



There are three common types of scorpions found in the Grand Canyon: *Centruroides exilicauda* (Bark Scorpion), *Hadrurus arizonensis* (Giant Hairy Scorpion), and *Vaejovis spinigerus* (Stripe-tailed Scorpion or Devil Scorpion). While all are venomous, of the three only the Bark Scorpion is considered dangerous to people.



Centruroides exilicauda
(Bark Scorpion)

- Light brown in color
- Up to 3" in length
- Thin tail about 1/16 wide
- The young of the Giant Hairy and Stripe-tailed Scorpions look remarkably similar to, and are often taken for, the Bark Scorpion.



Hadrurus arizonensis
(Giant Hairy Scorpion)

- 5-7" in length
- Yellow with darker coloring on top of body
- Small brown hairs cover the body.



Vaejovis spinigerus
(Stripe-tailed Scorpion,
Devil Scorpion)

- 2.5" in length
- Light brown in color
- The body has brownish stripes on the top.

Bill's description of the scorpion that stung him appears to match that of a Bark Scorpion. Most signs and symptoms occur within a few minutes, progress in severity over the next 5 hours, and last 24-72 hours. It is extremely rare for an adult to die a toxic envenomation from the Bark Scorpion; deaths when they do occur are typically a result of a systemic allergic reaction.

Gently tap the sting site. If tapping increases the pain, Bill has been envenomated by a Bark Scorpion. In this case, report the envenomation to the Park Ranger at Indian Gardens and as for a consultation with the physician on the South Rim to decide if an evacuation, and what type, is necessary. Apply ice (the ranger may have some) or soak in cool water to reduce the pain. Continue to monitor the progression of toxic S/Sx, anaphylaxis, and update the park physician as necessary. Keep Bill's EpiPen handy.