A standardized list of scorpion names in Chinese, with an etymological approach

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Summary

The scientific (Latin) names of scorpion species are widely used across the world by both experts and amateurs. However, in China, there is a great need for designating standardized Chinese names for various scorpions since it is difficult for those not familiar with Latin alphabet to memorize the scientific names. Currently used Chinese names often cause confusion and misunderstanding due to a lack of standardized, unified naming. The present work critically revises the existing formal Chinese scorpion names, vernacular names (used by local population and amateurs), and the names used in Chinese scientific publications, along with the confusion they have caused. A general review of the etymology and types of scientific names in scorpions is also provided. A standardized rule for translating scientific names into Chinese names (exclusively for the Order Scorpiones) is established for the first time. A list of all the scientific names of the valid extant scorpion species is given, translated into Chinese along with the Latin names.

Introduction

The Swedish botanist, zoologist, taxonomist and physician, Carl von Linné (1707 – 1778; also known as Carl Linnaeus) was the one who formalized the binomial nomenclature, the foundation of the system of scientific classification. Linnaeus’s major contribution to taxonomy was the establishment of universally accepted conventions for the naming of organisms which marked the starting point of consistent use of binomial nomenclature (Reveal & Pringle, 1993).

The binomial nomenclature (literally meaning “two-name system”) is a formal system of naming living organisms. The name comprises two parts, both of which are in Latin grammatical forms, although they can originate from other languages (see below). Such a name is the only true scientific name, or more informally it is also called as a Latin name. Latin is used for scientific names for one main reason, as it is a dead language, used by no people or nation as an official language, thus it does not change over time.

In modern biology, the application of Latin in scientific names is ruled by internationally agreed codes of rules, of which the two most important are the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) for animals and the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICNafp). Although the general principles of binomial nomenclature are similar between these two codes, there are some differences, and the present study only focuses on animal naming.

The first part of a binomial Latin name is the genus name, or generic epithet. It stands for the genus to which the species belongs. It must be in the form of a noun or a substantivised adjective treated as a noun (James, 2010).

The second part is the specific name, or specific epithet, which distinguishes the species within the genus (congeneric species). Only in combination with a generic name does it have any validity or make any sense, but it can be used in more than one genus. Neither generic nor specific names need to be descriptive, accurate or relevant, and they cannot be rejected merely for being erroneous in these respects, although some earlier authors sought to do so (James, 2010). For example, in scorpions, Somalicharmus Kovařík, 1998 is a geographically erroneous name since the only species of this genus is actually found in Ethiopia rather than Somalia. The name Srilankametrus indus (DeGeer, 1778) is also misleading as the species only occurs in Sri Lanka but not India. These Latin names cannot be changed due to the ICZN principles of priority and stability. Nevertheless, it still could be useful to provide an explanation to a non-specialist when using such names.

The first letter of the generic epithet must be capitalized, while that of the specific epithet is not, even if it is a name of a person or a place. Additionally, both parts of a binomen are italicized. If a complete scientific name has been mentioned earlier in the text, the generic epithet can then be abbreviated into the first letter with a period. For example, Androctonus bicolor can be abbreviated as A. bicolor if the whole name was referred to previously. If a lower rank (subspecies) is accepted for one species, there will be a third part denoting the subspecific epithet. Similar to the binomen, the name of a subspecies is called as “trinomen” or “triple name”. The subspecific epithet is also italicized without capitalized letter. If there is a subsequently named subspecies, then the original species becomes an “aggregation” of two subspecies, the type subspecies (or nominate subspecies) and the subsequently
Figures 1–2. Figure 1. A group of *Olivierus martensi* (Karsch, 1879), the most common scorpion in China, *in vivo* habitus. Figure 2. Three representative specimens of *O. martensi*. Adult male (2a), adult female (2b), pallid immature (2c).
named subspecies. The type subspecies is synonymous with the original species (before the other subspecies is found), and the subspecific epithet is the same as the specific epithet.

The main body (binomen) of a scientific name is followed by the name of the author and the year of publication, separated by a comma and not italicized (e.g., *Androctonus australis* Linnaeus, 1758). If the species was originally described in another genus, the author's name and the year will be enclosed in parentheses (e.g., *Androctonus australis* (Linnaeus, 1758) was originally described as *Scorpio australis* Linnaeus, 1758, a name addressed as the *protonym*).

There are cases for amending the status of scientific names. An animal name is regarded as a *homonym* if there are two identical names within the Kingdom Animalia. According to the ICZN, such name is not accepted and has to be changed according to priority of the name described earlier. For instance, the scorpion genus *Orthochirus* Karsch, 1892 was originally described as *Orthodactylus* Karsch, 1881, a name, which already existed in Sauropsida as *Orthodactylus* Hitchcock, 1858. In case of a *synonymy*, the same taxon might have several available names but the senior synonym must be used as valid: thus, *Orthodactylus*, a fossil crocodile, is now a junior synonym of *Batrachopus* Hitchcock, 1845. One should consult ICZN for much more details on homonymy, synonymy, availability, validity, etc.

All the scientific names, regardless of their etymology, are grammatically treated as Latin. Most are derived from Latin and its successors or from ancient Greek (James, 2010). Latin nouns are declined, and verbs are conjugated, that is, their endings change according to their case, tense, person and number, or, more simply, the manner in which they are used (James, 2010). Adjectival specific epithet must agree with their genus in gender. If a species is transferred from a genus that has a masculine name to a feminine one (or vice versa), the ending of the specific epithet must be altered accordingly. If a specific epithet, which appears to be an adjective, is in fact a noun in apposition, their endings do not change to agree with the gender of the generic epithet. There are three common Latin endings: (i) -us (masculine), -a (feminine), -um (neuter); (ii) -is (masculine), -is (feminine), -e (neuter); (iii) -er (masculine), -era (feminine), -erum (neuter).

### Types of animal names used in China

Just like names of people, animal names in local languages can be rather diverse if those animals are well-known among different cultures or groups of people. There are usually five types of names for animals in China:

(a) a native/folk name (indigenous to a certain country or even a region, it may have a long history but is not based on scientific studies);

(b) a vernacular/common name (used only by the amateurs, coined by someone who has a better knowledge of the animal group than those using a native/folk name; such names are usually created and used among animal breeders, keepers and traders);

(c) a Chinese translation of a scientific Latin name (the translation can be literal, free or transliterated);

(d) a Chinese translation of a foreign native/common name (usually from English);

(e) the “formal Chinese name (中文正名)” (established by the Chinese researchers in certain fields and used in their science publications).

Moreover, there is a concept of “Chinese scientific name (中文学名)” in China. However, as stated before, the only scientific name for an animal is its Linnean name (Latin or at least Latinized), so if one replaces the term “scientific name (学名)” with “Latin name”, the outcome will be as weird as “Chinese Latin name”. How can a name be both Chinese and Latin at the same time? Such concept is clearly contradictory and misleading. The “Chinese scientific name” is a name that seems somewhat academic, but one species may still have multiple “Chinese scientific names” and not all of them are applied in the Chinese science publications. Nevertheless, so-called “Chinese scientific names” are used more or less equally with formal Chinese names, and the term “Chinese academic names (中文学术名)” can best replace it. A formal Chinese name, however, is the most chaotic category. It can come from any of abovementioned categories (a, b, c, or d). As a result, formal Chinese names are not “academic” at all since they also include native/common names. Besides, the “self-created name” is the most ubiquitous among formal Chinese names coined by researchers which have no origin at all, and are certainly irrelevant to the etymology of scientific Latin names. Such self-created name is highly restricted by the knowledge of a certain group if coined according to the morphology. There is a high possibility that a self-created name can have the etymological meaning of another existing taxon (which leads to conflict), or fails to summarize unique characters of its taxon (which makes it meaningless). A Latin name, if it is a morphonym, does not have to be fully descriptive since naming is limited by knowledge of this taxon. However, in the case of Chinese names, there is no such an excuse as there exist all the available contributions, much more adequate than what the original author had. If one really craves for renaming a taxon in Chinese, the new name should be superior to the existing one (at least in its meaning). Most of the self-created names in the formal Chinese names among the taxa that I had studied fail to achieve this, making the action of renaming rather meaningless. Those who coin them are reluctant to translate scientific Latin names — either because of finding it rather difficult or due to ill-conceived “cultural confidence”.

As a result, an apparently academic (to a non-scientist) formal Chinese name is not academic at all. Origins of these names are extremely diverse and chaotic due to the fact that no formally recognized Chinese nomenclature exists (unlike the scientific Latin names), thus causing lots of confusion and conflicts. The formal Chinese names of scorpions are poorly constructed.

The present contribution critically revises the current formal Chinese names of scorpions used in the Chinese scientific publications (as well as the folk and vernacular
names). An improved principle of translation of Latin names and a list of all valid names of extant scorpion taxa are offered. Also, the most comprehensive study of the etymology of scorpion names is presented.

**Folk names applied to scorpions in China: a history**

About 2000 years ago, the first dictionary in China, *Er Ya* (尔雅, in Chinese) or *Literary Expositor*, had already made a rough record of scorpions (Li, 2016). During the Spring and Autumn period (770–476 BC), *The Book of Songs* (诗 经, in Chinese) recorded the occurrence of scorpions as well, leading people to realize that this creature can be used as a medicine. The book *Shu Bencao* (蜀本草, in Chinese), during the Later Shu Dynasty, formally treated scorpions as medicine. In the Song Dynasty, the book *Kaibao Bencao* (开宝本草, in Chinese) initiated to use the word “蝎子” (simplified as “蝎”, a Chinese equivalence of “a scorpion”). The *Compendium of Materia Medica* written by Shizhen Li (李时珍, in Chinese) during the Ming Dynasty provided a very detailed description of scorpion, such as morphology, usability, processing method and prophylaxis and treatment for scorpion sting, for the first time. Additionally, *Shennong’s Classic of Materia Medica* (神农本草经, in Chinese) during the Eastern Han Dynasty, *Bencao Tijing* (本草图经, in Chinese) or *Illustrated Classics of Materia Medica* during the Song Dynasty, *Bencao Beiyao* (本草备要, in Chinese) or *Essentials of Materia Medica* in 1694 and *Bencao Zhengyi* (本草正义, in Chinese) during the Qing Dynasty also described the medical usage of scorpions. The most widely distributed scorpion species in China is *Olivierus martensii* (Karsch, 1879) (Figs 1–2; originally described in the genus *Buthus* Leach, 1815 by the German arachnologist Ferdinand Karsch and then assigned to *Mesobuthus* Vachon, 1950 for a long time). This species has been used as traditional Chinese medicine for more than a thousand years (and even today) to treat several diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, apoplexy, epilepsy and chronic pain. As a result, it is given a large variety of names.

The most commonly used and famous name is “钳蝎 (qián xiē)” (“pincer scorpion”) reflecting its obvious pedipalps. The same name “钳蝎” is currently the formal Chinese name for the family *Buthidae* C. L. Koch, 1837 (see below). *O. martensii* alone, however, may also be called “东亚钳蝎 (dōng yà qián xiē)” (“East Asian pincer scorpion”). In Chinese scientific publications, this species is also referred to as “马氏钳蝎 (mǎ shì qián xiē)” (“Martens’s pincer scorpion”) when it is considered as *Buthus martensii* and as “
马氏正钳蝎（mā shì zhèng qián xiē）（“Martens’s true pincer scorpion”） when it is considered as Mesobuthus martensi. “亚东钳蝎” may also be related with another folk name, “远东蝎（yuǎn dōng xiē）”（the “Far East scorpion”）.

Besides the name “钳蝎”，another most used name is “全蝎（quán xiē）”（“complete scorpion”） or “全虫（quán chóng）”（“integral bug”） in Chinese medicine. It is also called “蒙山全蝎（méng shān quán xiē）”, “沂蒙全蝎（yí méng quán xiē）” or “沂蒙全蝎（yí méng shān quán xiē）” since it is said (incorrectly, of course) that the scorpions in Mengshan (“蒙山（méng shān）”), Linyi City (临沂市), Shandong Province differ from those in other regions by having two pedipalps and eight legs whereas others only possess six legs, which is the reason for the name “integral scorpion” (having a total of ten appendages). Additionally, names like “会蝎（huì xiē）” or “全蝎（quán xiē）” may be miswritings of “全蝎（quán xiē）”. Alternative names include “东全蝎（dōng quán xiē）”（“Eastern complete scorpion”）, “咸全蝎（xián quán xiē）”（the “salty complete scorpion”）, “盐水蝎（yán shuǐ xiē）”（“saltwater scorpion”）, “淡全蝎（dàn quán xiē）”（“tasteless complete scorpion”） and “淡全虫（dàn quán chóng）”（“tasteless complete bug”） for unknown reasons.

Three names may be associated with the morphology, i.e., “钳蝎（qián xiē）” (“chain scorpion”）, “荆蝎（jīng xiē）” (“thorny scorpion”） and “剑蝎（jiàn xiē）” (“sword scorpion”）. Other names do not end with the word “蝎”, “琵琶虫（pí pā chóng）” is also a morphonym and it may result from the description of scorpion’s body by the Chinese as they consider it is similar to the shape of pipa (琵琶), a traditional Chinese musical instrument. The name “茯苓虫（fú líng chóng）” comes from the Chinese medicine “茯苓（fú líng）” (refers to the mushroom Wolfiporia extensa (Peck) Ginns (1984)) which, according to the Chinese dictionary, exhibits a light-black or puce-colored surface. As a result, it can be freely translated as “brownish back bug”.

The word “虿（chài）” is a general word for the venomous creatures like scorpions, wasps and snakes and there might be no English equivalent. “蟊扈虫（chāo huǐ chóng）” is a name used exclusively for the scorpions (as well as the word “蟊扈（chāo huǐ）”). It cannot be directly translated into English as well, but “a bug with a poisonous tail” will be the closest interpretation.

The final two names are connected with specific historical characters. “杜伯（dù bó）” is given after a homonymous minister of the emperor Xuan Wang in the Zhou Dynasty. This person had curly hair that resembled “虿” (probably referring to a scorpion metasoma) according to Fessential Songs-Duensshi (小雅·都人士) within The Book of Songs. “主簿虫（zhǔ bù chóng）” is named after an ancient official title “主簿（zhǔ bù）” (similar to the registrar, in modern sense). Several ancient books (e.g., the YawYang Essays Chapter Insecta (西阳杂俎·虫纂), the Supplement of National History of the Tang Dynasty (唐国史补) and the Biography of the Tang Dynasty (大唐传载)) provide an analogous explanation: once upon a time, there was a registrar who accidentally introduced scorpions to Jiangnan (“江南”); in some literature as Jiannan “剑南” ; these are two different places), in which the scorpions were never recorded before.

The other two species that may sometimes be found in Chinese medicine are Lychas mucronatus (Fabricius, 1798) (common in the Southwest) and Mesobuthus thersites (C. L. Koch, 1839) (common in the Northwest), but they have no folk names.

Scorpions are fortunate to have a single, exclusive Chinese name “蝎” representing all the members of the Order Scorpionida. Similar cases are, for example, “蜘蛛” or “蛛” for spiders and “蜈蚣” or “蚣” for centipedes. However, many other taxa are not lucky to have exclusive names. For instance, the members of Solifugae are usually termed as “避日蛛” (“sun-avoiding spider”), and many other names such as “风蝎” (wind scorpion) or “骆驼蜘蛛” (camel spider) directly translated from English common names; at least this name is partially from the etymology of Latin name) yet they are not true spiders. Members of Thelyphonida (Uropygii sensu stricto) and Amblypygi are termed “鞭蝎” and “鞭蛛” according to their English common names, “whip scorpion” and “whip spider”, respectively. These names can easily mislead the public to believe that they are either scorpions or spiders. Similar cases are seen in vertebrates, namely, geckos, which are usually termed as “壁虎” (“wall tiger”), and their Chinese names often end with “虎”, which is the name used exclusively for tigers. Many other taxa of Arachnida also do not have a single-word Chinese name, such as Palpigradi and Schizomida. Some names do not conflict with a large group (on the order level), but they still do make conflicts if a smaller group (on the generic level) is translated. For example, Opiliones in China are usually termed as “盲蛛” (“blind spider”) (which should be better translated as “牧羊蛛” or “牧蛛” (“shepherd spider”), a translated name that has occurred in Chinese literature but was not accepted as a formal name) if no exclusive name is given). However, it is not a spider; at the same time, one generic name in the Araneae, Nops MacLeay, 1839, can be literally translated and deserves the name “盲蛛” (“blind spider”). On the other hand, although some taxa do have a single exclusive word that represents them (for example, “壁” for termites and “蜈” for millipedes), their current Chinese names still are either confusing (e.g. “白蚁” (“white ant”) for termites, which are not ants) or obscure (e.g. “马陆”, two words that are directly translated as “horse” and “land”) for millipedes, which cannot be transliterated). Despite that this is not so relevant with the current study (as scorpion names do not have such problems, though the names of other taxa may be mistaken for scorpions), I believe it is essential to establish and designate exclusive names for those taxa, which do not have one, in order to reduce confusion and increase simplicity (one word for a taxon is always better than two).

**Current confusion in Chinese scorpion names**

There are generally three categories of Chinese names for scorpions: the folk names, the vernacular names used by amateurs (including keepers, breeders and
traders), and the formal Chinese names. Aside from the folk names, which has been discussed in detail above, the other two types of names are most commonly used, and, at the same time, exhibit the highest degree of confusion. Vernacular names used by players and traders are rather confusing and arbitrary. Most of these names are a combination of a name of a locality (where the species may be either found or not), a characteristic of the scorpion and sometimes a folk/vernacular “generic name”. The most often seen names are borrowed from English common names (as well as in other taxa; the formal Chinese name will take those as the so-called “formal names” as well). The name of the locality applied in the vernacular name can be erroneous; it usually reflects the species’ range (but rarely the type locality). Below, I list several examples currently found among the vernacular names.

Vernacular Chinese names for the species of the genus Uroplectes Peters, 1861 all begin with “Namibian”; however, not all its species occur in this country (e.g., “纳米比亚蓝宝石蝎” (the “Namibian sapphire scorpion”, in English; the following Chinese vernacular names will all be directly translated into English) is the Chinese vernacular name of the species U. flavoviridis Peters, 1861 which only occurs in Mozambique, Republic of Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Republic of South Africa). The vernacular name of Hottentotta tamulus sindicus (Pocock, 1900) and H. t. gangeticus (Pocock, 1900) (both now synonymized with H. tamulus (Fabricius, 1798)) are “Indian crocodile-backed scorpion” and “Pakistan crocodile-backed scorpion”, respectively. However, the subspecific epithet of the former is derived from a province in Pakistan (Sind) while that of the latter, from the Gange, a river which does not flow through Pakistan. Similarly, the naming by the locality can be rather arbitrary. For instance, the species Androctonus crassicauda (Olivier, 1807) is named “Turkish black fat-tailed scorpion” and it has no subspecies (the previous subspecies was returned back to the species rank as A. gommeti Vachon, 1948). However, some Chinese traders fabricated a subspecies name, “Androctonus crassicauda israe” (since it is not a valid name I will not italicize it), without even correctly turning the locality name (Israel) into Latinized “israelis”. They gave it another name “Israeli black fat-tailed scorpion”. Turkey is not the type locality of this species (type locality: Persia (now Iran), Esfahan Province, Kashan) and both Turkey and Israel were just two countries of the previously recognized distribution (a recent study showed that the Turkish populations may refer to another species in the south, A. turkiyensis Yağmur, 2021, at least for the Şanlıurfa Province; the true A. crassicauda is restricted to the Iranian Plateau (E.A. Yağmur, pers. comm.). It will be relatively reasonable if a vernacular name of this species was limited to “black fat-tailed scorpion” adding Turkey or Israel as geographic modifiers when sources of scorpions that are sold in China are known (nevertheless, no specimens sold in China and labeled as “Turkish black fat-tailed scorpion” originate from Turkey, and at the same time, specimens from the Mardin Province of Turkey are called a “Syrian brown fat-tailed scorpion”). Likewise, Androctonus cf. crassicauda (labeled so by the foreign sellers) is named an “Oman brown fat-tailed scorpion” by the Chinese traders. It is obvious from the abbreviation cf. (from Latin word conferre, meaning “compare” or “confer”) that the foreign sellers are not sure of the identity of the species yet they thought it was most close to the species A. crassicauda. However, the Chinese vernacular name does not indicate such meaning.

The “Israeli golden scorpion” name assigned for Leiurus quinquestriatus (Ehrenberg, 1828) in China (for Scorpio palmatus (Ehrenberg, 1828) in other countries) is one of the most misleading common names. Those Chinese users distinguish three different “species” as L. quinquestriatus, L. quinquestriatus quinquestriatus and L. quinquestriatus hebraeus (wrongly identified, with the true identity being Leiurus haenggii Lowe, Yağmur & Kovafik, 2014; this subspecies was elevated to species in 2014 as L. hebraeus (Birula, 1908)). This clearly shows the lack of knowledge of trinomial nomenclature. They define the type subspecies as “the golden-back subspecies” and L. q. hebraeus as “the black-back subspecies”. The premodifier “Israeli” is only one of the known countries (Israel) of distribution for L. q. hebraeus, but never for the type subspecies. As a result, logically, this premodifier can only apply to the second subspecies, but not the type subspecies or the species (since those Chinese users consider them separately).

Furthermore, Leiurus nasher Kovafik, 2007 is named a “Yemen golden scorpion”. However, it has already found to be a junior synonym of L. brachycentrus (Ehrenberg, 1829) and the true identity of the scorpions they sell is Leiurus arabicus Lowe, Yağmur & Kovafik, 2014, which differs greatly from the former and does not occur in Yemen.

The names based on the characteristics can also be unrepresentative. For example, the vernacular name of the genus Opistophthalmus C. L. Koch, 1837 is “yellow claw scorpion” which only stands for several yellow-colored species while dark species of Opistophthalmus without yellow claws do exist. O. glabrifrons Peters, 1861 and O. wahlbergi Thorell, 1876 were both given the name “African yellow claw scorpion”, although the latter never appeared in the market. Additionally, the name “yellow claw scorpion” is also referred to a completely unrelated but yellow species, Bothriurus corticaceus Pocock, 1893, combined with the geographic modifier “Chilean”. This is a typical group of examples that indicates the ignorance of the generic sense (i.e., people do not limit a certain name to a certain taxon). Opistophthalmus boehmi (Kraepelin, 1896) was given the name “South African tricolor scorpion”, while Chelocotus jonesii Pocock, 1892 was named as “tricolor earth-digging scorpion”. Parabuthus granulatus (Ehrenberg, 1831) is a polymorphic species with color forms of brownish black, bicolor (dark body with light legs), light brown, brownish red and yellow. However, its vernacular name is a “red thick-tailed scorpion” while red is the rarest color form and has never appeared on the Chinese market. Likewise, P. capensis (Ehrenberg, 1831) and P. mossambicensis (Peters, 1861) are named a “golden back
thick-tailed scorpion” and “yellow thick-tailed scorpion”, respectively. Yet both of the species are usually orange yellow (exceptions are when the former may be greenish yellow or pitch black and the latter may be light yellow).

Similarly, the name “flat rock scorpion” is referred both to the genus *Hadogenes* Kraepelin, 1894 and a species, *Scorpiops validus* (Di, Cao, Wu & Li, 2010) (combined with both to the genus  *Cheleoctonus* Pocock, 1892 and *Opisthacanthus* Peters, 1861 are called “earth-digging scorpion”. Both the species *Buthus occitanus* (Amoreux, 1789) and*Aegaeobuthus gibbosus* (Brullé, 1832) are called “Mediterranean yellow scorpion” or “Greek golden scorpion”. Both the species *Lychas mucronatus* and *Isometrus maculatus* (DeGeer, 1778) are called a “Hainan double-stinger scorpion”. Both the species *Tityus serrulatus* Lutz & Mello, 1922 (or *T. carriloi* Ojanguren Affilastro, 2021, a new species which used to represent the Argentinian population of the former) and *Odontobuthus adontus* (Pocock, 1897) are called a “man killer scorpion”, with the geographic modifier “Brazilian” and “Iranian”, respectively. All the Tibetan black species within the genus *Scorpiops* Pocock, 1881 are termed as a “Tibetan scorpion” without modifiers for distinction.

Similarly, the name “golden scorpion” is used in some species across several genera: *Androctonus* Ehrenberg, 1828, *Buthus*, *Chihuahuanus* Gonzalez-Santillan & Prendini, 2013, *Hadrurus* Thorell, 1876, *Heterometrus* Pocock, 1893, *Javanometrus* Couzijn, 1981, *Leirus* Ehrenberg, 1828, *Mesobuthus*, *Olivierus* Farzanpay, 1987, *Parabuthus* Pocock, 1890, *Scorpio* Linnaeus, 1758, *Smeringurus* Haradon, 1983 and *Uroplectes*. For example, *Hadrurus arizonensis* Ewing, 1928 was given the name “Arizona desert golden scorpion” and its *pallidus* color morph (as a subspecies) was named as “Florida desert golden scorpion” (an erroneous locality!). However, the name “California desert golden scorpion” assigned for *Smeringurus mesaeensis* (Stahnke, 1957) led many people to believe that those species are closely related.

In a more complicated case, the name “fat-tailed scorpion” is used for both the genus *Androctonus* (except for *A. amoreuxi* (Audouin,1826)) and the species *Mesobuthus thersites* (as *M. mongolicus*, see Kovafik et al. (2022)) with a geographic modifier “Pakistan”, an erroneous distribution of the species), leading many newcomers to believe the latter was a species of the former. Additionally, the *Androctonus baluchicus* (Pocock, 1900) is named a “Pakistan black fat-tailed scorpion” which further confuses its relationship with the species *M. thersites*. *A. amoreuxi* is named a “Libyan golden scorpion” while the source of the specimens is actually Morocco. Moreover, the name “fat-tailed scorpion” is often confused with the name “thick-tailed scorpion” which usually refers to the genus *Parabuthus*. As a result, names like “fat thick tail scorpion” appeared. Furthermore, in the genus *Parabuthus*, the vernacular names of two species (*P. pallidus* Pocock, 1895 and *P. maximus* Werner, 1913 (wrongly identified as *P. liosoma* (Ehrenberg, 1828)) were ended with “thick tail golden scorpion”, arousing the confusion of their assignations to the “vernacular genera” “golden scorpion” or “thick-tailed scorpion”. The name “fat-tailed scorpion”, combined with an adjective modifier “black”, referred to either a certain species in the genus *Androctonus* (e.g., *A. bicolor* and *A. mauritanicus* (Pocock, 1902)) or all the black species within it. The name “black thick-tailed scorpion” refers to a single species, *Parabuthus transvaalicus* Purcell, 1899. The distinctions between *A. mauritanicus* and *P. transvaalicus* are actually rather obvious, yet such similar vernacular names have “pre-inculated” a sense of similarity which obstructed the beginners’ judgement. Finally, the species *P. pallidus* is also called an “albino black thick-tailed scorpion”. However, it is not a color form of *P. transvaaliculus* and these two species are not phylogenetically close.

By the same token, the name “rainforest scorpion” refers to both the species *Heterometrus silenus* (Simon, 1884) and its genus. The name “emperor scorpion” refers to both the species *Pandinus imperator* and its genus. These names are not specifically confined and lead to the confusion when a “diagnostic key” is proposed by some Chinese amateurs. They define a “rainforest scorpion” as a scorpion with black telson and smooth chela and an “emperor scorpion” a scorpion with red telson and rough chela. These characteristics are actually only valid for the specific species, *H. silenus* and *P. imperator*. However, since these two vernacular names can also refer to the two genera, some beginners may consider it as a “generic key”, which further aroused confusions when they saw *Heterometrus* species with a red telson and rough chela (e.g., *Chersonesometrus fulvipes* (C.L. Koch, 1837), previously in the genus *Heterometrus*), wondering why it is not assigned to *Pandinus*. The vernacular name of *H. longimanus* (Herbst, 1800) is a “long-clawed rainforest scorpion”. This vernacular name is partially reasonable as the specific epithet is a combination of *longus* (long) and *manus* (hand). However, another species that appeared later in the Chinese pet trade, *H. thorelli* (Pocock, 1892) is also called a “long-clawed rainforest scorpion”, and sometimes as “Thorell’s long-clawed rainforest scorpion”. As a result, many beginners refer to the latter as the “long-clawed rainforest scorpion”, which overrides the legitimacy and priority of the vernacular name for *H. longimanus*.

Finally, just like for the so-called “Androctonus crassicauda irsae” case mentioned above, many traders fabricated a subspecific name for *A. australis* from Tunisia, “Androctonus australis tunisiensis” (or sometimes “tunisien”). There has never been such a subspecies, yet many amateurs firmly believe it to be a valid name. The confirmed distribution of *A. australis* in Africa includes Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Sudan and Tunisia. Tunisia is actually the region with the most abundant occurrence of this species in Africa. Many *A. australis* sold on pet market are from this country, so this fabricated “subspecific name” is not meaningful if no precise locality is provided. Additionally, several Chinese vernacular names were used for the species *A. australis* and its former subspecies. *A. australis* was named an “Egyptian yellow fat-tailed scorpion” (or simply “yellow fat-tailed scorpion”), *A.
australis hector a “Hector yellow fat-tailed scorpion”, A. australis libycus “Libyan yellow fat-tailed scorpion” and the fabricated name “Androctonus australis tunisia” as “Tunisian yellow fat-tailed scorpion”. Later, when the existence of the nominotypic subspecies, A. australis australis, was realized by the traders, they treated it as a taxon independent from A. australis. This created further confusion. Nominotypic subspecies indeed has a separate range and identity but often it appears in literature by default, “automatically”, when any other subspecies is described. Its type specimen and locality are the same as in the species. At any rate, all the subspecies of A. australis were synonymized in 2009 by A. Ben Othmen et al., currently leaving no subspecies valid.

Breene et al. (2003) updated a list of English common names of arachnids and the code for designating common names, mostly for the common species distributed in United States and Canada, as well as several globally well-known taxa. They stated in the introduction that common names had been demonstrated as more stable than scientific names since the latter may change due to priority, improper use of Latin, misidentification (including taxonomic changes), and many other reasons. However, the most prominent problem of many common names is that one name can be used for multiple taxa and one taxon could have multiple names that are used contemporaneously (they will not be replaced in case of junior synonyms in scientific names). For scorpions only, their list failed to list many other common names for one species (which will falsify the superiority of the common names) and some names are not exclusively for one species. For instance, the English common name for the species Androctonus australis was given as “fattail scorpion”. However, this species also has names like “yellow fat-tailed scorpion”, “Egyptian fatted scorpion” and “Sahara scorpion”. On the other hand, the name “fattail scorpion” alone (without any premodifier) is also used for the genus Androctonus (the entire genus or some species), genus Parabuthus (the entire genus or some species), genus Hottentotta (some species), genus Lychas (some species), Orthochirus scrobiculosus negebensis, and even family Buthidae. Similarly, the name “Asian forest scorpion” was used only for Heterometrus longimanus by Breene et al. (2003), but this name (sometimes with a middle modifier such as “giant” or “blue”) actually refers to many other congeneric species (e.g. H. spinifer, H. silenus (formerly misidentified as H. petersii), H. laoticus and H. cyaneus (now Javanimetrus cyanus) and even the genus itself. Although a regulation for designating common names is provided in their paper, there seems to be no specific reason for each name and those names may just had been selected from several well-known common names. Their intention of setting a regulation for the common names is exemplary, although it will be rather difficult (and even minimally effective since the common names are subjective and arbitrary) to formally establish a list with each species having its exclusive name. Their regulation is not so informative for the present study since their nomenclature is not simply based on the etymology of the taxon, not to mention that an English translation of the Latin name can simply be much longer than the original one (and would often sound weird).

In China, a non-English speaking country, the formal Chinese names are given to the animal species that are involved in research for the convenience of the daily communication and public cognition. This formal Chinese name somewhat resembles the English common names sensu Breene et al. (2003) in the sense of purpose. Nevertheless, the nomenclature is as well far from standardization. These formal Chinese names can be subdivided into several types: (a) the translated names of Latin names (usually including: literal translation, free translation and transliteration, often wrongly or incompletely translated), (b) the translated names of English common names, (c) the Chinese folk names, (d) the vernacular names used in pet trades and among amateurs, and (e) the self-created names for certain taxa that have nothing to do with the original meanings of the Latin names. These different approaches lead to a chaotic condition which often causes misunderstandings or conflicts. This current situation may result from the neglect of the global-scale taxonomy and the lack of the sense of overall view. These names usually occur in the Chinese scientific publications and college students’ thesis which influence the self-learning of amateurs. The following examples will keep the original Chinese names.

The folk names for certain species are relatively scarce in China, since almost only one species is the best known, i.e., O. martensii; yet one is applied in the formal Chinese name for the genus Buthus, which is the “钳蝎”, as mentioned above. But this genus currently is only known from Middle East, Africa, and Southern Europe (Sousa et al., 2017). This genus has never been recorded from China; nevertheless, it is given a Chinese name. The reason could be the old classification, as O. martensii was originally described in the genus Buthus. Thus, the name may simply come from the appellation by the civilians who would easily spot this species in rural areas. However, there are people wondering why it is named as the “pincer scorpion”, as all the scorpions have a pair of pedipalps and there is nothing special in either the morphology or the function of the pincers of the genus Buthus. Since the reason to call this genus as “钳蝎” is irrational and it is not endemic to China (a fact that would eliminate the excuse of “for a cultural and historical sense”; i.e., some people hold on to the opinion that if a species holds a traditional name for hundreds or thousands of years, this name can be reckoned as its formal Chinese name), the name should be altered (see below).

In the Chinese publication “中国宠物商店出售的2种越南异蝎” by Mingsheng Zhu (朱明生) and Xiaofeng Yang (杨啸风) (2007) (the paper, which published the species Heterometrus liangii), two species names were wrongly translated. Heterometrus laoticus Couzijn, 1981 was called as “石蝎” (the “rock different-scorpion”, if directly translated). “石蝎” is the formal Chinese name of the genus Heterometrus which will be further discussed. However, the word “石” means “stone” while the specific epithet is a Latinized toponym denoting the species’ distribution in Laos. Centruroides limpidus Karsch, 1879 was called “弯曲帝王蝎”.
However, “帝王蝎” is the Chinese equivalence of “emperor scorpion” which generally refers to the species *P. imperator* as mentioned before (“非洲波蝎”) is also used in a Chinese scorpiology book; the “African wave scorpion”, if directly translated). The specific epithet *limpidus* means “light”, from ancient Greek λάμπω (lámpō, “to shine”). It does not mean “bent (as in Chinese “弯曲”)”. In the college student thesis “沙漠蝎子体表感受器的仿生研究” by Huaxing Zhang (2018), two species in the article were wrongly identified. He used the vernacular name “巴基斯坦黄蝎紧蝎”, which originally refers to the subspecies *H. tamulus gangeticus*, for *A. australis*, and used the formal Chinese name of *Mesobuthus* (now *Olivieria*) *caucasicus* (Nordmann, 1840), “高加索正钳蝎”, for *P. maximus*. Several names can be contradictory within one Chinese paper, or the name of a certain taxon can differ among different papers. In the thesis “中国藏滇琼三省区蝎目分类区系研究（螯肢亚门: 蛛形纲）” by Zhiyong Di (2009), there are several inconsistent Chinese names for certain taxa, or wrongly or incompletely translated names of Latin names. The first time when family Bothriuridae Simon, 1880 appeared, the author called it “穴居蝎科” (the “borrowing-dwelling scorpion”; “科” stands for the Chinese equivalence of family rank) while it was subsequently termed as “穴无蝎科” (cannot be translated; the Pinyin will be “xué wú xiē ké”). The superfamily Chaetoidea Pocock, 1893 was called “刚毛蝎总科” (the “hairy scorpion”; “总科” stands for the Chinese equivalence of superfamil rank; “总” is equal to “super” while “总” is equal to “overall”). However, the superfamily Pseudochaetoidea Gromov, 1998, which only differs from the former in the prefix *pseudo* - (meaning “fake” or “false”), was called as “拟湿地蝎总科” (the “false wetland scorpion”). Since the word “拟” is equal to the meaning of the prefix, the author apparently referred to Chaetoidea as “湿用地蝎总科” which is inconsistent with the former parlance. The subfamily Superstitionioninae Stahnke, 1940 (now elevated to the family rank as Superstitionidae) was wrongly translated as “幻蝎亚科” (Anderson) stands for the Chinese equivalence of subfamily rank). “幻” means “illsory, unreal, “magical”, or “changeable”, but not “superstition”. However, this taxon was named after a place, Superstition Mountains in Arizona, USA. The family Vaevioidea Torell, 1876 was wrongly translated as “弑神蝎科” which literally means “hell god scorpion”. Although the etymology of its type genus *Vaejovis* C. L. Koch, 1836 was indeed named after a god’s name, it has nothing to do with the Underworld (which will be further discussed below). The subfamily Urodocinae Pocock, 1893 (now elevated to the family rank as Urodociidae) seems to be transliterated. It was called as “拟尤里蝎亚科” in the paper as “尤里” (Pinyin “yóu lǐ”) may be the transliteration of the first three letters. However, the prefix “拟” was added for unknown reason as there is no prefix of equivalence in the Latin name. Superfamily Iuroidea Torell, 1876 was transliterated as “尤蝎总科” (transliteration of the first two letters) but in other papers, there is an alternative name “巨蝎总科”. The name “巨蝎” (“giant scorpion”) is again used as the formal Chinese name of genus *Pandinus* as seen in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Chinese edition). Similarly, family Microcharmateidae Lourenço, 1996 was called in this paper “悦蝎科” (“pleasing scorpion”; wrongly translated), but as “小迷蝎科” (“little charming scorpion”; probably correctly translated, see below) in other papers. Family Caraboctonidae Kraepelin, 1905 was called in this paper “瓦乔蝎科” (“spiny scorpion”; wrongly translated), but as “毛蝎科” (“hairy scorpion”; wrongly translated) in other papers. Family Troglotayosicidae Lourenço, 1998 was wrongly transliterated as “掘洞蝎科 (cave-digging scorpion)”. The name is a combination of prefix *trogro-* (meaning “troglobitic”) and a toponym, Caves of Los Tayos, Ecuador. The species under this family do not dig deep burrows by themselves; instead, they live in already existed natural caves. Superfamily Chaeriloidea Pocock, 1893 was wrongly translated as “豚蝎总科” or “毛蝎总科” (both of which mean “pig scorpion”), based on an erroneous etymology (ancient Greek χοίρος (choiros), meaning “pig”; the etymology will be further discussed below). Finally, family Liochelidae Fet & Belchý, 2001 (a junior synonym of Hormuridae Laurie, 1896) was translated as “锁链蝎科”. However, this is a correct translation of the family Hormuridae Laurie, 1896 as it derives from ancient Greek ὅρμος (hórmos) which means “a necklace (“锁链”, in Chinese) or “a chain (“锁链”, in Chinese) and οὐρά (oura) which means “tail ("尾", in Chinese). Yet the formal Chinese name of Hormuridae was transliterated by the first three letters as “霍尔蝎科”. In the thesis “中国蝎目分类与资源状况（螯肢亚门: 蛛形纲）” by Dong Sun (2010), the Chinese name of Pseudochaetaeidae was changed into “伪毛蝎科” (“伪” is another Chinese equivalence for the prefix), maybe to ensure the consistence of the translation of Chactidae; however, this conflicts with one of the formal names of Caraboctonidae (“毛蝎科”). Superstitionidae was changed into “项蝎科”, which might be a misunderstanding of the word “super” since “项” means “top” in English. Urodociidae was changed into “尾蝎科”, which is half right (uro- means “tail” while dakos means “bite” or “sting”, meanings that are not considered for the Chinese word “尾”). Vaevioidea was wrongly transliterated as “瓦乔蝎科” as the original name of the god is Vējovis (Latin: Vēiovis or Vēdiowis; rare Vēive or Vēdius) which sounds more like “("维(wei)“ in Chinese rather than “瓦( wǎ)”. Subfamily Diplodentrinae Karsch, 1880 was translated as “双轴蝎科” (the “double-axis scorpion”) whereas other papers correctly translated it as “双棘蝎科” (*diplos* means “two” and *kentron* means “spike”, referring to the subacular tubercle on the telson). Several other names were also wrongly translated. Subfamily Megacorninae Karsch, 1881 was literally translated as “巨木蝎亚科” (the “giant wood scorpion”). Although κόρμος (kormos) itself does mean “tree trunk” or “log”, it also stands for “trunk” or “body” which hereby refers to the massive body of the scorpion. A closely related taxon, tribe Troglocornimini Francke, 1981 was wrongly translated as “朽木蝎族” ("朽" stands for the Chinese equivalence of tribe rank). This genus was based on the prefix *trogro-* and its sister genus *Megacormus*, alluding to its habitat and relationship. The
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Inconsistencies also exist in this paper. When the family Euscorpiidae Laurie, 1896 first appeared in this paper, it was correctly translated as “真蝎科” (prefix *proto* - stands for “true, real, good, beautiful”) and “蝎” means “real”). But when it is referred as a subfamily (i.e., Euscorpiinae), its name changed into “欧蝎科” (eurys, “wide”) and ὤψ (ops, “face” or “eye”). If the scorpion’s name meant “European scorpion”, it should have been named an “Euroscorpius” instead. “异蝎科” (“different scorpion”) is a correct translation of family Heteroscorpionidae Kjellesvig-Waering, 1905 (prefix heteros - means “different”) used in Chinese publications but arouses conflicts with the formal Chinese name. The prefix *heteros* comes from a genus under Hormuridae, genus Heterometrus, 1896, which is a combination of geographic modifier -metrus (measurement). The reason for naming as such is that the type species (the species that presents the characters of the genus, the type species (i.e., Euscorpius), its name changed into “欧蝎亚科”.

