



Scorpion

## Classification

<b>Kingdom:</b>	Animalia
<b>Phylum:</b>	Arthropoda
<b>Class:</b>	Arachnida
<b>Order:</b>	Scorpiones
<b>Family:</b>	Scorpionidae
<b>Species:</b>	<i>Urodacus</i> sp.
<b>Common Names:</b>	Scorpion, Desert Scorpion

## Body

<b>Body Parts:</b>	2, cephalothorax (prosoma) & abdomen
<b>Legs:</b>	8, attached to cephalothorax
<b>Eyes:</b>	Scorpions have 2 large median eyes & 2 to 5 pairs of smaller eyes.
<b>Mouthparts:</b>	The chelicerae, two scissor-like organs, tear and crush food which is partly digested outside the body before being swallowed.
<b>Pincers:</b>	The two large scorpion pincers are called pedipalps and should not be mistaken for mouthparts which are much smaller. Scorpions use their pincers to catch food. Large struggling prey is also stung with the stinging apparatus at the end of the tail.

## Life History

<b>Habitat:</b>	These scorpions live in the drier (arid) inland parts of Australia under rocks and in deep tunnels.
<b>Life Cycle:</b>	Scorpions don't lay eggs. Instead, they give birth to live young which climb on their mothers' back until they are old enough to fend for themselves.
<b>Diet:</b>	Scorpions are meat eaters and will catch many kinds of animals such as insects, other arachnids, frogs and skinks.
<b>Glowing:</b>	Scorpions glow in the dark when ultraviolet light (UV light) shines on them.

