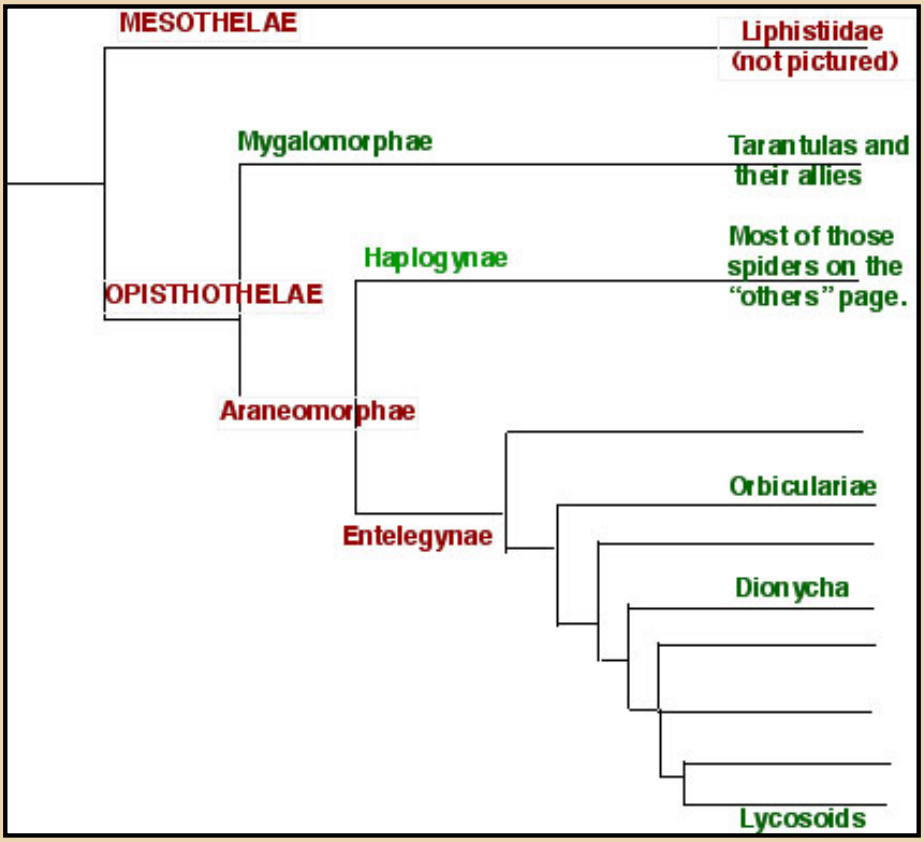
Araneae (Spiders)

About Spiders	Spider Relationships	Photos of Spider Groups	Links to WWW Spider Resources	Information on: *Spiders of North America -- An Identification Manual*

About Spiders As in the other arachnid orders, appendage specialization is very important in the evolution of spiders. In spiders the five pairs of appendages of the prosoma (one of the two main body sections) that follow the chelicerae are the pedipalps followed by four pairs of walking legs. The pedipalps are modified to serve as mating organs by mature male spiders. These modifications are often very complicated and differences in their structure are important characteristics used by araneologists in the classification of spiders. Pedipalps in female spiders are structurally much simpler and are used for sensing, manipulating food and sometimes in locomotion. It is relatively easy to tell mature or nearly mature males from female spiders (at least in most groups) by looking at the pedipalps -- in females they look like functional but small legs while in males the ends tend to be enlarged, often greatly so. In young spiders these differences are not evident. There are also appendages on the opisthosoma (the rear body section, the one with no walking legs) the best known being the spinnerets. In the first spiders there were four pairs of spinnerets. Living spiders may have four e.g., (liphistiomorph spiders) or three pairs (e.g., mygalomorph and ecribellate araneomorphs) or three paris of spinnerets and a silk spinning plate called a cribellum (the earliest and many extant araneomorph spiders). Spinnerets' history as appendages is suggested in part by their being projections away from the opisthosoma and the fact that they may retain muscles for movement

Much of the success of spiders traces directly to their extensive use of silk and poison. Although most species do possess poison, the vast majority are not dangerous to humans. These toxins are primarily for use against their prey -- other terrestrial arthropods. As a result, spiders are certainly among the most important animals in controlling insect populations. In light of this, research is being done on ways to manage crops so as to encourage spiders as an important means of pest control. Although all spiders use silk, not all build webs to capture their prey. Additional material about web-building and hunting in spiders is presented in the five webpages featuring different groupings of spiders (see below).

Relationships Between Spider Groups The figure below depicts current thinking about the relationships between different spider groups as given in *Spiders of North America -- An Identification Manual*). Please note that the diagram has been simplified considerably. You can click on the **GREEN** lettered text items in the figure to go to other web pages for more information about the group **or** click on the photo links for each group (below).



Clicking on the photos below will take you to webpages that feature photos of spiders related to (or artificially grouped with) the one in the picture. Please note that all images are copyrighted by the person who submitted them. Further use beyond viewing requires the copyright owner's permission except as noted.

Mygalomorphs

Sphodros rufipes

Araneomorphs -- Orbicularians (orb-weavers and their kin)

Argiope aurantia

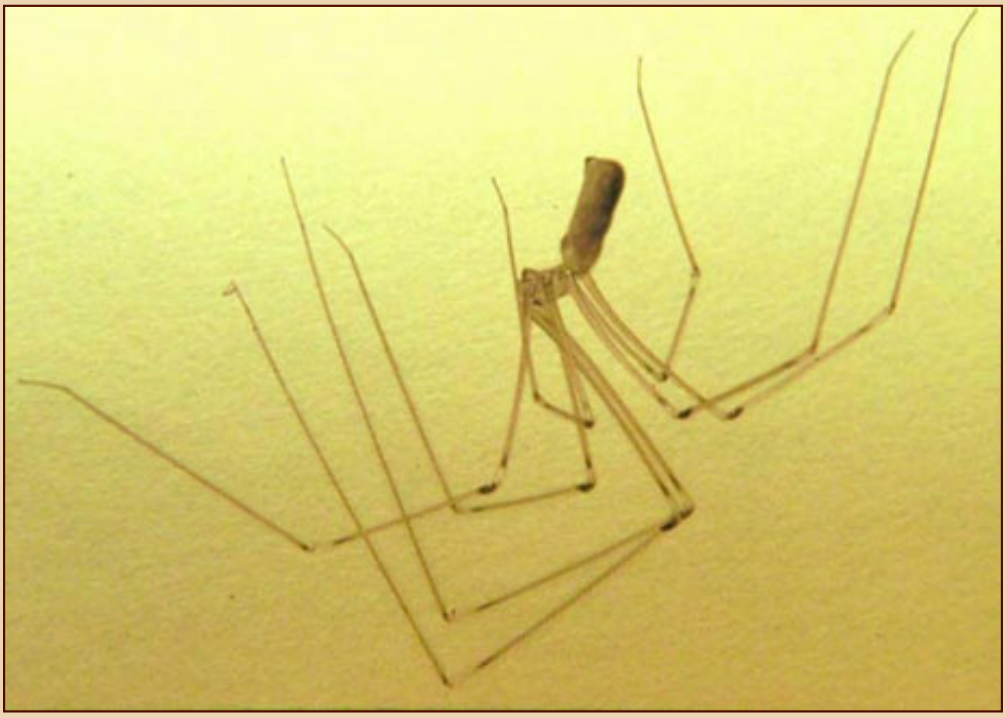
(website: http://www.a-natural-selection.com)

Araneomorphs -- Wolf Spiders and Their Allies (lycosoids)

Hogna carolinensis

Araneomorphs -- Two-clawed Hunters (dionychans)

Araneomorphs -- Others

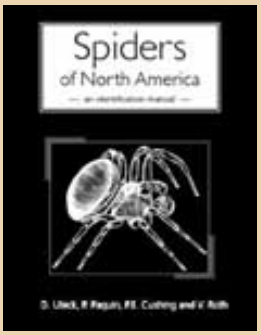


Useful World Wide Web Links to Resources That Deal With Spiders

- **The World Spider Catalog, v2.0**. by Dr. Norman I. Platnick of the American Museum of Natural History. It attempts to include "all descriptions of new species; .. all post-Roewer transfers or synonymies of previously described taxa; .. and all taxonomically useful (i.e., illustrated) references to previously described taxa".
- **Nearctic Spider Database.** Established in early 2005, this growing, on-line database provides species lists across North America, distribution maps, and the capability of searching for specimens. Contributions are made from institutions and individual collectors. The URL above takes you to the **Canadian Arachnologist** website. Access to and information about the database can be found there. You can also visit the **on-line forum associated with the Nearctic spider data base**.
- **Spider Species List for North America**: The name says it all; this work in progress represents a major undertaking by Rich Bradley and many other arachnologists.
- **Common Names of Arachnids** . -- A concordance of scientific and common names; download as pdf.
- **The Tarantula Bibliography** by Michael Jacobi, a well-done and complete website devoted to helping folks successfully keep tarantulas. Information about husbandry, natural history and a list of other resources.
- **"Baboon Spiders"** -- Theraphosids and "tarantula"-like spiders of Africa and the Middle East.
- **Garden Spiders (Argiopes) of the USA**
- **California Jumping Spiders** -- great photos and information on the evolution of the genus *Habronattus*
- **The spiders of the Kaweah Oaks (CA) Preserve** -- photos, natural history, check list.
- **The Colorado Spider Survey**: Information on the Colorado Spider Survey and a searchable database of Rocky Mountain spiders
- **The Spiders of Kentucky**: spider identification, interactive basic anatomy of spiders, U.S. species list, and a nice section on poisonous spiders.
- **A Guide to Missouri Spiders** -- nice photos and descriptions of some of the spiders found in Missouri and adjacent states. Also general information on spiders. Maintained by the Conservation Commission of Missouri
- **The Ohio Spider Survey**: The spiders of Ohio and more!
- **Spiders and Arachnids** (UC Riverside)
- **Bites and stings of medically important arthropods** (UC Riverside)
- **Identification of the Brown Recluse**
- **The Hobo Spider Web Site**
- **South India Spiders** -- a visually pleasing and very informative website dealing with spiders in general and specifically those found in southern India. Brought to all of the world by the Division of Arachnology in the Zoology Department at

Sacred Heart College in Cochin, Kerala, India.

- **Spiders of Northwest Europe**
- **Spider Conservation in the USA** by Kevin L. Skerl



The AAS publishes a very useful manual for anyone with more than a passing interest in spiders. Entitled: ***Spiders of North America -- An Identification Manual*** -- it presents general information about spiders, about the families of North American spiders, and a scientific identification key to the genera of North American spiders. A must have for any serious amateur or professional.

Information

AAS information and ordering

Amazon.com
(complete with previews of the book)

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Photos of Wolf Spiders and Their Allies (Lycosoids)

These highly successful spiders are found in nearly every non-marine habitat from tropical forests to deserts and low to high elevations and latitudes. Most of those in the temperate zone do not use silk directly during prey capture, while many in the subtropical and tropical zones do build webs for this purpose. In any case, all lycosoids make extensive use of silk in various ways -- for example, draglines, burrow linings, egg sacs, as well as to help to indicate their presence to other members of the their species, or in pisaurids to construct nursery webs for their young. These spiders are well known for their parental care: lycosid females carry their young spiderlings on their abdomen (opisthosoma), pisaurid spiders construct nursery webs and lynx spiders typically guard their egg cases.

To see an enlarged version of any image, click on the image. A separate window will open showing the larger image.