The problem of suprageneric ranks, the formal Chinese names for several genera and species are also either wrongly translated or unrelated to the original meaning. Genus Hottentotta Birula, 1908 was named after the Hottentots (Khoikhoi), nomad pastoral people of Namibia and South Africa. Its formal Chinese name is “真蝎科” (the “Tibetan蝎科”) while the latter, which merely added a prefix, is translated as “正蝎科” (the “olive scorpion”). However, the genus name does not come from “olive”, but from the French entomologist, Guillaume-Antoine Olivier and it was correctly re-translated in a subsequent paper (Shi & Zhang, 2005) as “傲蝎科” (“Oliver’s scorpion”). Incomplete translations are used for the genus Orthochirus Fabre, 1876 (literally meaning “poisonous warrior”, from *ios* - and *makhētēs*). Yet its Chinese name is only designated as “藏蝎科” (the “Tibetan scorpion”). The latter is a combination of *heteros* - and *metrios* (measurement). The reason for naming as such is that the type species (the species that presents the characters of the genus, designated originally or subsequently) Heterometrus spinifer Ehrenberg, 1828 was originally described in the genus Buthus. However, the morphological traits are inconsistent with the type species of the latter, thus a new genus was then established. Its formal Chinese name is “异蝎科” (the “different scorpion”) which conflicts with another, correctly translated Scorpions referring to the pedipalp chela). But its current formal Chinese name “直钳蝎科” is flawless (“正” equals to “straight”), as the reason for naming it as Orthochirus results from the straight shape of its scutum. The formal Chinese name for genus Heterometrus Birula, 1908 was used to be translated as “正钳蝎科” (the “hand scorpion”). However, the morphological traits are inconsistent with the type species of the latter, thus a new genus was then established. Its formal Chinese name is “真蝎科” (the “real scorpion”) which conflicts with another, correctly translated taxa, Euscorpiopidae (see above).

Besides these suprageneric ranks, the formal Chinese names for several genera and species are also either wrongly translated or unrelated to the original meaning. Genus Hottentotta Birula, 1908 was named after the Hottentots (Khoikhoi), nomad pastoral people of Namibia and South Africa. Its formal Chinese name is “真蝎科” (the “wolf scorpion”), based on an mistaken etymology, λύκος (lúkos or lykanos, “wolf”). The etymology of this name will be further discussed below. As mentioned before, Buthus was named as “钳蝎”, hence, Mesobuthus is named as “正钳蝎”. However, the prefix mesos (μέσος) means “middle, intermediate”. This could be due to the relatively medium size of the type species, *M. eupeus* (C. L. Koch, 1839) (35–60 mm) when compared with that of genus Buthus (B. occitanus (Amoreux, 1789), 60–80 mm). The prefix is often seen in many words, such as Mesopotamia (“between rivers”). In other fields, this prefix is never translated as “正” (e.g., “中生代”) for “Mesozoic”). As in English, “正” usually means “upright” or “orthodox”, or “straight”, “positive”, “normal” and “correct”. There is one scorpion genus that can be more reasonably translated as “正钳蝎”, Orthochirus, as the prefix orthos- means “straight” or “upright”, and chirus means “hand” (for scorpions referring to the pedipalp chela).
mistaken the meaning as “scorpionish scorpion” (they did not realize that the “scorpion” part actually stands for another genus rather than “a scorpion”). As mentioned above, the Chinese consider the scorpion body similar to the shape of the Chinese musical instrument, pipa “琵琶”. Consequently, “琵蝎” (the “pipa-shaped scorpion”) was named as an alternative for “蝎形蝎” (the “scorpion-shaped scorpion”). However, the etymology of this genus alludes to the similar morphology of these two genera. Nevertheless, even if the Scorpiops is called as “琵蝎”, “真琵蝎” should be the name of Euscorpiops, accordingly (in fact, Euscorpiops is now synonymized with Scorpiops.)

Finally, the formal Chinese names of several species are also either wrongly or disorderly translated. For example, Lychas scutilus C. L. Koch, 1845 is given a name as “盾狼蝎”. Though the suffix scut- does mean “shield” (as in Chinese), scutilus is an independent word which actually means “slender”. If the specific epithet is an eponym, the formal Chinese names will either be a complete transliteration of a name or a transliteration of the first syllable followed by “氏” (denoting that the species was named after a person). Obviously, the simultaneous use of these two methods is disorderly as toponyms are also fully transliterated in China, which creates a confusion in whether the name is derived from a person or a place. In scorpions, one species’ name was wrongly transliterated. Euscorpiops novaki Kovář, 2005 (now Scorpiops novaki) was completely transliterated as “诺瓦基真蝎” (the Pinyin of the first three words are “nuò wǎ jī”), which is similar to the pronunciation of “novaki”. However, “i” is not included in the original name (Jindřich Novák, a Czech ichthyologist) but is a termination (masculine), which implies the specific epithet is named after a male person.

The examples given above demonstrate the confusion in the current Chinese names for scorpions. The problems presented by the amateur names result from a lack of sense of science and if the issue is not resolved, there will be more beginners confused with the puzzling names. Yet, even in the professional papers, names are chaotic likewise. This is a consequence of lacking a standardized (nationally recognized) translation regulation and an ignorance of the Chinese naming of scorpions since Latin names are academically the only important ones. The strong existence of this phenomenon can be proved by the only Chinese academic book for scorpions, Scorpion Biology and Toxins (Fig. 3). The consistent and ubiquitous problem in this book is the disordered employment of Latin names and Chinese names. Many species were called by their old Latin names (even considering the time of publication of this book, 2016) and some of them were wrongly spelled (even within a same species). The Chinese name for the same species (or genus, family) may not be consistent as well. For many species, names initially appeared in Latin only, while given Chinese names later (and some of them later again appearing only in Latin). In this case, both the inconsistent Chinese name and Latin name can appear solely, or together. Besides, using terms like “buthid” or “vaejovid” without explanation cannot make the beginners to understand what they mean. This shows that even Chinese experts do not pay much attention to the names of scorpions, which will obviously cause confusion for those who do not know much about scorpions. There will be amateurs who search for domestic papers for intensive study and those confusing names are the obstacles in their way. In my opinion, the public should have a sense of scientific names, and scientific names are the only true names of the animals. Nevertheless, the Chinese public is mostly either unfamiliar with or good at memorizing Latin names. Therefore, Chinese equivalents are rather important for the knowledge of the animals. And in order to respect those who created Latin names, to reduce the confusion and to grasp a fundamental idea of the taxonomy (indicated by the Latin names), the formal Chinese names should better be correctly translated, based on the etymology of the Latin names as far as possible under a standardized regulation. The correctly translated Latin names (when possible) are merely equivalents in another language which do not alter the original meaning. All the Chinese names that are not related to the Latin names should be noted. The public should know that, in the context of biological science, there is no such thing as “original names”; the only valid, objective names given to animals are the Latin ones.

The present study formally proposes a regulation of translation of Latin names, and provides translations of all the valid extant scorpion species. This regulation is intended only for China (or may also be applicable to the countries sharing similar grammatical rules). However, there are some problems that need to be mentioned. As a matter of fact, I have been perfecting my translating method for years since I realized the chaos in the Chinese names of scorpions. All my translated names were published as articles online. Some people consider that common names are more likely to spread. However, this only results from the fact that the first impressions are firmly entrenched. In those amateur circles where formal names (most of which are correctly translated) are more abundant than common names, people use and memorize these formal names anyway. The only thing that matters is which name is pre-inculcated. Those who consider common names to be easily spread are merely comparing the translated names that appeared later with the common names they encountered first. No one has ever proved himself or herself to be capable of naming all the species regardless of the etymologies of their scientific names. Moreover, some radical people in China are fond of renaming the species after their morphology; but one cannot ensure the feature they use to be unique and unchangeable (it has to be, or there is no justified superiority over Latin names with the same problem). The species that were originally named after modern persons are usually the most common “victims”. There is a misguided sentiment among some Chinese public that memorizing the names of foreigners denigrates one’s own culture. Such behavior demonstrates disrespect of the original authors who created important eponyms naming species after their friends, colleagues, mentors, etc. Many of the eponyms were given after famous names (in scorpionology, such as Pocock, Simon,
Birula, or Vachon). Changing those names erases precious memory about personalities, and destroys the historical record of scientific discovery, as would do any arbitrary renaming of cities or streets or “canceling” historical figures and events.

Although numerous people either do not want to change the scorpion names they use (due to personal sentiment or habit), or consider it unimportant, more and more people are now accepting and using my translated names, either because of the popularization of these names by other keepers or traders, or the common view we share on this matter. This is solid evidence that the names for scorpions can be changed with effort and by time, and turning chaotic vernacular names into standardized translations is not as difficult or negative as some people may deem.

Actually, I later found that I was not the first one who proposed a standardization in Chinese animal names. Qiuyu Hu (1991) discussed vernacular names applied in the nematodes that are parasitic on plants and criticized its limited usability in coining formal Chinese names. Cangsang Pan (1998) was the first to systematically translate all the mermaid names according to the etymology. Zhang (Zhisheng) et al. (2015) proposed the first advice on formulating Chinese names for spiders. Similar proposals appeared in botany. Already Changan Wang (1958) categorized several common situations in the etymology of plant scientific names, listed with examples. Yanwen Zhang (1992) argued that the Chinese names for plants should be standardized. Wang (Yuan) et al. (2013) proposed the Chinese naming regulation for plants. Wang (Xinguo) et al. (2012) also emphasized the danger that confusing Chinese names may bring in the professional areas (e.g., biological quarantine). Although I am not familiar with the plants (but I do know many plant names are rather hard to translate into Chinese even when the etymology is known, unlike in animals), these previous authors demonstrate that the standardization of Chinese name for living organisms is not an opinion of a single individual. The aim of this contribution is not to gain acceptance; instead, it provides all the true scorpion aficionados in China with a systematized reference, as well as a train of thought for the researchers in other fields in translating the Latin names (if they want to use translation instead of renaming).

**Etymological diversity of scientific scorpion names**

Scorpions are named in a variety of ways, reflecting the morphology, type locality, behavior, habitat, modern people name, ancient character or mythology, vernacular or native name, and taxonomic relationship. The present study will demonstrate the etymological diversity of scorpion scientific names in detail. All the names can be allocated into several categories which will be explained below. In addition, examples of generic and specific epithets of scorpions will be given in order to propose a new standardized translating regulation. The terminology (morphonyms, taxonyms, etc) follows James (2010) and Dupré (2016).

**Abbreviations:** Gr. = Greek; L. = Latin.

1. **Morphonym**
   Morphonym (Gr. morphē form; onuma name) is the name that based on coloration and physical characters. It is one of the most common etymologies used in the nomenclature for both genus and species. The name can be a single word or a combination of several words. Sometimes the type of the specific epithet can be told from certain suffixes. For example, in *Opistophthalmus flavescens* Purcell, 1898 and *Centruroides nigrescens* Pocock, 1898, both of the specific epithets are a combination of a certain color (*nigros* for “black” and *flavus* for “yellow”) with the suffix -escens (becoming) that usually follows after the word indicating color. Similarly, in *Uroplectes olivaceus* Pocock, 1896 and *Javanimetrus cyaneus* (C.L. Koch, 1836), both of the specific epithets are combinations of a certain color (*oliva* for “olive-colored” and *cyan* for “greenish blue”) with the suffix -aceus (suffix -āx “inclined to” and -eus) or -eus (suffix indicating origin) that also usually follow after the word indicating color. These names can be classified as chromonyms (which will be considered separately from morphonyms in the Appendix). The morphonym can also be an adjective (e.g., *parvulus* = “dwarf”; *elongatus* = “prolonged”), a combination of an adjective and a body part (e.g., *cavimanus* = “sunken hand”), a structure or a pattern with a prefix or a suffix (e.g., *Bioculus* = “two eyed”; *trilineatus* = “three lined”; *spinifer* = “with spine”), a pattern without a prefix or a suffix (e.g., *vittatus* = “lined”), and a color with a type of a pattern (e.g., *flavostictus* = “yellow spot”) or a combination of several colors (e.g., *flavoviridis* = “yellow green”).

Although the morphonym can sometimes (rarely) be called a “characteronym”, the definition of the latter is hereby restricted to the features of a species that exclude the direct descriptions for phenotypic characters. For example, the specific epithet of *Pandinurus exitialis* (Pocock, 1888) means “lethal”; *Centruroides infamatus* C. L. Koch, 1844 was named for its infamous toxicity. Words that mean “fearsome” are also included here as I do not know whether an author’s impression was triggered by the appearance or toxicity. The morphonym in the Appendix is considered as “using specific body structures for naming” or “using explicit adjectives/prefixes/suffixes to describe a species or a genus (e.g., small, median, big, shiny, translucent, beautiful, colorful, simple, complicated and distinguished; adjectives that only suggest resemblance, uncertainty or difference will be excluded)”. Even if other types of names may indicate the morphology of the species, they are not hereby classified as morphonyms. Additionally, a chromonym is only defined as explicit description of color or color pattern (spots and stripes).

2. **Taxonym**
   Taxonym (Gr. taxis arrangement; onuma name) is the name that suggests interspecific or intergeneric relationships (either morphologically or phylogenetically) or resemblances. It is usually in either the combination of two taxa or one taxon that is modified by a prefix or a suffix. For example, *Chaerilus pseudoconchiformis* Yin, Qiu, Pan, Li & Di, 2015 was named after *Chaerilus conchiformis* Zhu, Han & Lourenço,
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

2008 with a prefix *pseudo*-(fake) indicating the similar morphology while not being the same species. *Heteroscorpion opisthacanthoides* (Kraepelin, 1896) was named after the genus *Opisthacanthus* with suffix *-oides* (resembling). *Parascorpiops* Banks, 1928 was named after *Scorpiops* with prefix *para-* (close to, nearby). *Pandinopsis* Vachon, 1974 was named after *Pandinus* with suffix *-opsis* (appearance, same with *-ops*). *Tityobuthus* Pocock, 1893 is a combination of the genera *Tityus* C. L. Koch, 1836 and *Buthus*. A similar case is *Cicileirus* Teruel, 2007, which is a combination of the genera *Cicileus* Vachon, 1948 and *Leiurus*. However, not all the generic names named after another with a prefix indicate the close relationship or resemblance. For example, *Microbuthus* Kraepelin, 1898 only means “a small buthid (buthid stands for the taxa that are under Family Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837)”. Nevertheless, it still serves as a taxonym as it indicates its subordinate relationship with the family Buthidae. Additionally, some taxonyms will be misleading if the relationship indicated by the original author is erroneous. For instance, the genus *Pseudochactas* Gromov, 1998 was named after *Cactus* Gervais, 1844. Yet, the former genus is not related to the latter, but to *Buthus* and *Chaeirilus* Simon, 1877 instead. In the specific epithet, however, some adjectives also indicate relationships and these names do not state which species do they resemble.

The taxonym in the appendix is considered as “contains another genus/species name or other genera names”, “uses prefix or suffix that suggest resemblance, uncertainty or difference” and “indirectly suggests resemblance, uncertainty or difference by using adjectives (e.g., similar, close, uncertain, fake, problematic, intermediate, half, dubious, confusing and deceiving)”.

3. Toponym

Toponym (Gr. *topos* place; *onoma* name) is the name of the type locality (or at least labeled so) of the species or the genus, which is usually ended with suffix like *-ensis* (e.g., *Neochactas sarisarinamensis* (González-Sponga, 1985)), *-us* (e.g., *Compsobuthus pakistanus* Kořařík & Ahmed, 2007) or *-ia* (e.g., *Microtityus eustaita* Armas, 2018). The toponym can also be in the generic epithet which is usually modified by a prefix (e.g., *Aegaeobuthus* = buthid of the Aegean region). Additionally, the name of the place of itself can also be Latinized as the genus name (e.g., *Karasbergia* Hewitt, 1913, named after the Karasberg Hill in Northern Cape, South Africa). This name can be classified as a toponym which is named after a mountain. More precise terms within the toponym like insulonym (or nesonym, e.g., *Hottentotta socotrensis* (Pocock, 1889)), limonym (e.g., *Uroplectes malawicus* Prendini, 2015), oceanonym (e.g., *Serradigitus pacificus* (Williams, 1980)), potamonym (e.g., *Hottentotta niloticus* (Birula, 1928)) and speleonym (e.g., *Tityus grortoedemens* Botero-Trujillo & Flórez, 2014) are used for islands, lakes, oceans, rivers and caves, respectively.

Toponym is a general word while choronym is used for places like a region, a country or any other territories. This concept hereby (in the appendix) only refers to a rough geographic range like “from southern region (*australis*)”. Sometimes, the toponym is not a geographical place. Eonym (or oenonym, oikonym) is a general word used for any inhabited settlement or place. The astronym is coined exclusively for names that used in apposition to cities and towns (e.g., *Neobuthus erigavoensis* Kořařík, Lowe, Awale, Elmi & Hurre, 2018) and comonym for villages (e.g., *Isometrus amboli* Shauri, Danekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020). The term ecomonym is used to refer specifically to a building as an inhabited place. For example, *Razianus* Farzanpay, 1987 was named after Institute Razi in Iran; *Kovarikia oxy* Bryson, Graham & Soleglad, 2018 was named after the nickname of Occidental College; *Tityusimei* Borges, de Sousa & Manzanilla, 2006 was named after the abbreviation of Instituto de Medicina Experimental, and it is also an acronym (a term named by the initials); likewise, *Tityus ivicnancor* González-Sponga, 1997 was named after the abbreviation of Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas and Latin *nancor* (found). Slightly different, *Akrav irschahannani* Levy, 2007 was named after the type locality (Israel) and its finder Chanan Dimentman, thus making it a combination of a toponym and an eonym (see below).

Sometimes a name may be a metonym. For example, *Uuroctonites sequoia* (Gertsch & Soleglad, 1972) was named after the Sequoia National Park; *Pseudoouroctonus peccatum* Tate, Riddle, Soleglad & Graham, 2013 was named for its type locality being near Las Vegas (the “Sin City”) and the specific epithet means “sin” in Latin; the specific epithet of *Ayantepuia aurum* Ythier, 2018 means “gold” in Latin as there had been a gold rush in its type locality, Saül, during the early 19th century; the specific epithet of *Konetonitl ignes* González-Santillan & Prendini, 2015 itself is the Latin word for “fire” and the name of its type locality Fegos is the Portuguese word for “fires”. A special case is for the genus *Sassanidotus*, which was named after Sassanian dynasty, an empire that was in Persia (now Iran), alluding its locality. This case can be classified as the paleonym (the ancient name for a place) and will be considered separately from the toponym in the Appendix.

The toponym in the Appendix is only considered as “using the modern name of a place (no restriction on its range or type)” or “using metonym to allude to a place”.

4. Eonym

Eonym (Gr. *epônimos* ‘named after’) is a name that commemorates a person. There are various suffixes indicating it is a person’s name, such as -i, -ii, -ius, -ae, -um, -ia and -us. The former four are usually seen in specific epithets while the last two in generic ones (-ides is rarely seen but *Simonoides* Vachon & Farzanpay, 1987 (a junior synonym of *Orthochirus*) is an example). For instance, *Birulatus* Vachon, 1974 was named after the Russian scorpionologist, Alexei A. Byalymtski-Birula. A consonant “t” was added to ensure it reads smoothly. In a specific epithet, it ends with -i, as in *Buthacus birulai* Lourenço, 2006. Likewise, when a genus was named after
the German arachnologist, Carl Ludwig Koch, his last name was transformed into Kochius Soleglad & Fet, 2008 but ended with -i when served as a specific epithet; e.g., Franckeus kochi (Sissom, 1991). For a woman’s name, it usually ends with -ae. If the name consists of multiple names, the termination will be -orum (masculine) or -orum (feminine). The eponym can also be a combination of a person’s name and a name of a related genus (e.g., Hoffmanniadrurus Fet & Soleglad, 2004 was named after a Mexican arachnologist, Carlos C. Hoffmann and its sister genus Hadrurus). To be more specific, the term “anthroponym” is used for a person’s name and especially his/hers last name, which is often seen in many taxa. There are also terms like “patronym” or “matronym” (or “metronym”), which indicate a name derived from that of the father (or a paternal ancestor) and the mother (or a maternal ancestor), respectively (in the Appendix, these two are considered for names after author’s parents). The term “necronym” is used for someone who had died when the species was found. This name is rarely seen in the scorpions, however, the gecko Phelsuma hiescheri Rösler, Obst & Seipp, 2001 was named after Michael Hielscher who was shot by a Malagasy soldier shortly after the species was found. The junior synonym of Olivierus martensis, Buthus confessus can also be classified as a “hagionym” (or agionym), which commemorates the Chinese saint Confucius (Kongzi, 孔子). Besides the name of a specific individual, an eponym can also be an ethnonym or demonym that used for a native inhabitant, tribe or ethnic group, which is more often seen in scorpions. Buthus nabataeus Lourenço, Abu Afifh & Al-Saraireh, 2021 was named after the Nabataeans, ancient Bedouin people who inhabited northern Arabia and the southern Levant.

Eponym does not always have to be the name of a modern person or ethnic group. For example, Timogenes Simon, 1880 was named after Timagéne (Τιμαγένης), a Greek historian from 1st century B.C.; Chaerilus was named after Choerilus (Χοεριλός), a Greek epic poet; Belisarius Simon, 1879 is the homonym (Βελισάριος) of a general of the Byzantine Empire; Urophonus eugenicus (Mello-Leitão, 1931), named after Marcus Eugenicus, the archbishop of Ephesus; Pachakatej Ochoa, 2004 is the homonym of the Ninth Inca sovereign from XVth century; Hottentotta schach (Birula, 1905), named after Shah, a king in Farsi (now Iran).

Additionally, an eponym can be a “mythonym” when taken from a mythological or folklore character. If the name is from a god or goddess, it can be called a “deonym” (or “theonym”). Such tendency is seen in the species named by Carl Ludwig Koch and Eugène Simon (a French arachnologist), as well as in many recent names. Examples in generic names are as follows: Teuthraustes Simon, 1878, named after Teuthras (Τούθρας), king of Mysia in Greek mythology; Zabius Thorell, 1893, named after the king of Hyperboreans in Greek mythology; Oiclus Simon, 1880, named after Oicles (Οικλῆς), father of Amphiarus in Roman mythology; Hadogenes Kraepelin, 1894, named after Hades (Δήμος), the god of the underworld in Greek mythology; Vejojis C. L. Koch, 1836, named after Vejojis, a god of healing in Roman mythology; Lychas C. L. Koch, 1845, named after Lichas (Λίχας), Hercules’ herald in Greek mythology; Calchas Birula, 1899, named after Kalkhas (Κάλχας), a Greek seer or priest; Brothae C. L. Koch, 1837, named after Broteas (Βρωτέας), son of Tantalus in Greek mythology; Tityus C. L. Koch, 1836 named after Tityos (Τίτυος), a giant in Greek mythology (and additionally a subgenus, Tityus (Tityus) Gervais, 1843, named after Atreus (Ατρέως), a king of Mycenae in Greek mythology); Chaenke Francke, Teruel & Santibañez-López, 2014, named after the Chanekes, legendary creatures in Mexican folklore; Maaykayak González-Santillan & Prendini, 2013 is the Kiliwa for “god of the warrior”. Examples in specific eponyms are as follows: Heterometrus silenus (Simon, 1884), named after Seilênos (Σειληνός), a god of the forests in Greek mythology; Srilankametrus caesar (C. L. Koch, 1841), named after Gaius Julius Caesar, a Roman General and politician; Androcotus aeneus C. L. Koch, 1839, named after Ainélia (Αϊνέλια), a Trojan hero; Buthus ajae (C. L. Koch, 1839), named after the Trojan hero Aias (Αἴας); Buthus halius (C. L. Koch, 1839), named after a Trojan soldier, Άλιος; Buthus parís (C. L. Koch, 1839), named after Paris (Πάρις), prince of Troy; Mesobuthus eupesus (C. L. Koch, 1839), named after Epeius (Επείος), a Greek soldier who helped to built the Trojan Horse; Mesobuthus thesrites (C. L. Koch, 1839), named after Thersites (Θέρσητης), a Greek soldier who was fond of fighting and insulting; Jaguajir agamennon (C.L.Koch, 1839), named after Agamémnon (Αγαμέμνον), king of Mycenae and the leader of the Greek army in the Trojan war; Hadogenes tityrus (Simon, 1888), named after Tityre, a shepherd in Greek mythology; Scorpions artemisas (Kovařík et al., 2015) and Scorpions orionis (Kovařík et al., 2015), both named after two Greek characters who are related with the constellation of Scorpio; Birulatus astartitae Stathi & Lourenço, 2003, named after Astarte, an ancient goddess of earth and fertility who was worshiped in the area where this species was collected (the name was inspired by the scorpion digging burrows in the rocky desert); Femtobuthus shutuiae Lowe, 2010, named after Shutu, a Babylonian goddess of the South Wind (a reference to the night winds in the type locality); Microbuthus satyris Lowe et al., 2018, named after satyrs, a male natural spirit in Greek mythology; Hadruroides inti Ythier, 2021, named after the Incan sun god; Hadruroides pachamama Ythier, 2021, named after the Incan earth goddess; Orthochirus krishnai Tikader & Bastawade, 1983, named after Krishna, a Hindu deity whose name means “blue” in Sanskrit, also a pun denoting the color of the scorpion; Chactopsis chullachaquie Ochoa et al., 2013, named after a mythical spirit of the forest with unequal feet (Quechua words, chulla and chaqui meaning “unequal foot”); Chactopsis curupi Ochoa et al., 2013, named after a mythical creature from the folklore of Brazilian Amazonia; Megachactops kuemoi Ochoa et al., 2013, named after a deity from the folklore of Piaroa of Venezuelan Amazonia; Tityus curupi Ojanguren-Affilastro et al., 2017, named after Curupi, a goblin of the Guarani mythology (the legend says
that it chases women in the forests when they venture alone to get firewood); Teuthraustes newaribe Lourenço et al., 2011, named after mischievous entities called “né waribè” or “né waripi”, who bring disease and death in the Yanomami folklore; Diplodentrus diablo Stockwell & Nilsson, 1987, named after a fictional entity, a noun in apposition corresponding to the Spanish word for “evil” (scorpions are the consorts of evil forces for Hispanic locals); Alacran chamuco Francke, 2009, named after name of an underworld devil used in parts of Mexico. The invalid names which are also mythonyms are omitted here.

Other eponyms come from the characters of fictional novels: Chactas, named after a Natchez Indian character in François-René de Chateaubriand’s novel Atala, a noble savage; Centruroides rodolfi Santibanez-Lopez & Contreras-Félix, 2013, named after Rodolfo (Rudolph), the red-nose reindeer which brings hope, peace and joy on Christmas holidays; Vaejovis baggins Azzimani et al., 2021, named after the fictional character Bilbo Baggins in J.R.R. Tolkien’s The Hobbit in reference to its small size.

Finally, there are also several eponyms which were given after a group of people, a non-human entity, or occupation: Euschistus studentum Karaman, 2020, named after a group of college students of the Faculty of Sciences in Novi Sad who initiated the cave expedition, leading to the discovery of the new species; Chactas oxfordi González-Sponga, 1978 commemorates the collectors of the “Club de Exploradores de la Universidad de Oxford”; the specific epithet of Mesobuthus bratus Fet et al., 2018 is a noun in apposition which refers to a famous Czech rock band; the specific epithet of Vaejovis vaquero Gertsch & Soleglad, 1972 is a Spanish word for “cowboy”; Paravaejovis puritanus (Gertsch, 1958) was named after Puritan-American Museum Expedition; Bothriurus jesuita Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2009 was named after the Spanish name for Jesuit catholic order since the species has been collected near the ruins of the missions that the Jesuit order constructed in the XVII and XVIII centuries; Neobuthus factorio Kovářík et al., 2018 was named after the computer game (Factorio) created by the son of the first author, Michal Kovářík. In conclusion, the eponym can be given after a commemoration, a personal interest of the author, a pun, a metonym of a locality, or an allusion to the scorpion’s morphology, behavior or habitat.

The eponyms in the Appendix is only considered as “named after a modern, fictional or historical character, or even a group of people or a symbolic figure”. Names given after gods will be separately classified as deonym; names given after mythological or folkloric characters, as mythonym; names after ethnic groups, as ethnonyms. Patronyms, matronymics and neronymics are excluded from the eponyms and will be considered separately.

5. Bionyms

Bionym (Gr. bios life; onuma name) is a name that directly or indirectly describes the type of habitat and environmental conditions. A toponym that describes a certain geography can be called a geonym, which is applied in the Appendix. Most of the generic epithets in this category are just modified with a prefix, such as trogro- (cave, e.g., Troglohorapalus Lourenço, Baptista & Giupponi, 2004) or oro- (mountain, e.g., Orobothriurus Maury, 1975). As a result, they can also be considered as taxonyms. Some bionyms can be somewhat obscure. The prefix of Sotanochactas Francke, 1986 (i.e., sotano-) is the Spanish word for “pit” (as a result, this prefix is also an autochthonym, see below), which refers to the type locality of the type species S. elliotti (Mitchell, 1971), Sótano de Yerbani. Sometimes the etymology of a bionym can be a mythonym. The prefix of Stygochactas Vignoli & Predini, 2009 (i.e., stygo-) is the underworld river, Styx, in Greek mythology. Another special case is Rumikiru Ojanguren-Affilastro et al., 2012, a name constructed of two Quechua words, rumi (stone) and kiru (tooth), which signify that the species inhabits a rocky area and has an enlarged tooth on the movable finger of the pedipalp. Apparently ,this name is a combination of morphonym and bionym, while also an autochthonym as a whole. Examples of specific epithets that are bionyms are more abundant and some are not the direct description of the habitat. The specific epithet of Vietsbocoquinguemilia Lourenço et al., 2018 (= V. canhi Lourenço & Pham, 2010) means “5000 meters”. It is the distance between the entrance of the cave and the place where the species was found. The specific epithet of Brachistosternus kamanchaca Ojanguren-Affilastro, Mattoni & Predini, 2007 is a noun in apposition, which is the local name (autochthonym) for sea fog occurring along the arid Pacific coastline of central and northern South America. The specific epithet of Paruroctonus ventosus Williams, 1972 means “like the wind, speedy” in Latin, a metonym for the original habitat, which is characterized by prevalent wind and little shelter from it. Bionyms may refer to the climate and temperature: e.g., the specific epithet of Oiclus ardens Ythier, 2019 alludes to the geothermal activity and many hot (ardent, Latin ardens) springs located in the area where the new species was found. The specific epithet of Serradigitus calidus (Soleglad, 1974) means “warm, hot” in Latin, based on the hot climate of the Cuatro Cienegas basin of Cohahula, Mexico. The specific epithet of Serradigitus torridus Williams & Berke, 1986 means “burning” in Latin, a reference to hot, dry desert habitat. Other bionyms may refer to the microhabitat and substrate type: e.g., Kochius colluvius Ayrey, Jones & Myers, 2019 was named after the colluvial soil where the type specimens were found. Similarly, Microtityus vulcanicus Teruel, 2019 was named after volcanic soil of the habitat to which this species seems to be endemic (cactus scrub that grows on very dark, volcanic sandy soil; all specimens were found under black, volcanic sandstone rocks). Tityus rupestre Lourenço 2019 was named after the Campo Rupestres biotype. The word rupestre itself comes from the Latin rupestris (living on cliffs or rocks). Brachistosternus quiscapata Ochoa & Acosta, 2002 was named after two Quechua words (an autochthonym), quisca for spine and pata for spiny place, referring to the habitat with cacti. The etymology of the specific epithet of Brachistosternus ninapo
Ochoa, 2004 is more interesting. It is the combination of *nina* *gochiq arco*, “volcano” in Quechua language (an autochthonym). Both specific epithets of Diplocentrus *actun* Armas & Palacios-Vargas, 2002 and Diplocentrus *cueva* Francke, 1978 mean “cave”, except that the former is Maya language and the latter, Spanish.

6. Autochthonym
Autochthonym (Gr. *autokhthôn* indigenous, native; *onuma* name) is a name used by the natives. For the generic epithets in scorpions, when an autochthonym is chosen, it is usually the word for “scorpion” in an indigenous language. Most autochthonyms in scorpion scientific names are classified as zoonyms (a general word for name given after an animal). For example, *Aemngvantom* Prendini, Ehrenthal & Loria, 2021 is the Laotian word for “scorpion”; *Gini* Kovarík et al., 2013 is the Amharic word for “scorpion”; *Jaguarir* Esposito et al., 2017 is the Tupi word for “scorpion”; *Tehuanke* Cekalovic, 1973 is the Araucana word (*tehuanque*) for “scorpion”; *Kuarapu* Francke & Ponce-Saavedra, 2010 is the Purépecha word for “scorpion”; *Kolol* Santibáñez-López, Francke & Prendini, 2014 is the Nahua word for “scorpion”. Two special cases are: *Alacran* Francke, 1982, which is the Spanish word for “scorpion”, and *Akrav* Levy, 2007 is the Biblical Hebrew word for “scorpion”, both of which implicitly indicate the locality of the species (Mexico and Israel). Similar examples can be seen in several specific epithets. *Pandinurus* *hangarale* Kovarík et al., 2017 was named after the Somali word for “big black scorpion”; *Pandiborellius* *igdu* Kovarík et al., 2017, after the Afar word for “scorpion”; *Parabuthus* *kajibu* Kovarík et al., 2016, after the Oromia word for “scorpion”; *Tityus* *kukututee* Ythier, Chevalier & Gangadin, 2020, after the Nyukya word for “scorpion”; *Hottentotta* *vinchu* Mirza, Ambekar & Kulkarni, 2019, after the Marathi word for “scorpion”; *Troglopholipurus* *lacrau* (Lourenço & Pinto-da-Rocha, 1997), after the Portuguese word for “scorpion”; *Diplocentrus* *saina* Armas & Martin-Frias, 2000, after the Maya word for “scorpion”; and *Ananteris* *sipilli* Ythier, Chevalier & Lourenço, 2020, after the Kalina word for “scorpion”. Sometimes an autochthonym does not mean “scorpion”, such as *Konetontli* González-Santillan & Prendini, 2013 is the Nahua word for “infant, small creature”. Additionally, an autochthonym can be a metonym given after the type locality or morphology. *Diplocentrus* *oxlajujbaktun* Trujillo & Armass, 2012 was named after Oxlajuj B’ak’tun, 394 years cycle in the Mayan calendar. *Thorellius* *yuyuawi* González-Santillan & Prendini, 2018 was named after the word for grains of black maize in the language of the Wixarika people. According to the original authors, the name refers to the smoothness and dark color of the integument, especially the chelae, of this species, which resembles kernels of black maize.

Finally, aside from the zoonyms and metonyms, an autochthonym in the specific epithet can also be a morphonym (e.g., *Buthus bonito* Lourenço & Geniez, 2005 is Spanish for “beautiful”, *Tityus dedoslargos* Francke & Stockwell, 1987 is Spanish for “long fingers”); a chrononym (e.g., *Grosphus mavo* Lourenço & Rossi 2020 is Malagasy for “yellow”); an enthonym (e.g., *Buthus swammerdami* Teruel & Turiel 2020 is the Spanish word used locally to name the natives of Castilla-La Mancha); a toponym (e.g., *Tityus quisqueyanus* (Armas, 1982) is the native name (Quisqueya) for the Hispaniola Island); a choronym (e.g., *Vaejovis norteno* Sissom & González-Santillán, 2004 is the Spanish word *norteno*, “northern”); a bionym (e.g., *Centriroides cuauhmapan* Goodman, Prendini, Francke & Esposito, 2021 is Nahua for “up in a tree”); a geonym (e.g., *Tityus dedoslargos* Francke & Stockwell, 1987 is Spanish for “long fingers”); a chromonym (e.g., *Gint* Levy, 2007 is the Biblical Hebrew word *tsamar*); a mythonym (e.g., *Chactopsis chullachaqui* or deonyms (e.g., *Maaykayuk* already listed before.

7. Ergonym
Ergonym (Gr. *ergon* work, occupation; *onuma* name) is a name that usually describes behavior of a species. For the generic epithet, the only existing case in scorpions is *Trypantomachus* Lowe et al., 2019, a combination of Greek word *tpōknai* (trypañi, “drill”) and genus name *Buthus* *birula* Birula, 1908 as a reference to the habit of burrowing in more consolidated soils by these scorpions. However, generic names like *Androctonus* will also be classified in this category in this study, where a name represents the aggressiveness of the scorpion. For the specific epithet, it usually presents an implied importance or identity in scorpions. The most famous case is *Pandinurus* *imperator* (originally as *Buthus imperator*) whose specific epithet stands for “a commander, a leader, or an absolute ruler” derived from the Latin verb *imperare* which means “to command, to order”. The English word “emperor” is derived from this word. This might be a reference to the massive body size of *P. imperator* as it is the third largest scorpion in the world (total length about 220 mm); in fact, at the time of its description it could be the largest known species (the currently largest, although not the longest, scorpion is *Gigantometrus swammerdami* Simon, 1872), described 31 years later). A similar case is the *Pandinopus* *dictator* (Pocock, 1888) which might follow the same naming trend as it means “dictator”. This is also a species of large size, up to 200 mm. Other cases are more likely to be based on the behavior. The species epithet of *Opistophthalmus fassor* Purcell, 1898 means “burrower”,
which describes the digging behavior of the species. The species epithet of *Opistophthalmus praedo* Thorell, 1876 means “robber” which might imply that the species was discovered when it was scrambling for prey, or it might have taken the burrow of others as its own. *Pandipalpus viatoris* (Pocock, 1890) may be named for its wide distribution as *viatoris* means “traveller”. Obviously, both *Titus pugilator* Pocock, 1898 and *Pandinops pugilator* (Pocock, 1900) are named for their habits of attacking enemy with their pedipalps as *pugilator* means “boxer”. The reason why *Opisthacanthus piscatorius* Lawrence, 1955 was named after the Latin word *piscator* (fisherman) is unknown. The species is endemic to the West Cape of South Africa. To be more specific, it was found in Hangklip, Overstrand Municipality, a place which is near the sea. The scorpion might have been found scavenging for dead fish on the beach nearby (scorpions are not agile enough to catch living fish, and they cannot detect them from outside of water in the first place).

Other names used for describing the habits of a species will be classified as ergonyms in this paper.

8. Tautonym

Tautonym (Gr. *tauto* the same; *onoma* name) is a scientific name, in which the generic and the specific epithets are the same (also called an autonym). Such a name is usually the name of a type species. Strictly speaking, there is only one case in the scorpions, which is *Hottentotta hottentotta* (Fabricius, 1787). However, there are other similar cases which both the generic and the specific epithets have the same meaning. These cases can be termed as a typonym in which the genus is named after its type species. For example, the generic and the specific epithets of *Vizcaino viscainensis* (Williams, 1970) mean the Vizcaino Desert on the west coast of the central Baja California peninsula. The generic epithet of *Aemngvantom lao* (Lourenço, 2012) is “scorpion” in Laotian while its specific epithet is its country of origin. One can see from the parentheses that both of the species were not originally assigned to these genera. Their newly described genera directly took the etymologies of their specific epithets as the generic names. Actually, the case of *H. hottentotta* is the same as it was initially described as *Scorpio hottentotta* by Fabricius. Similarly, both the generic and the specific epithets of *Darchenia bernadetiae* Vachon, 1977 commemorate the French entomologist, Bernadette Darchen. And there is another slightly different case. The generic epithet of *Kuarapu purhepecha* Francke & Ponce-Saabvedra, 2010 is the “scorpion” in Purhépecha language, the name of which was directly taken as the specific epithet.

