**First Records Species of Hottentotta Genus (Scorpiones: Buthidae) from Kerman Province, Southeast of Iran**.

M. Salari\*and M. Sampour

Department of Biology, Faculty of sciences, Lorestan University

Khoramabad, Iran.

***\*****Corresponding author’s email: mmsal01977 [AT] yahoo.com*

**ABSTRACT**

**Investigations indicated that the scorpions are distributed on all of Iran. Few researches have been performed to identify and study morphology of the scorpions of Iran. In the present investigations, several species of scorpions from Kerman Province ( Iran ) have been identified. The scorpions usually live under the stones. to obtain the scorpions, heavy materials including stones, clod and others, were moved by crow bar and woods. The specimens were captured with a tongs. To study the morphological characters and identify the scorpions, Olympus Lica 2000 stereo microscope and key identify to scorpions, were used.**

**In the present research a species of scorpions belonged to *Hottentotta* genus and Buthidae family, is reported for the first time from Kerman Province(Iran). This species is called *Hottentotta schach* and has been collected from Manoojan area situated in the southwest and south of Kerman Province. The *H. schach* is rare species, it is shaggy and some parts of it's body are dark. This species lives in height over 1000 meter and also find in mountainous area. Beside of this species, 6 other species called: *Compsobuthus* *matthiesseni*, *Androctonus* *crassicauda, Odontobuthus doriae, Mesobuthus eupeus, Sassanidotus gracilis,* *Orthochirus* farzanpayi, from this family, are found in the mentioned area.**

 **In taxonomy, the scorpions are order belonged to class arachnida, phylum arthropoda, super phylum invertebrate subkingdom of metazoan and kingdom of animal. The weather south of Kerman Province is warm and relatively humid.**

**Keywords**: Scorpions, Buthidae *Hottentotta schach*, Manoojan, Kerman province, iran

**INTRODUCTION**

The scorpions are order belonged to class arachnida, phylum arthropoda, superphylum invertebrate subkingdom of metazoan and kingdom of animals. The first study of Iranian scorpions performed by Olivier (1807), identified black scorpion crassicauda in Kashan. Although it has been carried out a long time ago, due to various climate, broadness of the country and lack of studying on some areas of Iran, needs more investigations to complete the scorpions fauna of Iran.

 This investigation carried out in 3 towns including Manoojan, Qaleganj and Roodbar from Kerman Province southeast of Iran. Thise cities Manoojan, Galeh ganj and Roudbar are located in southwest from Kerman Province, in southeast of Iran. The area of these regions are 4437,10235 and 6296 square kilometers respectively. The average rainfall in Manoojan is 209 mm annually, while the minimum average temperature throughout the year is 19.2°C, and the maximum average 33° C. The two other cities are almost the same of the city. The area in South of Kerman Province is warm and relatively humid (Jalalifar,et al.,2013). According to Fet (2000), during the last 40 years, the scorpions of Iran have been check-listed several times by some workers. Some papers have published the name of scorpions species belonged to Buthidae family. These papers are provided by researchers including, Vachon, 1966; Habibi,1971; Farzanpay & Pertizen, 1974; Perize & Minosi, 1974; Farzanpay, 1988; Kinzelbech, 1985; and Kovarick,1977. Sampour et al, 2011, studied on morphological and biometrical characters of two genus of scorpions *Androctonus* and *Odontobuthus* from Markezy Province of Iran. Morphological studies of sensitive seta of scorpions and distribution of scorpions in Luristan have been carried out by Sampour (2012). The systematic studies on scorpion of Iran have been carried out byPredini (2000), who distinguished and identified hemiscorpiidae family from Iran. Scorpionidae family was a sub family of scorpionidae, called scorpioninae, then it proceed to a family, that mentioned above. A check list of scorpions throughout Iran and four families, including Buthidae (Koch, 1837), Scorpionidae(Latreille,1802), Hemiscorpioiidae (Pocock, 1893) and Diplocentridae (Karsch, 1880) has been reported by Mirshamsi et al (2011), And also they performed studies on species of *Mesobuthus eupeus*. They reviewed and studied on sub species of the mentioned species. The species of *Hemiscorpius lepturus*, *H. acanthocercus,* and *H.enischnochela* are reported from Kerman Province by Salari & Sampour ( 2017).

