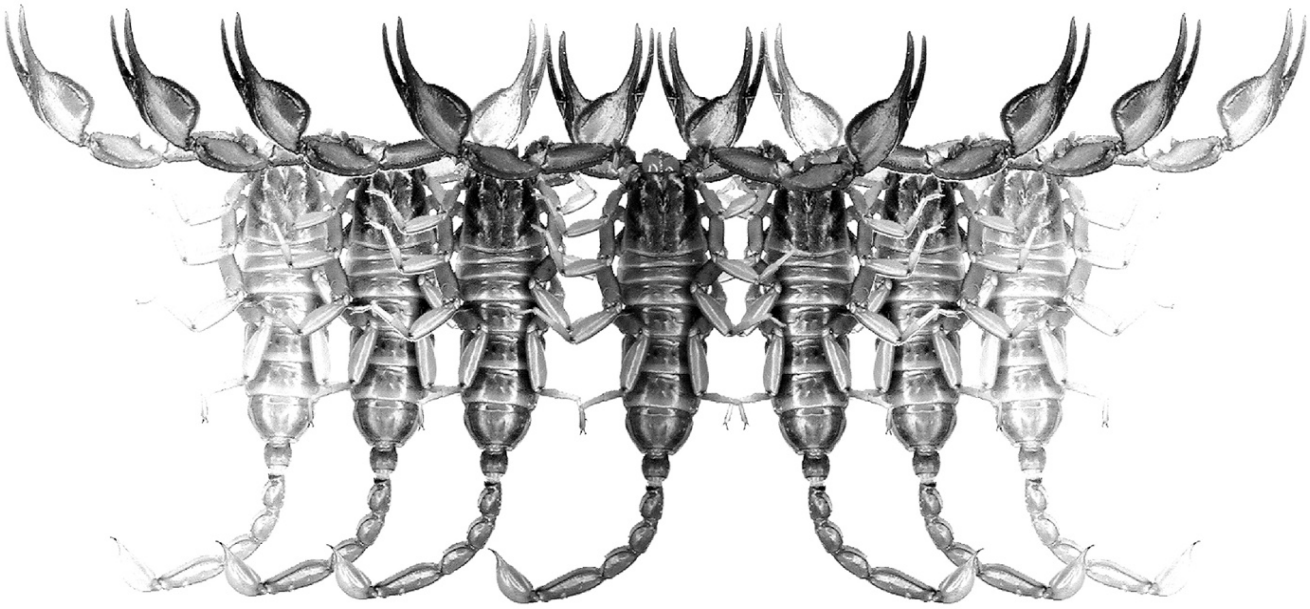
Euscorpius

Occasional Publications in Scorpiology



Scorpions of the Horn of Africa (Arachnida, Scorpiones). Part XXXVII. The genus *Hemiscorpius* (Hemiscorpiidae)

František Kovařík, Hassan Sh Abdirahman Elmi & František Šťáhlavský

April 2025 — No. 411

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Derivatio Nominis

The name ***Euscorpius*** Thorell, 1876 refers to the most common genus of scorpions in the Mediterranean region and southern Europe (family Euscorpiidae).

Euscorpius is located at: https://mds.marshall.edu/euscorpius/
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Euscorpius — Occasional Publications in Scorpiology. 2025, No. 411

Scorpions of the Horn of Africa (Arachnida, Scorpiones). Part XXXVII. The genus *Hemiscorpius* (Hemiscorpiidae)

František Kovařík, Hassan Sh Abdirahman Elmi & František Šťáhlavský

Department of Zoology, Charles University, Viničná 7, CZ-128 44 Praha 2, Czech Republic; www.scorpio.cz

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:742BF67A-8CD0-40FD-84FC-C5036D80E602

Summary

Occurrence of the rare in the Horn of Africa genus *Hemiscorpius* Peters, 1861 (Scorpiones: Hemiscorpiidae) is summarized, including a distribution map. A male of *Hemiscorpius lipsae* Kovařík & Lowe, 2022 from Djibouti is described for the first time. A new species *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp. n.** from Somaliland is described, fully complemented with color photographs.

Introduction

Specimens of the genus *Hemiscorpius* are found rather individually and rarely in the Horn of Africa. Nevertheless, during an intensive survey of the entire region, we managed to find several specimens very important for understanding the distribution of *Hemiscorpius* in this region. In combination with the study of types and DNA analysis, we thus have an opportunity to revise the distribution and species composition of the *Hemiscorpius* in the Horn of Africa.

Methods, Material & Abbreviations

Nomenclature and measurements generally follow Stahnke (1971), Sissom et. al. (1990), Kovařík (2009), Kovařík & Ojanguren Affilastro (2013). Nomenclature of trichobothria largely follows Vachon (1974, 1975).

Specimen depositories: FKCP (František Kovařík, private collection, Prague, Czech Republic; will in future be merged with the collections of the National Museum of Natural History, Prague, Czech Republic); MZUF (Museo Zoologico de "La Specola", Firenze, Italy); MZUT (Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali of Turin, Italy); ZMUH (Centrum für Naturkunde (CeNak), Center of Natural History Universität Hamburg, Zoological Museum, Hamburg, Germany). *Abbreviations*: morphometrics: D, depth; L, length; W, width.

Systematics

Hemiscorpiidae Pocock, 1893

Hemiscorpius Peters, 1861

(Figure 1–132, Table 1)

Hemiscorpius Peters, 1861: 426; Fet, 2000: 428 (complete references list until 2000); Monod & Lourenço, 2005: 873–937, figs. 1–27, 29, 36; Kovařík, 2009: 32; Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011: 1–9, figs. 1–27; Kovařík, Navidpour & Soleglad, 2017: 1–9, figs. 1–37, table 1.

= *Habibiella* Vachon, 1974: 952 (syn. by Monod & Lourenço, 2005: 873).

Type species. *Hemiscorpius lepturus* Peters, 1861

Comments. This single genus of the monotypic family Hemiscorpiidae includes species found in Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan (*H. acanthocercus* Monod & Lourenço, 2005, *H. enischnochela* Monod & Lourenço, 2005, *H. gaillardi* Vachon, 1974, *H. kashkayi* Karataş & Gharkheloo, 2013, *H. lepturus* Peters, 1861, *H. persicus* Birula, 1903, and *H. shahii* Kovařík et al., 2017), Arabian Peninsula (*H. arabicus* Pocock, 1899, *H. falcifer* Lowe, 2010, *H. flagelliraptor* Lowe, 2010, and *H. maindroni* Kraepelin, 1901), Socotra Island (formally Yemen) (*H. socotranus* Pocock, 1899), Egypt (*H. egyptiensis* Lourenço , 2011), and the Horn of Africa (*H. lipsae* Kovařík & Lowe, 2022, *H. novaki* Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011, *H. omo* Lourenço & Rossi, probably in 2019, *H. somalicus* Lourenço, 2011, and *H. tellinii* Borelli, 1904) which are here cited in detail.

All species from the Horn of Africa, and most of other *Hemiscorpius* species, have a constant orthobothriotaxic trichobothrial pattern of patella where are 3 ventral and 13 external (5 *eb*, 2 *esb*, 2 *em*, 1 *est*, 3 *et*) trichobothria (Figs. 26–27, 88–89, and fig. 3 in Kovařík et Mazuch, 2011: 2). Vachon (1974: 952) described genus *Habibiella* with the type species *Habibiella gaillardi* Vachon, 1974 which has 10–12 ventral and 15 external (5 *eb*, 3 *esb*, 2 *em*, 2 *est*, 3 *et*) trichobothria on patella.

Monod & Lourenço (2005: 869–941) revised species of *Hemiscorpius* Peters, 1861 from Iran, synonymized *Habibiella* with *Hemiscorpius*, and noticed that *Habibiella gaillardi* is morphologically more close to *Hemiscorpius lepturus*, the type species of *Hemiscorpius*, than *H. lepturus* is to other *Hemiscorpius*, mainly species from Africa and Arabia.

Validity of *Hemiscorpius omo* described by Lourenço & Rossi (probably in 2019) is unclear for two reasons. This paper was published in the *Revista Aracnologica Italiana*, Anno V, Volume XXI, in the year when the journal ceased its activity and did not publish its contributions in accordance with the ICZN. The paper itself was distributed as a .pdf file between the authors only a few years later in an unofficial way. Also, the type locality in Southern Ethiopia, Low Omo

Figure 1. *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp**. **n**., female holotype in vivo habitus. Image taken in the laboratory with different sand/background than in reality is on the original locality.

Valley, near Turkana Lake is outside of distribution area of the genus. The same authors already in the past described new species with incorrect localities, for example *Androctonus simonettai* Rossi, 2015 "from Ethiopia". In the case of genus *Androctonus*, its absence in Ethiopia is beyond any doubt. In the case of *Hemiscorpius*, it would be good to verify its occurrence in south Ethiopia.

Hemiscorpius huluul **sp**. **n**.

(Figures 1–43, 118, 126, 131–132, Table 1)

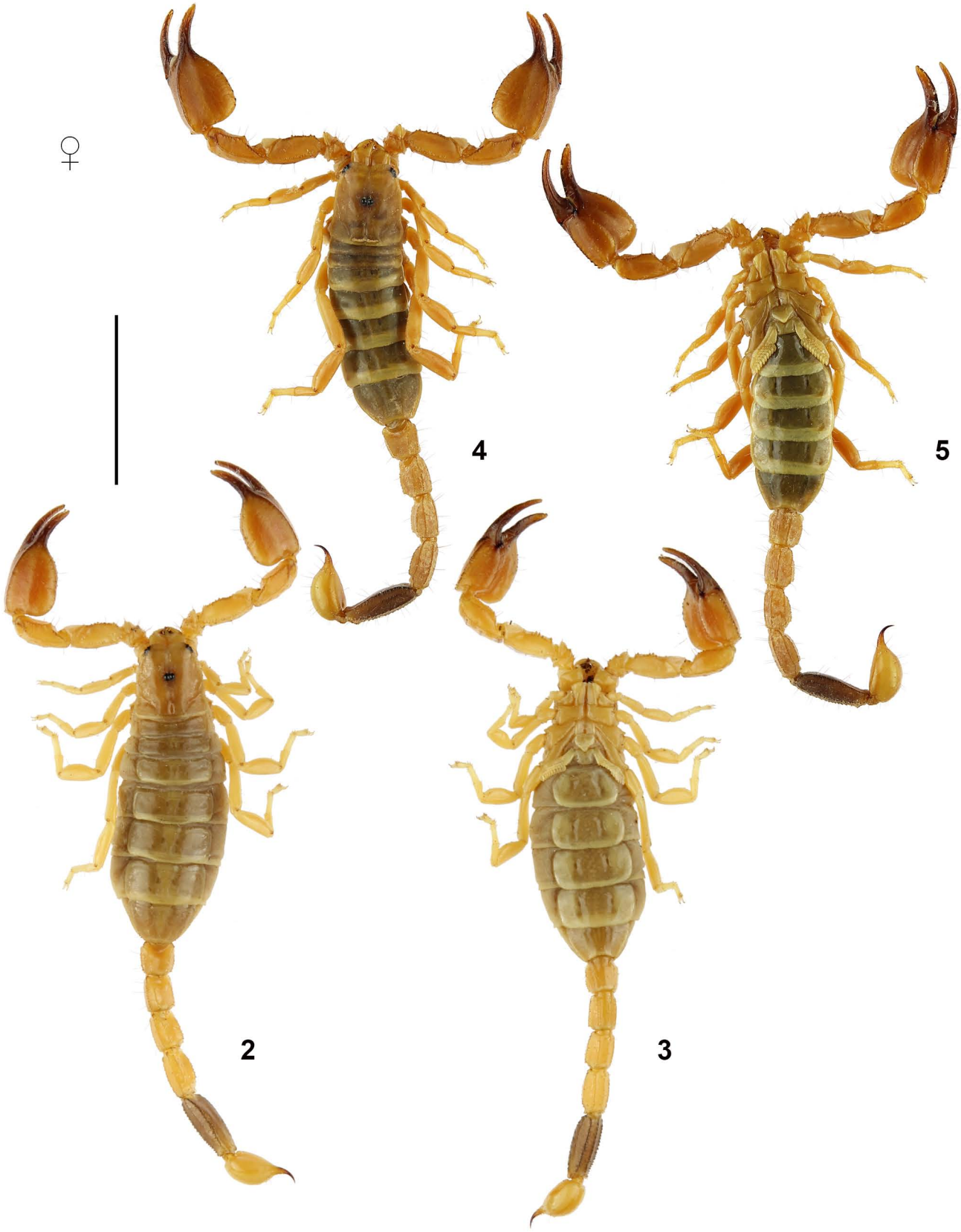
http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:963F2BE4-6609-4411-9475-0CDB94FCABE9

Type locality and type repository. **Somaliland**, Huluul Village, 09.977614°N 46.6932°E, 811 m a. s. l.; FKCP.

