

New species of *Ananteris* from the north of Chocó, Colombia (Scorpiones: Buthidae)

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Abstract. A new species of *Ananteris* Thorell (Scorpiones: Buthidae) is described from a rain forest area in Riosucio, Department of Chocó in Colombia. It is the fourth species of *Ananteris* known from that country. The total number of species in the genus is now raised to 23. A new locality is indicated for *A. columbianus* Lourenço.

Key words: scorpion, new species, *Ananteris*, Buthidae, Colombia.

Resumen. Una nueva especie de *Ananteris* Thorell (Scorpiones: Buthidae), proveniente de una area de selva tropical perennifolia, en Riosucio, Departamento de Chocó, en Colombia, se describe e ilustra en este trabajo. Es la cuarta especie de *Ananteris* que se conoce en ese país. El número total de especies en el género se eleva ahora a 23. Se incluye una nueva localidad para *A. columbianus* Lourenço.

Palabras clave: alacrán, nueva especie, *Ananteris*, Buthidae, Colombia.

Introduction

Since the genus *Ananteris* Thorell was last revised (Lourenço 1982), the number of species described has increased continuously. At present it contains 22 known species (see Lourenço 1993, 1994, 1997, 1999-in press; Lourenço & Monod 1999-in press). In most cases, the species are rare. The present study of a single specimen of *Ananteris* collected in the rain forest of the region of Riosucio, Department of Chocó in Colombia, shows it to be a new species closely related to *Ananteris gorgonae* Lourenço & Florez 1989, also described from Colombia. The new species is described herewith.

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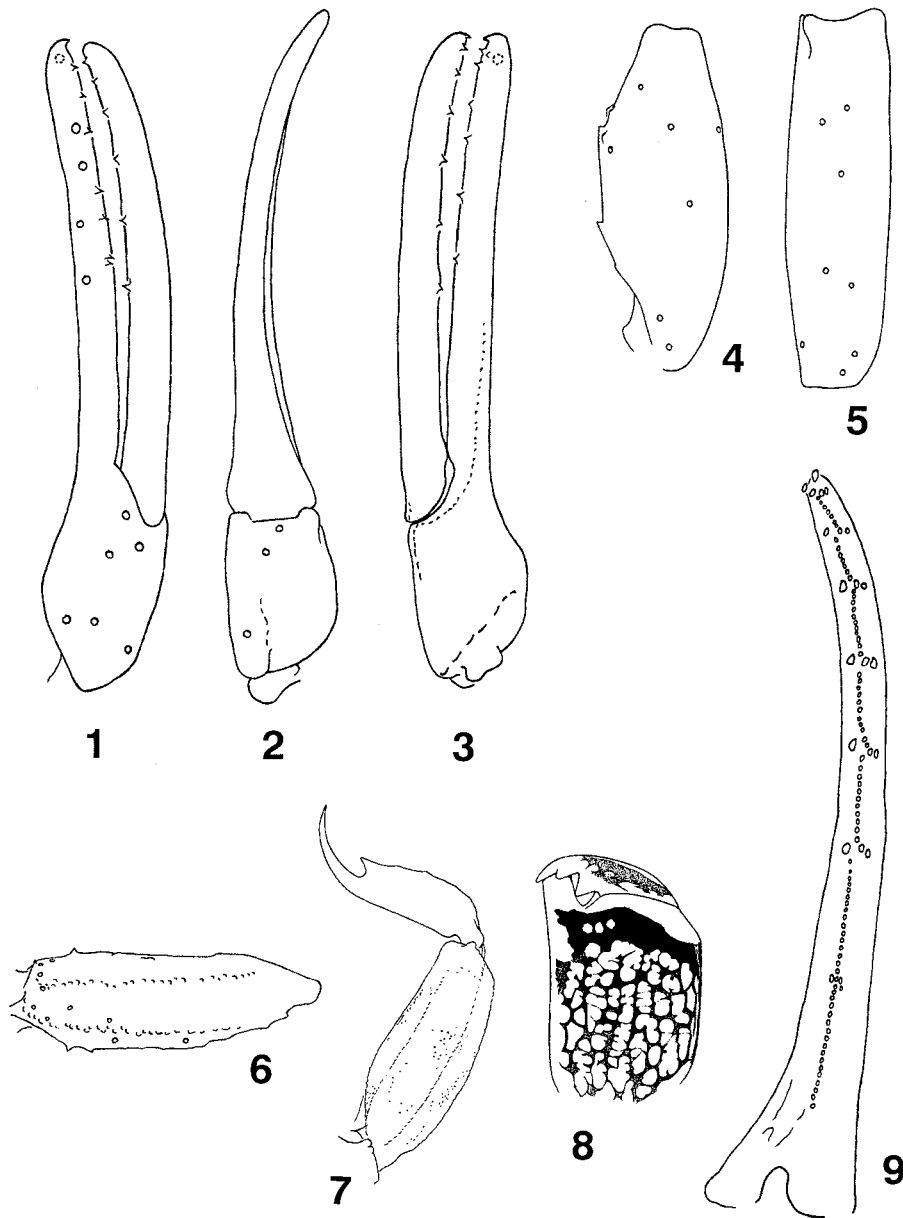
Ananteris leilae sp. nov
(Figs. 1- 9)

