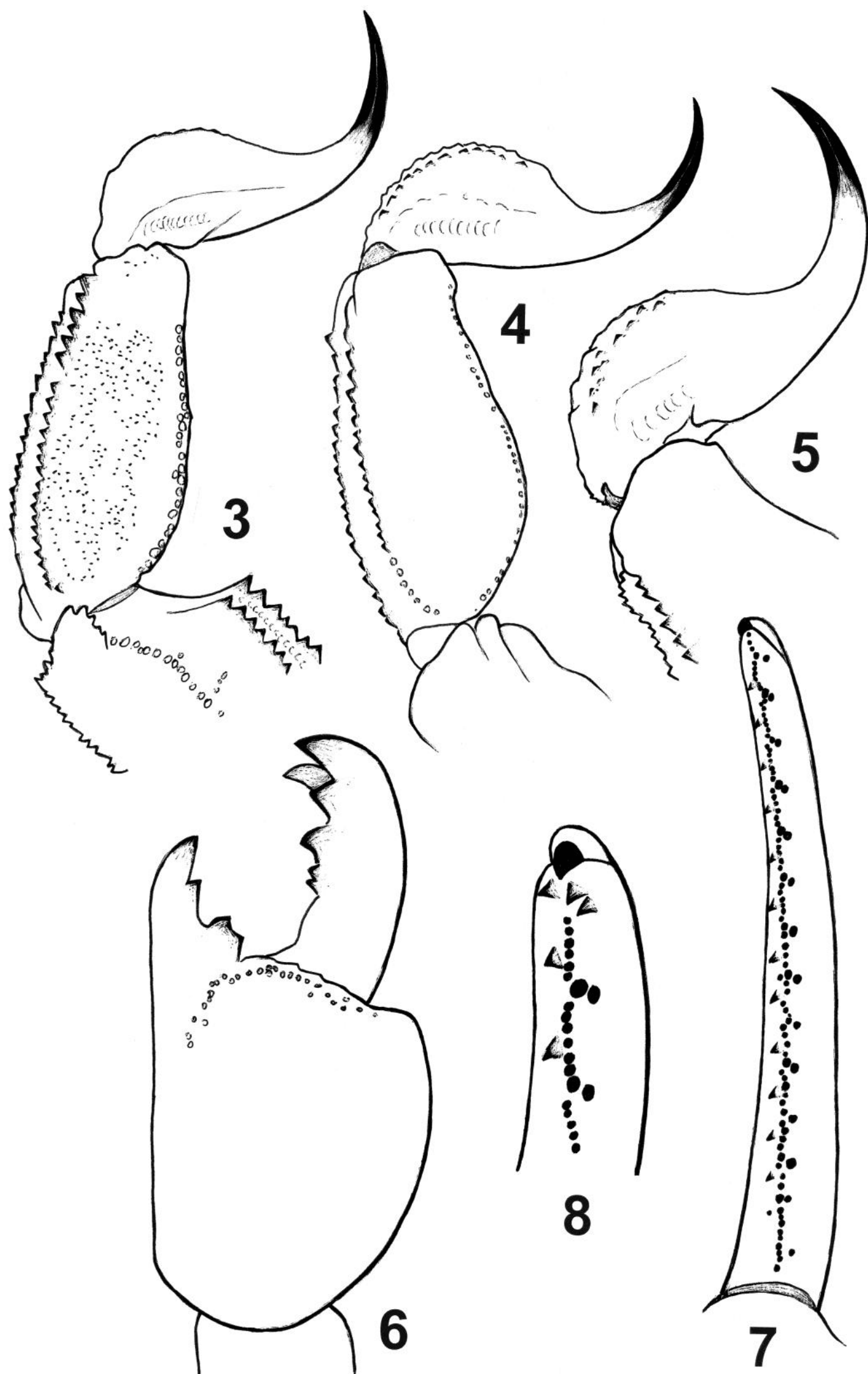


Androctonus santi (Lourenço, 2015)