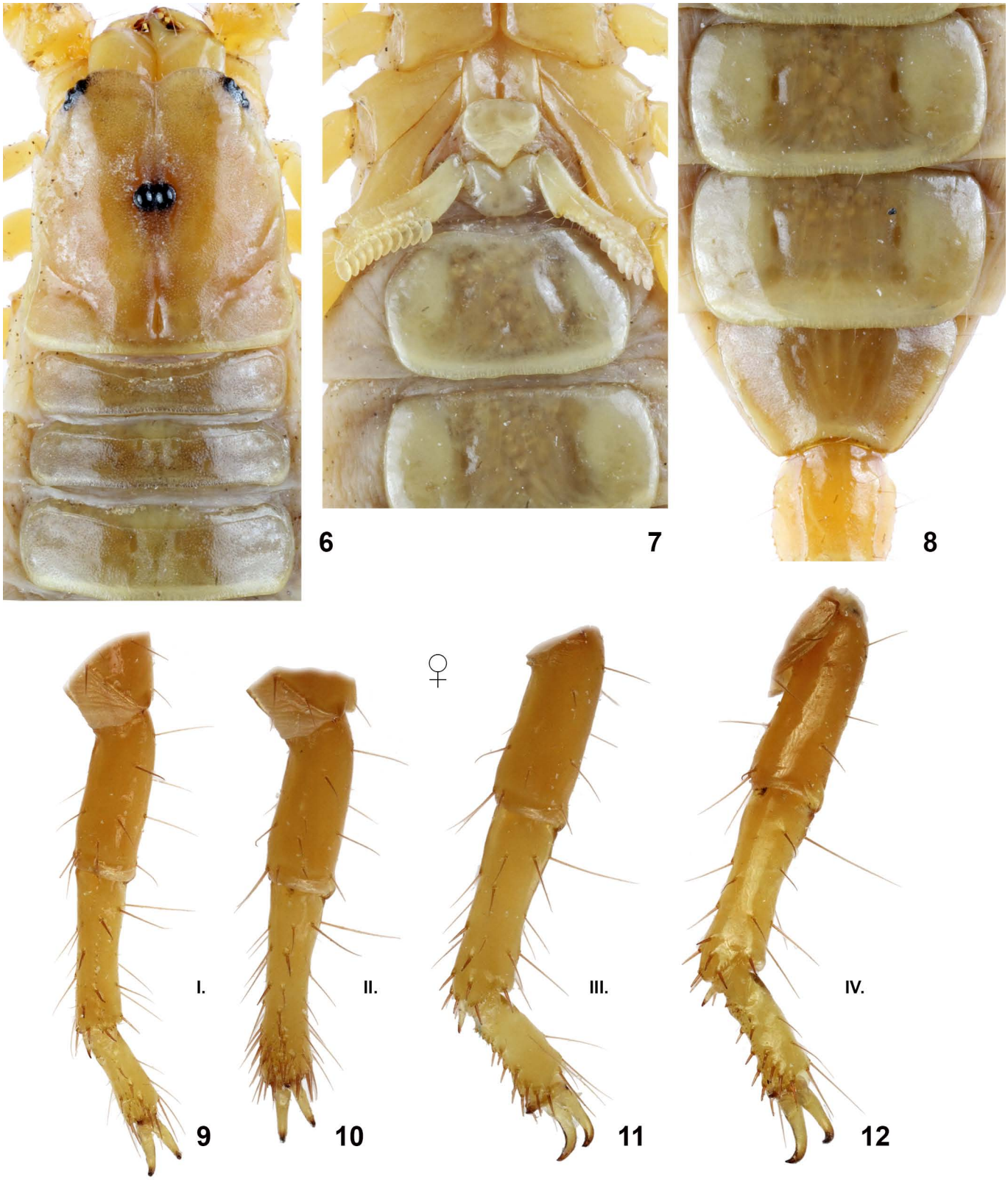
Type material (FKCP). **Somaliland**, Huluul Village, 09.977614°N 46.6932°E, 811 m a. s. l. (Locality No. 21SI, Fig. 132 and fig. 55 in Kovařík & Lowe, 2021: 10), 10.-11.X.2021, 1♀ (holotype, DNA No. 1997), leg. F. Kovařík; Garadag, 9.4813061°N 46.8614719°E, XI.2023, 1♀1juv. (paratypes, DNA Nos. Som871 and Som862), leg. Hassan Elmi.

Etymology. Named after the village of type locality.

Diagnosis (♀). Total length 34–36 mm. Color yellow to yellowish brown. Sternite VII smooth, without carinae. Metasoma I wider than long, metasoma II–V longer than wide. Telson rather bulbous ventral profile hemielliptic, aculeus robust, markedly shorter than vesicle. Pedipalp segments relatively short, robust; patella without external or ventromedian carinae; chela relatively short with broad manus, chela L/W 2.26–2.33 (♀); manus with granulate ventroexternal incomplete (V3) carina; distal movable finger with dual linear rows of denticles. Orthobothriotaxic type C; pedipalp patella with 13 external, 3 ventral trichobothria, esb_1 proximal to esb_2, em_1 distal to em_2, V_3-V_2 separation more than

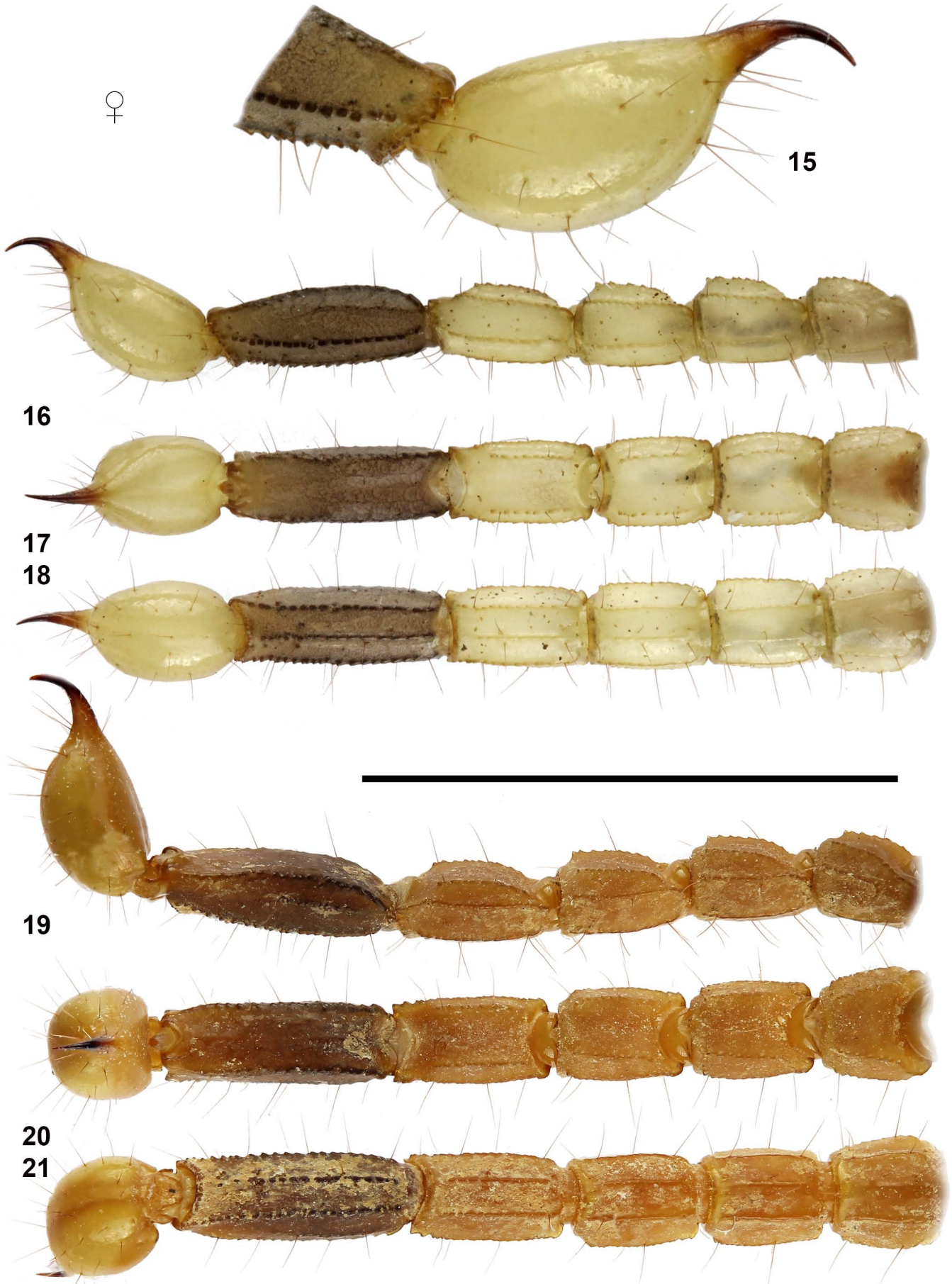


Figures 2–**5**: *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp**. **n**., habitus. **Figures 2**–**3**. Female holotype in dorsal (2) and ventral (3) views. **Figures 4**–**5**. Female paratype in dorsal (4) and ventral (5) views. Scale bar: 5 mm.



Figures 6–12: *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp. n. Figures 6–8**. Holotype female, carapace and tergites I–III (6), sternopectinal area and sternites III–IV (7), and sternites V–VII (8). **Figures 9–12**. Paratype female, right legs I–IV, retrolateral aspect.

Figures 13–**14**: *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp**. **n**., paratype female. **Figure 13**. Chelicera, carapace, tergites under UV fluorescence. **Figure 14**. Coxosternal area and sternites under UV fluorescence.



