Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem. **66**: 291-292, 2002
ISSN 1211-376X

The provenance of *Lychas buchari* (Scorpiones: Buthidae)

František Kovařík

P. O. Box 27, CZ–145 01 Praha 45, Czech Republic

Received July 15, 2002; accepted September 3, 2002
Published December 16, 2002

Abstract. *Lychas buchari* Kovařík, 1997 is recorded from Western Australia.

Distribution, Scorpiones, Buthidae, *Lychas buchari*, Australia

Lychas buchari has hitherto been known only from the holotype without precise locality data. I am thus delighted to be able to report on a new specimen that to some extent clarifies the occurrence of this species. It was collected together with *Isometroides vescus* (Karsch, 1880) in Malee bush under the bark of *Eucalyptus* by Svatopluk Bílý of the National Museum in Prague (Czech Republic), and I am grateful to him for making these specimens available.

Lychas buchari Kovařík, 1997

Lychas buchari Kovařík, 1997: 320, 1998: 112; Fet et al. 2000: 160.

Material examined. Holotype, female: Australia, more precise locality and collector unknown, deposited in Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (no. RS 4416); Immature female: Western Australia, 24 km north of Coolgardie, leg. S. Bílý, 18.x.2001, deposited in author's collection.

Diagnostic characters. The newly collected immature female is 32 mm long and, like the holotype has 26 pectinal teeth. The base colour is uniformly yellow to yellowish brown. The carapace is without keels but bears large granules. The femur, patella, manus and fingers of pedipalps are dorsally and laterally uniformly yellow to yellowish brown. The sixth cutting edge on the movable and fixed fingers of pedipalps bears one external and no internal granule. The mesosoma has an elevated median keel and large granules. The ventral surface of the seventh segment bears four conspicuous keels. The metasoma is dominantly yellowish brown, with the anterior parts of the second through fourth segments brown and the anterior three-quarters of the fifth segment black and the posterior quarter yellowish brown. The telson is yellowish brown in anterior half and black around the subaculear tooth. The first and second segments bear 10 keels; the third and fourth segments bear eight keels. The subaculear tooth is terminally rounded, without granules.

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