Most *Hottenttota* species have been found in the west of Iran. Dehghani et al, (2007) have reported *H.saulcyi* species from Kerman Province. *Hottonttota schach* which is reported for the first time is reported in this investigation from Kerman province. Researchers have reported *Hottenttota* species from Iran so far as follow: *Hottentotta jayakari* (Pocock 1895), *Hottentotta saulcyi* (Simon 1880), *Hottentotta schach* (Birula 1905), *Hottentotta zagrosensis* (Kovařík 1997), *Hottentotta khoozestanus* (Navidpour et al2008), *Hottentotta lorestanus* (Navidpouret al2010).From genus *Androctonus*, species Androctonus *crassicauda* , found in many provinces of Iran and abundant in Kerman province.

In some cases scorpions are found in pengeonry ants in few numbers or usually in single. It may happened, because scorpions use the ants and their larva as food. Scorpions are found in warm and moderate climate. The scorpions are active in warm weather. They rest in their husting during the day, and at night activating and hunt their prey. The scorpions are insectivorous.

 The scorpions of Iran, are originated from Africa, because most of Iran scorpions genus found in Africa (Farzanpay, 1988). But some of them including genera Razianusand Mesobuthus, originated from Iran. Three types of sensitive hair (seta)are found on the body of scorpions (Sampour, 2012) Scorpions possess two middle eyes on middle dorsal surface of carapace and lateral eyes. The numbers of lateral eyes are between 3-5 pairs. They are situated in lateral margin in front of carapace on each side of head. Some of scorpions like Scorpiomaurusand *Odontobuthus doriae* are digger.

**MATERIALS**  **AND METHODS**

Field researches on scorpions of Manoojan (2**7**ₒ 24ʹ 22ʺ N 57ₒ 30ʹ 03ʺE), Galeh ganj (27ₒ31ʹ 25ʺ N 57ₒ52ʹ 51ʺE) and Roudbar (28ₒ 01ʹ 45ʺ N 57ₒ 59 34ʺE), cities in the south of Kerman Province(Kerman 30ₒ 17ʹ 00ʺ N and 57ₒ 05ʹ 00ʺE ) south east of Iran (Fig. 1), were carried out during years 2013-2014. Scorpions were collected from different localities and different parts of mentioned region including urban and rural areas. The gathered scorpions were performed at different seasons of the year. The specimens were collected under stones, stones cleft, clod and holes underground. For moving the stones and other heavy things, wood and crow-bar were used. The samples were captured with a tong. The specimens were fixed in 70% ethanol, and deposited in the scorpions place in Department of Zoology, Lorestan University. Identification of scorpions was performed by using a key identify to scorpions. The morphological studies were carried out under an Olympus Lica 2000 stereo microscope. The photographs were taken by a Nikon camera; Coolpix p6000 model. The sizes were measured with an Electronic Digital Caliper. The environment temperature were noted with using a thermometer. All measurements are given in millimeters.

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. Fig.1-Geographical position of Manoojan, Galeh ganj and Roudbar

 cities in the south of Kerman Province .

**RESULTS**

In the present research seven species from Buthidae family were found in Manoojan, Galeh gange and Roudbar in south of Kerman Province. One species of them *Hottenttota schach* is reported from Kerman Province for the first time. This species live in hot and relatively wet areas. Some of them are abundant and some are rare. The geographical map of their distribution indicated in Figures 2 and 3.

 List of scorpions of south of Kerman Province in this research.

 Family Buthidae (C. L. Koch, 1837)

 *Androctonus crassicauda* (Olivier, 1807)

 *Hottentotta schach* (Birula, 1905) (first report)

 *Odontobuthus doriae* (Thorell, 1876)

 *Compsobuthus matthiesseni* (Birula, 1905)

 *Mesobuthus eupeus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)

 *Sassanidotus gracilis* (Birula, 1900)

 *Orthochirus farzanpayi* (Vachon et Farzanpay, 1987)

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 Fig.2, Map of south of Kerman Province, showing distributions of *Androctonus crassicauda*(Olivier, 1807), *Hottentotta schach*(Birula, 1905), *Odontobuthus**doriae (Thorell, 1876)* collected in this study.