Figures 15–**21**: *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp**. **n**., metasoma and telson. **Figures 15**–**18**. Holotype female, telson (15) in lateral views and metasoma and telson in lateral (16), dorsal (17), and ventral (18) views. **Figures 19**–**21**. Paratype female, metasoma and telson in lateral (19), dorsal (20), and ventral (21) views. Scale bar: 10 mm (16–21).

Figures 22–31. *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp. n.**, female holotype, right pedipalp, chela in dorsal (22), external (23) and ventral (24) views, patella in dorsal (25), external (26) and ventral (27) views, femur and trochanter in dorsal (28) and ventral (29) views, dentate margins of movable (30) and fixed (31) fingers. Trichobothrial pattern indicated in Figures 22–28 by white circles.

two times V_1-V_2 separation; chela manus with V_2 internal to V_1. Genital opercula strongly cordate. Pectinal tooth count, 10–12 (♀). Leg segments relatively short, robust; formula of ventral macrosetae on telotarsi: 3/4-5: 4/5: 5/5: 5/5-6.

Description (♀). Adult females total length 34–36 mm, male unknown. Habitus as shown in Figs. 1–5. Measurements are in Table 1.

Coloration (Figs. 1–5). Base color uniformly yellow to yellowish brown. Pedipalp fingers reddish brown and metasoma V grey. Chelicerae pale yellow.

Carapace and mesosoma (Figs. 6–8, 13–14). Carapace longer than wide, lacking carinae, with deep sagittal furrow and forked, V-shaped furrow extending on each side posteriorly. Anteromedial margin of carapace strongly concave with deep median emargination. A pair of median eyes and 3 pairs of lateral eyes present. Carapace and mesosoma very finely granulates by minute granules. Tergites I–VI lacking carinae, tergite VII with 4 incomplete/indicate carinae. Sternites lacking carinae, smooth. Pectinal tooth count, 10–12 (♀). Pectinal marginal tips extending to end of sternite III in female. Pectines with 3 marginal lamellae, 7 middle lamellae. Marginal lamellae bearing several white setae, middle lamellae and each fulcrum bearing 1–3 white setae. Genital opercula of female together forming a strongly cordate profile with prominent posterior vertex.

Metasoma and telson (Figs. 15–21). Metasoma and telson sparsely hirsute, smooth. Metasoma I–IV with a total of 7 granulate carinae with small blunted granules. Metasoma V with 5 carinae, lateral carinae replaced by irregular row of minute granules. Telson rather bulbous, with aculeus shorter than vesicle.

Dimensions (MM)		*H. lipsae* ♀ holotype	*H. lipsae* ♂ 23DB	*H. huluul* **sp. n.** ♀ holotype	*H. huluul* **sp. n.** ♀ paratype
Carapace	L / W	4.42 / 3.93	4.29 / 3.69	4.35 / 4.17	4.82 / 4.23
Mesosoma	L	14.42	12.05	13.70	11.20
Tergite VII	L / W	2.22 / 3.83	3.08 / 3.53	2.65 / 4.18	2.57 / 4.12
Metasoma + telson	L	16.69	19.92	17.15	18.59
Segment I	L / W / D	2.01 / 1.92 / 1.60	2.48 / 2.23 / 1.84	1.89 / 1.99 / 1.59	1.98 / 2.12 / 1.54
Segment II	L / W / D	2.17 / 1.75 / 1.51	2.83 / 2.10 / 1.83	2.13 / 1.73 / 1.44	2.33 / 1.92 / 1.59
Segment III	L / W / D	2.24 / 1.70 / 1.50	2.89 / 2.04 / 1.94	2.31 / 1.69 / 1.45	2.48 / 1.86 / 1.51
Segment IV	L / W / D	2.65 / 1.61 / 1.39	3.38 / 1.87 / 2.01	2.83 / 1.61 / 1.48	2.96 / 1.62 / 1.47
Segment V	L / W / D	3.85 / 1.40 / 1.38	4.67 / 1.79 / 1.80	4.25 / 1.49 / 1.35	4.38 / 1.55 / 1.48
Telson	L / W / D	3.77 / 1.57 / 1.51	3.67 / 1.74 / 1.57	4.27 / 1.96 / 1.63	4.46 / 2.14 / 1.81
Pedipalp	L	14.94	14.20	13.36	14.66
Femur	L / W	3.79 / 1.59	3.52 / 1.43	3.28 / 1.44	3.50 / 1.53
Patella	L / W	3.79 / 1.65	3.70 / 1.55	3.32 / 1.48	3.64 / 1.56
Chela	L	7.36	6.98	6.76	7.52
Manus	W / D	2.90 / 2.14	2.86 / 2.02	2.98 / 2.54	3.22 / 2.88
Movable finger	L	4.08	3.96	4.10	4.32
Total	**L**	**35.53**	**36.26**	**35.20**	**34.61**

Table 1. Comparative measurements of *Hemiscorpius lipase* and *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp. n.** Abbreviations: length (L), width (W, in carapace it corresponds to posterior width), depth (D).

Pedipalps (Figs. 22–31). Pedipalps relatively short and robust, finely granulate to smooth. Femur with 4 granulate carinae; ventroexternal carina incomplete. Patella with 5 coarsely granulate carinae. Chela with 4–5 carinae; interomedian carina (I) weak and incomplete. Dentate margin of movable finger armed with two parallel rows of denticles extending entire length of finger, including OD and ID that appear to indicate six or seven subrows. Dentate margin of fixed finger armed with one or two parallel rows of denticles with OD and ID that appear to indicate six subrows. Orthobothriotaxic type C; patella with 13 external, 3 ventral trichobothria.

Legs (Figs. 9–12). All legs finely granulated on dorsal surfaces. Tarsomeres hirsute with microsetae and macrosetae, including ventral microsetae. Leg I–III basitarsi with 4-6/4-6 spiniform macrosetae. Telotarsi with two axial series of ventral spiniform macrosetae, arranged according to formula: 3/4-5: 4/5: 5/5: 5/5-6.

Measurements. See Table 1.

Distribution. Somaliland (Fig. 131).

Hemiscorpius lipsae Kovařík & Lowe, 2022
(Figs. 44–71, 119–120, 127–128, 131, Table 1)

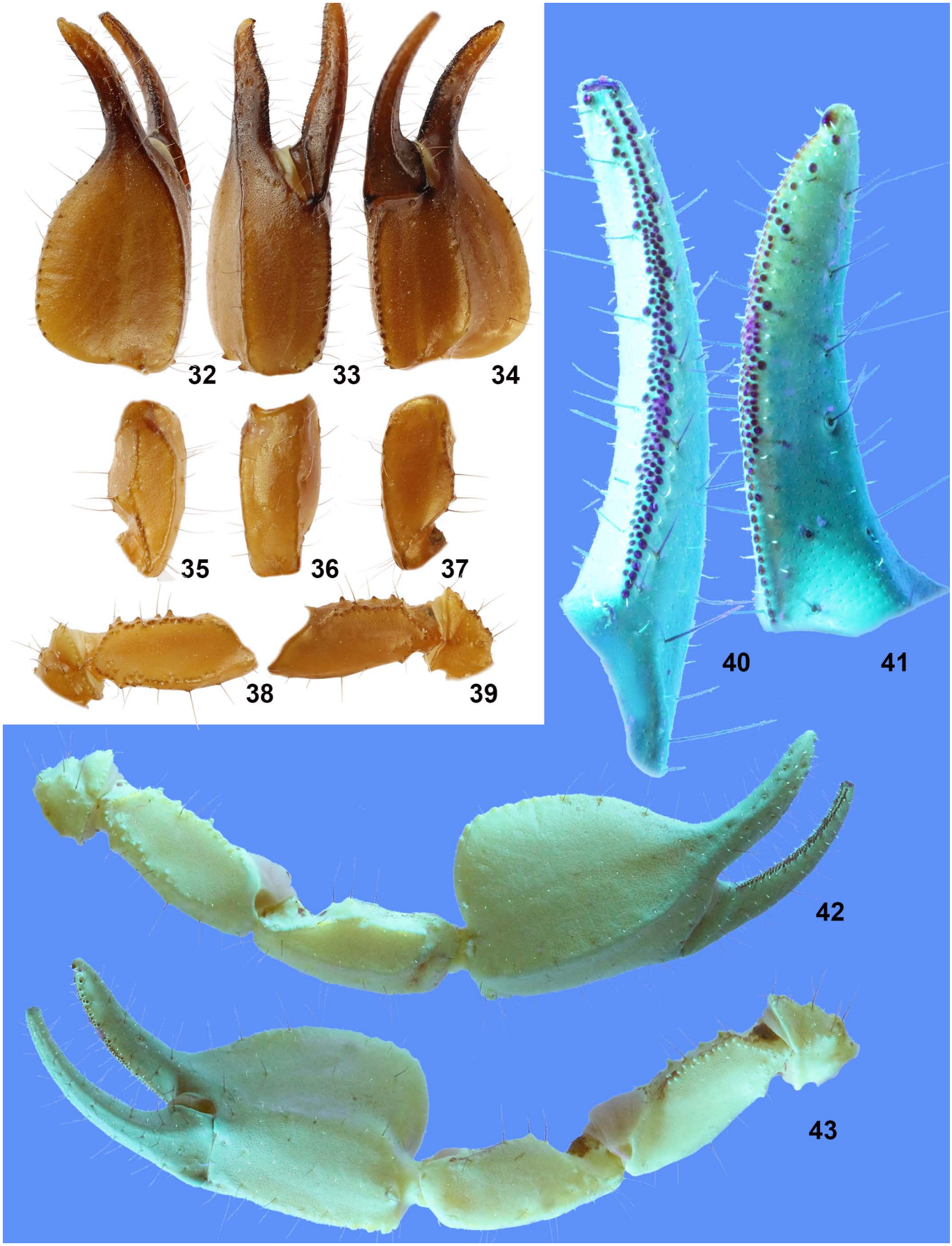
Hemiscorpius lipsae Kovařík & Lowe, 2022: 22–27, figs. 89–113, tab. 1.

Type locality and type repository. **Djibouti**, Arta Province, Goubet, 11.5632°N 42.5862°E, FKCP.

Type material examined (FKCP). **Djibouti**, Arta Province, Goubet, 11.5632°N 42.5862°E, 14.II.2014 (fig. 112 in Kovařík & Lowe, 2022), 1♀ (holotype, No. 8769), 11.43°N 42.6°E, 500 m a. s. l., 1.XI.2013, 1♂juv. (paratype, No. 8113), leg. J. Lips; Arta Province, Arta plage, 11.5857°N 42.8286°E, 26.II.2014, 1♂juv. (paratype, No. 9622), leg. J. Lips; Tadjourah Province, Dalay-Af, 11.8360°N 43.0762°E, 17.I.2022, 1♀juv. (paratype, No. 25617), leg. J. Lips.

