Scorpions of the Brandberg Massif, Namibia: Species Richness Inversely Correlated with Altitude

Authors: Prendini, Lorenzo, and Bird, Tharina L.

Source: African Invertebrates, 49(2) : 77-107

Published By: KwaZulu-Natal Museum

URL: https://doi.org/10.5733/afin.049.0205
Scorpions of the Brandberg Massif, Namibia: Species richness inversely correlated with altitude

Lorenzo Prendini1 and Tharina L. Bird2

1Division of Invertebrate Zoology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192, USA; lorenzo@amnh.org
2Department of Arachnology, National Museum of Namibia, Robert Mugabe Avenue 59, Windhoek, Namibia; tharina@natmus.cul.na

ABSTRACT

A previous list of scorpions from the Brandberg Massif and vicinity, north-western Namibia (Omaruru District, Erongo Region), is updated, based on a survey of the Massif and surrounding areas (the region delimited by 21°00’S–21°30’S and 14°00’E–15°00’E) conducted during three separate expeditions, and augmented by an examination of material in museum collections. More than 1000 specimens, representing more than 100 point-locality records, were examined for the study. Notes on the ecology and distribution of the scorpions on the Massif and surrounding areas are provided. Excluding one dubious record, 20 scorpion species in seven genera (Brandbergia, Lisposoma, Hottentotta, Parabuthus, Uroplectes, Hadogenes, and Opistophthalmus) of four families (Bothriuridae, Buthidae, Liochelidae, Scorpionidae) are recorded from the area, which presently has the richest scorpion fauna in Namibia, if not southern Africa, and ranks among those with the richest scorpion faunas in the world. The high diversity of scorpions on the Brandberg Massif and vicinity is attributed to the heterogeneity of landforms, substrata and habitats in the area. The scorpions of the Massif and surrounding areas may be classified into seven ecomorphotypes, using every available niche. The species richness of the scorpion fauna is inversely correlated with altitude. The greatest diversity of genera and species occurs at the base of the Massif and in the surrounding areas, and decreases towards the summit. Five species occur in the area surrounding the Massif but not at its base, five at its base (below 500 m) but not on its slopes, two on its lower slopes (500–1000 m), but not on its middle slope (1000–1500 m), upper slope (1500–2000 m) or summit (above 2000 m), and two on its summit, upper and middle slopes only. Only five species occur from the base to the summit of the Massif.

KEY WORDS: Southern Africa, Namibia, Brandberg, Scorpiones, biodiversity, ecomorphotypes.

INTRODUCTION

Namibia presently has the highest species richness and endemism of scorpions in southern Africa (Prendini 2000a, 2005a). All four families, eight (62 %) genera, and 63 (45 %) species of southern African scorpions occur in the country, of which two (15 %) genera and at least 31 (22 %) species are endemic (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2000a, b, 2001a, 2003a, 2005a). It could be argued that this is nothing more than a reflection of the fact that the scorpion fauna of Namibia is better studied than that of other southern African countries, as a result of the extensive collections and publications on Namibian scorpions by various specialists (notably A. Harington, B.H. Lamoral, R.F. Lawrence, G. Newlands and the first author). Indeed, the species richness and endemism of scorpions in South Africa appears to be even greater than that of Namibia, based on work in preparation by the first author on several speciose genera, especially Hadogenes Kraepelin, 1894, Opistophthalmus C.L. Koch, 1837 and Uroplectes Peters, 1861. Nevertheless, despite decades of research on the scorpions of Namibia, new species and even genera continue to be discovered within its borders (Prendini 2000a, b, 2003a, b, 2005a; Harington 2002), partly due to the rugged and inhospitable desert terrain and partly due to the cryptic nature of most desert scorpion species that inhabit it. Many, for example, are fossorial and can only be collected by means of ultraviolet (UV) light detection (Huntschlager 1965; Stahnke 1972; Sissom et al. 1990), pitfall trapping or, in the case of Opistophthalmus, burrow excavation.

http://www.africaninvertebrates.org.za
Some of the most recently described Namibian scorpions are endemic to the Brandberg Massif and vicinity (Figs 1–8), in the Omaruru District (Erongo Region) of north-western Namibia (Prendini 2000a, 2003a). Prendini (2000a) recorded fourteen scorpion species, in five genera and three families, from the area. The subsequent description of *Brandbergia haringtoni* Prendini, 2003 and the discovery of new records of *Lisposoma elegans* Lawrence, 1928 from the Massif (Prendini 2003c) increased the total to sixteen species, in four genera and four families. A further five species are recorded in the present study: *Hadogenes hahni* (Peters, 1862); *Opistophthalmus coetzeei* Lamoral, 1979; *Opistophthalmus gibbericauda* Lamoral, 1979; *Parabuthus kraepelini* Werner, 1902; *Uroplectes gracilior* Hewitt, 1913. However, the single record of *O. coetzeei* is questionable. The presence of *Parabuthus stridulus* Hewitt, 1913 was not confirmed within the study area, although it has been collected further west at the Ugab River mouth (Lamoral 1979). Excluding the dubious record of *O. coetzeei*, twenty scorpion species in seven genera and four families have been recorded, to date, from the Brandberg Massif and vicinity (Table 1).

### STUDY AREA

The study area comprises the region delimited by 21°00’S–21°30’S and 14°00’E–15°00’E, an area representing two half-degree squares and approximately 2300 km², in the Omaruru District (Erongo Region) of north-western Namibia. The dominant landform within the study area is the prominent, circular Brandberg Massif, rising abruptly from the surrounding gravel plains of the central Namib Desert (Figs 1, 3), and covering an area of ca 650 km² (Marais & Kirk-Spriggs 2000). An extensive central plateau occurs at an altitude of about 2000 m (Fig. 8), from which many peaks arise, the highest of these being Königstein (2573 m), the highest point in Namibia. Deep alluvial valleys and ravines, leading down to the surrounding pediplain, radially dissect the steep slopes of the periphery (Figs 4, 7). At the higher altitudes (Figs 6–8), orographic amelioration of the prevailing hyperarid conditions around the base and lower slopes (Figs 1–5; Olszewski 2000) provide a refugium for relict fauna (Irish 1994; Craven & Craven 2000; Marais & Kirk-Spriggs 2000; Prendini 2003a). Besides the Brandberg Massif, other prominent landforms falling within the study area are the Goboboseberge, the Messum Crater, the Messum River, the Uis Mountains and numerous smaller inselbergs (Figs 2, 7).

Three separate expeditions to the area were conducted in January 1998, December 2003 and April 2006. The first expedition surveyed the base of the Brandberg Massif, including several major gorges intersecting its periphery, and surrounding areas (Figs 1–4). The two subsequent trips, each of which involved a hike from the base along the Goaseb (Ga-Asab or Ga-Aseb) Gorge, surveyed its slopes and summit (Figs 5–8). During these trips, collections were made at periodic intervals along a transect from the base to the summit during two different seasons (hot, dry and warm, wet).

