

بُرْجُ الْعَقْرَبِ

Scorpio (n.) [pl. Scorpios] {astron.} بُرْجُ الْعَقْرَبِ

<http://www.arabdict.com/en/english-arabic/Scorpio>

מִזְלַ עֶקְרָב

Scorpio noun מִזְלַ עֶקְרָב

<http://www.morfix.co.il/scorpio>

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scorpio

برج عقرب

<https://translate.google.com/#auto/fa/scorpio>

Scorpio (astrology)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



A symbolic representation of Scorpio.

Scorpio (♏) (Greek: Σκορπιός, *Skorpios*; Latin: *Scorpius*) is the eighth astrological sign in the Zodiac. It spans the 210–240th degree of the zodiac, between 207.25 and 234.75 degree of celestial longitude. Under the tropic zodiac, the sun transits this area on average between October 23 and November 22, and under the sidereal zodiac, the sun currently transits the constellation of Scorpius from approximately November 16 to December 15. Depending on which zodiac system one uses, an individual born under the influence of Scorpio may be called a *Scorpio* or a *Scorpion*.^[1] The symbol of the scorpion is based on Scorpius, a giant scorpion sent by Gaia to kill Orion.^[2] The Libra-Scorpio Cusp is said to last from October 23 to October 28.

References

- ↑ Oxford Dictionaries. "Scorpio" (http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/Scorpio?q=Scorpio). Definition. Retrieved 15 March 2013.
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External links

- The dictionary definition of Scorpio at Wiktionary
- Media related to Scorpio at Wikimedia Commons

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Categories: Astrological signs | Astrology | Mythical arthropods | Fictional scorpions

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Scorpius

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Scorpius is one of the constellations of the zodiac. Its name is Latin for scorpion, and its symbol is ♏ (Unicode ♏). It lies between Libra to the west and Sagittarius to the east. It is a large constellation located in the southern hemisphere near the center of the Milky Way.

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Notable features



The constellation Scorpius as it can be seen by naked eye (with constellation lines drawn in). AlltheSky.com (<http://www.allthesky.com/constellations/scorpius.html>)

forehead"); θ Sco (Sargas, of unknown origin); ν Sco (Jabbah); ξ Sco (Girtab, "the scorpion"); π Sco (Iclil); σ Sco (Alniyat); and τ Sco (also known as Alniyat, "the arteries").

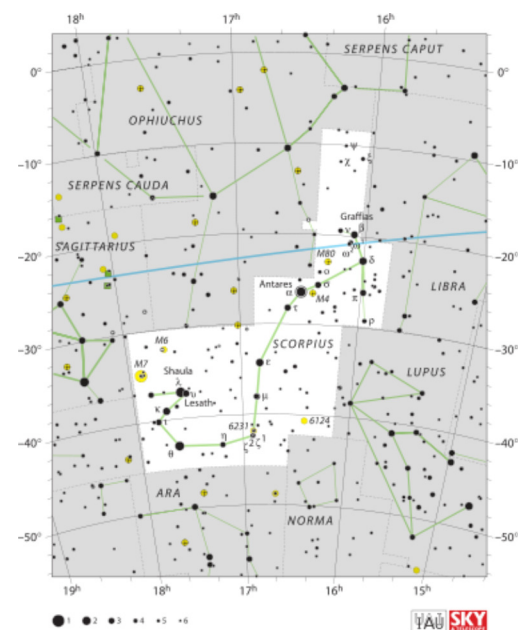
Stars

Scorpius contains many bright stars, including Antares (α Sco), "rival of Mars," so named because of its distinct reddish hue; β¹ Sco (Graffias or Acrab), a triple star; δ Sco (Dschubba, "the

Coordinates: ♁ 16^h 53^m 15^s, −30° 44′ 12″

Scorpius

Constellation



List of stars in Scorpius

Abbreviation	Sco
Genitive	Scorpii
Pronunciation	/ˈskɔːrpiəs/ , genitive /ˈskɔːrpiɑː/
Symbolism	the Scorpion
Right ascension	16.8875
Declination	−30.7367
Family	Zodiac
Quadrant	SQ3
Area	497 sq. deg. (33rd)
Main stars	18
Bayer/Flamsteed stars	47
Stars with planets	14
Stars brighter than 3.00^m	13
Stars within 10.00 pc (32.62 ly)	3

[1][2]

Marking the tip of the scorpion's curved tail are λ Sco (Shaula) and ν Sco (Lesath), whose names both mean "sting." Given their proximity to one another, λ Sco and ν Sco are sometimes referred to as the Cat's Eyes.^[3]

The constellation's bright stars form a pattern like a longshoreman's hook. Most of them are massive members of the nearest OB association: Scorpius-Centaurus.^[4]

The star δ Sco, after having been a stable 2.3 magnitude star, flared in July 2000 to 1.9 in a matter of weeks. It has since become a variable star fluctuating between 2.0 and 1.6.^[5] This means that at its brightest it is the second brightest star in Scorpius.

U Scorpii is the fastest known nova with a period of about 10 years.^[6]

ω¹ Scorpii and ω² Scorpii are an optical double, which can be resolved by the unaided eye. They have contrasting blue and yellow colours.

The star once designated γ Sco (despite being well within the boundaries of Libra) is today known as σ Lib. Moreover, the entire constellation of Libra was considered to be claws of Scorpius (*Chelae Scorpionis*) in Ancient Greek times, with a set of scales held aloft by Astraea (represented by adjacent Virgo) being formed from these western-most stars during later Greek times. The division into Libra was formalised during Roman times.

