Figure 225: Dilek Peninsula National Park, Aydın, Turkey, type locality of *Iurus kinzelbachi*, **sp. nov.** Ersen Yağmur pictured in foreground.

Figure 226: Dilek Peninsula National Park, Aydın, Turkey, type locality of *Iurus kinzelbachi*, **sp. nov.** Ersen Yağmur pictured in foreground.

	Time of ecdyses counted in days from date of birth				
	First	**Second**	**Third**	**Fourth**	**Fifth**
Iurus kraepelini	15	104–265	219–403	371–406	609♀ 605♂ 609♂ 622♂ 623♂ 639♂
				637♂	-
			179	250	402♀
				465–493	776♂ 793♂ 793♀ 797♀
				605 610 621	793♀ 800♀ 785♂

Table 12: Breeding statistics for *Iurus kraepelini*, showing time of ecdyses.

Koç (MTAS); same locality, 7 June 2009, 1 ♂ (VFWV), 1 sbad. ♂, 1 ♀ (MESB), leg. K. B. Kunt & A. Kızıltuğ; same locality, 94 m, 13 August 2009, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. E. A. Yağmur & V. Ülgezer (FKCP). *İzmir Province*: Bornova District, Naldöken, formerly Narlıköy ("Narli Kioi", "Marli Kioi"), 1900, 2 ♂, 5 ♀ (NHMW 11318).

NOTE. An old NHMW label first published by Kinzelbach (1975: 25; misspelled as "Marli Kioi") mentions "Narli Kioi bei Smyrna." This refers to a historical Levantine settlement near İzmir (Oban, 2007) that corresponds to the modern suburb of İzmir called Naldöken (formerly Narlıköy). Figure 217 shows these labels. No specimens of *Iurus* have been currently (2009) discovered during repeated field trips by one of the authors (EAY) in Naldöken, or anywhere between İzmir and Dilek Peninsula. It is likely that populations of *Iurus kinzelbachi* in İzmir Province are now extinct due to the enormous urban growth of the metropolis of İzmir in the last 100 years.

Biology

Breeding of *Iurus*

One of the authors (FK) conducted long-term observations on breeding *Iurus* in captivity, and obtained the data listed below. All specimens of different ontogenetic development shown in Figures 227–234 were bred from a female *Iurus kraepelini* collected in Akseki, Turkey.

Specimens were kept together in sibling groups at temperatures ranging from 22 to 30°C, on a substrate of moistened lignocel and pieces of bark added for hiding. Food consisted exclusively of crickets *Acheta domestica* of suitable size. As soon as a specimen underwent an ecdysis, it was transferred into another similarly furnished enclosure. In this way each of the sibling groups was split into two to three enclosures with a different frequency/volume of feeding (as an ecdysis approaches, the intake of food declines). Individuals were marked with acetone-based paints that beekeepers use to mark queens. Four colors were used on different body parts, most often on the legs. In each group, only those juveniles that were the first and last to undergo an ecdysis were marked, whereas in mature specimens we marked every individual whose life parameters (longevity, number, and periodicity of clutches) were followed.

Table 12 contains data on the development of captive specimens. Males of *I. kraepelini* reach adulthood after the fourth (age of 637 days) or fifth (age of 605–785 days) ecdysis, whereas females reach adulthood always after the fifth ecdysis (age of 402–800 days).

Specimens born in captivity measured ca. 26–30 mm after the first ecdysis, ca. 34–44 mm after the second, ca. 47–56 mm after the third, 58–74 mm after the fourth and 76–86 mm after the fifth ecdysis.

Since some specimens collected in the wild are nearly 100 mm long, it is likely that they have undergone an additional (sixth) ecdysis. Unusual is the relatively wide size range of specimens that underwent the same number of ecdyses, which includes siblings kept in identical conditions in the same enclosure, and the widely differing amounts of time that captive specimens kept in identical conditions require to reach

Figure 227: *Iurus kraepelini*, female with juveniles. **Top.** Shortly after delivery. **Bottom.** Shortly after first ecdysis.

Figure 228: *Iurus kraepelini*. **Top.** Female with juveniles one week after first ecdysis. **Bottom.** Juveniles after first ecdysis.

Figure 229: *Iurus kraepelini*. **Top.** At bottom left a juvenile before the second ecdysis, at top right a juvenile just after the second ecdysis, still with exuvium. **Bottom.** Juveniles after second ecdysis.

Figure 230: *Iurus kraepelini*, juveniles after the third and one during the fourth ecdysis.