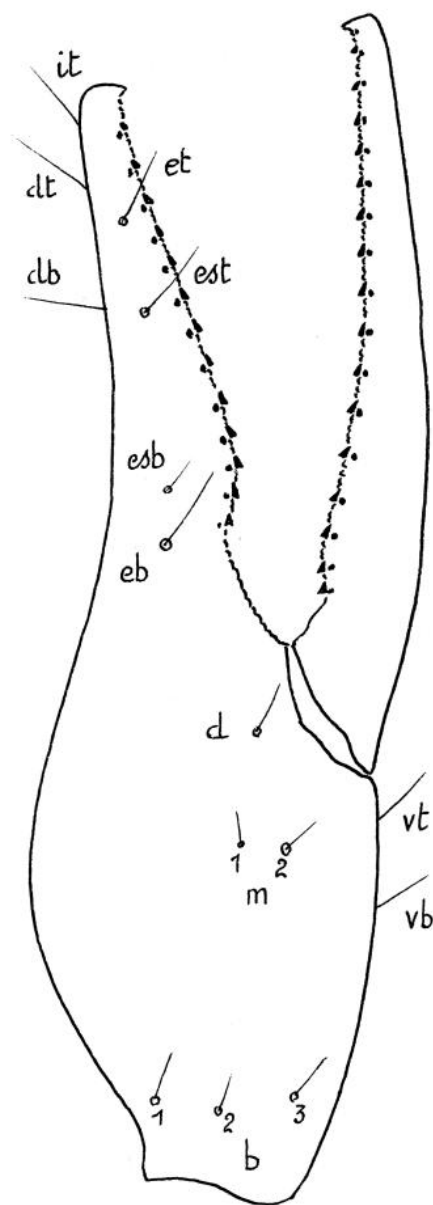
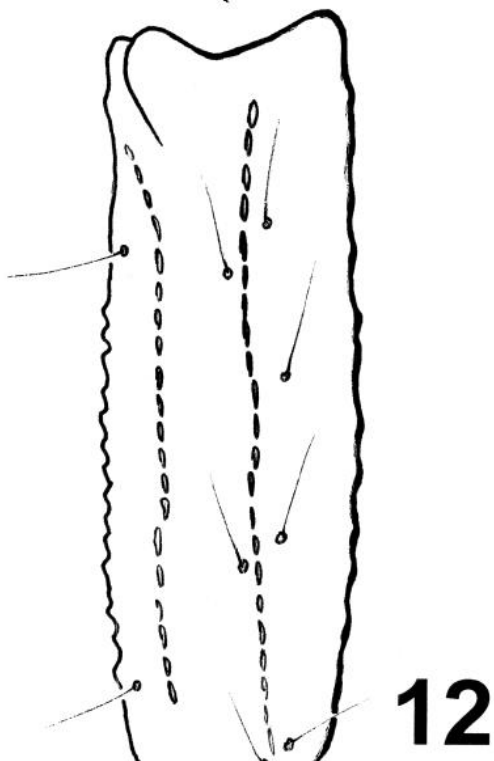
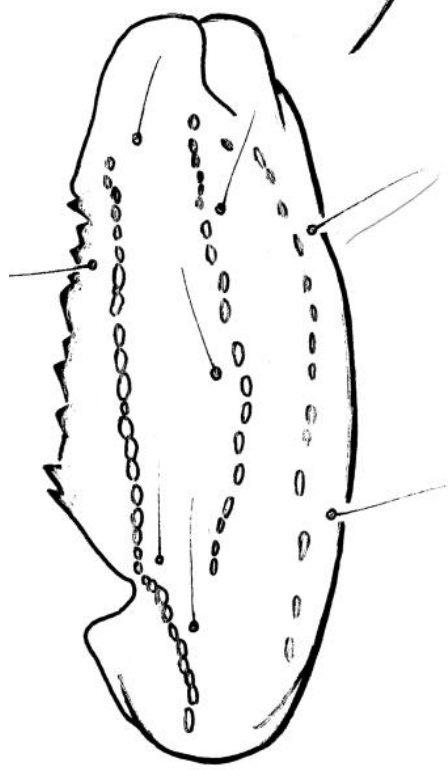
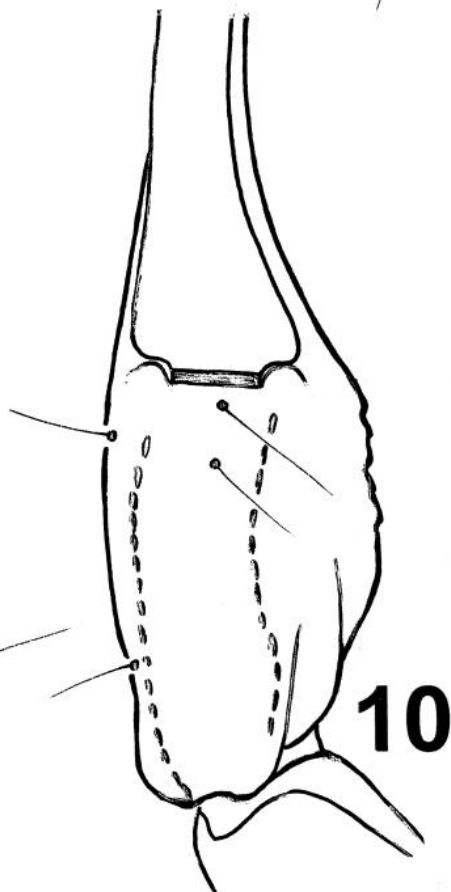
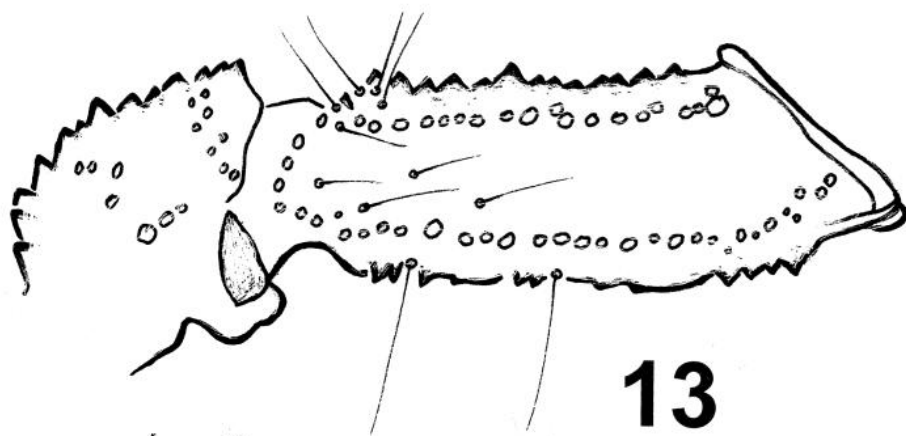
Androctonus santi (Lourenço, 2015) - Niger