Hogna carolinensis
Lycosidae (wolf spiders)
New Mexico, USA

Unidentified lycosid
Lycosidae
New Mexico, USA
Click image to enlarge to see camouflage

Sosippus californicus
Lycosidae
Arizona, USA
carrying one spiderling

Rabidosa rabida
Lycosidae
Ohio, USA
carrying spiderlings

Rabidosa punctulata
Lycosidae
Ohio, USA

Schizocosa saltatrix
Lycosidae
Ohio, USA
carrying egg sac

Schizocosa ocreata
Lycosidae
Ohio, USA
a rare gynanodromorph

Unidentified pisaurid
Pisauridae (nursery web spiders)
spider is initiating ballooning

***Pisaurina* sp.**
Pisauridae
Ohio, USA

Dolomedes triton
a fishing spider
Pisauridae
Ohio, USA

Hygropoda lineata
Pisauridae
Cape Tribulation, Australia

Cupiennius getazi
Ctenidae
La Selva, Costa Rica
eating *Norops limifrons*

***Cupiennius* sp.**
Ctenidae
La Selva, Costa Rica

Cupiennius coccineus
Ctenidae
female
Costa Rica

Unidentified ctenid
Trinidad and Tobago

***Peucetia* sp.**
Oxyopidae (lynx spiders)
Maroansetra, Madagascar
eating moth (*Euchromia)*

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Photos of Two-Clawed Hunting Spiders (Dionychans)

Many members of this group of families are highly conspicuous and active while others are masters of immobility and camouflage. The active hunters include jumping spiders (Salticidae). On the other hand, many thomisids (crab spiders) typify "sit and wait" prey capture strategy. Individuals may wait in inflorescences and attempt to grab prey that visit the flower for nectar or pollen (see photos below). Dionychans produce silk but in general, as with other types of hunting spiders and mygalomorphs, they do not use it directly to ensnare prey.

To see an enlarged version of any image, click on the image. A separate window will open showing the larger image.

***Myrmecium* sp.**
Corinnidae
Trinidad & Tobago
ant mimic

Trachelas tranquillus
Corinnidae
Ohio, USA
cohabiting pair in opened nest

***Lyssomanes* sp.**
Salticidae -- jumping spiders

Unidentified jumping spider
Salticidae
Trinidad & Tobago
courting male

***Sarinda* sp.**
Salticidae

Tutelina elegans
Salticidae
Massachusetts, USA

Platycryptus undatus
Salticidae
Ohio, USA

***Phidippus* sp.**
Salticidae
stalking prey

Misumena vatia
Thomisidae (crab spiders)
South Dakota, USA
eating *Apis*

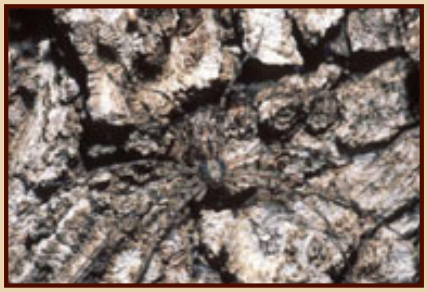
Misumenoides formosipes
Thomisidae
eating *Apis*

Tmarus angulatus
Thomisidae
Ohio, USA
female guarding eggs

Amyciaea albomaculata
Thomisidae
Cape Tribulation, Australia
mimics its weaver ant prey
(*Oecophylla)*

Stephanopis championi
Thomisidae
Pavones, Costa Rica

Unidentified philodromid
Philodromidae (running crab spiders)
New Mexico, USA



Pandercetes gracilis
lichen huntsman
Sparassidae (giant crab spiders)
Cape Tribulation, Australia

***Platyoides* sp.**
Trochanteriidae
Badplaas, South Africa

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Photos of Orbweaving Spiders and Their Relatives

Orbicularians are related families of spiders that either spin orb webs or are derived from spiders that probably spun this type of web or its immediate ancestor. Everyone is familiar with the classic orb web. Typically a number of anchoring threads cross each other upon which a silken spiral is imposed. In araneids and tetragnathids (see below) the spiral has a special type of sticky silk (called viscid silk). By contrast, uloborids make orb webs that use cribellate silk (a material that superficially resembles velcro but unlike velcro is sticky -- and sticky in a way very different from araneid silk) to catch insects. In general, these webs appeal to us for their regularity and economy. Whether they use viscid or cribellate silk, their placement makes them especially well-suited to capture flying insects, although some groups such as the insects and moths have evolved counter measures (wing scales that sometimes allow the insect to slip of out the web and leave the scales behind). It is hard not to marvel as one watches these spiders run their lines across large gaps in vegetation and then precisely produce their spiral structures. It is at least as interesting to watch those that make less regular or very different webs and think about the relative advantages of each.

To see an enlarged version of any image, click on the image. A separate window will open showing the larger image.

Uloboridae -- these are orb-weaving spiders that possess a cribellum and calamistrum and use sticky cribellate silk to capture their prey.

***Uloborus* sp.**
A Feather Legged Spider (*Uloborus)*
Uloboridae (hackled-band orb-weavers)
Trinidad and Tobago

Uloborus glomosus
feather-legged spider
Uloboridae (hackled-band orb-weavers)
Ohio, USA

Deinopidae These cribellate spiders spin a small web which is held between their first two pairs of legs (see photo). The spider commonly hangs from a scaffold web. When attacking prey, the legs holding the web are spread to put the sheet under some tension. If the prey is on the ground or substratum beneath, the spider rapidly lowers itself from the scaffold web towards the prey and ensnares it. If the prey is flying, it sweeps its web at the prey.

Deinopis sp.
Deinopidae (net-casting spiders)
Las Cruces, Costa Rica

Deinopis longipes
female
Deinopidae (ogre-faced or net-casting spiders)
Costa Rica

Araneidae (orbweavers) These familiar spiders lack the cribellum and calamistrum that is primitive for the araneomorphs. They are termed "ecribellate". There are many species in this highly successful, world-wide distributed family. Most make vertical webs, others spin small horizontal webs and members of one genus (bolas spiders) produce chemicals that attract certain species of male moths -- the moths are then captured by a sticky ball of silk on a line that the spider throws at them. A relatively small number of species make no web at all. The sticky silk used by these orb weavers is quite different in source and mode of action than the cribellate silk made by uloborid (above) orb weavers.

Argiope aurantia
A common garden spider in the U.S. and Canada; called a "banana spider" in some locales.

Argiope aetherea
St. Andrew's cross spider
Cairns, Australia

Argiope savigyni
on stabilimentum
LaSelva, Costa Rica

Argiope argentata

Araneus pima
New Mexico, USA

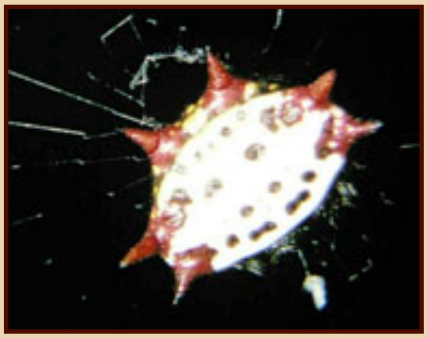
Araneus pima
wrapping prey
New Mexico

Micrathena brevipes

Micrathena sagittata
Ohio, USA

Micrathena cyanospina
Amazonian Ecuador
capturing prey

Gasteracantha cancriformis
Florida, USA



Eriophora pustulosa
Coromandel, New Zealand

***Alpaida* sp.**
Amazonian Ecuador

***Caerostris* sp.**
bark spider
Badplaas, South Africa

Unidentified araneid
Corcovado, Costa Rica

***Arkys* sp.**
a non-web-weaving araneid
Mt. Hagen, Papua New Guinea

Tetragnathidae (long-jawed orb weavers) These orb weavers are closely related to the araneids (above) but differ in several anatomical features. Also, unlike araneids, the majority of which build vertical webs, many tetragnathids make horizontal webs, some species locating them near water. However, other tetragnathids (e.g., *Nephila*) do build vertical webs.

Tetragnatha elongata
Tetragnathidae
Ohio, USA

***Leucauge* sp.**
orchard spider
Tetragnathidae
Trinidad & Tobago

Nephila clavipes
golden silk spider, a.k.a. 'banana spider"
Tetragnathidae
Florida USA
This is mating pair -- click the image for a larger picture, the better to see the male.

Theridiidae (cobweb weavers) -- These spiders make irregular webs (lacking spiral structure) that feature irregularly placed sticky silk threads. When prey becomes entangled in this silk, the thread tends to break and the prey swings as part of a silken pendulum towards the center of the web and more silk. These spiders hang upside down in their webs (see photo). Although famous for the widows (*Latrodectus*), there are many genera and species of theridiids found in North America and world-wide.	***Latrodectus hesperus*** western (USA) black widow Theridiidae  	
Linyphiidae (sheetweb weavers) -- this is a large, taxonomically difficult, ecribellate family of generally very small spiders. They often are noticed when dew is on their webs. The webs consist of one or more horizontal sheets that are supported by vertical threads. It is common for the spider to rest underneath one of these sheets and attack prey that land or fall onto the top surface.	***Pityohyphantes costatus*** Linyphiidae (sheet-web spiders) Ohio, USA  	

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Photos of "Other" Araneomorph Spiders

Spiders fall into three broad groupings -- mesothelae (primitive spiders found in SE Asia), mygalomorphs (tarantulas and their allies) and araneomorphs (everything else -- the vast majority of living spiders). See phylogeny diagram. This website groups araneomorphs as lycosoids, two-clawed hunters, orb-weavers, and "others" that are featured on this page.

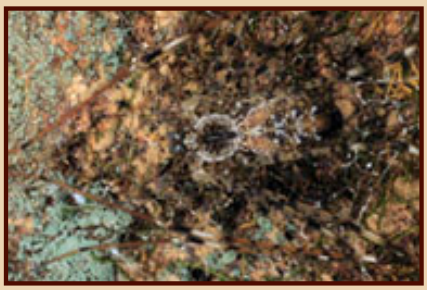
Our "other" grouping is taxonomically diverse and includes examples of, among others, the most primitive araneomorphs (*Hypochilus*), the unusual "spitting" spiders (Scytodidae) that spray a sticky substance to subdue their prey and the infamous brown recluse *(Loxosceles reclusa*). We have included a brief explanation of some of the taxonomic divisions within the araneomorph spiders. To learn more, consider purchasing a book on spider systematics such as *Spiders of North America -- An Identification Manual* (or alternative link to Amazon.com)

To see an enlarged version of any image, click on the image. A separate window will open showing the larger image.

Paleocribellatae

This sub-group includes the most ancestral (plesiomorphic) traits of any araneomorph group. The group name comes from the possession of a cribellum (a plate containing numerous silk spigots that is the result of the fusion of the two anterior median spinnerets) and calamistrum which is a structure found on the IVth pair of walking legs. It is used to comb out the silk from the cribellum. This "woolly" cribellum silk is sticky and used for prey capture. Another ancestral trait in the paleocribellatae is the presence of two pairs of book lungs. These are both examples of traits that are believed to be plesiomorphic for all araneomorph spider -- i.e., traits that were possessed by the ancestral araneomorph.

Hypochilus pococki
Hypochilidae (lampshade spiders)
(Look closely!)



Neocribellatae Araneoclada

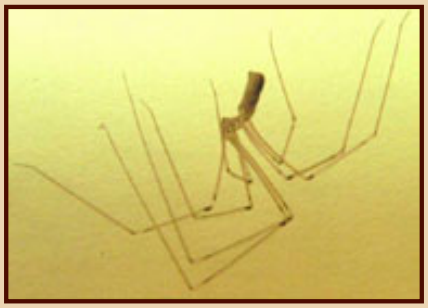
This grouping contains all other araneomorph spiders. This includes all the spiders pictured below and those on the orbicularian (orb weaver), dionychan (two-clawed hunter), and lycosoid (wolf spiders and their allies) pages. The cribellum and calamistrum may be either present or lost in various neocribellate families, including those that are closely related to each other. Another example of important traits used to distinguish groups include the respiratory system (number of book lungs and tracheae).

Haplogynae

These are araneomorph spiders in which various characteristics (e.g., genital structures) are plesiomorphic, i.e., like those of ancestral spiders.

A caponiid
Caponiidae

Pholcus phalangioides
Pholcidae (daddy longleg spiders)
Ohio, USA



***Scytodes* sp.**
Scytodidae (Spitting Spiders)
with diplurid prey

Loxosceles reclusa
Brown recluse
Sicariidae
South central USA and, rarely, isolated localities outside this range

Click here for more more information on this frequently misidentified spider

Photograph by Rick Vetter.

