

Scorpions from Saint Lucia

Scorpions: Saint Lucia: 3 species

from- <http://pagesperso-orange.fr/eycb/scorpions/ACSainteLucie.htm>

Buthidae:	<i>Isometrus maculatus</i>
Buthidae:	<i>Tityus insignis</i>
Scorpionidae:	<i>Didymocentrus lesueurii</i>

I essentially based my "origins" database on the work of Fet et al. (2000), and I update it regularly according to new descriptions and taxonomic changes.

Eric Ythier

The Scorpion Fauna - <http://pagesperso-orange.fr/eycb/scorpions/index.htm>

Reference:

Fet V., Sissom W.R., Lowe G. & Braunwalder M.E., 2000. « Catalog of the Scorpions of the World (1758-1998) ». New York Entomol. Soc., 690pp.

Photos

from-

Father Sanchez's Web Site of West Indian Natural History

<http://www.kingsnake.com/westindian/metazoa3.html>

The Scorpion Files

<http://www.ntnu.no/ub/scorpion-files/gallery.php>

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Isometrus maculatus

from- <http://www.ntnu.no/ub/scorpion-files/gallery.php>



Isometrus maculatus (male) Photo: Dietmar Huber (C)



Isometrus maculatus (male) Photo: Karsten Mueller (C)



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Isometrus maculatus (female with scorplings) Photo: Karsten Mueller (C)

Tityus insignis

from- <http://www.kingsnake.com/westindian/>

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Tityus insignis, female. Maria Major Island, off south-eastern Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.



Tityus insignis, female. Grande Anse, north-eastern Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Didymocentrus lesueurii

from- <http://www.kingsnake.com/westindian/>

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Diplocentrine scorpion, *Didymocentrus lesueurii*, female. Maria Major Island, off south-eastern Saint Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

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Appendix

Lourenco, W. R. & Cloudsley-Thompson, J. L. 1999. Notes on the ecology and postembryonic development of *Tityus insignis* (Pocock, 1889) (Scorpiones, Buthidae) from the island of St. Lucia in the Lesser Antilles. Biogeographica (Paris) Volume: 75 Issue: 1 Pages: 35-40

Abstract: The species *Tityus insignis* (Pocock, 1889), described from the island of St. Lucia in the Lesser Antilles, represents an endemic element of this small Caribbean island. Preliminary biological observations were carried out in the early 1980s (LOURENCO, 1992), but these remain incomplete. More recent observations undertaken both in the field and in the laboratory are summarised here. The duration of embryonic development ranged from 4 to 6 months, while that of the five juvenile instars averaged 7, 127, 181, 252, 359 and 536 days. These developmental periods are comparable with those of other species of *Tityus*, as are the morphometric growth values of the different instars.

Accession Number: PREV199900286707

Document Type: Article

Language: English

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ISSN: 1165-6638

Major Concepts: Zoology Concept Code: 63594, Invertebrata: general and systematic - Chelicerata: Arachnida; 07502, Ecology: environmental biology - General and methods; 25502, Development and Embryology - General and descriptive; 64072, Invertebrata: comparative, experimental morphology, physiology and pathology - Insecta: general; 62800, Animal distribution - Chelicerata, Arthropoda, Invertebrata, Animalia, *Tityus insignis*