Holotype female. Colombia, Departamento Chocó, Riosucio-La Gira (20 m), VII.1992 (L. Mendoza & Y.C. Torres). Deposited in the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional, Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Description based on the female holotype. Measurements in Table 1. *Coloration.* Basically brownish-yellow, symmetrically marbled with dark reddish brown, producing an overall spotted appearance. Prosoma: carapace yellowish and heavily spotted; eyes surrounded with black pigment. Mesosoma: yellowish-brown with confluent brown stripes and two longitudinal yellowish stripes. Metasoma: segments I to III yellowish, with numerous brown spots; segments IV and V reddish, darker than the others, with less marked spots. Vesicle yellowish without spots, but with some reddish areas over the keels. Venter yellowish with spots on sternites IV to VII. Chelicerae yellowish with variegated spots over their entire surface, more intense anteriorly; fingers reddish-brown. Pedipalps: dark brown with a few spots on the femur and tibia; chelae yellowish; fingers brownish with the extremities yellowish. Legs brownish with fuscous spots.

Table 1. Measurements (in mm) of the female holotype of *A. leilae*

Carapace:	
length	2.8
anterior width	2.0
posterior width	2.9
Metasomal segment I:	
length	1.2
width	1.6
Metasomal segment V:	
length	3.6
width	1.4
depth	
Vesicle:	
width	1.0
depth	1.0
Pedipalp:	
Femur length	2.4
Femur width	0.8
Tibia length	3.2
Tibia width	1.0
Chelae length	4.0
Chelae width	0.8
Chelae depth	0.8
Movable finger:	
length	3.0



Figs. 1-9. *Ananteris leilae*, female holotype. 1-6. Trichobothrial pattern. 1-3. Chela, dorso-external, ventral and internal aspects. 4-5. Tibia, dorsal and external aspects. 6. Femur, dorsal aspect. 7. Metasomal segment V and telson, lateral aspect. 8. Chelicera. 9. Movable finger.

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; median eyes separated by approximately one ocular diameter. Three pairs of lateral eyes. Sternum subtriangular to pentagonal. Mesosoma: tergites moderately granular. Median keel moderate to strong in all tergites. Tergite VII pentacarinat. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 16-15; basal middle lamellae of the pectines not dilated. Sternites smooth with moderately elongate stigmata; VII with vestigial keels. Metasoma: segments I and II with 10 keels, crenulate. Segments III and IV with 8 keels, crenulate. Intercarinal spaces moderately granular. Segment V with 5 keels. Telson moderately granular, with three ventral keels and with a fairly short and moderately curved aculeus; subaculear tooth strong and spinoid. Cheliceral dentition characteristic of the family Buthidae (Vachon 1963); fixed finger with two basal teeth; ventral aspect of both finger and manus with dense, long setae. Pedipalps: femur pentacarinat; tibia and chelae with a few vestigial keels; internal face of tibia with 4-5 spinoid granules; all faces feebly granular, almost smooth. Movable fingers with 7 oblique rows of granules; only one accessory granule present at the base of each row. Trichobothriotaxy; orthobothriotaxy A-B (Vachon 1973, 1975). Legs: tarsus with numerous fine median setae ventrally. Tibial spurs strongly developed on legs III and IV.

Interspecific comparisons. The new species is related to *Ananteris gorgonae*, described from the southern part of the Pacific coastal region of Colombia. The two species can, however, be readily separated by their difference in pectine tooth count, *A. gorgonae* presents 23, and the new species has 16-15.

Etymology. The patronym honors Dr. Leila Aparecida Souza Kury, of the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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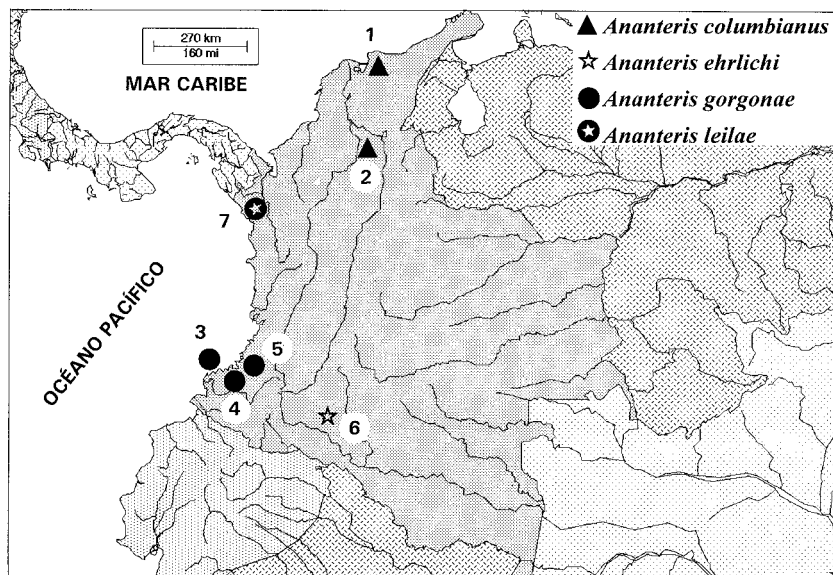


Fig. 10. Known distribution of *Ananteris* species in Colombia. 1. Santa Marta, Parque Nacional de Tayrona. Type locality. 2. Zambrano, Departamento de Bolívar. New locality. 3. Gorgona Island. Type locality. 4. ca. Buenaventura. 5. ca. Buenaventura. 6. Vereda El Paraíso, Departamento de Caquetá. Type locality. 7. Riosucio-La Gira. Departamento de Chocó. Type locality.

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