 Fig.3 Map of south of Kerman Province showing distributions of *Compsobuthus matthiesseni* (Birula, 1905), *Mesobuthus eupeus* (C. L. Koch, 1839), *Sassanidotus gracilis* (Birula, 1900), *Orthochirusfarzanpayi*(Vachon et Farzanpay, 1987), collected in this study.

***Hottentotta schach*** (Birula, 1905) (Fig.4)

Distribution. Iran. Fars(Kovarik, 2007), Lorestan (Sampour, 2012) and Kerman Provinces (2018) first report.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Manoojan, Abgel Village.

Explans: The body is yellow, and black. In samples with yellow the half in front, carapace, chelicerae and eyes dominance are quite dark. The eye, brow arcs, and also middle eyes are so dominant. There are 3 big lateral eyes in each side of carapace. There are 3 dark tapes on dorsal of mesosoma. Patella (lighter than chelae ), telson, fifth segment and the posterior part of forth metasoma segment are in dark brown to dark colours. Mesosoma possesses scattered sensory hair and in terminal part of each tergit, sensory hair are in sequence. The seventh segment of mesosoma is yellow, having four dominant carina and abundant sensory chatae. The body of this species is shaggy. Metasoma possesses more sensory hair. The dorsal surface of metasoma is smooth. These hair are compactly found in abdominal and lateral of telson. The length of all segments is more than their width. Chela is stretched, so that the length of movable finger is three times more than the manus length. Chelicera are black and reticular. *Hottenttota schach* is very rare in south of Kerman Province. This species mainly live in mountains and foot a mountain areas. It is not seen in rocky land and gardens, in the area under studying. movable finger in pedipalp possesses 15 rows of granules and having internal and external granules. Also there are 6 external granules in movable finger. Chela is extended, so the length of movable finger is 3 times longer than manus. The chelicerae are black and reticular. The third and fourth legs possesses a tibia spur, and all legs have two tarsus spur. Pectin possesses 26 dents. Biometry of this species indicated in Table 1.



Fig.4*, Hottentotta schach*

Table 1.Biometrical characters of *Hottentotta schach*

Measurements are in mm

|  |  |
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| Female  | Characters |
| 9 | Carapace length |
| 10.5 | Carapace posterior wide |
| 18.3 | Mesosoma length |
| 42.3 | Metasoma length |
| 2.6/9 | Pedipalp,femur length /width |
| 3/10.5 | PedipalpPatella, length / width |
| 18.8 | Chela length |
| 5/3/3 | Manus,length / width / depth |
| 14 | Pedipalp movable finger Length |
| 12.8 | Pedipalp fixed finger Length |
| 6/5 | Metasoma segment I, length / width/ depth |
| 7/4.5 | Metasoma segment II , length / width/ depth |
| 7/4.3 | Metasoma segment III, length / width/ depth |
| 8.4/4/15 | Metasoma segment IV, length / width/ depth |
| 4.15/10 | Metasoma segment V length / width / depth |
| 4.3/4/6.2 | Vesicle, length / width /depth |
| 4.2 | Aculeus length |
| 26 | Number of pectnial tooth |
| 79.2 | Total length |

***Compsobuthus matthiesseni*** (Birula, 1905)

**Distribution**. The species Found in, Kerman, Fars, Hamadan, Kermanshah, Azarbaijan, Boshehr, Ilam, Khuzestan, Kordestan, Lorestan, Markazi, Qom(Sissom, &Fet, 1998; Kovarik, 2003; Akbari, 2007; Mirshamsi et al. 2011) Kohgilouyeh & Boyer Ahmad,ChaharMahal&Bakhtiyari, (Pirali-Kheirabadi et al. 2009), provinces of Iran. Iraq, Turkey and Syria (Kovařík, 1996).

**MATERIAL** EXAMINED**.** Roudbar: Kilometr 15 Road of Roudbar- Jiroft .

Explains: Median-central and median –posterior carina in carapace separated from each other by small space. These carina made together a line carina. In metasoma 5th and half posterior of 4th segment are black. In tergits of mesosoma each carina possesses a spine like process arose from posterior margin of tergit. Pedipalps possesses very narrow and long chelae. Each of moving and fixed finger of Pedipalps possesses 10 oblique rows of granules, but there is no external granules. Their movable finger possesses 5 terminal granules. The pectineal dents in males are 22.

