

The genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891
(Scorpiones, Buthidae) in Guyanas region,
with a description of a new species from Suriname

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(with 7 figures)

Abstract

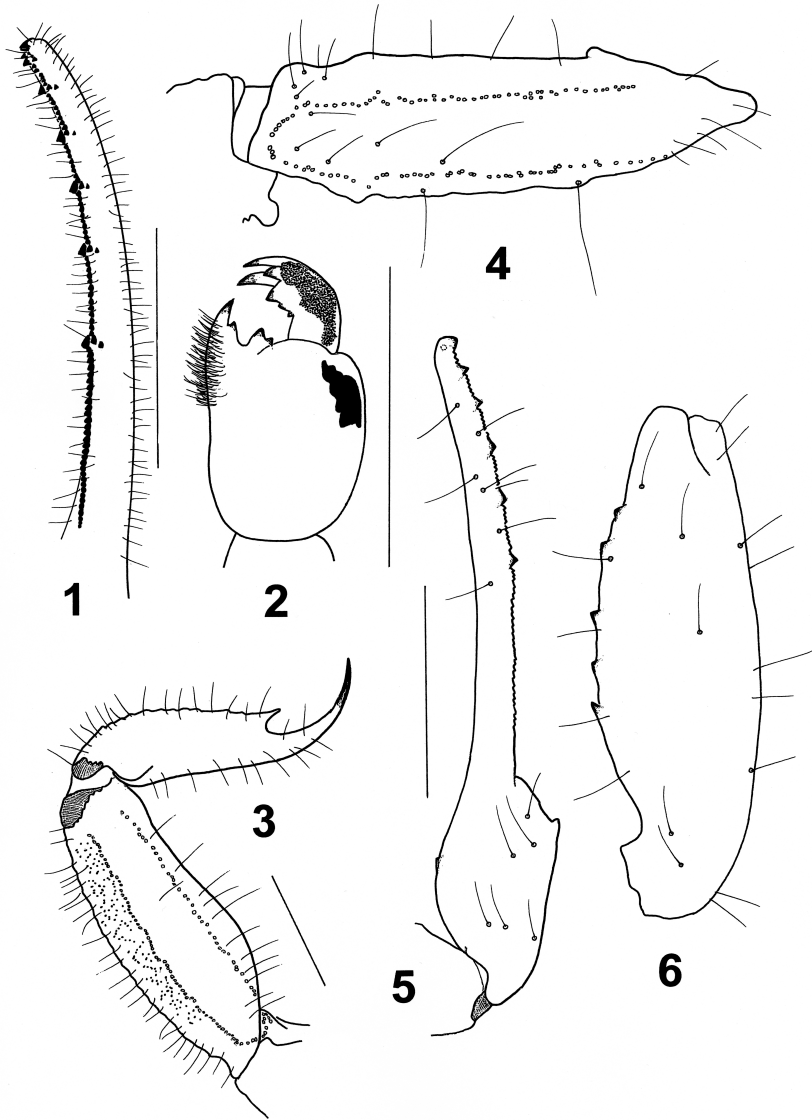
A new species of the genus *Ananteris* Thorell has been discovered in Suriname. *Ananteris surinamensis* sp. n. is described from a single female collected in the region of 'Serra de Tumucumaque' on the border with the state of Pará, Brazil. This is the first record of a species of *Ananteris* from Suriname. The number of *Ananteris* species described from the Guyanas region is raised to seven.

Key words: Scorpiones, Buthidae, *Ananteris*, new species, Guyanas region, Suriname.

Introduction

The number of new species described in the genus *Ananteris* began to increase continuously after the taxon had been revised (Lourenço 1982). The pace of description of new species even increased during recent years, mainly for the work on faunas of Venezuela, Colombia and also Brazil (e.g. Rojas-Runjaic 2005, Gonzalez-Sponga 2006, Rojas-Runjaic & Sousa 2007, Botero-Trujillo & Flórez 2011, Lourenço & Duhem 2010, Lourenço 2012a). For more precise details refer to Lourenço & Duhem (2010) and Lourenço (2012a).

A rather limited number of species had been described or recorded from the region of the Guyanas in recent years. Moreover, all the new described species were recorded from French Guiana (Lourenço 1982, 1983, 2001, 2003, Lourenço & Monod 1999). If the pace of description has been much less intense from this region than from others, it is mainly because the inventory of the area has been practically non-existent. The species so far described from French Guiana are: *Ananteris coineaui* Lourenço 1982, *A. guyanensis* Lourenço & Monod 1999, *A. sabineae* Lourenço 2001 and *A. elisabethae* Lourenço 2003 (Lourenço 1982, 2001, 2003, Lourenço & Monod 1999). A further new species, *A. intermedia* Lourenço 2012, was recently described from soil in French Guiana (Lourenço 2012b). The new species described here, *Ananteris surinamensis* sp. n., is the first confirmed record of the genus in Suriname. With this addition, the number of known *Ananteris* species described or recorded from the region of Guyanas is raised to seven.