9. “Ordonym”

A rare trend of naming scorpions by Greek letters is continued by some recent authors. The first such group were *Alpiscorpius alpha*, *A. beta* and *A. gamma* by Di Caporiacco (1950; originally named as three subspecies of *Euscorpius germanus*), followed by *A. delta*, *A. kappa*, *A. lambda*, *A. omega*, *A. omikron*, *A. sigma* and *A. ypsilon* by Kovařík et al. (2019). The rarely used word “ordonym (L. *ordo* order; Gr. *onoma* name)” is hereby applied only to accommodate this special case. Besides, sometimes the species name also represents subjective judgement, such as words like “expected”, “unexpected” and “important”. These names are hereby classified within the axyonyms.

New nomenclature for the Chinese names of scorpions

1. General approach

As mentioned in the beginning, the current Chinese names for scorpions are rather confusing and inconsistent. One species could be assigned multiple names and vice versa. Also, the name may not be indicative for the taxonomy, or it is not the Chinese equivalence of Latin name in meaning. It is either unfavorable for the public cognition or for the amateur study. As such, the major aim of this work is to provide standardized translation rules in Chinese for the Latin names of the scorpions. The etymology of scientific Latin names of scorpions is rather diverse. Hence, the rules can only be enforced when the etymology of every species is investigated. Since I have already translated names of all valid species, the suggested regulation is now complete. The core principles of this regulation are: (i) be precise and concise as far as possible; (ii) no arbitrary alteration without the original explanation unless the etymology is unknown; (iii) the translation of the same word is unified but also emphasizes the easiness of spoken speech if necessary. The basic and the most important rule is *not to change the meaning* as far as possible. The most conservative translation ensures the lowest possibility of future conflicts.

Since most of the etymology of the scientific names that will be mentioned below have been explained before, they will not be repeated in detail if unnecessary.

Note: the following content will only provide the Chinese translation of the genus names without the English equivalence. For the detailed list of species, refer to the Appendix.

In the Appendix 1, the genus names of unknown etymology will be noted with #; the genus names that are translated by its junior synonym will be noted with @. If the classification or the validity of the taxon is controversial, it will be noted with *. Species with ★ are the ones that are endemic to China; species with ☆ are the ones with confirmed records in China; species with ◌ are the ones with dubious records in China. Please note that no subgenus, species-group or species-complex will be included in the Appendix 1. All the currently recognized subgenera are presented in the Appendix 2. The appendix will only provide key information of the etymology of each species, subspecies, genus and subgenus described after 2016 (for the detailed explanation of taxa described in or before 2016, please refer to Dupré’s dictionary).

Additionally, all the scientific names will be classified into the following categories by the abbreviations as shown in the brackets: autochtonym (*α*), axyonym (*α*), bionym (*α*), charactonym (*α*), choronym (*α*), chromonym (*α*), deonym (*α*), eponym (*α*), ergonym (*α*), ethonym (*α*), geonym (*α*),
linguonym ('), matronym ('"'), morphonym ('"'), mythonym ('"'), necronym ('"'), orronym ('"'), paleonym ('"'), patronym ('"'), tautonym ('"'), taxonym ('"'), toponym ('"), including the astionym, comonym, conym, insulonym, limnonym, oceanym, oronym, potamonym and speleonym), and tyonym ('"'). However, the following regulation will only be discussed in general categories.

2. Generic epithet

2.1 Morphonym

2.1.1 If the etymology is clear, such as a morphonym that is combined of several independent parts, use literal translation without arbitrarily changing the original meaning or adding to translation.

E.g. Androctonus crassicauda is literally translated as “肥尾杀人蝎”.

2.1.2 If the literal translation is too simple and equivocal, use free translation only when there is explanation in the original paper.

E.g. The literal translation of Rumikiru is “石齿蝎”, however, this will lead to misunderstanding that the tooth of the scorpion is stone-like, which is inconsistent with the original meaning (see above). As a result, it is better to be paraphrased like “石栖巨齿蝎”.

2.1.3 The name is best to be catchy when reading. The name used for translating a body structure is best to be uniform unless it does not read smoothly.

E.g. The part “manus” can be seen in both Compsobuthus brevinanus and Diplocentrus longimanus, hence they are translated as “短掌秀杀牛蝎” and “长掌双棘蝎”, respectively by keeping “manus” unified as “掌”. However, Srilankametrus gravimanus is translated as “沉螯斯里兰卡异距蝎”, turning “掌” into “螯”.

2.2 Taxonym

2.2.1 If a genus is named basing on another genus, then the complete translation of the original genus should be kept in order to indicate the derivation.

E.g. Srilankametrus was named based on the Heterometrus, and the latter is translated as “异距蝎”. As a result, Srilankametrus should be translated as “斯里兰卡异距蝎”.

2.2.2 If a genus name is a combination of two generic names, then the translation will also be the combination of two translations.

E.g. Brotoechactas Pocock, 1893 is a combination of Brotheas (“猎人蝎”, see below) and Chactas (“蛮蝎”, see below), so it will be translated as “猎人蝎”.

2.2.3 If the genus name is in a form of “prefix/suffix + original genus name”, then the translation of the prefix/sufffix is best to be uniform (e.g., pseudo-似, -ops似, -opsis似, -oides/oides似, -ulus似, an-似, apisto-似, eu-真, hetero-xeno-anomalalo-alto-异/混/奇/独, iso-等, neo-新, palaeo-古, opith-opistho-后, meso-中, hemi-半, ortho-正, plesio-邻, pan-泛, micro-微, pico-细, femto-毫, etc.; note that these prefixes or suffixes will not only occur in taxonomies). If the differently spelled prefix or suffix is of same meaning, they should be translated with synonyms or use free translation.

E.g. The composition of Buthiscus is “Buthus + -iscus”. Here, “-iscus” is a diminutive suffix. However, if literally translated as “弱杀牛蝎”, it will cause conflict with Butheolus, which is also modified with a diminutive suffix. Since Buthiscus is reckoned to be of weak toxicity, it can then be freely translated as “弱杀牛蝎” as “弱” (weak) is a similar word to “小” in Chinese, while indicating its weak toxicity at the same time. Further, Buthoscorpio only means “a buthid-like scorpion” and is not the combination of Buthus and Scorpio, so it is translated as “似杀牛蝎”.

2.3 Toponym

2.3.1 If the genus is named after a single location, then the translation of the genus name will be the translation (in Chinese, usually transliteration) of this location. If there is an existing translation of the location, apply; if not, better transliterate it according to the local pronunciation. If the transliteration is too long in Chinese, translating it according to the meaning is acceptable.

E.g. Auyantepea is translated as “奥扬特普伊蝎”, while it will be too long to use the transliteration, “奥扬特普伊蝎”.

2.3.2 If the current translation of a location’s name is literal (according to its etymology) and one cannot tell whether it is a toponym, add a geographical modifier (such as “mount” and “island”) if there is none; a method which can also be applied when using transliteration. On the contrary, if the name already contains a geographic feature, then that part will be literally translated rather than transliterated.

E.g. Superstitionia was named after the Superstition Mountain which is literally translated as “迷信山” in Chinese, but not transliterated as “修珀斯蒂逊山”. The direct translation will merely be “迷信蝎” (“superstition scorpion”) as the genus name does not contain any geographic feature, so it should better be translated as “迷信山蝎”. Although Karasbergia was named after the Karasberg Hill, the word “berg” stands for “mount” already, so it will simply be translated as “卡拉斯山蝎” rather than the transliteration of “Karasberg”.

2.3.3 If the genus is a combination of a location name and a name of another genus, then the translation will be the combination of the translation of the location and the original genus. Additionally, if there is an accepted brief transliteration of the location, apply it in order to make the name concise.

E.g. Himalayottytobuthus will be transliterated as “喜马拉雅蝎” as “喜” is the brief translation of “喜马拉雅山”. Further, Vietbocap is translated into “越南蝎”, but the genus name is a combination of viet- (Vietnam) and bocap (Vietnamese for “scorpion”), so it is not a single-location-type name, but a combination of toponym and autochthonym.

2.3.4 If the toponym is not a geographical place, literally translate it according to the Chinese equivalence (which is transliteration in most of the time).

E.g. Sassanidotus was named after a dynasty (see above) and represents a paleonym, although it is a metonym after the type locality. The name is translated by the transliteration of the dynasty name as “萨珊蝎”. Razianus is simply transliterated
as “拉兹蝎” according to its etymology, Razi, although it is not a geographical location as well as the other ecodonomics.

2.4 Eponym
2.4.1. If the genus is simply named after a modern person’s name, then the translation will be in the form of “a transliteration of the first syllable +氏+蝎”. The transliteration can follow the widely accepted one, or it is re-transliterated according to the certain pronunciation of that country.

E.g. Polistes is translated as “珀氏蝎” (after American arachnologist Gary Allan Polis).

2.4.2. If the genus is in a combination of a modern person’s name with another genus, the person’s name follows the previous rule and simply add the translation of the basic genus.

E.g. Hoffmannihadurus is translated as “霍氏厚尾蝎” (after Mexican scorpionologist Carlos C. Hoffmann).

2.4.3. If a person’s name is used many times for different genera, then the higher taxa where the genus belongs should be added for distinction.

E.g. Vachonia is of the same etymology as Vachonus (after French arachnologist Max Vachon). The former is translated into “瓦氏沟尾蝎” as it belongs to the family Bothriuridae (which is hereby translated as “沟尾蝎科”).

2.4.4. If the genus is named after a certain ethnic group of people, use transliteration or the already existing name for that group.

E.g. Hottentotta is translated as “霍屯督蝎”.

2.4.5. If the genus is named after a historical, mythological or fictional character, usually translate it according to the identity of that character.

E.g. Belisarius is translated as “将军蝎” as it is the name of a historical general. Hadogenes is translated as “冥神蝎” as it is the name of the god of the underworld in Greek mythology. Vaejovis is translated as “愈神蝎” as Vaejovis was described as a god of healing. Calchas is translated as “信使蝎” as it was named after Hercules’s herald. Chaneke was named after a natural spirit in folklore, so it is translated as “猎人蝎”.

2.4.6. If the identity is the same in two genera, use synonyms to distinguish.

E.g. Pachakutej is translated as “君主蝎” as it is the name of a sovereign. Similarly, Teuthraustes, Zabius and Oicus were all named after kings, so they are respectively translated as “国王蝎”, “国君蝎” and “君王蝎” for distinction.

2.4.7. If the identity of a historical character is too strange to translate, transliterate the first two syllables (usually according to the Greek pronunciation of the name).

E.g. Timogenes is translated as “提玛蝎” as the identity of historian is too strange for a scorpion name. Chaerilus is translated as “竞蝎” for the same reason.

2.4.8. If the identity of the mythological character is too strange or inappropriate to translate, translate it by the etymology of that character (this method can be also used for a historical character).

E.g. Tityus was named after a giant, but the general size of this genus is very small so it will be appropriate to translate it as “巨人蝎”. Also, it will be strange when this translation is applied in a closely related genus which is modified by the prefix micro- that means “small”. According to Tiniakos et al. (2010), name of Tityus is probably derived from the ancient Greek word “tisis”, meaning “he who suffers retribution”. A Chinese equivalence is “戾” which in some cases stands for “retribution”. As a result, the genus is translated as “戾蝎” and it does read smoothly in this way. The genus is not transliterated because that will be too long when applied in another derived names (e.g., Himalayotityobuthus). Additionally, one subgenus of this genus, Atreus, was named after the king of Mycenae (Atreus, Ατρεύς), so it is translated as “王戾蝎”. Similarly in the genus Buthus, according to Sousa et al. (2017), Leach did not offer an explanation for his choice of the genus name. However, they discussed the etymology of this genus in great detail and all the clues led to an unambiguous conclusion that Buthus is a name of a victorious athlete of the ancient Pythian Games, βοῦθος (Bouthos), who used to devour a great ox in a day. Several authors (Hofmann et al. (1698), Noël (1824), Müller (1848), Christesen (2007) and Dupré (2016)) also reached the same interpretation that this name literally means “sacrifice of an ox” (e.g., according to Dupré (2016), “Gr. bous, oX; - thœuin, killer”), an etymology formally adopted by Lowe et al. (2019) in their creation of a new genus, Trypanothacus. Therefore, the name Buthus could potentially refer to an animal which was considered so venomous that it could kill an ox at that time (the medically important type species, Buthus occitanus (Amoreux, 1789)). As such, the name Buthus should be translated as the “ox-killer scorpion”, which leads to the Chinese name, “杀牛蝎”. On the other hand, the name “钴蝎” would just be as weird as if one calls the Homo sapiens “手人” (hand human). Another hereby proposed translation is “竞蝎” (competitor scorpion), according to the identity of the person named βοῦθος (an athlete). However, since there is no proof that the person is the etymology of the genus Buthus (albeit the high likelihood), while Lowe et al. (2018) had already used “ox + sacrifice” as the etymology for Trypanothacus, a genus that contains the root “buthus”, I will just use “杀牛蝎” as the translation.

2.5 Bionym
This is rarely seen as the genus name and it is usually presented as “prefix + a basic genus”. The most common prefix is troglo-.

E.g. Trogloityobuthus is both a bionym (indicated by the prefix troglo-) and a taxonym (Tityobuthus is a taxonym), and it is translated as “穴戾杀牛蝎”. Orobothriurus is translated as “山沟尾蝎”. Autochthonyns and mythonyms that actually serve as bionyms like Sotanochactas and Stygogreckas are translated as “深洞蛮蝎” and “冥河蛮蝎”, respectively.

2.6 Autochthonyn
2.6.1 If the genus is named in apposition with the equivalence of “scorpion” in another language, translate by the name of the language. If the language has a brief translation, use the brief one.

Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese
E.g. *Aemmgvantom* is translated as “老挝蝎”; *Gint* is translated as “阿姆哈拉蝎”; *Jaguarjir* is translated as “图皮蝎”; *Tehuankeu* is translated as “阿拉伯乌伽那蝎”; *Kuarapu* is translated as “布雷佩查蝎”; *Kolut* is simply translated as “纳瓦蝎” (“Nahuatl language” has a complete Chinese translation as “纳瓦特尔语”, but it can also be shortened as “纳瓦语”). *Alacran* is the “scorpion” in Spanish; however, it cannot be translated as “西班牙蝎” as it does not occur in Spain. The reason why it is name in a Spanish name is that people of Mexico where it is found speak Spanish. Thus, it should better be translated as “西班牙蝎”. *Akrav* is the “scorpion” in Biblical Hebrew and it will be briefly translated as “圣经蝎”.

2.6.2 If the autochthonym does not mean “scorpion”, freely translate it according to certain cases. E.g. *Konetontli* is not the “scorpion” in Nahuatl, but the “small creature”. Thus, the genus is translated as “微纳瓦蝎”. 2.6.3 If the autochthonym actually serves as a morphonym and so forth, translate it according to the rule of that type of name. E.g. As shown in *Rumikiru*.

2.7 Ergonym

As mentioned above, strictly speaking, there is only one example in scorpion genera, which is the *Trypanothacus*, a combination of the prefix *trypano-* that indicates the behaviour and the basic genus *Buthus*. The prefix indicates that the scorpion digs burrow in more consolidated soil, which means it is a bowell-dwelling species. As a result, it is freely translated as “穴螯牛蝎” (*Buthus = Buthus + -acus*, the suffix means “needle”, a reference to the long aculeus of the genus). As for the other names that indicates the habits and are categorized into this type of name, they are all literally translated; please refer to the Appendix.

3. Specific epithet 3.1 Morphonym

The translation for a morphonym of specific epithet is generally the same with that of a generic epithet. Likewise, if a literal translation is too simple and equivocal, use free translation only when there is an explanation in the original paper. Most of the morphological terminologies will be uniform unless the name does not read smoothly (depending on the tones and consonants).

E.g. The specific epithet of *Scorpio palminus* is a combination of *palma* and *-atus* (literally means “with hand”), a reference to its wide chelal manus (in the scientific names, if a specific epithet means “with a specific body structure”, it usually indicates the pronounced development of that structure) and it is thus translated as “阔掌蝎”. *Liocheles oranghtatan* was named as a pun. *Orangutan* (*oranghtatan* in the Malay language) was found living in the same area with the scorpion. Also, the reddish brown color of the scorpion resembles that of the orangutan. Hence, it is translated as “猩红滑螯蝎”. The specific epithet of *Hemiscorpius falchifer* means “scythe bearing”, a reference to the sickle-shaped raptorial pedipalp fingers. It is thus freely translated as “镰指半蝎”. *Hemiscorpius flagelliraptor* was named in a combination of Latin nouns, “flagellum”, referring to the long, whip-like metasoma, and “raptor” meaning a predator or robber. However, “predator” is somewhat redundant to modify a scorpion as all the scorpions are active predators. It is thus simply translated as “鞭尾半蝎”. *Brotoechactas vestigialis* was named for vestigial characteristics that have the lateral keels and ventral half of caudal segment V. It is thus freely translated as “弱骨猎人蝎蝎”. The name of *Brachistosternus anandrostevigistia* refers to the lack of metasomal glands, or androvestigia, on metasomal segment V. It is thus freely translated as “缺腺短胸蝎”. *Bothriurus sypson*, named after the Greek letter Υ for the form of denticulation on caudal segment V. It is thus freely translated as “希腊沟尾蝎” according to the shape of the letter. *Kraepelinia palpator* was named for its stout pedipalps. This is not implied in the specific epithet, but the translation will complement that meaning. It is thus translated as “壮颈蝎氏蝎”. The same case is in *Fettlinia dentator* which is constructed to rhyme with the former. The specific epithet refers to the prominently enlarged dentition on the metasoma. It is thus translated as “巨齿费氏蝎”. The specific epithet of *Hottentotta conspersus* means “sprinkled, moistened”, a reference to the black spots on its exoskeleton. It is thus freely translated as “布雷佩查蝎”. *Hormurus penta* was named for five trichobothria on the ventral aspect of the pedipalp tibia (*penta* only stands for “five”). It is thus freely translated as “五孔钳尾蝎”. The specific epithet of *Ananteris claviformis* merely means club-shaped, which refers to the stoutness of the bistles on the fourth and fifth metasomal segments, so it is thus freely translated as “强鬃无支蝎”.

The words *manus*, *cheles* and *cheleth* (all refer to the pedipalp manus in scorpions) will be translated into “螯” or “掌” depending on situation (whether it reads smoothly). In Chinese Pinyin, “螯(áo)” is a rising tone (2nd tone) while “掌(zhǎng)” is a falling-rising tone (3rd tone). Phonologically, a phrase with two same tones will read smoothly (i.e., 2nd + 2nd, or 3rd + 3rd; however, in reality, the first word will turn into a 2nd tone in the second combination) and the translation in this combination should be given the priority. Moreover, a rising tone combines well with a falling tone (4th tone) with the latter before it (i.e., 4th + 2nd). It also sounds smoothly when two words of adjacent tones are combined together in the positive sequence (i.e., 2nd + 3rd) unless their consonants are the same (e.g., “zh.” + “zh-” has an awkward-sounding, but “ch.” + “zh-” will be better). Additionally, a “consonant + vowel” combination is better than a “consonant + consonant” combination. For example, *granimanus* is translated as “龟(yóu)螯(áo)” rather than “龟(yóu)掌(zhǎng)” (a “2nd + 2nd” example; the alternative is a “2nd + 3rd”, but it is a “consonant + consonant” combination), *leptocheles* is translated as “瘦(shòu)螯(áo)” rather than “瘦(shòu)掌(zhǎng)” (a “4th + 2nd” example), *crassimanus* is translated as “粗(cū)螯(áo)” rather than “粗(cū)掌(zhǎng)” (a “1st + 2nd” example) and *rectimanus* is translated as “直(zhī)螯(áo)” rather than “直(zhī)掌(zhǎng)” (a “2nd + 2nd” example; the alternative is a “2nd + 3rd”, but does not read smoothly because they have the same consonant; however, both “长(cháng)螯(áo)” and “长(cháng)掌(zhǎng)” sounds well as the former is a “2nd + 2nd” form and the latter is a “2nd + 3rd” with different consonants).
3.2 Taxonym

In the case of a specific epithet, the taxonym is usually presented as a combination of “prefix/suffix + another taxon name / a specific epithet of another taxon”. The translation will maintain the translation for another taxon name / the specific epithet of another taxon. Adjectives that suggest resemblance, uncertainty and difference will be directly translated (explaining in detail may result in a very long name).

E.g. *Heteroscorpion opisthacanthoides* was named for its resemblance with the genus *Opisthacanthus* by adding the suffix -oides. The translation will only keep the translation of the genus itself, without adding “蝎” (strictly speaking, most of the scorpion genera names are not literally translated, but they are complemented by adding “蝎” in order to indicate the original name; exceptions are *Alpiscorpius*, *Euscorpius*, *Sardiscorpius*, *Hemiscorpius* and *Heteroscorpion*, who already have the word “scorpion” in their names). It is thus translated as “似后棘异蝎”. *Chaerilus pseudoconchiformus* was named for its resemblance with the species Chaerilus conchiformis. It is thus translated as “似贝形寇里蝎”.

3.3 Toponym

3.3.1. The translation for a toponym in a specific epithet is generally the same with that of a genus name. If the species is named after a single location, then the translation of the specific epithet will be the transliteration of the location. If there is an existing translation of the location, apply; if not, better transliterate it according to the local pronunciation.

*E.g.* *Tityus sarisarinamensis* is simply translated as “萨里萨里尼亚马戾蝎” despite the length of the toponym (Tepui Sarisariñama).

3.3.2. If a current translation of a location’s name is literal (according to its etymology) and one cannot tell whether it is a toponym, add a geographical modifier (such as “mount” and “island”) if there is none; this method can also be applied when using transliteration. On the contrary, if a name already contains a geographic feature, then that part will be literally translated rather than transliterated.

*E.g.* *Hormurus boholtensis* is translated as “薄荷岛镫尾蝎”. The toponym Bohol is transliterated as “薄荷” in China, which, however, will cause a confusion with the Chinese word for “mint”. As a result, the geographical modifier “岛” is added to eliminate confusion.

3.3.3. All the metonyms will be literally translated in order to be concise. This is according to the principle of concision and having no alteration of the meaning. Even if the name is equivocal, it does not always have to be complemented since the basic rule is to not to change the meaning. One will only have to add some further explanation as they introduce the species in the context of popularizing science.

*E.g.* Both *Kovarikia oxy* and *Tityus imei* were named after a college/institution, so they are simply translated as “西方学院寇氏蝎” and “医研所戾蝎”. However, *Tityus ivicnancor* was named after the abbreviation of an institution and the Latin word nancor (found). The translation will omit the “nancor” to avoid redundancy, so it will be “委内瑞拉科研所戾蝎”. Slightly differently, *Akrav israchanani* was named after both the type locality and its finder, so it will be completely translated as “以色列沙氏圣经蝎”. *Uroctonites sequoia* is translated as “红杉近尾戮蝎”, *Pseudouroctonus peccatum* as “罪恶拟尾戮蝎” and *Auyantepuia aurum* as “金矿奥扬特普伊蝎”. As for *Konetolit ignes*, the specific epithet is clearly a replacement of the type locality Fogos as both of them mean “fire”. The species name is thus translated after this type locality as “佛戈斯微纳瓦蝎”.

3.4 Eponym

3.4.1. If a species is simply named after a modern person, then translation is generally the same as for the genus name and will be in the form of “the transliteration of the first syllable + 氏”. The transliteration can follow the widely accepted one, or it is re-transliterated according to the certain pronunciation in that country. If the pronunciation of the first syllables are the same in the names of different people of congeneric species and there are not enough Chinese words to choose from, completely transliterate the species the that with fewer syllables, or only transliterate the first two to three syllables for distinguishing. Additionally, if the popularity or importance of the species names that have the same pronunciation of the first syllable is unequal, give the priority of simplicity to the better or best known one (i.e., the transliteration of the first syllable + 氏). The current translation of every single scorpion species name in this naming method (an eponym after a modern person) has considered the likelihood of future conflict. All the *nomina dubia* are completely transliterated to give the priority of simplicity to the future certain taxa.

*E.g.* The syllables of *Tityus anaeae* is fewer than that of *Tityus angelesae*. In order to be concise, the former is completely transliterated as “安妮氏戾蝎” while the latter is simply transliterated as “安氏戾蝎”. One special case is in *Scorpiops zuhairahmedi* and *Scorpiops zubairi*, both of which were named after the same person (Zubair Ahmed, Pakistani arachnologist), so the latter one with fewer syllables is completely translated as “祖拜尔氏戾蝎” (while the former as “祖氏戾蝎”). *Androctonus amoreuxi* is translated as “阿氏杀人蝎” by the first syllable while *Androctonus alexandriplotkini* is translated as “阿莱氏杀人蝎” by the first two syllables since the former is better known than the latter and is more frequently medically relevant, despite that the first syllable of both species has the same pronunciation.

3.4.2. If the specific name starts from the preposition or article of a person, translate it according to the first syllable of the surname of the person.

*E.g.* *Buthus delafuentei* was named after Félix Samuel Rodriguez de la Fuente and the species name starts from the particle “de”, so it will be translated as “弗氏杀牛蝎” by the first syllable of “Fuente”. Additionally, *Neochactas sammartini*, which was named after the Uruguayan entomologist, Pablo R. San Martin, merely transliterating the first syllable will be unclear as “San” is a common part of the composite last name. It is thus translated as “圣马丁氏新蛮蝎”. For *Buthus jianxinae*, which was named after the Chinese arachnologist, Jian-xin Qi (戚建新), Jian-xin is not her surname so it will be inappropriate to simply add “氏”.

Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese
So it can be either translated as “建新杀牛蝎” or “戚氏杀牛蝎”.

### 3.4.3. If a species is named after two persons’ names, transliterate the first syllable of each.

*E.g.* *Chactas raymondhansi* was named after two collectors, Raymond A. Mendez and Hans E. A. Boos. It is thus translated as “瑞翰氏蛮牛蝎”. A similar case is the *Lisposoma josehermana* which was named after the parents of the author, Marie-Josée and Herman Lamoral. It is thus translated as “休赫氏滑体蝎”.

### 3.4.4. If a species is named after a certain race of people, use transliteration or the already existed name for that race.

*E.g.* *Buthus nabataeus* is translated as “纳巴泰杀牛蝎”.

### 3.4.5. If a species is named after a fictional character, translate it according to the resemblance with that character, or complete transliteration is also acceptable as that does not alter the meaning.

*E.g.* *Centruroides rodolfi* is freely translated as “欢愉似剃尾蝎”; *Vaejovis baggins* is freely translated as “侏儒愈神蝎”.

### 3.4.6. If a species is named after a historical or mythological character, translate it according to the identity of that character, or complete transliteration is also acceptable as that does not alter the meaning. If the identity is the same in two genera, use synonyms to distinguish.

*E.g.* Examples have all been listed in the previous text; for the translation, please refer to the Appendix.

### 3.4.7. For the special cases mentioned before (eponyms after a group of people or a symbolic entity, etc.), they are all literally translated (except for two cases).

*E.g.* *Euscorpius studentium* is literally translated as “学徒真蝎”; *Mesobuthus brutus* is literally translated as “布鲁图斯中杀牛蝎”; *Vaejovis vaquero* is literally translated as “牛仔愈神蝎”; *Paravaejovis puritanus* is literally translated as “清教徒剃尾蝎”; *Bothrurus jesuits* is literally translated as “耶稣剃尾蝎”. *Neobuthus factorio* is freely translated as “米氏新杀牛蝎” by the name of the game creator. *Urophonius eugenicus* is translated as “主教尾弑蝎” according to the identity of that person.

### 3.5 Bionym

#### 3.5.1 If the species is named after the type of its habitat or environmental conditions, literally translate it if the Latin meaning is clear for indicating the habitat. Words end in -*cola* will all be ended with “栖 (dwell)” in Chinese.

*E.g.* A special case is for *Diplocentrus actun* and *Diplocentrus cueva*, both of which were named after the word “cave”, just in different languages. The former is translated as “玛雅洞穴双棘蝎” to distinguish from the latter as the premodifier can also allude to its locality. The latter is simply translated as “洞穴双棘蝎” since Spanish is a widely spoken language and the scorpion does not occur in Spain.

#### 3.5.2 If a bionym is shown as a metonym or using adjectives, use literal or free translation.

*E.g.* *Brachistosternus ninapo* is freely translated as “娇小愈神蝎”; *Microtityus vulcanicus* is literally translated as “火矢假蝎”. *Centruroides rodolfoi* is freely translated as “娇小愈神蝎”; *Serradigitus calidus* is literally translated as “炎热锯蝎”.

So it can be either translated as “建新杀牛蝎” or “戚氏杀牛蝎”.

### 3.6 Autochthony

#### 3.6.1 The translation for an autochthonym of specific epithet is generally the same with that of the generic epithet. If the species is named in apposition with the equivalence of “scorpion” in another language, translate by the name of the language. If the language has a brief translation, use the brief one.

*E.g.* *Pandinurus hangarale* is translated as “索马里尾惧蝎”; *Pandiborellius igdu* is translated as “阿法尔博氏惧蝎”; *Parabuthus kajibi* is translated as “奥罗米亚副杀牛蝎”; *Tityus kukututee* is translated as “恩迪乌卡戾蝎”; *Hottentotta vinchu* is translated as “马拉提霍屯督蝎”.

#### 3.6.2 If a name of the language may cause confusion, add the word “语” (similar to the case of *Alacran*).

*E.g.* *Troglorhopalurus lacrau* is translated as “葡语穴棍尾蝎” as the scorpion does not occur in Portugal. *Diplocentrus sinaan* is translated as “玛雅双棘蝎” instead of “玛雅双棘蝎” because of an existing species, *Diplocentrus maya* Francke, 1977. Similarly, *Ananteris sipili* is translated as “卡里那语无支蝎” to avoid conflict with *Ananteris kalina* Ythier, 2018 whose specific epithet is the language origin of that of the former.

#### 3.6.3 If the autochthonym does not mean “scorpion”, freely translate it according to certain cases.

*E.g.* *Vaejovis pequeno* is Spanish for “the little one”, thus translated as “娇小愈神蝎”.

#### 3.6.4 If an autochthonym actually serves as a morphonym, etc., translate it according to the rule of that type of name.

*E.g.* *Tityus dedoslargos* is Spanish for “long fingers” and literally translated as “长指蝎蝎”. *Brachistosternus kamanchaca* is freely translated as “海岸短胸蝎”. *Brachistosternus quisacapata* is literally translated as “棘丛短胸蝎”; *Brachistosternus ninapo* is literally translated as “火山短胸蝎”.

#### 3.6.5 If an autochthonym is a metonym after the type locality or morphology, use literal translation to avoid (maybe future) conflicts.

*E.g.* *Diplocentrus oxlajuhkatan* was named after the Mayan calendar to allude to its type locality. However, it cannot be translated as “玛雅双棘蝎” as it causes a conflict with the translation of *Diplocentrus maya*. Consequently, it is literally translated as “历法双棘蝎”. *Thorrellius yuyuawi* is literally translated as “黑季托氏蝎” to avoid a conflict with a potential species named “Thorrellius atrolaevigatus”.

#### 3.6.6 Linguonyms will be directly translated according to the Chinese names of those languages.

*E.g.* *Parabuthus kuanyamarum* is translated as “宽亚玛副杀牛蝎”.

### 3.7 Ergonym

All the names that indicate behavior of the species are
literally translated; please refer to the Appendix. Some of the names are named after human identities with the suffix -tor forming agent nouns. Most of them will be literally translated with an end of “者” instead of “人” to reduce their association with humans since the former is more widely used as it can be seen in the Chinese equivalence of “predator” (捕食者), which can be used to describe the ecological niche of an animal. Some identities in Chinese do not end with “人” and they will be adopted directly.

E.g. imperator, dictator, fessor, praedo, viatoris and piscatorius are translated as “统治者”, “独裁者”, “掘洞者”, “掠夺者”, “旅行者” and “捕鱼者”, respectively (although the last species is not reckoned to be able to catch fish), while pugilator is translated as “拳击手”.

For other ergonyms, such as Uroctonus mordax (both the genus and species names are ergonyms), please refer to the Appendix.

3.8 Tautonym
All the cases are listed in the previous text and all of them are the type species of their genus. As a result, since the Chinese term for type species is “模式种”, the specific epithet will be replaced by “模式” to avoid repetition and indicate their taxonomic status.

E.g. For the translation, please refer to the Appendix.

3.9 “Ordonym”
All the species that are included in this special case are listed in the previous text and all of them will be transliterated according to the current Chinese names for the Greek letters. Moreover, axionyms will all be literally translated.

E.g. For the translation, please refer to the Appendix.

4.0 Problematic cases
Fortunately, there are not many names that are etymologically unclear in scorpions, but such cases still exist. To begin with, Babycurus Karsch, 1886 was not given an etymology by the author. However, it might be a combination of babyce- and -urus. The prefix is unknown but the suffix is commonly seen, and means “tail”. Luckily, this genus has a junior synonym, Rhoptrurus Karsch, 1886, which can be literally translated as “club-tailed scorpion”. The two synonyms have one word in common. As a result, the senior synonym is translated by its junior synonym as “刺蝎”. Hence, if a genus is of unknown etymology and it has a junior synonym which is translatable, use the translation of the junior synonym. If it has multiple junior synonyms, give the priority to the earliest one. If the earliest one is not translatable, use the second, and so on. If all the synonyms are not translatable, then consider transliteration or create a new name, or use the autochthonym, if it exists.

According to Dupré (2016), Charmus Karsch, 1879 was named after the ancient Indian people, Charmae. It seems that Charmae is a plural form of Charma, an ancient character in Hindu mythology, who is a son of Shrdhadvaza Manu, the ancestor of mankind. This name has also occurred in the book The history of initiation, in twelve lectures: comprising detailed account of the rites and ceremonies, doctrines and discipline of all the secret and mysterious institutions of the ancient world by Oliver (1782-1867). However, the type species of this genus is C. laneus Karsch, 1879. As it can be seen from the complete scientific name that, the type species was instantly designated when the genus was established. The type locality is Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) (Kovařík et al., 2016), which has never been a part of India, so Charma is not justified. Hence, the name is currently considered to be derived from Medieval English charm, from Latin carmen, which means “magical spell”. The English word “charm” is of the same origin. This may be cognate with the Greek word χάρμα (khárma) that means joy or delight. Thus the name is temporarily translated as “迷蝎” (the “charming/mysterious scorpion”) and also as a pun to allude to its mysterious etymology.

Also according to Dupré (2016), Grosphus Simon, 1880 was named after a character in the Odes by Horace. The character Grosphus was described as a wealthy Sicilian landlord. This is very much possible since Simon had named several genera after literary characters. However, I have looked into the original paper and the etymology was not given, so it is only a speculation. The word “grosphus” comes from ancient Greek γρόσφος (grósphos) which means the “point of a javelin”. Similar with Titus and Bathus, many ancient Greek characters’ names are derived from certain words. For example, Aeneas is the Romanization of the hero’s original Greek name Αἰνείας (Aineías). Aineías is first introduced in the Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite when Aphrodite gives him a name from the adjective αἰνόν (ainon, “terrible”), for the “terrible grief” (αἰνόν ἄχος) he has caused her by being born as a mortal who will age and die (Nagy, 2001). As a result, Grosphus is currently translated as “矛蝎” (the spear scorpion) after the etymology of the person’s name.

Akin to Babycurus, the etymology of Thestitialy Simon, 1880 was not given. It might be a Greek character name since it was named by Simon, but no such name was found. The word stylus means “a stake or pole” in Latin, from ancient Greek στῦλος (stûlos, “a pillar”). The junior synonym of this genus is Maecocentrus Karsch, 1880 whose prefix maeco- is of an unknown origin and centrus means “sharp point”. The word centrus is from Latin centrum, from ancient Greek κέντρον (kέντρον), from κεντεῖν (kenteîn, “to prick, goad”), which is also the etymology of the English word “center”. Apparently, stylus and centrus are of similar meaning. As a result, the genus named is currently partially translated as “尖刺蝎” (the spike scorpion).

Finally, in one species, although the etymology of Tethraustes Carmelinae Scorza, 1954 is unknown, it is temporarily considered as a female name and translated as “卡氏国王蝎”.

Conclusions
The scientific Latin name is the only exclusive name for an animal while the binomial nomenclature is the regulation for how a scientific name should be coined. The etymology of
the scientific names is rather diverse. Although one scientific name may not be “correct” (mostly due to the lack of knowledge at that time) and sometimes it may be arbitrary or inconclusive, it represents the view of the original author and what is reckoned in the current classification for most of the time. The Latin name can be misleading by its meaning, yet it acts as the “identity card” of a species so usually no academic confusion or complexity (unlike in other various names for an animal) will occur.

Animal names are more diverse in China than in other countries as there are “formal” names aside from the folk/vernacular names. So how should one consider the question “what is the name of this animal”? All the names above can be considered as the names of one species (folk names, vernacular names or formal names, etc.); however, they must be ranked with priority (in this paper: scientific Latin names > translation (equivalent) of the scientific names (when one does not use Latin) > formal names (of academic value and only in China) > folk names (of cultural value) > vernacular names (the most casual one)). Science popularization of zoology is rather ubiquitous in the Chinese society today. Yet, most of the science communicators fail to emphasize the importance of knowing the scientific names of the animals they address either because of the difficulty of memorizing Latin names (for both the communicators and their audience), or lack of knowledge of basic science (or the importance of the scientific names is not reinforced in their cognition), or reluctance to use Latin name (due to hypocritical “cultural confidence” or radical bias against all foreign cultures). As a result, many do not provide Latin names; they may use various names (including the formal Chinese names), which leads to the confusion among the target audience. They have no clear knowledge of the types of animal names, so they usually do not explain what kind of the name they use. Even if they provide the audience with a scientific name, the audience may think that the Chinese name is the equivalent to it. However, this is only justified if the Chinese name is a translation of the Latin name, yet, more often it is not. Consequently, people argue about the correctness of those various names and they never realize that those are not “linguistically Chinese versions of the Latin names”, or they do not know that Latin names are the only valid names for animals in biology.

Being a minority field with little attention in China, the Chinese name of scorpion inevitably exhibits a high level of confusion. The knowledge of scorpion species is mainly induced by the Chinese scientific publications and the amateur circles. The names used in both cases are filled with inconsistency and confusion. Leaving aside vernacular names, the names used in the scientific field should be standardized; yet just like for all the other animal taxa, they so far failed to achieve this in scorpionology.

The present contribution provided the first detailed introduction to the scorpion scientific names by thoroughly investigating their categories, along with Chinese names for all the extant, valid species proposed by using the method of translating Latin names according to their etymology in a systematic fashion. In the beginning, this article has also discussed at length the current confusion and chaos in Chinese scorpion names. Since most people in China are neither familiar with nor good at Latin names, standards of formally naming Chinese names for animals should be established. The current formal Chinese names may come from folk names, vernacular names, translation of Latin names, and translation of common names used in foreign countries. Self-created names frequently appear as well. Such phenomenon is also found for many other taxa; it is reasonable to believe that this is a common problem. Moreover, current Chinese translations of Latin names further fall into three groups: incomplete, inappropriate, and inconsiderate translation. All these different kinds of names have complicated the identity of certain species, which, I believe, causes confusion in public cognition and amateur study. However, at least those previous authors had tried to translate the Latin names and only some refinement is needed.

