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Scorpions of the Brandberg Massif, Namibia: Species richness inversely correlated with altitude

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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 (Hontschlager 1965; Stahnke 1972; Sissom et al. 1990), pitfall trapping or, in the case of Opistophthalmus, burrow excavation.

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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 five 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
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 wahlbergii* (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 Helmpoole, 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 Helmpoole, 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 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 Tsisab, 21°05’S:14°40’E, 21.i–27.ii.1995, E. Marais, preservative pitfall traps; 1 juv. ♀ (SMN 1861), Tsisab ravine foot [Brandberg], 21°05’S:14°40’E, 27.ii.–20.vi.1995, E. Marais, preservative pitfall trap; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2133]), 20 km S of Omatjette–Khorixas 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). 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 Soleglad 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.

Hottentotta conspersus (Thorell, 1876)


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). It is endemic to Angola and Namibia (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a) 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.i.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°11’11.9”S:14°28.3”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, syntropic with H. conspersus and U. planimanus (juv.); 1♂ 3♀♀ 1 subad. (SMN 1856), Amis Valley [Brandberg], 21°11’22.0”S:14°27’59.0”E, 21–22.iv.1996, E. Griffin, preservative pitfall traps; 1♂ 3♀♀ 1 subad. (SMN 1856), Amis Valley, 21°11’22.0”S:14°27’59.0”E, 21–22.iv.1996, E. Griffin, preservative pittraps; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 1341]), 1♂ (AMNH [AH 1516]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinne [21°10’5.0”S:13°38’3.0”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°13’4’1.6”S:14°34’44.4”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, specimen collected in open mid-slope; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 3866]), Brandberg, Gooseb Gorge [21°14’5.5”S:13°36’5.0”E], 31.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with U. planimanus; 1♀ (SMN 2116), 1♀ (AMNH [2115]), Brandberg, Messum Valley, 21°13’25.9”S:14°30’37.8”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♀ (AMNH [2090]), Brandberg, Messum Valley mouth 690, 21°13’21.7”S:14°30’37.3”E, 17.iv.1999, S. van Noort, under rock, gravel plain with Welwitschia; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2197]), Brandberg, NUMAS Gorge [21°07’5.0”S:14°25’5.0”E], 30.1.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with H. conspersus; 2♂ 2♀ (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoelo, 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, Euphoria and Ozoroa in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on ground surface; 1♂ 2♀ (AMNH), 1 juv. 2♀ (AMC 172341 [LP 2640]), 1♂ (SMN 3377), Brandberg, summit, between Longipoelo and Helmpoelo, 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, Euphoria and Ozoroa in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on 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-loam soils, specimen taken on ground surface; 1♂ (SMN 1858), N end Tsiasab, Brandberg, 21°05’18.0”S:14°40’0.0”E, 21.2–27.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°15’5.0”S:14°38’3.0”E], 1.ii.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. jemensi; 2♂ (USDP), Brandberg, plains S, opposite Orabeskopf, 21°15’48.0”S:14°36’54.5”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. gracilis, P. granulatus, O. jemensi and O. wahlbergii; 1♀ (AMNH [1855]), W of Brandberg [21°04’5.0”S:14°20’0.0”E], 10–12.viii.1985, E. Griffin, preservative pitfall traps; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2220]), Brandberg West, 7 km from turnoff towards Uis [21°06’5.0”S:14°17’E], 28.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with H. conspersus and H. tityrus; 1 juv. (SMN 1191), ‘G of E’, 21°11’47.0”S:14°33’43.0”E, 1.xii.1999, pitfall row 1, Phase 99 P(3); 1♂ 1♀ (NMSA 10847), Messum Crater area, 21°16’5.0”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


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 brevinanus* var. *β* seguis Thorell, 1876a: 110, 112 (synonymised 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 sandy dune along a 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.ii.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, coarse granitic sandy loam flats, UV detection, with *H. conspersus*, *O. lamorali*, *O. ugabensis* and *O. wahlbergii*; 1♂ (SMN 2174), Brandberg, Numas R., 21°06.81’S:14°24.34’E, 23.iv.2000, T.O. Osborne; 1♂ (SMN 2588), Brandberg, White lady campsite, 21°00.57’S:14°41.04’E, 4.iii.2005, 461 m, D. Kunz & M. Jouve; 1♂ (USDP), Uis, 21°13.10’S:14°52.04’E, 15.ii.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.♂ (US [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♀ 1♀ Us tin mine, Us, 21°13.13’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; Prendini 2001, 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 1889: 31).
Parabuthus brachystylus Lawrence, 1928: 270 (synonymised by Prendini 2004: 177).


