

British House Spider Species

Medical reports have been criticized for poor evidence. In the last century, both white tailed and wolf spiders were considered medically significant, only to be recanted. Only ten genera (Atrax, Phoneutria, Loxosceles, Latrodectus, Hadronyche, Macrothele, Missulena, Illawarra, Sicarius, and Hexophthalma) are considered medically significant. Bites of these spiders have a range of severity, with only a minority having severe symptoms. Deaths by verified spider bites are exceedingly rare (e.g. not one in Australia since 1979). 6b369bc222 The common name "daddy long-legs" is used for several species, especially Pholcus phalangioides, but is also the common name for several other arthropod groups, including harvestmen and crane flies. 6b369bc222 In Europe, they are found as far north as Scandinavia to as far south as Greece and the Mediterranean sea. It is recorded in the checklist of Danish spider species. 6b369bc222 Female zebra spiders are 5–9 mm long, while males are 5–6 mm. Male zebra spiders have distinctly larger chelicerae than females. Spiders in the family Salticidae have especially enlarged anterior median eyes, though the anterior and posterior lateral eyes are also large when compared to the very small posterior median eyes. In total there are eight eyes, with the very large anterior median eyes primarily responsible for its excellent binocular vision. These small spiders are black with white hairs that form stripes. 6b369bc222 == Appearance == 6b369bc222 == External anatomy == 6b369bc222

Tegenaria domestica The spider species Tegenaria domestica, commonly known as the barn funnel weaver in North America and the domestic house spider in Europe, is a member The spider species Tegenaria domestica, commonly known as the barn funnel weaver in North America and the domestic house spider in Europe, is a member of the funnel-web family Agelenidae 6b369bc222

== Brazilian wandering spiders == 6b369bc222 Pholcids have extremely long and thin legs with flexible tarsi. They can be distinguished from other long-legged spiders by the eye arrangement: Pholcidae have two groups of three eyes each, and there may be a pair of small eyes in between them. Most have this middle pair present for a total of eight eyes, but some genera (e.g. Modisimus, Sperphora, Sperphorides) lack this pair and have a total of six eyes. The body is often whitish or grey in colour. Harvestmen (Opiliones), which share the name "daddy longlegs", also have long and thin legs but have only one pair of eyes, and their body appears... 6b369bc222 Mainly nocturnal, the female redback lives in an untidy web in a warm sheltered location, commonly near or inside human residences. It preys on insects, spiders and small vertebrates that become ensnared in its web. It kills its prey by injecting a complex venom through its two fangs when it bites, before wrapping them in silk and sucking out the liquefied insides. Often, it first squirts its victim with what resembles 'superglue' from its spinnerets, immobilising the... 6b369bc222 == Description == 6b369bc222 Anatomically, spiders (as with all arachnids) differ from other arthropods in that the usual body segments are fused into two tagmata, the cephalothorax or prosoma, and the opisthosoma, or abdomen, and joined by a small, cylindrical pedicel. However, as there is currently neither paleontological nor embryological evidence that spiders ever had a separate thorax-like division, there exists an argument against the validity of the term cephalothorax, which means

fused cephalon (head) and the thorax. Similarly, arguments can be formed against the use of... 6b369bc222 == Appearance == 6b369bc222

Introduced species of the British Isles as the British Isles, can be adversely affected by the introduction of non-native species. Often an island will have several distinct species not present on the nearest mainland, and vice versa. The native flora and fauna of islands which have been isolated for a longer period of time such as New Zealand or Hawaii (which have been isolated for millions of years) are more vulnerable than islands such as Great Britain and Ireland, which became isolated more recently (8,000 years ago at the end of the Last Glacial Period) 6b369bc222

Zebra spider the species. Female zebra spiders are 5–9 mm long, while males are 5–6 mm. The scientific name derives from the Latin salticus, meaning 'jump', and the Greek scenicus, meaning 'theatrical' or 'of a decorative place', in reference to the flashy, zebra-like coloration of the species. Spiders in The zebra spider (*Salticus scenicus*) or zebra jumping spider is a common jumping spider of the Northern Hemisphere. Male zebra spiders have distinctly larger chelicerae than females. The common name refers to its vivid black-and-white colouration 6b369bc222

Domestic house spiders range nearly worldwide. Their global distribution encompasses Europe, North Africa, parts of the Middle East and Central Asia. They have been introduced to the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. 6b369bc222

Spider Spiders are found worldwide on every continent except Antarctica Spiders (order Araneae) are air-breathing arthropods that have eight limbs, chelicerae with fangs generally able to inject venom, and spinnerets that extrude silk. However, there has been debate among scientists about how families should be classified, with over 20 different classifications proposed since 1900. largest order of arachnids and rank seventh in total species diversity among all orders of organisms. They are the largest order of arachnids and rank seventh in total species diversity among all orders of organisms. As of January 2026, 53,680 spider species in 139 families have been recorded by taxonomists. Spiders are found worldwide on every continent except Antarctica, and have become established in nearly every land habitat 6b369bc222