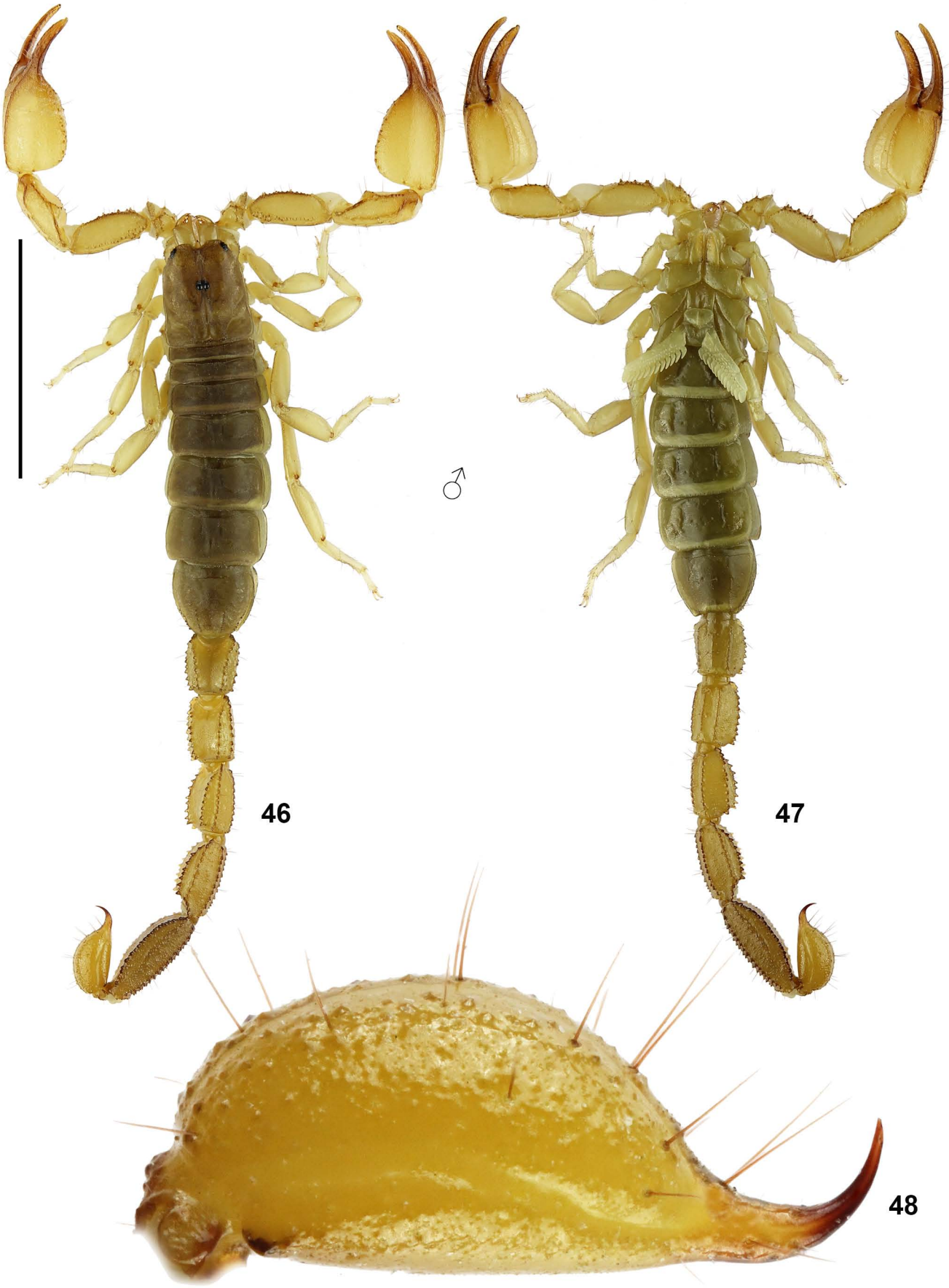
Other material examined (FKCP). **Djibouti**, Tadjoura District, 7km W of Tadjoura, 14.X.2023, 11°46'48.893"N 42°49'5.195"E, 50 m a. s. l., 23DB, 1♂ (DNA No. 2568),leg. F. Kovařík; Tadjoura District, Afalloïna env., 22.X.2023, 11°50'0.740"N 42°45'39.857"E, 240 m a. s. l., 23DK, 1♂, leg. S. Snäll.

Emended diagnosis (♂♀). Total length 33–36.5 mm. Color reddish to yellowish brown. Sternite VII finely granulate, with two smooth carinae. All metasomal segments longer than wide in female, in male metasoma I wider than long; metasoma IV L/W 1.64–1.65 (♀), 1.80 (♂). Telson elongate mainly in female, ventral profile hemielliptic, aculeus robust, markedly shorter than vesicle. Pedipalp segments relatively short, robust; patella without external or ventromedian carinae; chela relatively short with broad manus, chela L/W 2.44–2.53 (♂♀); manus with granulate ventroexternal (V3) carina; distal movable finger with dual linear rows of denticles. Orthobothriotaxic type C; pedipalp patella with 13 external, 3 ventral trichobothria, esb_1 proximal to esb_2, em_1 distal to em_2, V_3-V_2 separation more than two times V_1-V_2 separation; chela

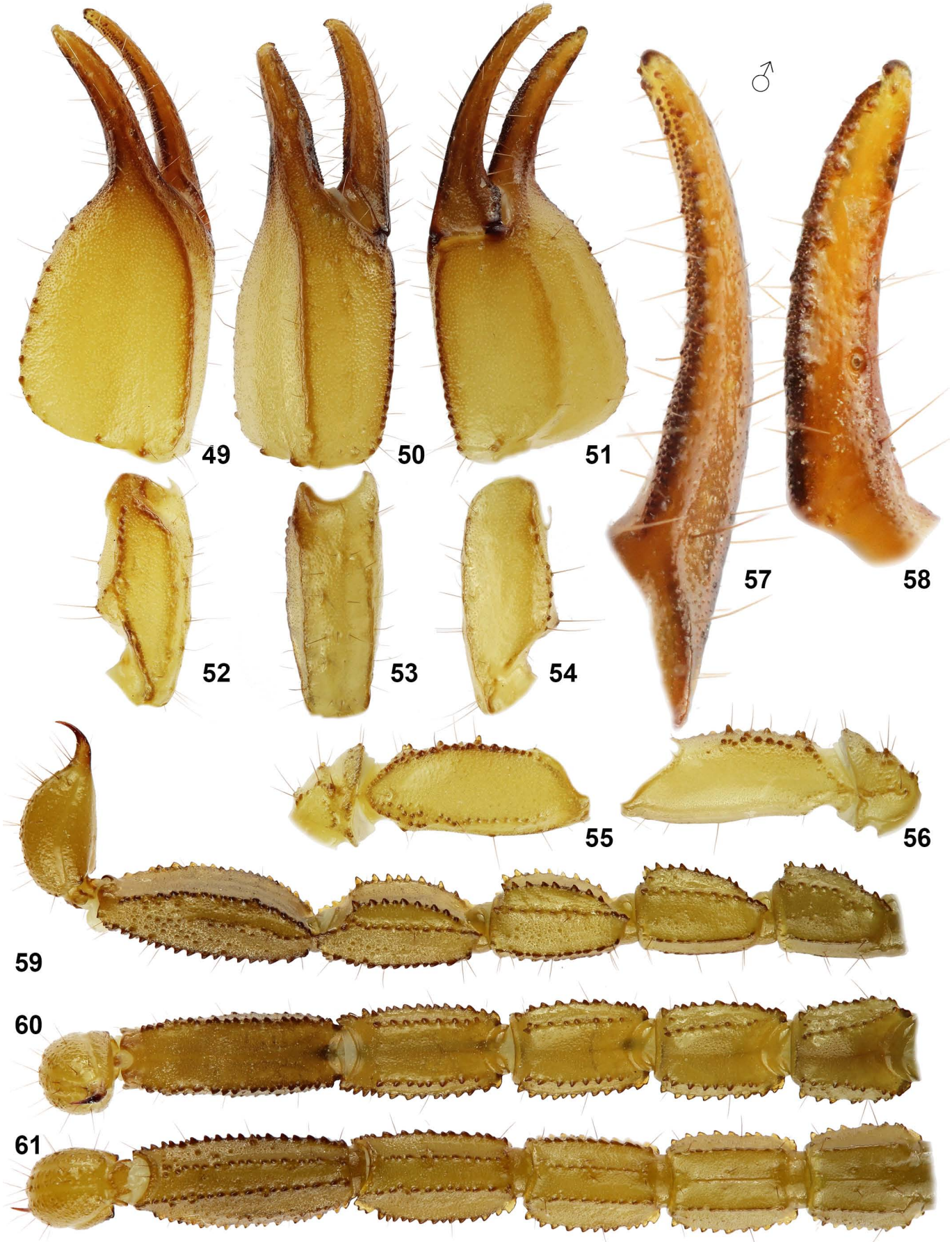


Figures 32–**43**: *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp**. **n**., female paratype, right pedipalp. **Figures 32**–**39**. Chela in dorsal (32), external (33) and ventral (34) views, patella in dorsal (35), external (36) and ventral (37) views, femur and trochanter in dorsal (38) and ventral (39) views under white light. **Figures 40**–**43**. Dentate margins of movable (40) and fixed (41) fingers and pedipalp in dorsal (42) and ventral (43) views under UV fluorescence.

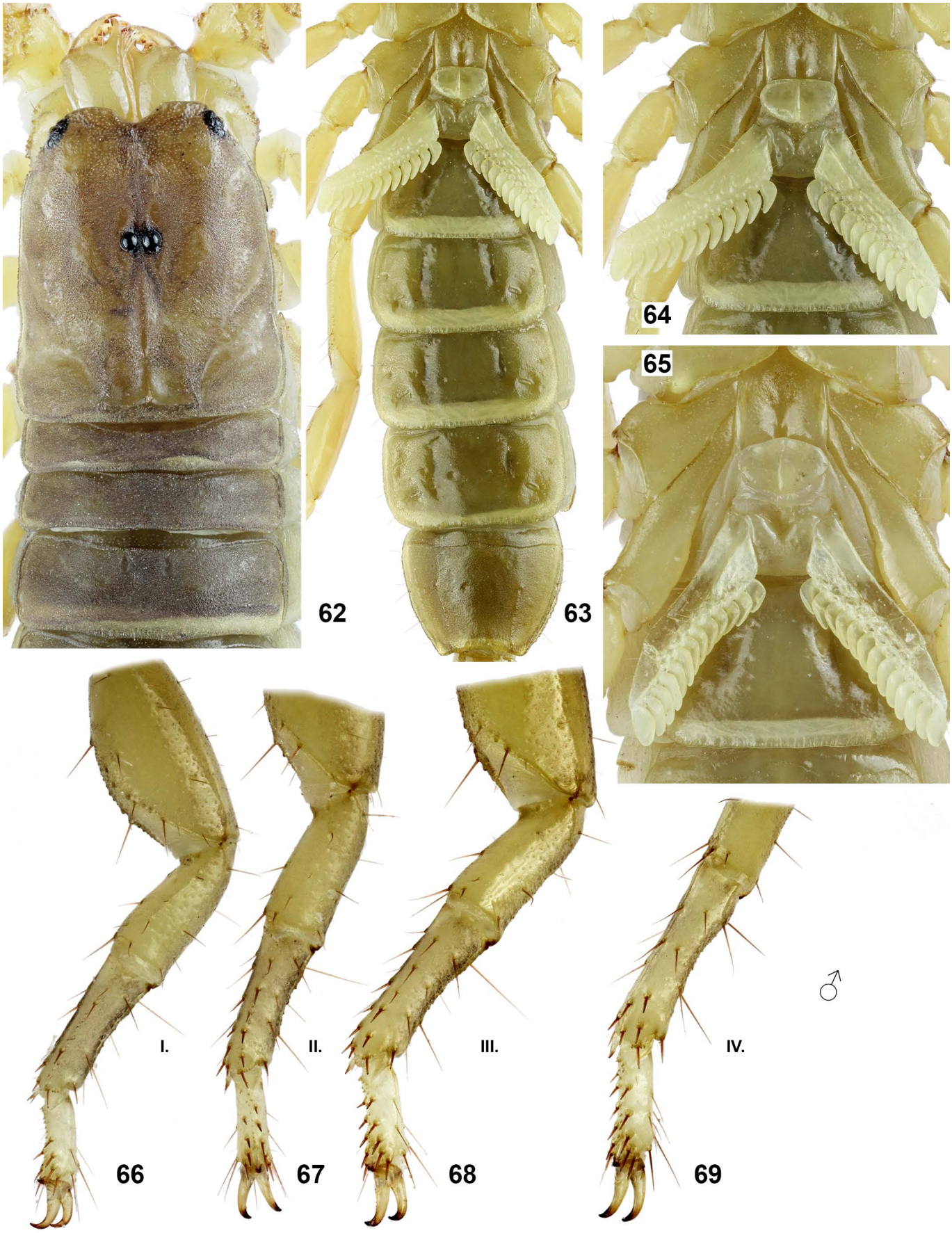
Figures 44–45: *Hemiscorpius lipsae*, males in vivo habitus. **Figures 44**. Male from Djibouti, locality 23DK, phographed by S. Snäll. **Figures 45**. Male from Djibouti, locality 23DB.