Ecology and distribution: This semi-lithophilous species (Fig. 14) 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. Namaskloof (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).

**Uropectes otjimbinguensis** (Karsch, 1879)

*Lepreus otjimbinguensis*

Material examined: 1♂ (SMN 3372 [TB 03/47(a)]), Brandberg, 1–4.v.2003, EduVentures 1; 1♂ 1 juv. (AMCC 172345 [LP 5708]), Brandberg, Ga-Asab (Goaseb) Gorge, 21°12’35.5”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 (moonset 10 pm), on summit of Brandberg and top of Ga-Asab Gorge, ca 500 m W of Orabeskopf, 21°12’09.3”S:14°52’50”E, 1631 m, 22.iv.2003, L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & N.C. Krone, flat, sandy valley below summit, surrounded by granite boulder-strewn slopes, *Aloe dichotoma*, *Cyphostemma*, *Euphorbia* and *Bosica*, with sparse grass on granitic sandy loam, specimens collected on trees with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, 1 juv. (SMN 94), Brandberg, Namas Valley [21°06’S:14°23’E], 3.viii.1970, C.G. Coetzee; 3♂ 2♀♀ (AMNH), [21°13’4'’S:14°33’29.9’’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, *Bosica*, *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 Longipoipo and Helmpoipo, 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, *Bosica*, *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 Helmpoipo, 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 *Bosica*, with sparse grass on granite sandy loam, 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.i.1981, sympatric with *P. brevimanus*, *P. kraepelini*, *P. namibensis* and *U. planimanus* (1♂ AMNH [AH 2151], 1♀ AMNH [AH 2152]), A. Harington.

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.

**Uropectes planimanus** (Karsch, 1879)

*Lepreus planimanus*

Material examined: 1♂ 2♀♀ (SMN 1002), 1♀ (SMN 231 [TB 03/43(b)]), 1 juv. (SMN 2231 [TB 03/34(b)]), 1 juv. (SMN 2286), 1 juv. (SMN 2312), 1♂ (SMN 2680 [TB 03/34]), 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], 1–4.v.2003, EduVentures 1, sympatric with *O. carinatus*; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 2040]), 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2162]), Brandberg, Amis Gorge [21°11’5”S:14°28’E], 30.i.1981, A. Harington, UV detection, found near sheer cliffs and sloping