I am not saying that one must only give a Chinese name to an animal by translating the Latin names; nevertheless, this proved to be the most orderly and coherent way, and it has also been performed in several other taxa (by my personal trials) with most of the translating rules being feasible as well (of course, one can easily coin a scientific name that would be hard to translate, or the translation would conflict with the existing one if they object to the principle of translating Latin names to respect the original meaning). More importantly, many of the names that I translated are being accepted and used by more and more people. Besides scorpions, one of the most widely used Chinese names among amateurs translated by me in Mantodea Latreille, 1802 is “中纹锹䗛” for *Pnignomantis medioconstricta* Westwood, 1889. However, many names like “斧䗛” (ax mantis; for *Hierodula* Burmeister, 1838) and “刀䗛” (knife mantis; for *Tenodera* Burmeister, 1838) originated from common name “刀螂” (a folk name for all the common mantis species), while *Machairima* Beier, 1965 is the genus that deserves the name “刀螂” (etymology: *mákhaíra* or *machairi*, a large knife). One of the excuses commonly used by the protesters against translating Latin names according to their etymologies is the theory of cognition. They believe that if one name has been used for a long time and both the public and scientists have already become familiar with it, the name should not be replaced. However, my personal trials and observations in people’s application of the Chinese names of scorpions have demonstrated that, although such novelty will certainly cause conflicts, it will only be temporary since the old usage will vanish while new people will continuously emerge who use the new name. If those new people are introduced to the new names in the first place, with the increase of their number, the old confusing names will go extinct eventually (nevertheless, folk names do not have to perish as they represent the culture of certain regions). However, if no action is taken, the current condition will only become worse as there will be more species recognized
by both the professionals and the public with the previous naming methods, thus leading to further difficulties and chaos in Chinese names for animals. Habit should never be an excuse of rejecting novelty. Many people who are against of designating the Chinese names in a more systemized way with etymological supports claim that creating new names will only cause chaos and it is neither necessary or beneficial for communication. However, I personally believe that a Chinese name does not have to be permanently invariant, because taxonomy constantly changes, and one should update the name in order to be consistent with the current study for a better cognition. Certainly, an experienced researcher does not have such a need, but creation of a Chinese name itself serves the purpose of helping those who are unfamiliar with Latin names, which includes new hobbyists. Those new hobbyists will be confused by the old names and the contradictory taxonomy. Without question, there will be people who may ask “why not update a Chinese name?” They will certainly be suppressed in the current ideological environment as the previous hobbyist/researchers have already got used to their comfort zones of using those old names. Apparently, this matter is totally subjective, while I believe that refining the names is essential and avoiding making changes is merely an excuse for laziness (or just due to the utter indifference, which gives one no right to interfere with others’ choice).

Translating Latin names according to the etymologies is rather routine in the field of palaeontology, albeit many people object to this method in the studies of extant taxa. If one insists on naming animals in Chinese by not using translation (or partially), they ought to organize a standardized regulation in order to reduce chaos. However, absence of a nationally accepted formal Chinese nomenclature for animals is why the chaos keeps appearing. Without regulation, there will be chaos. On the contrary, this is exactly why the binominal nomenclature is still followed by all the scientists worldwide: a well-established regulation prevents almost all of the potential confusion. The protesters of translating Latin names assert that it is not necessary to name animals in Chinese according to the etymology of Latin names. But who defines the necessity? There is no rule, and such definition is completely subjective. Designation of formal Chinese names is for the convenience of Chinese to know animals. However, many cannot deliver a clear and systematic picture to those who want to know more. Designation of Chinese names should not only concern the ordinary public which is given chaotic although vulgar names, but also those who want to study them as well as those who are interested in etymology and translation. Despite the fact that some people in China oppose and taunt the ideology of designating Chinese names for animals by the etymology of their scientific names, none of them has ever endeavored to provide a systemized regulation of naming animals in Chinese or a complete list of Chinese names for a certain taxon. On the other hand, true scorpologists in China consider this matter much more rationally as they admit previous mistakes in the existing formal Chinese names for scorpions.

The present contribution is not to gain acceptance or replace all the names, because this matter is utterly conceptual and subjective; instead, this acts as an evidence for the feasibility and superiority of designating Chinese names according to the etymologies. Inevitably, more obstacles may occur when trying to translate other taxa, however, this contribution also serves as an example. There is no right or wrong in choosing which name to use. Yet, I tend to provide an alternative perspective for those beginners who may not have a clear cognition of the types of various names. No one should be dictated by the so-called “trend” (i.e., for the Chinese animal names, use Chinese formal names only), but they deserve the opportunity to think critically. All the beginners and those who start to have a inclination of translating Latin names should be offered help; if everyone else is trying to force the beginners to use the Chinese formal names only because they feel comfortable with it and intend to have the complete control over those beginners, then I shall be the one to show them another path. The Chinese names for animals are not as formal as scientific names, no one should be asked to use a certain type of name, and everyone has the right to propose a more orderly naming system, as long as they prove its feasibility. Asserting different principles and performing the corresponding measures in choosing which type of names to use (a casual and subjective context) is just like applying different phylogenetic hypotheses (a much more serious context). Conflicts and modifications will constantly exist in all aspects of human history.

Acknowledgements

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In addition, I would like to express my great gratitude to the French scorpologist Gérard Dupré, who has published the first dictionary of scientific scorpion names and solved most of my translation troubles.

Then, my gratefulness also goes to the Norwegian scorpologist Jan Ove Rein, who established the website of Scorpion Files which became the portal into scorpion world for numerous amateurs in scorpionology (including myself) and provided the most convenient channel to get to know the basic scorpion classification (and also the foundation of the Appendix in the present contribution).

Besides, I would like to thank Zhiyong Di for admitting my efforts of translation, as well as the objective admission of the problem in the contradictory formal Chinese names.

Moreover, I also appreciate the help of two anonymous reviewers in refining this paper.

Finally, I extend my respect to all scorpion researchers. It is the joint effort of everyone that makes the study of scorpionology reach this far.
References

The list includes only the publications cited in the text. The basis for the translation (etymology) of names is given after all the original descriptions of the taxa published after 2016. The etymology for the names of all taxa described earlier is given after Dupré (2016).


Appendix 1
Chinese scorpion names checklist

Note: The list below does not include any superfamilies, subfamilies, tribes, subtribes, subgenera, or species-groups/complexes. Currently recognized subgenera (with Chinese translations) and a classification of supraspecific taxa based on current consensus are given in the end.

蝎目 Order Scorpiones C. L. Koch, 1837
新蝎亚目 Suborder Neoscorpiolina Thorell & Lindström, 1885
直蝎下目 Infraorder Orthosternina Pocock, 1911
杀牛蝎科 Family Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837

爱琴杀牛蝎属 Genus Aegaeobuthus Kovářík, 2019 [aegaeo- (Aegean) + Buthus]a,b
塞浦路斯爱琴杀牛蝎 Aegaeobuthus gallianoi (Ythier, 2018) [Raymond Galliano]a
隆背爱琴杀牛蝎 Aegaeobuthus gibbosus (Brullé, 1832) [hunch-backed (gibbos (gibbose) + -osus (full of, overly))]a,b
黑环爱琴杀牛蝎 Aegaeobuthus nigrocinctus (Ehrenberg, 1828) [nigro- (black) + cinctus (banded)]a,b

非洲等蝎属 Genus Afroisometrus Kovářík, 2019 [afro- (African) + Isometrus]a,b
敏氏非洲等蝎 Afroisometrus minshullae (Fitzpatrick, 1994) [Jacqueline Minshull]a,b

杀牛蝎小目 Parvorder Buthida Soleglad & Fet, 2003

杀牛蝎科 Family Buthida C. L. Koch, 1837

非洲等蝎属 Genus Aegaeobuthus Kovářík, 2019 [aegaeo- (Aegean) + Buthus]a,b
塞浦路斯爱琴杀牛蝎 Aegaeobuthus gallianoi (Ythier, 2018) [Raymond Galliano]a
隆背爱琴杀牛蝎 Aegaeobuthus gibbosus (Brullé, 1832) [hunch-backed (gibbos (gibbose) + -osus (full of, overly))]a,b

塞浦路斯爱琴杀牛蝎 Aegaeobuthus cyprius (Brullé, 1832) [gibbosus (pine tree)]a,b

非洲杀牛蝎属 Genus Akentrobuthus Lamoral, 1976 [a- (without) + kentro- (here as “spur”) + Buthus]a,b
阿塔科拉无刺杀牛蝎 Akentrobuthus atakora Vignoli & Prendini, 2008 [Range of Atakora, Benin]a,b
雷氏无刺杀牛蝎 Akentrobuthus leleupi Lamoral, 1976 [Narcisse Leleup]a,b

无刺杀牛蝎属 Genus Alayotityus Armas, 1973 [Pastor Alayo Dalmau + Tityus]a,b
克氏无刺杀牛蝎 Alayotityus delacruzi Armas, 1973 [Jorge de la Cruz]a,b
费氏无刺杀牛蝎 Alayotityus fetti Teruel, 2004 [Victor Vet]a,b

无刺杀牛蝎属 Genus Ananteris Thorell, 1891 [an- (without) + anteris (here as “fulcrum”)]a,b
阿氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris arciadai Botero-Trujillo, 2008 [Arcadio Botero]a,b
阿沙宁卡无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris ashaninka Kovářík, Teruel, Lowe & Friedrich, 2015 [Asháninka, people of Amazonian Peru]a,b
艾氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris ashmolei Lourenço, 1981 [Nelson Philip Ashmole]a,b
非洲无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris asuncionensis González-Sponga, 2006 [La Asunción, a city in Venezuela]a,b
巴西无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris balcaniei Teruel (Simon, 1882) [Adolphe Burdo]a,b
巴氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris barinensis González-Sponga, 2006 [Barinas State, Venezuela]a,b
巴氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris bernabei Lourenço, Vasconcelos & Lourenço, 2009 [Tiago Nascimento Bernabé]a,b
巴氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris bionchini Lourenço, Aguiar-Neto & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2009 [Mario Luciano Bianchini]a,b
巴氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris bonito Lourenço, 2012 [Spanish for “beautiful”]a,b
巴氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris cachimboensis Lourenço, Motta & da Silva, 2006 [Serra do Cachimbo, Pará State, Brazil]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris camanac Lourenço, Giupponi & Leguin 2013 [Camacan Municipality, Bahia State, Brazil]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris canalaera Miranda & Armas, 2020 [refers to the inhabitants of Panama]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris capayaensis González-Sponga, 2006 [Capaya, a town in Miranda State, Venezuela]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris caracensis González-Sponga, 2006 [Caracas, a city in Venezuela]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris carasco Lourenço & Motta, 2019 [a topographic name in Spanish, from Latin cerrus (pine tree)]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris cataroi González-Sponga, 2006 [Catuaro, a village in Sucre State, Venezuela]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris caucagüitensis González-Sponga, 2006 [Caucagüita suburb, Miranda State, Venezuela]a,b
卡氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris chagasii Giupponi, Vasconcelos & Lourenço, 2009 [Amazonas Chagas Júnior]a,b
查氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris charlescorti ield Lourenço, 2001 [Charles Corfield]a,b
查氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris chirimakei González-Sponga, 2006 [Quebrada Chirimak, Bolivar State, Venezuela]a,b
查氏无刺杀牛蝎 Ananteris cisandinus Lourenço, 2015 [cis- (on the same side) + andinus (Andes)]a,b
# List of Scorpion Names in Chinese

**Ananteris claviformis** González-Sponga, 2006 [clavi- (club) + formis (form)]

**Ananteris coineaui** Lourenço, 1982 [Yves Coineau]

**Ananteris columbiana** Lourenço, 1991 [Colombia]

**Ananteris cryptozoicus** Lourenço, 2005 [crypto- (hidden) + -zoic (life)]

**Ananteris curarenensis** González-Sponga, 2006 [Curari, Falcón State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris evellynae** Lourenço, 2003 [Elisabeth Nogueira Ferroni Schwartz]

**Ananteris elisabethae** Lourenço, 2004 [Évellyn Christine Bruehmüller Ramos]

**Ananteris jaguaris** Botero-Trujillo, 2009 [Giovanny Fagua]

**Ananteris festae** Borelli, 1899 [Enrico Festa]

**Ananteris franceti** Lourenço, 1982 [Oscar Federico Francke Bálvés]

**Ananteris gorgonaenae** Lourenço & Flórez, 2007 [Myriam Trujillo]

**Ananteris guiripaensis** González-Sponga, 2006 [Guiripa, a town in Aragua State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris guyanensis** Lourenço & Flórez, 1989 [Gorgona Island, Colombia]

**Ananteris hirsuta** Lourenço, 2013 [observed, perfect passive participle of infusco (darken)]

**Ananteris inoae** Lourenço, 2004 [Lucia H. Rapp Py-Daniel]

**Ananteris intermedia** Lourenço, 2012 [inter- (between) + media (middle)]

**Ananteris kalina** Ythier, 2018 [Kali’na, ethnic group of Mana, French Guiana]

**Ananteris kury** Giupponi, 2009 [Vasconcelos & Lourenço, 2009 [Adriano Brillhante Kury]]

**Ananteris leilae** Lourenço, 1999 [Leila Aparecida Souza Kury]

**Ananteris luciae** Lourenço, 1984 [Lucia H. Rapp Py-Daniel]

**Ananteris madeirensis** Lourenço & Monod, 1999 [French Guiana]

**Ananteris mariaterezae** Lourenço, 2004 [Nair Otaviano Aguiar]

**Ananteris mariapurensis** González-Sponga, 2006 [Maniapure River, Bolivar State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris maranhensis** Lourenço, 1987 [Maranhão State, Brazil]

**Ananteris marianae** Lourenço, 1999 [Maria Elena de Lima Perez Garcia]

**Ananteris mariterezae** Lourenço, 1987 [Maria Tereza Jorge Paiva]

**Ananteris martensi** Lourenço, 2021 [Jochen Martens]

**Ananteris mauryi** Lourenço, 1982 [Emilio Antonio Maury]

**Ananteris meridiana** González-Sponga, 2006 [Mérida Municipality, Venezuela]

**Ananteris michaelae** Lourenço, 2013 [Michael W. Webber]

**Ananteris myriamae** Botero-Trujillo, 2007 [Myriam Trujillo]

**Ananteris nairae** Lourenço, 2004 [Nair Otaviano Aguiar]

**Ananteris norae** Lourenço, 2006 [Nora Ferstadt]

**Ananteris obscursa** Lourenço & Motta, 2021 [dark]

**Ananteris ochotleri** Botero-Trujillo & Flórez, 2006 [El Pao, Bolivar State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris paoensis** González-Sponga, 2006 [Paracotos, a town in Miranda State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris palmaris** Botero-Trujillo & Noriega, 2011 [Palmaris Natural Reserve, Brazilian Amazonia, Brazil]

**Ananteris palmitostriata** Lourenço, 2002 [Alfredo Cussini]

**Ananteris platnicki** Lourenço, 2004 [Norman Platnick]

**Ananteris paoensis** González-Sponga, 2006 [Paracotos, a town in Miranda State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris platinicki** Lourenço, 1993 [Norman Ira Platnick]

**Ananteris polleti** Lourenço, 2016 [Marc Pollet]

**Ananteris principalis** González-Sponga, 2006 [important (the most numerous species in number in this region)]

**Ananteris pydanieli** Lourenço, 1982 [Victor Py-Daniel]

**Ananteris riocauensis** González-Sponga, 2006 [Caura River, Bolivar State, Venezuela]

**Ananteris riopiscii** Lourenço, 1982 [Chico River, Miranda State, Venezuela]
马埃河无支蝎_Ananteris riomachensis罗拉斯-昆特罗 & 波尔斯, 2008 [马查河, 委内瑞拉]ο

罗赖马无支蝎_Ananteris roraima罗桑 & 多努, 2010 [罗赖马, 瓜亚那地区, 南美洲]ο

萨氏无肢蝎_Ananteris sabinae罗桑, 2001 [萨比内乔兰]ο

珊氏无肢蝎_Ananteris sanchezi冈萨雷斯-桑松, 2006 [朱利奥·桑切斯]ο

瑟氏无肢蝎_Ananteris sepulvedai冈萨雷斯-桑松, 2006 [西吉弗里多·塞普尔韦达]ο

强棱无肢蝎_Ananteris singularis冈萨雷斯-桑松, 2006 [独一无二, 反映其独一无二的肢端躯干的性质 V]ο

卡里那语无肢蝎_Ananteris sipilili, 柯瓦利 & 罗桑, 2020 [卡里那语语言为“scorpion”]ο

比氏无肢蝎_Ananteris solimariarose博特罗-特里洛 & 弗洛雷, 2011 [索利马里亚州]ο

苏里南无肢蝎_Ananteris surinamensis罗桑, 2012 [苏里南]ο

特氏无肢蝎_Ananteris tereuli科瓦查夫, 2006 [洛兰多·特雷奥尔·科查]ο

托里马无肢蝎_Ananteris tolimana特雷尔 & 加西亚, 2007 [托利马地区, 哥伦比亚]ο

里索无肢蝎_Ananteris tresor伊萨尔, 柯瓦利 & 罗桑, 2020 [特索罗地区国家自然保护区, 毛里塔尼亚, 法语]

图伦氏无肢蝎_Ananteris turumbanensis冈萨雷斯-桑松, 1990 [圣马丁·德·图伦班, 玻利瓦尔州, 委内瑞拉]ο

委色瑞拉无肢蝎_Ananteris venezuelensis冈萨雷斯-桑松, 1972 [委内瑞拉]ο

佛氏无肢蝎_Ananteris volscenki博特罗-特里洛, 2009 [埃里克·V·弗洛森克]ο

苏利亚无肢蝎_Ananteris zuliana冈萨雷斯-桑松, 2006 [苏里亚州, 委内瑞拉]ο

似无肢蝎属Genus Ananteroides博瑞利, 1911 [Ananteris + -oides (resembling)]ο

科氏似无肢蝎_Ananteroides feae博瑞利, 1911 [Leonardo Fea]ο

意外似无肢蝎_Ananteroides inexpectatus罗桑, 2013 [意外的]ο

杀人蝎属Genus Androctonus伊恩伯格, 1828 [andro (man) + -tonus (killer)]ο

英雄杀人蝎_Androctonus aeneusC. L. 科克, 1839 [Alveo (Aeneas), a Trojan hero]ο

阿富汗杀人蝎_Androctonus afghanus罗桑 & 奎, 2006 [阿富汗]ο

摩洛哥杀人蝎_Androctonus agrab伊萨尔, 柯瓦利 & 罗桑, 2002 [agrab, 阿拉伯语Hassāniyya为“scorpion”]ο

阿奈氏杀人蝎_Androctonus aleksandrplotkini罗桑 & 奎, 2007 [Aleksandr Plotkin]ο

阿米氏杀人蝎_Androctonus amor exu(阿多因, 1826)ο

模式亚种A. amoreuxi amoreux(阿多因, 1826) [Pierre-Joseph Amoreux]ο

利氏亚种A. amoreuxi levyi费, 1997 [Gershom Levy]ο

南方杀人蝎_Androctonus australis(利内厄斯, 1758) [南方的 (pertaining to)]ο

俾路支杀人蝎_Androctonus baluchicus沃克, 1900 [Baluchistan Province, now in Pakistan]ο

布尔氏杀人蝎_Androctonus bourdonii沃克, 1948 [Bourdon]ο

巴伯氏杀人蝎_Androctonus bourboui文纳, 1932 [nomen dubium] [Thomas Barbour]ο

黄色杀人蝎_Androctonus bicolor伊恩伯格, 1828 ο

模式亚种A. bicolor bicolor伊恩伯格, 1828 [two-colored]ο

长柄亚种A. bicolor longecarinatus(迪卡派里亚科, 1932) [nomen dubium] [longe- (long) + carin- (carina) + -atus (with)]ο

布基纳法索杀人蝎Androctonus burkinensis约瑟, 2021 [Burkina Faso]ο

乔里斯坦杀人蝎_Androctonus cholistanus科瓦查夫 & 阿赫迈德, 2013 [Cholistan Desert, Punjab Province, Pakistan]ο

肥尾杀人蝎_Androctonus crassicauda(奥利弗, 1807) [crass- (fat, thick) + cauda (tail)]ο

德氏杀人蝎_Androctonus dekeyseri罗桑, 2005 [Pierre Louis Dekeyser]ο

多氏杀人蝎_Androctonus donairei罗桑, 2013 [David Donaire Barroso]ο

术色杀人蝎_Androctonus eburneus(帕拉里, 1928) [ivory-colored (ivory, elephant) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]ο

亲缘杀人蝎_Androctonus inexpectatus(波科克, 1897) [neighboring, closely related, alike (ini- (end, border))]ο

贡氏杀人蝎_Androctonus gomezii沃克, 1948 [Gonnet]ο

霍加尔杀人蝎_Androctonus hoggarensis(帕拉里, 1929) [Mt. Hoggar, Algeria]ο

留氏杀人蝎_Androctonus liouvillei(波科克, 1929) [Jacques Liouville]ο

迈氏杀人蝎_Androctonus laevifrons罗桑, 2005 [Jean-Pierre Maelfait]ο

毛里塔尼亚杀人蝎_Androctonus mauritanicus(波科克, 1902) [either of the Kingdom of Mauritania or the Roman province, Mauritania Tingitana]ο

摩洛哥杀人蝎_Androctonus maroccanus罗桑, 柯瓦利 & 路易, 2009 [摩洛哥]ο

白色杀人蝎_Androctonus pallidus罗桑, 杜姆 & 克劳德-斯特朗, 2012 [pall- (pale) + -idus (tending to)]ο

福氏杀人蝎_Androctonus robustus科瓦查夫 & 阿赫迈德, 2013 [strong, robust]ο

珊氏杀人蝎_Androctonus santi罗桑, 2015 [Sebastian Santé]ο

瑟氏杀人蝎_Androctonus sergentii沃克, 1948 [Etienne Sergent]ο

西氏杀人蝎_Androctonus simonetta罗桑, 2015 [Alberto Mario Simonetta]ο

纤细杀人蝎_Androctonus tenuissimus特鲁尔, 科瓦查夫 & 图瑞尔, 2013 [tenui- (slender) + -issimus (superlative suffix)]ο

提格雷杀人蝎_Androctonus tigrai罗桑, 罗西 & 桑丁 2015 [Tigray Province, Ethiopia]ο

多哥杀人蝎_Androctonus togolensis罗桑, 2008 [Togo]ο
特氏杀牛蝎Androctonus tropeai Rossi, 2015 [Gioele Tropea]\n土耳其杀牛蝎Androctonus turkienesis Yağmur, 2021 [Turkey; "Türkiyeye" in Turkish]\n
**奇杀牛蝎属**Genus Anomalobuthus Kraepelin, 1900 [anomalo- (abnormal) + Buthus]\n
**塔氏杀牛蝎属**Anomalobuthus talebbi Teruel, Kovařík, Navidpour & Fet, 2014 [Amir Talebi Gol]\n
**扎氏杀牛蝎属**Anomalobuthus zarudnyi (Birula, 1911) [Nikolai Alekseyevich Zarudy]\n
**仿杀牛蝎属**Genus Apistobuthus Finnegans, 1932 [apisto- (uncertain, faithless) + Buthus]\n
翼仿杀牛蝎Apistobuthus pterygocercus Finnegans, 1932 [pterygo- (winged) + cercus (tail)]\n
苏氏仿杀牛蝎Apistobuthus susanae Lourenço, 1998 [Susan Finnegans]\n
**澳杀牛蝎属**Genus Australobuthus Locket, 1990 [australo- (Australia) + Buthus]\n
盐湖澳杀牛蝎Australobuthus xerominiorum Locket, 1990 [xero- (dry) + limni- (lake) + -orum (a form of -us (suffix forming adjectives))]\n
**棒尾蝎属**Genus Babycurus Karsch, 1886 @

[unknown; translated by junior syn., Rhoetricus: rhoirot- (club) + urus (tail)]\n
安氏棒尾蝎Babycurus ansorgai Hirst, 1911 [William Jorge Ansorge]\n
步氏棒尾蝎Babycurus brignolii Lourenço & Rossi, 2017 [nomen dubium] [Paolo Marcello Brignoli]\n
布氏棒尾蝎Babycurus buettneri Karsch, 1886 \(B. buettneri\)\n
模式亚种B. buettneri buettneri Karsch, 1886 [Richard Böttner]\n
刺形棒尾蝎Babycurus centrurimorphus Karsch, 1886 [centuri- (spike + tail, from Centurus) + morphus (form, morph)]\n
邓氏棒尾蝎Babycurus dunlopi Kovařík, Lowe, Seiter, Plišková & Šťáhlavský, 2015 [Jason Andrew Dunlop]\n
巨棒尾蝎Babycurus gigas Kraepelin, 1896 [a giant]\n
杰氏棒尾蝎Babycurus jacksoni (Pocock, 1890) [Frederick John Jackson]\n
克氏棒尾蝎Babycurus kirki (Pocock, 1890) [John Kirk]\n
黑棒尾蝎Babycurus melanicus Karsch, 1902 [exhibiting melanism]\n
多刺棒尾蝎Babycurus multisubaculeatus Kovařík, 2000 [multi- (multiple) + subaculeatus (with sub-acculear)]\n
着色棒尾蝎Babycurus pictus Pocock, 1896 [colored, colorful]\n
索氏棒尾蝎Babycurus solegladi Lourenço, 2005 [Michael E. Soleglad]\n
塔氏棒尾蝎Babycurus taramassoi Borelli, 1919 [Lieutenant Taramasso]\n
维棒尾蝎Babycurus wittienss Kraepelin, 1913 [Witu, a town in Kenya]\n
**俾路支钳蝎属**Genus Baloorthochirus Kovařík, 1996 [balo- (Baluchistan) + Orthochirus]\n
**贝氏俾路支钳蝎**Baloorthochirus becvari Kovařík, 1996 [Stanislav Bečvář]\n
**巴氏俾路支钳蝎**Genus Barbaracarus Kovařík, 2018 @ [Barbara York Main + Babycurus]\n
**费氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracarus feiti Kovařík, Lowe & Šťáhlavský & Hurre, 2019 [Victor Fet]\n
**优氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracarus exquisitus (Lowe, 2000) [careful (behavior), delicate (morphology)]\n
**迈氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracarus prudenti (Lourenço, 2013) [Patrick Prudent]\n
**索氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracarus somalicus (Hirst, 1907) [Somalia]\n
**索氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracarus sofomarenisis Kovařík, Lowe, Seiter, Plišková & Šťáhlavský, 2015\n
[Sof Omar, Arsi Province, Oromia State, Ethiopia]\n
**弱斑俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracarus subpunctatus (Borelli, 1925) [sub- (slightly) + punct- (spot, point) + -atus (with)]\n
**乌氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracurus ugartei (Kovařík, 2000) [Alfredo Ugarte]\n
温氏俾路支钳蝎Barbaracurus winklerorum Kovařík, Lowe & Šťáhlavský, 2018 [Alexander Winkler and Birgit Winkler]\n
**也门氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracurus yemenensis Kovařík, Lowe, Seiter, Plišková & Šťáhlavský, 2015 [Yemen]\n
**赞氏俾路支钳蝎**Barbaracurus zambonellii (Borelli, 2002) [Lodovico Zambonelli]\n
**比氏钳蝎**Genus Birulatus Vachon, 1974 [Alexei Andreevich Byalynitskii-Birula]\n
**地神氏钳蝎**Birulatus astariae Statli & Lourenço, 2003 [Astarte, ancient goddess of earth and fertility]\n
**哈氏钳蝎**Birulatus haasi Vachon, 1974 [Georg Haas]\n
**以色列氏钳蝎**Birulatus israelensis Lourenço, 2002 [Israel]\n
**约旦氏钳蝎**Birulatus jordanensis Lourenço, Al-Saraireh, Affifeh, Baker, Bader-Katbeh & Amr, 2021 [Jordan]\n
**泰国钳蝎属**Genus Buthacus Birula, 1908 [Buthus + acus (aceule, needle)]\n
俄氏螯杀牛蝎Buthacus agarvali Zambre & Lourenço, 2010 [Ishan Agarwal]\n
阿哈加尔螯杀牛蝎Buthacus ahaggar Lourenço, Kourim & Sadine, 2017 [El Ahaggar, Algeria]\n
阿氏螯杀牛蝎Buthacus amitaii Cain, Gefen & Prendini, 2021 [Pinchas Amitai]
Buthacus arava Cain, Gfen & Prendini, 2021 [Arava Valley, between Israel and Jordan]
Buthacus arenicola (Simon, 1885)
Buthacus armasi Lourenço, 2013 [Luis F. de Armas]
Buthacus birual Lourenço, 2006 [Alexei Andreevich Byalynitskii-Birula]
Buthacus clevai Lourenço, 2001 [Régis Cleva]
Buthacus elmenia Lourenço & Sadine, 2017 [El Menia, a town in Algeria]
Buthacus foleyi Vachon, 1948 [Henry Foley]
Buthacus frontalis Werner, 1936 [nomen dubium] [of forehead/front (frons (forehead, front) + -alis (pertaining to))]
Buthacus fuscata Pallary, 1929 [darkened, perfect passive participle of fuscus (darken)]
Buthacus golovatchi Lourenço, Duhem & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2012 [Sergei Ilyich Golovatch]
Buthacus harrisoni Lourenço, 2010 [Tahar Slimani]
Buthacus hirsti Lourenço & Leguin, 2009 [Stanley C. Williams]
Buthacus occidentalis Hirst, 1925 [Buthus + -oides (resembling)]
Buthacus anniae Lourenço, 1986 [Annie Prieur Lourenço]
Buthuloidea simii Kovařík, 2016 [Jára Cimman]
Buthuloidea granulatus Lourenço, 2000 [granul- (small grain) + -atus (with)]]
Buthuloidea grosseri Kovařík, 2016 [Walter Grosser]
Buthuloidea hirsti Lourenço, 1996 [Arthur Stanley Hirst]
Buthuloidea littoralis Lourenço, Touloum & Boumezzough, 2011 [littor- (shore) + -alis (pertaining to)]
Buthuloidea maroccanus Hirst, 1925 [Morocco]
Buthuloidea milloti Vachon, 1948 [Jacques Millot]
Buthuloidea monodi Vachon, 1950 [Lionel Monod]
Buthuloidea nuer Kovařík, 2015 [Nuer people of Ethiopia]
Buthuloidea occidentalis Lourenço, Slimani & Berahou, 2003 [western (occidentes (west) + -alis (pertaining to))]
Buthuloidea polisi Lourenço, 1996 [Gary Allan Polis]
Buthuloidea savane Lourenço, 2013 [savani- (savannah) + -ola (dwell)]
Buthuloidea schwendingeri Lourenço, 2002 [Peter J. Schwendinger]
Buthuloidea simi Kovařík, 2010 [Tahar Slimani]
Buthuloidea wilsoni Lourenço, 1995 [Edward Osborne Wilson]
Buthus anniae Lourenço, 1986 [Annie Prieur Lourenço]
Buthus gallagheri Vachon, 1980 [Michael D. Gallagher]
Buthus harrisoni Lowe, 2018 [Ian D. Harrison]
Buthus thalassinus Simon, 1882 [sea-green colored (thalassi- (sea) + -inus (pertaining to))]
Brutonscorpio Buthus amri Lourenço, 2021 [the Bobo ethnic group of Burkina Faso]

Buthus atlantis Pocock, 1889 [Atlantic Ocean]​

Buthus aures Lourenço & Sadine, 2016 [Aurs Mts., Algeria]​

Buthus awashensis Kovářík, 2011 [Awash, a town in Ethiopia]​

Buthus baeticus Teruel & Turiel, 2020 [Baetica, an ancient Roman Province]​

Buthus barcaeus Birula, 1909 [Barca, an ancient city in Libya]​

Buthus barcus Lourenço, 2005 [Charles Lienhard]

Buthus barjonensis Lourenço, 2016 [Barjon, a town in France]

Buthus berberensis Birkula, 1905 [Berbera, a city in Somalia]​

Buthus berberensis Ythier, 2021 [the Bobo ethnic group of Burkina Faso]

Buthus bithynicus Ythier, 2021 [the natives of Alicante]​

Buthus bithynicus Rossini, 2017 [Jason Andrew Dunlop]

Buthus bison Lourenço & Geniez, 2005 [Spanish for “beautiful]​

Buthus boulengeri Lourenço & Slimani, 2004 [Draa River Valley, Morocco]​

Buthus brignolii Lourenço, 2003 [Paolo Marcello Brignoli]​

Buthus brignolii Rossi, 2013 [Adriana Battaglia]

Buthus brignolii Koc & Lourenço, 2011 [Kadir Boga, a town in Turkey]


Buthus burmae Lourenço, 2003 [Laurent Albenga]​

Buthus burmae Rossi & Tropea, 2016 [Karora Enclave (within Sudan), Eritrea]​

Buthus buskii Lourenço, 2015 [Rian Labuschagne]​

Buthus buskii Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus buthoides Buthus buthoides Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus buveti Lourenço, 2015 [Charles Lienhard]​

Buthus byssus Lourenço, 2012 [refers to the confluence of spots on tergites]​

Buthus bzb Lourenço, 2012 [Laizhdh Dayri]​

Buthus cai Buthus cai Lourenço & Vachon, 2004 [Iberia]​

Buthus calligraphy Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus carneus Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus carminatus Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus cassius Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus catenatus Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus catalaunicus Lourenço, 2005 [Qi Jianxin (Chin)]​

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2016 [centro- (center) + afrians (of Africa)]​

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2017 [László Danyi]

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2016 [centro- (center) + afrians (of Africa)]

Buthus centroafricanus Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2016 [centro- (center) + afrians (of Africa)]

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2017 [László Danyi]

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Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2016 [centro- (center) + afrians (of Africa)]

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2017 [László Danyi]

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Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2017 [László Danyi]

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2016 [centro- (center) + afrians (of Africa)]

Buthus centroafricanus Lourenço, 2017 [László Danyi]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus lusitanus</em></td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Reason for naming after this genus is unknown; centro- (spine) + urus (tail) + -oides (resembling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus marileon</em></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>[Castilla-La Mancha, Spain]</td>
<td>- (black) + vesiculosus (here as “vesicle”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Occitania, France</td>
<td>-alis (pertaining to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus occitanus</em></td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Pyrénées-Orientales Department, France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus pedrosousai</em></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>[Pedro Reis de Sousa]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus pedrosousai</em></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>[Latin for “belonging to a mountain range”]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus pyrenaeus</em></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Pyrenees-Orientales Department, France</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus nigrovesiculosus</em></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Sahara Desert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus serrano</em></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>[belonging to a mountain range]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus somalilandus</em></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus tassili</em></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>[Tassili n’Ajer, Algeria]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus turgidior</em></td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>[Reginald Innes Pocock]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus tunetanus</em></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>Tassili n’Ajer, Algeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus yemenensis</em></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus saharicus</em></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Sahara Desert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buthus alayoni</em></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides alacrus</em></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>[La Altugratia Province, Dominican Republic]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides baergi</em></td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>[William J. Baerg]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides berstoni</em></td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>[Baracoa Municipality, Oriente Province, Cuba]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides bani</em></td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>[Bani, a city in the Dominican Republic]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides baracoae</em></td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Baracoa Municipality, Oriente Province, Cuba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides bertholdi</em></td>
<td>1876</td>
<td>Arnold Adolph Berthold</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides biscolor</em></td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>[two-colored]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides bonito</em></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>[Spanish for “beautiful”]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides caral</em></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>[Coral Mts., Guatemala]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides caesiatus</em></td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides cattamcoensis</em></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>[Cattamco Municipality, Mexico]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides chamela</em></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>[Biological Station of Chamela, Jalisco State, Mexico]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides chamaeleon</em></td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>[San Juan Chama Municipality, Chiapas State, Mexico]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides chiapanensis</em></td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Chiapas State, Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides concordia</em></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>[La Concordia Municipality, Chiapas State, Mexico]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides elegans</em></td>
<td>1884</td>
<td>[Henri Milne-Edwards]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centruroides edwardsii</em></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>[Edward Edwards]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
模式亚种 *Centruroides elegans* (Thorell, 1876) [elegant]

缺齿亚种 *C. elegans edentulus* Werner, 1939 [e- (without) + dent- (tooth) + -alus (diminutive suffix)]

岛屿亚种 *C. elegans insularis* Pocock, 1902 [insu- (island) + -aris (pertaining to)]

细足似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides exilicauda* Wood, 1863 [exili- (spindly) + cauda (tail)]

细长似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides exilimanus* Teruel & Stockwell, 2002 [exili- (spindly) + manus (hand)]

孤岛似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides exsul* Meise, 1933 [exiled, isolated, insular]

迷恋似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides fallassimus* Armas & Trujillo, 2010 [fallas- (deceitful) + -isimus (superlative suffix)]

玻氏似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides farri* Armas, 1976 [Thomas Farri]

黄色似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides flavopictus* (Pocock, 1898)

模式亚种 *C. flavopictus flavopictus* Pocock, 1902 [pertaining to]

南部亚种 *C. flavopictus meridionalis*

缺齿亚种 *C. flavopictus flavopictus variatus* (black) + *Centruroides nigrovariatus*

褐色亚种 *Centruroides hirsutipalpus* - (hairy, bristled) + *Centruroides hirsutipalpus*

小颚似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides hirsuticauda* Banks, 1900 [Nicholas Marcellus Hentz]

尼氏似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides hirsuticauda* BANKS, 1900 [pertaining to]

小颚似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides hirsuticauda* BANKS, 1900 [pertaining to]

小颚似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides hirsuticauda* BANKS, 1900 [pertaining to]

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小颚似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides hirsuticauda* BANKS, 1900 [pertaining to]

小颚似刺尾蝎 *Centruroides hirsuticauda* BANKS, 1900 [pertaining to]
霍氏精灵蝎 Centruroides poncei Teruel, Kovařík, Baldazo-Monsivais & Hoferek, 2015 [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]""}
大理石精灵蝎 Centruroides possani González-Santillán, Galán-Sánchez & Valdez-Velázquez, 2019 [Lourival Domingos Possani Posta]""}
里氏精灵蝎 Centruroides rileyi Sissom, 1995 [Edward G. Riley]""}
罗氏精灵蝎 Centruroides robertoi Armas, 1976 [Luís Roberto Hernández]""}
山栖西氏滑尾蝎 Centruroides rodolfoi Santibañez-López & Contreras-Félix, 2013 [Rodolfo, Spanish for “Rudolph”, the red-nose reindeer that brings happiness]]""}

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霍氏精灵蝎 Centruroides poncei Teruel, Kovařík, Baldazo-Monsivais & Hoferek, 2015 [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]""}
大理石精灵蝎 Centruroides possani González-Santillán, Galán-Sánchez & Valdez-Velázquez, 2019 [Lourival Domingos Possani Posta]""}
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阿拉伯秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus arabicus Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973 [Saudi Arabia]

亚美尼亚秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus armenicus Lourenço, Leguín & Duham, 2015 [Armenia]

黑纹秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus atrostriatus (Pocock, 1897) [atro- (black) + stri- (stripe) + -atus (with)]

伯氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus berlandi Vachon, 1950 [Lucien Berland]

比氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus birulai Lourenço, Leguín & Duham, 2010 [Alexei Andreevich Byalynitskii-Birula]

博氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus boucheti Lourenço, Duham & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2012 [Philippe Bouchet]

塔西里秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus brevimanus Werner, 1936 [brevi- (short) + manus (hand)]

卡梅尔秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus carmelidis Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973 [Mt. Carmel, Israel]

厄立特里亚秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus eritreensis Kovářík, Lowe, Plíšková & Šťáhlavský, 2016 [Eritrea]

埃及秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus egytianus Lourenço, Sun & Zhu, 2009 [Egypt]

盖氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus garyi Lourenço & Vachon, 2001 [Gary Allan Polis]

休氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus humae Amir, Kamaluddin & Kahn, 2005 [nomen dubium] [Huma]

杰氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus jakesi Kovářík, 2003 [Oldřich Jakes]

约旦秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus jordanensis Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973 [Jordan]

卡氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus kabateki Kovářík, 2003 [Petr Kabátek]

喀氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus kaftani Kovářík, 2003 [Milan Kaftan]

海氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus khaybari Abu Alféeh, Aloufi & Al-Saraireh, 2021 [Khaybar, a city in Saudi Arabia]

柯氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus klapczi (Birula, 1909) [Bruno Klapczi]

克氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus krali Kovářík, 2012 [David Král]

利氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus levyi Kovářík, 2012 [Gershom Levy]

长肢秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus longipalpis Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973 [longi- (long) + -palpis (here as "pedipalp")]

塔西里秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus maidens Kovářík, 2018 [Maid, a village in Somaliland]

曼氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus maindroni (Kraepelin, 1900) [Maurice Maindrone]

缎氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus manzonii (Borelli, 1915) [Renzo Manzon]

马氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus matthieseni (Birula, 1905) [A.A. Matthiesen]

细指秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus nematodactylus Lowe, 2009 [nemato- (thread) + dactylus (finger)]

巴基斯坦秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus pakistanicus Kovářík & Ahmed, 2007 [Pakistan]

淡色秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus palidus Hendrixson, 2006 [pall- (pale) + -idus (tending to)]

波斯秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus persicus Navidpour, Soleglad, Fet & Kovářík, 2008 [Persia (now Iran)]

佩氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus petrii Vignoli, 2005 [Andrea Petri]

浦氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus plutenkoi Kovářík, 2003 [Andrei Plutenko]

珀氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus polisi Levy, 2001 [Gary Allan Polis]