Entelegynae -- all other araneomorph spiders

***Hersilia* sp.** Hersiliidae Badplaas, South Africa female guarding eggs	***Agelenopsis* sp.** Agelenidae (funnel-web spiders) Ohio, USA	***Cycloctenus* sp.** Cycloctenidae New Zealand
		

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Photos of Mygalomorph Spiders

Mygalomorphs include what are commonly referred to as "tarantulas" (theraphosids) and their allies. Many of these spiders can be quite large. They are often rather "hairy" but this is not universally true. Moreover, there are large "hairy" spiders that are not mygalomorphs (wolf spiders, for example).
Mygalomorphs use silk to line their retreats or to make tube-like structures in which they live. Some species use silken lines that extend from their retreats that act as "trip lines" to alert the spider to prey and enemies and one group makes sheet webs. Although their use of silk can help to catch prey, nevertheless, mygalomorphs do not make catching webs that stick to their prey. They possess neither of the two types of sticky silk. Nor do they possess a type of silk found in araneomorph spiders called piriform silk that allows for the fast attachment of a silken line to the substratum or to other bits of silk. Thus, although mygalomorphs may make extensive use of silk, in many important ways, they are more limited in what they can easily do with their silk than are araneomorph spiders.
Mygalomorphs are often long-lived, especially the females. They possess a number of primitive spider traits (for example, four booklungs) while in other cases they clearly represent a "derived" (more recently evolved) condition -- for example, they only have three pairs of spinnerets (the most primitive spiders have four pairs).

To see an enlarged version of any image, click on the image. A separate window will open showing the larger image.

Ummidia
Ctenizidae (trapdoor spiders)
Las Cruces, Costa Rica

Trapdoor spider
Ctenizidae (trapdoor spiders)

Antrodiaetus unicolor
foldingdoor spider
Antrodiaetidae
Kentucky, USA

Unidentified Diplurid
Dipluridae -- Funnelweb spiders

Female *Sphodros rufipes*
Atypidae (purseweb spiders)
Louisiana, USA

Male *Sphodros rufipes*
Atypidae (purseweb spiders)

Atypoides hadros
turret spider
Antrodiaetidae

Psalmopoeus cambridgei
Trinidad Chevron Tarantula
Theraphosidae (tarantulas)

***Brachypelma* sp.**
redrump tarantula
Theraphosidae (tarantulas)
La Selva, Costa Rica

***Avicularia* sp.**
pinktoe tarantula
Theraphosidae
Amazonian Peru

***Avicularia* sp.**
immature pinktoe tarantula
Theraphosidae

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Fauna
Scenics
Close-ups
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Check out some of Bill and Marty's more recent images on the Tripod Camera Club website under "Member Gallery".

While you're there, check out the images from some of the other members!.

You are visitor number

The World Spider Catalog, Version 3.5

by Norman I. Platnick

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the WORLD SPIDER CATALOG! Work on this project began in 1986, when the untimely death of Paolo Brignoli deprived arachnology of one of its brightest lights. Spider students everywhere had learned to expect from Paolo a steady stream of fascinating papers, and had come to depend on his 1983 *Catalogue of the Araneae* for essential guidance to the massive modern literature on the subject. For his part, Paolo had been busy making notes for the first of the Catalogue supplements he had hoped to issue at periodic intervals.

When, in September of that year, I accepted an invitation from the British Arachnological Society and Manchester University Press to take over the task of preparing the first supplement to Brignoli's volume, I had to decide in what manner to continue the cataloguing efforts begun by Bonnet, Roewer, and Brignoli. Bonnet's seven scholarly volumes are fully comprehensive, covering literature on all aspects of spider biology (through 1939). Roewer's three volumes cover the taxonomically useful literature (through 1939 or 1954, depending on the family). Brignoli's volume filled many of the post-Roewer gaps (through 1980, with scattered coverage of later papers as well). My three subsequent volumes cover the literature from 1981 through 1995.

In my own work, Roewer's style of coverage has proved to be the most helpful. In checking on an obscure taxon, Roewer's volumes (which seem to have been based in large part on compilations by E. Reimoser) provide quick access to the most important information: a listing of where taxonomically useful illustrations can be found. The World Spider Catalog is therefore based largely on Roewer's volumes, with additions from Bonnet, Brignoli, my own three catalog volumes, and more recent literature.

At least in theory, the listings include:
(1) all descriptions of new species;
(2) all post-Roewer transfers or synonymies of previously described taxa; and
(3) all taxonomically useful (i.e., illustrated) references to previously described taxa.

Not included are:
(4) fossils;
(5) subfamilial or subgeneric divisions and allocations; or
(6) mentions of taxa in purely faunistic works (unless accompanied by useful illustrations).

The catalog entries for literature prior to 1940 do not reflect a complete re-check of the classical

literature. Roewer's listings based on the classical literature have largely been accepted, and only discrepancies detected between Roewer's and Bonnet's treatments have been re-checked and resolved. These listings are not intended to supplant either Roewer's or Bonnet's volumes, but rather to provide a quick, electronically searchable guide to the most important literature on spider systematics, worldwide. Investigators doing original research should still check the listings in Roewer and Bonnet; I hope that omissions are few, but no project of this magnitude could ever be error-free.

Users who detect errors, of any sort, are urged to bring them to my attention (email to platnick@amnh.org)!

Citations are annotated in parentheses, in a style similar to Brignoli's, using the following conventions. Male or female signs (m or f) alone indicate that palpal or epigynal illustrations are included (hence figure references without such annotations include only somatic characters, generally through scanning electron micrographs; citations are not provided for cases where authors supplied only a general view of the body). The letter D indicates an original description, either of a taxon or of a previously unknown sex. The letter T indicates that one or both sexes have been transferred from a specified genus to the one under consideration; tentative statements indicating that a species "possibly belongs" or "may belong" elsewhere are not included as transfers (or synonymies). The letter S indicates that details of one or more new synonymies can be found immediately under the generic listing; an S followed by a male or female sign indicates that a previously unknown sex has been added through a synonymy. Brignoli's and my uses of these abbreviations are reasonably consistent; Roewer's usage was far less consistent, and there are therefore many discrepancies in the use of these conventions in the pre-1940 citations. The type species of each genus is marked with an asterisk (*).

The organization of the entries is hierarchically determined; hence synonymies at the generic level are indicated under the family (and cross-referenced under the appropriate generic) listings, but affected species are listed separately only if there are significant references to them in particular. Similarly, synonymies at the species level are listed under generic, rather than familial, headings. Unlike Roewer and Brignoli, I have not attempted to segregate species within large genera on a geographic basis. Their listings are often confusing, with widespread species being hard to locate and easy to overlook. Spider systematics has suffered too much from narrow regionalism to encourage strictly faunistic approaches in any way! The brief descriptions of geographic ranges are provided only as a general guide; no attempt has been made to ensure that they are comprehensive.

The higher classification of spiders is an active area showing much ferment and little consensus. The family and generic limits used here are, in accord with Brignoli's practice, primarily a reflection of the current literature, rather than any of my own (unpublished) opinions; they should not be construed as arguments supporting or rejecting competing hypotheses.

Over the years, many colleagues have been kind enough to review sections of this material, and their help is gratefully acknowledged. Two colleagues, in particular, are owed a tremendous debt of gratitude by all arachnologists; Peter Merrett and H. Don Cameron have worked through all these listings,

checking primarily for scientific and Latinization inconsistencies, respectively.

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant Nos. BSR-8921692 and DEB-9503286. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

This catalog should be cited as follows:

Platnick, N. I. 2003. The world spider catalog, version 3.5. American Museum of Natural History, online at http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog81-87/index.html

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Spiders of North America

(north of Mexico)

For lists of other Arachnid Orders link here.

Introduction

This page is an initial attempt to provide a list of valid names for the spiders (Araneae) which occur in North America north of Mexico. The list has been compiled by a committee of volunteer contributors of the American Arachnological Society (Spiders of North America Check-list Committee). As a version of each family list becomes available at this site its name will be highlighted; indicating a link to the draft list. The committee is most interested in receiving suggestions or corrections. Please direct these questions to Richard Bradley (bradley.10@osu.edu).

The following list of families is adapted from the list provided in Norman Platnick's "Advances in Spider Taxonomy 1992-1995." Users should be aware that a revised version of this work is available on the Internet. The main purpose of a page such as the current one is to provide information on the names currently in use in the most convenient form; thus the list of families is presented in alphabetic order. The sole exception to this is that the mygalomorph and araneomorph families are grouped in two separate alphabetic lists.

Hints for the use of this webpage:

To find a particular name you should first select the family to which you believe the spider belongs and scan the list for the "candidate" name you are checking. If you do not find the name quickly; use the "find-in-page" or Find (on-this-page) function (under the Edit pulldown menu with Netscape or Internet Explorer) searching for the species' name. Try a search without the name's ending as this might change with the name of the older generic assignment. For example, *Acanthepeira venusta* (Banks, 1896) was at one time listed as *Araneus venustus*. If you search under "venust" you would locate both names. In this way you may locate "synonyms" for the name. Most contributors have included common synonyms in their lists under the current accepted name.

Another issue that may confound your efforts to find a current name is that some spider species have been shifted to different families because of newly recognized relationships among the genera. In such cases you might need to search several families to locate the name in question. Prominent examples are the re-arrangement of genera often listed in older publications as Agelenidae. *Cicurina* has been moved to Dictynidae, *Coras* and *Wadotes* to Amaurobiidae etc. For

the Clubionidae, some genera are now placed in Liocranidae, Corinnidae or Miturgidae.

In all cases it will be helpful to remember to use the "back" button on your browser to return to the main list after searching a particular family list. You should expect that, depending upon your system, there will be a delay while loading the larger family lists (e.g. Araneidae, Linyphiidae, Salticidae).

If you are working from one of the older (but still very useful) texts, you should consult the list at the bottom to see if there is a "translation list" provided for that book.

If the family name (link) below is followed by (list only) it indicates that a simple list of species is present but no information about distribution has been included. It is hoped that these lists will be updated to include full information soon. These raw lists were derived from the information provided in Norman Platnick's "Advances in Spider Taxonomy 1992-1995."

Mygalomorphae

1. Antrodiaetidae (list only)
2. Atypidae
3. Ctenizidae (list only)
4. Cyrtaucheniidae (list only)
5. Dipluridae (list only)
6. Mecicobothriidae (list only)
7. Nemesiidae (list only)
8. Theraphosidae (list only)

Araneomorphae

9. Agelenidae (list only)
10. Amaurobiidae (list only)
11. Anapidae
12. Anyphaenidae
13. Araneidae [121KB]
14. Caponiidae
15. Clubionidae (list only)
16. Corinnidae (list only)
17. Ctenidae (list only)
18. Cybaeidae (list only)
19. Deinopidae (list only)

20. Desidae (list only)
21. Dictynidae [96 KB]
22. Diguetidae
23. Dysderidae (list only)
24. Filistatidae (list only)
25. Gnaphosidae [large] (list only)
26. Hahniidae (list only)
27. Hersiliidae (list only)
28. Homalonychidae (list only)
29. Hypochilidae (list only)
30. Leptonetidae
31. Linyphiidae [very large]
32. Liocranidae (list only)
33. Lycosidae [116 KB]
34. Mimetidae (list only)
35. Miturgidae (list only)
36. Mysmenidae
37. Nesticidae
38. Ochyroceratidae (list only)
39. Oecobiidae (list only)
40. Oonopidae (list only)
41. Oxyopidae (list only)
42. Philodromidae (list only)
43. Pholcidae (list only)
44. Pimoidae
45. Pisauridae (list only)
46. Plectreuridae
47. Prodidomidae (list only)
48. Salticidae [208KB]
49. Scytodidae (list only)
50. Segestriidae (list only)
51. Selenopidae
52. Sicariidae
53. Sparassidae (list only)
54. Symphytognathidae
55. Telemidae (list only)
56. Tengellidae (list only)
57. Tetragnathidae (list only)

58. Theridiidae [216KB]
59. Theridiosomatidae (list only)
60. Thomisidae (list only)
61. Titanoecidae
62. Trechaleidae (list only)
63. Uloboridae (list only)
64. Zodariidae (list only)
65. Zoridae
66. Zorocratidae (list only)
67. Zoropsidae (list only)

List of State and Province two-letter abbreviations

Translation list for B.J. Kaston's "Spiders of Connecticut."