Metasomal segment V and telson. 3. Male holotype of A. santi sp. n. 4-5. Pre-adult and adult males of A. hoggarensis. 6. Chelicera, dorsal aspect. 7. Cutting edge of fixed finger. 8. Extremity of movable finger.

Table I. Morphometric values (in mm) of the pre-adult male holotype of *Androctonus santi* sp. n. and of a pre-adult male of *Androctonus hoggarensis* from Hoggar Mountains.

	<i>A. santi</i> sp. n.	<i>A. hoggarensis</i>
	♂ holotype	♂ from Hoggar
Total length (telson included)	58.5	61.9
Carapace:		
-length	7.6	7.4
-anterior width	5.2	5.2
-posterior width	8.8	8.3
Mesosoma length	13.0	15.2
Metasomal segment I:		
-length	4.8	5.1
-width	4.8	4.7
Metasomal segment II:		
-length	5.5	5.8
-width	4.9	4.5
Metasomal segment III:		
-length	5.7	6.1
-width	5.0	4.5
Metasomal segment IV:		
-length	7.1	7.4
-width	4.7	4.4
Metasomal segment V:		
-length	7.9	8.0
-width	4.5	4.2
-depth	4.0	4.0
Telson length	6.9	6.9
Vesicle:		
-width	3.2	3.2
-depth	2.5	2.6
Pedipalp:		
-Femur length	6.5	6.8
-Femur width	2.2	2.2
-Patella length	7.5	8.0
-Patella width	2.8	3.0
-Chela length	12.9	13.0
-Chela width	2.7	2.7
-Chela depth	2.7	2.8
Movable finger: length	8.5	8.8



Figs. 9-13. *Androctonus santi* sp. n. Male holotype. Trichobothrial pattern. 9-10. Chela dorso-external and ventral aspects. 11-12. Patella, dorsal and external aspects. 13. Femur, dorsal aspect. 14. Chela of *A. hoggarensis* (= *A. santi* sp. n.), male from Aïr, as illustrated by Vachon (1952: fig. 195).