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens collected during the three expeditions were mostly found at night using UV light detection (Honetschlager 1965; Stahnke 1972; Sissom et al. 1990). A portable UV lamp, comprising two mercury-vapour tubes attached to a chromium parabolic
TABLE 1

Summary of the ecology and distribution of scorpion species recorded from the Brandberg Massif (Namibia) and surrounding areas (region delimited by 21º00'S–21º30'S and 14º00'E–15º00'E). Abbreviations: Ec, ecomorphotype; La, lapidicolous; sP, semi-psammophilous; Ps, psammophilous; sL, semi-lithophilous; Co, corticolous; Li, lithophilous; Pe, pelophilous; Bu, excavates burrows; Sc, excavates scrapes; Og, in open ground; Us, under stones on soil; Re, in rock cracks, crevices, under exfoliations and stones on bedrock; Tb, under peeling tree bark or holes in tree trunks; Sa, area surrounding Massif; Ba, base of Massif (<500 m); Ls, lower slopes of Massif (500–1000 m), Mus, middle (1000–1500 m) and upper (1500–2000 m) slopes of Massif; Su, summit of Massif (>2000 m). Asterisked is a dubious record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Ec</th>
<th>Bu</th>
<th>Sc</th>
<th>Og</th>
<th>Us</th>
<th>Re</th>
<th>Tb</th>
<th>Sa</th>
<th>Ba</th>
<th>Ls</th>
<th>Mus</th>
<th>Su</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothriuridae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Brandbergia haringtoni</strong> Prendini, 2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lisposoma elegans</strong> Lawrence, 1928</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buthidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hottentotta conspersus</strong> (Thorell, 1876)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parabuthus brevimanus</strong> (Thorell, 1876)</td>
<td>sP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parabuthus gracilis</strong> Lamoral, 1979</td>
<td>Ps</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parabuthus granulatus</strong> (Ehrenberg, 1831)</td>
<td>sP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parabuthus kraepeleini</strong> Werner, 1902</td>
<td>sP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parabuthus namibensis</strong> Lamoral, 1979</td>
<td>sP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parabuthus villosum</strong> (Peters, 1862)</td>
<td>sL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uroplectes gracilor</strong> Hewitt, 1913</td>
<td>Co</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uroplectes otjimbinguensis</strong> (Karsch, 1879)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uroplectes planimanus</strong> (Karsch, 1879)</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liochelidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hadogenes hahni</strong> (Peters, 1862)</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hadogenes tityrus</strong> (Simon, 1888)</td>
<td>Li</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpionidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus carinatus</strong> (Peters, 1861)</td>
<td>Pe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus coetzeei</strong> Lamoral, 1979*</td>
<td>Pe</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus gibbericauda</strong> Lamoral, 1979</td>
<td>sP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus jenseni</strong> (Lamoral, 1972)</td>
<td>Ps</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus lamorali</strong> Prendini, 2000</td>
<td>sL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus ugabensis</strong> Hewitt, 1934</td>
<td>sL</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opistophthalmus wahlbergii</strong> (Thorell, 1876)</td>
<td>Ps</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reflector and powered by a rechargeable 7 Amp/hr, 12 V battery, was used for this purpose. Additional specimens were collected during the day by turning stones and excavating burrows. A portable Garmin™ GPS V device was used for recording the geographical coordinates of collection localities in the field.
Fig. 1. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), gravel plains southwest, facing northeast to Massif in distance, dry year. Gravel plains, habitat of *Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876), *Parabuthus namibensis* Lamoral, 1979 and *Uroplectes gracilior* Hewitt, 1913.

Fig. 2. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), granitic inselberg south, surrounded by low sand dunes, leading down to sandy plain, facing west, wet year. Dominant vegetation, *Euphorbia damarana* L.C. Leach and *Stipagrostis* sp. Dunes, habitat of *Parabuthus gracilis* Lamoral, 1979 and *Opistophthalmus jenseni* (Lamoral, 1972). Sandy plain, habitat of *Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876), *Parabuthus granulatus* (Ehrenberg, 1831) and *Opistophthalmus walbergii* (Thorell, 1876).
Fig. 3. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), gravel plains and foothills southeast, facing northwest to Massif, wet year. Dominant vegetation, *Euphorbia damarana* L.C. Leach and *Stipagrostis* sp. Gravel plain, habitat of *Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876), *Parabuthus granulatus* (Ehrenberg, 1831). Rocky foothills, habitat of *Parabuthus villosus* (Peters, 1862) and *Opistophthalmus lamorali* Prendini, 2000.

Fig. 4. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), base of Massif at entrance to Goaseb (Ga-Asab) Gorge, facing north to Orabeskopf at summit, wet year. Dominant vegetation, *Boscia foetida* Schinz and *Commiphora* sp. Rocky flats, habitat of *Hottentotta conspersus* (Thorell, 1876), *Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876), *Parabuthus villosus* (Peters, 1862), and *Opistophthalmus lamorali* Prendini, 2000.
Fig. 5. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), lower slopes of Massif in Goaseb (Ga-Asab) Gorge, facing southwest, wet year. Dominant vegetation, *Acacia montis-usti* Merxm. & A. Schreib., *Commiphora* sp., *Euphorbia* sp. and *Moringa ovalifolia* Dinter & A. Berger. Rocky flats and slopes, habitat of *Hottentotta conspersus* (Thorell, 1876), *Hadogenes tityrus* (Simon, 1888) and *Opistophthalmus ugabensis* Hewitt, 1934.

Fig. 7. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), just below summit of Massif in Goaseb (Ga-Asab) Gorge, facing south to gravel plains, dry year. Rocky slopes, habitat of *Brandbergia haringtoni* Prendini, 2003, *Hadogenes tityrus* (Simon, 1888) and *Uroplectes planimanus* (Karsch, 1879).

Fig. 8. Brandberg Massif (Namibia), Wasserfallfläche, plateau on summit of Massif, facing southwest, wet year. Dominant vegetation, *Boscia albitrunca* (Burch.) Gilg & Gilg-Ben., *Cyphostemma currorii* (Hook.f.) Desc. and *Euphorbia* sp. Rocky flats and slopes, habitat of *Lisposoma elegans* Lawrence, 1928, *Hadogenes tityrus* (Simon, 1888) and *Uroplectes planimanus* (Karsch, 1879). Sandy flats, habitat of *Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876) and *Opistophthalmus carinatus* (Peters, 1861). Woody vegetation, habitat of *Uroplectes otjimbinguensis* (Karsch, 1879).
In addition to the material that was newly collected for the survey, an attempt was made to examine all available specimens in museum collections, originating from localities within the study area. Abbreviations for collections in which material is deposited, are as follows: Albany Museum, Grahamstown, South Africa (AMGS); American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH), some bearing accession numbers from the Alexis Harington Collection (AH); Ambrose Monell Collection for Molecular and Microbial Research (AMCC) at the AMNH; California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco (CASC); Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa (NMSA); ARC–Plant Protection Research Institute, National Collection of Arachnida, Pretoria, South Africa (NCA); National Museum of Namibia, Windhoek (SMN); South African Museum, Cape Town (SAMC); Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (NHRM), some bearing accession numbers from the Julio Ferrer Collection (JF); Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, South Africa (TMSA); University of Stellenbosch, Department of Pharmacology, South Africa (USDP).

More than 1000 specimens, representing more than 100 point-locality records, were examined for the study. Only a small proportion of the locality records from museum collections were accompanied by geographical coordinates or quarter-degree squares, usually entered by the collector or subsequently added by the curator or collections manager. These were checked for accuracy and an attempt was made to georeference as many of the other locality records as possible, by reference to gazetteers and the official 1:50 000 topo-cadastral maps of Namibia published by the Government Printer. Retrospectively georeferenced locality records and other supplementary locality data are provided in square brackets in the Material Examined.

The classification followed in this contribution is that of Prendini and Wheeler (2005).

TAXONOMY

Family Bothriuridae Simon, 1880

*Brandbergia haringtoni* Prendini, 2003

*Brandbergia haringtoni*: Prendini 2003a: 159–165, figs 1, 5–8, table 3.

Material examined: 1 ♀ holotype, 1 ♀ paratype (AMNH [AH 1029]), Goaseb, Brandberg [21°14′S:14°35′E], 1.iii.1978, H. Pager, 1650 m, syntopic with *U. planimanus*.

Ecology and distribution: This endemic Namibian species is known only from two female specimens taken at a single, indefinite locality in the upper slopes (1650 m) of the Goaseb (Ga-Asab or Ga-Aseb) Gorge, just below the summit on the southern side of the Massif (Figs 6, 7). Two attempts to collect additional specimens at similar altitude in the upper reaches of the Goaseb Gorge (December 2003 and April 2006) were unsuccessful. It is likely that this species is restricted to the summit, upper and middle slopes of the Massif, where the rainfall is greater than at lower altitude. Based on its morphology, *B. haringtoni* is probably lapidicolous, sheltering under stones (Prendini 2001b, 2003a).

*Lisposoma elegans* Lawrence, 1928

*Lisposoma elegans*: Lawrence 1928: 281–286, pl. XXIII, figs 52–57, pl. XXIV, fig. 58.