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**Note:** The text provided is a natural reading of the document, focusing on the key points regarding ecology, distribution, and the species mentioned. The full text contains detailed scientific descriptions, species distributions, and field observations, typical of an academic or scientific journal. The text is extracted from the specified range, ensuring that the natural representation is consistent with the original content. The extraction and formatting are designed to preserve the integrity and context of the scientific information presented in the document.
hills at the base of the mountain and gorge sides, syntopic with *H. conspersus*, *P. brevimanus*, and *P. planimanus*; 3♂ (SMN 3078 [TB 07/04(b)]), Brandberg, Amis Gorge (lower foothills), 21°19′43.08″S:14°47′41.04″E, 740 m, 5.i.2007, T.L. Bird, P. Michalik, A. Klann & G. Talarico, UV detection; 1♀ (SMN 3105) Brandberg, Amis Gorge (base), 21°19′43.08″S:14°47′41.04″E, 740 m, 5.i.2007, T.L. Bird, P. Michalik, A. Klann & G. Talarico, UV detection in river bed; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 1440]), 1♀ (AMNH [AH 1441]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinne [21°10′S:14°38′E], 18.i.1980, A. Harington, on foothills, more common under black rocks, syntopic with *H. conspersus*; 1 subad. (AMNH) Brandberg, campsite at end of road to Ga-Asab Gorge, 21°14′23.5″S:14°34′8.7″E, 750 m, 24.xii.2003, E. Scott & C. Bird; 1♀ (AMNH) AMCC 172335 [LP 2592]), Brandberg, base of Ga-Asab 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, specimen collected in open mid-slope; 4♂ 1 juv. Brandberg, Ga-Asab (Goasab) Gorge, 21°12′35.3″S:14°34′32.2″E, 1300 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♂ 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♂ 2♀ (AMNH), L. Prendini, T.L. Bird & S.K. Uunona; 1♂ (AMNH [AH 3865]), Brandberg, Goasab Gorge [21°14′S:14°35′E], 31.i.1981, A. Harington, syntopic with *P. brevimanus*; 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 837]), Goasab nr Brandberg [21°14′S:14°35′E], 6.iv.1978, H. Pager, syntopic with *B. haringtonii*; 1 (SMN 2221), Brandberg, Mason Shelter, 21°04′39″S:14°05′43″E, 15.iii.2002, A.H. Kirk-Spriggs & D.J. Mann, black light; 1 subad. 1♀ Brandberg, Numas Valley [21°06′S:14°23′E], 3.viii.1969, P.J. Buys (1♀ SMN 92), 14.viii.1995, M. & E. Griffin, rocky hillside, under stones in crevices (1 subad. SMN 2226); 2♀ (SMN 98), Brandberg, Numas Gorge [21°07′S:14°25′E], 457 m, 11.viii.1969, P.G. Olivier; 2♀ (SMN 98), Brandberg, Numasplato, 2286 m, 11.viii.1969, P.G. Olivier; 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 1857]), Brandberg, Orabes Gorge [21°13′S:14°37′E], 16.iv.1980, A. Harington, syntopic with *H. conspersus* and *O. ugabensis*; 1♀ (AMNH), 1 subad. (SMN 2930), Brandberg, summit, Longipoele, 21°11′35.8″S:14°33′29.5″E, 1832 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♂ 2♀ (AMNH), 2 juv. 1 juv. (AMCC 172336 [LP 2598]), 2♀ (SMN 3384), 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 soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boschia, 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 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 soil with *Stipagrostis–Aristida* grassland, *Boschia, Cyphostemma, Euphorbia* and *Ozoroa* in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on rock faces (5♂ 1♀ AMNH, 1 subad. 1 juv. 1♀ AMCC 172338 [LP 2612], 1♂ 1♀ SMN 3383), 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 granitic outcrops, arid savannah with *Cyphostemma currorii* and *Aloe dichotoma* on larger granite outcrops and sandy-loam soils, specimens taken on rock surface (1 juv. AMNH AMCC 172344 [LP 5707]), 2 juv. 4 juv. (AMNH) AMCC 172339 [LP 2613]), 1♂ 3 subad. 4 subad. (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 *Boschia*, with sparse grass on granitic sandy loam, specimens collected with UV detection in open sand flats, on cool, dark, still night, 1♀ (SMN 1862), top of Brandberg [21°14′5.0″S:14°30′E], vii.1993, Raleigh International; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 2042]), Brandberg, at hill 282, opposite Orabeskopf [21°15′4.0″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. granulatus, P. kraepelini* and *O. jenseni*; 1 subad. (SMN 1577), W of Brandberg, 21°07′S:14°23′E, 10.vii.1985, E. Griffin, at night; 1 juv. (NMSA 10879) Messum Crater area, 21°16′S:14°13′E, 26.iii.1976, B. Lamoral & L. Ferguson, on rocky ground at night; 1 subad. (AMNH [AH 1915]), N end of Uis Mtns, nr Uis [21°07′S:14°52′E], 6.ii.1981, A. Harington; 1♂ 1♀ (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)

Ischnurus hahni: Peters 1862: 27.
Ischnurus taeniurus Thorell, 1876a: 254–258.


