

Tityus aba [Candido, Lucas, de Souza, Diaz & Lira-da-Silva, 2005*]

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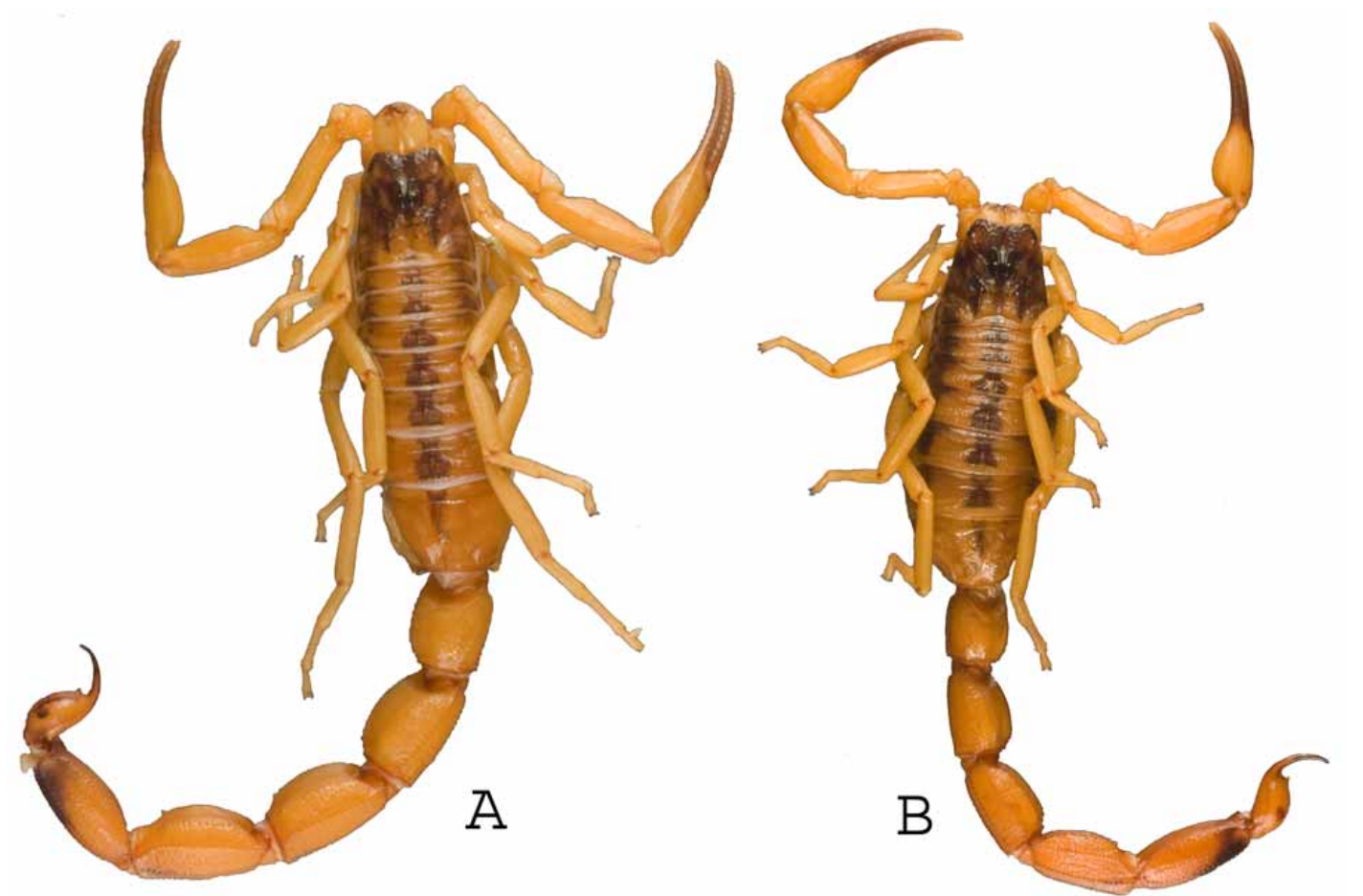


FIGURE 1. Tityus aba (% IBSP 3394 e & IBSP 3395; Poçoões, Bahia, Brazil). Male (A) and female (B) in dorsal view.

Tityus aba Candido, Lucas, Souza, Dias & Lira-da-Silva, 2005

Tityus aba Candido, Lucas, Souza, Dias & Lira-da-Silva, 2005: 1-8, figs. 1-12, 13, table 1-2.

Holotype % and paratype

& from Poçoões, Bahia, Brazil, (deposited in IBSP 3394 and 3395, examined). Souza et al, 2006: 28,

35; Lourenço,
2006: 60.

New record. Brazil, Bahia: Rio de Contas (Pico das Almas), 871m, 13°35'60''S 41°47'60''W,
11.IX.1991, M.

Trefaut U. Rodrigues leg., 1♂ (IBSP 2577).

Diagnosis. Male. This species differs from the others of complex by the presence of three dark brown longitudinal stripes on tegites, except by *T. martinpaechi* and *T. stigmurus*. *Tityus aba* can be distinguished from *T. stigmurus* by a different pattern of pigmentation, with carapace almost entire dark (Fig. 1A-B), three longitudinal dark brown stripes on tergites which begin at the posterior edge of the carapace, the lateral ones reaching the VI tergite and the central reaching the VII (Fig. 1A-B), a largest number of pectinal teeth (male 25–25, 26–25, 26–27) and greater total length (76,5 mm) (Candido et al, 2005), whereas *T. stigmurus* has a single longitudinal dark brown stripe on tergites which reaching the VII tergite, carapace with only one triangular dark brown spot on anterior region (Fig. 16A-B), small number of pectinal teeth (22, 23–24) and smallest total length (60,3–63,8 mm). It also differs from *T. martinpaechi* by a different pattern of pigmentation, without sparse dark brown spots on carapace, palps, legs, morphology of the palps and metasomal segments which are slender (*T. aba*= femur: 8.3; tibia: 8.7; chela: 14.9; fig. 9A-B; *T. martinpaechi*= femur: 7.2; tibia: 7.4; chela: 13.3) and a largest number of pectinal teeth (*T. martinpaechi*: 22–21). Female. Same color pattern as the male (Fig. 1A-B). Morphologically differing from the male, by the shorter chela of the pedipalp (length female: 13.3mm; male: 14.9mm) (Fig. 2.A-B). Metasomal segments IV and V longer and closer (IV: female 9.7mm and 4.5mm; male 9.3mm and 5.6mm—V: female 10.2mm and 4.2mm; male 9.3mm and 5.0mm) and total length (female 66.1mm and male 76.5mm) (Fig. 1A-B) (Candido et al. 2005).

Distribution. State of Bahia, Brazil (Fig. 8).

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On the Tityus stigmurus complex (Scorpiones, Buthidae)

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