Material examined: 1♂ (AMCC 172342 [LP 5693]), Brandberg, Ga-Asab (Goaseb) Gorge, 21°12′35.3′′S: 14°34′32.2′′E, 1300 m, 1–2.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, dark,
still night becoming windy later, on mid-slopes of Brandberg in arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* (Hook.f.) Desc. and *Aloe dichotoma* Masson on larger granite outcrops and sandy loam soils, specimen taken on rock surface; 2♂ (AMNH; AMCC 138987 [LP 2526]), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoole, 21°11′34.9″S:14°33′23.9″E, 1794 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia* Lam., *Cyphostemma* (Planch.) Alston, *Euphorbia* L. and *Ozoroa* Delile in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on ground surface; 1♂ (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, between Longipoole and HELmoole, 21°11′33.2″S:14°33′31.4″E, 1830 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on ground surface; 1♂ (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, valley E HELmpooe, 21°11′31.9″S:14°34′00.5″E, 1930 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granite outcrops, arid savannah with *C. currorii* and *A. dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimen collected on stony ground; 1♂ 1♀ (SMN 1860), Brandberg, N end Tsibab, 21°05′S:14°40′E, 21.i–27.i.1995, E. Marais, preservative pitfall traps; 1 juv. ♀ (SMN 1861), Tsibab ravine foot [Brandberg], 21°05′S:14°40′E, 27.i.–20.vi.1995, E. Marais, preservative pitfall trap; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2133]), 20 km S of Omatjette–Khorexas junction [21°03′S:14°53′E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington, near rocky hill, ground was sandy, area basically flat.

Ecology and distribution: This lapidicolous species shelters under stones (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2003c). Although it may also occur in Angola, this species has been recorded only from Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2003c, 2005a). It has been collected from the base (Fig. 4) to the summit (Fig. 8) of the Brandberg and in rocky areas surrounding the Massif. Fet et al. (2004) and Solelageld et al. (2005) reported one specimen from Königstein (2573 m), the highest peak on the Massif.

Family Buthidae C.L. Koch, 1837

*Buthus conspersus*: Thorell 1876a: 115–118.

*Buthus conspersus aeratus* Lawrence, 1927: 69–70 (synonymised by Lamoral 1979: 549).


Figs 9, 10. Adult females, habitus in life: (9) *Hottentotta conspersus* (Thorell, 1876); (10) *Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876).

Ecology and distribution: This lapidicolous species (Fig. 9) shelters under stones (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b) and has been collected at the base and on the lower slopes (Figs 4, 5) of the Brandberg (the highest altitude at which it has been collected on the Massif is 781 m), and in rocky areas surrounding the Massif.

*Parabuthus brevimanus* (Thorell, 1876)


Material examined: 1 subad. ♂ (SMN 3260), Brandberg, 21°11'54.9"S:14°28'33.9"E, 726 m, 3–4.ii.2007, T.L. Bird, A. Klann, P. Michalk & G. Talarico, on stones; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2160]), 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2161]), 1 juv.♂ (AMNH [AH 2041]), Brandberg, Amis Gorge [21°11'15"S:14°28'26"E], 30.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *U. planimanus* (adults), UV detection, found near sheer cliffs and sloping hills at the base of the mountain and gorge sides, syntopic with *H. conspersus* and *U. planimanus* (juv.); 1♂ 3♀ 1 subad. ♂ (SMN 1856), Amis Valley [Brandberg], 21°11'22"S:14°27'59"E, 21–22.iv.1996, E. Griffin, preservative pitfall traps; 1♂ 3♀ 1 subad. ♂ (AMNH [AH 1341]), 1♂ (AMNH [AH 1516]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinne [21°10'5"S:14°38'8"E], 8.iv.1980 ♂, under stone on sandy ground on top of mountain, 16.iv.1980 (♂), on foothills, under stone, A. Harington; 1♀ (AMNH), Brandberg, base of Ga-Aseb Gorge, 21°13'41.6"S:14°34'44.1"E, 781 m, 21.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, dry riverbed surrounded by steep rocky slopes comprising igneous rocks with *Sterculia, Accacia montis-usii* and *Commiphora*, UV detection on warm, dark, still night, specimen collected in open midslope; 1 subad. ♂ (AMNH [AH 3866]), Brandberg, Goaseb Gorge [21°14'14"S:13°56'50"E], 31.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *U. planimanus*; 1♂ (SMN 2116), 1♀ (SMN 2115), Brandberg, Messum Valley, 21°13.29' S:14°30.98'E, 700 m, 4.iv.1999 (♂), bushy Karoo-Namib shrubland, S. van Noort, 5–17.iv.1999 (♂), pan trap, bushy Karoo-Namib shrubland, S. van Noort & S.G. Compton; 1♀ (SMN 2090), Brandberg, Messum Valley mouth 690, 21°13.72' S:14°30.73'E, 17.iv.1999, S. van Noort, under rock, gravel plain with Welwitschias; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2197]), Brandberg, Numas Gorge [21°07'5"S:14°25"E], 30.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *H. conspersus*; 2♂ (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoele, 21°11'34.9"S:14°33'23.9"E, 1794 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia, Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection in warm, dark, still night, sitting on ground surface; 1♂ 2♀ (AMNH), 1 juv.♂ 2♀ (AMCC 172341 [LP 2640]), 1♀ (SMN 3377), Brandberg, summit, between Longipoele and Helmpoele, 21°11'33.2"S:14°33'31.4"E, 1830 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia, Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection in warm, dark, still night, sitting on ground surface; 1♀ (AMNH), same locality, 21°11'33.4"S:14°33'39.8"E, 1841 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granite outcrops, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy- loamy soils, specimen taken on ground surface; 1♂ (SMN 1858), N end Tsibas, Brandberg, 21°05'5"S:14°40'E, 21–27.ii.1995, E. Marais, preservative pitfall traps; 2♂ (AMNH [AH 2254, 4140]), 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2064]), 1 subad. ♂ (AMNH [AH 2065]), 1 juv.♀ (AMNH [AH 2066]), Brandberg, base of hill 282, opposite Orabeskopf [21°15'5"S:14°38'8"E], 1.i.1981, A. Harington, night collecting (cloudy sky, warm, windless), on harder flats at base of hill, syntopic with *P. gracilis*, *P. granulatus*, *P. kraepelini*, *U. planimanus* and *O. jenseni*; 2♂ (USDP), Brandberg, plains S, opposite Orabeskopf, 21°15'48"S:14°36.54"E, 790 m, 16.i.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, flats at the base of gritty white dune sand dune against hill, UV detection, syntopic with *P. gracilis*, *P. granulatus*, *O. jenseni* and *O. wahlbergii*; 1♀ (AMNH [SMN 1855]), W of Brandberg [21°04'5"S:14°20'E], 10–12.viii.1985, E. Griffin, preservative pitfall traps; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2220]), Brandberg West, 7 km from turnoff towards Uis [21°06'S:14°17'E], 28.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *H. conspersus* and *H. titurus*; 1 juv.♀ (SMN 1911), 'G of E', 21°11'47"S:14°33'43"E, 1.xii.1999, pitfall row 1, Phase 99 P(3); 1♂ 1♀ (NMSA 10847), Messum Crater area, 21°16'S:14°13'E, 26.iii.1976, B. Lamoral, on surface of sandy to

Ecology and distribution: This semi-psammophilous species (Fig. 10) excavates burrows in open ground and at the base of shrubs and grass tufts in semi-consolidated to consolidated sandy and gritty substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2004). It is endemic to Angola, Namibia and South Africa (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2004, 2005a) and has been collected from the base (Fig. 4) to the summit (Fig. 8; 1841 m) of the Brandberg and in sandy and rocky areas surrounding the Massif (Figs 2, 3).