Material examined: 1 subad. (SMN 167), Uis mine, Uis R. [21°11′S:14°52′E], 12.ix.1962, B. Grobbelaar; 1♂ (TMSA 9416), Uis tin mine, Uis [21°13′S:14°51′E], 30.iii.1969, J.J. Nel; 1 juv.♂ (AMNH [AH 1416]), Uis, 5 km W [21°15′S:14°50′E], 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.

Hadogenes tityrus (Simon, 1888)


Material examined: 1♂ (TMSA 18350), Brandberg [21°14′S:14°30′E], B.H. Lamoral, 1977: 2♂ 2 subad. ♀ (AMNH [AH 1369–1371]), Brandberg, Basswald Rinne [21°10′S:14°38′E], 17–18.iv.1980, A. Harington, in cracks in red rocks; 1♂ 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 granitic and igneous rocks with Sterculia, Acacia montis-usti and Commiphora, UV detection on warm, dark, still night, specimen collected in open mid-slope; 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. Uunona, lower slopes of Brandberg, arid savannah with Acacia montis-usti on sandy-loam soils with granite outcrops, specimen taken in rock crevice; 1♀ (AMNH [AH 4001]), Brandberg, Goaseb Gorge [21°14′S:14°35′E], 20.xii.1988, A. Harington, on foothills, under granite rocks, syntopic with O. ugabensis; 1♀ 1♂ 1 juv.♀ Brandberg, Numas Valley [21°06′S:14°23′E], 13.viii.1995, between slabs of stone (♂ SMN 1863), under stones between slabs (♀ SMN 2222), 14.viii.1995, rocky hillside, under stones in crevices (1♂ ♀ SMN 2225), M. & E. Griffin; 1♂ (AMNH), Brandberg, Numaskloof, 21°07′48.8′S:14°25.54′E, 470 m, 17.1.1998, L. Prendini & E. Scott, rocky granite slopes at base of mountain, UV detection, syntopic with H. conspersus, P. villosus, O. ugabensis and O. wahlbergii; 1♀ 7 juv.♀ (SMN 2101), Brandberg, Numas, 1–14.v.2003, EduVentures 1 expedition; 2♂ (AMNH), Brandberg, summit, below Longipoelo, 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, graniteic soil with Stipagrostis-Aristida grassland, Boscia, Cyphostemma, Ephorbia and Ozoroa in rocky areas, specimens collected with UV...
detection on warm, dark, still night, sitting on rock faces; 1 juv.♀ (SMN 3011), Brandberg, nr Umuab vlakte, 21°04'46.5"S:14°34'07.9"E, 1803 m, 9–12.v.2004, Edu-Ventures 4 expedition; 1 ♂ 1 subad.♂ (SMN 90), Brandberg West mine [21°00'05"S:14°09'00"E], 27.iii.1964, F. Motonanze; 1 ♀ 1 juv.♂ (AMNH [AH 2221]), Brandberg West, 7 km from turnoff to Usis [21°06'05"S:14°17'00"E], 28.i.1981, A. Harington, sympatric with H. conspersus and P. brevimanus; 1 ♀ (AMNH [AH 3757]), 5 km SE of Brandberg West–Cape Cross–Usis T-junction [21°05'05"S:14°16'00"E], 22.xii.1988, A. Harington, granite exfoliations of low boulders, no hill per se.

Ecology and distribution: This lithophilous species (Fig. 17) 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). Although it may also occur in Angola, this species has been recorded only from Namibia and South Africa (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2005a). It 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 Scorpionidae Latreille, 1802
Opisthophthalmus carinatus (Peters, 1861)