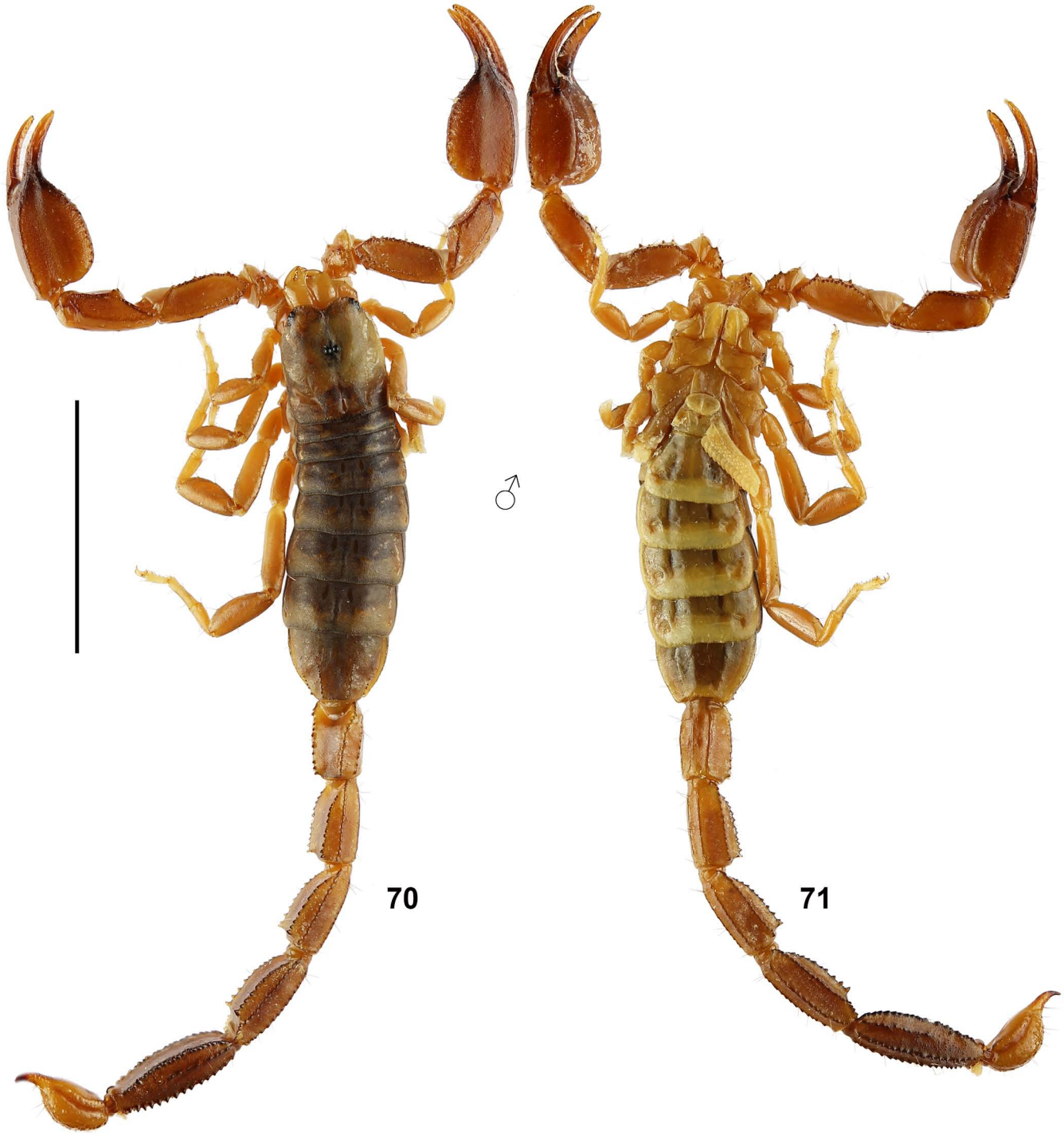
Figures 46–48: *Hemiscorpius lipsae*, male from Djibouti, locality 23DB. **Figures 46–47**. Male in dorsal (46) and ventral (47) views. **Figure 48**. Telson in lateral view. Scale bar: 10 mm (46–47).



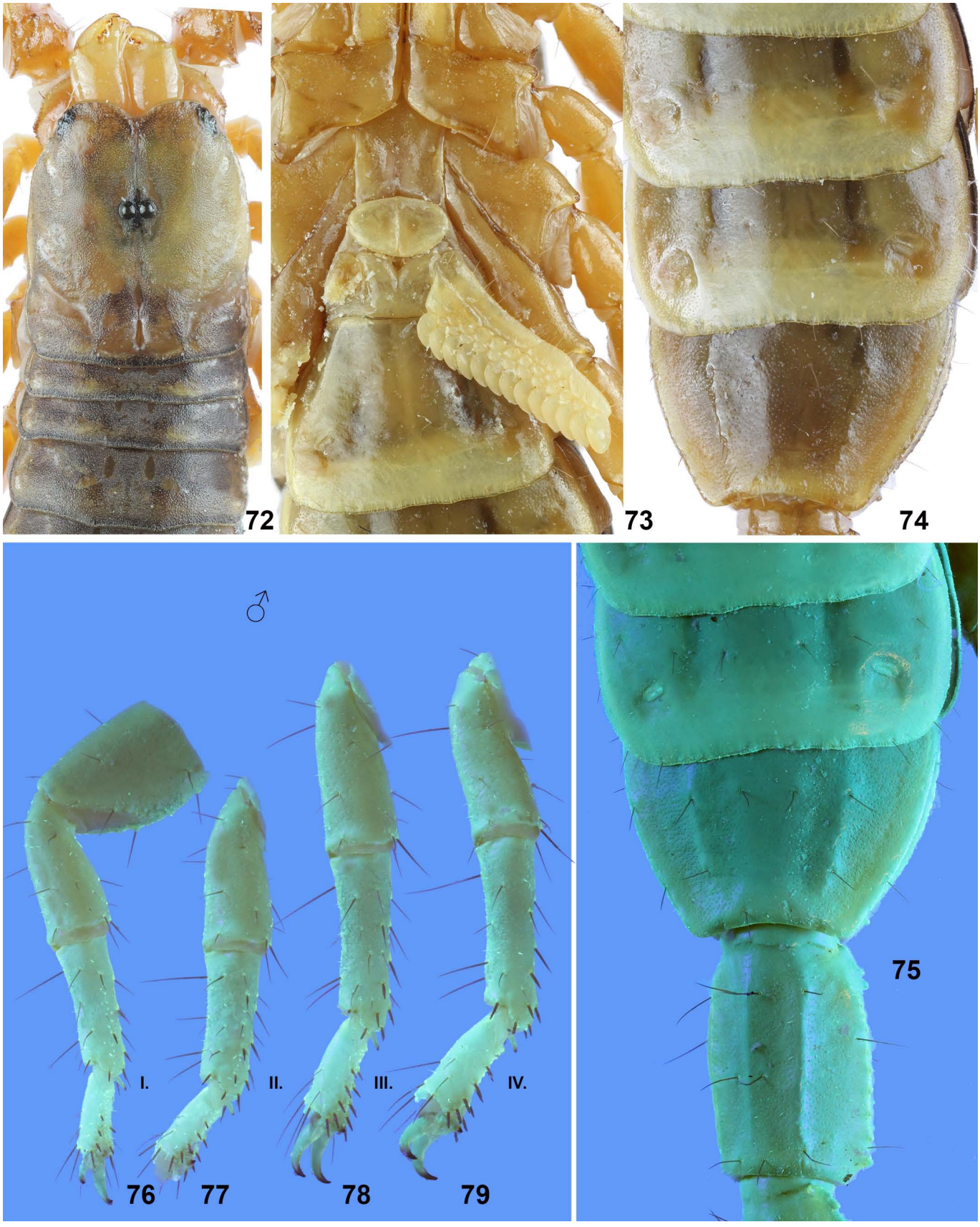
Figures 49–61: *Hemiscorpius lipsae*, male from Djibouti, locality 23DB. **Figures 49–56**. Right pedipalp, chela in dorsal (49), external (50) and ventral (51) views, patella in dorsal (52), external (53) and ventral (54) views, femur and trochanter in dorsal (55) and ventral (56) views, dentate margins of movable (57) and fixed (58) fingers. **Figures 59–61**. Metasoma and telson in lateral (59), dorsal (60), and ventral (61) views.