Deep-sky objects

Due to its location on the Milky Way, this constellation contains many deep-sky objects such as the open clusters Messier 6 (the Butterfly Cluster) and Messier 7 (the Ptolemy Cluster), NGC 6231 (by ζ² Sco), and the globular clusters Messier 4 and Messier 80.

Messier 80 (NGC 6093) is a globular cluster of magnitude 7.3, 33,000 light-years from Earth. It is a compact Shapley class II cluster; the classification indicates that it is highly concentrated and dense at its nucleus. M80 was discovered in 1781 by Charles Messier. It was the site of a rare discovery in 1860 when Arthur von Auwers discovered the nova T Scorpii.^[7]

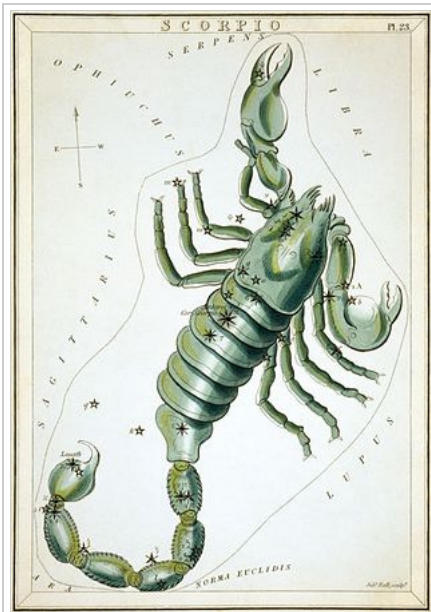
Mythology

In Greek mythology, the myths associated with Scorpio almost invariably also contain a reference to Orion. According to one of these myths it is written that Orion boasted to goddess Artemis and her mother, Leto, that he would kill every animal on the earth. Although Artemis was known to be a hunter herself she offered protection to all creatures. Artemis and her mother Leto sent a scorpion to deal with Orion. The pair battled and the scorpion killed Orion. However, the contest was apparently a lively one that caught the attention of the king of the gods Zeus, who later raised the scorpion to heaven and afterwards, at the request of Artemis, did the same for Orion to serve as a reminder for mortals to curb their excessive pride. There is also a version that Orion was

Brightest star	Antares (α Sco) (0.96 ^m)
Nearest star	Gliese 682 (16.44 ly, 5.04 pc)
Messier objects	4
Meteor showers	Alpha Scorpiids Omega Scorpiids
Bordering constellations	Sagittarius Ophiuchus Libra Lupus Norma Ara Corona Australis

Visible at latitudes between +40° and −90°.

Best visible at 21:00 (9 p.m.) during the month of **July**.



Scorpius as depicted in *Urania's Mirror*, a set of constellation cards published in London c.1825.

better than the goddess Artemis but said that Artemis was better than he and so Artemis took a liking to Orion. The god Apollo, Artemis's twin brother, grew angry and sent a scorpion to attack Orion. After Orion was killed, Artemis asked Zeus to put Orion up in the sky. So every winter Orion hunts in the sky, but every summer he flees as the constellation of the scorpion comes.

In another Greek story involving Scorpio without Orion, Phaeton (the mortal male offspring of Helios) went to his father, who had earlier sworn by the River Styx to give Phaeton anything he should ask for. Phaeton wanted to drive his father's Sun Chariot for a day. Although Helios tried to dissuade his son, Phaeton was adamant. However, when the day arrived, Phaeton panicked and lost control of the white horses that drew the chariot. First, the Earth grew chill as Phaeton flew too high and encountered the celestial scorpion, its deadly sting raised to strike. Alarmed, he dipped the chariot too close, causing the vegetation to burn. By accident, Phaeton turned most of Africa into desert and darkened the skin of the Ethiopian nation until it was black. Eventually, Zeus was forced to intervene by striking the runaway chariot and Phaeton with a lightning bolt to put an end to its rampage and Phaeton plunged into the River Eridanos.^[8]

Origins

The Babylonians called this constellation MUL.GIR.TAB - the 'Scorpion', the signs can be literally read as 'the (creature with) a burning sting'.

In some old descriptions the constellation of Libra is treated as the Scorpion's claws. Libra was known as the Claws of the Scorpion in Babylonian (*zibānītu* (compare Arabic *zubānā*)) and in Greek (χηλαί).^[9]

Astrology

The Western astrological sign Scorpio of the tropical zodiac (October 23 – November 21) differs from the astronomical constellation and the Hindu astrological sign of the sidereal zodiac (November 16 – December 16). Astronomically, the sun is in Scorpius for just six days, from November 23 to November 28. Much of the difference is due to the constellation Ophiuchus, which is used by only a few astrologers. Scorpius corresponds to the nakshatras Anuradha, Jyeshtha, and Mula.

Culture

The Javanese people of Indonesia call this constellation *Banyakangrem* ("the brooded swan")^[10] or *Kalapa Doyong* ("leaning coconut tree")^[11] due to the shape similarity.

See also

- WASP-17

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External links

- The Deep Photographic Guide to the Constellations: Scorpius (<http://www.allthesky.com/constellations/scorpius/>)
- Star Tales – Scorpius (<http://www.ianridpath.com/startales/scorpius.htm>)



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