

Chapter 1 : Poisonous Spiders in the Northeast | Sciencing

This book is designed to make the reader acquainted with the common spiders most likely to be found over a large part of the United States as far south as Georgia and as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

Any spider bite can cause a reaction, ranging from a bee or wasp sting type bite to those requiring hospitalisation. Different people react in different ways, so if you see a spider it is best to be cautious and look but do not handle any spider no matter how it is classified. New species are still being discovered. Orb weavers Araneidae are often brightly coloured with rounded abdomens, some with peculiarly angled humps or spines. However, there is considerable variation in size, colour and shape in this group. They are often recognized for building beautiful, large, round webs, on which they rest, head downward, waiting for prey. The webs consist of a number of radiating threads crossed by two spirals. The inner spiral begins in the centre, winds outward, and is made of smooth threads like the radiating threads. The outer spiral begins at the edges and winds inward. It is made of more elastic, sticky threads, coated with a liquid substance. The life span of these spiders is short, only lasting one season. The strong silk has a golden sheen. Sometimes their strong webs manage to trap small birds or bats, and the spider will wrap them and feed upon them. Commoner prey items include flies, beetles, locusts, wood moths and cicadas. Golden Silk Orb Weavers are large spiders body cm with silvery-grey to plum coloured bodies and brown-black, often yellow banded legs. The males are tiny 5 mm and red-brown to brown in colour. This spider belongs to the Tetragnathidae longjawed orbweavers family. *Nephila clavipes* is the only species in the *Nephila* genus that exists in the USA. Shamrock Orb Weaver - *Araneus trifolium* Orb Weaving Spiders are common spiders with poor vision which build beautiful, complex-looking webs all over the world. The shamrock spider is a familiar member of the family and is distinguished by the markings on its back and black markings on its legs. Marbled Orb Weaver - *Araneus marmoreus* Orb weavers are known for their bright colours. They build large, round webs and wait with for their prey with their head facing down. The abdomen is often rounded. Black and Yellow Argiope - *Argiope Aurantia* This lovely spider only has a short life span and once she has produced one or more usually no more than 3 brown, papery egg sacs, she will die. The egg sacs are roughly round in shape and up to 25 mm in diameter; each contains to eggs. She attaches her egg sacs to one side of her web, close to her resting position at the centre. Each female will watch over her eggs as long as she can, but will die in the first hard frost, if not before. The eggs hatch in Autumn fall , but spiderlings stay in the sac during winter and emerge in spring. There is also a silver argiope which differs in that it has a metallic silver back. Banded Orb-weaving Spiders build vertical orb webs and are active both day and night. They make stabilimentum on their web too, but may not make it like a cross. Banded Argiope are common throughout most of the US. They can often be found building webs side by side with the Black and Yellow Argiope but the Banded Argiope tends to favor slightly drier habitats. The female spins a silken hemispherical egg sac. Most of the abdomen is black to brownish yellow with silver spots. Underneath is also black to yellow-brown. Legs are blackish brown to yellow with 2 pale bands and black hair. They make the same zigzag cross strands forming X-shaped mark at centre, measuring to 32" 81 cm across as the Black and Yellow Argiope. Primarily a spider found in tropical regions of the New World, this species is able to survive frost only when very young and seldom is found in the North. They build where they can find the most prey. They can be found during any season. The colour varies from a dirty white to almost black. The cephalothorax is yellow brown and the legs are light yellow with brown or grey rings at the ends and middle of the joints. The females usually range from 5 to 6 mm long and the males 3. The female lays her eggs in a brownish, pear shaped cocoon that is 6 to 9 mm in diameter. Jewel Spiders - *Gasteracantha Minax* They are also known as spiny orb weavers and are part of the orb weaving spider family. Its abdomen is strikingly coloured with bright yellow and white and black. Six stout spines long and sharp come from the border of the abdomen. S piny micrathena - Araneidae *Micrathena sagittata* The genus *Micrathena* contains over species of mostly Neotropical woodland orb-weavers Levi Males do not construct webs after attaining sexual maturity. Its cephalothorax is yellowish green, striped with brown along sides. The abdomen is silvery above with dark stripes, sides yellow with red spot near tip and red spot underneath. This

spider clings below its web or to a nearby twig until prey blunders into the web and shakes it. They live in Maine to Florida, west to Nebraska and Texas.

Bolas Spider *Mastophora cornigera* The female Bolas spider is inactive during the day, although she can often be found in fairly exposed places. The male is much smaller than the female. The spider gets its name from the bolas ball-on-a-string weapon used by Eskimos and South American Indians.

Pisaurids have their eyes arranged in 2 rows, the posterior row slightly recurved, the median eyes in the second row slightly if any larger than the others.

Wolf spiders have eyes arranged in 3 rows. The egg sac is carried by the female under her prosoma, held there by her chelicerae and pedipalps. Before the eggs hatch, the female attaches the sac to a plant and then builds a web around it -- and stands guard nearby. The Pisaurids forage for their food and build webs only for protecting their young. It is common throughout Florida and much of the southern United States in human populated areas. Males of this species are often mistaken for the notorious brown recluse spider, *Loxosceles reclusa*, because of their colour and general shape.

