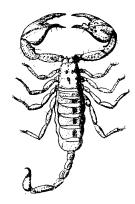
Scorpions

Class	Order	Species
Arachnida	Scorpiones	1.000+ worldwide, 20-30 in the U.S.

years.

have 8 legs.



Range

Scorpions are found worldwide but individual species tend to be restricted to relatively small ares.

Habitat

Mostly in warm, dry climates in western U.S. but some species live in cold climates and others in tropical climates.

Niche

Scorpions are general predators of other small arthropods. Some hide under rocks and wood while other species burrow in the ground.

Diet

In nature: predators of any arthropod small enough to handle, prefers soft bodied arthropods. In culture: 1 cricket per week.

Immature: Adult: **Behavior:**

Egg:

Growth:

Appendages:

Pectines:

animal.

Adult:

Immature:

Common Species

white until the first molt, quite small (millimeters).

Arachnida

Reproduction

ride on their mother's back until their first molt.

the fertilized eggs develop inside the mother and the young are

born alive.

become sexually mature after last molt; may live for several

courtship is dance-like. The male grasps the females pedipalpal

species entwine their tails together as well. The male digs a hole

chewing mouthparts, the pedipalps (their "claws") are used to

capture and handle food. In addition to the pedipalps scorpions

a pair of comb like sensory organs located on the underside of

approximately 17+cm to less than a millimeter in size depend

ing on the species. The species in the Bay Area are usually no

larger than 3 inches and are brown in color. The male is more

the abdomen, not found in any other

claws and walks sideways or backward as she follows. Some

or finds some other place to hide and mating occurs.

Physical Characteristics

gradual, molts several times.

Uroctonus mordax is common in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Special Adaptations

Poison: scorpions sting in self defense and to subdue their prey. Most stings are not serious and have only a local effect. There are no dangerous (deadly poisonous) scorpions in California but dangerous species do occur in North Africa, South America, Mexico and one species in Arizona (Centruroides sculpturatus).

Sources

(17) (35)