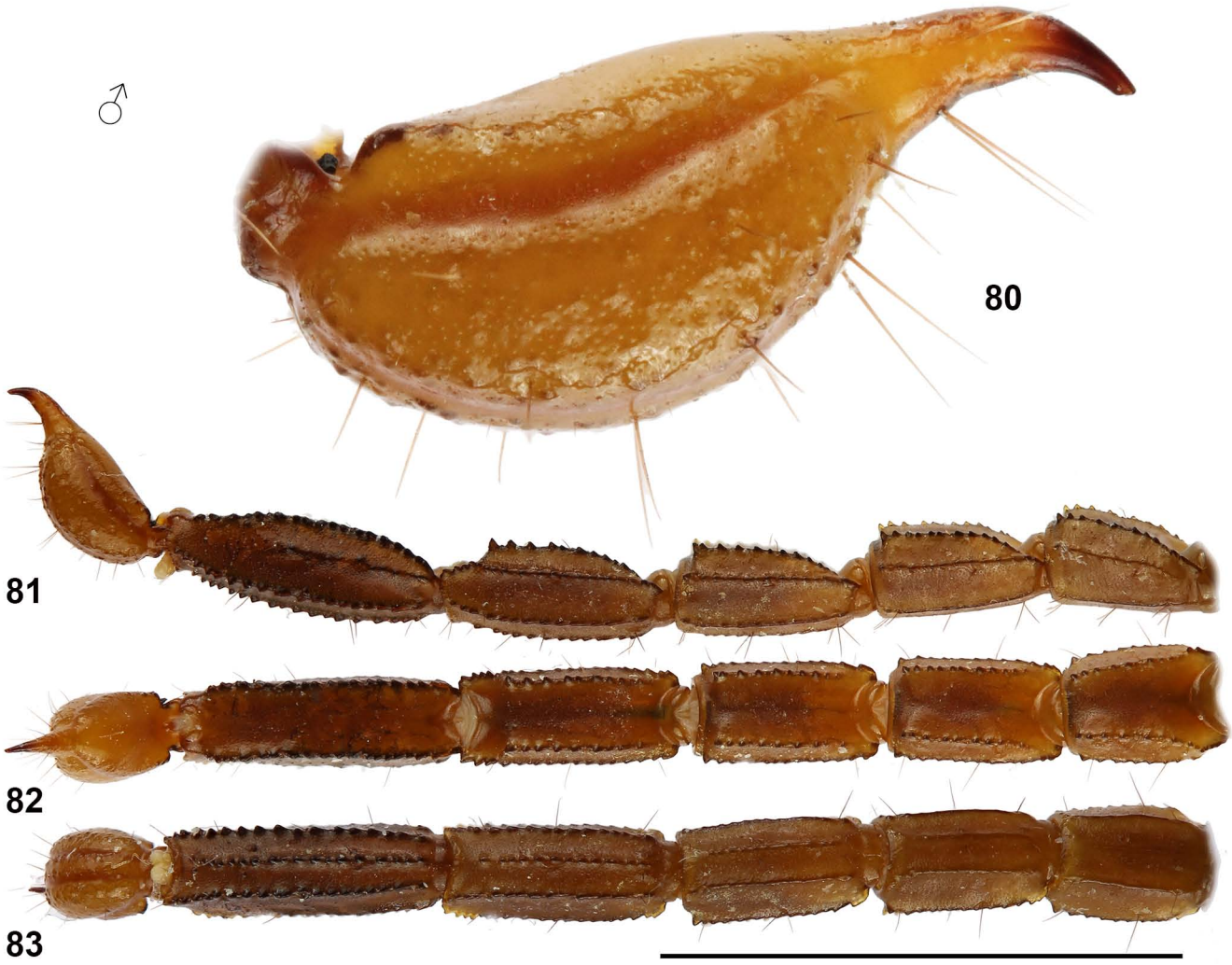
Figures 62–69: *Hemiscorpius lipsae*, males. **Figures 62–64, 66–69.** Male from Djibouti, locality 23DB, carapace and tergites I–III (62), sternopectinal area and sternites (63–64), and sternites, right legs I–IV, retrolateral aspect (66–69). **Figure 65.** Male from locality 23DK, sternopectinal area.



Figures 70–71. *Hemiscorpius novaki*, male from Somaliland, Gargara Galbeed in dorsal (70) and ventral (71) views.



Figures 72–79: *Hemiscorpius novaki*, male from Somaliland, Gargara Galbeed. **Figures 72–74.** Carapace and tergites I–III (72), sternopectinal area and sternite III (73), and sternites V-VII (74) under white light. **Figures 75–79.** Sternites VI-VII with metasoma I (75), and left legs I–IV, retrolateral aspect (76–79), under UV fluorescence.



Figures 80–83. *Hemiscorpius novaki*, male from Somaliland, Gargara Galbeed, telson (80) in lateral views and metasoma and telson in lateral (81), dorsal (82), and ventral (83) views. Scale bar: 10 mm (81–83).

manus with V_2 internal to V_1. Genital opercula strongly cordate in female and oval in male. Pectinal tooth count, 10 (♀) and 12 (♂). Leg segments relatively short, robust; formula of ventral macrosetae on telotarsi: 3/3-4: 4/5: 5/5: 5-6/5.

Distribution. Djibouti (Fig. 131).

Hemiscorpius novaki Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011
(Figs. 72–96, 121–122, 129–131)

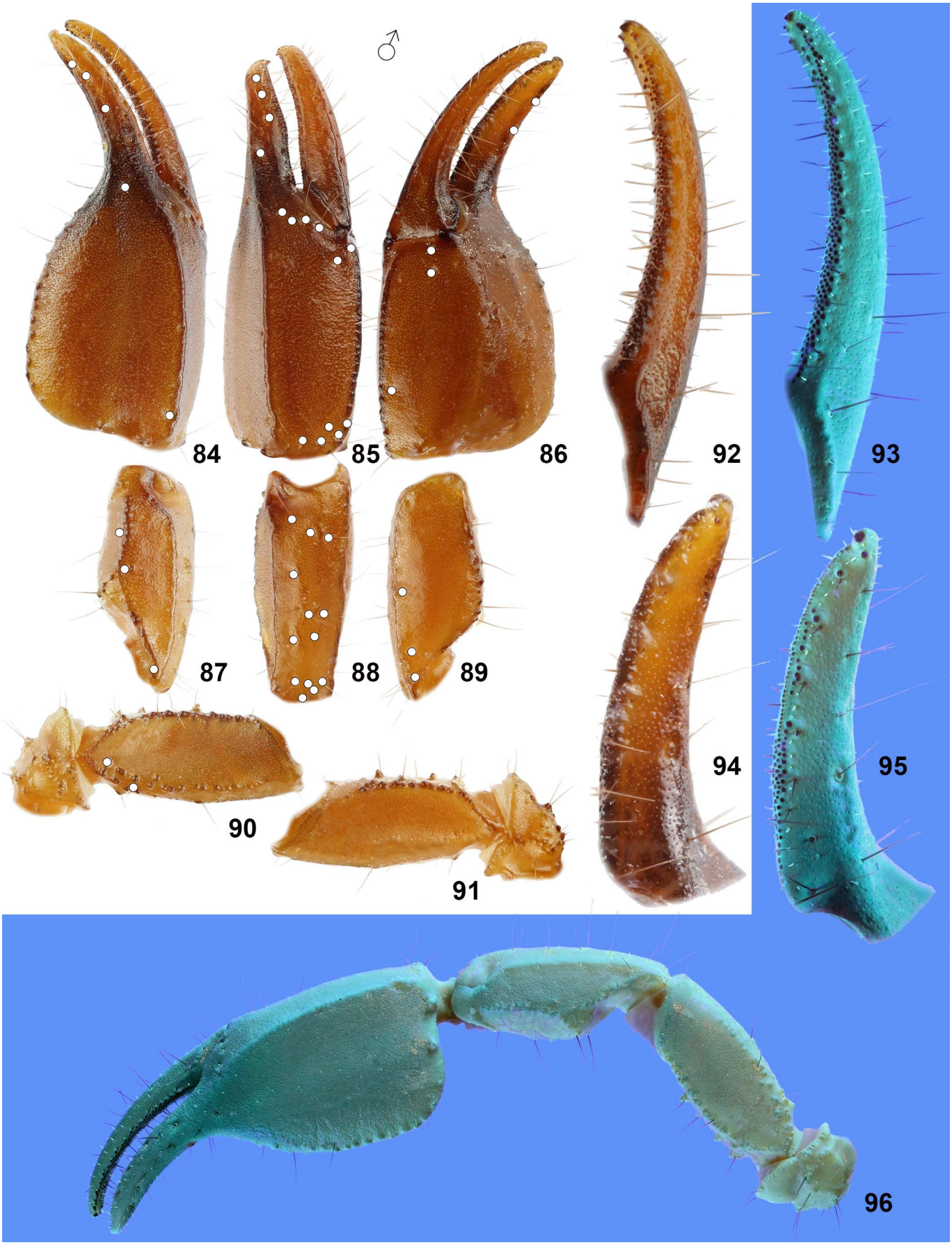
Hemiscorpius novaki Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011: 1; Karataş & Gharkheloo, 2013: 18; Fet & Kovařík, 2020: 7.

Type locality and type repository. **Somaliland**, near Berbera, 10°12'40.3"N 44°52'34.2"E, 436 m a. s. l., FKCP.

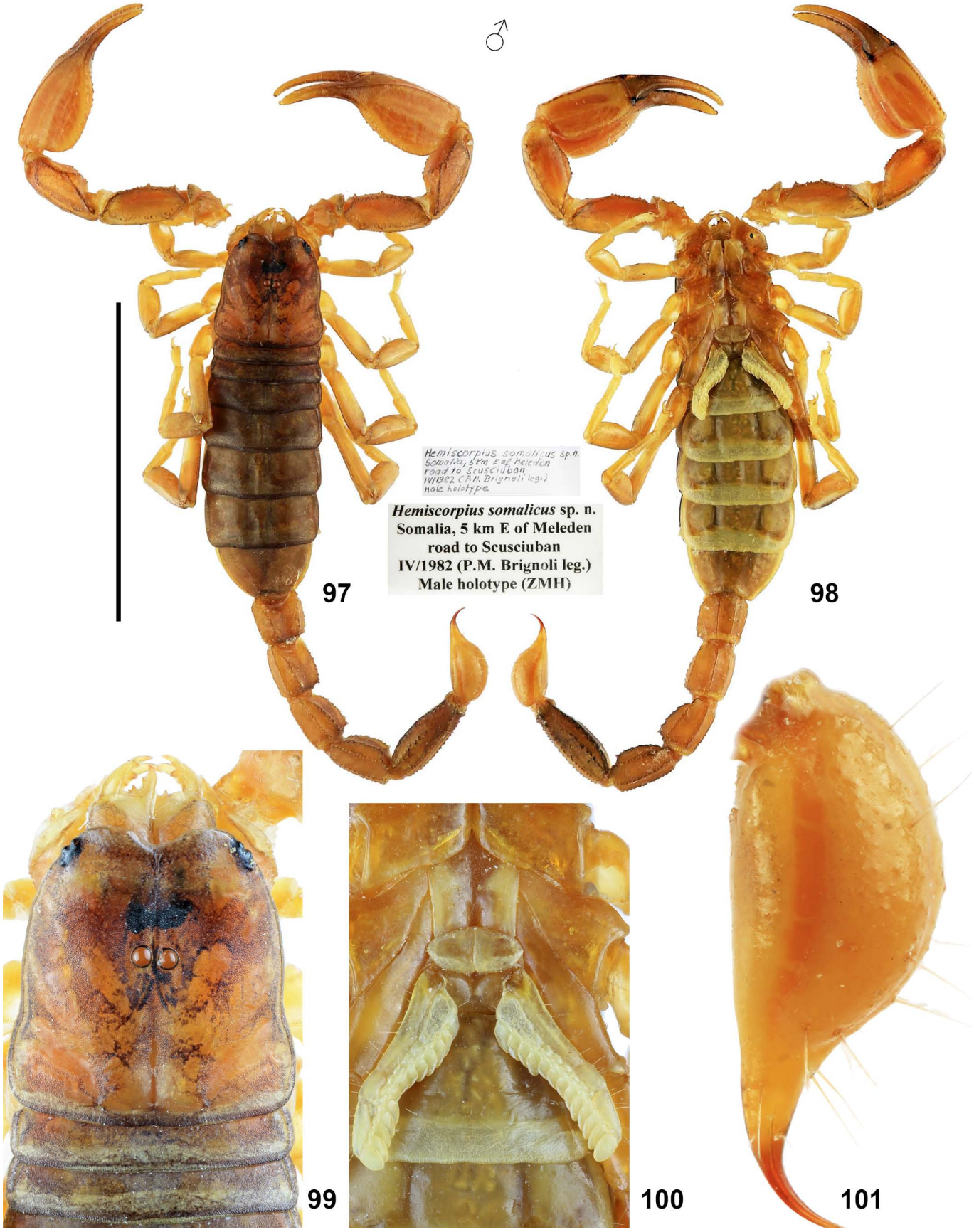
Type material examined (FKCP). **Somaliland**, near Berbera, 10°12'40.3"N 44°52'34.2"E, 436 m a. s. l., XI.2010, 1♂ holotype, leg. T. Mazuch and P. Novák; near Berbera, 10°14'25.8"N 45°04'55.4"E, 407 m a.s.l., 9.VII.2011, 1♀ paratype, leg. F. Kovařík, T. Mazuch and P. Novák; near Berbera, 10°16'01"N 45°06'21.3"E, 367 m a. s. l., 10.VII.2011, 1♀ paratype, leg. F. Kovařík, T. Mazuch and P. Novák.