Translation list for J. Emerton's "Common Spiders of the United States."

Translation list for B.J. Kaston's "How to Know the Spiders."

Top

Common Names

Of

Arachnids

2003

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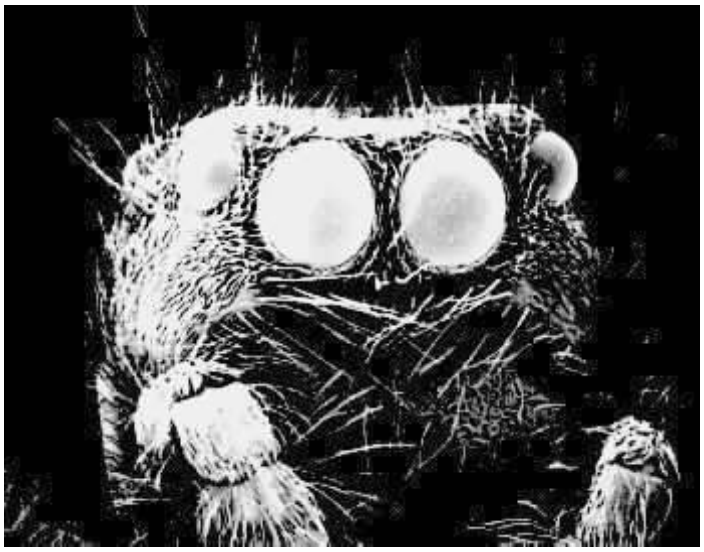

The bold jumper, *Phidippus audax* (Hentz). Scanning electron micrograph by R. G. Breene

The American Arachnological Society
Committee on Common Names of Arachnids

R. G. Breene, Chairman

Common Names of Arachnids

2003

Fifth Edition

October 2003

The American Arachnological Society
Committee on Common Names of Arachnids

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ISBN 1-929427-11-5

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Contents

Introduction

This publication is intended as a companion reference, for Arachnida, to the list of Common Names of Insects & Related Organisms published by the Entomological Society of America (ESA). The first edition was published in 1995. The second edition contained many additional common names. Other names were removed as not enough evidence could be found to justify their continuation under the common name criteria. Taxonomic changes in the placement of species within genera and spelling changes in specific names were updated. The third edition updated the latest scientific name changes and included additional common names for species, genera, and families. Perhaps the most significant change in the third edition was the inclusion of many new scorpion families recently erected. The fourth edition incorporates the most recent taxonomic changes with some species removed, and section III now has a more efficient design using the ESA's format. The fifth edition replaced the arachnid families without common names with contractions of the family names for consistency.

Arthropod scientific names follow a strict set of rules adopted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and published in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The intent of the code is to encourage stability, accuracy, and universality of an organism's scientific name (Bosik 1997). However, scientific names do change for reasons including priority, improper use of Latin, misidentification, and many other causes. Common names have been demostrated as more stable than scientific names. In a few cases, the scientific name for species has changed multiple times in a relatively short period of time, while the common name for the actual organism was never altered.

The ESA has been involved with the common names of insects for some time. The first list of approved common names of insects contained 142 entries, and was first published in 1908 by the American Association of Economic Entomologists (AAEE), an organization which later merged with the ESA in 1953 (Stoetzel 1989). Fourteen common names lists were published after the original, with the latest appearing in 1997. The 1989 list contains 2,177 common names for arthropod species. Of this number, 2,018 are insects, 131 mites and ticks, 12 snails, 9 spiders, and 7 other non-insects. Of those 9 spider species listed, 8 were either taxonomically incorrect or use unrecognized common names. The latest list (Bosik 1997) also contained only nine spider species, however, only four were unrecognized common names and two were placed in the wrong family. They also listed only 37 of the 109 currently recognized spider families. One family didn't exist and 12 of the family common names were either unrecognized or were incorrectly spelled. This provides strong support for the necessity of an arachnid common name list created by arachnologists. All attempts over the last nine years to convince the ESA either to delete the arachnids from their list, or to adopt the list of names provided by the AAS, have failed.

There have been few American arachnologists with an interest in common names. Kaston (1978) listed a number of common names, and Fitch (1963) applied common names to most of the spider species listed in his census of selected areas in northeastern Kansas. Both authors were influenced by Herbert W. Levi, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, who is probably responsible for the bulk of all common names of non-acarine arachnids in use today (Levi & Levi 1990).

Concern for the matter of arachnid common names solidified in the latter part of the 1980's at an

annual meeting of the American Arachnological Society. G. B. Edwards was the first chairman appointed to the Committee on Common Names of Arachnids, followed by the current chairman in 1993. It should be mentioned that at that meeting, arachnologists approving of the creation of the Committee was about as large as those opposing the action. Many arachnologists believe that the scientific name itself is sufficient. This is suitable for trained scientists, however, arachnologists dealing with the public may rapidly discover the relative value of a common name. Should they attempt to encourage the use of, for example, *Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch), instead of using the term common house spider, perhaps the most frequently encountered spider in the United States, their opinions may quickly change. Most workers in public extension services, especially those dealing with agriculture, appreciate having standardized arthropod common names available.

All arachnid orders and currently valid families within these orders (except families in the Acari) are listed here. The incomplete list of the Acari was taken with permission from Stoetzel (1989).

The ESA publishes and sells its common name book for a price many believe discourages its universal use. Common Names of Arachnids was published and sold for a small price for many years. In order to further encourage its use to the general public, a PDF replica of Common Names of Arachnids is available free of charge to anyone with Internet access.

Common Name Guidelines

The rules followed when assigning scientific names to animals are profiled in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Ride et al. 1985). Common names are less accurate and may be vernacular. Most of the rules and regulations applied to the common names of insects (Metcalf 1942; Gurney 1953; Chapin 1989; Stoetzel 1989, Bosik 1997) are also useful for arachnids, while others may not apply, or are ill fitting. A more detailed discussion of the guidelines for arachnid common names will follow, however, a concise version of these guidelines as they now stand is as follows.

1. The geographic area of primary concern is for species of arachnids inhabiting the United States, Canada, and their possessions or territories. Other species not inhabiting these areas, but of sufficiently well known status internationally, may be included. Species inhabiting the United States in museum displays, in zoos, or primarily as pets, qualify for a common name should the species meet the requirements.
2. Assigning a common name to an arachnid species must be justified. Qualified species should meet one or more of the following criteria:

A. The species is abundant or conspicuous, at least periodically.
B. The species is frequently encountered by segments of the general public, or is maintained in captivity in significant numbers.
C. The species is economically significant, such as a pest of agricultural crops or gardens, or is a significant predator of arthropod pests.
D. The species possesses potentially medically significant venom, or is a significant predator of medically important arthropod pests.
E. They are threatened, endangered, or any other sufficient reason.

3. Common names should consist of three or fewer words. The use of four words is acceptable with sufficient and suitable reasons.
4. The family or group, and modifier words should be joined or separated according to whether or not they are systematically correct. Modifying words not associated with systematics should be joined where appropriate. Hyphens will not be used in common names unless the meaning cannot be successfully widely conveyed without them.
5. As with the ESA rules and regulations, past usage and probable future usage of common names should be given the fullest consideration when changes are proposed for existing common names, and for the adoption of new common names.

Review of Nomenclatorial Strategy

Common names use identifying characteristics of species to aid in distinguishing them from each other. Geography, morphology, habitat, color, and behavioral traits are the most frequently used characteristics, but a degree of flexibility should be reserved for common name choices. Unlike scientific names, components of common names may include the names of other species provided sufficient reason is given, including the scientific or common name.

The Number of Words

As Gurney (1953) noted, "It is clear that too long a name is awkward to use and would tend to defeat its own purposes." Three or fewer words are used for arachnid common names. Four words are allowed, provided justification is given for the additional word. The most common reason is the inclusion of a geographical proper name composed of more than one word. Costa Rican zebra tarantula is an example of an acceptable common name containing four words. A non-geographical case is the pineapple false spider mite. The name "false spider mite" represents the group; in this case, mites of the family Tenuipalpidae; and pineapple is apparently the major host for this particular species.

Most arthropod common names contain two parts, one representing the taxonomic unit; the second composed of a modifier.

Systematics and Common Names

Spelling the group name with the modifier as one or two words depends upon whether or not the group or family name is systematically correct. If correct, it is spelled as two words; if not, it is joined and spelled as one word. Although more frequently encountered and more important for

insect names, this guideline is still applicable to arachnids. Some examples of systematically incorrect common names of insects are dragonfly, scorpionfly, mayfly, mealybug, and armyworm. All are combined into one word because the first three do not belong to the order of true flies; the fourth is homopteran, not a true bug; the last is a moth not a worm, a non-arthropod group name (see Stoetzel 1989 for insect group names). Some systematically incorrect arachnid group names on a higher level are whipscorpion, pseudoscorpion, windscorpion, and harvestmen.

Some systematically correct insect names are honey bee, southern fire ant, fig wasp (Hymenoptera, the bees, wasps, ants, and others), codling moth, house fly, bed bug, and so forth, all two words.

People's Names

Non-geographic proper names will be in the nominative. Some common name examples using proper names are Hentz striped scorpion, Russell recluse, and Gertsch antmimic. Each species was described in honor of the person whose name appears in the scientific name, but the proper name is considered within the common name as being converted from the scientific name. Therefore, an uppercase letter is used at the beginning of each name. Using the possessive form of these proper names (Hentz's striped scorpion, Russell's recluse, and Gertsch's antmimic) is not permissible.

Incorporation of Scientific Names

Incorporating parts of the scientific name for the species into the common name is allowed by the ESA only when past usage justifies the inclusion. The rule was imposed because of the changing nature of insect scientific names. At this time, the use of parts of the scientific name in arachnid common names is allowed. The only guideline is to use scientific names that have remained stable and have been extensively used in the literature. The use of scientific names that are difficult to pronounce is, of course, discouraged.

When used as a common name, the scientific name should not be in italics, and in contrast to the conventions when using people's names, the first letter should not be capitalized. *Micrathena* becomes micrathena, and so on.

Hyphenation

Hyphens are intentionally rare in arthropod common names, and there are none in use for arachnids at this time. They are used in the names of insects and potentially in those of arachnids only when the meaning may be lost without them. An example from insects is the w-marked cutworm, otherwise combining words without using hyphens is the preferred strategy.

Combining Non-Group Words

Combining words allows for more descriptive information that will aid in distinguishing one species from another, while helping to limit the number of words used. Most often involved in the joining of words are colors applied to the appearance of anatomical parts (whiteshouldered house moth, yellowfaced leafhopper, yellowmargined leaf beetle, redlegged grasshopper, blackjacket, greenlegged orbweaver, redspotted antmimic, silverspotted skipper), numbers applied to patterns or anatomical parts (twobanded fungus beetle, threelined leafroller, sixspotted mite, sixeyed sicariid spiders, twicestabbed lady beetle), appearance of anatomical parts (leaffooted bug, reticulatewinged trogiid, scalyleg mite, roundheaded pine beetle), and behavioral traits (redbanded leafroller, Texas leafcutting ant, sweetfern leaf casebearer, privet leafminer, palm leafskeletonizer).

As may be noticed, the general trend for describing parts or regions of the arthropod anatomy is to use the adjectival form; winged, legged, kneed, footed, striped, lined, banded, faced, backed, headed, tailed, toed, and spotted, to name a few. The alternative method of spelling in this situation is the noun form; wing, leg, knee, foot, stripe, and so on. The first method of spelling is preferred, but significant numbers of common names using the latter are scattered and entrenched throughout the arthropods.

Geographical Names

Geographical proper names are frequently used in arthropod common names. The species must be strongly linked to the location. An imported species cannot be identified as Mexican, but in reality be found only in Peru. Otherwise, the only restriction is that the name must have meaning to as wide an audience as possible. For North American species, widely known areas of the United States or Canada (states or mountain ranges) are frequently used, however, naming species after cities or towns is discouraged. For imported species, the names of continents and most countries are acceptable, but naming species after states, cities, or localized areas or regions in other countries outside of the United States and Canada is not permissible. The inclusion of non-country / non-continent geographic proper names derived from outside of North America, north of Mexico, can be justified for reasons of priority given to broadly accepted past usage only.