In North America, the species is found from as far north as maritime Canada down to the Southern United States. 6b369bc222 Spiders also have several adaptations that distinguish them from other arachnids. All spiders are capable of producing silk of various types, which many species use to build webs to ensnare prey. Most spiders possess venom, which is injected into prey (or defensively, when the spider feels threatened) through the fangs of the chelicerae. Male spiders have specialized pedipalps that are used to transfer sperm to the female during mating. Many species of spiders exhibit a great deal of sexual dimorphism. 6b369bc222

Pholcidae The family contains more than 2,000 individual species of pholcids, including those commonly known as cellar spider, daddy long-legs spider, carpenter spider, daddy long-legger, vibrating spider,

gyrating spider, long daddy, and angel spider. The family contains more than 2,000 individual species of pholcids, including those commonly known as cellar spider, daddy long-legs spider, The Pholcidae are a family of araneomorph spiders. spiders. The family, first described by Carl Ludwig Koch in 1850, is divided into 94 genera 6b369bc222

Spider anatomy which many species use to build webs to ensnare prey. These characteristics include bodies divided into two tagmata (sections or segments), eight jointed legs, no wings or antennae, the presence of chelicerae and pedipalps, simple eyes, and an exoskeleton, which is periodically shed. Most spiders possess venom, which is injected into prey (or defensively, when the spider feels threatened) The anatomy of spiders includes many characteristics shared with other arachnids 6b369bc222

The three species can be distinguished only by microscopic external and internal measurements, in particular for males by the shape of parts of the palpal bulb and for females by the shape of the openings to the spermathecae. The visual description below applies to all three. 6b369bc222

Woodlouse spider Other common names refer to variations on the common The woodlouse spider (*Dysdera crocata*) is a species of spider that preys primarily upon woodlice. Other common names refer to variations on the common name of its prey, including woodlouse hunter, sowbug hunter, sowbug killer, pillbug hunter and slater spider. The woodlouse spider (*Dysdera crocata*) is a species of spider that preys primarily upon woodlice 6b369bc222

== Description == 6b369bc222 The two sexes do not differ in coloration or markings. Its coloration is mainly dark-brown. On its sternum is a lighter marking, with three light spots on each side that form an arrow-like shape pointing toward the head of the spider. The opisthosoma features... 6b369bc222

Redback spider The redback spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*), also known as the Australian black widow, is a species of highly venomous spider believed to originate in Australia The redback spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*), also known as the Australian black widow, is a species of highly venomous spider believed to originate in Australia, but which is now found in Southeast Asia, Japan and New Zealand. It is a member of the cosmopolitan genus *Latrodectus*, the widow spiders. The adult female is easily recognised by her spherical black body with a prominent red stripe on the upper side of her abdomen and an hourglass-shaped red/orange streak on the underside. 4 in), while the male is much smaller, being only 3–4 mm (0. It has also been found in packing crates in the United States with colonies elsewhere outside Australia. 16 in) long. 12–0. Females usually have a body length of about 10 millimetres (0 6b369bc222

== Problems caused == 6b369bc222

List of medically significant spider bites black widow spiders (also known as false katipo, false button spider, cupboard spider, and in Australia, brown house spider) are spiders of the genus A number of spiders can cause spider bites that are medically important. Two medically important spider genera have a worldwide distribution—*Latrodectus* and *Loxosceles*. Others have a limited distribution. Almost all spiders produce venom but only a few are able to cause significant harm to

humans 6b369bc222

== Distribution and habitat == 6b369bc222 Many species have been introduced to Britain during historical times. Some species such as the midwife toad (*Alytes*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and horseradish (*Armoracia rusticana*) have been introduced with few adverse consequences. However, others such as the grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), signal crayfish (*Pacifastacus leniusculus*), and Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) have had a severe impact both economically and ecologically. 6b369bc222

Giant house spider The bite of these species does not pose a threat to humans or pets, and they are generally reluctant to bite, preferring instead to hide or escape. atrica, E. As of April 2020, the three-species-view was accepted by the World Spider Catalog. saeva. saeva The giant house spider has been treated as either one species, under the name *Eratigena atrica*, or as three species, E. The giant house spider has been treated as either one species, under the name *Eratigena atrica*, or as three species, E. *duellica* and E. They were previously placed in the genus *Tegenaria*. They are among the largest spiders of Central and Northern Europe. In 2013, they were moved to the new genus *Eratigena* as the single species *Eratigena atrica*. atrica, E. In 2018, the three separate species were restored. *duellica* and E 6b369bc222

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