Southern house spiders are not known to have a dangerous bite. However, some cases reportedly caused the victims pain and swelling for a few days.

Daddy Long Legs - *Pholcus phalangioides* People often confuse the Daddy Long Legs with the long-legged Harvestmen *Phalangium opili* which are also called Daddy Long Legs but if you look closely at the Harvestman you can see that its head, thorax and abdomen is fused, therefore it is not really a spider. *Pholcus phalangioides* is found world wide. Their webs are messy structures in corners where the spider resides on the lower side hanging downwards. They then use their web to catch prey. Daddy Long Legs have a reputation for being the most venomous spider, probably because they have been known to kill Black Widows and *Tegenaria* species, however this has not been proven. Daddy-Long-Legs spiders have venom glands and tiny fangs and while commonly thought not to bite humans, have been reported as doing so. The funnel is open at both ends so the spider can readily escape. The spider hides at the narrow end of the funnel; when it feels the vibration of an insect crossing the web, it dashes out, bites the insect, then carries it back to the funnel.

Funnel Weavers and grass spiders are usually lighter in build than wolf spiders. Many common funnel weaver and grass spiders are also characterised by having very bristly legs. Most are brown, with grey, black, and tan markings. They will only bite if provoked, and are not considered dangerous. Their bites are not known to be very toxic to humans. It is an open range hunting spider. The female grows to 35mm and the male to 20mm. They are a small to medium size spider. They can be grey or brown with marking on their back which can be black, orange, grey or brown. It is distinctive in the way it carries its young on its back. If the spider is handled, it can cause a painful bite which may cause infection and skin lesions in some people. Females carry their babies on their backs. [Click here for a photo.](#)

Trapdoor Spiders The name Trapdoor Spider scientifically covers several families and many different species. The Trapdoor spider family worldwide, include the Funnel-web, Mouse, Whistling, and Curtain-web spiders; they are distinguished by the stocky body, long leg-like palps, and two knee-like lobes to which the fangs join chelicerae in front. However the spider called Trapdoor in the USA is usually harmless to humans and the male is often found around homes and swimming pools in its travels looking for a mate.

Huntsman Spider - *Heteropoda venatoria* Huntsman Spiders are those long-legged spiders we often surprise crawling around our ceilings at night. They are part of the "modern" spider species which breathe through trachea as well as through "book-lungs". They also have chelicerae which close side to side. The legs of a huntsman spider fan out sideways and the joints bend forwards. This means these spiders can run sideways as well as forwards - useful under bark and among stones.

Fishing spiders are hairy, large, and usually a mixture of black, brown, and grey. Although very difficult to distinguish from wolf spiders, nursery web and fishing spiders are usually slimmer in build. The *Dolomedes* spiders live near water; they walk on the surface of water and dive underneath it to feed on aquatic insects and even small fish. Not all fishing spiders live near water however.

Chapter 2 : The common spiders of the United States. (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

Watch this video by eHow on identifying spiders of the Midwest in the United States: Spiders are generally not bad. Many species of spiders are not even aggressive and only bite when provoked.

Though most people have a big fear of spiders, it seems that venomous spiders are not such a big threat to humans as many people believe. First of all, studies have shown that most serious bites attributed to spiders were, in fact, due to other causes, notably other arthropods. Lastly, spider venom, in general, is usually almost harmless to humans, since it evolved for capturing or killing small invertebrates and not big mammals like ourselves. There are, however, a few exceptions, and bites from certain species can cause severe dermatological lesions and other symptoms which require urgent medical treatment and care. Of the spiders found in North America, only the *Loxosceles* and *Latrodectus* species are considered really dangerous and an average of 4 people die from venomous spider bites a year in the USA. It is found in the USA, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and mainly in the south, in an area with radius of km measured from the center of Arkansas: A dark violin shape is located on the top of the leg attachment region with the neck of the violin pointing backward toward the abdomen. When most spiders have 8 eyes, Recluse Spiders has only 6 arranged in pairs - one pair in front and a pair on either side. However, though it is very dangerous to people, it is not an aggressive species and it only bites when threatened. Widows *Latrodectus* This genus comprises thirty-two identified species. The recognition of taxa within *Latrodectus* has been considered problematic for a long time due to the difficulty associated with morphological features exhibiting geographic variation. Black Widows measure about 1. The female is normally shiny black, with a yellowish orange to red hourglass sometimes just a dot marking on the underside of the abdomen. Black Widow Spiders need some kind of a shelter and can often be seen in small crevices or in woodpiles, rubble piles, under stones, in hollow stumps, in sheds and garages. Indoors they are sometimes found in undisturbed, cluttered areas in basements and crawl spaces. They build strong retreats close to the ground but might also spread their webs over plants. The Black Widow Spider is notorious at being one of the most venomous spiders in the world. It inflicts a painful bite which can be fatal, especially to the young and elderly. Only a small amount of venom can cause serious illness, as the neurotoxic poison which is 15 times as toxic as the venom of a prairie rattlesnake attacks the nervous system. Systemic envenomisation usually results in headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, pyrexia and hypertension. Though the pain around the bite area can be extremely painful, it sometimes goes unnoticed. First aid and medical attention should be sought as soon as possible. People with heart condition or other heart problem, may require hospitalization. Other North American widow spiders are: It is mostly common in the northern part of this range. Hobo Spider *Tegenaria agrestis* These spiders belong in the family Agelenidae. They commonly live in dry or arid environments. Their abdomens often have several chevron shaped or a herringbone markings. Males have two large palpi mouth parts that look like boxing gloves. Females tend to have a larger and rounder abdomen than males. Hobo Spiders are common around and inside human structures, however, they rarely climb vertical surfaces and are uncommon above basements or ground level. They build a horizontal web which retreats into a hole or crack in brick walls or wood piles where they await prey. Hobo Spiders are reputed to be quite aggressive and sometimes bite with little provocation. In recent years, they have been implicated in dermonecrotic lesions in the US Pacific Northwest. The symptoms of a Hobo Spider bite are similar to that of *Loxosceles*, only with lesser severity. Though the bite of a Hobo Spider is initially painless, it can, nevertheless, be serious. A redness will first appear around the bite site, which will develop into a blister after 24 hours, before breaking open, leaving an open, oozing ulceration. The bite might also cause severe headaches lasting 2 to 7 days and even nausea, weakness, fatigue, malaise, temporary memory loss and vision impairment. Severe lesions may take several months to heal and the Hobo Spider has been identified as a contributory factor to at least one death. Medical attention should be sought, when bitten, and when any adverse health effects are observed. Yellow Sac Spiders, Black-footed Spider *Cheiracanthium inclusum* or *mildei* species of Sac spiders Family Clubionidae of the genus *Cheiracanthium* are found worldwide. Several species have caused envenomations. This medium-sized spider mm in body length is pale