Other material examined (FKCP). **Somaliland**, Agabar, 09°53'04.8"N 43°57'40.9"E, 982 m a. s. l. (19SO), 9.VII.2019, 1juv. (DNA No. 1673), leg. F. Kovařík et T. Mazuch; Osali, 10.4290386°N 43.7230508°E, 2023, 2♀3juvs (DNA Nos. Som543, Som544, Som546, Som548, Som796), leg. Hassan Elmi; Ceel lahelay, 10.2737503°N 44.0771864°E, 2023, 1juv. (DNA No. Som520), leg. Hassan Elmi; Gargara Galbeed, 10°46'07.5"N 43°02'33.3"E (10.768, 43.04), XI.2023, 1♂ (DNA No. Som776), leg. Hassan Elmi.

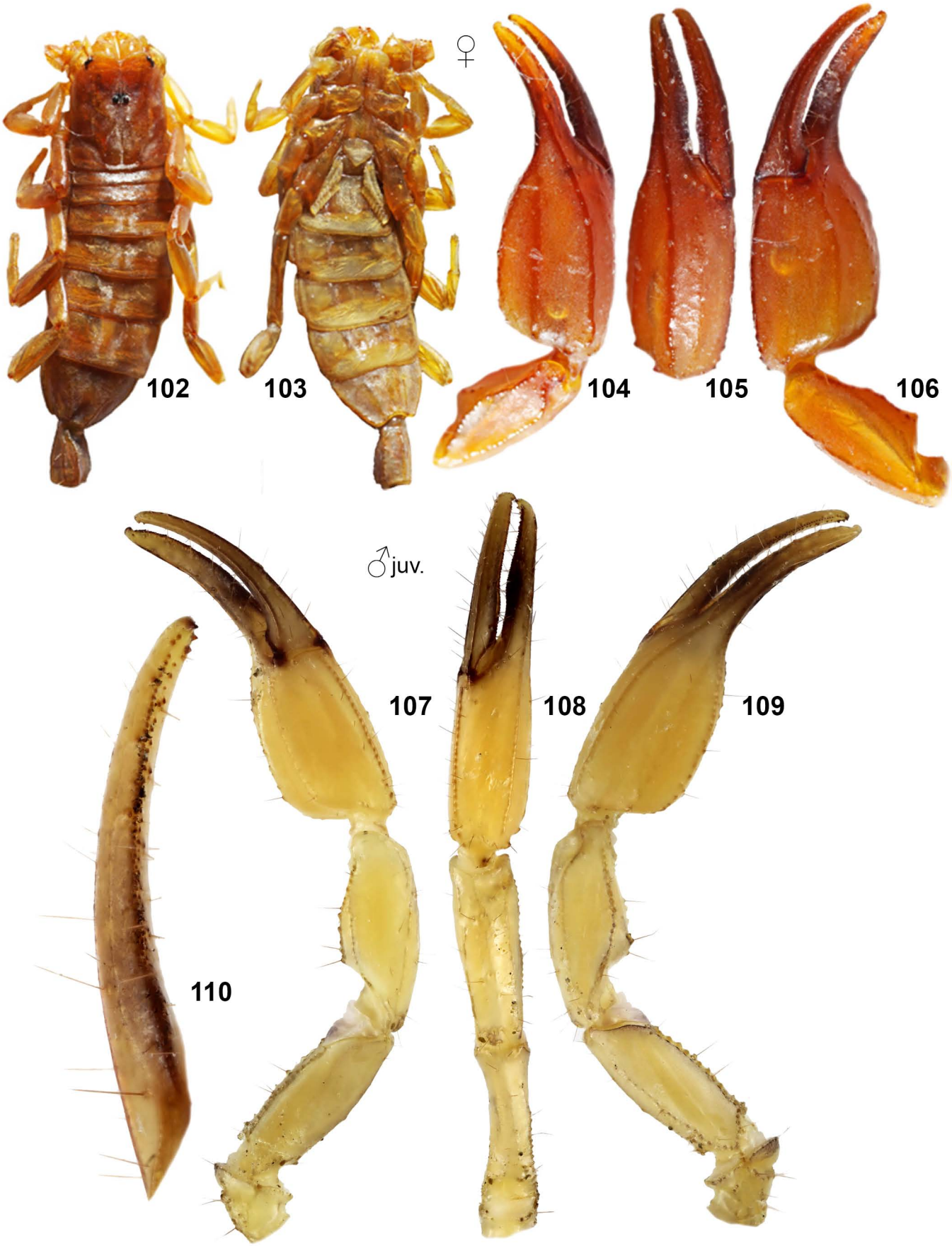
Distribution. Somaliland (Fig. 131).



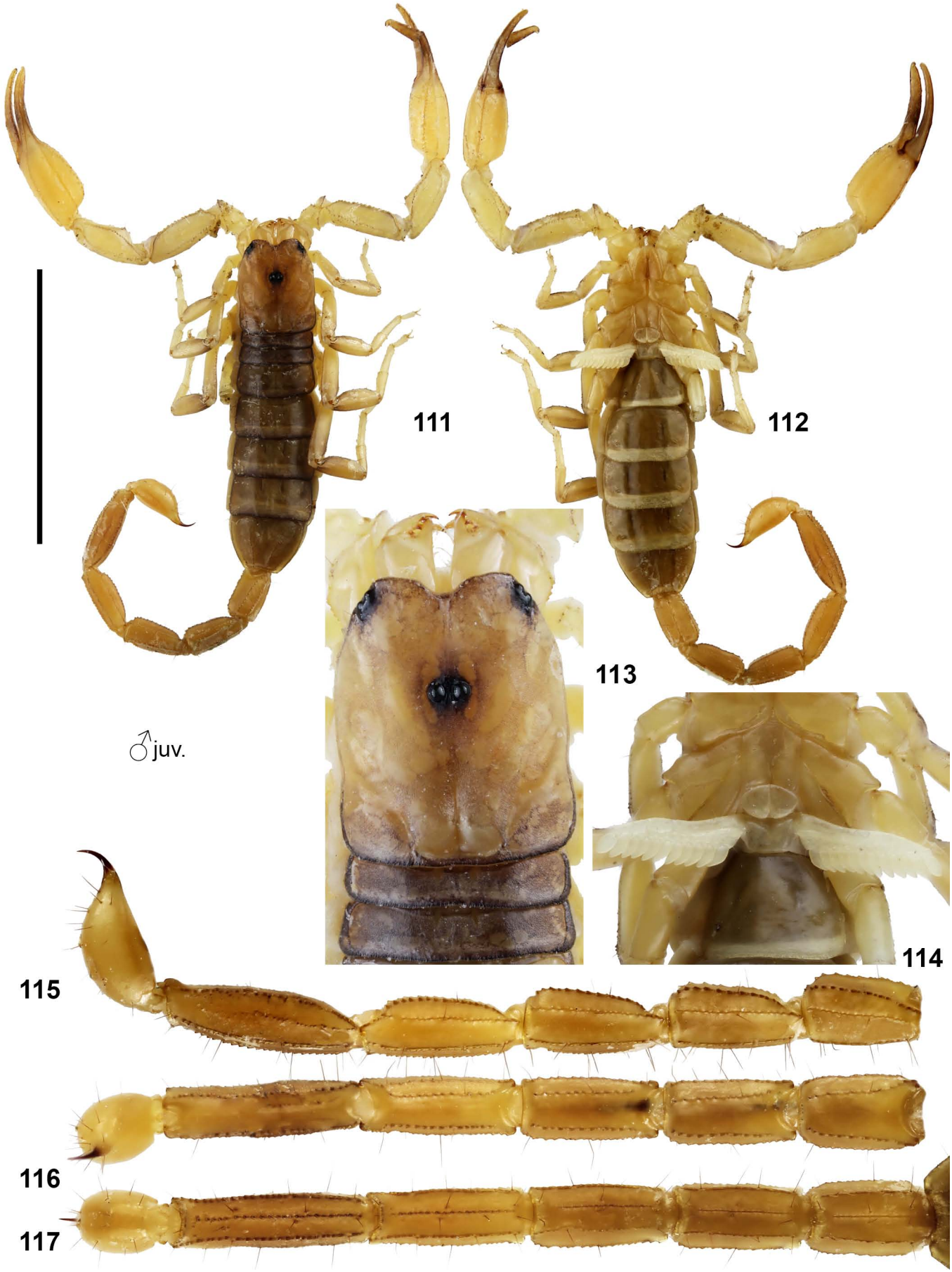
Figures 84–96: *Hemiscorpius novaki*, male from Somaliland, Gargara Galbeed, right pedipalp. **Figures 84–92, 94**. Chela in dorsal (84), external (85) and ventral (86) views, patella in dorsal (87), external (88) and ventral (89) views, femur and trochanter in dorsal (90) and ventral (91) views, dentate margins of movable (92) and fixed (94) fingers under white light. **Figures 93, 95–96**. Dentate margins of movable (93) and fixed (95) fingers and pedipalp in dorsal (96) views under UV fluorescence.