锈色秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus ruginosus (Pocock, 1900) [rug- (wrinkle) + -osu (full of, overly) + -ulus (diminutive suffix)]

萨勒曼秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus satpuraensis Waghé, Gangalmale & Khandekar, 2022 [Satpura Mts., India]

施氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus schmiedeknechti Vachon, 1949 [Otto Schmiedeknecht]

赛氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus seiereri Kovářík, 2003 [Václav Seier]

多刺秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus setosus Hendrixson, 2006 [set- (seta) + -osu (full of, overly)]

肯氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus simoni Kovářík, 1999 [Eugène Simon]

信德秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus sindicus Kovářík & Ahmed, 2011 [Sind Province, Pakistan]

索马里秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus somalilandicus Kovářík, 2012 [Somaliland]

塔西里秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus tassili Lourenço, 2010 [Tassili n’Ajjer, Algeria]

托氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus toffi Lourenço, 2001 [Soren Toft]

通布图秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus tombouctou Lourenço, 2009 [Tombouctou Administrative Region, Mali]

丘氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus turieli Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Carlos Turiel]

乌氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus ullrichi Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Alex Ullrich]

瓦氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus vachoni Sissom, 1994 [Max Vachon]

维氏秀杀牛蝎Compsobuthus wernerii (Birula, 1908) [Franz Werner]

刚果秀杀牛蝎属Genus Congobuthus Lourenço, 1999 [Congo + Buthus]

法氏刚果秀杀牛蝎Congobuthus fagei Lourenço, 1999 [Louis Fage]

达氏蝎属Genus Darchenia Vachon, 1977 [Bernadette Darchen]

模式达氏蝎Darchenia bernadettae Vachon, 1977 [* same as the genus]

埃及秀杀牛蝎属Genus Egyptobuthus Lourenço, 1999 [Egypt + Buthus]

贵氏埃及秀杀牛蝎Egyptobuthus vaissadei Lourenço, 1999 [Alain Vaissade]

风神杀牛蝎属Genus Femtobuthus Lowe, 2010 [femto- (factor of 10^-15 in SI Units) + Buthus]

贵氏风神杀牛蝎Femtobuthus shattae Lowe, 2010 [Shitu, Babylonian goddess of the south wind]

费氏风神杀牛蝎Genus Feltillina Lowe & Kovářík, 2021 [Victor Fet]

古尾费氏风神杀牛蝎Feltillina dentator Lowe & Kovářík, 2021 [dent- (tooth) + -ator (suffix forming agent nouns)]
阿姆哈拉蝎属 Genus Gint Kovařík, Lowe, Plíšková & Šťáhlavský, 2013 [Amharian for “scorpion”]
阿穆德阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint amoudensis Kovařík, Lowe, Just, Awale, Elmi & Šťáhlavský, 2018 [Amoud University, Somaliland]
班氏阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint banfasae Kovařík & Lowe, 2019 [Huda Ali Banfas]
秃首阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint calviceps (Pocock, 1900) [calvi- (bald) + -ceps (head)]
柴氏阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint childsii Kovařík, 2018 [Anthony Childs]
袖珍阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint dabakalo Kovařík & Mazuch, 2015 [dabaqallooc, Somali language for “small scorpion”]
查迈阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint gaitako Kovařík, Lowe, Plíšková & Šťáhlavský, 2013 [Tsmai for “scorpion”]
班氏阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint gubanensis Kovařík, Lowe, Just, Awale, Elmi & Šťáhlavský, 2018 [Guban Area, Somaliland]
邦特兰阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint maidensis Kovařík & Mazuch, 2015 [Puntland State, Somalia]
莫尼卡氏阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint monicae Rossi, 2015 [nomen dubium] [Monica Leonardi]
玛莉亚氏阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint marialuisae Rossi, 2015 [nomen dubium] [Maria Luisa Tavano]
古班阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint gubanensis Kovařík, Lowe, Just, Awale, Elmi & Šťáhlavský, 2018 [Guban Area, Somaliland]
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班氏阿姆哈拉蝎 Gint amoudensis Kovařík, Lowe, Just, Awale, Elmi & Šťáhlavský, 2018 [Amoud University, Somaliland]
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Hottentotta trilineatus</td>
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<td>Hottentotta trailini</td>
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</table>
| Hottentota...
似等蝎属Genus *Isometroides* Keyserling, 1885 [*Isometrus* + -*oides* (resembling)]

瘦弱似等蝎*Isometroides* vescus (Karsch, 1880) [attenuated]

等蝎属Genus *Isometrus* Ehrenberg, 1828 [*iso*- (equal) + *metrus* (measurement)]

安波利等蝎*Isometrus* amboli Sulakhe, Dandekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020 [Amboli, a village in Maharashtra State, India]

阿瑟氏等蝎*Isometrus* atheri Amir & Kamaluddin, 2008 [Ather]

华鼠等蝎*Isometrus* formosus Pocock, 1894 [beautiful (*form* - beauty) + -*osus* (full of, overly)]

伊萨德等蝎*Isometrus* isadensis Tikader & Bastawade, 1983 [nomen dubium] [Isad, a village in Maharashtra State, India]

寇氏等蝎*Isometrus* kovariki Sulakhe, Dandekar, Mukherjee, Pandey, Ketkar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020 [František Kovařík]

里亚卡特氏等蝎*Isometrus* liaqatii Amir & Kamaluddin, 2008 [Liaqat]

班米尼等蝎*Isometrus* maculatus (DeGeer, 1778) [macula - (spot, stain) + -*atus* (with)]

班米尼等蝎*Isometrus* tamhini Sulakhe, Dandekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020 [Tamhini, a village in Maharashtra State, India]

瑟氏等蝎*Isometrus* thwaitesi Sulakhe, Dandekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020 [Amboli, a village in Maharashtra State, India]

年氏等蝎*Isometrus* thurstoni Pocock, 1893 [Edgar Thurstorn]

多氏等蝎*Isometrus* vescus (Karsch, 1884) [tri- (three) + *carin* (carina) + -*atus* (with)]

年氏等蝎*Isometrus* vescus (Karsch, 1884) [tri- (three) + *carin* (carina) + -*atus* (with)]

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年氏等蝎*Isometrus* vescus (Karsch, 1884) [tri- (three) + *carin* (carina) + -*atus* (with)]

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草原滑尾蝎 *Leiurus savanicola* Lourenço, Qi & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2006 [savani- (savannah) + -cola (dweller)]

索马里亚滑尾蝎 *Leiurus somalicus* Lourenço & Rossi, 2016 [Somalia]

光滑杀牛蝎属 *Genus Liobuthus* Birula, 1898 [llo- (smooth) + *Buthus*]

凯氏光杀牛蝎 *Liobuthus kessleri* Birula, 1898 [Karl Fedorovich Kessler]

润杀牛蝎属 *Genus Lissothorax* Vachon, 1948 [lissos- (smooth) + Buthus]

阿氏润杀牛蝎 *Lissothorax bernardi* Vachon, 1948 [Francis Bernard]

尚巴润杀牛蝎 *Lissothorax chaambi* Lourenço & Sadine, 2014 [Châamba tribe of North Sahara]

西部润杀牛蝎 *Lissothorax occidentalis* Vachon, 1950 [western (occidentes) west + -alis (pertaining to)]

信使蝎属 *Genus Lycias* C. L. Koch, 1845 [Aiqaç (Lichas), Hercules’s servant]

阿氏信使蝎 *Lycias aberlenci* Lourenço, 2013 [Henri-Pierre Aberlenc]

阿马斯信使蝎 *Lycias armasi* Kovářík, 2013 [Luis F. de Armas]

具链信使蝎 *Lycias armillatus* Gervais, 1841 [armilla- (bracelet) + -atus (with)]

粗糙信使蝎 *Lycias asper* (Pocock, 1891) [rough]

比氏中杀牛蝎 *Lycias bihariensis* Tikader & Bastawade, 1983 [Bihar State, India]

步氏中杀牛蝎 *Lycias brehieri* Lourenço, 2017 [Franck Bréhier]

毛里塔尼亚中杀牛蝎属 *Mauritanobuthus* Genus

似信使蝎属 *Lycias similus* (Borelli, 1904) [Robert Walter Campbell Shelford]

粗纹信使蝎 *Lycias serratus* (Borelli, 1904) [serra- (sawtooth) + -]

锯齿信使蝎 *Lycias serratus* (Borelli, 1904) [serra- (sawtooth) + -atus (with)]

锯齿信使蝎 *Lycias serratus* (Borelli, 1904) [serra- (sawtooth) + -atus (with)]

意纹信使蝎 *Lycias santoensis* Lourenço, 2009 [Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu]

锯齿信使蝎 *Lycias serratus* (Borelli, 1904) [serra- (sawtooth) + -atus (with)]

意纹信使蝎 *Lycias santoensis* Lourenço, 2009 [Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu]

锯齿信使蝎 *Lycias serratus* (Borelli, 1904) [serra- (sawtooth) + -atus (with)]

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意纹信使蝎 *Lycias santoensis* Lourenço, 2009 [Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu]

锯齿信使蝎 *Lycias serratus* (Borelli, 1904) [serra- (sawtooth) + -atus (with)]

意纹信使蝎 *Lycias santoensis* Lourenço, 2009 [Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu]
兵士中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus euepus (C. L. Koch, 1839) \[Ἐπειός (Epeus), a Greek soldier in the Trojan War]\n
法氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus farleyi Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Roger Dean Farley\]

佛氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus fomichevi Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Alexander Anatolyevich Fomichev\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus galinae Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Galina N. Fet\]

哈氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus haaroni Vachon, 1958 \[Niels Lorentz Haarlo\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus iranus (Birula, 1917) \[Iran\]

克氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus kaftani Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Milan Kaftan\]

克尔曼中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus kirmanensis (Birula, 1900) \[Kerman Province, Iran\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus litoralis Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus litoralis Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Yuri Mikhailovich Marusik\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus macmahoni (Pocock, 1900) \[Henry MacMahon\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus marcusii Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus marcusii Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Milan Kaftan\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus navidpouri Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus nezari Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus persicus (Pocock, 1889) \[Persia, now Iran\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus phillipsii (Pocock, 1889) \[Ethelbert Lort Phillips\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus phillipsii Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus philippovitschi Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus pustulatus (Pocock, 1899) \[with developed vesicle\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus signatus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Valerio Vignoli\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus signatus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Sergei Zonstein\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus thersites (C. L. Koch, 1839) \[Θερσίτης (Thersites), a Greek soldier in the Trojan War\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus thersites Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Sergei Zonstein\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Mesobuthus thersites Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Roger Dean Farley\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus flavus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus flavus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus fomichevi Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Alexander Anatolyevich Fomichev\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus galinae Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Galina N. Fet\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus haaroni Vachon, 1958 \[Niels Lorentz Haarlo\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus iranus (Birula, 1917) \[Iran\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus kaftani Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Milan Kaftan\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus kirmanensis (Birula, 1900) \[Kerman Province, Iran\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus litoralis Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus marcusii Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus marcusii Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Milan Kaftan\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus navidpouri Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus navidpouri Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Valerio Vignoli\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus navidpouri Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Sergei Zonstein\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus nezari Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus persicus (Pocock, 1889) \[Persia, now Iran\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus pustulatus (Pocock, 1899) \[with developed vesicle\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus signatus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Valerio Vignoli\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus signatus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Sergei Zonstein\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus thersites (C. L. Koch, 1839) \[Θερσίτης (Thersites), a Greek soldier in the Trojan War\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus thersites Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Sergei Zonstein\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus thersites Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Valerio Vignoli\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus thersites Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Roger Dean Farley\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus flavus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]

伽氏中杀牛蝎Microbuthus flavus Kovařík, Fet, Gantenbein, Graham, Yağmur, Šťáhlavský, Poverennyi & Novruzov, 2022 \[Ersen Aydin Yağmur\]
波多黎各微杀牛蝎Microtityus borincanus Teruel, Rivera & Sánchez, 2014 [Borikén, Spanish word for the people native to Puerto Rico]"
新矛蝎属 Genus Neogrosphus  
Lourenço, 1995 [neo- (new) + Grosphus]  
安德拉斐亚巴新矛蝎 Neogrosphus andrafi Lourenço, Wilmé & Aeben 2015 [Andrafiabe Cave, Ankaranana Special Reserve, Madagascar]  

布氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus blancki  
Lourenço, 1996 [Charles Pierre Blanc]

格氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus griveaudi  
(Vachon, 1969) [Paul Griveaudi]

齿杀牛蝎属 Genus Odontobuthus  
Vachon, 1950 [odonto- (tooth) + Buthus]  

普氏奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus balichicus  
Barahoei, Prendini, Navidpour, Tahir, Aliabadian, Siasarvije & Mirhamisi, 2021 [Baluchistan Province, Pakistan]  

沃氏奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus bidentatus  
(Lourenço & Pezier, 2002) [bi- (two) + dent- (tooth) + -atus (with)]  

中间奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus birevidigitus  
Lowe, 2010 [brevi- (short) + digitus (here as “finger”)]  

安德拉斐亚巴新矛蝎 Neogrosphus andrafiabe  
Kovařík, Fet & Yağmur, 2020 [Alexei Andreevich Byalynitskii-Birula]  

高加索奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus caucasicus  
(Karsch, 1879) [Caucasian, of the Caucasus Mts.]

马氏奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus brutus  
(Fet, Kovařík, Gantenbein, Kaiser, Stewart & Graham, 2018) [Brutus, a famous Czech rock band]

黯褐奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus brunneus  
Karsch, 1891 [dark brown]

(李氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus ehrmani  
Kovařík, 1998 [Guillaume-Antoine Olivier]  

(柯氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus habenarius  
Pocock, 1897 [Parthia, ancient region of what is now north-eastern Iran]

(普氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus humeralis  
(Karsch, 1891) [hands, pincer]

(巴氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus karschii  
(Fet, Kovařík, Gantenbein, Kaiser, Stewart & Graham, 2018) [Alexander Nikolaevich Kaznakov]

(克氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus kreuzbergi  
(Fet, Kovařík, Gantenbein, Kaiser, Stewart & Graham, 2018) [Alexander Voldemar-Alexandrovich Kreuzberg]

(索氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus solomonicus  
(Karsch, 1891) [hands, pincer]

(卡氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus tavaighiae  
(Birula, 1904) [Hainan Province, China]

(米氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus taeniocauda  
Lowe, 2010 [Hainan Province, China]

(西氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus tasmanicus  
(Nordmann, 1840) [Caucasian, of the Caucasus Mts.]

印度奥氏蝎 Odontobuthus indicus  
Kovařík, 1998 [Max Vachon]

(巴氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus karshii  
(Fet, Kovařík, Gantenbein, Kaiser, Stewart & Graham, 2018) [Alexander Nicolaevich Kaznakov]

(普氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus przewalskii  
(Birula, 1904) [two-colored]

(波氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus brevidigitus  
Navidpour, Soleglad, Fet & Kovařík, 2013 [Mitra Tavighi]

(提氏新矛蝎 Odontobuthus turgi  
Mirza, Navidpouir, Tahir, Aliabadian & Kovařík, 2013 [Siavash Turgi]

(米氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus mischi  
(Fet, Kovařík, Gantenbein, Kaiser, Stewart & Graham, 2018) [Michael Misch]

(米氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus mikhailovi  
(Birula, 1904) [Birula, a city in Xinjiang Autonomous Province, China]

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(Birula, 1904) [Birula, a city in Xinjiang Autonomous Province, China]

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(米氏新矛蝎 Neogrosphus mikhailovi  
(Birula, 1904) [Birula, a city in Xinjiang Autonomous Province, China]
具棱直钳蝎Orthochirus carinatus Navidpour, Kovařík, Soleglad & Fet, 2019 [carin- (carina) + -atus (with)]


丹氏直钳蝎Orthochirus danielleae (Lourenço & Vachon, 1997) [Danielle Defaye]

伐氏直钳蝎Orthochirus farzanpaii (Vachon & Farzanpay, 1987) [Reza Farzanpay]

费氏直钳蝎Orthochirus feti Kovařík, 2004 [Victor Fet]

法氏直钳蝎Orthochirus flavescens (Pocock, 1897) [flav- (yellow) + -escens (becoming)]

佛氏直钳蝎Orthochirus fomichevi Kovařík, Yağmur, Fet & Hussen, 2019 [Alexander Anatolyevich Fomichev]

弋氏直钳蝎Orthochirus formozovi Kovařík, Fet & Yağmur, 2020 [Nikolay Aleksandrovich Formozov]

葛氏直钳蝎Orthochirus fusicipes (Pocock, 1900) [fusici- (dark brown) + -pes (foot)]

甘氏直钳蝎Orthochirus gantenbeini Kovařík, Yağmur, Fet & Hussen, 2019 [Benjamin Gantenbein]

尧氏直钳蝎Orthochirus glabirfrons (Kraepelein, 1903) [glabri- (bald, smooth) + frons (forehead)]

葛氏直钳蝎Orthochirus gromovi Kovařík, 2004 [Alexander Viktorovich Gromov]

格氏直钳蝎Orthochirus grosseri Kovařík, Fet & Yağmur, 2020 [Walter Grosser]

戈氏直钳蝎Orthochirus gruberi Kovařík & Fet, 2006 [Jürgen Gruber]

霍氏直钳蝎Orthochirus heratensis Kovařík, 2004 [Herat Province, Afghanistan]

因氏直钳蝎Orthochirus innesi Simon, 1910 [Walter Innes Bey]

伊朗直钳蝎Orthochirus iranus Kovařík, 2004 [Iran]

伊拉克直钳蝎Orthochirus iraquus Kovařík, 2004 [Iraq]

贾拉拉巴德直钳蝎Orthochirus jalalabadensis Kovařík, 2004 [Jalalabad, a city in Nangarhar Province, Afghanistan]

卡氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kasepakrii (Lourenço & Huber, 2000) [Max Kasparek]

克氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kermanensis Kovařík & Navidpour, 2020 [Kerman Province, Iran]

金氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kinselbachii (Lourenço & Huber, 2000) [Ragnar Kinselbach]

印氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kruzeri Tikader & Bastawade, 1983 [Krishna, a Hindu deity]

克氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kryzhanovskyi Kovařík & Navidpour, 2020 [Oleg Leonidovich Kryzhanovsky]

科氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kuchar Kovařík & Fet, 2006 [Jürgen Gruber]

库氏直钳蝎Orthochirus kuchar Kovařík & Navidpour, 2020 [Pavel Kučera]

摩洛哥直钳蝎Orthochirus maroccanus Lourenço & Leguin, 2011 [Morocco]

马氏直钳蝎Orthochirus masihipouri Kovařík & Navidpour, 2020 [Behzad Masihipour]

黑尾直钳蝎Orthochirus melanus (Kesseler, 1874) [melan- (black) + urus (tail)]

美国达米亚直钳蝎Orthochirus mesopotamicus Birula, 1918 [Mesopotamia]

米氏直钳蝎Orthochirus milloti Lourenço, 2021 [Jacques Millot]

小型直钳蝎Orthochirus minor Lourenço, Duhem & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2012 [small-sized]

莫氏直钳蝎Orthochirus monodi (Lourenço & Vachon, 1997) [Lionel Monod]

纳氏直钳蝎Orthochirus navidpouri Kovařík, Yağmur, Fet & Hussen, 2019 [Shahrrokh Navidpour]

那氏直钳蝎Orthochirus nordmanni Kovařík, Fet & Yağmur, 2020 [Alexander von Nordmann]

橄榄直钳蝎Orthochirus olivaceus (Karsch, 1881) [oliv- (olive) + -aceus (forming, having the nature of)]

淡色直钳蝎Orthochirus pallidus (Pocock, 1897) [pall- (pale) + -idus (tending to)]

波斯直钳蝎Orthochirus persa (Birula, 1900) [Persia (now Iran)]

萨姆谢尔直钳蝎Orthochirus samrchelsis Kovařík, 2004 [Samrchel, Afghanistan]

多孔直钳蝎Orthochirus scabrosus (Grube, 1873)

模式亚种O. scrobiculatus scrobiculatus (Grube, 1873) [scrobi- (fossa) + -ulo (diminutive suffix) + -osus (full of, overly)]

内盖夫亚种O. scrobiculatus negebensis (Shulov & Amitai, 1960) [Negev Desert, Israel]

塞焉直钳蝎Orthochirus sejna Kovařík, Fet & Yağmur, 2020 [Vladimir Šejna]

塞浦路斯直钳蝎Orthochirus semanensis Kovařík & Navidpour, 2020 [Semnan Province, Iran]

埃及长直钳蝎Orthochirus soufisens Lourenço & Sadine, 2021 [“Souf”, an Arabic name for the region of El-Oued]

斯氏直钳蝎Orthochirus stockwellii (Lourenço & Vachon, 1995) [Scott Allen Stockwell]

塔希里直钳蝎Orthochirus tasili Lourenço & Leguin, 2011 [Tassili n’Ajjer, Algeria]

提贝斯提直钳蝎Orthochirus tibesti Lourenço, Duhem & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2012 [Tibesti Region, Chad]

多变直钳蝎Orthochirus varius Kovařík, 2004 [varied]

维氏直钳蝎Orthochirus vignoli Kovařík & Navidpour, 2020 [Valerio Vignoli]

扎克罗斯直钳蝎Orthochirus zagrosensis Kovařík, 2004 [Zagros Mts., Iran]

多变直钳蝎Genus Pantobuthus Lourenço & Duhem, 2009 [panto- (all the characters) + Buthus]

复杂多变直钳蝎Pantobuthus complicatus Lourenço & Duhem, 2009 [complicate]

副杀牛蝎属Genus Parabuthus Pocock, 1890 [para- (close to, near) + Buthus]

阿比西尼亚副杀牛蝎Parabuthus abyssinicus (Pocock, 1901) [Abyssinia, now Ethiopia]

短掌副杀牛蝎Parabuthus brevimanus (Thorell, 1876) [brevi- (short) + manus (hand)]
秀丽撒哈拉杀牛蝎
欧氏棍尾蝎
宽尾棍尾蝎
加勒比棍尾蝎
施氏雷氏蝎
柔氏雷氏蝎
拉氏雷氏蝎
施氏雷氏蝎
内氏雷氏蝎
黑指雷氏蝎
马氏雷氏蝎
吕氏雷氏蝎
库氏雷氏蝎
克氏雷氏蝎
坎曼雷氏蝎
贾氏雷氏蝎
霍氏雷氏蝎
海南雷氏蝎
亏氏雷氏蝎
雷氏蝎属 Genus Rhopalurus
Thorell, 1876 [rhopal- (club, stick) +urus (tail)]

秀丽撒哈拉杀牛蝎

秀丽撒哈拉杀牛蝎属 Genus Saharobuthus
Lourenço & Duhem, 2009 [Sahara Desert + Buthus]

秀丽撒哈拉杀牛蝎属 Genus Saharobuthus
Lourenço & Duhem, 2009 [Sahara Desert + Buthus]
萨珊蝎属Genus *Sassanidotus* Farzanpay, 1987 [Sassanid Dynasty of Persia]\(^\text{a}\)

红色萨珊蝎*Sassanidotus gracilis* (Birula, 1900) [gracile]\(^\text{a}\)

扎氏萨珊蝎*Sassanidotus zarudnyi* (Birula, 1900) [Nikolai Alekseyevich Zarudny]\(^\text{a}\)

索马里杀牛蝎属Genus *Somalibuthus* Kovářík, 1998 [Somalia + *Buthus*]\(^\text{a}\)

戴氏索马里杀牛蝎*Somalibuthus demesi* Kovářík, 1998 [René Demis]\(^\text{a}\)

萨氏索马里杀牛蝎*Somalibuthus sabae* Kovářík & Njoroge, 2021 [Saba Douglas-Hamilton]\(^\text{a}\)

索迷蝎属Genus *Somalicharmus* Kovářík, 1998 # [Somalia + *Charmus*]\(^\text{a}\)

维氏索迷蝎*Somalicharmus whitmanae* Kovářík, 1998 [Sarah Whitman]\(^\text{a}\)

穴信使蝎属Genus *Spelaeolychas* Kovářík, 2019 [spelaeo- (cave) + *Lychas*]\(^\text{a}\)

霍氏穴信使蝎*Spelaeolychas hossi* (Pocock, 1891) [Charles Hose]\(^\text{a}\)

特氏蝎属Genus *Teruelius* Lowe & Kovářík, 2019 [Rolando Teruel Ochoa]\(^\text{a}\)

安卡拉泰迷蝎*Teruelius ankaraensis* (Lourenço, 2003) [Ankarafantsika Reserve, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

安氏特氏蝎*Teruelius ankara* (Lourenço & Goodman, 2003) [Ankarana Massif, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

推氏特氏蝎*Teruelius annulatus* (Fage, 1929) [annu- (a ring-shaped structure) + -atus (with)]\(^\text{a}\)

贝氏拉哈特氏蝎*Teruelius bemaaraha* (Lourenço, Wilmé & Waeber, 2018) [Bemaraha National Park, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

双色特氏蝎*Teruelius bicolor* (Lourenço, 2012) [two-colored]\(^\text{a}\)

双线特氏蝎*Teruelius bistriatus* (Kraepelin, 1900) [bi- (two) + stri- (stripe) + -atus (with)]\(^\text{a}\)

艾氏特氏蝎*Teruelius eliseanneae* (Lourenço & Wilmé, 2016) [Elise-Anne Leguin]\(^\text{a}\)

西氏特氏蝎*Teruelius feti* (Lourenço, 1996) [Victor Fet]\(^\text{a}\)

黄黑特氏蝎*Teruelius flavopiceus* (Kraepelin, 1900) [flavo- (yellow) + pic- (pitch) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]\(^\text{a}\)

甘氏特氏蝎*Teruelius ganzhorni* (Lourenço, Wilmé & Waeber, 2016) [Jörg Ulrich Ganzhorn]\(^\text{a}\)

格氏特氏蝎*Teruelius grandidieri* (Kraepelin, 1900) [Alfred Grandidier]\(^\text{a}\)

潮间特氏蝎*Teruelius intertidalis* (Lourenço, 1999) [Intertidal zone (inter- (between) + tidalis (pertaining to the tide))]\(^\text{a}\)

缘纹特氏蝎*Teruelius limbatus* (Pocock, 1889) [limb- (edge, border) + -atus (with)]\(^\text{a}\)

玛氏特氏蝎*Teruelius magalae* (Lourenço, 2014) [Magalie Castelin]\(^\text{a}\)

马哈法利特氏蝎*Teruelius mahafaliensis* (Lourenço, Goodman & Ramilijaona, 2004) [Mahafaly Plateau, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

奥氏特氏蝎*Teruelius olgae* (Lourenço, 2004) [Olga Ramilijaona]\(^\text{a}\)

萨氏特氏蝎*Teruelius sabinae* (Lourenço & Wilmé, 2016) [Sabine Jourdan]\(^\text{a}\)

韦氏特氏蝎*Teruelius waebleri* (Lourenço & Wilmé, 2016) [Patrick O. Waeber]\(^\text{a}\)

泰迷蝎属Genus *Thaicharmus* Kovářík, 1995 # [Thailand + *Charmus*]\(^\text{a}\)

古氏泰迷蝎*Thaicharmus guptai* Mirza, Sanap & Kunte, 2016 [Atul Gupta]\(^\text{a}\)

印度泰迷蝎*Thaicharmus indicus* Kovářík, 2013 [India]\(^\text{a}\)

洛氏泰迷蝎*Thaicharmus lowei* Kovářík, Soleglad & Fet, 2007 [Graeme Lowe]\(^\text{a}\)

马氏泰迷蝎*Thaicharmus mahunkai* Kovářík, 1995 [Sándor Mahunka]\(^\text{a}\)

杀牛蝎属Genus *Tityobuthus* Pocock, 1893 [Tityus + *Buthus*]\(^\text{a}\)

岩峰杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus antingsingy* Lourenço & Goodman, 2004 [Antingsingy formations, zone of limestone outcrops, Mahajanga, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

巴氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus baroni* (Pocock, 1890) [Richard Baron]\(^\text{a}\)

贝氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus betschi* Lourenço, Qi & Goodman, 2008 [Jean-Marie Betsch]\(^\text{a}\)

切氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus chelbergorum* Lourenço, Qi & Goodman, 2008 [Bruce S. and Joyce E. Chelberg]\(^\text{a}\)

达瑞纳杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus darainensis* Lourenço & Goodman, 2002 [Daraina, a town in Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

达氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus dastychi* Lourenço, 1997 [Hieronymus Dastych]\(^\text{a}\)

格氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus griswoldi* Lourenço, 2000 [Charles Edward Griswold]\(^\text{a}\)

吉氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus guillaumieti* Lourenço, 1995 [Jean-Louis Guillaumet]\(^\text{a}\)

伊氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus iovihide* Lourenço & Goodman, 1999 [Iovihide Special Reserve, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

朱氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus judsoni* Lourenço, 1996 [Mark L. I. Judson]\(^\text{a}\)

洛克氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus lokohe* Lourenço, Waeber & Wilmé, 2016 [Lokohe Strict Reserve, Nose Be Island, Madagascar]\(^\text{a}\)

曼氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus manonae* Lourenço, 2000 [Manon Vencelette]\(^\text{a}\)

玛氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus mariejeanneae* Lourenço, Waeber & Wilmé, 2018 [Marie Jeanne Raheritalao]\(^\text{a}\)

麦氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus mccarteri* Lourenço, Qi & Goodman, 2008 [John W. McCarter Jr.]\(^\text{a}\)

莫氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus monodi* Lourenço, 2000 [Lionel Monod]\(^\text{a}\)

淡色杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus pallidus* Lourenço, 2004 [palli- (pale) + -idus (tending to)]\(^\text{a}\)

诺氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus parrilli* Lourenço, 1996 [Philip Parrillo]\(^\text{a}\)

波氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus petraei* Lourenço, 1996 [Petrta Sierwald]\(^\text{a}\)

波氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus pococki* Lourenço, 1995 [Reginald Innes Pocock]\(^\text{a}\)

拉氏杀牛蝎*Tityobuthus rakotondravonyi* Lourenço, 2003 [Daniel Rakotondravony]\(^\text{a}\)
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

仿戾蝎属Genus Tityopsis Armas, 1974 [Tityus + -opsis (appearance)]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityopsis canizaresorum Teruel & Rodríguez-Cabrera, 2020 [Caizares brothers (Maikel and Maydiel)]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityopsis inexpectata (Moreno, 1940) [unexpected]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityopsis mulata Teruel & Rodríguez-Cabrera, 2020 [Spanish for “brown-colored woman”]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityopsis pumila Teruel & Rodríguez-Cabrera, 2020 [dwarf]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityopsis sheylae Teruel & Rodríguez-Cabrera, 2020 [Sheyla Yong]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus C. L. Koch, 1836

[Τιτυός (Tityos), a giant in Greek mythology, from τίτις (one who suffers retribution)]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus aba Candido, Lucas, de Souza, Diaz & Lira-da-Silva, 2005 [Afro-Brazilian for “hope of peace”]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus abudi Armas, 1999 [Abraham José Abud Antún]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus acananensis González-Sponga, 2009 [Acanaa, Amazonas State, Venezuela]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus adrianoi Lourenço, 2003 [Adriano Monte de Castro Pimenta]


仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus alejandroi Teruel, Rivera & Santos, 2015 [Alejandro J. Sánchez]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus altithironus Armas, 1999 [alti- (high) + thironus (throne, high seat), refers to high altitude]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus androcottoides (Karsch, 1879) [Androcottus, from a Latin name for Chandragupta Maurya; jun. syn. of Tityus] + -oides (resembling)

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus andzezi González-Sponga, 1997 [Pablo Anduze]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus angeleaesi Santiago-Blay, 2009 [Angeles Blay]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus anaeae Lourenço, 1997 [Jessie Anne Cloudsley-Thompson]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus anoris Lourenço, Rossi & Wilmé, 2019 [Anori Municipality, Amazonas State, Brazil]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus antioquensis Lourenço & Otero Patío, 1998 [Antioquia Municipality, Mato Grosso State, Colombia]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus apiacas Lourenço 2002 [Apiácas Municipality, Mato Grosso State, Brazil]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus arellanoparrai González-Sponga, 1985 [Manuel Antonio Arellano Parra]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus argentinus Borelli, 1899 [Argentina]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus asthenes Pocock, 1893 [feeble, weak]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus atriventris Pocock, 1897 [atri- (black) + venter (belly)]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus bahiensis Perty, 1833

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus baihionsis bahiensis (Perty, 1833) [Bahia State, Brazil]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus baihionsis eickstediae Lourenço, 1982 [Vera Regina Dessimoni von Eickstedt]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus barquisimetanus González-Sponga, 1994 [Barquisimeto, a city in Venezuela]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus bastosi Lourenço, 1984 [Eduardo Kunze Bastos]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus betschi Lourenço, 1992 [Jean-Marie Betsch]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus bellulus Armas, 1999 [bellu- (pretty) + -ulus (diminutive suffix)]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus birabeni Abalos, 1955 [Max Birabén]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus blancoi Abalos, 1994 [Charles Pierre Blanc]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus blasi Mello-Leitão, 1931 [José Blaser]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus boconensis González-Sponga, 1981 [Bocon, a city in Trujillo State, Venezuela]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus bolivianus Kraepelin, 1895 [Bolivia]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus brasiliae Lourenço & Eickstedt, 1984 [Tnia Brasil Nunes]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus breweri Gonzalez-Sponga, 1997 [Charles Brewer Carias]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus cachipalensis González-Sponga, 2002 [Cachipal, a village in Sucre State, Venezuela]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus caesarbarrioi González-Sponga, 2001 [César Barrio]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus canepopensis Lourenço & Pezier, 2002 [refers to the ecological niche, canopy]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus carabobensis González-Sponga, 1987 [Carabobo State, Venezuela]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus caratinaoides Mello-Leitão, 1945 [Tityus caratius + -oides (resembling)]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus caripitensis González-Sponga, 2002 [Caripito, a city in Monagas State, Venezuela]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus carolinae Kovafik, Teruel, Cozijn & Seiter, 2013 [Caroline Peermans]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus carrilloi Ojanguren Affilastro, 2021 [Ram Carrillo]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus carvalhoi Mello-Leitão, 1945 [Antenor Leitio de Carvalho]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus cerroazul Lourenço, 1986 [Cerro Azul, Panama]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus championi Pocock, 1898 [George Charles Champion]

仿戾蝎属 Genus Tityus charalaei González-Sponga, 1990 [nomen nudum] [Charalá, a town in Colombia]
查氏戾蝎 *Tityus charreyroni* Vellard, 1932 [Jacques Charreyron]" 
智利戾蝎 *Tityus chilensis* Lourenço, 2005 [Chile]" 
乔科戾蝎 *Tityus choco* Lourenço & Flórez, 2019 [Choco Region, Colombia]" 
安第斯戾蝎 *Tityus cisandinus* Lourenço & Ythier, 2017 [cis- (on the same side) + andinus (Andes Mts.)]" 
格纹戾蝎 *Tityus clathriatus* C. L. Koch, 1844 [clathri- (lattice) + -atus (with)]" 
哥伦比亚戾蝎 *Tityus colombianus* (Thorell, 1876) [Colombia]" 
连纹戾蝎 *Tityus confuens* Borelli, 1899 
模式亚种 *T. confuens confuens* Borelli, 1989 [confuent]" 
博多克纳亚种 *T. confuens bodoquena* Lourenço & Flórez, 2019 [Bodoquena National Park, Brazil]" 
具肋戾蝎 *Tityus costatus* (Karsch, 1879) [cost- (rib) + -atus (with)]" 
粗螯戾蝎 *Tityus crassicauda* Lourenço, 2013 [crass- (fat, thick) + cauda (tail)]" 
粗条戾蝎 *Tityus crassimanus* (Thorell, 1876) [crass- (fat, thick) + manus (hand)]" 
查氏戾蝎 *Tityus cuellari* Lourenço, 1994 [Orlando Cuellar]" 
库莱布拉戾蝎 *Tityus culebrensis* González-Sponga, 1994 [Culebra, Amazonas State, Venezuela]" 
菲氏戾蝎 *Tityus evandroi* Ojanguren-Affilastro, Adilardi, Cajade, Ramirez, Ceccarelli & Mola, 2017 [Curupi, a goblin in Guaraní myth]" 
柱形戾蝎 *Tityus cylindricus* (Karsch, 1879) [cylindrical]" 
黎氏戾蝎 *Tityus dasyurus* Pocock, 1897 
模式亚种 *T. dasyurus dasyurus* Pocock, 1897 [dasy (hair, bristle) + urus (tail)]" 
黄足亚种 *T. dasyurus fulvipes* Mello-Leitão, 1945 [fulv- (yellow) + -pes (foot)]" 
长指戾蝎 *Tityus dedoslargos* Francke & Stockwell, 1987 [Spanish for “long fingers”]" 
鬃尾戾蝎 *Tityus dasyurus* Pocock, 1897 [dasy- (thread) + -urus (with)] 
黄足亚种 *T. dasyurus fulvipes* Pocock, 1889 [remarkable, distinguished]" 
匹氏戾蝎 *Tityus duplicula* Borelli, 1899 [confluent]" 
利氏戾蝎 *Tityus dupouyi* González-Sponga, 2001 [Duaca Settlement, Lara State, Venezuela]" 
克氏戾蝎 *Tityus dupouyi* González-Sponga, 2001 [Don Walter Dupouy]" 
厄瓜多尔戾蝎 *Tityus ecuadorensis* Kraepelin, 1896 [Ecuador]" 
艾氏戾蝎 *Tityus elii* (Armas & Marcano Fondeur, 1992) [Eli Rafael Martinez]" 
海地戾蝎 *Tityus engelkei* Lourenço & Ramos, 2004 [Elizabeth Franklin]" 
印第安戾蝎 *Tityus elizabethbravoi* González-Sponga & Hall González, 2007 [Elizabeth Bravo]" 
林氏戾蝎 *Tityus estherae* Lourenço, 2006 [Serra da Bodoquena National Park, Brazil]" 
埃氏戾蝎 *Tityus estherae* Lourenço, 2002 [Esther Arroyo]" 
阿玛斯戾蝎 *Tityus evandroi* Chamberlin, 1916 [H. W. Foote]" 
长条戾蝎 *Tityus exiguus* Lourenço & Meirelles, 2014 [Genus Euscorpius, family Euscorpiidae]" 
小爪戾蝎 *Tityus forcipula* (Gervais, 1843) [forcip- (claw) + -ula (diminutive suffix)]" 
富氏戾蝎 *Tityus fuhrmanni* Kraepelin, 1914 [Otto Fuhrmann]" 
命亚种 *Tityus funestus* (Karsch, 1879) [deadly, lethal]" 
查氏戾蝎 *Tityus gaffini* Lourenço, 2000 [Douglas D. Gaffin]" 
黎氏戾蝎 *Tityus gasci* Lourenço, 1982 [Jean-Pierre Gasc]" 
畏氏戾蝎 *Tityus generaltheophiloi* Lourenço, 2013 [General Guilherme Calis Theophilho Gaspar de Oliveira]" 
葛氏戾蝎 *Tityus gonzalezspongai* Quiroga, de Sousa, Parrilla-Álvarez & Manzanilla, 2004 [Manuel Angel Gonzalez-Sponga]" 
葛氏戾蝎 *Tityus gonzalezspongai* Lourenço, 2012 [Matthew R. Graham]" 
厄瓜多尔戾蝎 *Tityus grottoedensis* Botero-Trujillo & Flórez, 2014 [grotto for “cave” and El Edén Cave, Colombia]" 
瓜里科戾蝎 *Tityus gwann* Alonso & Manzanilla, 2006 [Guaráco, Amazonas State, Venezuela]" 
海地戾蝎 *Tityus haetianus* Teruel & Santos, 2018 [Haiti]" 
viders氏戾蝎 *Tityus horacioci* Lourenço & Leguin, 2011 [Horacio Raúl Pérez-Garcia]" 
医研所戾蝎 *Tityus indecisus* Lourenço & Meirelles, 2014 [undecided]" 
中意戾蝎 *Tityus indisputabilis* (Pocock, 1889) [remarkable, distinguished]" 
中爪亚种 *Tityus intermedius* Borelli, 1899 [inter- (between) + medius (middle)]"
伊莎贝尔氏戾蝎 *Tityus isabellae* González-Sponga, D’Suze & Sevcik, 2001 [Isabel Cecilia Itriago Viso]\(^{16}\)

伊凡氏戾蝎 *Tityus ivani* González-Sponga, 2008 [Ivan Daniel Alarcón]\(^{17}\)

委内瑞拉科研所戾蝎 *Tityus ivicnancor* González-Sponga, 1997 [Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas + nancor (found)]\(^{18}\)