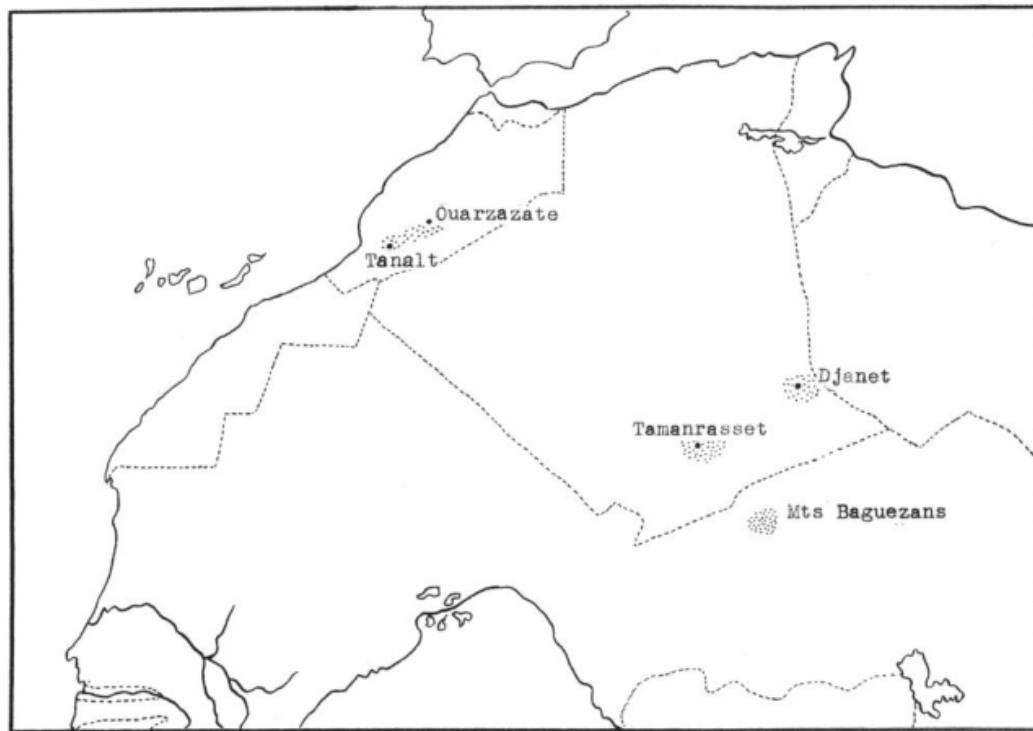


Fig. 1. Map of Western North Africa presented by Vachon (1952), with the suggested distribution of *Androctonus hoggarensis*: Tamanrasset, Djanet and Mts. Baguezans. The area of distribution indicated in Morocco refers to *Androctonus sergenti* Vachon, 1948.