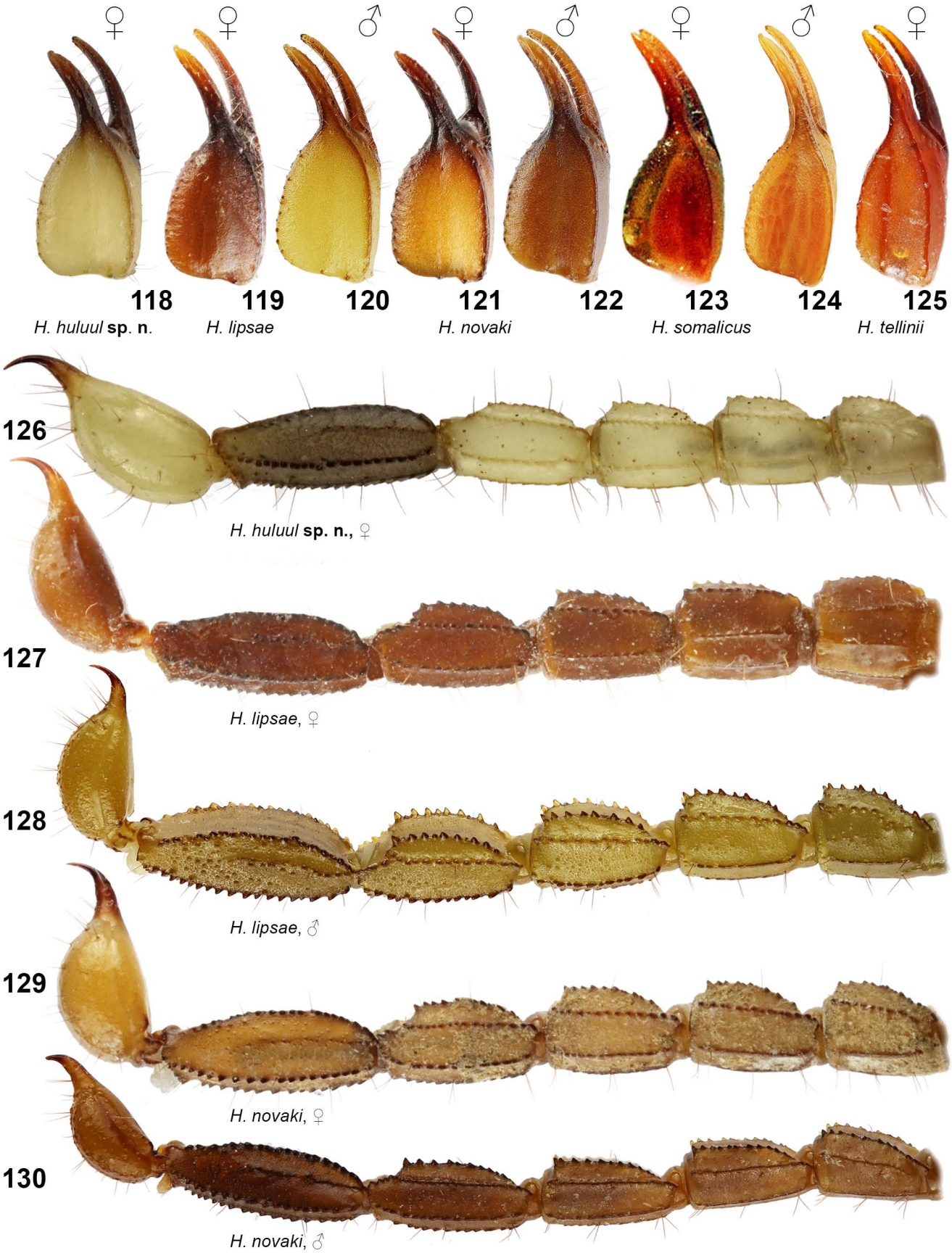
Figures 97–101. *Hemiscorpius somalicus*, male holotype in dorsal (97) and ventral (98) views. Carapace and tergites I–II (99), sternopectinal area and sternite III (100), and telson lateral (101). Scale bar: 10 mm (97–98).



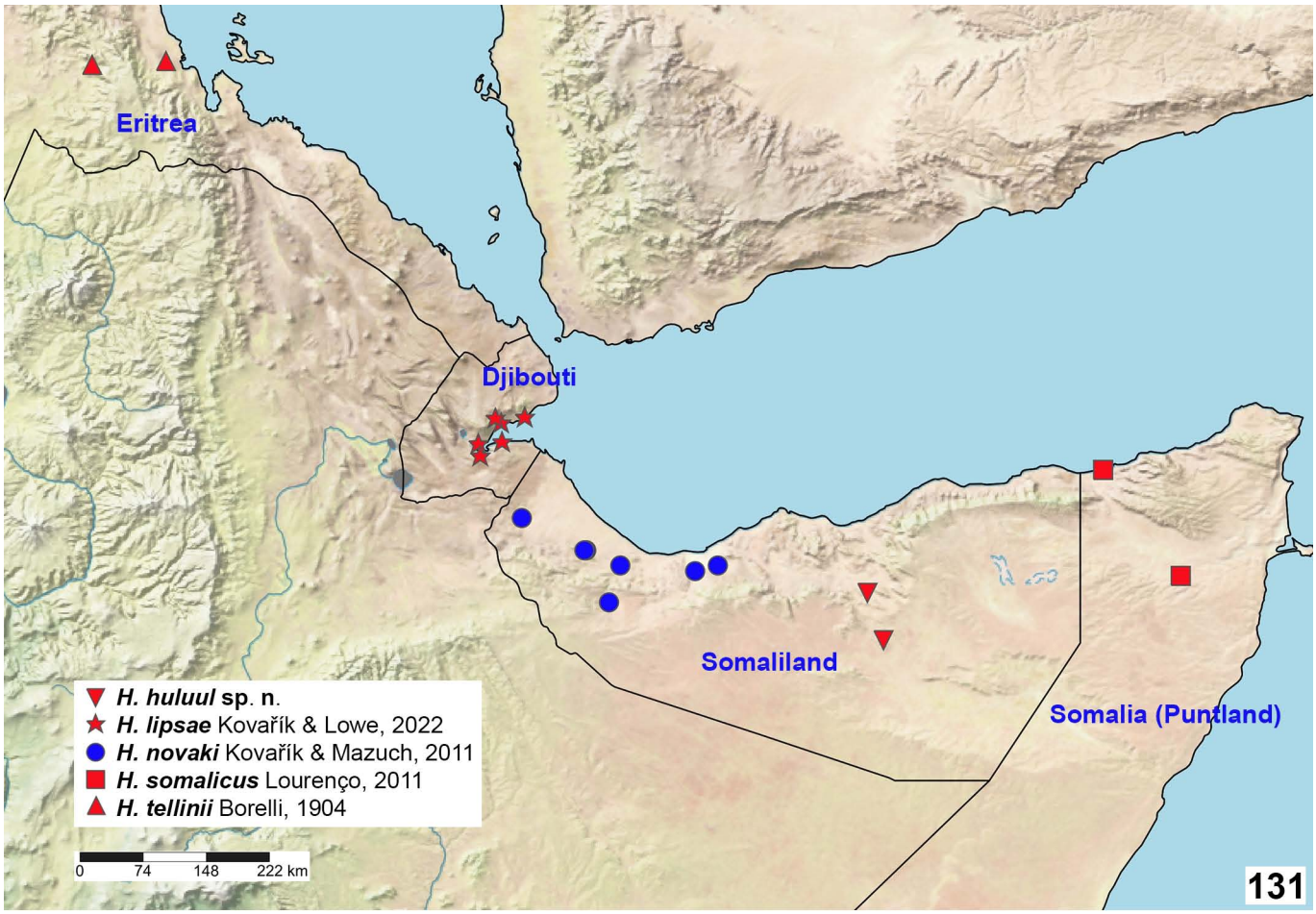
Figures 102–**110**: *Hemiscorpius tellinii*. **Figures 102**–**106**. Female holotype in dorsal (102) and ventral (103) views. Right pedipalp chela and patella dorsal (104), ventral (106) and chela external (105) views. **Figures 107**–**110**. Juvenile male from Eritrea. Locality 15EL, left pedipalp in ventral (107), external (108) and dorsal (109) views, dentate margins of movable finger (110).



Figures 111–117: *Hemiscorpius tellinii*, juvenile male from Eritrea. Locality 15EL in dorsal (111) and ventral (112) views, carapace and tergites I–II (113), sternopectinal area and sternite III (114), metasoma and telson in lateral (115), dorsal (116), and ventral (117) views. Scale bar: 10 mm (111–112).



Figures 118–**130**: *Hemiscorpius* ssp. **Figures 118**–**125**. Pedipalp chela in dorsal views, *H. huluul* **sp**. **n**., female holotype (118), *H. lipase*, female holotype (119) and male from Djibouti, locality 23DB (120), *H. novaki*, female from Somaliland, Osali (121) and male from Somaliland, Gargara Galbeed (122), *H. somalicus* , female from Somalia (Puntland), Bender Cassim (123) and male holotype (124), and *H. tellinii* female holotype (125). **Figures 126**–**130**. Metasoma and telson in dorsal views, *H. huluul* **sp**. **n**., female holotype (126), *H. lipase*, female holotype (127) and male from Djibouti, locality 23DB (128), *H. novaki*, female from Somaliland, Osali (129) and male from Somaliland, Gargara Galbeed (130).



Figures 131–132: **Figure 131**. Map showing known distribution of the genus *Hemiscorpius* in Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, and Somaliland). **Figure 132**. Somaliland, vicinity of Huluul Village, type locality of *Hemiscorpius huluul* **sp**. **n**.

Hemiscorpius somalicus Lourenço, 2011
(Figs. 97–101, 123–124, 131)

Hemiscorpion socotranus: Caporiacco, 1937: 362.
Hemiscorpius socotranus: El-Hennawy, 1992: 135; Kovařík & Whitman, 2005: 115.
Hemiscorpius somalicus Lourenço, 2011a: 279; Lourenço, 2011b: 24; Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011: 3–4, figs. 11–14; Karataş & Gharkheloo, 2013: 19; Monod et al., 2019: 143 2.

Type locality and type repository. **Somalia**, 5 km E of Meleden, road to Scusciuban, 10°25'59"N 49°48'38"E; ZMUH.

Type material examined (ZMUH). **Somalia** (Puntland), 5 km E of Meleden, road to Scusciuban, IV.1982, 1♂ (holotype), leg. P. M. Brignoli.

Other material examined (MZUF). **Somalia** (Puntland), Bender Cassim, IX.1933, 1♀, MZUF Reg. No.992 (figs. 11–14 in Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011: 4).

Distribution. Somalia (Puntland) (Fig. 131).

Hemiscorpius tellinii Borelli, 1904
(Figs. 102–117, 125, 131)

Hemiscorpion tellinii Borelli, 1904: 3; Moriggi, 1941: 93; Caporiacco, 1947: 232.
Hemiscorpius tellinii: Birula, 1917: 215; Vachon, 1977: 213; Vachon, 1979: 59; Kovařík, 1998: 136; Fet, 2000: 430; Lowe, 2010: 22; Lourenço, 2011a: 282; Kovařík & Mazuch, 2011: 4; Chiarle et al., 2012: 22.

Type locality and type repository. **Eritrea**, Halibaret; MZUT.

Type material examined (MZUT). **Eritrea**, Halibaret, 1♀ (holotype).

Other material examined (FKCP). **Eritrea**, route Massawa to Gahtiela, 15°36'03.7"N 39°16'38.4"E, 115 m a. s. l., 8.XI.2015, (15EL, DNA No. 918), 1♂juv., leg. F. Kovařík.

Distribution. Eritrea (Fig. 131).

Key to the species of *Hemiscorpius* from the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Somalia, and Somaliland)

1. Pedipalp chela in female narrow, L/W ratio more than 2.9. ..... ***H. tellinii***
– Pedipalp chela L/W ratio in female less than 2.6. 2

2. Metasoma with dorsal lateral carinae composed from strong pointed granules (Figs. 127–130). 3
– Metasoma with dorsal lateral carinae composed from small blunted granules at least in female (Figs. 126). .... ***H. huluul* sp. n.**

3. Pedipalp chela in male narrow L/W ratio 2.9. .... ***H. somalicus***
– Pedipalp chela L/W ratio in male less than 2.5. 4

4. Metasoma enlarged in male. Metasoma V L/W ratio less than 2.5 in female and more than 3.1 in male (Figs.129–130). ..... ***H. novaki***
–. Metasoma V L/W ratio 2.55–2.75 in both sexes (Figs.127–128). ..... ***H. lipsae***

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