袁氏戾蝎 *Tityus jaimei* Miranda, Bermudez, Flórez & Armas, 2020 [Jaime González Medina]\(^{19}\)

简氏戾蝎 *Tityus jeanvellardi* Lourenço, 2001 [Jean Albert Vellard]\(^{20}\)

简氏戾蝎 *Tityus julianae* Lourenço, 2005 [Juliana de Souza Araújo]\(^{21}\)

胡氏戾蝎 *Tityus julium* Santiago-Blay, 2009 [Julio Santiago-Ortega]\(^{22}\)

茹氏戾蝎 *Tityus jussarae* Lourenço, 1988 [Jussara Lourenço]\(^{23}\)

柯氏戾蝎 *Tityus kaderkai* Košák, 2005 [Radan Kaderka]\(^{24}\)

仲氏戾蝎 *Tityus kaletai* González-Sponga, 2007 [Polaco Francisco Kaletta]\(^{25}\)

卡拉巴戾蝎 *Tityus karaja* Lourenço, 2016 [Karajá people of Brazilian Amazon]\(^{26}\)

金氏戾蝎 *Tityus kindli* Košák & Teruel, 2014 [Pavel Kindl]\(^{27}\)

恩迪乌卡戾蝎 *Tityus kukututee* Ythier, Chevalier & Gangadin, 2020 [Ndyuka language for “scorpion”]\(^{28}\)

库氏戾蝎 *Tityus kuryi* Lourenço, 1997 [Adriano Brilhante Kury]\(^{29}\)

兰氏戾蝎 *Tityus lancini* González-Sponga, 1972 [Abden Lancini]\(^{30}\)

卢氏戾蝎 *Tityus lokiae* Lourenço, Adis & Araújo, 2005 [Hannelore “Loki” Schmidt]\(^{31}\)

长趾戾蝎 *Tityus longidigitus* González-Sponga, 2008 [longi- (long) + digitus (here as “finger”)]\(^{32}\)

路氏戾蝎 *Tityus lourencoi* Flórez, 1996i [Wilson Roberto Lourenço]\(^{33}\)

卢氏戾蝎 *Tityus luzii* Giltay, 1928 [Adolf Lutz]\(^{34}\)

长螯戾蝎 *Tityus macrochirus* Pocock, 1897 [macro- (long) + chirus (hand, pincer)]\(^{35}\)

颅螯戾蝎 *Tityus magnimana* Pocock, 1897 [magni- (large) + manus (hand)]\(^{36}\)

迈尔氏戾蝎 *Tityus mainirensis* González-Sponga, 2007 [Maimire, Yaracuy State, Venezuela]\(^{37}\)

马纳戾蝎 *Tityus manalu* Lourenço, 2012 [Mana Commune, French Guiana]\(^{38}\)

马纳卡戾蝎 *Tityus manakai* González-Sponga, 2004 [Campamento Manaka, Amazonas State, Venezuela]\(^{39}\)

马尼普尔戾蝎 *Tityus maniapurensis* González-Sponga, 2009 [Maniapure River, Bolivar State, Venezuela]\(^{40}\)

马拉戾蝎 *Tityus marajuensis* Lourenço & da Silva, 2007 [Marajó Island, Pará State, Brazil]\(^{41}\)

马拉伦氏戾蝎 *Tityus maranhensis* Lourenço, de Jesus Junior & Limeira-de-Oliveira, 2006 [Maranhão State, Brazil]\(^{42}\)

马拉里氏戾蝎 *Tityus maricali* Lourenço, 2013 [Patrick Maréchal]\(^{43}\)

马汀氏戾蝎 *Tityus martipaichou* Lourenço, 2001 [Martin Paech]\(^{44}\)

马氏戾蝎 *Tityus mathiesien* Lourenço & Pinto-da-Rocha, 2000 [Fabio Aranha Matthiesen]\(^{45}\)

马图卢苏戾蝎 *Tityus mattogrossensis* Borelli, 1901 [Matto Grosso State, Brazil]\(^{46}\)

马图林戾蝎 *Tityus maturinensis* González-Sponga, 2008 [San Antonio de Maturin, Monagas State, Venezuela]\(^{47}\)

曼氏戾蝎 *Tityus melanostictus* Pocock, 1893 [melano- (black) + stictus (spotted, tattooed)]\(^{48}\)

梅氏戾蝎 *Tityus melicis* Lourenço, 2003 [Antonio Melic]\(^{49}\)

努氏戾蝎 *Tityus metuendus* Pocock, 1897 [to be feared, future passive participle of metuo (fear)]\(^{50}\)

米氏戾蝎 *Tityus micheli* Amrash, 1882 [Julio Micheli]\(^{51}\)

微螯戾蝎 *Tityus microcyts* Lutz & Mello, 1922 [micro- (small) + cystis (here as “vesicle, telson”)]\(^{52}\)

莫纳加斯戾蝎 *Tityus monaguensis* González-Sponga, 1974 [Monagas State, Venezuela]\(^{53}\)

莫氏戾蝎 *Tityus monge* Lourenço, 1996 [Julian Monte-Najera]\(^{54}\)

穆氏戾蝎 *Tityus mucusunamenisen* González-Sponga, 2006 [Mucusún, Mérida Municipality, Venezuela]\(^{55}\)

穆氏戾蝎 *Tityus munoz* Lourenço, 2006 [Arturo Muñoz-Cuevas]\(^{56}\)

内布利纳戾蝎 *Tityus neblina* Lourenço, 2008 [Pico da Neblina National Park, Brazil-Venezuela]\(^{57}\)

漠视戾蝎 *Tityus neglectus* Lesto-Leitão, 1932 [neglected]\(^{58}\)

内巴戾蝎 *Tityus neibae* Armars, 1999 [Nyega Mts., Dominican Republic]\(^{59}\)

尼氏戾蝎 *Tityus nelsoni* Lourenço 2005 [Nelson F. Fé]\(^{60}\)

细螯戾蝎 *Tityus nematochirus* Mello-Leitão, 1940 [nemato- (thread) + chirus (hand, pincer)]\(^{61}\)

新斯帕塔塔戾蝎 *Tityus neoespartanus* González-Sponga, 1996 [Nueva Esparta State, Venezuela]\(^{62}\)

东北氏戾蝎 *Tityus nororinialis* González-Sponga, 1996 [type locality in northeastern Venezuela]\(^{63}\)

奥比斯波戾蝎 *Tityus obispos* González-Sponga, 2006 [Agua de Obispo, Trujillo State, Venezuela]\(^{64}\)

暗色戾蝎 *Tityus obscurus* (Gervais, 1843) [dark]\(^{65}\)

钝螯戾蝎 *Tityus obtusus* (Karsch, 1879) [blunt, obtuse]\(^{66}\)

豹玷戾蝎 *Tityus ochelote* Francke & Stockwell, 1987 [Spanish for “ocelot”, Felis pardalis]\(^{67}\)

奥斯马戾蝎 *Tityus osmanus* González-Sponga, 1996 [Osma River, Federal District, Venezuela]\(^{68}\)

奥特罗氏戾蝎 *Tityus oteroii* Lourenço, 1998 [Rafael Otero Patiño]\(^{69}\)

欧氏戾蝎 *Tityus ottenwalderi* Armars, 1999 [José A. Ottenwalder]\(^{70}\)
Tityus pachyurus Pocock, 1897 [pachy- (thick, large) + urus (tail)]

Tityus pampamensis González-Sponga, 2007 [Pampán Municipality, Trujillo State, Venezuela]

Tityus panganuana Kovářík, Teruel, Lowe & Friedrich, 2015 [Pangana Biological Research Station, Peru]

Tityus paraguayensis Kraepelin, 1895 [Paraguay]

Tityus parvalus Kraepelin, 1914 [parv- (dwarf, small) + -ulus (diminutive suffix)]

Tityus paulistorum Lourenço & Qi, 2006 [São Paulo State, Brazil]

Tityus perijanensis González-Sponga, 1994 [Sierra de Perijá National Park, Colombia]

Tityus pictus Pocock, 1893 [colored, colorful]

Tityus pintodorocai Lourenço, 2005 [Ricardo Pinto da Rocha]

Tityus pitteri González-Sponga, 1981 [Henri Pittier]

Tityus pocki Hirst, 1907 [Reginald Innes Pocock]

Tityus portoplatensis Lourenço & Leão Giupponi, 2004 [river (potamos)]

Tityus prancei Lourenço, 2000 [Ghillean Tolmie Prance]

Tityus proseni Lourenço, 1997 [Jacques Rebière]

Tityus rionegrensis Lourenço, 2006 [Caura River, Bolívar State, Venezuela]

Tityus rionegrensis Lourenço, 2006 [negro river, Brazil]

Tityus riverai Lourenço, 2005 [Ricardo Pinto da Rocha]

Tityus rufofuscus Pocock, 1897 [rufo- (rufous) + fuscus (dark brown)]

Tityus rupestris Lourenço, 2019 [rupe- (rock) + -stre (pertaining to), Campo Rupestres biotype]

Tityus rugosus Schenkel, 1932 [rug- (wrinkle) + -osus (full of, overly)]

Tityus rufoculus Pocock, 1897 [rufo- (rufous) + fuscus (dark brown)]

Tityus rupestris Lourenço, 2019 [rupe- (rock) + -stre (pertaining to), Campo Rupestres biotype]

Tityus rufus Schenkel, 1932 [ru- (ruff) + -osus (full of, overly)]

Tityus ruminia González-Sponga, D’Suze & Sevcik, 2001 [Rusmely López]

Tityus sabinae Lourenço, 1994 [Sabine Jourdan]

Tityus sanarensis Lourenço, 2000 [Micropus Municipality, Lara State, Venezuela]

Tityus sanfernandoi González-Sponga, 2008 [San Fernando, a city in Sucre State, Venezuela]

Tityus sarisarinamesis González-Sponga, 2002 [Tepui Sarisariñama, Bolivar State, Venezuela]

Tityus sastrei Lourenço & Flórez, 1996 [Quisqueya, the native name for Hispaniola Island]

Tityus sylviae González-Sponga, 1997 [Tayrona National Park, Colombia]

Tityus surorientalis González-Sponga, 1996 [Type locality (Paso Nuevo) in southeastern Venezuela]

Tityus surimeridensis González-Sponga, 2002 [sur- (South) + Mérida Municipality, Venezuela]

Tityus sylviae Lourenço, 2005 [Sylvia Marlene Lucas]

Tityus sylvestris Lourenço, 2000 [Ghillean Tolmie Prance]

Tityus tayrona Lourenço, 1991 [Tayrona National Park, Colombia]
细尾戾蝎 *Tityus tenuecauda* Prendini, 2001 [tenue- (slender) + cauda (tail)]

暗戾蝎 *Tityus timendus* Pocock, 1898 [to be feared, future passive participle of *timeo* (fear)]

特立尼达戾蝎 *Tityus trinitatis* Pocock, 1897 [Trinidad Island]

三线戾蝎 *Tityus trivittatus* Kraepelin, 1898 [tri- (three) + vitta- (band) + -atus (with)]

图库鲁戾蝎 *Tityus tucuru* Lourenço, 1988 [Tucuruí Municipality, Pará State, Brazil]

简朴戾蝎 *Tityus uniformis* Mello-Leitão, 1931 [uni- (single) + formis (form)]

灰戾蝎 *Tityus unus* Lourenço & Pinto-da-Rocha, 2000 [Tupi indian for “black”]

尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga & Wall González, 2007 [Victor Wall]

尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga, 2009 [Edgar Yerena]

苏利亚戾蝎 *Tityus zulianus* Lourenço, 2000 [Zulia State, Venezuela]

尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga, 2009 [Venamo Mts., Bolívar State, Venezuela]

尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga, 2009 [Ventuari River, Amazonas State, Venezuela]

尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga, 2009 [Urique, a hamlet in Sucre State, Venezuela]

尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga, 2009 [Urachiche Municipality, Yaracuy State, Venezuela]

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尤基雷戾蝎 *Tityus yerenai* González-Sponga, 2009 [Urachiche Municipality, Yaracuy State, Venezuela]
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莫氏亚种 U. occidentalis monardi Vachon, 1950【Alfred Monard】

柔毛油肢属 Uroplectes olivaceus Pocock, 1896【oliv- (olive) + -aceus (forming, having the nature of)】

奥氏桶蝎属 Uroplectes otjimbinguensis (Karsch, 1879)

模式亚种 U. otjimbinguensis otjimbinguensis (Karsch, 1879)【Otjimbingue, a settlement in Erongo Region, Namibia】

马萨卡亚种 U. otjimbinguensis massacarum Monard, 1937【Massaca, Angola】

条纹织尾属 Uroplectes planimanus (Karsch, 1879)

模式亚种 U. planimanus planimanus (Karsch, 1879)【plani- (flat) + manus (hand)】

马萨卡亚种 U. planimanus massacarum Monard, 1937【Kuanyama, language of Namibia and Angola】

施氏织尾属 Uroplectes schlechteri Purell, 1901【Max Schlechter】

舒氏织尾属 Uroplectes schubotzi Krapelein, 1929【Johann G. Hermann Schubotz】

细足织尾属 Uroplectes silvestrii Borelli, 1913【Filippo Silvestri】

细足织尾属 Uroplectes tertetipes Lawrence, 1966【[eret- (slim) + -ips (foot)]】

三角织尾属 Uroplectes triangularis (Thorell, 1876)【tri- (three) + angul- (angle) + -ifer (bearing)】

突掌织尾属 Uroplectes tumidimanus Lamorali, 1979【tumidi- (swollen) + manus (hand)】

黄纹织尾属 Uroplectes xantho (Thorell, 1876)【[xantho- (yellow) + grammus (line)]】

赞比西织尾属 Uroplectes zambezicus Prendini, 2015【Zambezi River Valley, Africa】

小瓦氏蝎属 Genus Vachoniolus Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973【[Xenobuthus (Xebuthus), a Greek epic poet】

巴提纳瓦氏蝎 Vachoniolus batinahensis Lowe, 2010【Al Batinah Plain, Oman】

伽氏瓦氏蝎 Vachoniolus gallagheri Lowe, 2010【Michael D. Gallagher】

球状瓦氏蝎 Vachoniolus globimanus Levy, Amitai & Shulov, 1973【[globi- (globe) + manus (hand)]】

伊朗瓦氏蝎 Vachoniolus iranensis Navidpour, Kovařík, Soleglad & Fet, 2008【Iran】

瓦氏蝎属 Genus Vachonus Tikader & Bastawade, 1983【Max Vachon】

阿西亚瓦氏蝎 Vachonus asiyaee Lowe, 2010【[nomen dubium】

意外瓦氏蝎 Vachonus inexpectatus Lowe, 2010【[unexpected】

拉贾斯坦瓦氏蝎 Vachonus rajasthanicus Tikader & Bastawade, 1983【Rajasthan State, India】

诡杀牛蝎属 Genus Xenobuthus Lowe, 2018【[xeno- (alien, foreign, strange) + Buthus】

顽杀牛蝎属 Genus Xenobuthus anthracinus (Pocock, 1895)【anthrac- (charcoal) + -inus (pertaining to)】

阿拉伯顽杀牛蝎 Xenobuthus arabicus (Lourenço & Qi, 2006)【Saudi Arabia】

顽杀牛蝎属 Xenobuthus xantho (Lourenço & Qi, 2006)【[xantho- (yellow) + grammus (line)]】

R. otjimbinguensis otjimbinguensis (Karsch, 1879)【Otjimbingue, a settlement in Erongo Region, Namibia】

R. planimanus massaarum Monard, 1937【Kuanyama, language of Namibia and Angola】

Xenobuthus cristatus Pocock, 1896【[crista- (horn)]】

Xenobuthus gaucho Acosta, Candido, Buckup & Brescovit, 2008【gaucho, inhabitants of River Grande do Sul State, Brazil】

寇里蝎科 Family Chaerilidae Pocock, 1893

寇里蝎属 Genus Chaerillus Simon, 1877【Χοιρίλος (Choerilus), a Greek epic poet】

敏捷寇里蝎 Chaerillus agilis Pocock, 1899【[agile】

阿凡氏寇里蝎 Chaerillus agnellianniorum Lourenço & Rossi, 2018【Paolo Agnelli and Stefano Vanni】

艾氏寇里蝎 Chaerillus alberti Kovařík, 2019【A. Albert】

安达曼寇里蝎 Chaerillus andamanensis Lourenço, Duchem & Leguin, 2011【Andaman Islands, India】

安南普寇里蝎 Chaerillus annapurna Lourenço & Duchem, 2010【Mt. Annapurna, Nepal】

阿萨姆寇里蝎 Chaerillus assamensis Krapelein, 1913【Assam State, India】

婆罗洲寇里蝎 Chaerillus borneensis Simon, 1880【Borneo Island (Indonesia/Malaysia/Brunei)】

洞栖寇里蝎 Chaerillus cavernicola Pocock, 1894【cavern- (cave) + -cola (dweller)】

西里伯斯寇里蝎 Chaerillus celebensis Pocock, 1894【Celebes (now Sulawesi) Island, Indonesia】

锡兰寇里蝎 Chaerillus ceylonensis Pocock, 1894【Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)】

柴氏寇里蝎 Chaerillus chapmani Vachon & Lourenço, 1985【Philippe Chapman】

丘北蟹寇里蝎 Chaerillus chubluk Lourenço, Tran & Pham, 2020【ChuBluk Volcano, Vietnam】

舒氏寇里蝎 Chaerillus cimmanoi Kovařík, 2012【Jóra Cimmano】

贝形寇里蝎 Chaerillus conchiformus Zhu, Han & Lourenço, 2008【[conchi- (shell) + formus (form)】
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- **M. pauliani pauliani** (Lourenço, 2004) [Renaud Paulian]
- **M. pauliani ambre** Lourenço, Goodman & Fisher, 2006 [Ambre Special Reserve, Madagascar]
- **M. pauliani namoroka** Lourenço, Goodman & Fisher, 2006 [Namoroka National Park, Madagascar]
- Microcharmus salinis Lourenço, 1996 [Sabine Jourdan]
- Microcharmus variegatus Lourenço, Goodman & Fisher, 2006 [variegated, perfect passive participle of variego (variate)]
- Microcharmus violaceous Lourenço & Fisher, 2006 [viol- (violet) + -aceous (forming, having the nature of)]
- **Vellard, 1934 [Araguya (= Araguaia) River, Goiás State, Brazil]**
  - **Bothriurus araguayae** (variegate)
- **Sardoscorpius troglophilus** (Sardinian) + (Latin for “scorpion”)
- **S. troglophilus intermedius** Lourenço, 2000 [inter- (between) + medius (middle)]
- **Akravidae** Levy, 2007
  - **Genus Akravidae** Levy, 2007 [Biblical Hebrew for “scorpion”]
- **S. troglophilus troglophilus** Tropea & Onnis, 2020 [troglo- (cave) + philus (lover)]
- **Akravidae** Levy, 2007
  - **Genus Akravidae** Levy, 2007 [Biblical Hebrew for “scorpion”]
- **S. troglophilus troglophilus** Tropea & Onnis, 2020 [troglo- (cave) + -philus (lover)]
- **FAMILY Belisariidae** Simon, 1879
- **Genus Belisarius** Simon, 1879 [Belisarius (Belisarius), a general of the Byzantine Empire]
- **FAMILY Belisariidae** Lourenço, 1998
- **Genus Belisarius** Simon, 1879 [Belisarius (Belisarius), a general of the Byzantine Empire]
- **FAMILY Belisariidae** Lourenço, 1998
- **Genus Belisarius** Simon, 1879 [Belisarius (Belisarius), a general of the Byzantine Empire]
- **FAMILY Bothriuridae** Peters, 1861 [bothri- (trench, pit) + urus (tail)]
- **Bothriurus aguardente** Santos-da-Silva, Carvalho & Brescovit, 2017 [Abaíra (city of “aguardente”), a city in Bahia State, Brazil]
- **Bothriurus araguayae** Vellard, 1934 [Araguaia (= Araguaia) River, Goiás State, Brazil]
- **Bothriurus asper** Pocock, 1893 [rough]
- **Bothriurus bertae** Abalos, 1955 [Berta Juárez Heredia]
- **Bothriurus buecheri** Kraepelin, 1911 [Charles Bock]
- **Bothriurus bocki** Kraepelin, 1911 [Charles Bock]
- **Bothriurus buecherli** Kraepelin, 1911 [Charles Bock]
- **Bothriurus burmeisteri** Kraepelin, 1893 [form (forming, having the nature of)]
- **Bothriurus coriaceus** Pocock, 1893 [cori- (leather) + -aceous (forming, having the nature of)]
- **Bothriurus delmari** Santos-da-Silva, Carvalho & Brescovit, 2017 [Delmar Lopes Alvim]
- **Bothriurus dumayi** Lourenço, 2000 [Dumay’s]
- **Bothriurus flavidus** Pocock, 1893 [- (leather) + -idus (tending to)]
- **Bothriurus goiano** Lovato, Anker & Lourenço, 2021 [Goiás State, Brazil]
- **Bothriurus guaraní** Maury, 1984 [tawny-colored]
- **Bothriurus huincul** Mattoni, 2007 [Mapuche for “mountain”]
- **Bothriurus huincul** Mattoni, 2007 [Mapuche for “mountain”]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>塞氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus cekalovici</td>
<td>Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2005 [Jorge Cepeda-Pizarro]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>安第斯短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus andinus</td>
<td>Chamberlin, 1916 [Andes Mts.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>费氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus artigasi</td>
<td>Cekalovic, 1974 [Jorge Narciso José Artigas Coch]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>斑沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus ayerlei</td>
<td>Mattoni, 2002 [Mapuche tribe from south-central Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>南氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus echinifer</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2003 [western (west) + -alis (pertaining to)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus eurystomus</td>
<td>Bücherl, San Martín, da Cunha, Matthiesen &amp; Zimber, 1963 [Arapongas Municipality, Paraná State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阿氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus ehrenbergi</td>
<td>Gervais, 1841 [Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奥氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus eurystomus</td>
<td>Bücherl, San Martín, da Cunha, Matthiesen &amp; Zimber, 1963 [Arapongas Municipality, Paraná State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>墨色短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus euxenius</td>
<td>Thorell, 1876 [ferrugin- (rust) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>长尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus galianoae</td>
<td>Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2002 [Maria Elena Galiano]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>霍氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus holmbergi</td>
<td>Carbonell, 1923 [nomen dubium]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>低短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus hyposternus</td>
<td>Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2007 [La Chimba National Reserve, Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>模式亚种</td>
<td>Brachistosternus illudens</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1932 [Francisco Diaz da Rocha]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无武沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus inermis</td>
<td>Maury, 1973 [Raymart Voyat]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西南短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus laevis</td>
<td>Mattoni, 2002 [western (west) + -alis (pertaining to)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>匹克沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus marchetti</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2016 [Rio Xingu, Pará State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>显著短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus mauryi</td>
<td>Mattoni, 2002 [Medina, Péon &amp; Alcázar]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>拉丁短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus malvagigas</td>
<td>Mattoni, 2002 [Mapuche tribe from south-central Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙治沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus marxtegus</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2016 [Rio Xingu, Pará State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>美洲沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus mexicanus</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2016 [Rio Xingu, Pará State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>澳氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus noa</td>
<td>Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2002 [Achall Pampa, Argentina]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>智利短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus ostriculus</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2003 [western (west) + -alis (pertaining to)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>潘帕沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus paracanaliculatus</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2003 [western (west) + -alis (pertaining to)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>汤氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus peyrouxi</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2016 [Rio Xingu, Pará State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>凯氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus peruvianus</td>
<td>Lourenço, 2003 [western (west) + -alis (pertaining to)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>佛氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus pichay Mattoni</td>
<td>2002 [Pichucuy, Petorca Province, Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鲍拉沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus piquicance Mattoni</td>
<td>2002 [Mapuche tribe from south-central Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>显著沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus piquicantoe Mattoni</td>
<td>2002 [Mapuche tribe from south-central Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>印氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus pora</td>
<td>Mattoni, 2002 [Mapuche tribe from south-central Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>异短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus protosternus</td>
<td>Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2007 [Jorge Cepeda-Pizarro]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>简氏沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus prospicuus</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1932 [Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奥氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus alpus</td>
<td>Mattoni, 2002 [Mapuche tribe from south-central Chile]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无武沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus inermis</td>
<td>Maury, 1973 [Raymart Voyat]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>无武沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus inermis</td>
<td>Maury, 1973 [Raymart Voyat]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巴塔哥尼亚沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus patagonicus</td>
<td>Maury, 1984 [“Noroeste Argentina”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>奥氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus prospicuus</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1932 [Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>阿氏短胸蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus prospicuus</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1932 [Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜古沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus xingu Lourenço</td>
<td>2016 [Rio Xingu, Pará State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>岑哲沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus ypsilon</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1935 [Greek “Y” formed by denticles on metasoma V]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喜古沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus xingu Lourenço</td>
<td>2016 [Rio Xingu, Pará State, Brazil]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>岑哲沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus ypsilon</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1935 [Greek “Y” formed by denticles on metasoma V]</td>
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<td>无武沟尾蝎</td>
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<tr>
<td>岑哲沟尾蝎</td>
<td>Brachistosternus ypsilon</td>
<td>Mello-Leitão, 1935 [Greek “Y” formed by denticles on metasoma V]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
巴西沟尾蝎属 *Brachistosternus* (Brongn. & Milne-Edwards, 1870) [apo(h)-] 

- 巴西沟尾蝎 *Brachistosternus pantanalensis* Lourenço & Monod, 2000 [Brazil + pantanal - (between) + -lan (place)]
- 阿提奎帕山沟尾蝎 *Brachistosternus atiquipensis* Ochoa & Acosta, 2002 [Lomas de Atiquipa, Peru - (mountain) + - (dweller)]
- 山沟尾蝎属 *Mauryius* Ojanguren-Affilastro & Mattoni, 2017 [Emilio Antonio Maury]

滑体蝎属 *Lisposoma* (Pocock, 1898) [smooth] 

- 奎氏尾屠蝎 *Cercophonius quiscapata* Ochoa, 2002 [Quechua for “spine (quisca)” and “spiny place (pata)” - (furrow, ditch, track) + - (furrow, ditch, track)]
- 茜氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus centrarchus* Pocock, 1894 [Reginald Innes Pocock]
- 布兰德山蝎属 *Brandbergia* Prendini, 2003 [Brandberg Massif, Namibia] - (mountain) + - (mountain)
- 潘氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus paulae* Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2003 [Paula Korob] - (body) + - (smooth) + - (body)
- 欧氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus ochoai* Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2004 [José Antonio Ochoa] - (many) + - (many) + - (many)

尾屠蝎属 *Cercophonius* (Mello-Leitão, 1932) [dark] 

- 勃氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus perettii* Ojanguren-Affilastro & Mattoni, 2006 [Alfredo V. Peretti]
- 普氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus prendinii* Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2003 [Lorenzo Prendini]
- 傅氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus piacentinii* Ojanguren-Affilastro, 2003 [Luis Norberto Piacentini]
- 贝氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus weyenberghi* Toledo Piza, 1974 [Quechua for “aggressive sting”] - (furrow, ditch, track) + - (furrow, ditch, track)

山沟尾蝎属 *Orobothriurus* (Pocock, 1899) [alti- (high) + -cola (dweller)] 

- 高地山沟尾蝎 *Orobothriurus alticolus* (Pocock, 1899) [alti- (high) + -cola (dweller)]
- 阿提奎帕山沟尾蝎 *Orobothriurus ampay* Ochoa & Acosta, 2002 [Ampay National Sanctuary, Peru] - (mountain) + - (mountain)
- 卡尔特基山沟尾蝎 *Orobothriurus calehuaqui* Ochoa, Ojanguren-Affilastro, Mattoni & Prendini, 2011 [Mt. Cumbres Calchaquis, Argentina]
- 诺氏短胸蝎 *Brachistosternus nana* Pocock, 1899 [small] - (many) + - (many) + - (many)
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese
皮氏尾弑蝎 *Urophonioides pizarroi* Ojanguren-Affilastro, Ochoa, Mattoni & Prendini, 2010 [Jaime Pizarro Araya]

索蒙库尾弑蝎 *Urophonioides somuncurae* Acosta, 2003 [Meseta de Somuncura, Argentina]

跨安提斯尾弑蝎 *Urophonioides transandinus* Acosta, 1998 [trans- (across) + andinus (Andes)]

特里瓜尔尾弑蝎 *Urophonioides tregualmuensis* Cekalovic, 1981 [Tregualmu, Maule Province, Chile]

杜氏尾弑蝎 *Urophonioides tumbensis* Cekalovic, 1981 [Tumbes Peninsula, Concepción Province, Chile]

瓦氏沟尾蝎属 *Genus Vachonia* Abalos, 1954 [Max Vachon]

马氏沟尾蝎属 *Vachonia martinezii* Abalos, 1954 [Antonio Martinez]

猎舟甲蝎科 *Family Caraboctonidae* Kraepelin, 1905

猎舟甲蝎属 *Genus Caraboctonus* Poczok, 1893

[carabo- (carabid beetles, from carabus) + -ctonus (killer)]

凯氏猎舟甲蝎 *Caraboctonus keyserlingi* Poczok, 1893 [Eugen von Keyserling]

司氏魔屋山蝎 *Urophonioides aguilari* Ochoa & Prendini, 2010 [Juan Carlos Chaparro]

皮氏尾弑蝎 *Urophonioides pizarroi* Acosta, 2003 [Meseta de Somuncura, Argentina]

具棱似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides carinatus* Poczok, 1900 [carin- (carina) + -atus (with)]

查尔卡斯似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides charcasus* (Karsch, 1879) [Charcas (now Sucre), Bolivia]

阿鲁库魔屋山蝎 *Auyantepuia aluku* Ythier, 2018 [gold, alluding to the village of Saül, founded at the beginning of the 19th century]

阿木氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides aguilari* Ochoa & Prendini, 2010 [Grace Servat]

杜比斯尾弑蝎 *Caraboctonus keyserlingi* Poczok, 1893 [Eugen von Keyserling]

金矿魔屋山蝎 *Urophonioides monjoveni* Cekalovic, 1981 [Montevideu, Maldonado Province, Uruguay]

多氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides doriai* Rossi, 2014 [Giuliano Doria]

阿氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides elenae* Rossi, 2014 [Elena Gavetti]

加拉帕戈斯似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides galapagoensis* Maury, 1975 [Galápagos Islands]

岳氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides geckoi* Ochoa & Prendini, 2010 [Roberto Gómez Giutierre]

葛氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides graceae* Ochoa & Prendini, 2010 [Grace Servat]

太阳神似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides inti* Ythier, 2021 [Inti, the Incan sun god]

胡氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides juanchaparroi* Ochoa & Prendini, 2010 [Juan Carlos Chaparro]

豹斑似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides leopardus* Poczok, 1900 [leopard (male panther)]

路氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides lourencae* Rossi, 2012 [Wilson Roberto Lourenço]

弧形似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides lunatus* (L. Koch, 1867) [curved, crescent-shaped, perfect passive participle of luno (curve)]

斑似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides maculatus* (Thorell, 1876) [macula- (spot, stain) + -atus (with)]

毛氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides mauryi* Francke & Soleglad, 1980 [Emilio Antonio Maury]

摩氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides moreti* Rossi, 2014 [Pierre Moret]

地神似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides pachamama* Ythier, 2021 [Pachamama, the Incan earth goddess]

卤氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides parvulus* Ochoa & Prendini, 2010 [Quechua for “island” (Santa Island, Peru)]

汤氏似厚尾蝎 *Hadruroides tongiorgii* Rossi, 2012 [Paolo Tongiorgi]

马氏沟尾蝎属 *Genus Vachonia* Abalos, 1954 [Max Vachon]

马氏沟尾蝎属 *Vachonia martinezii* Abalos, 1954 [Antonio Martinez]

猎舟甲蝎科 *Family Caraboctonidae* Kraepelin, 1905

猎舟甲蝎属 *Genus Caraboctonus* Poczok, 1893

[carabo- (carabid beetles, from carabus) + -ctonus (killer)]
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

西氏魔屋山蝎_Auyantepuiia sissomi_ Lourenço, 1983 [William David Sissom]
赤道魔屋山蝎_Auyantepuiia surinamensis_ Lourenço & Duhe 2010 [Suriname]

猎人蛮蝎属Genus Broteochactas Pocock, 1893 [Brotechas + Chactas]

考阿布里猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas cauburi_ Lourenço, Araujo & Franklin, 2010 [Cauambiri River, Amazonas State, Brazil]
科查猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas cuyensis González-Sponga, 2004 [Piedra del Cucuy, Amazonas State, Venezuela]
粗氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas danielleae Lourenço, 2007 [Danielle Defaye]
高氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas gollmeri (Karsch, 1879) [Julius Gollmer]
马尼萨潘猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas manisapanensis (González-Sponga, 1992) [Manisapan Mts., Bolivar State, Venezuela]
毛氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas mauriciodes Lourenço, 2017 [Mauricio Dias]
尼氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas niemeyerae Lourenço, Ponce de Leão Giupponi & Pedroso, 2011 [Helyanne De Niemeyer]
光泽猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas nitidus Pocock, 1893 [niti- (to shine) + -idus (tending to)]
帕里马猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas parimensis González-Sponga, 2004 [Parima Mts., Amazonas State, Venezuela]
多孔猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas porosus (Pocock, 1900) [poro- (callosity) + -osus (full of, overly)]
普鲁斯猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas purus Lourenço, 2017 [Rio Purus, Amazonas State, Brazil]
司氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas scorzae Dargent, 1957 [José Vicente Scorza]
锡尔维斯猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas silves Lourenço, 2014 [Silves Municipality, Amazonas State, Brazil]
秃氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas trezzii (Vignoli & Kovafik, 2003) [Giuliano Trezzi]
委内瑞拉猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas venezuelensis (González-Sponga, 1996) [Venezuela]
贝氏猎人蛮蝎_Broteochactas verneti (González-Sponga, 1992) [Pedro Vernet]

马来猎人蛮蝎属Genus Brotheas C. L. Koch, 1837 [Βροτέας (Broteas), son of Tantalus in Greek mythology, a hunter]
亚马逊猎人蝎_Brotehas amazonicus Lourenço, 1988 [Amazon River, Amazonas State, Brazil]
玻利维亚猎人蝎_Brotehas bolivianus Lourenço, 2008 [Bolivia]
堪氏猎人蝎_Brotehas camposi González-Sponga, 1972 [Arquimedes Campos]
卡氏猎人蝎_Brotehas caramaschii Lourenço, Ponce de Leão Giupponi & Pedroso, 2011 [Ulisses Caramaschi]
卡塔尼亚波猎人蝎_Brotehas cataniapensis González-Sponga, 1997 [Rio Cataniapo, Amazonas State, Venezuela]
克氏猎人蝎_Brotehas cristinae Lourenço, 2007 [Cristina A Rheims]
库努努努猎人蝎_Brotehas cunucunumensis González-Sponga, 1984 [Cunucunuma River, Amazonas State, Venezuela]
达氏猎人蝎_Brotehas dasilvai González-Sponga, 1978 [Abilio Da Silva]
后裔猎人蝎_Brotehas granimanus Pocock, 1898 [granimes (granum, hand) + manus (hand)]
具疣猎人蝎_Brotehas granulatus Simon, 1877 [granul- (small grain) + -atus (with)]
哈氏猎人蝎_Brotehas henriquei Lourenço & Machado, 2004 [Augusto Loureiro Henriques]
亨氏猎人蝎_Brotehas humboldti González-Sponga, 1980 [Alexander von Humboldt]
乔氏猎人蝎_Brotehas joudani Lourenço, 1997 [Raymond Jourdan]
利氏猎人蝎_Brotehas libinaliya González-Sponga, 1978 [Radames Libinaliya]
里氏猎人蝎_Brotehas lichyi González-Sponga, 1980 [René Lichyi]
马瓦里努马猎人蝎_Brotehas mawarinumensis González-Sponga, 1992 [Mawarinuma River, Amazonas State, Venezuela]
敏氏猎人蝎_Brotehas mingueti González-Sponga, 1973 [Luis Minguet]
穆氏猎人蝎_Brotehas munozi González-Sponga, 1997 [Arturo Muñoz-Cuevas]
诺氏猎人蝎_Brotehas nogueiri González-Sponga, 1993 [Félix Nogueira]
欧氏猎人蝎_Brotehas overali Lourenço, 1988 [William Leslie Overall]
帕氏猎人蝎_Brotehas paraensis Simon, 1880 [Pará State, Brazil]
柯氏猎人蝎_Brotehas perezramirez González-Sponga, 1996 [Perez Ramirez]
里约热内格罗猎人蝎_Brotehas rionegrensis González-Sponga, 1996 [San Carlos de Rio Negro, Amazonas State, Venezuela]
萨氏猎人蝎_Brotehas sanabriae González-Sponga, 1997 [Lewis Sanabria]
林氏猎人蝎_Brotehas silvestris Lourenço, 1988 [silis- (forest) + -estris (pertaining to)]
塔帕若斯猎人蝎_Brotehas tapajos Lourenço, 2012 [Tapajos River, Pará State, Brazil]
瓦雷帕猎人蝎_Brotehas wareipai González-Sponga, 2004 [Wareipa Indian Community, Bolivar State, Venezuela]
威氏猎人蝎_Brotehas wilmeri González-Sponga, 1980 [Wilmer Perez]

蛮蝎属Genus Chactas Gervais, 1844 [a Natchez Indian in François-René de Chateaubriand’s novel Atala]
阿朵氏蛮蝎_Chactas adornellae Rossi, 2014 [Adornella Politi]
巴西蛮蝎_Chactas aequinoctialis (Karsch, 1879) [equinoctial]
阿氏蛮蝎_Chactas alarconi González-Sponga, 2003 [Rigoberto Alarcón]
巴瓦科阿斯蛮蝎_Chactas barbacoensis González-Sponga, 1987 [Barbacoas, Lara State, Venezuela]
巴氏蛮蝎_Chactas brazierri Lourenço, 1997 [Benedicto Barriera]
巴西蛮蝎_Chactas braziliensis Lourenço, Aguiar & Franklin, 2005 [Brazil]
Chactas brevicaudatus (Karsch, 1879) [brevi- (short) + caud- (tail) + -atus (with)]

Chactas brownelli Lourenço, 1997 [Philip H. Brownell]

Chactas campesi González-Sponga, 2006 [Campo Elias, Mérida Municapity, Venezuela]

Chactas chabasquensis González-Sponga & Vall-González, 2007 [Chabasquén, Portuguesa State, Venezuela]

Chactas choroniensis González-Sponga, 1978 [Altos de Choroni, Henri Pittier National Park, Venezuela]

Chactas chrysos Pocock, 1893 [chryso- (gold) + -pus (foot)]

Chactas eusul (Werner, 1939) [exiled, isolated, insular]

Chactas ferruginosus González-Sponga, 1984 [ferrugin- (rust) + -osus (full of, overly)]

Chactas gansi González-Sponga, 1974 [Carl Gans]

Chactas gehsi Lourenço, 2012 [Raffaello Gestro]

Chactas granulosus González-Sponga, 2007 [granul- (granule) + -osus (full of, overly)]

Chactas hauseri Lourenço, 1997 [Bernd Hauser]

Chactas hauseri Lourenço, 1997 [Karinja language for the Indians of the high Parima Mts., Venezuela]

Chactas hatilloensis Lourenço, 1999 [Paul Ozenda]

Chactas hawaiiensis Lourenço & Dastych, 2004 [Hans-Wilhelm Koepcke]

Chactas karschii González-Sponga, 1987 [Carl Gans]

Chactas levaipes (Karsch, 1879) [levai- (smooth) + -pes (foot)]

Chactas latuffi González-Sponga, 1976 [Felipe Latuff]

Chactas lepturus Thorell, 1876 [lept- (narrow) + urus (tail)]

Chactas major Kraepelin, 1914 [large-sized]

Chactas maherni Lourenço, 1995 [Volker Mahner]

Chactas mainirensis González-Sponga & Wall-González, 2007 [Maimire, Yaracuy State, Venezuela]

Chactas marinae González-Sponga, 1987 [Marina González Lander]

Chactas mauriesi Lourenço & Flórez, 1990 [Jean-Paul Mauries]

Chactas setosus Kraepelin, 2012 [Pierre Moret]

Chactas setosus Kraepelin, 2012 [collectors of the “Club de Exploradores de la Universidad de Oxford”]

Chactas setosus Kraepelin, 2012 [- (seta) + -osus (full of, overly)]

Chactas simonii Lourenço, 1997 [Phillip H. Brownell]

Chactas simonii Lourenço, 1997 [Eugen von Keyserling]