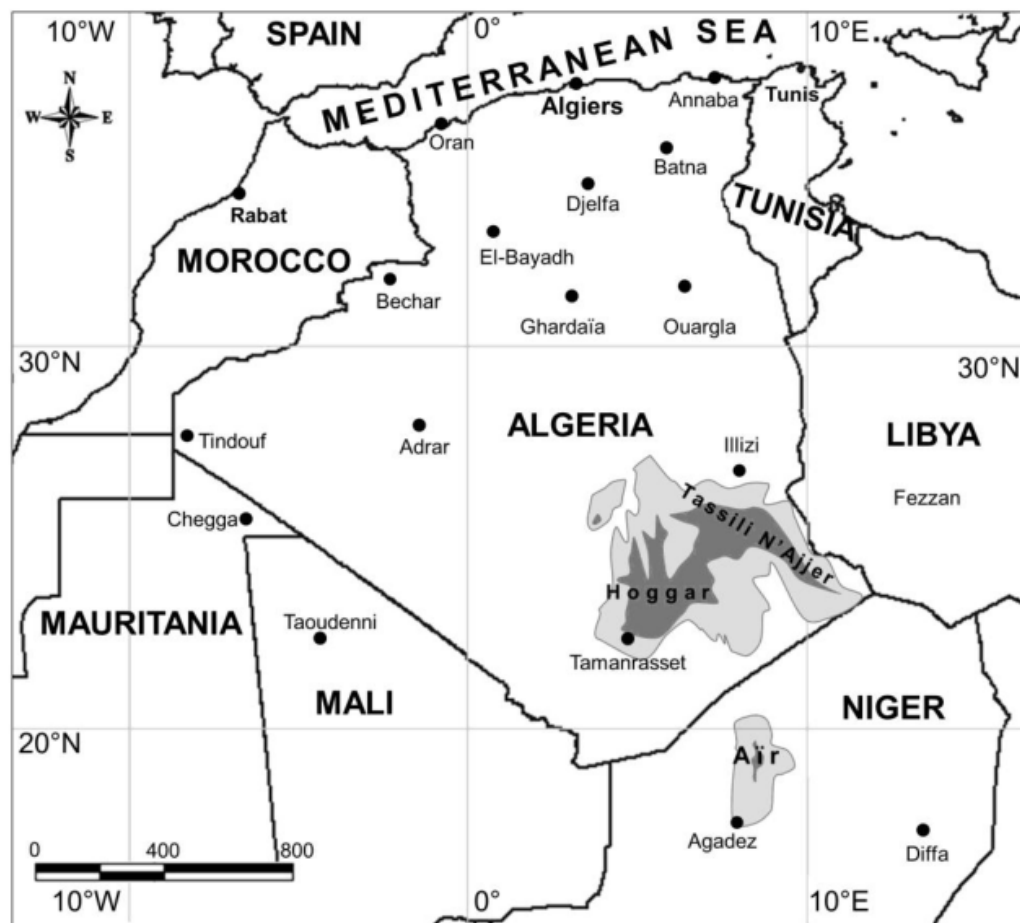


Fig. 2. Map of Western North Africa with the precise locations of Hoggar, Tassili N'Ajjer and Aïr Massifs.

Etymology: The specific name honours Mr. Sébastien Sant, Nice, France, who collected the specimen here described

Diagnosis

A scorpion of medium size, with pre-adult male reaching a total length of 58.5 mm (full adults should reach 65 to 70 mm in total length). General colouration dark brown to blackish; legs dark brown; metasomal carinae almost blackish. Carinae and granulations on carapace and tergites moderately developed. Metasomal segments I to V only moderately enlarged distally; dorsal depression on segments I to IV moderately to strongly marked. Anal arc with four moderately marked rounded lobes. Pedipalps with an inconspicuous setation on femur and patella; fixed and movable fingers with 12-12 rows of granules. Pectines with 32-32 teeth in the male holotype.

Relationships

Androctonus santi sp. n., can be distinguished from the other species of *Androctonus*, and in particular from *Androctonus hoggarensis* (Pallary, 1929), by a number of characters: (i) colouration of legs dark brown; not yellow, (ii) a smaller overall size, (iii) metasomal segment V intensely granulated and with better marked anal lobes, (iv) chela fingers with 12-12 rows of granules, vs. 13-14 in *A. hoggarensis*, (v) scalloping of the proximal dentate margin of the fixed finger better marked on the new species, as suggested on the drawings presented by Vachon (1952).

Description based on male holotype. [Measurements in Table (I).]

Colouration. Mainly dark-brown to blackish. Prosoma: carapace dark brown with an inverted blackish triangle extending from the lateral eyes to the median eyes; carinae and eyes marked by dark pigment. Mesosoma: dark brown. Metasoma: segments I to V dark brown to blackish; carinae blackish; vesicle dark brown; aculeus reddish at its base and blackish at its extremity. Venter yellow to brown-yellow; pectines and genital operculum pale yellow; sternites III to VI, in male, with large white spots. Chelicerae brownish-yellow with intense dark variegated spots; fingers brownish with dark teeth. Pedipalps dark brown to blackish with very dark carinae; fingers brownish-yellow with the oblique rows of granules dark red. Legs dark brown.

Morphology. Carapace moderately granular; anterior margin without any median concavity, straight. Carinae moderately marked; anterior median, central median and posterior median carinae moderately granular. All furrows moderate to weak. Median ocular tubercle slightly anterior to the centre of carapace. Eyes separated by more than two ocular diameters. Three pairs of lateral eyes. Sternum triangular and narrow; slightly longer than wide. Mesosoma: tergites moderately to strongly granular. Three longitudinal carinae moderately to strongly crenulate in all tergites; lateral carinae reduced in tergites I and II. Tergite VII pentacarinat. Venter: genital operculum divided longitudinally, forming two semi-oval plates. Pectines: pectinal tooth count 32-32 in male holotype; middle basal lamella of the pectines not dilated. Sternites without granules, smooth with elongated spiracles; four moderately to strongly marked carinae on sternite VII; other sternites acarinate and with two vestigial furrows. Metasoma: segments I with 10 carinae, strongly crenulated; ventral strongly marked; segments II to IV with 8 carinae, crenulated; the first four segments with a smooth and moderately to strongly marked

dorsal depression; segment V with five carinae; the latero-ventral carinae crenulate with several lobate denticles; ventral median carina not divided posteriorly; anal arc composed of 17-18 inconspicuous ventral teeth, and four moderately marked rounded lateral lobes.

Reference:

Lourenco WR. A new species of **Androctonus** Ehrenberg, 1828 from the Air Massif in Niger (Scorpiones: Buthidae). Serket. 2015;14(4):167-75. [Open Access]

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