54°00'01"E, 1240 m., 2.XII.2003, 1♀, leg. D. Král, FKCP; Dixam plateau, Firmihin area, 428 m., 12°47'40"N 54°01'53"E, 3.XII.2003, 2juvs., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Ba'a vill. env., 234 m., 2°32'19"N 54°10'41"E, 5.XII.2003, 2♀1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Noged plain, Qaareh (waterfall), 57 m., 12°20'10"N 53°37'56"E, 5.–6.XII.2003, 1im.2juvs., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Noged plain, sand dunes, 11 m., 12°21'09"N 54°01'47"E, 5.–6. XII.2003, 1♂, leg. D. Král, FKCP; Noged plain, Wadi Ireeh, 95 m., 12°23'11"N 53°59'47"E, 6.–7.XII.2003, 1im.2juvs., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Qalansiyah env., Ditwah (lagoon), 23 m., 12°41'42"N 53°30'08"E, 9.XII.2003, 1♀1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP; Qalansiyah env., Khayrha mts., N slopes, 12°38'50"N 53°27'45"E, 85–592 m., 9.–10. XII.2003, 1♀1juv., leg. D. Král, FKCP.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 60–80 mm. For habitus see Figs. 107–110. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp located between trichobothria *et* and *dt* or on level with trichobothrium *et* (Fig. 4). Male metasomal and pedipalp segments longer and narrower, fingers of pedipalps slightly twisted, vesicle narrower (female vesicle markedly inflated). Pectinal teeth number 27–32 in males, 22–26 in females. Entire body only sparsely hirsute, especially metasomal segments. Color yellow to yellowish brown, only front parts of carapace, fingers

Figure 108: *Hottentotta socotrensis*, dorsal view, male from Yemen, Socotra Island, Calanthia, FKCP.

Figure 109: *Hottentotta socotrensis*, ventral view, male from Yemen, Socotra Island, Calanthia, FKCP.

Figure 110: *Hottentotta socotrensis*, dorsal view, female from Yemen, Socotra Island, Hadiboh env., 12°65'02"N 54°02'04"E, FKCP.

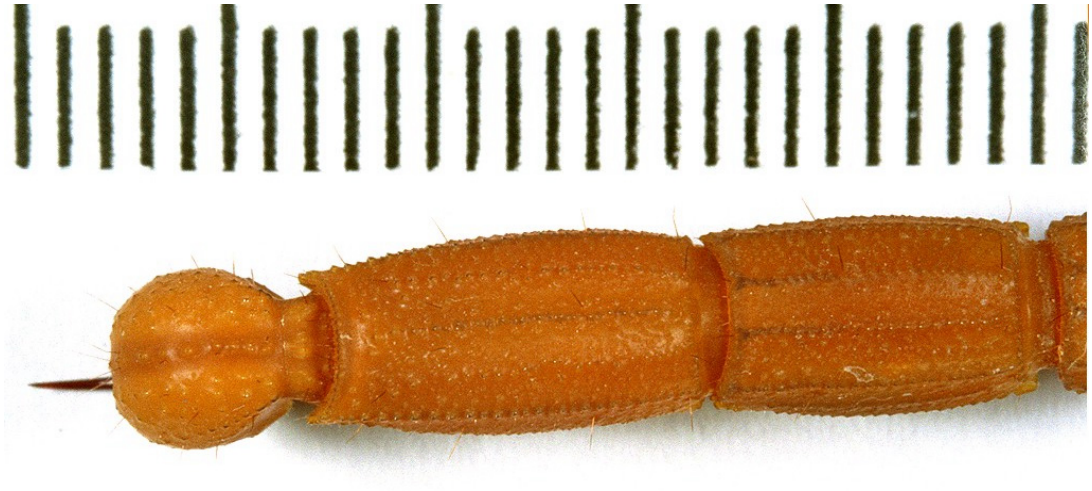

Figure 111: *Hottentotta socotrensis*, dorsal view of fourth and fifth metasomal segments, female from Yemen, Socotra Island, Hadiboh env., 12°65'02"N 54°02'04"E, FKCP.

and chelicerae black. Chelicerae reticulate. Femur of pedipalps with five carinae, patella with eight carinae. Most carinae smooth, often indistinct, with only a few granules. Chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 14 or rarely 15 rows of granules and 5 or 6 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with four well defined ventral carinae. First to fourth metasomal segments with 10 carinae. Fifth metasomal segment with 7 carinae, 5 ventral (3 median, 2 lateral) and 2 dorsal, any of which may be indistinct. First metasomal segment of female may be wider than long, in male is always longer than wide. Second metasomal segment always longer than wide. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio less than 1.2.

DISTRIBUTION: Yemen: Socotra Islands (Pocock, 1889: 337). Record for Aden (Borelli, 1915: 460) must be considered dubious.

Hottentotta stockwelli sp. n
(Figs. 112–113, 148–153, Table 1)

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. India, Andhra Pradesh, Gooty; FKCP.