Chactas sofferti Pocock, 1893 [Ferdinand Karsch]

Chactas spiny Pocock, 1893 [Eugene Simon]

Chactas tegulipes (Gervais, 1843) [Pierre-Joseph van Beneden]

Chactas torquatus Pocock, 1893 [Eugene Simon]

Chactas tripterus Thorell, 1876 [tri- (three) + pterus (wing)]

Chactas tridentifer González-Sponga & Wall-González, 2007 [Cerro Platillón Natural Monument, Guárico State, Venezuela]

Chactas chabasquensis González-Sponga, 1987 [Quechua for a mythical spirit]

Chactas curupira Ochoa, Rojas-Runjaic, Pinto-da-Rocha & Prendini, 2013 [Quechua for a mythical spirit of the forest with unequal feet]

Chactas curupira Ochoa, Rojas-Runjaic, Pinto-da-Rocha & Prendini, 2013 [a mythical inhabitant and protector of the forest from the folklore of Brazilian Amazonia]

Chactas insignis Kraepelin, 1912 [remarkable, distinguished]

Chactas insignis Kraepelin, 1912 [remarkable, distinguished]

Chactas insignis Kraepelin, 1912 [remarkable, distinguished]

Chactas insignis Kraepelin, 1912 [remarkable, distinguished]
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

似仿蛮蝎属Genus Chaetopteroides Ochoa, Rojas-Runjac, Pinto-da-Rocha & Prendini, 2013
[Chaetopterus + -oides (resembling)]

圣马丁氏新蛮蝎Chaetopteroides andruzii (González-Sponga, 1982) [Pablo Anduze]
冈氏新蛮蝎Chaetopteroides gonzalespangai Ochoa, Rojas-Runjac, Pinto-da-Rocha & Prendini, 2013 [González-Sponga]
马布拉卡似仿蛮蝎Chaetopteroides marahuacaeensis (González-Sponga, 2004) [Mt. Marahuaca, Venezuela]
亚诺马米似仿蛮蝎Chaetopteroides yanomami (Lourenço, Ponce de Leão Giupponi & Pedroso, 2011) [Yanomami people of Brazilian Amazonia]

圭亚那蛮蝎属Genus Guyanochactas Lourenço, 1998 [Guyana + Chactas]

黄圭亚那蛮蝎Guyanochactas flavus Lourenço & Ythier, 2011 [yellow]
冈氏圭亚那蛮蝎Guyanochactas gonzalezspongai (Lourenço, 1983) [Manuel Ángel González-Sponga]
古氏圭亚那蛮蝎Guyanochactas goujei (Vellard, 1932) [Maurice Gouge]
马氏圭亚那蛮蝎Guyanochactas mascarenhasi (Lourenço, 1988) [Bento Mascarenhas]
图氏圭亚那蛮蝎Guyanochactas touroulti Lourenço, 2018 [Julien Touroult]

厚尾蛮蝎属Genus Haduruchochactas Pocock, 1893
[hadr- (thick, strong) + uro- (tail)/?Hadruurus + Chactas]

阿克拉里皮厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas araripe (Lourenço, 2010) [Chapada do Araripe, Pernambuco State, Brazil]
布雷茹厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas brejo (Lourenço, 1988) [Brejo formation, Maranguape, Ceará State, Brazil]
克氏厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas cristinae Ythier, 2018 [Cristina Benros-Ythier]
马氏厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas machadoi González-Sponga, 1993 [Antonio Machado Allison]
马普埃拉厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas mapuera (Lourenço, 1988) [Mapuera River Region, Brazil]
奥氏厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas odoardoi González-Sponga, 1985 [Odoardo Ravelo]
珀氏厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas polisi (Monod & Lourenço, 2001) [Gary Allan Polis]
绍氏厚尾蛮蝎Hadruchochactas schaumii (Karsch, 1880) [Hermann Rudolf Schauf]

硕仿蛮蝎属Genus Megachactops Ochoa, Rojas-Runjac, Pinto-da-Rocha & Prendini, 2013
[mega- (large) + Chactopsis]

革质硕仿蛮蝎Megachactops coriaceo (González-Sponga, 1991) [cori- (leather) + -aceo (forming, having the nature of)]
毒神硕仿蛮蝎Megachactops kuemoi (González-Sponga, 1993) [Janis Racenis]
库里帕克硕仿蛮蝎Megachactops kurripako Ythier, 2019 [the Kurripako ethnic group of Colombia]

新蛮蝎属Genus Neochactas Soleglad & Fet 2003 [neo- (new) + Chactas]

瓦里亚新蛮蝎Neochactas variensis (González-Sponga, 1991) [Baria River, Venezuela]
彼氏新蛮蝎Neochactas bilihaoi (González-Sponga, 1978) [Maite Bilbao]
布氏新蛮蝎Neochactas bruzuali (González-Sponga, 1980) [Gustavo Bruzual Pérez]
卡罗尼新蛮蝎Neochactas caroniensis (González-Sponga, 1996) [Caroni River, Venezuela]
哥伦比亚新蛮蝎Neochactas colombiensis (González-Sponga, 1976) [Colombia]

精致新蛮蝎Neochactas delicatus (Karsch, 1879) [delicate, charming]
埃氏新蛮蝎Neochactas efreni (González-Sponga, 1978) [Efrén Toro]
婉氏新蛮蝎Neochactas elaissilai (González-Sponga, 1980) [Elias Silva]
帝氏新蛮蝎Neochactas fei (Pinto-da-Rocha, Gasnier, Brescovit & Apolinario, 2002) [Nelson Fé]
伽氏新蛮蝎Neochactas garciai (González-Sponga, 1978) [Gerardo García Herrero]
多疣新蛮蝎Neochactas granulosus (Pocock, 1900) [gran- (gran) + -osus (full of, overly)]
瓜伊基尼马新蛮蝎Neochactas gauquinimensis (González-Sponga, 1997) [Mt. Gauquinima, Bolivar State, Venezuela]
雅氏新蛮蝎Neochactas jaspae (González-Sponga, 1993) [Luis Jaspe]
何氏新蛮蝎Neochactas josenmanueli (González-Sponga, 1992) [José Manuel Ayala]
齐氏新蛮蝎Neochactas kijellesvig (González-Sponga, 1974) [Erik Norman Kjellesvig-Waering]
劳氏新蛮蝎Neochactas laui (Kjellesvig-Waering, 1966) [Edgar Lau]
里氏新蛮蝎Neochactas leoneli (González-Sponga, 1978) [Leonel Hernández]
长螯新蛮蝎Neochactas macrochelae (González-Sponga, 2004) [macro- (long) + chelae (hand, chela)]
内布利纳新蛮蝎Neochactas neblinensis (González-Sponga, 1991) [Tepui “La Neblina”, Venezuela]
奥里诺科新蛮蝎Neochactas orinocensis (Scorza, 1954) [High Orinoco River, Venezuela]
帕那瑞新蛮蝎Neochactas panarei (González-Sponga, 1980) [Panare Indians, Venezuela]
埃尔堡新蛮蝎Neochactas paonensis (González-Sponga, 1996) [El Pao, Bolivar State, Venezuela]
拉氏新蛮蝎Neochactas racenisi (González-Sponga, 1975) [Janis Racenis]
比涅河新蛮蝎Neochactas riopinimensis (González-Sponga, 1992) [La Pina River, Bolivar State, Venezuela]
鲁氏新蛮蝎Neochactas ruizpittoli (González-Sponga, 1993) [Antonio Ruiz Pittoli]
圣马丁氏新蛮蝎Neochactas sanmartini (González-Sponga, 1974) [Pablo R. San Martin]
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

科蒙杜双目蝎 *Bioculosa comonda* Stahnke, 1968 [Comond Municipality, Baja California Sur State, Mexico]
圣克拉鲁斯双目蝎 *Bioculosa cruzensis* Stahnke, 1968 [Santa Cruz Island, Baja California Sur State, Mexico]
侏儒头双目蝎 *Bioculosa parvus* Martín-Frias, 2004 [parv- (dwarf, small) + -ulus (diminutive suffix)]

凯氏属 *Genus Cazierius* Francke, 1978 [Mont Adelbert Cazier]
阿氏凯氏蝎 *Cazierius alayoni* Armas, 1999 [Giraldo Alayón García]
粗刺凯氏蝎 *Cazierius asper* Teruel, 2006 [rough]
首长凯氏蝎 *Cazierius caucayos* Teruel, Jiménez & Santos, 2021 [Cayacoa, the last Taino cacique that ruled the Higey Chiefdom]
金耀凯氏蝎 *Cazierius chryseus* Teruel, Jiménez & Santos, 2006 [chry- (gold) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]
希瓜乔凯氏蝎 *Cazierius ciguayo* Teruel, Jiménez & Santos, 2021 [Ciguayo people of the type locality, Cueva de los Murciélagos, Puerto Plata Province, Dominican Republic]
加氏凯氏蝎 *Cazierius garriodii* Armas, 2005 [Orlando Hilario Garrido Calleja]
多疣凯氏蝎 *Cazierius granulosus* Teruel, 2013 [granul- (granule) + -ulus (diminutive suffix)]
秃头凯氏蝎 *Cazierius gundlachii* (Moreno, 1938) [Carlos de la Torre]
光滑凯氏蝎 *Cazierius politus* (Pocock, 1898) [polished, perfect passive participle of polio (polish)]
托氏凯氏蝎 *Cazierius torrei* (Moreno, 1938) [Carlos de la Torre]

隐名王蝎属 *Genus Cryptoicus* Teruel & Kovář, 2012 [crypto- (hidden) + Oicus]

二棘蝎属 *Genus Didymocentrus* Kraepelin, 1905 [didymo- (twin) + centrus (spike)]
阿马斯氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus armasi* Teruel & Rodríguez, 2008 [Luis F. de Armas]
哈氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus hasethi* (Kraepelin, 1896) [C. G. de Haseth]
胡氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus hummelincki* Francke, 1978 [Pieter Wagenaar Hummelinck]
乔氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus jaunel* Armas, 1976 [Miguel Luis Jaume García]
克氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus krausi* Francke, 1978 [Otto Kraus]
路氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus lesueuri* (Gervais, 1844) [Charles-Alexandre Lesueur]
马提尼克二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus martini* Teruel & Questel, 2020 [Martinique]
小型二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus minor* Francke, 1978 [small-sized]
锈色二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus nitidus* (Hirst, 1907) [niti- (to shine) + -idus (tending to)]
圣费利佩二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus sanfelipensis* Armas, 1976 [Sanabas de San Felipe, Cuba]
特立尼达二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus trinitarius* (Franqanllo, 1930) [Trinidad Island]
韦氏二棘蝎 *Didymocentrus waerging* Francke, 1978 [Erik Norman Kjellsveig-Waering]

双棘蝎属 *Genus Diplocentrus* Peters, 1861 [diplo- (double) + centrus (spike)]
玛雅洞穴双棘蝎 *Diplocentrus actun* Armas & Palacios-Vargas, 2002 [Mayan for “cave”]
无眼双棘蝎 *Diplocentrus anophthalmus* Francke, 1977 [an- (without) + ophthalmus (eye)]
剑士双棘蝎 *Diplocentrus bellator* Teruel, 2003 [bel- (fight) + ator (suffix forming agent nouns)]
乔氏双棘蝎 *Diplocentrus coddingtoni* Armas & Apalacios-Vargas, 2002 [Mayan for “cave”]

双棘蝎属 *Genus Didymocentrus* Peters, 1861 [diplo- (double) + centrus (spike)]
México双棘蝎
佩隆西略双棘蝎
萨卡特卡双棘蝎
莫塔瓜双棘蝎
多米尼加异尼博山蝎
思氏双棘蝎
格氏异尼博山蝎
佛氏异尼博山蝎
克氏异尼博山蝎
开曼异尼博山蝎
巴拉奥纳异尼博山蝎
马加瓦双棘蝎
秀丽异尼博山蝎
伯氏异尼博山蝎
Chiapas State, Mexico
露氏双棘蝎
珀普提双棘蝎
米特拉双棘蝎
雷氏双棘蝎
斯氏双棘蝎
箭肢双棘蝎
兰氏双棘蝎
伊萨瓦尔双棘蝎
罗奥双棘蝎
凯氏双棘蝎
美丽双棘蝎
泰氏双棘蝎
玛语双棘蝎
郗氏双棘蝎
饰装双棘蝎
威氏双棘蝎
提万诺双棘蝎
特瓦坎双棘蝎
metonym for the type locality
Diplocentrus sagittipalpus - (arrow) + palpus (here as “pedipalp”)
D. mexicanus karschi Sissom & Francke, 1998 [Ferdinand Karsch]
D. mexicanus Peters, 1861 [Mexico]
Diplocentrus steeleae Sissom, 1991 [Gonzalo Pérez-Higareda]
Diplocentrus roo Armas & Martín-Frias, 2000 [Quintana Roo State, Mexico]
D. tenango Hoffmann, 1931 [Tehuacán State, Mexico]
Diplocentrus tachuanus Santibáñez-López, Francke & Prendini, 2013 [Atenango del Rio, Guerrero State, Mexico]
Diplocentrus kraepelini Hoffmann, 1931 [Eugen von Keyserling]
Diplocentrus mexicanus
D. mexicanus epidius Stockwell, 1988 [Oxlajuj B’ak’tun, 394-year cycle in the Mayan calendar, a metonym for the type locality]
Diplocentrus meliciFrancke, 1977 [inhabitants of the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico]
Diplocentrus williamsi Sissom & Wheeler, 1995 [Stanley C. Williams]
Diplocentrus taibeli Armas & Trujillo, 2012 [Lachua Lake, Guatemala]
Diplocentrus lachua Armas, Trujillo & Agreda, 2011 [Lachua Lake, Guatemala]
Diplocentrus landelinoi Trujillo & Armas, 2012 [Roni Landelino Trujillo Leon]
Diplocentrus lindo Stockwell & Baldwin, 2001 [Spanish for “pretty”]
Diplocentrus longimanus Santibáñez-López, Francke & Athanasiasis, 2011 [longi- (long) + manus (hand)]
Diplocentrus luisae Santibáñez-López & Francke, 2008 [Karl Kraepelin]
Diplocentrus lucidus Stockwell, 1988 [luci- (light) + -idas (tending to)]
Ladybird D. mexicanus mexicanus Peters, 1861 [Mexico]
Diplocentrus luisae Guijosa, 1973 [Maria Luisa Bolaños de Guijosa]
Diplocentrus majahuensis Baldazo Monsivaiz, 2003 [La Majahua, Guerrero State, Mexico]
Diplocentrus motagua Armas & Trujillo, 2009 [Motagua River Valley, Zacapa Municipality, Guatemala]
Diplocentrus maya Francke, 1977 [inhabitants of the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico]
Diplocentrus melici Stanjek, 1977 [Ruins of Mitla near the type locality, Mexico]
Diplocentrus mitchelli Francke, 1977 [Robert Wetsel Mitchell]
Heteronebo granti
Heteronebo elegans
Heteronebo clareae
Heteronebo dominicus Armas, 2001 [Clare Flemming]
Heteronebo forbesii Pocock, 1899 [Henry Ogg Forbes]
Heteronebo granti Pocock, 1899 [William Robert Ogilvie-Grant]
Heteronebo barahonae Teruel, Armas & Kovářík, 2015 [Barahona Province, Dominican Republic]
Heteronebo bermudezi (Moreno, 1938) [P. J. Bermdez]
Heteronebo caymanensis Francke, 1977 [Grand Cayman, Cayman Island, West Indies]
Heteronebo caymanensis
Heteronebo clareae
Heteronebo clareae Armas, 2001 [Clare Flemming]
Heteronebo dominicus Armas, 2001 [Clare Flemming]
Heteronebo elegans Armas, 2001 [Clare Flemming]
Heteronebo forbesii Pocock, 1899 [Henry Ogg Forbes]
Heteronebo granti Pocock, 1899 [William Robert Ogilvie-Grant]
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

Arnico vachoni (Francke, 1980) [Vachon, 1980] [Yamato (Japan)]

Heteronebo jamaicae Francke, 1978 [Jamaica]"^

Heteronebo monticola (Armas, 1999) [monti- (mountain) + -cola (dweller)]"^

Heteronebo morenoi (Armas, 1973) [Aobelardo Moreno Bonilla]"^

Heteronebo nubijon Armas, 1984 [Nubijun, a village in Baracoa Municipality, Guantánamo Province, Cuba]"^

Heteronebo oviideo (Armas, 1999) [Oviedo, a city in Pedernales Province, Dominican Republic]"^

Heteronebo portoricensis Francke, 1978 [Max Vachon]"^

Heteronebo vacchoni Francke, 1978 [Max Vachon]"^

Heteronebo yntemai (Francke & Quijano-Ravell, 2009) [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]"^

Kolotl grandis (Francke, 1978) [Mt. Nebo, Jordan]"^

Kolotl lavipes Simon, 1882 [lavi- (yellow) + -pes (foot)]"^

Kolotl magnus (Beutelspacher & López-Forment, 1991) [great]"^

Oiclus ardens (Ythier, 2019) [ardent; alluding to the geothermal activity and numerous hot springs in the type locality]"^

Oiclus nanus (Francke, 1978) [Saba Island, Lesser Antilles]"^

Oiclus tipunch (Francke, 1978) [J. Purves]"^

Oiclus yustizi (Francke & Sissom, 1980) [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]"^

O. purvesii purvesii (Francke, 1978) [beaver]"^

Nebo albipes Simon, 1878 [Mt. Nebo, Jordan]"^

Nebo dactylopachus (Armas, 1981) [dactylo- (stubby) + -pachus (club)]"^

Nebo anchicaya Lourenço & Flórez, 1990 [Anchicayá River, Valle del Cauca Department, Colombia]"^

Nebo denis (Francke, 1980) [Grand Denis Island, Mauritius]"^

Nebo nubijon Armas, 1984 [Nubijun, a village in Baracoa Municipality, Guantánamo Province, Cuba]"^

Nebo oviedo (Armas, 1999) [Oviedo, a city in Pedernales Province, Dominican Republic]"^

Nebo vacchoni Francke, 1978 [Max Vachon]"^

Nebo yntemai (Francke & Quijano-Ravell, 2009) [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]"^

O. purvesii francesi (Francke & Quijano-Ravell, 2009) [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]"^

O. purvesii sabae (Francke, 1978) [Saba Island, Lesser Antilles]"^

O. purvesii whitei (Francke, 1978) [J. Purves]"^

O. purvesii yustizi (Francke & Sissom, 1980) [Javier Ponce-Saavedra]"^

O. purvesii yustizi (Francke & Sissom, 1980) [Javi...
Euscorpius — 2022, No. 350

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The genus Euscorpius is a group of true scorpions (Euscorpiidae) found mainly in the Mediterranean region. Here are some of the species mentioned:

- **Euscorpius honazicus** (Tropea, Yağmur, Karampatsou, Parmakelis & Yesilyurt, 2016) [Mt. Honaz, Denizli, Turkey]
- **Euscorpius idaeus** (Yağmur & Tropea, 2017) [Mt. Ida, Balıkesir Province, Turkey]
- **Euscorpius hadzii** (Di Caporiacco, 1950) [Jovan Hadži]
- **Euscorpius gocmeni** (Tropea, Yağmur & Yesilyurt, 2014) [Bayram Göçmen]
- **Euscorpius giachinoi** (Tropea, Fet, Parmakelis, Kotsakiozi & Stathi, 2015) [Pencho Drenski]
- **Euscorpius deltshevi** (Tropea & Rossi, 2012) [Corcyra, the Latin name of Corfu Island, Greece]
- **Euscorpius canestrinii** (Tropea, Fet, Parmakelis, Kotsakiozi & Stathi, 2017) [Amorgos Island, Greece]
- **Euscorpius kritscheri** (Yağmur & Tropea, 2016) [Alanya District, Antalya Province, Turkey]
- **Euscorpius koschewnikowi**
- **Euscorpius koci**
- **Euscorpius kinzelbachi**
- **Euscorpius kabateki**
- **Euscorpius janstai**
- **Euscorpius lazia**
- **Euscorpius latius**
- **Euscorpius lesbicus**

The genus Euscorpius is named after its characteristic appearance, which is often more robust and less segmented compared to other scorpion genera. They are known for their distinctive pale orange to yellowish bodies with dark bands.
弥氏厚尾蝎Euscorpius mylonasi Fet, Soleglad, Parmakelis, Kotsaki & Stathi, 2014 [Moysis Mylonas]

希丘硕躯蝎Euscorpius studentium Karaman, 2020 [a group of college students of Faculty of Sciences in Novi Sad, Serbia]

戈氏硕躯蝎Euscorpius stahlavskyi Kovařík & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [David Sadilek]

学徒真蝎Euscorpius studentium Tropea, Fet, Parmakelis, Kotsaki & Stathi, 2014 [František Šťáhlavský]

的里雅斯特真蝎Euscorpius sicanus Birula, 1917 [Sicani, ancient people of Sicily]

巴氏邻蛮蝎Euscorpius flavicaudis (Gervais, 1843) [flavi- (yellow) + cauda (tail)]

硕躯蝎属Genus Hadrurus Thorell, 1876 [hadr- (thick, strong) + -urus (tail)]

黄尾四孔蝎Plesiochactas mitchelli Soleglad, 2011 [Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, California, USA]

色雷斯真蝎Euscorpius thracicus Kovařík & Lowe, Byronová & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Thracia (Thrace) region, Bulgaria]

的里雅斯特真蝎Euscorpius tergestinus (C. L. Koch, 1837) [Tergeste (now Trieste), Italy]

陶里亚真蝎Euscorpius tauricus (C. L. Koch, 1837) [Tauria, ancient name of the Crimean Peninsula]

帕氏真蝎Euscorpius parthenopeius Ewing, 1928 [dark]

萨氏真蝎Euscorpius sadileki Kovařík & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Mt. Ossa, Greece]

弗氏硕躯蝎Euscorpius vailatii Tropea & Fet, 2015 [Dante Vailati]

威氏真蝎Euscorpius vignai Kovařík & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [František Šťáhlavský]

雅氏真蝎Euscorpius popovi Tropea, Fet, Parmakelis, Kotsaki & Stathi, 2015 [Alexi Popov]

多疣硕躯蝎Euscorpius yagmuri Tropea & Yağmur, 2016 [Sultan Mts., Denizli, Turkey]

施氏真蝎Euscorpius sadileki Kovařík & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [David Sadilek]

亚氏真蝎Euscorpius studentium Tropea & Yağmur, 2016 [Sultan Mts., Denizli, Turkey]

巴氏邻蛮蝎Plesiochactas vasquezi Trujillo & Armas, 2012 [Carlos Vàsquez Almazàn]

栗色厚尾蝎Hadrurus pinteri Williams, 1970 [dark]

安沙波利哥厚尾蝎Hadrurus anzaborrego Soleglad, Fet & Lowe, 2011 [Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, California, USA]

阿兹特克霍氏厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

阿兹特克霍氏厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

亚利桑那厚尾蝎Hadrurus anzaborrego Soleglad, Fet & Lowe, 2011 [Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, California, USA]

胡刺毛厚尾蝎Hadrurus hirsutus (Wood, 1863) [hairy, bristled]

阿爾巴尼亞厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

北美洲厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

阿爾巴尼亞厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

阿爾巴尼亞厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

阿爾巴尼亞厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

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阿爾巴尼亞厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]

阿爾巴尼亞厚尾蝎Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing, 1928 [Arizona, USA]
**Family Hemiscorpiidae** Pocock, 1893

*Hemiscorpius* Peters, 1861 [**hemis-** (half) + **scorpius** (Latin for “scorpion”)]

*Hemiscorpius acanthocercus* Monod & Lourenço, 2005 [**acantho-** (spine, thorn) + **cerus** (tail)]

*Hemiscorpius arabicus* Pocock, 1899 [Arabian Peninsula]

*Hemiscorpius egyptiensis* Lourenço, 2004 [**Egypt**]

*Hemiscorpius enischnochela* Monod & Lourenço, 2005 [**enishno-** (thin) + **chela** (hand, chela)]

*Hemiscorpius falcifer* Lowe, 2010 [**falc-** (sickle) + -**ifer** (bearing)]

*Hemiscorpius flagelliraptor* Lowe, 2010 [**flagelli** - (whip) + **raptor** (raisher)]

*Hemiscorpius gaillardii* (Vachon, 1974) [**Maurice Gaillard**]

*Hemiscorpius kashkayi* Karatas & Gharkheloo, 2013 [**Kashkay**, or Qashqai, nomadic Turks living in Iran]

*Hemiscorpius lepturus* Peters, 1861 [**lept-** (narrow) + **urus** (tail)]

*Hemiscorpius maidronii* Kraepelin, 1900 [**Maurice Maidron**]

*Hemiscorpius novaki* Kovalik & Mazuch, 2011 [**Pavel Novák**]

*Hemiscorpius persicus* Birula, 1903 [Persia (now Iran)]

*Hemiscorpius persicus* Lourenço, 2009 [**Persia**]

*Hemiscorpius persicus* Navidpour & Soleglad, 2017 [**Mehran Shahi**]

*Hemiscorpius socotranus* Pocock, 1899 [Socotra Island, Yemen]

*Hemiscorpius somalicus* Lourenço, 2011 [Somalia]

*Hemiscorpius tellinii* Borelli, 1904 [**Achilles Tellini**]

**Family Heteroscorpionidae** Kraepelin, 1905

*Heteroscorpion* Birula, 1903 [**hetero-** (different) + **scorpion**]

*Heteroscorpion goodmani* Lourenço, 1996 [**Steven Goodman**]

*Heteroscorpion kaii* Lourenço & Goodman, 2009 [**Kai Schütte**]

*Heteroscorpion kraepelini* Lourenço & Goodman, 2006 [**Karl Kraepelin**]

*Heteroscorpion magnus* Lourenço & Goodman, 2002 [**great**]

*Heteroscorpion opisthacanthoides* (Kraepelin, 1896) [**Opisthacanthus** + **oides** (resembling)]

*Heteroscorpion persicus* Lourenço & Goodman, 2004 [**Achille Raselimanana**]

**Family Hormuridae** Laurie, 1896

*Cheloctonus* Pocock, 1892 [**chelo-** (hand, chela) + **ctonus** (killer)]

*Cheloctonus anthracinus* Pocock, 1899 [**anthracin-** (charcoal) + -**inus** (pertaining to)]

*Cheloctonus warreni* Hewitt, 1931 [**Warren G. Rump**]

*Cheloctonus crassimanus* Pocock, 1896 [**crass-** (fat, thick) + **manus** (hand)]

*Cheloctonus depressus* Hewitt, 1918 [**flattened**]

*Cheloctonus glaberrimus* Kraepelin, 1896 [**smooth**]

*Cheloctonus intermedius* Hewitt, 1912 [**inter-** (between) + **medius** (middle)]

*Cheloctonus jonesii* Pocock, 1892 [**C. R. Jones**]

*Cheloctonus sculpturatus* Hewitt, 1914 [**sculpturf** (sculpture)]

*Chirochactes* Pocock, 1899 [**chiro-** (hand, pincer) + **chactes** (fighter, warrior)]

*Chirochactes fergusoni* Pocock, 1899 [**Harold Stuart Ferguson**]

*Chirochactes parakrami* Sulakhe, Deshpande, Dandekar, Ketkar, Gowande, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020 [**parakram**, Sanskrit for “act of valour”; Baji Prabhu Deshpande and his army defended his king against the Sultanate of Bijapur at Pavan Khind, near the type locality; a metonym]

*Chirochactes rammasswamii* Sulakhe, Deshpande, Dandekar, Ketkar, Gowande, Padhye & Bastawade, 2020 [**Samarth Ramdas Swami**]

*Chirochactes sahyadiensis* Mirza, Sanap & Zambre, 2015 [**Sahyadri Hills, Mts. Western Ghats, India**]

*Chirochactes tirapati* Lourenço, 1997 [**Tirupati**, a city in Andhra Pradesh State, India]

*Chromachus* Pocock, 1893 [**chroma-** (hand, pincer) + **machtus** (fighter, warrior)]

*Chromachus ochroplus* (C. L. Koch, 1837) [**ochro-** (yellow ochre) + -**plus** (foot)]

**Family Hadogenidae** Kraepelin, 1894 [**Hades** (Hades), god of the underworld in Greek mythology]

*Hadogenes* Pocock, 1899 [**austro-** (southern) + **africanus** (African)]

*Hadogenes bicolor* Purcell, 1899 [two-colored]

*Hadogenes gracilis* Hewitt, 1909 [**gracile**]

*Hadogenes granulatus* Purcell, 1901 [**granul-** (small grain) + -**atus** (with)]

*Hadogenes gunningi* Purcell, 1899 [**Jan Willem Baudewijn Gunning**]

*Hadogenes hahnii* (Peters, 1862) [**Carl Wilhelm Hahn**]
劳氏冥神蝎*Hadogenes lawrencei* Newlands, 1972 [Reginald Frederick Lawrence]

长掌冥神蝎*Hadogenes longimanus* Pocock, 2001 [Iomachus (longi) + manus (hand)]

小型冥神蝎*Hadogenes minor* Purcell, 1899 [small-sized]

纽氏冥神蝎*Hadogenes newlandsi* Pocock, 2001 [Gerald Newlands]

寡齿冥神蝎*Hadogenes paucidentis* Pocock, 1896 [pauci- (few) + dens (tooth)]

叶形冥神蝎*Hadogenes phyllodes* (Thorell, 1876) [phyllo- (leaf) + odes (resembling)]

多孔冥神蝎*Hadogenes polytrichobothrius* Pocock, 2006 [poly- (many) + trichobothrius (trichobothria)]

索特南冥神蝎*Hadogenes soutpansbergensis* Pocock, 2006 [Soutpansberg District, South Africa]

牧者冥神蝎*Hadogenes tityrus* (Simon, 1888) [Tityrus, name of a shepherd in Greek mythology]

鬃尾冥神蝎*Hadogenes trichiurus* (Gervais, 1843)

模式亚种*H. trichiurus trichiurus* (Gervais, 1843) [trichi- (hair) + urus (tail)]

南非亚种*H. trichiurus caffer* Hewitt, 1918 from *ka ir*, Arabic for “non-believer”, a historic term, now derogatory for black South Africans

似纤细亚种*H. trichiurus graciloides* Hewitt, 1918 [Hadogenes gracilis + -oides (resembling)]

淡色亚种*H. trichiurus pallidus* Pocock, 1898 [pall- (pale) + -idus (tending to)]

侏儒亚种*H. trichiurus parvus* Hewitt, 1925 [dwarf]

维氏亚种*H. trichiurus werneri* Fett, 1997 [Franz Werner]

怀氏亚种*H. trichiurus whitei* Purcell, 1899 [George White]

穴居冥神蝎Genus*Hormurus* (Peters, 1861)

模式亚种*H. troglodytes troglodytes* (Peters, 1861) [cave-dweller (troglo- (cave) + -tyes (enterer))]

相齿亚种*H. troglodytes crассicуdatus* Hewitt, 1918 [crassi- (fat, thick) + caud- (tail) + -atus (with) + - (with)]

具齿亚种*H. troglodytes dentatus* Hewitt, 1918 [denti- (tooth) + -atus (with) + - (with)]

莱泰巴亚种*H. troglodytes letabensis* Werner, 1933 [Letaba Camp, Kruger National Park, South Africa]

马托波斯亚种*H. troglodytes matoppoanus* Hewitt, 1918 [Matopos Hills, Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe)]

藏氏冥神蝎Genus*Hadogenes* Zumpti Newlands & Cantrell, 1985 [Fritz Konrad Ernst Zumpt]

*类链尾蝎属Genus*Hadogenes* (Gervais, 1843) [Waigiu Island (now Waigeo), western New Guinea, Indonesia]

滑螯蝎属Genus*Liocheles* (Pocock, 1897) [black South Africans]

薄荷岛链尾蝎*Hormurus boholiensis* Monod, 2014 [in- (without) + fulcura (fulcrum)]

链尾蝎属Genus*Hormurus* Thorell, 1876 [horm- (necklace) + urus (tail)]

薄荷岛链尾蝎*Hormurus boholiensis* Krkaepelin, 1914 [Boloh Island, Philippines]

瘦肢链尾蝎*Hormurus ischnonyctere* Monod & Prendini, 2013 [ischn- (thin) + oryctes (digger, here as “pedipalp”)]

卡氏链尾蝎*Hormurus karschi* Keyserling, 1885 [Ferdinand Karsch]

简指链尾蝎*Hormurus litodactylus* (Monod & Volschenk, 2004) [lito- (simple) + dactylus (here as “finger”)]

长掌链尾蝎*Hormurus longimanus* (Locket, 1995) [longi- (long) + manus (hand)]

长螯链尾蝎*Hormurus macrochela* Monod, 2013 [macro- (long) + chela (hand, chela)]

新西兰链尾蝎*Hormurus neocaledonicus* (Simon, 1877) [New Caledonia]

强肢链尾蝎*Hormurus ochroscapter* Monod, 2013 [ochyro- (strong) + scapter (digger, here as “pedipalp”)]

五孔链尾蝎*Hormurus penta* (Francke & Lourenço, 1991) [five; refers to five ventral trichobothria on the pedipalp patella]

珀氏链尾蝎*Hormurus polisorum* (Volschenk, Locket & Harvey, 2001) [Gary Allan Polis]

卫格岛链尾蝎*Hormurus waigiuensis* (Gervais 1843) [Waigiu Island (now Waigeo), western New Guinea, Indonesia]

毒苗蝎属Genus*Iomachus* Pocock, 1893 [i (os) (poison, venom) + machus (fighter, warrior)]

博拉的毒苗蝎*Iomachus borana* (Di Caporiacco, 1939) [Borana Zone, Ethiopia]

因氏毒苗蝎*Iomachus inechi* Lourenço, 2020 [Ivan Ineich]

滑点毒苗蝎*Iomachus laeviceps* (Pocock, 1890) [laevi- (smooth) + -ceps (head)]

马拉巴毒苗蝎*Iomachus malabarensis* Pocock, 1900 [Malabar Region, India]

光泽毒苗蝎*Iomachus nitidus* Pocock, 1900 [niti- (to shine) + -idus (tending to)]

光滑毒苗蝎*Iomachus politus* Pocock, 1896 [polished, perfect passive participle of polio (polish)]

西部亚种*Iomachus occidentalis* Lourenço, 2003 [occidentalis (west) + -alis (pertaining to)]

小斑毒苗蝎*Iomachus punctulatus* Pocock, 1897 [punct- (spot, point) + -ula (diminutive suffix) + -atus (with)]

苏尔加纳毒苗蝎*Iomachus surgani* (Bastawade, 1986) [Surgani, a town in Maharashtra State, India]

滑螯蝎属Genus*Liocheles* Sundevall, 1833 [lio- (smooth) + chelae (hand, chela)]

南亚滑螯蝎*Liocheles australasiae* Fabricius, 1775 [austral- (southern) + ariae (Asia)]

长掌滑螯蝎*Liocheles longimanus* (Werner, 1939) [longi- (long) + manus (hand)]

黑足滑螯蝎*Liocheles nigripes* (Pocock, 1897) [nigri- (black) + -pes (foot)]
非洲后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus africanus Simon, 1876
模式亚种 O. africanus africanus Simon, 1876 [Africa] 
淡色亚种 O. africanus pallidus Lourenço, 2003 [pall- (pale) + -idos (tending to)]
安班加后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus ambanja Lourenço, 2014 [Ambanja, Madagascar]
安多亚耶拉后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus andohahela Lourenço, 2014 [Andohahela National Park, Madagascar]
安齐拉纳纳后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus antsiranana Lourenço, 2014 [Antsiranana Province, Madagascar]
粗棘后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus asper (Peters, 1861) [rough]
玻氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus piceus Lourenço & Goodman, 2006
珀氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus brevicauda Rojas-Runjaic, Borges & Armas, 2008 [brevi- (short) + cauda (tail)]
好望角后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus capensis Thorell, 1876 [Cape of Good Hope, South Africa]
卡雅后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus cayporum Vellard, 1932 [Kayapo people from Brazil]
达瑞纳后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus darainensis Lourenço & Goodman, 2006 [Daraina town in Madagascar]
分离后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus diremptus (Karsch, 1879) [separated, perfect passive participle of dirimento (separate)]
高突后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus elatus Gervais, 1844 [elevated, perfect passive participle of effero (lift up)]
艾氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus falliei Lourenço & Wilmé, 2019 [Arnaud Fallière]
艾氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus heurtaultae Lourenço, 1980 [Jacqueline Heurtault]
滑足后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus laevipes (Pocock, 1893) [laevi- (smooth) + -pes (foot)]
拉瓦索阿后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus lavasoa Lourenço, 2014 [Ambanja, Madagascar]
卢氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus lecomtei (Lexus, 1858) [Aubry Lecomte]
细足后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus lepturus (Beauvois, 1805) [lept- (narrow) + urus (tail)]
卢氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus lucienneae Lourenço & Goodman, 2006 [Lucienne Wilmé]
斑足后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus maculatus Lourenço & Goodman, 2006 [macula- (spot, stain) + -atus (with)]
马达加斯加后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus madagascariensis Klaepele, 1894 [Madagascar]
米氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus milloti Lourenço & Goodman, 2008 [Jacques Millot]
珀氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus pauffini Lourenço & Goodman, 2008 [Renaud Paulian]
黑尾后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus piceus Lourenço & Goodman, 2006 [pica- (pitch) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]
捕食者后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus piscatorius Lawrence, 1955 [pisc- (fish) + -ator (suffix forming agent nouns) + -ius (suffix forming adjectives)]
皱颈后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus rugiceps Pocock, 1897 [rug- (wrinkle) + -cep (head)]
多褶后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus rugulosus Pocock, 1896 [rug- (wrinkle) + -ulo (diminutive suffix) + -stus (full of, overly)]
苏里南后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus surinamensis Lourenço, 2017 [Suriname]
泰坦后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus titanus Lourenço, 2018 [titanic]
巴西后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus valerioi Lourenço, 1980 [Carlos E. Valério]
强壮后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus validus Thorell, 1876 [val- (be strong) + -dus (tending to)]
魏氏后棘蝎 Opisthacanthus weyrauchi Mello-Leitão, 1948 [Wolfgang Karl Weyrauch]

后棘蝎属 Genus *Opisthacanthus* Lourenço, 1996 *palaeo- (ancient) + Chelocotonus*

珀氏后棘蝎 *Palaeocheloctonus pauffini* Lourenço, 1996 [Renaud Paulian]
北方古螯戮蝎 *Palaeocheloctonus septentrionalis* Lourenço & Wilmé, 2015 [northern (septentrio- (north) + -alis (pertaining to))]

藏毒勇蝎属 Genus *Tibetianmachus* Lourenço & Qi, 2006 [Tibet + Iomachus]

喜山藏毒勇蝎 *Tibetianmachus himalayensis* Lourenço & Qi, 2006 ★ [Himalaya Mts.]