Common Name Case Designation

The correct usage of capital and lowercase letters in common names is not widely known. The most recurrent mistake occurs when the first letter of each word in the common name is capitalized. The first letter of a common name should be in uppercase when beginning a sentence, otherwise, only the first letter in a proper name is uppercase. Proper names (or nouns) comprise a

class of words used as names for unique individuals, events, or places. Some examples of correct case in common names include McDaniel spider mite, bridge orbweaver, brown flour mite, Russell recluse, and Chilean rose tarantula.

Changes and Adoption of New Names

A form is provided in Bosik (1997) detailing the fairly complex procedure of proposing a new common name, or of changing an existing one. One reason for incorporating these elaborate steps is to discourage overwhelming numbers of submissions, and thereby make certain that only serious individuals will follow the necessary steps through to culmination. This is necessary, since entomologists worldwide number in the tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands. The total number of arachnologists worldwide, however, probably does not exceed three figures, using even the most liberal estimation parameters. Our problem is the apparent lack of interest in presenting suggestions for arachnid common names.

Arachnologists familiar with arachnids at any level can submit their suggestions to the Committee. We ask only that they supply an explanation and reasoning behind the name chosen.

Acknowledgments

We thank Norman I. Platnick, of the American Museum of Natural History, for verifying the scientific names of Araneae, and W. David Sissom, of West Texas A&M University for verifying the scientific names of scorpions. James C. Cokendolpher was instrumental in supplying scientific and common names for the other arachnid orders. We also thank Miep J. O'Brien, Andrew M. Smith, the late Gary A. Polis, Rick C. West, Robert J. Raven, Robert A. Wharton, James Coffee, the late Darwin K. Vest, Samuel D. Marshall, Byron Wise, Barbara H. Reger, and Donald J. Buckle for their contributions. We thank the ESA for allowing the inclusion of their list of Acari from Stoetzel (1989).

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Section I. Arachnida Listed by Common Name

A

African emperor scorpions	*Pandinus* spp.	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
African redrump tarantula	*Eucratoscelus longiceps* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
agrarian sac spider	*Cheiracanthium inclusum* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Miturgidae
aloe mite	*Eriophyes aloinis* Keifer	ACARI: Eriophyidae
American dog tick	*Dermacentor variabilis* (Say)	ACARI: Ixodidae
American house dust mite	*Dermatophagoides farinae* Hughes	ACARI: Epidermoptidae
angulate & roundshouldered orbweavers	*Araneus* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Antilles pinktoe tarantula	*Avicularia versicolor* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
antmimic jumper	*Peckhamia picata* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Apache recluse	*Loxosceles apachea* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
apex mesh weaver	*Phantyna segregata* (Gertsch & Mulaik)	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
apple rust mite	*Aculus schlechtendali* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
arabesque orbweaver	*Neoscona arabesca* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argentinean rose tarantula	*Grammostola burzaquensis* Ibarra	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Arizona bark scorpion	*Centruroides exilicauda* (Wood)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Arizona recluse	*Loxosceles arizonica* Gertsch & Mulaik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Arizona stripedtail scorpion	*Vaejovis spinigerus* (Wood)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
arrowshaped micrathena	*Micrathena sagittata* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Asian mahogany tarantula	*Ornithoctonus andersoni* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Asian forest scorpion	*Heterometrus longimanus* (Herbst)	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Asian mustard tarantula	*Chilobrachys sericeus* (Thorell)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Asian chevron tarantula	*Cyriopagopus paganus* Simon	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
asparagus spider mite	*Schizotetranychus asparagi* (Oudemans)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
avocado brown mite	*Oligonychus punicae* (Hirst)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
avocado red mite	*Oligonychus yothersi* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
azalea white mite	*Eotetranychus clitus* Pritchard & Baker	ACARI: Tetranychidae

B

Baja recluse	*Loxosceles palma* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
bamboo spider mite	*Schizotetranychus celarius* (Banks)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
banded garden spider	*Argiope trifasciata* (Forskål)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Banks grass mite	*Oligonychus pratensis* (Banks)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
bark crab spiders	*Bassaniana* spp.	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
bark scorpions	*Centruroides* spp.	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
barn funnel weaver	*Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck)	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
barn orbweaver	*Araneus cavaticus* (Keyserling)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
basilica orbweaver	*Mecynogea lemniscata* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Beck desert scorpion	*Paruroctonus becki* (Gertsch & Allred)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
bermudagrass mite	*Eriophyes cynodoniensis* Sayed	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Big Bend recluse	*Loxosceles blanda* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
bird tick	*Haemaphysalis chordeilis* (Packard)	ACARI: Ixodidae
black hairy scorpion	*Hadrurus spadix* Stahnke	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
blacklegged tick	*Ixodes scapularis* Say	ACARI: Ixodidae
blueberry bud mite	*Acalitus vaccinii* (Keifer)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
bolas spiders	*Mastophora* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
bold jumper	*Phidippus audax* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Salticidae

Bolivian blueleg tarantula	*Pamphobeteus antinous* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Bone Cave harvestmen	*Texella reyesi* Ubick & Briggs	OPILIONES: Phalangodidae
bowl and doily weaver	*Frontinella communis* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Linyphiidae
Braken Bat Cave meshweaver	*Cicurina venii* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Brazilian black tarantula	*Grammostola pulchra* (Mello-Leitão)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brazilian graysmoke tarantula	*Grammostola alticeps* (Pocock)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brazilian purple tarantula	*Iridopelma zorodes* (Mello-Leitão)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brazilian salmon tarantula	*Lasiodora parahybana* Mello-Leitão	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
bridge orbweaver	*Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerk)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
broad mite	*Polyphagotarsonemus latus* (Banks)	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
bronze jumper	*Eris militaris* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
brown dog tick	*Rhipicephalus sanguineus* (Latreille)	ACARI: Ixodidae
brown flour mite	*Gohiera fusca* (Oudemans)	ACARI: Glycyphagidae
brown mite	*Bryobia rubrioculus* (Scheuten)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
brown recluse	*Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
brown wheat mite	*Petrobia latens* (Müller)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
brown widow	*Latrodectus geometricus* C. L. Koch	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
brownlegged grain mite	*Aleuroglyphus ovatus* (Troupeau)	ACARI: Acaridae
bulb mite	*Rhizoglyphus echinopus* (Fumouze & Robin)	ACARI: Acaridae
bulb scale mite	*Steneotarsonemus laticeps* (Halbert)	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Burmese mustard tarantula	*Chilobrachys andersoni* (Pocock)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
burrowing wolf spiders	*Geolycosa* spp.	ARANEAE: Lycosidae

C

California common scorpion	*Paruroctonus silvestrii* (Borelli)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
California ebony tarantula	*Aphonopelma eutylenum* Chamberlin	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
California trapdoor spider	*Bothriocyrtum californicum* (O. P.-Cambridge)	ARANEAE: Ctenizidae
Cameroon brown tarantula	*Hysterocrates crassipes* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Cameroon red tarantula	*Hysterocrates gigas* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
cardinal jumper	*Phidippus cardinalis* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
carmine spider mite	*Tetranychus cinnabarinus* (Boisduval)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
cat follicle mite	*Demodex cati* (Mégnin)	ACARI: Demodicidae
cattle follicle mite	*Demodex bovis* Stiles	ACARI: Demodicidae
cattle itch mite	*Sarcoptes bovis* Robin	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
cattle tick	*Boophilus annulatus* (Say)	ACARI: Ixodidae
Cayenne tick	*Amblyomma cajennense* (Fabricius)	ACARI: Ixodidae
celer crab spider	*Misumenops celer* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
cheese mite	*Tyrolichus casei* Oudemans	ACARI: Acaridae
chicken mite	*Dermanyssus gallinae* (De Geer)	ACARI: Dermanyssidae
Chihuahuan slendertailed scorpion	*Paruroctonus gracilior* (Hoffmann)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Chilean rose tarantula	*Grammostola rosea* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Chilean recluse	*Loxosceles laeta* (Nicolet)	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
cinnamon taratula	*Crassicrus lamanai* Reichling & West	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
citrus bud mite	*Eriophyes sheldoni* Ewing	ACARI: Eriophyidae
citrus flat mite	*Brevipalpus lewisi* McGregor	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
citrus red mite	*Panonychus citri* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
citrus rust mite	*Phyllocoptruta oleivora* (Ashmead)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
clover mite	*Bryobia praetiosa* Koch	ACARI: Tetranychidae
cobalt blue tarantula	*Haplopelma lividum* Smith	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Cokendolpher cave harvestmen	*Texella cokendolpheri* Ubick & Briggs	OPILIONES: Phalangodidae
Colombian brown tarantula	*Pamphobeteus fortis* (Ausserer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Colombian giant tarantula	*Megaphobema robustum* (Ausserer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Colombian lesserblack tarantula	*Xenesthis immanis* (Ausserer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

Colombian pinkbloom tarantula	*Pamphobeteus ornatus* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Colombian purplebloom tarantula	*Pamphobeteus insignis* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
common bluebloom tarantula	*Pamphobeteus nigricolor* (Ausserer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
common emperor scorpion	*Pandinus imperator* (C. L. Koch)	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
common house spider	*Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch)	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
common yellow scorpion	*Buthus occitanus* (Amoreux)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
conifer spider mite	*Oligonychus coniferarum* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
corner funnel weaver	*Hololena curta* (McCook)	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
Costa Rican chestnutzebra tarantula	*Aphonopelma burica* Valerio	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Costa Rican orangemouth tarantula	*Psalmopoeus reduncus* (Karsch)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Costa Rican red tarantula	*Brachypelma angustum* Valerio	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Costa Rican redleg tarantula	*Megaphobema mesomelas* (O. P.-Cambridge)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Costa Rican suntiger tarantula	*Metriopelma zebratum* Banks	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Costa Rican tigerrump tarantula	*Cyclosternum fasciatum* (O. P.-Cambridge)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Costa Rican zebra tarantula	*Aphonopelma seemanni* (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
cotton blister mite	*Acalitus gossypii* (Banks)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
creosotebush spider mite	*Pseudobryobia drummondi* (Ewing)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
cross orbweaver	*Araneus diadematus* Clerck	ARANEAE: Araneidae
curlyhair tarantula	*Brachypelma albopilosum* Valerio	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
currant bud mite	*Cecidophyopsis ribis* (Westwood)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
curvedhorn tarantula	*Ceratogyrus bechuanicus* Purcell	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
cyclamen mite	*Phytonemus pallidus* (Banks)	ACARI: Tarsonemidae

D

depluming mite	*Knemidokoptes gallinae* (Railliet)	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
desert hairy scorpion	*Hadrurus arizonensis* Ewing	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
desert recluse	*Loxosceles deserta* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
desert spider mite	*Tetranychus desertorum* Banks	ACARI: Tetranychidae
dewdrop spiders	*Argyrodes* spp.	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
dimorphic jumper	*Maevia inclemens* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
dog follicle mite	*Demodex canis* Leydig	ACARI: Demodicidae
driedfruit mite	*Carpoglyphus lactis* (Linnaeus)	ACARI: Carpoglyphidae
dryberry mite	*Phyllocoptes gracilis* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Eriophyidae

E

ear tick	*Otobius megnini* (Dugès)	ACARI: Argasidae
eastern sand scorpion	*Paruroctonus utahensis* (Williams)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Ecuadorian brownvelvet tarantula	*Megaphobema velvetosoma* Schmidt	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Ecuadorian purple tarantula	*Avicularia purpurea* Kirk	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
elegant crab spider	*Xysticus elegans* Keyserling	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
European house dust mite	*Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus* (Trouessart)	ACARI: Epidermoptidae
European red mite	*Panonychus ulmi* (Koch)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
European water spider	*Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck)	ARANEAE: Cybaeidae
Entre Rios tarantula	*Grammostola iheringi* (Keyserling)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