yellow to greenish or even pinkish or tan colored, with black chelicerae the anterior structures which house the fangs. The body color depends on the prey recently eaten. Yellow Sac Spiders are often found in homes, throughout the American continent. They build silk retreats in curled leaves or in crevices. Bites usually occur at night when these nocturnal hunters encounter a sleeping human. In fact, Yellow Sac Spiders are believed to be responsible for the majority of nuisance bites to humans in North America. This species has a mildly toxic venom. Bites can be painful and cause skin irritations: Yet, though wounds may become slightly necrotic, they usually heal in rather rapidly without severe scarring. Venomous and Most Deadly Spiders [http:](http://)

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Chapter 3 : North America's most venomous spiders - Venomous, Poisonous, Dangerous, and other Wonders

*The Common Spiders Of The United States [James Henry Emerton] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it.*

It can grow up to 5 inches long. The bite of a Brazilian wandering spider is extremely painful. It can quickly result in heavy sweating and drooling. The skin around the bite will usually swell, turn red, and get hot. In severe cases, the bite can result in dead tissue or death. Seek emergency treatment immediately. Share on Pinterest Common all over the country, wolf spiders measure 3 to 4 inches long and look similar to tarantulas. They like to stalk their prey by hunting on the ground. Look for two large eyes in the middle of their faces, accompanied by six smaller eyes. You may also experience swollen lymph nodes as a result of the bite. For some people, healing can take up to 10 days. In rare cases, the bite can lead to tissue damage. Share on Pinterest Found in desert climates, the sand-colored camel spider has a powerful pincer on its head. A camel spider will always seek the coolest place around, which just may be your shadow. A fast runner up to 10 mph , it may be only 2 to 3 inches long. In some locations, it grows up to 6 to 8 inches in length. Because of its large jaws, a camel spider can leave a significant wound in human skin. You may also experience swelling around the bite wound and mild to intense bleeding. Share on Pinterest One of the most common household spiders, the jumping spider exists throughout the United States. The most common type is black with white spots on top. It moves erratically in a manner that resembles jumping.

Chapter 4 : Full text of "The common spiders of the United States"

Spiders can be very helpful in getting rid of insect pests. However, most people prefer that these natural predators stay out of their homes, especially the venomous ones that can be dangerous.

Chapter 5 : The Common Spiders of the United States - Livros na Amazon Brasil-

Common United States Spiders NOT DANGEROUS - i.e MAY BITE BUT NOT LIFE THREATENING All spiders can and will bite if in danger or accidentally touched e.g. in shoes or clothing etc.

Chapter 6 : Spider ID - Submit pictures for spider identification

INTRODUCTION. This book is designed to make the reader acquainted with the common spiders most likely to be found over a large part of the United States as far south as Georgia and as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

Chapter 7 : Common New England Spiders | Bain Pest Control Service

The black widow is one of the deadliest spiders in the calendrierdelascience.com black widow is a poisonous spider that can be found in warm places in every state of the United States except in Alaska. This spider can live in a natural dwelling and also in houses.

Chapter 8 : NMSU: The Spiders of the Arid Southwest - Home

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Habitat - brown recluse is found in the United States from the east to the west coast, with predominance in the south.
Spider Identification - an adult spider is 1/4 to 3/4 inch in body - a dark violin shape is located on the top of the leg attachment region with the neck of the violin pointing backward toward the abdomen.