Figs 1-6. *Ananteris surinamensis* sp. n., female holotype. **1.** Cutting edge of pedipalp chela movable finger with rows of granules; **2.** chelicera, dorsal aspect, showing pigmentation pattern; **3.** metasomal segment V and telson, lateral aspect. **4-6.** Trichobothrial pattern. **4.** Femur, dorsal aspect; **5.** chela, dorso-external aspect; **6.** patella, dorsal aspect (scales bars = 1 mm).

Methods

Illustrations and measurements were made with the aid of a Wild M5 stereo-microscope with an attached drawing tube (camera lucida) and an ocular micrometer. Measurements follow Stahnke (1970) and are given in mm. Trichobothrial notations follow Vachon (1974) and morphological terminology mostly follows Vachon (1952) and Hjelle (1990).

Taxonomic account

Family Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837

Genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891

Ananteris surinamensis sp. n.

(Figs 1-6)

TYPE MATERIAL: H o l o t y p e (female). Suriname, W of the 'Serra de Tumucumaque', on the border with the state of Pará in Brazil, rain forest formation, Oktober 1999, collected by local Indians (Christian Mission leg.). Holotype deposited in the Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg (ZMH).

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name refers to Suriname, the country in which the new species was collected.

DIAGNOSIS: Species of small size compared with the average size of other species in the genus (18.8 mm in total length for female holotype; see Table 1). General coloration yellow to pale yellow, moderately marked with brownish variegated spots. Pedipalps rather short; fingers with 6 rows of granules; female pectines with 18-19 teeth. Carinae and granulation weakly to moderately marked. Trichobothria *db* and *est* of fixed finger situated almost at the same level.

DESCRIPTION. Based on female holotype. Measurements in Table 1.

COLORATION. Generally yellow to pale yellow with brown to light brown variegated pigmented zones on the body and its appendages. Prosoma: carapace yellow with central and lateral brown spots; eyes surrounded by black pigment. Mesosoma yellowish with three longitudinal light brown stripes on tergites. Metasoma: segments I to V yellow; all segments moderately marked with brown spots. Vesicle yellow without spots; base of aculeus yellowish, tip reddish. Venter yellow to pale yellow without any infuscations excepted on sternite VII. Chelicerae yellowish without variegated spots over the dorsal surface; only one dark spot is present on the externo-lateral edge; fingers with brown spots; teeth reddish. Pedipalps: yellow to pale yellow; femur, patella and chela hand marked with diffused brown spots; fingers yellow; rows of granules on the cutting edge pale red. Legs yellow, with brown spots.

MORPHOLOGY. P r o s o m a. Carapace with weakly to moderately marked granulation; anterior margin very slightly emarginate. All carinae weak or absent: furrows moderate to weak. Median ocular tubercle distinctly anterior to centre of carapace; median eyes moderate in size separated by ap-

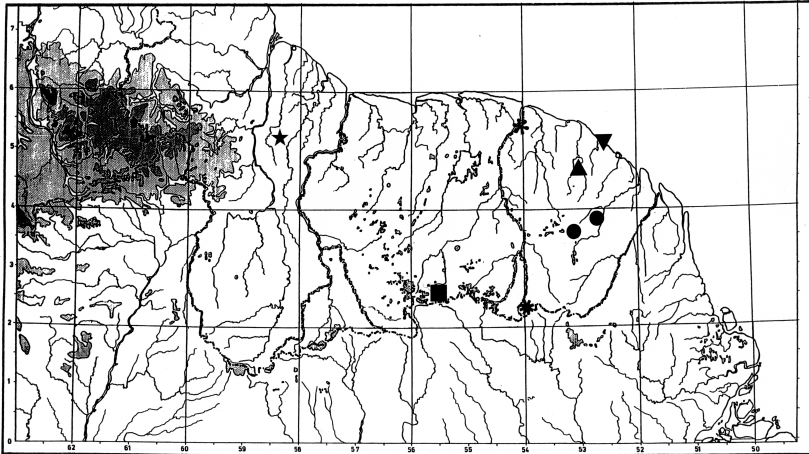


Fig. 7. Map of the Guyana's region showing the distribution of the known *Ananteris* species. *Ananteris venezuelensis* (black star). *Ananteris coineai* (black circle). *Ananteris guyanensis* (black triangle). *Ananteris sabineae* (black asterisk). *Ananteris elizabethae* (inverted black triangle). *Ananteris intermedia* (black flower). *Ananteris surinamensis* sp. n. (black square).