*Parabuthus gracilis* Lamoral, 1979


Material examined: 5♂ (AMNH [AH 2055–2057, 2067, 2068]), 4♀ (AMNH [AH 2058–2060, 2069]), 1 subad.♂ (AMNH [AH 2061]), 1 subad. ♀ (AMNH [AH 2062]), 1 juv. ♂ (AMNH [AH 2063]), Brandberg, base of hill 282, opposite Orabeskopf [21°15'S:14°38'E], 1.ii.1981, A. Harington, night collecting (cloudy sky, warm, windless) on sand dune (soft, white but sometimes gritty soil) near hill, most specimens where sand was soft, a few with burrows in dune, syntopic with *Parabuthus gracilis*, *P. granulatus*, *P. kraepelini*, *U. planimanus* and *O. jenseni*. 3♂ (AMCC 119231), Brandberg, plains S, opposite Orabeskopf, 21°15.48'S:14°36.54'E, 790 m, 16.1.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, gritty white dune sand dune against hill and adjacent gravel flats, UV detection, sympatric with *O. jenseni* and *O. wahlbergii*. 1♀ holotype (NMSA 10925), 8♂ 2♀ 4 juv. paratypes (NMSA 10848), 1♂ paratype (NMSA 10906), 1♂ paratype (SMN 766), Messum Crater area, 21°16'S:14°13'E, 26.iii.1976, B. Lamoral & L. Ferguson, on surface of sandy to gritty soil at night; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2164]), Messum Crater area [21°25'S:14°13'E], 21.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *P. brevimanus* and *U. gracilior*, 1 subad.♂ (AMNH [AH 3386]), 2 subad. ♀ (AMNH [AH 3387, 3388]), Daweb (N Uis), 4 km S [21°03'S:14°54'E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington, on sandy and rocky areas, sympatric with *L. elegans*, *P. granulatus*, *P. kraepelini*, *O. jenseni* and *O. wahlbergii*. 2 subad. ♀ (AMNH [AH 1917, 1918]), Nai-Gap riverbed at N tip Uis Mtns [21°07'S:14°52'E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *P. brevimanus*. 1 subad.♂ (AMNH [AH 2167]), Uis townlands [21°15'S:14°50'E], 2.ii.1981, A. Harington; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2089]), 2 subad.♂ 3 subad. ♀ (AMNH [AH 2090]), Uis, 20 km from turnoff to Khorixas [21°02'S:14°54'E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington, drizzling, specimens abundant on sand and near rocky surfaces, syntopic with *P. granulatus*, *P. kraepelini*, *O. jenseni* and *O. wahlbergii*.

Ecology and distribution: This psammophilous species (Fig. 11) excavates burrows in unconsolidated white sand dunes (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2004) situated in dry riverbeds and against small hills (Fig. 2) surrounding the Brandberg and adjacent landforms (e.g. the Messum Crater). It is endemic to Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2004, 2005a).

*Parabuthus granulatus* (Ehrenberg, 1831)

*Androctonus (Prionurus) granulatus*: Ehrenberg in Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1831 [unpaginated].

*Buthus brevimanus* var. β segusi Thorell, 1876a: 110, 112 (syonymised by Prendini 2004: 144).


Material examined: 1♂ (SMN 121), Brandberg base camp [21°07'S:14°25'E], 15.viii.1968, P.J. Buys; 1♂ (USDP), Brandberg, plains S, opposite Orabeskopf, 21°15.48'S:14°36.54'E, 790 m, 16.ii.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, flats at the base of a white dune sand dune against hill, UV detection, syntopic with P. brevimanus, P. gracilis, O. jenseni and O. wahlbergii; 1♂ (USDP), Numaskloof, Brandberg, 21°07.48'S:14°25.54'E, 470 m, 17.i.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, coarse granitic sandy loam flats, UV detection, syntopic with H. conspersus, O. lamorali, O. ugabensis and O. wahlbergii; 1♂ (SMN 2174), Brandberg, Numeras R., 21°06.815'S:14°24.340'E, 23.iv.2000, T.O. Osborne; 1♂ (SMN 2588), Brandberg, White lady campsite, 21°00.57.72'S:14°41'04.08'E, 4.i.2005, 461 m, D. Kunz & M. Jouve; 1♂ (USDP), Uis, 21°13.10'S:14°52.04'E, 15.i.1998, 660 m, L. Prendini & E. Scott, coarse sandy loam flats, collected at night with UV light, syntopic with O. wahlbergii; 1♂ 1♀ (AMNH [AH 3382, 3383]), Daweb (N Uis), 4 km S [21°03'S:14°54'E], 6.i.1981, A. Harington, on sandy flats away from hills, one had a burrow, often near Euphorbia bushes, sympatric with L. elegans, P. brevimanus, P. kraepelini, O. jenseni and O. wahlbergii; 2♂ 1♀ 1 juv. 1 juv. ♀ Uis [21°15'S:14°50'E], 29.xii.1989, H.C. Strauss (1♂ SMN 1336, 1 juv. 1 juv. ♀ SMN 1337), 1968, J.J. Nel; 1♂ TMSA 10111, xii.1968, J.J. Nel (1♂ TMSA 10117); 2♂ 2♀ Uis tin mine, Uis [21°13.10'S:14°51'E], 24.ix.1968, J.J. Nel (1♂ TMSA 15796), xii.1968, J.J. Nel (1♂ TMSA 9397), xi.1969, J.J. Nel (1♂ TMSA 15785), 1979, H. Henke, syntopic with P. kraepelini (1♂ AMNH [AH 1192]).

Ecology and distribution: This semi-psammophilous species (Fig. 12) excavates burrows in open ground, at the base of shrubs and grass tufts, and under stones, in semi-consolidated to consolidated sandy and gritty substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2004). It occurs in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe (Lamoral 1979; FitzPatrick 1994; Prendini 2004, 2005). It has been collected in the areas surrounding the Brandberg, but not on the slopes or the summit.

Parabuthus kraepelini Werner, 1902

Parabuthus kraepelini: Werner 1902: 599.


Ecology and distribution: This semi-psammophilous species (Fig. 13) excavates burrows in open ground and at the base of shrubs and grass tufts in consolidated sandy and gritty substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2004). Although it may also occur in Angola, this species has been recorded only from Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2004, 2005a). It has been collected in the areas surrounding the Brandberg, but not on the Massif itself.
Parabuthus namibensis Lamoral, 1979


Ecology and distribution: This semi-psammophilous species inhabits semi-consolidated sandy and gritty substrata, where it probably excavates burrows in open ground and at the base of shrubs and grass tufts. All specimens collected to date were either captured in pitfall traps or at night by means of UV light detection (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2004). It is endemic to Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2004, 2005a) and has been collected in the areas surrounding the Brandberg (Fig. 1) and adjacent landforms (e.g. the Messum Crater), but not on the Massif itself.

Parabuthus villosus (Peters, 1862)


Buthus villosus var. β dilutus Thorell, 1876a: 103–107 (synonymised by Kraepelin 1899: 31).

Parabuthus brachystylus Lawrence, 1928: 270 (synonymised by Prendini 2004: 177).


Ecology and distribution: This semi-lithophilous species excavates shallow burrows or scrapes under stones in consolidated sandy, gritty or clayey substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b, 2004). Although it may also occur in Angola, this species has been recorded only from Namibia and South Africa (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2004, 2005a). It has been collected in rocky areas surrounding the Brandberg and in gorges intersecting the Massif (Fig. 4), e.g. Numaskloof (470 m), but not on the slopes or the summit.

Uroplectes gracilior Hewitt, 1913


Ecology and distribution: This lapidicolous species (Fig. 15) shelters under stones and in grass tussocks (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b) on rocky outcrops and gravel plains in areas surrounding the Brandberg (Fig. 1) and adjacent landforms (e.g. the Messum Crater). Although it may also occur in Angola, this species has been recorded only from Namibia and South Africa (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a).

*Uroplectes otjimbinguensis* (Karsch, 1879)

*Lepturus otjimbinguensis* 1879: 125.