Material examined: 1♂ 1 subad.♀ 2 juv.♀ Brandberg [21°14'5S: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. ♀ SMN 2400, 1 juv. ♂ SMN 2682); 2♂ Brandberg, Amis Gorge [21°11'05"S:14°28'00"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°10'05"S:14°38'00"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 Boscia, with sparse grass on granitic sand-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.♂ Brandberg, 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 granitic 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 sand-loam soil on upper slopes of Brandberg, arid savannah vegetation (1 ♀ AMNH), 21°12'03.0"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 granitic 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, Brandberg, Goaseb Gorge [21°14'10"S:14°35.5"E], 1670 m, 7.ii.1997 (1 ♀ TMSA 18145), 8.ii.1998 (1♀ TMSA 18143), 25.ii.1998 (1♀ TMSA 18144), 17–18.iv.1992 (2 juv. ♀ AMNH [AH 3141, 3142]), v.1979 (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°10'05"S:14°32'00"E], 23.v.1980, H. Pager; 1 juv.♂ (SMN 2229), Brandberg, Mason Shelter, 21°04'39.0"S:14°05'43.0"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, v.2004, Edu-Ventures 4, dug from burrow 25–30 cm deep; 1 ♀ (AMNH), Brandberg summit, Longipoële, 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 sand-loam soil on summit of Brandberg, arid savannah vegetation; 34 specimens, Brandberg summit, between Longipoële and Helmpoële, 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 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 (♂♂ 2 ♀ AMNH, 2 juv.♂ 12 juv.♀ AMCC 144125 [LP 25852], 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 sand-loam soil, on summit of Brandberg in sandy valley surrounded by granitic outcrops, arid savannah with Cyphostemma currorii and Aloe dichotoma on larger granitic 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. Ununon, 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°10.76°S:14°33.16°E, 2000 m, 7.iv.1999, S. van Noort & R. Powell, under rock on rocky hillside, bushy Karoo-Namib shrubland; 47 specimens, 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 (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.♂ (AMNH [AH 1658–1689, 1849, 3286], 4♂ AMNH [AH 1691–1693, 3287], 1 subad. ♀ AMNH, 1 subad. ♀ 1 juv.♂ SMN 2955); 1 juv.♂ (SMN 2036 [LP 2584]), AMNH [AH 1338 & AH 1337]); Uis [21°15'S:14°38'E], 10.76°S:14°38'E, 21°15'S:14°38'E, late 1979–early 1980, H. Henke.

Ecology and distribution: This semi-psammophilous species excavates moderate to shallow burrows in open ground or at the base of small stones in consolidated gritty to sandy substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001a). 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 Opisthophthalmus u gabensis at lower altitudes on the Massif (Fig. 5).

**Opisthophthalmus coetzeei** Lamoral, 1979


Material examined: 1♂ (AMNH [AH 4087]), Brandberg (probably Numas/Amis/Goaseb area) [21°14'58"S:14°35'E], 1670 m, 6.i.1978, H. Pager.

Ecology and distribution: This pelophilous species excavates shallow to moderate, gently curving burrows under stones or in open ground in consolidated loamy substrata (Lamoral 1979; Prendini 2001a). 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 Opisthophthalmus u gabensis at lower altitudes on the Massif (Fig. 5).

**Opisthophthalmus gibericauda** 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.

**Opisthophthalmus jenseni** (Lamoral, 1972)

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

Opistophthalmus lamorali Prendini, 2000


Opistophthalmus 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.i.1981, A. Harington.

Remarks: Specimen NMSA 10711 [SMN 89] was misidentified as *Opisthophthalmus 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 2000a, 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.

*Opisthophthalmus ugabensis* Hewitt, 1934

*Opisthophthalmus 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, e.g. Tafelkop, in gorges intersecting the Massif, e.g. Numaskloof (470 m), and on its lower slopes (Fig. 5). The highest altitude at which it has been collected on the Massif is 781 m. It is replaced by *O. carinatus* at higher altitudes on the Massif (Figs 6–8).

*Opisthophthalmus wahlbergii* (Thorell, 1876)


*Opisthophthalmus wahlbergii nigrovesicalis* Purcell, 1901: 194 (synonymised by Lamoral 1979: 756).


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
slope (1500–2000 m; Fig. 6) or summit (above 2000 m; Fig. 8): \textit{H. conspersus}, \textit{O. ugabensis}.

Two species occur only on its summit, upper and middle slopes: \textit{B. haringtoni}, \textit{O. carinatus}.

Only five species, all of which also occur in the area surrounding the Massif, occur from its base to its summit: \textit{L. elegans}, \textit{P. brevimanus}, \textit{U. otjimbinguensis}, \textit{U. planimanus}, \textit{H. tityrus}.

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