毒尾蝎科 Family *Iuridae* Thorell, 1876

祭司蝎属 Genus *Calchas* Birula, 1899

[Khūṣṭāṣ (Calchas), the famous soothsayer among the Greeks at the time of the Trojan War]

安氏祭司蝎 *Calchas anlası* Yaşmur, Soleydla, Fet & Kovařík, 2013 [Sinan Anlası]

比氏祭司蝎 *Calchas birulai* Fet, Soleydla & Kovařík, 2009 [Alexei Andreevich Byalynitskii-Birula]

寇氏祭司蝎 *Calchas kossowski* Yaşmur, Soleydla, Fet & Kovařík, 2013 [Curt Kossowski]

喇氏祭司蝎 *Calchas norimannii* Birula, 1899 [Alexander von Nordmann]

毒尾蝎属 Genus *Iurus* Thorell, 1876 [i (os) - (poison, venom) + urus (tail)]

德氏毒尾蝎 *Iurus dekanum* (Roewer, 1943) [Deccan Plateau, India]

杜氏毒尾蝎 *Iurus dufourii* (Brullé, 1832) [Jean-Marie Léon Dufour]

金氏毒尾蝎 *Iurus kinzelbachii* Kovařík, Fet, Soleydla & Yaşmur, 2010 [Ragnar Kinzelbach]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Species Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>新派司蝎属 Genus <em>Neocalchas</em> Yağmur, Soleglad, Fet &amp; Kovařík, 2013 [neo- (new) + Calchas]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>戈氏新派司蝎 <em>Neocalchas gruberi</em> (Fet, Soleglad &amp; Kovařík, 2009) [Jürgen Gruber]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>亚洲原毒尾蝎属 Genus <em>Protoiurus</em> Soleglad, Fet, Kovařík &amp; Yağmur, 2012 [proto- (first) + Iurus]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>卡氏原毒尾蝎 <em>Protoiurus kadleci</em> (Kovařík, Fet, Soleglad &amp; Yağmur, 2010) [Stanislav Kadlec]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>克氏原毒尾蝎 <em>Protoiurus kraepelini</em> (von Ubisch, 1922) [Karl Kraepelin]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>罗德岛原毒尾蝎 <em>Protoiurus rhodensis</em> Soleglad, Fet, Kovařík &amp; Yağmur, 2012 [Rhodes Island, Greece]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>斯氏原毒尾蝎 <em>Protoiurus stathiae</em> Soleglad, Fet, Kovařík &amp; Yağmur, 2012 [Iasmi Stathi]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>皱齿蝎科 Family <em>Scorpionidae</em> Bastawade, Sureshan &amp; Radhakrishnan, 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>笔拉皱齿蝎属 Genus <em>Rugodentidae</em> Bastawade, Sureshan &amp; Radhakrishnan, 2005 [Rugo- (wrinkle) + Dent (tooth)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>半岛异距蝎属 Genus <em>Chersonesometrus</em> Couzijn, 1978 [Chersono- (peninsula) + Heterometrus]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>贝氏半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus bastawadei</em> Prendini &amp; Loria, 2020 [Deshbhushan Bastawade]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>亨氏半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus tongcaihai</em> (Kovařík, 2004) [Janet Beccaloni]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>马德拉斯半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus madraspatensis</em> (Pocock, 1900) [Madras (Chenna), Tamil Nadu State, India]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>纳氏半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus nathanorum</em> Prendini &amp; Loria, 2020 [Prabala Susai Nathan]</td>
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<tr>
<td>哈氏半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus shivashankari</em> Prendini &amp; Loria, 2020 [Tirumani Shivashankar]</td>
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<tr>
<td>罗氏半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus tristis</em> (Henderson, 1919) [melancholic, dark]</td>
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<tr>
<td>埃及半岛异距蝎 <em>Chersonesometrus wrouthoni</em> (Pocock, 1899) [Robert Charles Wroughton]</td>
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<tr>
<td>德干异距蝎属 Genus <em>Deccanometrus</em> Prendini &amp; Loria, 2020 [Deccan Plateau + Heterometrus]*</td>
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<tr>
<td>孟加拉德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus bengalensis</em> (C. L. Koch, 1841) [Bengal, now in India and Bangladesh]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>寨掌德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus latimanus</em> (Pocock, 1894) [lati- (wide) + manus (hand)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>印度德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus liurai</em> (Pocock, 1897) [Li- (smooth) + urus (tail)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>鲁色德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus obscurus</em> (Couzijn, 1981) [dark]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>伽氏德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus phispouni</em> (Pocock, 1893) [Emma Phipson]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>尤氏德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus ubicki</em> (Kovařík, 2004) [Darrell Ubick]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>黄脚德干异距蝎 <em>Deccanometrus xanthopterus</em> (Pocock, 1897) [xantho- (yellow) + -pus (foot)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>巨异距蝎属 Genus <em>Gigantometrus</em> Couzijn, 1978 [giganto- (giant) + Heterometrus]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>斯氏巨异距蝎 <em>Gigantometrus simonii</em> (Simons, 1872) [Jan Swammerdams]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>泰坦巨异距蝎 <em>Gigantometrus taiwanicus</em> (Couzijn, 1981) [titanic]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>异距蝎属 Genus <em>Heterometrus</em> Ehrenberg, 1828 [hetero- (different) + metrus (measurement)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>苍异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus glaucus</em> (Thorrell, 1876) [glaucous, blue-grey]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>光滑异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus laevigatus</em> (Thorrell, 1876) [lightened, perfect passive participle of levigo (lighten)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>长肢异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus laoticus</em> Couzijn, 1981 [Laos]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>长掌异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus longimanus</em> (Herbst, 1800) [longi- (long) + manus (hand)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>佩氏异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus petersii</em> (Thorrell, 1876) [Wilhelm Carl Hartwig Peters]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>林神异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus silenus</em> (Simon, 1884) [Silenus, god of the forests in Greek mythology]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>拓氏异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus spinifer</em> (Ehrenberg, 1828) [spin- (spine) + -ifer (bearing)]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>托氏异距蝎 <em>Heterometrus thorelli</em> (Pocock, 1892) [Tord Tamerlan Teodor Thorell]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>爪哇异距蝎属 Genus <em>Javanimetrus</em> Couzijn, 1981 [Java + Heterometrus]**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>蓝青爪哇异距蝎 <em>Javanimetrus cyanes</em> (C. L. Koch, 1836) [cyan (greenish blue) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>后目异距蝎属 Genus <em>Opistophthalmus</em> C. L. Koch, 1837 [opist- (behind) + opthalmus (eye)]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白色后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus adustus</em> Kraepelin, 1908 [bunt-colored, perfect passive participle of aduro (scorch)]**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>金钱后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus amnopus</em> Lamoral, 1980 [amno- (sand) + -pus (foot)]**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>黑白后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus ater</em> Parcell, 1898 [black]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>旱地后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus austerus</em> Karsch, 1879 [austere, harsh, dry]**</td>
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<tr>
<td>伯氏后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus boehmi</em> (Kraepelin, 1896) [Richard Boehm]**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>短尾后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus brevicauda</em> Lawrence, 1928 [brevi- (short) + cauda (tail)]**</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>好望角后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus capensis</em> (Herbst, 1800) [Cape of Good Hope, South Africa]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散斑后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus carinatus</em> (Peters, 1861) [carin- (carina) + -atus (with)]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钝角后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus cavanus</em> Lawrence, 1928 [cavi- (concave) + manus (hand)]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>老干后目蝎 <em>Opistophthalmus chaperi</em> Simon, 1880 [Chaper]**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opistophthalmus chrysites Lawrence, 1967 [gold]

Opistophthalmus coetzeei Lamoral, 1979 [Cornelius Gerhardus Coetzez]

Opistophthalmus concinnus Newlands, 1972 [elegant, neat]

Opistophthalmus crassimanus Purcell, 1899 [crassi- (fat, thick) + manus (hand)]

Opistophthalmus fitzsimonsi Hewitt, 1935 [Frederick William FitzSimons]

Opistophthalmus flavescens Purcell, 1898 [flav- (yellow) + -escens (becoming)]

Opistophthalmus fssor Purcell, 1898 [foss- (dig) + -or (suffix forming agent nouns)]

Opistophthalmus gigas Purcell, 1898 [gigas (big)]

Opistophthalmus gibbericauda Lamoral, 1979 [gibberi- (gibbous) + -cauda (tail)]

Opistophthalmus graniauda Prendini, 2000 [Bruno Ho Lamoral]

Opistophthalmus granicauda Lawrence, 1955 [litor- (shore) + -alis (pertaining to)]

Opistophthalmus laticauda Purcell, 1899 [grani- (grain) + -cauda (tail)]

Opistophthalmus lornae Lamoral, 1979 [Lorna Ferguson]

Opistophthalmus macer Lamoral, 1979 [Cornelius Gerhardus Coetzeez]

Opistophthalmus crassimanus Purcell, 1899 [crassi- (fat, thick) + manus (hand)]

Opistophthalmus marginatus Krispel, 1989 [margi- (border) + -atus (pertaining to)]

Opistophthalmus nitidiceps Lawrence, 1959 [Lucira Commune, Angola]

Opistophthalmus opiparius Lawrence, 1955 [opinus (imagine, deem)]

Opistophthalmus praedos Lawrence, 1899 [predeo- (to shine) + -er (tending to) + -er (suffix forming agent nouns)]

Opistophthalmus scabrifrons Hewitt, 1934 [scabri- (rough) + frons (forehead)]

Opistophthalmus schultzei Krispel, 1989 [schultze- (to fight) + -er (suffix forming agent nouns)]

Opistophthalmus setifrons Krispel, 1989 [seti- (seta) + -frons (forehead)]

Pandiborellius insularis Kovařík, Lowe, 2015 [Pandiana dubia]

Pandiborellius setifrons Lawrence, 1966 [Wulf Dietrich Haacke]

Pandiborellius setifrons Lawrence, 1966 [Wulf Dietrich Haacke]

Pandiborellius setifrons Lawrence, 1966 [Wulf Dietrich Haacke]

Pandiborellius insularis Kovařík, Lowe, 2015 [Pandiana dubia]
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

尼氏博氏惧蝎Pandiborellius nistriae (Rossi, 2014) [Annamaria Nistri]\n始氏博氏惧蝎Pandiborellius percivali (Pocock, 1902) [Arthur Blayney Percival]\n索马里兰博氏惧蝎Pandiborellius somalilandus (Kovařík, 2012) [Somaliland]\n
似惧蝎属Genus Pandinoides Fet, 1997 [Pandinus + -oides (resembling)]\n
四掌似惧蝎Pandinoides cavimanus (Pocock, 1888) [cavi- (concave) + manus (hand)]\n杜氏似惧蝎Pandinoides duffmackayi Prendini, 2016 [Alexander Duff-Mackay]\n
军人似惧蝎Pandinoides militaris (Pocock, 1900) [mili- (soldier) + -arius (suffix forming adjectives)]\n
惧蝎属Genus Pandinus Birula, 1913 [Pandinus + -ops (appearance)]\n
好斗类惧蝎Pandinops bellicosus (L. Koch, 1875) [bellic- (warlike, bellicose) + -osus (full of, overly)]\n克氏惧蝎Pandinops colei (Pocock, 1896) [Edith Cole]\n厄立特里亚类惧蝎Pandinops eritreaensis (Kovařík, 2003) [Eritrea]\n弗氏惧蝎Pandinops friedrichi Kovařík, 2016 [Stefan Friedrich]\n黄足尾惧蝎Pandinops platycheles (Werner, 1916) [platy- (wide) + cheles (hand, chela)]\n波氏类惧蝎Pandinops pococki (Kovařík, 2000) [Reginald Innes Pocock]\n
拳击手类惧蝎Pandinops pugilator (Pocock, 1900) [pugil- (boxer) + -ator (suffix forming agent nouns)]\n徒氏惧蝎Pandinops turieli Kovařík, 2016 [Carlos Turiel]\n
似惧蝎属Genus Pandinopsis Vachon, 1974 [Pandinus + -opsis (appearance)]\n
独裁者惧蝎Genus Pandipalpus Fet, 1997 [Pandinus + urus (tail)]\n
提氏萨亚德里异距蝎Pandipalpus birulai [Alexei Andreevich Byalynitskii-Birula]\n
萨亚德里异距蝎属Genus Sahyadrimeles Kovařík, 2016 [Stefan Friedrich]\n
战士惧蝎Genus Pandinurus Birula, 1913 [Pandinus + -ator (suffix forming agent nouns)]\n
尾惧蝎属Genus Pandinurus Birula, 1913 [Pandinus + urus (tail)]\n
阿法尔尾惧蝎Pandinurus afar Kovařík, Lowe, Soleglad & Plišková, 2017 [Afar, people of Ethiopia, Djibouti and Eritrea]\n阿氏尾惧蝎Pandinurus awalei Kovařík, Lowe & Elmi, 2020 [Ahmed Ibrahim Awale]\n柯氏尾惧蝎Pandinurus citerii (Borelli, 1919) [C. L. Koch, 1841] [Edith Cole]\n克氏尾惧蝎Pandinurus exitialis (Kovařík, 2000) [Reginald Innes Lowe Pocock]\n马氏尾惧蝎Pandinurus gregoryi (Borelli, 1919) [Carlo Citerni]\n阿氏尾惧蝎Pandinurus intermedius (Borelli, 1919) [C. L. Koch, 1841] [Reginald Innes Lowe Pocock]\n徒氏尾惧蝎Pandinurus mazuchi (Kovařík, 2013) [Vladimir Traillin]\n
尾惧蝎属Genus Pandinurus Birula, 1913 [Pandinus + urus (tail)]\n
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蝎科Family Scorpioidea Kraepelin, 1905

类蝎科Family Scorpionidae Kraepelin, 1905


Srilankametrus caesarius (C. L. Koch, 1841) [Gaius Julius Caesar, a Roman general and statesman] 9

Srilankametrus couzijni Prendini & Loria, 2020 [Heinrich Wilhelm Cornelius Couzijn] 9

Srilankametrus gravimanus (Pocock, 1894) [gravi- (heavy) + manus (hand)] 9

Srilankametrus indis (DeGeer, 1778) [India, erroneous type locality] 9

Srilankametrus pococki Prendini & Loria, 2020 [Reginald Innes Pocock] 9

Srilankametrus serratus (Pocock, 1900) [serra- (sawtooth) + -atus (with)] 9

Srilankametrus yaleensis (Kovařík, Ranawana, Jayarathne, Hoferek & Šťáhlavský, 2019) [Yala National Park, Sri Lanka] 9

Scorpio fuliginosus (Palleni, 1928) [fuligin- (soot) + -osus (full of, overly)] 9

Scorpio fuscus (Ehrenberg, 1829) [dark brown] 9

Scorpio hesperus Birona, 1910 [western] 9

Scorpio legius Werner, 1936 [legion] 9

Scorpio stenmleri Schenkel, 1949 [Carl Stenmler] 9

Scorpio townsendi (Pocock, 1900) [Frederick William Townsend] 9

Scorpio massif, Algeria) 9

Scorpio yemenensis Werner, 1929 [Yemen] 9

Scorpio niager Lourenço & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2012 [Niger] 9

Scorpio occidentalis Werner, 1936 [western (occidens (west) + -alis (pertaining to))] 9

Scorpio palmae Ehrenberg, 1828 [palm (palm) + -atus (with)] 9

Scorpio propinquus (Simon, 1872) [resembling] 9

Scorpio punicus Fet, 2000 [Punic, Carthaginian, from Carthage, now in Tunisia] 9

Scorpio savanicola Lourenço, 2009 [savani- (savana) + -cola (dweller)] 9

Scorpio sudanensis Lourenço & Cloudsley-Thompson, 2009 [Sudan] 9

Scorpio yaleensis Lourenço & Rossi, 2016 [Tassili n'Ajjer, Algeria] 9

Scorpio weidholzi Werner, 1929 [Alfred Weidholz] 9

Scorpio artemisae Simon, 1887 [Artemis, goddess of the Moon in Greek mythology, associated with Orion who was killed by a giant scorpion (one story among all the legends)] 9

Scorpio asthenurus Pocock, 1900 [asthen- (fleeble, weak) + urus (tail)] 9

Scorpio auxilialis (Qi, Zhu & Lourenço, 2005) [auxilialis- (to assist, to help) + urus (tail)] 9

Scorpio bastawadei Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Deshbhushan Bastawade] 9

Scorpio beccaloniae (Kovařík, 2005) [Janet Beccaloni] 9

Scorpio bhutanensis Tikader & Bastawade, 1983 [Bhutan] 9

Scorpio binghamii Pocock, 1893 [Charles Thomas Bingham] 9


Scorpio braunwalderi Kovařík, 2000 [Matt E. Braunwalder] 9

Scorpio calmonti (Lourenço, 2013) [Benjamin Calmont] 9

Scorpio cavernicola (Lourenço & Pham, 2013) [cavern- (cave) + -cola (dweller)] 9

Scorpio chiangmai (Lourenço, 2013) [nomen dubium] [Chiang Mai, a city in Thailand] 9


Scorpio citadelle (Kovařík, 2013) [Citadelle, a book's title by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry] 9

Scorpio dakrong (Lourenço & Pham, 2014) [Dakrong District, Vietnam] 9
Tang: List of scorpion names in Chinese

達氏類蝎Scorpiops dasytchi Kovařík, 2000 [Hieronymus Dastych]
德氏類蝎Scorpiops decaenensis Tikader & Bastawade, 1977 [Deccan Plateau, India]
戴氏類蝎Scorpiops demisi Kovařík, 2005 [René Demis]
邱氏類蝎Scorpiops dui Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Di Zhiyong (邱智勇)]
邓氏類蝎Scorpiops dunlopii Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Jason Andrew Dunlop]
法氏類蝎Scorpiops farkaci Kovařík, 1993 [Jan Farkaš]
费氏類蝎Scorpiops feti Kovařík, 2000 [Victor Fet]
夫氏類蝎Scorpiops furai Kovařík, 2020 [Vladimir Fura]
葛氏類蝎Scorpiops grandjeani (Vachon, 1974) [François Grandjean]
格氏類蝎Scorpiops grosseri Kovařík, 2020 [Walter Grosser]
哈氏類蝎Scorpiops hardwickii (Gervais, 1843) ☆ [General Hardwick]
宙斯斐氏類蝎Scorpiops harmsi Kovařík, 2020 [Danilo Harms]
霍氏類蝎Scorpiops hoferkii Kovařík, 2020 [David Hôferek]
硕大类蝎Scorpiops ingens Yin, Qiu, Pan, Li & Di, 2015 ★ [huge]
伊氏類蝎Scorpiops irenae Kovařík, 1994 [Irena Kovaříková]
詹氏類蝎Scorpiops jendeki Kovařík, 1994 ★ [Eduard Jendek]
喀氏類蝎Scorpiops kaftani Kovařík, 1993 [Milan Kaftan]
卡蒙类蝎Scorpiops kamengensis (Bastawade, 2006) ○ [West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh State, India]
考氏類蝎Scorpiops kautti Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Peter Kautt]
卍氏類蝎Scorpiops keyvali Kovařík, 2020 [Zdeněk Keyval]
甲米类蝎Scorpiops krabiei Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Krabi Province, Thailand]
库氏類蝎Scorpiops kubani (Kovařík, 2004) ☆ [Vit Kubáň]
朗氏类蝎Scorpiops langxian Zhu, Qi & Lourenço, 2005 ★ [Lang District, Tibet Autonomous Region, China]
瘦大类蝎Scorpiops leptochirus Pocock, 1893 ○ [lepto- (narrow) + chirus (hand, pincher)]
拉萨类蝎Scorpiops lhasa Di & Zhu, 2009 ★ [Lhasa, a city in Tibet Autonomous Region, China]
李氏類蝎Scorpiops lili (Di & Qiao, 2020) ★ [Li Wenxin (李文鑫)]
林氏類蝎Scorpiops longi Kovařík, 1989 [Kurt Lindberg]
林氏类蝎Scorpiops longimanus Pocock, 1893 ○ [longi- (long) + manus (hand)]
浅黄色类蝎Scorpiops lueudus Zhu, Lourenço & Qi, 2005 ★ [lur- (paleness, sallowness) + -idus (tending to)]
马哈拉施特拉类蝎Scorpiops maharashtraensis (Mirza, Sanap & Upadhye, 2013) [Maharashtra State, India]
马氏類蝎Scorpiops margerisonae Kovařík, 2000 ★ [Janet Margerison-Knight]
山地類蝎Scorpiops montanus Karsch, 1879 [mont- (mountain) + -anus (pertaining to)]
纳格乌类蝎Scorpiops nagphani Sulakhe, Deshpande, Dandekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2021 [Marathi for a steep hilltop with a rocky cliff inside Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary, meaning "cobra’s (nag) hood (phani)"]
尼拉类蝎Scorpiops neera Sulakhe, Deshpande, Dandekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2021 [Neera River, Varandha Ghat, Maharashtra State, India]
内氏類蝎Scorpiops neradi (Kovařík, Plíšková & Šťáhlavský, 2013) [Ladislav Nerad]
诺氏類蝎Scorpiops novaki (Kovařík, 2005) ★ [Jindřich Novák]
小孔类蝎Scorpiops oligotrichus Fage, 1933 [oligo- (small) + trichus (hair)]
猎人類蝎Scorpiops orioni (Kovařík, Košulič, Šťáhlavský, Plíšková, Dongkhamfu & Wongprom, 2015) [Ὠρίων or Ὠαρίων (Orion), a hunter in Greek mythology who was killed by a giant scorpion]
伯杰默里类蝎Scorpiops pachmarhicus Bastawade, 1992 [Pachmarhi Hill Station, Madhya Pradesh State, India]
巴基斯坦类蝎Scorpiops pakistanus Kovařík & Ahmed, 2009 [Pakistan]
巴色类蝎Scorpiops pakeensis Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Pakse, a city in Laos]
佩氏類蝎Scorpiops petesi Pocock, 1893 ○ [Willem Carl Hartwig Peters]
帕尔坦类蝎Scorpiops phaltanensis (Tikader & Bastawade, 1977) [Pakistan]
巴色类蝎Scorpiops phaltanensis (Tikader & Bastawade, 1977) [Pakistan]
巴色类蝎Scorpiops phatoensis Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Phato, a city in Chumphon Province, Thailand]
黑类蝎Scorpiops picus Lourenço & Ythier, 2022 [pic- (pitch) + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]
浦氏類蝎Scorpiops prasiti Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Prasit Wongprom]
疑臭类蝎Scorpiops problematicus Kovařík, 2000 [problematic]
多孔类蝎Scorpiops profusus (Lourenço, 2017) [excessive, lavish, profuse, refers to the very high number of trichobothria]
拟山地蝎Scorpiops pseudomontanus Kovařík & Ahmed, 2009 [pseudo- (false, fake) + Scorpiops montanus]
普洱类蝎Scorpiops puersensis (Di, Wu, Cao, Xiao & Li, 2010) ★ [Puer, a city in Yunnan Province, China]
柔嫩类蝎Scorpiops rohtangensis Mani, 1959 [Rohtang Pass, Punjab State, India]
**Scorpiops satarensis** Pocock, 1900 [Satara District, Maharashtra State, India]

**Scorpiops schebeae** Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Rénae Scheibe]

**Scorpiops schumacheri** Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Patrick Schumacher]

**Scorpiops sejnai** Kovářík, 2000 [Vladimír Šejna]

**Scorpiops sherwoodae** Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Danniella Sherwood]

**Scorpiops sidian** (Qi, Zhu & Lourenço, 2005) ★ [Shidian County, Yunnan Province, China]

**Scorpiops solegladii** Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Michael E. Soleglad]

**Scorpiops songi** (Sun & Zhu, 2010)

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**Scorpiops wongpromi** Sulakhe, Deshpande, Dandekar, Padhye & Bastawade, 2021 [Sanskrit for “scorpion”]

**Scorpiops vonwicki** Kovářík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Michael E. Soleglad]

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**Scorpiops tryznai** Kovařík, 2020 [Miloš Trýzna]

**Scorpiops tibetanus** Kovařík, Lowe, Stockmann & Šťáhlavský, 2020 [Tibet Autonomous Region, China]

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**Scorpiops sejnai** Kovařík, 2000 [Vladimir Šejna]
穆拉尤卡 nhựaţ 卢氏属 Troglotaysicus muramunkaie Sánchez-Vialas, Blasso-Arostegui, Garcia-Gila & Lourenço, 2020 [Mura Nunka, Shuar word for the vegetation formations of the sandstone plateaus that characterize the region; Mura (the type of dominant vegetation) + Nunka (region)]

瓦氏光滑巴尔萨斯蝎属 Balsateres cisnerosi Pocock, 1983 [Socrates Cisnero Paz]

喀氏端正尾蝎属 Teruel & Myers, 2019 [Richard F. Ayrey]

吉氏螯尾蝎属 Urodacus koolanensis L. E. Koch, 1977 [Koolan Island, Australia]

亚氏螯尾蝎属 Urodacus manicatus Thorell, 1876 [Karol Thorell]

近似螯尾蝎属 Urodacus similis L. E. Koch, 1977 [similar]

多变螯尾蝎属 Urodacus varians L. E. Koch, 1977 [varying, present participle of vario (vary)]

夏氏螯尾蝎属 Urodactus yaschenkoi (Birula, 1903) [Alexandr Leonidovich Yashchenko]

戈氏螯尾蝎属 Urodactus yaschenkoi (Birula, 1903) [Alexandr Leonidovich Yashchenko]

卡氏螯尾蝎属 Teruel & Myers, 2019 [Richard F. Ayrey]

奇瓦瓦蝎属 Genus Chihuahuanus González-Santillán & Prendini, 2013 [Chihuahuan Desert]

双线奇瓦瓦蝎 Chihuahuanus bilineatus (Pocock, 1898) [bi- (two) + linea (line) + -atus (with)]

凯氏螯尾蝎属 Urodactus koolanensis L. E. Koch, 1977 [Koolan Island, Australia]

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夏氏螯尾蝎属 Urodactus yaschenkoi (Birula, 1903) [Alexandr Leonidovich Yashchenko]

戈氏螯尾蝎属 Urodactus yaschenkoi (Birula, 1903) [Alexandr Leonidovich Yashchenko]
哲氏蝎属Genus Gertschius Graham & Soleglad, 2007 [Willis John Gertsch]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>哲氏蝎属</th>
<th>Gertschius agilis (Sissom &amp; Stockwell, 1991)[agile]**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gertschius crassicorpus Graham &amp; Soleglad, 2007 [crassi- (fat, thick + corpus (body)]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

格氏蝎属Genus Graemeloweus Soleglad, Fet, Graham & Ayrey, 2016 [Graeme Lowe]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>格氏蝎属</th>
<th>Graemeloweus glimemi (Hjelle, 1972) [Thomas M. Glimme]**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graemeloweus iviei (Gertsch &amp; Soleglad, 1972)[Wilton Ivie]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graemeloweus maiaud (Savary &amp; Bryson, 2016)[Maidu people of northern California]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

科氏蝎属Genus Kochius Soleglad & Fet, 2008 [Carl Ludwig Koch]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>科氏蝎属</th>
<th>Kochius barbatus (Williams, 1971) [barba- (beard) + -atus (with)]**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius brunneus (Williams, 1970) [brun- (brown + -eus (made of, having the quality of)]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius cerralvisensis (Williams, 1971)[Cerralvo Island, Baja California Sur State, Mexico]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius colluvios Ayrey, Jones &amp; Myers, 2019 [the colluvial soil where all of the type specimens were found]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius hirsuticauda (Banks, 1910) [hirsuti- (hairy, bristled + cauda (tail)]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius insularis (Williams, 1970) [insula- (island) + -aris (pertaining to)]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius margadalenis (Williams, 1971)[Magdalena Plain of Baja California, Mexico]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius purhepecha Kuarapu Bryson, Graham &amp; Soleglad, 2018 [Purhepecha for “scorpion”]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius sonorae (Hoffmann, 1931) [Sonora Desert, USA]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius tetepicauda (Williams &amp; Haradon in Williams, 1980)[Donald Patterson]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kochius vitta (Williams, 1971) [villo- (hair) + -osus (full of, overly)]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

布雷佩查蝎属Genus Konetontli González-Santillán & Prendini, 2013 [Nahuatl for “infant, small creature”]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>布雷佩查蝎属</th>
<th>Konetontli acapulco (Armas &amp; Martin-Frias, 2001)[Acapulco, a city in Guerrero State, Mexico]**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli chameleonis Williams, 1986 [Biological Station of Chapala, Jalisco State, Mexico]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli ignes Gonzalez-Santillan &amp; Prendini, 2015 [“fire”; type locality Fogos is the Portuguese for “fires”]**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli ilitchi Gonzalez-Santillan &amp; Prendini, 2015 [Yaqui for “small”]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli juxtalhuaca Gonzalez-Santillan &amp; Prendini, 2015 [Juxtalhuaca Cave, Guerrero State, Mexico]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli kuarapu (Francke &amp; Ponce-Saavedra, 2005)[Purhepecha for “scorpion”]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli kuarapu (Francke &amp; Ponce-Saavedra, 2005)[Purhepecha for “scorpion”]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli magna Gonzalez-Santillan &amp; Prendini, 2015 [small]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli nayarit (Armas &amp; Martin-Frias, 2001)[Nayarit State, Mexico]**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli pattersoni (Williams &amp; Haradon in Williams, 1980)[Donald Patterson]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Konetontli zihuatanejensis (Baldazo-Monsivay, 2003)[Zihuatanejo, a city in Guerrero State, Mexico]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

寇氏蝎属Genus Kovarikia Soleglad, Fet & Graham, 2014 [Franțieșkov Kovárik]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>寇氏蝎属</th>
<th>Kovarikia angelena (Gertsch &amp; Soleglad, 1972)[Los Angeles, California, USA]**</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kovarikia bogerti (Gertsch &amp; Soleglad, 1972)[Charles Mitchell Bogert]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corderian Academy Kovarikia oxy Bryson, Graham &amp; Soleglad, 2018 [name for Occidental College]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kovarikia savary Bryson, Graham &amp; Soleglad, 2018 [Warren E. Savary]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kovarikia williamsi (Gertsch &amp; Soleglad, 1972)[Stanley C. Williams]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

布雷佩查蝎属Genus Kuaraepu Francke & Ponce-Saavedra, 2010 [Purhepecha for “scorpion”]**

| 布雷佩查蝎属 | Kuaraepu purhepechu Francke & Ponce-Saavedra, 2010 [Purhepecha for “scorpion”]** |

战神蝎属Genus Maaykuyak González-Santillán & Prendini, 2013 [Kiliwa for “God of the warrior”]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>战神蝎属</th>
<th>Maaykuyak vittatus (Williams, 1970) [vitta- (band) + -atus (with)]**</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maaykuyak waueri (Gertsch &amp; Soleglad, 1972)[Roland H. Wauer]**</td>
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</table>

中墨愈神蝎属Genus Mesomexovis González-Santillán & Prendini, 2013 [mexo- (middle) + mex- (Mexico) + -ovis (Vaejovis)]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>中墨愈神蝎属</th>
<th>Mesomexovis atenango (Francke &amp; González-Santillán, 2006)[Atenango del Rio, Guerrero, Mexico]**</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mesomexovis oxaca (Sanitábânchez-López &amp; Sissom, 2010)[Oaxaca State, Mexico]**</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Mesomexovis occidentalis Hoffmann, 1931 [western (occidens (west) + alis (pertaining to))]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mesomexovis punctatus (Karsch, 1879) [punct- (spot, point) + -atus (with)]**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mesomexovis spadix (Hoffmann, 1931)[chestnut-colored]**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mesomexovis subcristatus (Pocock, 1898) [sub- (slightly) + crista- (keeled) + -atus (with)]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 艾氏格氏蝎属 | Mesomexovis variegatus (Pocock, 1898)[variegated, perfect passive participle of variegio (variegate)]** |

艾氏格氏蝎属Genus Paravaejovis Williams, 1980 [para- (close to, near) + Vaejovis]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>艾氏格氏蝎属</th>
<th>Paravaejovis confusus (Stahnke, 1940)[confusing]**</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paravaejovis diazi (Williams, 1970)[Alfonso Diaz–Nájera]**</td>
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<tr>
<th>黄氏战神蝎属</th>
<th>Paravaejovis eusthenura (Wood, 1863)[eusthen- (strong + sura (tail)]**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paravaejovis flavus (Banks, 1900)[yellow]**</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paravaejovis galbus (Williams, 1970)[yellow-green]**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 黄氏战神蝎属 | Paravaejovis gravicaudus (Williams, 1970)[gravi- (heavy + caudus (tail)]** |
副尾戮蝎属 Genus Paruroctonus

Werner, 1934 [par- (close to, near) + Uroctonus]
阿瓜斯卡连特斯愈神蝎Vaejovis aquascalentensis Chávez-Samayoa & González-Santillán, 2022 [Aguascalientes, a city in Mexico]

萧氏愈神蝎Vaejovis bandido Graham, Ayrey & Bryson, 2012 [Spanish for “bandits”; Sierra de los Ajos were hideouts for bandits and outlaws during the early 1900s, a metonym]

强盗愈神蝎Vaejovis bandido Graham, Ayrey & Bryson, 2012 [Spanish for “bandits”; Sierra de los Ajos were hideouts for bandits and outlaws during the early 1900s, a metonym]

雨愈神蝎Vaejovis bandido Graham, Ayrey & Bryson, 2012 [Spanish for “bandits”; Sierra de los Ajos were hideouts for bandits and outlaws during the early 1900s, a metonym]

普氏愈神蝎Vaejovis prendinii Santibáñez-López & Francke, 2010 [Mixtec for “rain” (justification not given)]

南奇提拉愈神蝎Vaejovis nanchititla Sissom, 1989 [Chiapas State, Mexico]

南奇提拉愈神蝎Vaejovis nanchititla Sissom, 1989 [Chiapas State, Mexico]

戴氏愈神蝎Vaejovis pococki Sissom, 1991 [Reginald Innes Pocock]

密氏愈神蝎Vaejovis mcwesti Sissom, 1989 [Oscar Federico Francke Ballvé]

格氏愈神蝎Vaejovis grayae Ayrey, 2020 [Eli Ayrey]

浩氏愈神蝎Vaejovis elii Ayrey, 2014 [Alice Gray]

密氏愈神蝎Vaejovis mcwesti Sissom, 1989 [Oscar Federico Francke Ballvé]

南奇提拉愈神蝎Vaejovis nanchititla Sissom, 1989 [Chiapas State, Mexico]

戴氏愈神蝎Vaejovis davidi Soleglad & Fet, 2005 [William David Sissom]

唐氏愈神蝎Vaejovis paysonensis Sissom, 2011 [Payson, Arizona, USA]

唐氏愈神蝎Vaejovis paysonensis Sissom, 2011 [Payson, Arizona, USA]

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唐氏愈神蝎Vaejovis paysonensis Sissom, 2011 [Payson, Arizona, USA]
柔氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis rossmani* Sissom, 1989 [Douglas Athon Rossman]

珊氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis santibagnezi* Contreras-Félix & Francke, 2019 [Carlos Santibáñez López]

多毛愈神蝎 *Vaejovis setosus* Sissom, 1989 [set- (seta) + -osus (full of, overly)]

茜氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis sierrae* Sissom, Graham, Donaldson & Bryson Jr., 2016 [Sierra Elizabeth Bryson]

斯氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis smithi* Pocock, 1902 [Herbert Huntingdon Smith]

索氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis solegladi* Sissom, 1991 [Michael E. Soleglad]

司氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis sprousei* Sissom, 1990 [Peter Sprouse]

思氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis stetsoni* Ayrey & Myers, 2019 [Eric Stetson]

塔尔帕愈神蝎 *Vaejovis talpa* Contreras-Félix & Francke, 2019 [Talpa de Allende, Jalisco State, Mexico]

塔帕尔帕愈神蝎 *Vaejovis tapalpa* Contreras-Félix & Francke, 2019 [Tapalpa, Jalisco State, Mexico]

忑氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis tenamaztlei* Contreras-Félix, Francke & Bryson Jr., 2015 [Francisco Tenamaztle]

细肢愈神蝎 *Vaejovis tenuipalpus* Sissom, Hughes, Bryson Jr. & Prendini, 2012 [tenui- (slender) + palpus (here as “pedipalp”)]

格纹愈神蝎 *Vaejovis tesselatus* Hendrixson & Sissom, 2001 [tessel- (a small cube of stone) + -atus (with)]

特雷斯皮科斯愈神蝎 *Vaejovis trespicos* Zarate-Galvez & Francke, 2009 [Tres Picos Mts., Chiapas State, Mexico]

忒氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis trinityae* Ayrey, 2013 [Trinity Frances Ayrey]

特氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis troupi* Ayrey & Soleglad, 2015 [Robert Troup]

牛仔愈神蝎 *Vaejovis vaquero* Gertsch & Soleglad, 1972 [Spanish for “cowboy”]

佛氏愈神蝎 *Vaejovis vorhiesi* Stahnke, 1940 [Charles Taylor Vorhies]

萨波特克愈神蝎 *Vaejovis zapoteca* Santibáñez-López & Francke, 2010 [Zapoteca culture, Mexico]

似愈神蝎属 *Genus Vaejovoidus* Stahnke, 1974 [V[ae]jovis + -oidus (resembling)]

长爪似愈神蝎 *Vaejovoidus longiunguis* (Williams, 1969) [longi- (long) + unguis (claw)]

维齐诺蝎属 *Genus Vizcaino* González-Santillán & Prendini, 2013 [Vizcaino Desert, Baja California State, Mexico]

维氏蝎属 *Genus Wernerius* Soleglad & Fet, 2008 [Franz Werner]

印优维氏蝎 *Wernerius inyoensis* Webber, Graham & Jaeger, 2012 [Inyo Mts., California, USA]

穆氏维氏蝎 *Wernerius mumai* (Sissom, 1993) [Martin Hammond Muma]

顶刺维氏蝎 *Wernerius spicatus* (Haradon, 1974) [spica- (spike) + -atus (with)]

### Appendix 2

**Currently recognized subgenera**

微戾蝎属 *Genus Microtityus* Kjellesvig-Waering, 1966

微戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Microtityus* Kjellesvig-Waering, 1966

异微戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Parvabsonus* Armas, 1974 [parva- (small) + absonus (discrepancy)]

戾蝎属 *Genus Tityus* C. L. Koch, 1836

始戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Archaeotityus* Lourenço, 2006 [archaco- (primitive) + Tityus]

王戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Aretus* Gervais, 1843 [Αρτέος (Arteus), king of Mycenaen]

巴西戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Brazilotityus* Lourenço, 2006 [Brazil + Tityus]

加勒比戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Caribetityus* Lourenço, 1999 [Caribbean + Tityus]

戾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Tityus* C. L. Koch, 1836

沟尾蝎属 *Genus Bothriurus* Peters, 1861

安第斯沟尾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Andibothriurus* Maury, 1975 [Andes Mts. + Bothriurus]

沟尾蝎亚属 *Subgenus Bothriurus* Peters, 1861

短胸蝎属 *Genus Brachistosternus* Pocock, 1893

短胸蝎亚属 *Subgenus Brachistosternus* Pocock, 1893

小胸蝎亚属 *Subgenus Ministernus* Francke 1985 [mini- (tiny) + sternus (sternum)]

山蝎属 *Genus Alpiscorpius* Gantenbein, Fet, Largiadèr & Scholl, 1999

山蝎亚属 *Subgenus Alpiscorpius* Gantenbein, Fet, Largiadèr & Scholl, 1999

巴尔干蝎亚属 *Subgenus Balkanscorpius* Tropea, 2021 [the Balkan Peninsula + scorpius (scorpion)]

哈氏蝎亚属 *Subgenus Hadzius* Tropea, 2021 [Jovan Hadži]
似厚尾蝎属 Genus *Hadruroides* Pocock, 1893
似厚尾蝎亚属 Subgenus *Hadruroides* Pocock, 1893
路氏似厚尾蝎亚属 Subgenus *Lourencoides* Rossi, 2014 [Wilson Roberto Lourenço + Hadruroides]

毒勇蝎属 Genus *Iomachus* Pocock, 1893
非洲毒勇蝎亚属 Subgenus *Africanoiomachus* Lourenço, 2020 [African + Iomachus]

后棘蝎属 Genus *Opisthacanthus* Peters, 1861
莫氏后棘蝎亚属 Subgenus *Monodopisthacanthus* Lourenço, 2001 [Lionel Monod + Opisthacanthus]

丽蝎亚属 Subgenus *Nepabellus* Francke, 1974 [nepa (scorpion) + -bellus (pretty)]

后棘蝎亚属 Subgenus *Opisthacanthus* Peters, 1861

Supraspecific classification: a current consensus

蝎目 Order Scorpiones C. L. Koch, 1837
新蝎亚目 Suborder Neoscorpionina Thorell & Lindström, 1885
直胸下目 Infraorder Orthosternina Pocock, 1911
杀牛蝎小目 Parvorder Buthida Soleglad & Fet, 2003
杀牛蝎超科 Superfamily Buthoidea C. L. Koch, 1837
杀牛蝎科 Family Buthidae C. L. Koch, 1837
亚科未定 Subfamily Incertae Sedis

爱琴杀牛蝎属 Genus *Aegaeobuthus* Kovařík, 2019
非洲等蝎属 Genus *Afroisometrus* Kovařík, 1997
非洲信使蝎属 Genus *Afrolychas* Lourenço, 1997
无刺杀牛蝎属 Genus *Akenrobuthus* Lamoral, 1976
无支蝎属 Genus *Ananteris* Thorell, 1891
似无支蝎属 Genus *Ananteroides* Borelli, 1911
杀人蝎属 Genus *Androctonus* Ehrenberg, 1828
奇杀牛蝎属 Genus *Anomalobuthus* Kraepelin, 1900
伪杀牛蝎属 Genus *Apistobuthus* Finnegan, 1932
澳洲杀牛蝎属 Genus *Australobuthus* Locket, 1990
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*Uroctoninae, Heteroscorpionidae, Typhlochactidae and Trogloctayosicidae were considered as *incertae sedis* by Santibáñez-López et al. (2019); I tentatively included them in the above classification according to the previous studies. No subfamilies or tribes are considered for Chactidae in this paper; for previous considerations, see Soleglad & Fet (2004, 2005).