Material examined: 1♂ (SMN 3372 [TB 03/47(a)]), Brandberg, 1–14.v.2003, EduVentures 1; 1♂ 1 juv. (AMCC 172345 [LP 5708]), Brandberg, Ga-Asab (Goaseb) Gorge, 21°12'35.3''S:14°34'32.2''E, 1300 m, 1–2.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, Uis (1), UV detection on cool, dark, still night; 2 fairly dry and exposed, 1977 m, 24.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, flat, sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Euphorbia*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Boscia*, with sparse grass on granite sandy-loam soil, specimens collected on trees with UV detection on warm, dark, still night; 1 juv., 1♀ (SMN 94), Brandberg, Namus Valley [21°06'5''S:14°23'E], 3.viii.1970. C.G. Coetee; 3♂ 2♀ (AMNH), 3♂ (SMN 3380), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoele, 21°11'34.9''S:14°33'23.9''E, 1794 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on trees; 6♂ 3♀ (AMNH), 1♀ (AMCC 172337 [LP 2611]), 2♂ 2♀ (SMN 3379), Brandberg, summit, between Longipoele and Helmpoele, 21°11'33.2''S:14°33'31.4''E, 1830 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on trees; 1♂ 8♀ (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, valley E Helmpoele, 21°11'31.9''S:14°34'00.5''E, 1930 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granite outcrops, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens taken from trees, often several metres above ground; 6♂ 6♀ (AMNH), 2♂ 2♀ (SMN 3378), Brandberg, Wasserfallfläche, on summit, 21°10'47.0''S:14°33'16.6''E, 1977 m, 24.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, flat, sandy valley with granite domes and boulders, fairly dry and exposed, *Aloe dichotoma*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Boscia*, with sparse grass on granite sandy-loam soil, specimens collected with UV detection in open sand flats, on cool, dark night; 2♀ (SMN 93), Uis [21°15'5''S:14°50'E], 4.viii.1969, P.J. Buys; 1♂ 2♀ Uis R., nr Kai-Nuses, nr Uis [21°11'5''S:14°52''E], 2.i.1981, sympatric with *P. brevimanus* (1♀ AMNH [AH 4346]), 2.ii.1981, sympatric with *P. brevimanus*, *P. kraepelini*, *P. namibensis*; and *U. planimanus* (1♂ AMNH [AH 2151], 1♀ AMNH [AH 2152]), A. Harrington.

Ecology and distribution: This corticolous species shelters under the peeling bark of trees or in holes in tree trunks (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b). It is endemic to Angola and Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a) and has been collected from the base (Fig. 4) to the summit (Fig. 8) of the Brandberg and also in the areas surrounding the Massif.

*Uroplectes planimanus* (Karsch, 1879)


Material examined: 1♂ 2 juv. (SMN 1002), 1♀ (SMN 2036), 1♀ 5 juv. (SMN 2231 [TB 03/34(b)]), 1 juv. (SMN 2286), 1 juv. (SMN 2312), 1♂ (SMN 2680 [TB 03/34(c)]), 1 juv. (SMN 2684 [TB 03/40]), 1 juv. (SMN 2940), 2♀ (SMN 3373 [TB 03/36(g)]), Brandberg [21°14'5''S:14°30''E], 1–14.v.2003, EduVentures 1, sympatric with *O. carinatus*; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2040]), 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2162]), Brandberg, Amis Gorge [21°11'S:14°28''E], 30.1.1981, A. Harrington, UV detection, found near sheer cliffs and sloping...
hills at the base of the mountain and gorge sides, syntopic with *H. conspersus, P. brevimanus*, and *P. planimanus*; 3\(^n\) (SMN 3078 [TB 07/04(b)]), Brandberg, Amis Gorge (lower foothills), 21°19'43.08"S:14°34'47.41"E, 740 m, 5.i.2007, T.L. Bird, P. Michalik, A. Klann & G. Talarico, UV detection; 1 \( \checkmark \) (SMN 3105) Brandberg, Amis Gorge (base), 21°19'43.08"S:14°34'47.41"E, 740 m, 5.i.2007, T.L. Bird, P. Michalik, A. Klann & G. Talarico, UV detection in river bed; 1 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH [AH 1440]), 1 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH [AH 1441]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinnie [21°10'S:14°38'E], 18.ii.1980, A. Harington, on foothills, more common under black rocks, syntopic with *H. conspersus*; 1 subadult. (AMNH) Brandberg, campsite at end of road to Ga-Aseb Gorge, 21°14'23.4"S:14°34'84.7"E, 750 m, 24.xii.2003, E. Scott & C. Bird; 1 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH) 1 juv. (AMCC 172335 [LP 2592]), Brandberg, base of Ga-Aseb Gorge, 21°13'41.6"S:14°34'44.1"E, 781 m, 21.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, dry riverbed surrounded by steep rocky slopes comprising igneous rocks with *Sterculia, Acacia montis-usti* and *Commiphora*, UV detection on warm, dark, still night, specimens collected in open midslope; 4 \( \checkmark \) 1 juv. Brandberg, Ga-Asab (Goaseb) Gorge, 21°12'35.3"S:14°34'32.2"E, 1500 m, 1–2.iv.2006, UV detection on cool, dark, still night becoming windy later; on mid-slopes of Brandberg in arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens taken on rock surface (2 \( \checkmark \) AMNH, 1 juv. AMCC 172346 [LP 5710]), 21°12°03'S:14°33'57.9"E, 1868 m, 2–3.iv.2006, UV detection on cool, dark, still night, on upper slopes of Brandberg in small sandy valley, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens collected on exfoliating rock outcrop; 1 \( \checkmark \) 2 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH), 1 juv. (AMCC 172336 [LP 2598]), 2 \( \checkmark \) (SMN 3384), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoio, 21°11'34.9"S:14°33'23.9"E, 1794 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on rock faces; 14 specimens, Brandberg, summit, between Longipoio and Helmpoele, 21°11'33.2"S:14°33'31.4"E, 1830 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on rock faces (5\( \checkmark \) 1 \( \checkmark \) AMNH, 1 subadult. 3 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH) 1 juv. 1 \( \checkmark \) AMCC 172338 [LP 2612]), 1 \( \checkmark \) 1 \( \checkmark \) SMN 3383), 21°11'33.4"S:14°34'33.9"E, 1841 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granitic outcrops, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens collected on exfoliating rock outcrop; 1 \( \checkmark \) 2 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH), 2 juv. 1 \( \checkmark \) 1 \( \checkmark \) (AMCC 172336 [LP 2598]), 2 \( \checkmark \) (SMN 3384), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoio, 21°11'34.9"S:14°33'23.9"E, 1794 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on rock faces; 14 specimens, Brandberg, summit, between Longipoio and Helmpoele, 21°11'33.2"S:14°33'31.4"E, 1830 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granite domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on rock faces (5\( \checkmark \) 1 \( \checkmark \) AMNH, 1 subadult. 3 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH) 1 juv. 1 \( \checkmark \) AMCC 172338 [LP 2612]), 1 \( \checkmark \) 1 \( \checkmark \) SMN 3383), 21°11'33.4"S:14°34'33.9"E, 1841 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granitic outcrops, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens taken on rock surface (1 \( \checkmark \) AMNH, 1 juv. AMNH 172334 [LP 5707]), 2 \( \checkmark \) (SMN 2929); 2 \( \checkmark \) 2 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, valley E Helmpoele, 21°11'31.9"S:14°34'00.5"E, 1930 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granitic outcrops, arid savannah collected with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens collected on rock surface (1 \( \checkmark \) AMNH, 1 juv. (AMCC 172339 [LP 2613]), 1 \( \checkmark \) 3 \( \checkmark \) subadult. 4 \( \checkmark \) (SMN 3382), Brandberg, Wasserfallfläche, on summit, 21°10'47.0"S:14°33'16.6"E, 1977 m, 24.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, flat, sandy valley with granite domes and boulders, fairly dry and exposed, *Aloe dichotoma, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia* and *Boscia*, with sparse grass on granitic sandy loam, specimens collected with UV detection in open sand flats, on cool, dark, still night; 1 \( \checkmark \) (SMN 1862), top of Brandberg [21°14'5.5"S:14°30.5"E], vii.1993, Raleigh International; 1 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH [AH 2042]), Brandberg, at hill 282, opposite Orabeskopf [21°15′S:14°38′E], 1.ii.1981, A. Harington, night collecting (cloudy sky, warm, windy), near rock border of hill, syntopic with *P. brevimanus, P. gracilis*, *P. kraepelini* and *O. jensenii*; 1 subadult (SMN 1577), W of Brandberg, 21°07′S:14°23′E, 10.viii.1985, E. Griffin, at night; 1 \( \checkmark \) (NMSA 10879) Messmer Crater area, 21°16′S:14°13′E, 26.iii.1976, B. Lamoral & L. Ferguson, on rocky ground at night; 1 subadult. (AMNH [AH 1915]), N end of Uis Mtns, nr Uis [21°07′S:14°52′E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington; 1 \( \checkmark \) (AMNH [AH 2149]), Uis R., nr Kai-Nuses, nr Uis [21°11′S:
Ecology and distribution: This lithophilous species (Fig. 16) shelters in the cracks and crevices, and under the exfoliating flakes, of weathered rock outcrops and under stones resting on bedrock (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b). It occurs in Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Lamoral 1979; Newlands & Martindale 1980; FitzPatrick 1996; Prendini 2005a; L. Prendini, unpubl. data) and has been collected from the base (Fig. 4) to the summit (Fig. 8) of the Brandberg and also in the areas surrounding the Massif.