TYPE MATERIAL. **India**, ***Andhra Pradesh***, Gooty, 1♀ (holotype, Figs. 112–113), II.2005, leg. V. Fura, FKCP. ***Maharashtra***, Bombay env., 1♂ (allotype), collector unknown, FKCP.

ETYMOLOGY. Named after Dr. Scott A. Stockwell, who has contributed to our knowledge of scorpions in many areas.

DIAGNOSIS. Total length 41–50 mm. For habitus see Figs. 112–113. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp situated between trichobothria *et* and *est*, near *est*. Male with fingers proximally twisted, manus and metasomal segments wider than female, Pectinal teeth number 24–25. Chelicerae yellow to green, without reticulation. Entire body only sparsely hirsute, especially metasomal segments. The hairs on patella of pedipalps are short. Color uniformly yellow to yellowish brown. Metasomal carinae may be black. Femur of pedipalp with 5 carinae. Dorsal surfaces of femur and internal surface of patella granulated. Patella with 2 or 4 carinae on internal surface, no other carinae. Chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 14 rows of granules and 5 terminal granules. Seventh metasomal segment with 4 well marked ventral granulated carinae. Dorsal surfaces of mesosoma and carapace densely granulated. First to third metasomal segments with 10 carinae; fourth segment with eight carinae and a short row of granules in the center of lateral part; fifth segment with 5 carinae. Metasoma granulated between carinae except dorsal surface, which is sparsely granulated, usually smooth at center and often bears 2 short, inconspicuous carinae. Telson also granulated. Dorsal carinae of metasomal segments bear larger terminal granules. First metasomal segment of adults wider than long, but second and third metasomal segment longer than wide in both sexes. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio is around 1.1. Length to width ratio of fourth metasomal segment around 1.4–1.5.

DESCRIPTION: Total length 41 (male allotype)–50 (female holotype) mm. The habitus is shown in Figs. 112–113. Measurements of the carapace, telson, segments of the metasoma and of the pedipalps, and numbers of pectinal teeth in the holotype and allotype are given in Table 1. Trichobothrium *db* on the fixed finger of pedipalp is situated between trichobothria *et* and *est* (Fig. 1), nearly on the same level as trichobothrium *est*. Pectinal teeth number 24–25 in male and 24–24 in female. Chelicerae yellow to green, without reticulation, only tips of teeth on fingers of chelicerae are black. The male with fingers proximally twisted, manus and metasomal segments wider than female, long of the metasomal segments is the same in both sexes.

COLORATION: Color uniformly yellow to yellowish brown. Mesosomal segments usually with orange posterior band. Metasomal carinae may be black as well.

MESOSOMA AND CARAPACE: The mesosoma has three carinae on the dorsal surface and two carinae on the ventral surface with the exception of the seventh segment, whose ventral surface bears four well marked carinae. The dorsal surface is densely granulated (granules take up more space than the gaps between them), whereas the ventral surface is smooth.

PEDIPALPS: The pedipalps are hirsute, but not densely. The hairs are short. The femur of pedipalps has five carinae and the dorsal surface is covered by granules. Patella with 2 or 4 carinae and granules on internal surface, no other carinae. Chela lacks carinae. Movable fingers of pedipalps with 14 rows of granules and 5 terminal granules.

METASOMA AND TELSON: The first metasomal segment of both sexes is always wider than long, but the second and third metasomal segments longer than wide in both sexes. The first to third segments bear 10 carinae, the fourth segment bears eight carinae and a short row of granules in the center of lateral part, and the fifth segment bears only five carinae. Metasoma granulated between carinae except dorsal surface, which is sparsely granulated, usually smooth at center and often bears 2 short, inconspicuous carinae. Telson also granulated. Dorsal carinae of metasomal segments bear larger terminal granules. Second to fourth metasomal segment width ratio is around 1.1. Length to width ratio of fourth metasomal segment around 1.4–1.5 (see Table 1).

COMMENTS. Since the examined male is mounted dry, I therefore designate a female preserved in alcohol as the holotype.

AFFINITIES. The described features distinguish *H. stockwelli* **sp. n.** from all other species of the genus. They are recounted in the key below. *H. stockwelli* sp. n. is closest to *H. finneganae* **sp. n.** from Pakistan. Apart from the number of rows of granules on the movable fingers (see key), which may be found to some degree to be variable in newly discovered specimens, the two species differ in the granulation of mesosomal segments, with the granules markedly larger and much more dense in *H. stockwelli* (granules take up more space than the

Figure 112: *Hottentotta stockwelli*, **sp. nov.**, dorsal view, female holotype.

Figure 113: *Hottentotta stockwelli*, **sp. nov.**, ventral view, female holotype.

gaps between them). Also the hair cover of the pedipalps is different, denser and much shorter in *H. stockwelli* **sp. n.** These two species are similar to the widely distributed *H. rugiscutis*, with which they share size and number of teeth in the pecten. However, they have markedly narrower metasoma, in which the second segment of both sexes is longer than wide (see Table 1 and Figs. 88 and 112).

