First report of Compsobuthus matthiesseni (Scorpiones: Buthidae) from Turkey

První zpráva o štíru Compsobuthus matthiesseni (Scorpiones: Buthidae) z Turecka

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Abstract. The buthid scorpion Compsobuthus matthiesseni (Birula, 1905) is recorded for the first time from Turkey. A list of 13 species and 15 subspecies of scorpions known to occur in Turkey is included.

INTRODUCTION

In regard to the distribution of scorpions, Turkey has received a considerable attention (e. g. Vachon 1947, 1951, 1966; Tolunay 1959; Kinzelbach 1982, 1984). Occurrence of an additional species is therefore unexpected and interesting.

Compsobuthus matthiesseni (Birula, 1905)

Material. Turkey, prov. Diyarbakir, Ergani env., 1300 m above sea level, 1 immature male, 2.v.1993, Petr Rojek leg., in the author's collection.

Comments. The specimen was collected under a rock at a locality inhabited also by the scorpion *Calchas nordmanni* Birula, 1899. It is a young 24 mm long, of which 14 mm is the metasoma. Pectinal teeth number 20. Since the pedipalps and metasoma are very narrow, it is probably an immature male.

Taxonomic position. Compsobuthus matthiesseni was described by Birula (1905: 142) as a subspecies of Compsobuthus acutecarinatus, which has been accepted by some recent authors (e. g. El-Hennawy 1992: 123). In contrast, e. g. Vachon (1966: 211) and Farzanpay (1988: 37) regard it as a full species. I have had an opportunity to examine 187 specimens collected by the Czech physician Dr. Vlasta Kálalová - di Lotti (1896-1971) in Baghdad between 1929 and 1932, deposited in the Department of Invertebrate Zoology, National Museum (Natural History), Prague (Kovařík 1992) and I am convinced that the collection contains two different species. The male of C. matthiesseni reaches 49 mm (metasoma 34 mm) and the female 42 mm (metasoma 25 mm). The species is well characterized by the pronounced difference in the length of the metasoma between males and females, which is present also in immature specimens. This character unequivocally differentiates C. matthiesseni from C. acutecarinatus. In the latter the metasoma is of approximately the same length in both sexes and the males have the proximal parts of the fingers of pedipalps slightly arched.

Distribution. Compsobuthus matthiesseni occurs in Iraq and Iran (Vachon 1966). This is the first record of its occurrence in Turkey. Although some authors include the genus Compsobuthus among Turkish scorpions (Vachon & Kinzelbach 1984: 92, Farzanpay 1988: 37), they do not give

any concrete supporting information. Levy, Amitai & Shulov (1973: 114) list a specimen from southern Turkey deposited in the Muséum National, Paris (Co.7; RS-3187), which they place in the "acutecarinatus group". This means that it may by either C. acutecarinatus or C. matthiesseni. Its more accurate determination is needed.

Discussion. The first list of Turkish Arachnida (Pavesi 1876) contains 5 (in reality 3) species of scorpions - Buthus stenelus, B. schuberti and B. gibbosus (= Mesobuthus gibbosus anatolicus), Euscorpius flavicaudus (probably E. carpathicus) and E. italicus. Today we know of 13 species and 15 subspecies given in the checklist below.

LIST OF TURKISH SCORPIONS

(compiled from Tolunay (1959) - 1, Vachon (1966) - 2, Bonacina (1980) - 3, Kinzelbach (1984) - 4, Fet (1988) - 5, author's collection - 6, and Francke (1981) - 7

Buthidae Simon, 1879

Androctonus crassicauda crassicauda (Olivier, 1807) (1, 2, 5, 6)

Compsobuthus matthiesseni (Birula, 1905) (6)

Hottentotta judaicus (Simon, 1872) (2)

Leiurus quinquestriatus voelschowi (Werner, 1902) (4, 6)

Mesobuthus caucasicus caucasicus (Nordmann, 1840) (2, 5)

Mesobuthus eupeus eupeus (C. L. Koch, 1839) (2, 5, 6)

Mesobuthus gibbosus anatolicus (Schenkel, 1947) (1, 2, 6)

Euscorpiidae Laurie, 1896

Euscorpius carpathicus (Linnaeus, 1767) (1, 5, 6)

Euscorpius mingrelicus ciliciensis (Birula, 1898) (2, 5, 6)

Euscorpius mingrelicus mingrelicus (Kessler, 1876) (2, 3, 5, 6)

Euscorpius mingrelicus phrygius Bonacina, 1980 (3, 5, 6)

Euscorpius italicus awhasicus (Nordmann, 1840) (1, 2, 6)

Scorpionidae Peters, 1862

Scorpio maurus fuscus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1829) (1, 2, 6)

Iuridae Thorell, 1876

Calchas nordmanni Birula, 1899 (5, 6)

Iurus asiaticus Birula, 1903 (2, 6, 7)

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SOUHRN

Compsobuthus matthiesseni je zde poprvé udáván z Turecka, provincie Diyarbakir, okolí města Ergani. Nalezený exemplář je nedospělý samec s celkovým vzrůstem 24 mm, z čehož 14 mm představuje posledních 6 zadečkových článků (metasoma).

Druh se vyskytuje pouze v Iráku a Iránu. Rod Compsobuthus má však velký areál rozšíření od Ethiopie až po Indii. Někteří autoři uvádějí, že rod je zastoupen i v Turecku, jelikož v muzeu v Paříži (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle) je uložen exemplář, o kterém Levy, Amitai & Shulov (1973: 114) uvádějí, že patří do skupiny "acutecarinatus group" a že byl nalezen v jižním Turecku. Může se tedy jednat jak o zástupce druhu C. acutecarinatus, tak i C. matthiesseni. Compsobuthus matthiesseni byl původně Birulou popsán jako poddruh C. acutecarinatus. Takto je některými autory řazen stále. Měl jsem možnost prohlédnout 187 exemplářů nasbíraných českou lékařkou Vlastou Kálalovou - di Lotti (1896-1971) v létech 1929-1932 v Bagdádu, které jsou uloženy v Národním muzeu v Praze a jsem jednoznačně přesvědčen, že se jedná o dva rozdílné druhy. C. matthiesseni je dobře charakterizován značným rozdílem v délce posledních šesti zadečkových článků u samce a samice, který je patrný také u nedospělých exemplářů. Naproti tomu mají obě pohlaví druhu C. acutecarinatus zadeček přibližně stejně dlouhý.

Z území Turecka je díky zmíněnému nálezu známo 13 druhů (v 15 poddruzích) devíti rodů a čtyř čeledí štírů. Jejich soupis je uveden v první části článku.