Family Liochelidae Fet & Bechly, 2001

*Hadogenes hahni* (Peters, 1862)

*Hadogenes tityrus* (Simon, 1888)

Material examined: 1 subad. (TMSA 18350), Brandberg [21°14’12"E; 13°50’36"S], 20.xii.1988, A. Harington, on foothills, under granite rocks, syntopic with *O. ugabensis*; 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 4001]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinne [21°10’9"E; 14°30’38"S], 17–18.iv.1980, A. Harington, in cracks in red rocks; 1 subad. (AMNH), Brandberg, base of Ga-Aseb Gorge, 21°13’41.6"S; 14°34’44.1"E, 781 m, 21.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, dry riverbed surrounded by steep rocky slopes comprising granite and igneous rocks with *Sterculia*, *Acacia montis-usti* and *Commiphora*, UV detection on warm, dark, still night, specimen collected in open midslope; 1 juv. (AMCC 172343 [LP 5702]), Brandberg, Ga-Aseb (Goaseb) Gorge, 21°13’10.9"S; 14°34’36.7"E, 1002 m, 1.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Unnona, lower slopes of Brandberg, arid savannah with *Acacia montis-usti* on sandy-loam soils with granite outcrops, specimen taken in rock crevice; 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 4001]), Brandberg, Goaseb Gorge [21°14’55"E; 13°45’35"S], 20.xii.1988, A. Harington, on foothills, under granite rocks, syntopic with *O. ugabensis*; 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 1416]), Uis, 5 km W [21°15’5"E; 14°50’5"S], 15.iv.1980, A. Harington, in rock cracks, syntopic with *U. planimanus*.

Ecology and distribution: This lithophilous species shelters in the cracks and crevices, and under the exfoliating flakes, of weathered rock outcrops and under stones resting on bedrock (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b). It is endemic to Angola and Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a, b) and has been collected in areas to the southeast of the Brandberg, but not on the Massif itself.
Family Scorpionidae Latreille, 1802

*Opisththalmus carinatus* (Peters, 1861)

*Opisththalmus anderssonii* Thorell, 1876a: 239–242 (synonymised by Kraepelin 1884: 85).


Material examined: 1♀ 1♂ 1 subad. 2 juv.♀ Braggend (21°14'S:14°30'E), 1240 m, H. Pager (1♂ TMSA 18179), v.1979 (1♀ TMSA 17774), 1–14.v.2003, Edu-Ventures 1, syntopic with *U. planimana* (1 subad. 1 juv.♂ SMN 2400, 1 juv.♀ SMN 2682); 2♂ Brandberg, Amis Gorge [21°11'S:14°28'E], 1700 m, 20.x.1979 (1♂ AMNH [AH 1489], 23.x.1979 (1♂ AMNH [AH 1881]), H. Pager; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 1354]), 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 1355]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinne [21°10'S:14°38'E], 17–18.iv.1980, A. Harington; 1♂ (AMNH), Brandberg, top of Ga-Aseb Gorge, ca 500 m W of Orabeskopf, 21°12'09.3''S:14°34'05.6''E, 1631 m, 22.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, flat, sandy valley below summit, surrounded by granite boulder-strew slopes, *Aloe dichotoma*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Booscia*, with sparse grass on granitic sandy loam, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, captured in the open or doorkeeping at burrow entrances at base of stones; 5♀ 2 subad. 2 juv.♂ Braggend, Ga-Asab (Goaseb) Gorge, 21°12'35.3''S:14°34'32.2''E, 1300 m, 1–2.iv.2006, mid-slopes of Brandberg in arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, one specimen collected on surface by UV detection on cool, dark, still night, rest excavated from burrows under stones (1♀ AMNH, 2 subad. ♀ SMN 2956), 21°12'02.6''S:14°34'08.6''E, 1825 m, 2.iv.2006, excavated from burrow under stone in granitic sandy-loam soil on upper slopes of Brandberg, arid savannah vegetation (1♀ AMNH, 21°12'03''S:14°33'57.9''E, 1865 m, 3.iv.2006, upper slopes of Brandberg in small sandy valley, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens observed at night, ‘doorkeeping’ at burrow entrances, mostly at base of stones but sometimes in open ground, and excavated during the day, 3♀ (AMNH), 2 juv.♂ (SMN 2957), L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona; 10 specimens, Braggend, Goaseb Gorge [21°14'S:14°35'E], 1670 m, 7.ii.1978 (1 juv. ♀ TMSA 18145), 8.ii.1978 (1 juv.♂ TMSA 18143), 25.ii.1978 (1♀ TMSA 18144), 17–18.iv.1982 (2 juv.♀ AMNH [AH 3141, 3142]), v.1978 (1♂ TMSA 17773), H. Pager, 4–5.ii.1981 (2♂ AMNH [AH 1737, 2070], 2 subad. ♀ AMNH [AH 3435, 3436]), A. Harington; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2245]), Brandberg, Hungarob-Mulde [21°10'S:14°32'E], 23.v.1980, H. Pager; 1 juv.♂ (SMN 2229), Brandberg, Mason Shelter, 21°04'39''S:14°05'43''E, 15.iii.2002, A. H. Kirk-Spriggs & D.J. Mann, black light; 1♀ 2 subad. ♀ 1 juv.♂ 2 juv.♀ (SMN 2747 [TB 04/128]), Brandberg, Mason Shelter, 1.25 km ENE, 21°04'41.0''S:14°36'08.8''E, 9.v.2004, Edu-Ventures 4, dug from burrow 25–30 cm deep; 1♀ (AMNH), Brandberg summit, Longipoele, 21°11'40.9''S:14°33'31.8''E, 1840 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, excavated from burrow under stone in granitic sandy-loam soil on summit of Brandberg, arid savannah vegetation; 34 specimens, Brandberg, summit between Longipoele and Helmipoele, 21°11'33.2''S:14°33'31.4''E, 1830 m, 23.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, sheltered, flat sandy valley with granitic domes and boulders intersected by dry watercourses, granitic loam soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boscia*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens excavated from burrows in open ground or at the base of stones or collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on ground surface (7♂ 2♀ AMNH, 2 juv.♂ 12 juv.♀ AMCC 144125 [LP 25828], 1 subad.♀ 4 subad. ♀ 3 juv.♂ SMN 28008), 21°11'33.4''S:14°33'39.8''E, 1841 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, excavated from burrows in open granitic sandy-loam soil, on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granitic outcrops, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops, other specimens observed...
‘doorkeeping’ at burrow entrances at night (1♀ AMNH, 1 subad. 1 juv. SMN 2954); 4♂ 3♀ (AMNH), 1 subad. 1 juv. (SMN 2955), Brandberg summit, valley E Helmpoele, 21°11′31.9″S:14°34′00.5″E, 1930 m, 3.iv.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, UV detection on cool, still night (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granitic outcrops, arid savannah with Cyphostemma currorii and Aloe dichotoma on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens taken on ground surface; 1 juv. (SMN 2678 [LP 04/135c]), Brandberg, Umuab Vlakte, 21°04′55.3″S:14°34′03.4″E, 1803 m, 9–12.v.2004, EduVentures 4, dug from burrow 30 cm deep; 1 subad. (SMN 2033), Brandberg, Wasserfallfläche, 21°10′47.0″S:14°33′16.6″E, 1977 m, 24.xii.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, flat, sandy valley with granite domes and boulders, fairly dry and exposed, Aloe dichotoma, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia and Boscia, with sparse grass on granitic sandy loam, specimens collected with UV detection in open sand flats, on cool, dark, still night (30°C AMNH, 3 juv. AMCC 144127 [LP 2584], 2♂ 2 subad. 2 subad. 1 juv. 3 juv. SMN 2806, 1♂ SMN 2807); 1 juv. (SMN 2100), 1 juv. (SMN 2121), Gravel Plain, 21°10′28″S:14°34′07″E, 28.xi.1999, pitfall trap, 1♂ (AMNH [AH 1794]), Omatjette–Khorixas junction, 25 km towards Uis [21°03′S:14°53′E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington; 1♂ 1♀ (AMNH [AH 1338 & AH 1337]) Uis [21°15′S:14°50′E], late 1979–early 1980, H. Henke.