proximately 0.8 to 1.0 ocular diameter. Three pairs of lateral eyes. Sternum subpentagonal. *M e s o s o m a*: tergites with weakly to moderately marked granulations, as on the carapace. Median carina moderately to weakly marked on all tergites. Tergite VII pentacarinat. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally, each plate more or less suboval in shape. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 18-19 in female holotype; basal middle lamellae of pectines not dilated; fulcra absent. Sternites smooth; only VII with some vestigial granulations; spiracles weakly elongate, almost semi-oval; setation moderate to weak; sternite VII with very obsolete carinae. *M e t a s o m a* I segments I and II with 10 carinae, moderately crenulate; segments III and IV with 8 carinae, moderately crenulate; segment V with 5 carinae; intercarinal spaces weakly granular to smooth. Telson moderately elongate and almost smooth; aculeus short and weakly curved; subaculear tooth moderately marked and spinoid. *C h e l i c e r a l* dentition characteristic of family Buthidae (Vachon 1963); fixed finger with two strong basal teeth; movable finger with two weak basal teeth, almost fused; ventral surface of both finger and manus with long, dense setae. *P e d i p a l p*s: femur pentacarinat; patella and chela with weak to vestigial carinae; internal face of patella with 5-6 spinoid granules; all faces weakly granular, almost smooth. Fixed and movable fingers with 6, almost linear, rows of granules; two small external and one internal accessory granule present at base of each row; three granules at extremity of the fingers. Trichobothriotaxy; orthobothriotaxy *A*- β (Vachon 1974, 1975); trichobothria *db* and *est* of fixed finger situated almost at same level. *L e g*s: Tarsus with very numerous, fine, median setae ventrally. Tibial spurs moderately developed on legs III and IV.

Table 1. Morphometric values (in mm) of female holotype of *Ananteris surinamensis* sp. n. and of female holotype of *A. sabineae* Lourenço, the most geographically related species.

	<i>A. surinamensis</i> sp. n. ♀	<i>A. sabineae</i> ♀
Total length*	18.8*	27.7
Carapace:		
- length	2.2	3.8
- anterior width	1.5	2.4
- posterior width	2.3	3.8
Mesosoma length	5.1	8.1
Metasomal segment I:		
- length	1.2	1.8
- width	1.4	2.3
Metasomal segment V:		
- length	2.9	4.9
- width	1.2	2.2
- depth	1.2	2.1
Telson		
- length	2.6	4.7
- width	0.7	1.2
- depth	0.6	1.1
Pedipalp:		
- Femur length	2.0	3.5
- Femur width	0.6	1.0
- Patella length	2.5	4.4
- Patella width	0.8	1.3
- Chela length	3.2	5.2
- Chela width	0.5	0.8
- Chela depth	0.4	0.8
Movable finger:		
- length	2.4	4.0

(* including telson)

REMARKS. The new species shows affinities with *Ananteris venezuelensis* Gonzales-Sponga, 1972 and *A. sabineae* Lourenço, 2001 mainly by the pigmentation pattern of the chelicerae. These two species are distributed in Venezuela, Guiana, and in the South of French Guiana, respectively. The new species, however, shows moreover a combination of distinct characters: (i) a global paler coloration and pigmentation of the body and appendages; chelicerae without variegated spots on the dorsal surface and with only a blackish spot on the external lateral edge, (ii) smaller size with distinct morphometric values – see Table 1, (iii) chela fingers with 6 rows of granules, (iv) metasomal segments I and II with 10 carinae, (v) spiracles weakly elongate, almost semi-oval, (vi) movable finger of chelicerae with internal distal tooth slightly longer than external distal tooth. The new species is possibly endemic to the wet forests of Suriname.

Other species collected with the holotype of *A. surinamensis* sp. n.

A number of other species were also collected at the same locality with the holotype of *Ananteris surinamensis* sp. n.: Suriname, W of the 'Serra de Tumucumaque' in the border with the state of Pará in Brazil, rain forest formation, October 1999 collected by local Indians (Christian Mission leg.). These species have been previously recorded from Suriname, but only from Northern localities (Lourenço, 2007). They are:

Broteochactas delicatus (Karsch, 1879): 4 males.

Brotheas gervaisii Pocock, 1893: male.

Brotheas granulatus Simon, 1877: male.

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