***Orthochirus farzanpayi*** (Vachon et Farzanpay, 1987)

Distribution: Iran. Bushehr, Hormozgan, Kerman, and Khuzestan Provinces (Farzanpay, 1987; Kovařík & Fet,2006; Navidpour *et al*, 2011).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Manoojan: Boneg Village, Zeyarat abolfazl village Nodej Salarabad village, Khosro abad Village,. Roudbar, Kilometr 15 Road of Roudbar- Jiroft.

Comment: Metasomal segments 4th and 5th ventrally punctated and without carinae. Colour of mesosoma and metasoma black, telson reddish brown, femur of pedipalp gray. In adults, legs and pedipalps yellow, in juveniles, femur of legs and pedipalps black.The movable finger in pedipalp possesses 8-9 rows of granules with internal and external granules, and also 3 terminal granules. In different samples. The pectin dents are between 20-21. *Orthochirus farzanpay,* living in warm and dry mountainous place, specially on montains foot. In spring, they found under stone**.**

**DISCUSSION**

South of Kerman Province has the most variety of species of scorpions in this province, because of hot weather and suitable conditions. Seven species of scorpions were found from Buthidae family. In the present investigation, the species *Hottonttota schach* was found from Kerman province for the first time, species *Compsobuthus matthiesseni,* and *Orthochirus farzanpayi* are reported for the first time from the Manoojan, Galeh ganj and Roudbar areas south of Kerman Province. The species *Compsobuthus matthisseni*, *Sassanidotus gracilis* and *Hottonttota schach* are rare species in the mentioned areas. Some researchers classified genus of *Hottentotta* to different groups . They changed the name of this genus to Buthus genus previously. More investigations indicated that some species of Buthus genus have some differences from each other. So some researchers divided the genus Buthus into many genera. Vachon (1949), suggested that genus Buthus, as one of this genera. Also it has been carried out a long time ago, due to various climate, width of the country and lack of studying on some areas of Iran, it needs more investigation to complete the scorpions fauna of Iran.

 The *Hottonttota,* species, are distributed from Asia to Africa. 29 species of Hottentotta have been identified in the world. *Hottentotta,* species, are found in many parts of Iran, and are important in medical. 6 species of *Hottonttota* that found in Iran, including *H. jayakari* (Pocock 1895), *H. saulcyi* (Simon 1880), *H. schach* (Birula 1905), *H. zagrosensis* (Kovařík 1997), *H. khoozestanus* (Navidpour et al.2008), *H. lorestanu* (Navidpour et al.2010), *H. jayakari* (Pocock 1895).

The *H. schach*, species, in Iran, was reported from Khuzestan and Fars provinces by Birula in 1905. In *H. schach* the body is yellow and black. The anterior part of carapace is black,in metasoma, fifth segment and the posterior part of segments 4th, also telson are black. This colour is distributed to dorsal margin. In species *H. saulcyi*, the another species of *Hottentotta* which has been reported previously, the colour of mesosoma is yellow. In *Composobuthus matthiesseni*, unlike *Mesobuthus eupeus,* the middle central and middle dorsal carina are connected to each other, and making a line. Species *Sassanidotus gracilis*, the movable finger of pedipalp possesses 3 granules, beneath terminal granule, is different from that of genus *Compsobuthus* and *Mesobuthus,* which possesses 4 granules beneath the terminal granule. *H. schach*, *Orthochirus farzanpayi*, *Odentobuthus doriae,* found in mountains and foot a mountains areas, while *A. crassicauda* and *M. eupeus* found almost every where of Iran. In above mentioned species, are harmful, and in some cases fatal. The investigations shows at least 10 people in Manoojan, Ghaleh ganj and Roudbar, died because of scorpions sting between years 2012- 2017. More investigations and introducing of scorpion species need the mentioned areas. In some species of the genus of *Hottentota*, the length of body is about 115 mm. The number of lateral eyes 3-4 in each side of carapace. Up to species, the body is covered with chaeta. The number of dents pectin is between 30-40 in male, and between 24 -36 in female. Genus of *Hottonttota* possesses distinguishes carina. Movable finger in pedipalp, possesses 11-16 rows of granules and 5-7 terminal granules. There are 2 accessory denticles on ventral surface in fixed finger of chelicerae.

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