Ecology and distribution: This pelophilous species (Fig. 18) excavates shallow to moderate, gently curving burrows under stones or in open ground in consolidated loamy substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b). This species occurs in Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a). Although widespread further east in Namibia, the species is restricted to the summit, upper and middle slopes of the Brandberg (Figs 6–8). The lowest altitude at which it has been collected on the Massif is 1240 m. It is replaced by Opistophthalmus uagabensis at lower altitudes on the Massif (Fig. 5).

Opistophthalmus coetzeei Lamoral, 1979

Material examined: 1♂ (AMNH [AH 4087]), Brandberg (probably Numas/Amis/Goaseb area) [21°14′S:14°35′E], 1670 m, 6.i.1978, H. Pager.

Ecology and distribution: This pelophilous species excavates shallow to moderate, spiral burrows in open ground or at the base of small stones in consolidated gritty to loamy substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b). This species is endemic to Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a). Its occurrence on the Brandberg is doubtful. It is possible, but unlikely, that the species occurs on the gravel plains surrounding the Brandberg. The next closest record for the species is on Farm Vrede 119 in the Karibib District, further southeast at 21°27′.96″S:15°08.64″E (SMN 1938).

Opistophthalmus gibbericauda Lamoral, 1979


Ecology and distribution: This semi-psammophilous species excavates moderate to deep, spiral burrows in open ground in consolidated sandy-loam substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b). It is endemic to Angola and Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a) and has been collected in areas to the southeast of the Brandberg, but not on the Massif itself.

Opistophthalmus jenseni (Lamoral, 1972)
Protophthalmus jenseni: Lamoral 1972: 118–119, figs 3c–d, 4–6, tab. 1.

Material examined: 42 specimens, Brandberg, base of hill 282, opposite Orabeskopf [21°15′S:14°38′E], 1.i.1981, A. Harington (34♂ AMNH [AH 1658–1689, 1849, 3286], 4♀ AMNH [AH 1691–1693, 3287], 1
Figs 17, 18. Adult males, habitus in life: (17) Hadogenes tityrus (Simon, 1888); (18) Opistophthalmus carinatus (Peters, 1861).

Remarks: Specimen NMSA 10845 was misidentified as *Opisthopthalmus holmi* (Lawrence, 1969) by Lamoral (1979: 719).

Ecology and distribution: This psammophilous species (Fig. 19) excavates shallow burrows in unconsolidated white sand dunes (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b) situated in dry riverbeds at the base of the Brandberg, and against small hills (Fig. 2) surrounding the Brandberg and adjacent landforms (e.g. the Messum Crater). It is endemic to Namibia (Lamoral 1972, 1979; Prendini 2005a).

*Opisthopthalmus lamoralii* Prendini, 2000

*Opisthopthalmus undulatus ugabensis* Hewitt, 1934: 408–410 (AMGS 6574; ♂ only, not ♀ syntype), pl. I, figs 1, 4.

low rocky hills with *Euphorbia damarana*, small Acacias and sparse grass, specimens collected in open rocky ground; 1♂ paratype (SAMC C1367), Uis, Brandberg area [21°09'S:14°47'E]; 2♀ (AMNH [AH 2130, 2131]), Uis R., nr Kai-Nuses, nr Uis [21°11'S:14°52'E], 2 ii.1981, A. Harrington. Remarks: Specimen NMSA 10711 [SMN 89] was misidentified as *Opistophthalmus litoralis* Lawrence, 1955 by Lamoral (1979: 729).

Ecology and distribution: This semi-lithophilous species (Fig. 20) excavates shallow scrapes under stones in consolidated gritty or clayey substrata (Prendini 2000a, 2001b). It is endemic to Namibia (Prendini 2000, 2005a) and has been collected in rocky areas surrounding the Brandberg (Fig. 3) and in gorges intersecting the Massif (Fig. 4), e.g. Numaskloof (470 m), but not on the slopes or the summit.

**Opistophthalmus ugabensis** Hewitt, 1934

*Opistophthalmus undulatus ugabensis*: Hewitt 1934: 408–410 (AMGS 6574; ♀ lectotype only, not ♂), pl. 1, fig. 3.


Ecology and distribution: This semi-lithophilous species excavates shallow scrapes under stones in consolidated gritty or clayey substrata (Prendini 2000a, 2001b). It is endemic to Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a) and has been collected in rocky areas surrounding the Brandberg (Fig. 3) and in gorges intersecting the Massif (Fig. 4), e.g. Numaskloof (470 m), but not on the slopes or the summit.

**Opistophthalmus walbergii** (Thorell, 1876)


*Opistophthalmus walbergii nigrovesicularis* Purcell, 1901: 195 (synonymised by Lamoral 1979: 756).

Material examined: 2♂ Brandberg [21°14′S:14°30′E], 5.iv.1991, deep burrow in river bed (1♂ NCA 91/867), deep complicated burrow (1♂ NCA 91/872), J. Leroy; 1 subad. ♀ (SMN 2630), Brandberg, way to, 21°04′54.9′′S:14°41′28.8′′E, 497 m, 5.iii.2005, D. Kunz; 6♂ Brandberg, Amis Gorge [21°11′S:14°28′E], 4.i.1981 (2♂ AMNH [AH 1840, 1841]), 30.i.1981 (1♂ AMNH [AH 1750]), 31.i.1981 (3♂ AMNH [AH 1930, 3365, 3366]), A. Harington; 1♂ (SMN 2032), Brandberg, Messum Valley, 21°13′S:14°31′E, 700 m, 5–17.iv.1999, S. van Noort, Malaise trap, bushy Karroo-Namib shrubland; 1♀ (SMN 97), Brandberg, Numaskloof, Brandberg, 21°08′S:14°26′E, 5.viii.1969, P.J. Buys; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2126]), Namus riverbed, 2–3 km from Brandberg base [21°04′S:14°22′E], 30.i.1981, A. Harington; 13♂ 1 subad. ♀ (SMN 2019), Numaskloof, Brandberg, 21°07′48′′S:14°25.5′′E, 470 m, 17.1.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, coarse granitic sandy loam flats, UV detection, syntopic with *H. conspersus*, *P. granulatus*, *P. villosus*, *H. tityrus* and *O. ugabensis*; 1♂ AMNH, Uis, 21°13.10′′S:14°52.04′′E, 660 m, 15.iii.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, coarse sandy loam flats, collected at night with UV light, syntopic with *P. granulatus*; 4♀ (TMSA 18090, 18092, 18148, 18149), 2 juv.♂ (TMSA 18091, 18147), 1 juv.♀ (TMSA 18150), Uis [21°15′S:14°50′′E], 15.ii.1978, H. Pager; 1 juv.♂ (SMN 2679 [LP 04/1444]), Brandberg, below Nuwuarib Gorge, 21°00′00.6′′S: 14°35′04.8′′E, 428 m, 15.v.2004, Edu-Ventures 4, sandy plain, dug from burrow 50 cm deep; 2♂ (AMNH [AH 3284, 3285]), Brandberg, opposite Orabes Wall [21°13′S:14°38′′E], 1.i.1981, A. Harington; 2♂ (AMNH 2020), Brandberg, plains S, opposite Orabes Wall, 21°15′48′′S:14°36.5′′E, 790 m, 16.i.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, flats at the base of gritty white dune sand dune against hill, UV detection, syntopic with *P. brevimanus*, *P. gracilis*, *P. granulatus* and *O. jenseni*; 1 juv.♀ (AMNH [AH 3381]), Daweb (N Uis), 4 km S [21°03′S:14°54′′E], 6.i.1981, A. Harington; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2082]), Nai-Gap riverbed at N tip Uis Mtns [21°07′S:14°52′′E], 6.i.1981, A. Harington; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2123]), Uis R., nr Kai-Nuses, nr Uis [21°11′S:14°52′′E], 2.i.1981, A. Harington; 6♂ 3 ♀ 1 subad. ♀ 1 juv.♂ (NMSA 11459), Uis tin mine, Uis [21°13′S:14°51′′E], v.1969, J. Bezuidenhout; 1 juv.♂ (NCA 2005/1972 [LR2094]), Uis rest camp, 21°13.10′′S:14°52′′E, 24.iv.1999, A. Leroy, burrow in deep hard sand, trapped at night; 3♀ 4 subad.♀ 4 subad.♀ (AMNH), 4 subad.♀ 2 subad.♀ (SMN 2960), Uis, Brandberg Rest Camp, open plot of land adjacent to campsite, 21°13′06.7′′S:14°52′′04.1′′E, 814 m, 31.i.–1.iii.2006, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona, collected in pitfall traps set at burrow entrances in open ground on sandy-loam flats with sparse grass and scattered Acacias; 1♀ (NHRM [JF 105]), Uis, 18.5 km E [21°14′S:15°04′E], 12.iv.2002, C.R. Owen; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2091]), Uis, 20 km from turnoff to Khorixas [21°02′S:14°54′′E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington, night collecting on red sand flats, drizzling, syntopic with *P. gracilis*, *P. granulatus*, *P. kraepelini* and *O. jenseni*.