As to the pubescence of pedipalps, it should be added that three Indian species (*H. rugiscutis*, *H. stockwelli* **sp. n.** and *H. tamulus*) have the patella densely covered by short hairs with scattered sparse long hairs. All other species of *Hottentotta* have only long hairs on the patella, either dense or sparse.

Hottentotta syrticus (Borelli, 1914), **nomen dubium**

Buthus syrticus Borelli, 1914: 156; Borelli, 1934: 172; Caporiacco, 1937: 350; Vachon, 1949: 162 (1952: 248); Pérez Minocci, 1974: 22.
Buthotus syrticus: El-Hennawy, 1992: 118.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *syrticus*: Kovařík, 1998: 110; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 144.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. Libya, Homs, type lost (MCSN).

COMMENTS. The MCSN holotype (a male) could not be located and no additional specimens are known. The original description causes me to suspect that it could be a synonym of *H. minax* or *H. niloticus*, however since Libya has been fairly well surveyed and no *Hottentotta* found, it is also possible that the locality is wrong or the name is a synonym of some *Buthus*. This species was transferred to *Buthotus* (= *Hottentotta*) only formally by El-Hennawy (1992: 118) and the only indication to justify the act was that Borelli (1914: 156) compared it to *Buthus hottentotta*.

DISTRIBUTION: Libya (Borelli, 1914: 158).

Hottentotta tamulus (Fabricius, 1798)
(Figs. 19, 114–120)

Scorpio tamulus Fabricius, 1793: 152 (nomen nudum); Fabricius, 1798: 294; Herbst, 1800: 85; Kraepelin, 1891: 228; Zimsen, 1964: 638.
Buthus tamulus: Pocock, 1900a: 23; Kraepelin, 1905: 195; Simon, 1905: 160; Takashima, 1945: 76; Tolunay, 1959: 368; Khatoon, 1986: 645.
Buthus (*Hottentotta*) *tamulus*: Birula, 1914: 654; Birula, 1917: 214.
Buthotus tamulus: Vachon, 1949: 147 (1952: 233); Vachon & Stockmann, 1968: 91; Pérez Minocci, 1974: 21; Kovařík, 1992: 183.
Mesobuthus tamulus: Hjelle, 1990: 48; Simard & Watt, 1990: 419; Dupré, Lambert & Gérard, 1998: 70; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 179; Khatoon, 1999: 212.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *tamulus*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.
Hottentotta tamula: Kovařík, 2001b: 84; Kovařík, 2002: 8.
Hottentotta tamulus: Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 108.
Buthus tamulus typicus: Pocock, 1900a: 24.
Mesobuthus tamulus tamulus: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 216; Bastawade, 1992: 221; Bastawade, 1994: 435; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 179; Bastawade, 2002: 294.
= *Buthus nigro lineatus* Dufour, 1856: 570 (syn by Kraepelin, 1899: 20).
Buthus nigrolineatus: Kraepelin, 1905: 196.
= *Buthus grammurus* Thorell, 1889: 567; Kraepelin, 1899: 20; Kraepelin, 1901: 267; Kraepelin, 1913: 128; Roewer, 1929: 611; Vachon, 1940b: 248 (syn. by Pocock, 1900a: 23).
Buthus (*Buthus*) *grammurus*: Roewer, 1943: 206.
Buthus martensii: Pocock, 1889: 335; Pocock, 1890b: 236 (in part); Pocock, 1893: 303; Kraepelin, 1895: 82 (in part) (syn. by Pocock, 1900a: 23).
= *Buthus tamulus concanensis* Pocock, 1900a: 25. **Syn. n.**
Mesobuthus tamulus concanensis: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 188; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 179; Bastawade, 2002: 294.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *tamulus concanensis*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.
= *Buthus tamulus sindicus* Pocock, 1900a: 25; Birula, 1917: 241. **Syn. n.**
Buthotus tamulus sindicus: Pérez Minocci, 1974: 21.
Mesobuthus tamulus sindicus: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 194; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 180.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *tamulus sindica*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.
= *Buthus tamulus gujaratensis* Pocock, 1900a: 25. **Syn. n.**
Buthotus tamulus gujaratensis: Pérez Minocci, 1974: 22.
Mesobuthus tamulus gujaratensis: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 201; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 180.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *tamulus gujaratensis*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.
= *Buthus tamulus gangeticus* Pocock, 1900a: 25; Kraepelin, 1913: 129. **Syn. n.**
Buthotus tamulus gangeticus: Pérez Minocci, 1974: 22.
Mesobuthus tamulus gangeticus: Tikader & Bastawade, 1983: 208; Fet & Lowe, 2000: 180.
Hottentotta (*Hottentotta*) *tamulus gangeticus*: Kovařík, 1998: 110.

TYPE LOCALITY AND TYPE REPOSITORY. India orientalis; original type lost. Neotype from India, Maharashtra, Bombay env., hereby designated; NMPC.