Ecology and distribution: This psammophilous species excavates deep, spiral burrows in semi-consolidated sandy or gritty substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001b) on sandy to gravel plains (Fig. 2) or dry riverbeds intersecting the Brandberg (e.g. Numaskloof), around the base of the Massif and in the surrounding areas. It occurs in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the current survey, twenty scorpion species in seven genera and four families are recorded from the Brandberg Massif and vicinity (Table 1), which presently has the richest scorpion fauna in Namibia, if not southern Africa. The only other regions of comparable scorpion diversity in southern Africa are the Souptansberg and vicinity in the Limpopo Province (Soutpansberg District) of South Africa, with 19 species in eight genera and three families recorded, and the Koa River Valley and associated mountain ranges near Aggeneys in the Northern Cape Province (Namaqualand District) of South Africa, with 17 species in five genera and three families recorded (L. Prendini, unpubl. data). These areas rank among those with the richest scorpion faunas in the world, comparable to the most diverse areas in the Baja California Peninsula, Mexico (Williams 1980; Polis 1990).

The high diversity of scorpions on the Brandberg Massif and vicinity, like that of other areas with a high diversity of scorpions, is attributable to the heterogeneity of
landforms, substrata and habitats in the area (Prendini 2001b; Figs 1–8). The scorpions of the Brandberg Massif and surrounding areas may be classified into seven ecomorphotypes (Table 1), including five substratum generalists, four lapidicolous and one corticolous species, and 15 substratum-specialists, spanning the extent of the substratum-hardness continuum (Prendini 2001b): three psammophilous, five semi-psammophilous, one pelophilous, three semi-lithophilous, and three lithophilous species. The diversity of ecomorphotypes represented by the scorpion species of the Brandberg Massif and surrounding areas has enabled them to exploit every available niche.

The species richness of the scorpion fauna of the Brandberg Massif and surrounding areas is inversely correlated with altitude (Fig. 21). The greatest diversity of genera (6) and species (20) occurs at the base of the Massif (below 500 m) and in the surrounding areas (Table 1; Figs 1–4), where the heterogeneity of landforms, substrata and habitats is greatest, and decreases towards the summit (Fig. 8). Five species, including two psammophiles, occur in the area surrounding the Massif, but not at its base: *P. gracilis*, *P. kraepelini*, *P. namibensis*, *U. gracilior*, *H. hahni*, *O. gibbericauda*, *O. jenseni*. Five species that also occur in the area surrounding the Massif, including one psammophile, occur at its base but not on its slopes: *P. granulatus*, *P. villosus*, *O. lamorali*, *O. wahlbergii*. Unsurprisingly, no psammophilous species occur on the Massif itself; the fauna of the Massif is dominated by lithophilous, semi-lithophilous and lapidicolous species. Two species that also occur in the area surrounding the Massif and at its base, occur on its lower slopes (500–1000 m; Fig. 5), but not on its middle slope (1000–1500 m), upper

![Figure 21](https://bioone.org/journals/African-Invertebrates)
slope (1500–2000 m; Fig. 6) or summit (above 2000 m; Fig. 8): *H. conspersus*, *O. ugabensis*. Two species occur only on its summit, upper and middle slopes: *B. haringtoni*, *O. carinatus*. Only five species, all of which also occur in the area surrounding the Massif, occur from its base to its summit: *L. elegans*, *P. brevimanus*, *U. otjimbinguensis*, *U. planimanus*, *H. tityrus*.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We are indebted to the following for loaning specimens from their institutions at various times and/or allowing access to the collections in their care during various visits: Sarah and Fred Gess (AMGS); Charles Griswold and Darrell Ubick (CASC); Eryn Griffin (formerly of SMN); Ansie Dippenaar-Schoeman and Annette van den Berg (NCA); Torbjörn Krone-stedt and Julio Ferrer (NHRM); Juthika Baijoo, Michelle Hamer, Debbie Jennings, Guy Redman and Allison Ruiters (NMSA); Margie Cochrane, Dawn Larsen, Hamish Robertson and Simon van Noort (SAMC); Paul Bayliss, Barbara Dombrowsky, the late Martin Filmer, Martin Kruger, Klaas Manamela and Elizabeth Scott (TMSA); Gerbus Müller (USDP); the late Alexis Harington (University of the Witwatersrand and Institut Pasteur). Financial support for the three expeditions to the Brandberg Massif, during which specimens were personally collected, was provided from the following sources: 1998, the USDP (kindly arranged by Gerbus Müller); 2003, a Constantine S. Niarchos Expedition Grant from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation to the first author; 2006, U.S. National Science Foundation grant EAR 0228699 to the first author. We thank Colin Craig, Mike Griffin, Holger Kolberg and Toivo Uahengo, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia, for issuing permits to collect and export scorpions from Namibia, and Eryn Griffin (formerly of SMN) for assistance with the permit application process for the 1998 expedition. We extend appreciation to the following for accompanying us in the field and personally collecting some of the specimens: 1998, Elizabeth Scott for the survey around the base of the Massif and the Numaskloof; 2003, the late Nicholas Krone for the hike to the summit and back, and Chris Bird and Elizabeth Scott for waiting patiently at base camp for five hot days; 2006, Sylvanis Uunona for the second hike to the summit and back. We thank Julie Feinstein, Jeremy Huff and Randy Mercurio (all at the AMNH) for assistance with processing the data for this paper, Randy Mercurio for taking the live habitus photographs, Steve Thurston (also at the AMNH) for preparing the illustrations, and Greg Davies, Ansie Dippenaar-Schoeman, František Kovarík and Wilson R. Lourenço for comments on a previous draft of the manuscript.

**REFERENCES**


Series prima cum tabularum decade prima. Continet Animalia Africana et Asiatica 162. Berolini ex officina Academica, Venditur a Mittlero, 12 pp. [unnumbered, a separate text intended as part of 1828 issue of “Symbolae Physicae”].


—2005b. On *Hadogenes angolensis* Lourenço, 1999 syn. n. (Scorpiones, Liochelidae), with a redescrip-