F

false black widow	*Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch)	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
fattailed scorpion	*Androctonus australis* (Linnaeus)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
feather mite	*Megninia cubitalis* (Mégnin)	ACARI: Analgidae
featherleg tarantula	*Stromatopelma calceatum griseipes* (Pocock)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

featherlegged orbweaver	*Uloborus glomosus* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Uloboridae
fig mite	*Eriophyes ficus* Cotte	ACARI: Eriophyidae
filbert bud mite	*Phytocoptella avellanae* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Nalepellidae
filmy dome spider	*Neriene radiata* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Linyphiidae
fishing spiders	*Dolomedes* spp.	ARANEAE: Pisauridae
fivekeeled gold scorpion	*Leiurus quinquestriatus* (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Florida garden spider	*Argiope florida* Chamberlin & Ivie	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Florida false wolf spider	*Ctenus captiosus* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Ctenidae
flower crab spiders	*Misumena* spp.	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
follicle mite	*Demodex folliculorum* (Simon)	ACARI: Demodicidae
forest scorpions	*Uroctonus* spp.	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
fourspotted spider mite	*Tetranychus canadensis* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
fowl tick	*Argas persicus* (Oken)	ACARI: Argasidae
fringed ornamental tarantula	*Poecilotheria ornata* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
furrow orbweaver	*Larinioides cornutus* (Clerk)	ARANEAE: Araneidae

G

garden ghost spider	*Hibana gracilis* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Anyphaenidae
garden orbweavers	*Argiope* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
gardenia bud mite	*Colomerus gardeniella* (Keifer)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Gertsch antmimic	*Castianeira gertschi* Kaston	ARANEAE: Corinnidae
giant hairy scorpions	*Hadrurus* spp.	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
giant house spider	*Tegenaria duellica* Simon	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
giant sand scorpion	*Paruroctonus mesaensis* Stahnke	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
giant vinegaroon	*Mastigoproctus giganteus* (Lucas)	UROPYGI: Thelyphonidae
global tentweb weaver	*Cyrtophora citricola* (Forskål)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
goat follicle mite	*Demodex caprae* Railliet	ACARI: Demodicidae
golden huntsman spider	*Olios fasciculatus* Simon	ARANEAE: Sparassidae
golden silk orbweaver	*Nephila clavipes* (Linnaeus)	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
goldendwarf sand scorpion	*Paruroctonus luteolus* (Gertsch & Soleglad)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
goldenrod crab spider	*Misumena vatia* (Clerck)	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
goliath birdeater tarantula	*Theraphosa blondi* (Latreille)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
goliath pinkfoot tarantula	*Theraphosa apophysis* Tinter	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
gophertortoise tick	*Amblyomma tuberculatum* Marx	ACARI: Ixodidae
Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver	*Cicurina vespera* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Government Canyon Bat Cave spider	*Neoleptoneta microps* (Gertsch)	ARANEAE: Leptonetidae
grain mite	*Acarus siro* Linnaeus	ACARI: Acaridae
grain rust mite	*Abacarus hytrix* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Grand Canyon recluse	*Loxosceles kaiba* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
grape erineum mite	*Colomerus vitis* (Pagenstecher)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
grass mite	*Siteroptes graminum* (Reuter)	ACARI: Siterotidae
grass spiders	*Agelenopsis* spp.	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
gray wall jumper	*Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
greaterhorned tarantula	*Ceratogyrus brachycephalus* Hewitt	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
green lynx spider	*Peucetia viridans* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Oxyopidae
greenbottle blue tarantula	*Chromatopelma cyaneopubescens* (Strand)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
greenlegged orbweaver	*Mangora maculata* (Keyserling)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
ground crab spiders	*Xysticus* spp.	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Gulf Coast tick	*Amblyomma maculatum* Koch	ACARI: Ixodidae

H

Haitian brown tarantula	*Phormictopus cancerides* (Latreille)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
hammerjawed jumper	*Zygoballus rufipes* Peckham & Peckham	ARANEAE: Salticidae
hammock spider	*Pityohyphantes costatus* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Linyphiidae
Hentz striped scorpion	*Centruroides hentzi* (Banks)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
hobo spider	*Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
hog follicle mite	*Demodex phylloides* Csokor	ACARI: Demodicidae
honey bee mite	*Acarapis woodi* (Rennie)	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
honeylocust spider mite	*Platytetranychus multidigitalis* (Ewing)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
horse follicle mite	*Demodex equi* Railliet	ACARI: Demodicidae
house mite	*Glycyphagus domesticus* (De Geer)	ACARI: Glycyphagidae
house mouse mite	*Liponyssoides sanguineus* (Hirst)	ACARI: Macronyssidae
house pseudoscorpion	*Chelifer cancroides* (Linnaeus)	PSEUDOSCORPIONES: Cheliferidae
humpbacked orbweaver	*Eustala anastera* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
huntsman spider	*Heteropoda venatoria* (Linnaeus)	ARANEAE: Sparassidae

I

Indian ornamental tarantula	*Poecilotheria regalis* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Israeli black scorpion	*Hottentotta judaica* (Simon)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
itch mite	*Sarcoptes scabiei* (De Geer)	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
ivory ornamental tarantula	*Poecilotheria subfusca* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

J

Javan yellowknee tarantula	*Selenocosmia javanensis* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Johnson jumper	*Phidippus johnsoni* (Peckham & Peckham)	ARANEAE: Salticidae

K

Kaston sac spider	*Clubiona kastoni* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Clubionidae
king baboon tarantula	*Citharischius crawshayi* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

L

labyrinth orbweaver	*Metepeira labyrinthea* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
largeclawed scorpion	*Scorpio maurus* Linnaeus	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
lattice orbweaver	*Araneus thaddeus* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
leafcurling sac spiders	*Clubiona* spp.	ARANEAE: Clubionidae
leaflitter crab spiders	*Ozyptila* spp.	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
lesser follicle mite	*Demodex brevis* Bulanova	ACARI: Demodicidae
lesser stripetail scorpion	*Vaejovis coahuilae* Williams	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
lined orbweaver	*Mangora gibberosa* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
litchi mite	*Aceria litchii* (Keifer)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
lone star tick	*Amblyomma americanum* (Linnaeus)	ACARI: Ixodidae
longbodied cellar spider	*Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin)	ARANEAE: Pholcidae
longjawed orbweavers	*Tetragnatha* spp.	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
longlegged sac spiders	*Cheiracanthium* spp.	ARANEAE: Miturgidae

M

Madla Cave meshweaver	*Cicurina madla* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
magnolia green jumper	*Lyssomanes viridis* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Malaysian tinybrown scorpion	*Liocheles australasiae* (Fabricius)	SCORPIONES: Liochelidae
mango bud mite	*Eriophyes mangiferae* (Sayed)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
mango spider mite	*Oligonychus mangiferus* (Rahman & Punjab)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
maple bladdergall mite	*Vasates quadripedes* Shimer	ACARI: Eriophyidae
marbled cellar spider	*Holocnemus pluchei* (Scopoli)	ARANEAE: Pholcidae
marbled cobweb spider	*Enoplognatha marmorata* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
marbled orbweaver	*Araneus marmoreus* Clerk	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Martha recluse	*Loxosceles martha* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
McDaniel spider mite	*Tetranychus mcdanieli* McGregor	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Mediterranean recluse	*Loxosceles rufescens* (Dufour)	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
desert blond tarantula	*Aphonopelma chalcodes* Chamberlin	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican bloodleg tarantula	*Aphonopelma bicoloratum* Struchen et al.	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican flameknee tarantula	*Brachypelma auratum* Schmidt	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican orangebeauty tarantula	*Brachypelma baumgarteni* Smith	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican pink tarantula	*Brachypelma klaasi* (Schmidt & Krause)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican redknee tarantula	*Brachypelma smithi* (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican redleg tarantula	*Brachypelma emilia* (White)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican redrump tarantula	*Brachypelma vagans* (Ausserer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Mexican fireleg tarantula	*Brachypelma boehmei* Schmidt & Klaas	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
mold mite	*Tyrophagus putrescentiae* (Schrank)	ACARI: Acaridae
Mombasa golden starburst tarantula	*Pterinochilus murinus* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Monterey dune scorpion	*Paruroctonus maritimus* Williams	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae

N

New Guinea brown tarantula	*Selenocosmia lanipes* Ausserer	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Nigerian rustred tarantula	*Hysterocrates laticeps* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
northern black widow	*Latrodectus variolus* Walckenaer	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
northern crab spider	*Misumenops asperatus* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
northern fowl mite	*Ornithonyssus sylviarum* (Canestrini & Fanzago)	ACARI: Macronyssidae
northern scorpion	*Paruroctonus boreus* (Girard)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
nursery web spider	*Pisaurina mira* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Pisauridae

O

orange chevron tarantula	*Tapinauchenius gigas* Caporiacco	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
orchard orbweaver	*Leucauge venusta* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
oxalis spider mite	*Tetranychina harti* (Ewing)	ACARI: Tetranychidae

P

Pacific Coast tick	*Dermacentor occidentalis* Marx	ACARI: Ixodidae
Pacific spider mite	*Tetranychus pacificus* McGregor	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Pampas tawnyred tarantula	*Grammostola grossa* (Ausserer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
pantropical jumper	*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
parson spider	*Herpyllus ecclesiasticus* Hentz	ARANEAE: Gnaphosidae

peach silver mite	*Aculus cornutus* (Banks)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
pear rust mite	*Epitrimerus pyri* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
pearleaf blister mite	*Phytotus pyri* Pagenstecher	ACARI: Eriophyidae
pecan leaf scorch mite	*Eotetranychus hicoriae* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
pecan leafroll mite	*Eriophyes caryae* Keifer	ACARI: Eriophyidae
peppered jumper	*Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Peruvian pinktoe tarantula	*Avicularia urticans* Schmidt	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pike slender jumper	*Marpissa pikei* (Peckham & Peckham)	ARANEAE: Salticidae
pine bud mite	*Trisetacus pini* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Nalepellidae
pine rosette mite	*Trisetacus gemmavitians* Styer	ACARI: Nalepellidae
pineapple false spider mite	*Dolichotetranychus floridanus* (Banks)	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
pineapple broad mite	*Steneotarsonemus ananas* (Tryron)	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
pinktoe tarantula	*Avicularia avicularia* (Linnaeus)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
pirate wolf spiders	*Pirata* spp.	ARANEAE: Lycosidae
plum rust mite	*Aculus fockeui* (Nalepa & Trouessart)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
privet mite	*Brevipalpus obovatus* Donnadieu	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae

R

rabbit tick	*Haemaphysalis leporispalustris* (Packard)	ACARI: Ixodidae
recluse spiders	*Loxosceles* spp.	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
red and black flat mite	*Brevipalpus phoenicis* (Geijskes)	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
red grasshopper mite	*Eutrombidium trigonum* (Hermann)	ACARI: Trombiculidae
red widow	*Latrodectus bishopi* Kaston	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
redberry mite	*Acalitus essigi* (Hassan)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
redbloom tarantula	*Pamphobeteus vespertinus* (Simon)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
redclawed emperor scorpion	*Pandinus cavimanus* (C. L. Koch)	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Reddell harvestmen	*Texella reddelli* Goodnight & Goodnight	OPLILIONES: Phalangodidae
redslate ornamental tarantula	*Poecilotheria rufilata* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
redspotted antmimic	*Castianeira descripta* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Corinnidae
regal jumper	*Phidippus regius* C. L. Koch	ARANEAE: Salticidae
relapsing fever tick	*Ornithodoros turicata* (Dugès)	ACARI: Argasidae
reticulate mite	*Lorryia reticulata* (Oudemans)	ACARI: Tydeidae
Rio Grande gold tarantula	*Aphonopelma moderatum* (Chamberlin & Ivie)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Robber Baron Cave meshweaver	*Cicurina baronia* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Rocky Mountain wood tick	*Dermacentor andersoni* Stiles	ACARI: Ixodidae
rotund tick	*Ixodes kingi* Bishopp	ACARI: Ixodidae
Russell recluse	*Loxosceles russelli* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae

S

Salem ornamental tarantula	*Poecilotheria formosa* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
sand recluse spiders	*Sicarius* spp.	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
sawfinger scorpions	*Serradigitus* spp.	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
scab mite	*Psoroptes equi* (Raspail)	ACARI: Psoroptidae
scaly grain mite	*Suidasia nesbitti* Hughes	ACARI: Acaridae
scalyleg mite	*Knemidokoptes mutans* (Robin & Lanquetin)	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
Schoene spider mite	*Tetranychus schoenei* McGregor	ACARI: Tetranychidae
shamrock orbweaver	*Araneus trifolium* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
sheep follicle mite	*Demodex ovis* Railliet	ACARI: Demodicidae
sheep scab mite	*Psoroptes ovis* (Hering)	ACARI: Psoroptidae
shortbodied cellar spider	*Spermophora senoculata* (Dugès)	ARANEAE: Pholcidae
silver garden spider	*Argiope argentata* (Fabricius)	ARANEAE: Araneidae

silver longjawed orbweaver	*Tetragnatha laboriosa* Hentz	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
sixspotted fishing spider	*Dolomedes triton* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Pisauridae
sixspotted mite	*Eotetranychus sexmaculatus* (Riley)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
sixspotted orbweaver	*Araniella displicata* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
skeleton tarantula	*Ephebopus murinus* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
slender crab spiders	*Tibellus* spp.	ARANEAE: Philodromidae
slenderbrown scorpion	*Centruroides gracilis* (Latreille)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
South African rock scorpions	*Hadogenes* spp.	SCORPIONES: Liochelidae
southern black widow	*Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius)	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
southern cattle tick	*Boophilus microplus* (Canestrini)	ACARI: Ixodidae
southern house spider	*Kukulcania hibernalis* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Filistatidae
southern red mite	*Oligonychus ilicis* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
southern unstriped scorpion	*Vaejovis carolinianus* (Beauvois)	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
spined micrathena	*Micrathena gracilis* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
spinybacked orbweaver	*Gasteracantha cancriformis* (Linnaeus)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
spotted orbweavers	*Neoscona* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
spotted scorpion	*Isometrus maculatus* (De Geer)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
spruce spider mite	*Oligonychus ununguis* (Jacobi)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Sri Lankan ornamental tarantula	*Poecilotheria fasciata* (Latreille)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
starbellied orbweaver	*Acanthepeira stellata* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
straighthorned tarantula	*Ceratogyrus marshalli* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
straw itch mite	*Pyemotes tritici* (Lagrèze-Fossat & Montané)	ACARI: Pyemotidae
strawberry spider mite	*Tetranychus turkestani* Ugarov & Nikolski	ACARI: Tetranychidae
striped bark scorpion	*Centruroides vittatus* (Say)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
striped lynx spider	*Oxyopes salticus* Hentz	ARANEAE: Oxyopidae
striped orbweavers	*Singa* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
stripeleg tarantula	*Lasiodorides striatus* (Schmidt & Antonelli)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
sugarcane leaf mite	*Oligonychus indicus* (Hirst)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
sugarcane stalk mite	*Steneotarsonemus bancrofti* (Michael)	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
suntiger tarantula	*Psalmopoeus irminia* Saager	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
swollenstinger scorpion	*Anuroctonus phaiodactylus* (Wood)	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
Sydney funnelweb spider	*Atrax robustus* O. P. Cambridge	ARANEAE: Hexathelidae

T

tentweb weavers	*Cyrtophora* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Texas brown tarantula	*Aphonopelma hentzi* (Girard)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Texas citrus mite	*Eutetranychus banksi* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Texas recluse	*Loxosceles devia* Gertsch & Mulaik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Texas tan tarantula	*Aphonopelma anax* (Chamberlin)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Thailand black tarantula	*Haplopelma minax* (Thorell)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
thickjawed orbweavers	*Pachygnatha* spp.	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
thinlegged wolf spiders	*Pardosa* spp.	ARANEAE: Lycosidae
threebanded crab spider	*Xysticus triguttatus* Keyserling	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
tipdwarf mite	*Calepiterimerus thujae* (Garman)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Togo starburst tarantula	*Heteroscodra maculata* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
tomato russet mite	*Aculops lycopersici* (Massee)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Tooth Cave pseudoscorpion	*Tartarocreagris texana* (Muchmore)	PSEUDOSCORPIONES: Neobisiidae
Tooth Cave spider	*Neoleptoneta myopica* (Gertsch)	ARANEAE: Leptonetidae
toothed scorpions	*Diplocentrus* spp.	SCORPIONES: Diplocentridae
translucent green jumpers	*Lyssomanes* spp.	ARANEAE: Salticidae
trashline orbweavers	*Cyclosa* spp.	ARANEAE: Araneidae
triangle weaver	*Hyptiotes cavatus* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Uloboridae
Trinidad chevron tarantula	*Psalmopoeus cambridgei* Pocock	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

Trinidad mahogany tarantula	*Tapinauchenius plumipes* (C. L. Koch)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Trinidad olive tarantula	*Holothele incei* (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
tropical fowl mite	*Ornithonyssus bursa* (Berlese)	ACARI: Macronyssidae
tropical horse tick	*Anocenter nitens* (Neumann)	ACARI: Ixodidae
tropical rat mite	*Ornithonyssus bacoti* (Hirst)	ACARI: Macronyssidae
Tucson recluse	*Loxosceles sabina* Gertsch & Ennik	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
tuftlegged orbweaver	*Mangora placida* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
tumid spider mite	*Tetranychus tumidus* Banks	ACARI: Tetranychidae
turkey chigger	*Neoschoengastia americana* (Hirst)	ACARI: Trombiculidae
turret spider	*Atypoides riversi* O. P.-Cambridge	ARANEAE: Antrodiaetidae
twobanded antmimic	*Castianeira cingulata* (C. L. Koch)	ARANEAE: Corinnidae
twospotted cobweb spider	*Steatoda americana* (Emerton)	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
twospotted spider mite	*Tetranychus urticae* Koch	ACARI: Tetranychidae

W

walnut blister mite	*Eriophyes erinea* (Nalepa)	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Warton meshweaver	*Cicurina wartoni* Gertsch	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
warty grain mite	*Aeroglyphus robustus* (Banks)	ACARI: Glycyphagidae
western black widow	*Latrodectus hesperus* Chamberlin & Ivie	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
western forest scorpion	*Uroctonus mordax mordax* Thorell	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
western lynx spider	*Oxyopes scalaris* Hentz	ARANEAE: Oxyopidae
western predatory mite	*Galendromus occidentalis* (Nesbitt)	ACARI: Phytoseiidae
western spotted orbweaver	*Neoscona oaxacensis* (Keyserling)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
wheat curl mite	*Eriophyes tulipae* Keifer	ACARI: Eriophyidae
whitebanded crab spider	*Misumenoides formosipes* (Walckenaer)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
whitebanded tarantula	*Acanthoscurria geniculata* (C. L. Koch)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
whitecollared tarantula	*Eupalaestrus weijenberghi* (Thorell)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
white micrathena	*Micrathena mitrata* (Hentz)	ARANEAE: Araneidae
whitetoe tarantula	*Avicularia metallica* Ausserer	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
widow spiders	*Latrodectus* spp.	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
winter grain mite	*Penthaleus major* (Dugès)	ACARI: Eupodidae
winter tick	*Dermacentor albipictus* (Packard)	ACARI: Ixodidae

Y

yellowbanded tarantula	*Avicularia juruensis* Mello-Leitão	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
yellow bark scorpion	*Centruroides testaceus* (De Geer)	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
yellow garden spider	*Argiope aurantia* Lucas	ARANEAE: Araneidae
yellow ground scorpion	*Vaejovis confusus* Stahnke	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
yellowlegged creeping scorpion	*Opisthacanthus asper* (Peters)	SCORPIONES: Liochelidae
yellow spider mite	*Eotetranychus carpini borealis* (Ewing)	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Yucatan rustrump tarantula	*Brachypelma epicureanum* (Chamberlin)	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Yuma spider mite	*Eotetranychus yumensis* (McGregor)	ACARI: Tetranychidae

Z

zebra jumper	*Salticus scenicus* (Clerck)	ARANEAE: Salticidae

Section II. Arachnida Listed by Scientific Name

A

Abacarus hytrix (Nalepa)	grain rust mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Acalitus essigi (Hassan)	redberry mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Acalitus gossypii (Banks)	cotton blister mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Acalitus vaccinii (Keifer)	blueberry bud mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer)	starbellied orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Acanthoscurria geniculata (C. L. Koch)	whitebanded tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Acarapis woodi (Rennie)	honey bee mite	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Acarus siro Linnaeus	grain mite	ACARI: Acaridae
Aceria litchii (Keifer)	litchi mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Achaearanea tepidariorum (C. L. Koch)	common house spider	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Aculops lycopersici (Massee)	tomato russet mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Aculus cornutus (Banks)	peach silver mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Aculus fockeui (Nalepa & Trouessart)	plum rust mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Aculus schlechtendali (Nalepa)	apple rust mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Aeroglyphus robustus (Banks)	warty grain mite	ACARI: Glycyphagidae
Agelenopsis spp.	grass spiders	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
Aleuroglyphus ovatus (Troupeau)	brownlegged grain mite	ACARI: Acaridae
Amblyomma americanum (Linnaeus)	lone star tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Amblyomma cajennense (Fabricius)	Cayenne tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Amblyomma maculatum Koch	Gulf Coast tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Amblyomma tuberculatum Marx	gophertortoise tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Androctonus australis (Linnaeus)	fattailed scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Anocenter nitens (Neumann)	tropical horse tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Anuroctonus phaiodactylus (Wood)	swollenstinger scorpion	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
Aphonopelma anax (Chamberlin)	Texas tan tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma bicoloratum Struchen et al.	Mexican bloodleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma burica Valerio	Costa Rican chestnutzebra tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma chalcodes Chamberlin	desert blond tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma eutylenum Chamberlin	California ebony tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma hentzi (Girard)	Texas brown tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma moderatum (Chamberlin & Ivie)	Rio Grande gold tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Aphonopelma seemanni (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	Costa Rican zebra tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Araneus spp.	angulate & roundshouldered orbweavers	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Araneus cavaticus (Keyserling)	barn orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Araneus diadematus Clerck	cross orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Araneus marmoreus Clerk	marbled orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Araneus thaddeus (Hentz)	lattice orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Araneus trifolium (Hentz)	shamrock orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Araniella displicata (Hentz)	sixspotted orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argas persicus (Oken)	fowl tick	ACARI: Argasidae
Argiope spp.	garden orbweavers	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argiope argentata (Fabricius)	silver garden spider	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argiope aurantia Lucas	yellow garden spider	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argiope florida Chamberlin & Ivie	Florida garden spider	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argiope trifasciata (Forskål)	banded garden spider	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Argyrodes spp.	dewdrop spiders	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Argyroneta aquatica (Clerck)	European water spider	ARANEAE: Cybaeidae
Atrax robustus O. P. Cambridge	Sydney funnelweb spider	ARANEAE: Hexathelidae

Atypoides riversi O. P.-Cambridge	turret spider	ARANEAE: Antrodiaetidae
Avicularia avicularia (Linnaeus)	pinktoe tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Avicularia juruensis Mello-Leitão	yellowbanded tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Avicularia metallica Ausserer	whitetoe tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Avicularia purpurea Kirk	Ecuadorian purple tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Avicularia urticans Schmidt	Peruvian pinktoe tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Avicularia versicolor (Walckenaer)	Antilles pinktoe tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

B

Bassaniana spp.	bark crab spiders	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Boophilus annulatus (Say)	cattle tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Boophilus microplus (Canestrini)	southern cattle tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Bothriocyrtum californicum (O. P.-Cambridge)	California trapdoor spider	ARANEAE: Ctenizidae
Brachypelma albopilosum Valerio	curlyhair tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma angustum Valerio	Costa Rican red tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma auratum Schmidt	Mexican flameknee tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma baumgarteni Smith	Mexican orangebeauty tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma boehmei Schmidt & Klaas	Mexican fireleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma emilia (White)	Mexican redleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma epicureanum (Chamberlin)	Yucatan rustrump tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma klaasi (Schmidt & Krause)	Mexican pink tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma smithi (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	Mexican redknee tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brachypelma vagans (Ausserer)	Mexican redrump tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Brevipalpus lewisi McGregor	citrus flat mite	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
Brevipalpus obovatus Donnadieu	privet mite	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes)	red and black flat mite	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
Bryobia praetiosa Koch	clover mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Bryobia rubrioculus (Scheuten)	brown mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Buthus occitanus (Amoreux)	common yellow scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae

C

Calepiterimerus thujae (Garman)	tipdwarf mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Carpoglyphus lactis (Linnaeus)	driedfruit mite	ACARI: Carpoglyphidae
Castianeira cingulata (C. L. Koch)	twobanded antmimic	ARANEAE: Corinnidae
Castianeira descripta (Hentz)	redspotted antmimic	ARANEAE: Corinnidae
Castianeira gertschi Kaston	Gertsch antmimic	ARANEAE: Corinnidae
Cecidophyopsis ribis (Westwood)	currant bud mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Centruroides spp.	bark scorpions	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Centruroides exilicauda (Wood)	Arizona bark scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Centruroides gracilis (Latreille)	slenderbrown scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Centruroides hentzi (Banks)	Hentz striped scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Centruroides testaceus (De Geer)	yellow bark scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Centruroides vittatus (Say)	striped bark scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Ceratogyrus bechuanicus Purcell	curvedhorn tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Ceratogyrus brachycephalus Hewitt	greaterhorned tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Ceratogyrus marshalli Pocock	straighthorned tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Cheiracanthium spp.	longlegged sac spiders	ARANEAE: Miturgidae
Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz)	agrarian sac spider	ARANEAE: Miturgidae
Chelifer cancroides (Linnaeus)	house pseudoscorpion	PSEUDOSCORPIONES: Cheliferidae
Chilobrachys andersoni (Pocock)	Burmese mustard tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Chilobrachys sericeus (Thorell)	Asian mustard tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

Chromatopelma cyaneopubescens (Strand)	greenbottle blue tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Cicurina baronia Gertsch	Robber Baron Cave meshweaver	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Cicurina madla Gertsch	Madla Cave meshweaver	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Cicurina venii Gertsch	Braken Bat Cave meshweaver	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Cicurina vespera Gertsch	Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Cicurina wartoni Gertsch	Warton meshweaver	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Citharischius crawshayi Pocock	king baboon tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Clubiona spp.	leafcurling sac spiders	ARANEAE: Clubionidae
Clubiona kastoni Gertsch	Kaston sac spider	ARANEAE: Clubionidae
Colomerus gardeniella (Keifer)	gardenia bud mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Colomerus vitis (Pagenstecher)	grape erineum mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Crassicrus lamanai Reichling & West	cinnamon taratula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Ctenus captiosus Gertsch	Florida false wolf spider	ARANEAE: Ctenidae
Cyclosa spp.	trashline orbweavers	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Cyclosternum fasciatum (O. P.-Cambridge)	Costa Rican tigerrump tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Cyriopagopus paganus Simon	Asian chevron tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Cyrtophora spp.	tentweb weavers	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Cyrtophora citricola (Forskål)	global tentweb weaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae

D

Demodex bovis Stiles	cattle follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex brevis Bulanova	lesser follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex canis Leydig	dog follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex caprae Railliet	goat follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex cati (Mégnin)	cat follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex equi Railliet	horse follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex folliculorum (Simon)	follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex ovis Railliet	sheep follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Demodex phylloides Csokor	hog follicle mite	ACARI: Demodicidae
Dermacentor albipictus (Packard)	winter tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Dermacentor andersoni Stiles	Rocky Mountain wood tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Dermacentor occidentalis Marx	Pacific Coast tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Dermacentor variabilis (Say)	American dog tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Dermanyssus gallinae (De Geer)	chicken mite	ACARI: Dermanyssidae
Dermatophagoides farinae Hughes	American house dust mite	ACARI: Epidermoptidae
Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus (Trouessart)	European house dust mite	ACARI: Epidermoptidae
Diplocentrus spp.	toothed scorpions	SCORPIONES: Diplocentridae
Dolichotetranychus floridanus (Banks)	pineapple false spider mite	ACARI: Tenuipalpidae
Dolomedes spp.	fishing spiders	ARANEAE: Pisauridae
Dolomedes triton (Walckenaer)	sixspotted fishing spider	ARANEAE: Pisauridae

E

Enoplognatha marmorata (Hentz)	marbled cobweb spider	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Eotetranychus carpini borealis (Ewing)	yellow spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Eotetranychus clitus Pritchard & Baker	azalea white mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Eotetranychus hicoriae (McGregor)	pecan leaf scorch mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Eotetranychus sexmaculatus (Riley)	sixspotted mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Eotetranychus yumensis (McGregor)	Yuma spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Ephebopus murinus (Walckenaer)	skeleton tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Epitrimerus pyri (Nalepa)	pear rust mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes aloinis Keifer	aloe mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae

Eriophyes caryae Keifer	pecan leafroll mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes cynodoniensis Sayed	bermudagrass mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes erinea (Nalepa)	walnut blister mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes ficus Cotte	fig mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes mangiferae (Sayed)	mango bud mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes sheldoni Ewing	citrus bud mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eriophyes tulipae Keifer	wheat curl mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Eris militaris (Hentz)	bronze jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Eucratoscelus longiceps Pocock	African redrump tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Eupalaestrus weijenberghi (Thorell)	whitecollared tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Eustala anastera (Walckenaer)	humpbacked orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Eutetranychus banksi (McGregor)	Texas citrus mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Eutrombidium trigonum (Hermann)	red grasshopper mite	ACARI: Trombiculidae

F

Frontinella communis (Hentz)	bowl and doily weaver	ARANEAE: Linyphiidae

G

Galendromus occidentalis (Nesbitt)	western predatory mite	ACARI: Phytoseiidae
Gasteracantha cancriformis (Linnaeus)	spinybacked orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Geolycosa spp.	burrowing wolf spiders	ARANEAE: Lycosidae
Glycyphagus domesticus (De Geer)	house mite	ACARI: Glycyphagidae
Gohiera fusca (Oudemans)	brown flour mite	ACARI: Glycyphagidae
Grammostola alticeps (Pocock)	Brazilian graysmoke tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Grammostola burzaquensis Ibarra	Argentinean rose tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Grammostola grossa (Ausserer)	Pampas tawnyred tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Grammostola iheringi (Keyserling)	Entre Rios tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Grammostola pulchra (Mello-Leitão)	Brazilian black tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Grammostola rosea (Walckenaer)	Chilean rose tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

H

Hadogenes spp.	South African rock scorpions	SCORPIONES: Liochelidae
Hadrurus spp.	giant hairy scorpions	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing	Arizona hairy scorpion	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
Hadrurus spadix Stahnke	black hairy scorpion	SCORPIONES: Iuridae
Haemaphysalis chordeilis (Packard)	bird tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Haemaphysalis leporispalustris (Packard)	rabbit tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Haplopelma lividum Smith	cobalt blue tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Haplopelma minax (Thorell)	Thailand black tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz	parson spider	ARANEAE: Gnaphosidae
Heterometrus longimanus (Herbst)	Asian forest scorpion	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Heteropoda venatoria (Linnaeus)	huntsman spider	ARANEAE: Sparassidae
Heteroscodra maculata Pocock	Togo starburst tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Hibana gracilis (Hentz)	garden ghost spider	ARANEAE: Anyphaenidae
Holocnemus pluchei (Scopoli)	marbled cellar spider	ARANEAE: Pholcidae
Hololena curta (McCook)	corner funnel weaver	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
Holothele incei (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	Trinidad olive tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Hottentotta judaica (Simon)	Israeli black scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Hyptiotes cavatus (Hentz)	triangle weaver	ARANEAE: Uloboridae

Hysterocrates crassipes Pocock	Cameroon brown tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Hysterocrates gigas Pocock	Cameroon red tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Hysterocrates laticeps Pocock	Nigerian rustred tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

I

Iridopelma zorodes (Mello-Leitão)	Brazilian purple tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Isometrus maculatus (De Geer)	spotted scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Ixodes kingi Bishopp	rotund tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Ixodes scapularis Say	blacklegged tick	ACARI: Ixodidae

K

Knemidokoptes gallinae (Railliet)	depluming mite	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
Knemidokoptes mutans (Robin & Lanquetin)	scalyleg mite	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz)	southern house spider	ARANEAE: Filistatidae

L

Larinioides cornutus (Clerk)	furrow orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Larinioides sclopetarius (Clerk)	bridge orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Lasiodora parahybana Mello-Leitão	Brazilian salmon tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Lasiodorides striatus (Schmidt & Antonelli)	stripeleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Latrodectus spp.	widow spiders	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Latrodectus bishopi Kaston	red widow	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Latrodectus geometricus C. L. Koch	brown widow	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie	western black widow	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius)	southern black widow	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Latrodectus variolus Walckenaer	northern black widow	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Leiurus quinquestriatus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)	fivekeeled gold scorpion	SCORPIONES: Buthidae
Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer)	orchard orbweaver	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
Liocheles australasiae (Fabricius)	Malaysian tinybrown scorpion	SCORPIONES: Liochelidae
Liponyssoides sanguineus (Hirst)	house mouse mite	ACARI: Macronyssidae
Lorryia reticulata (Oudemans)	reticulate mite	ACARI: Tydeidae
Loxosceles spp.	recluse spiders	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles apachea Gertsch & Ennik	Apache recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles arizonica Gertsch & Mulaik	Arizona recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles blanda Gertsch & Ennik	Big Bend recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles deserta Gertsch	desert recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik	Texas recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles kaiba Gertsch & Ennik	Grand Canyon recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles laeta (Nicolet)	Chilean recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles martha Gertsch & Ennik	Martha recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles palma Gertsch & Ennik	Baja recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles reclusa Gertsch & Mulaik	brown recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles rufescens (Dufour)	Mediterranean recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles russelli Gertsch & Ennik	Russell recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Loxosceles sabina Gertsch & Ennik	Tucson recluse	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Lyssomanes spp.	translucent green jumpers	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Lyssomanes viridis (Walckenaer)	magnolia green jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae

M

Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer)	dimorphic jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Mangora gibberosa (Hentz)	lined orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Mangora maculata (Keyserling)	greenlegged orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Mangora placida (Hentz)	tuftlegged orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham)	Pike slender jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Mastigoproctus giganteus (Lucas)	giant vinegaroon	UROPYGI: Thelyphonidae
Mastophora spp.	bolas spiders	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer)	basilica orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Megaphobema mesomelas (O. P.-Cambridge)	Costa Rican redleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Megaphobema robustum (Ausserer)	Colombian giant tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Megaphobema velvetosoma Schmidt	Ecuadorian brownvelvet tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Megninia cubitalis (Mégnin)	feather mite	ACARI: Analgidae
Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour)	gray wall jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Metepeira labyrinthea (Hentz)	labyrinth orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Metriopelma zebratum Banks +	Costa Rican suntiger tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Micrathena gracilis (Walckenaer)	spined micrathena	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Micrathena mitrata (Hentz)	white micrathena	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer)	arrowshaped micrathena	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Misumena spp.	flower crab spiders	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Misumena vatia (Clerck)	goldenrod crab spider	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer)	whitebanded crab spider	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Misumenops asperatus (Hentz)	northern crab spider	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Misumenops celer (Hentz)	celer crab spider	ARANEAE: Thomisidae

N

Neoleptoneta microps (Gertsch)	Government Canyon Bat Cave spider	ARANEAE: Leptonetidae
Neoleptoneta myopica (Gertsch)	Tooth Cave spider	ARANEAE: Leptonetidae
Neoschoengastia americana (Hirst)	turkey chigger	ACARI: Trombiculidae
Neoscona spp.	spotted orbweavers	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer)	arabesque orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Neoscona oaxacensis (Keyserling)	western spotted orbweaver	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Nephila clavipes (Linnaeus)	golden silk orbweaver	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
Neriene radiata (Walckenaer)	filmy dome spider	ARANEAE: Linyphiidae

O

Oligonychus coniferarum (McGregor)	conifer spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus ilicis (McGregor)	southern red mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus indicus (Hirst)	sugarcane leaf mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus mangiferus (Rahman & Punjab)	mango spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus pratensis (Banks)	Banks grass mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus punicae (Hirst)	avocado brown mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus ununguis (Jacobi)	spruce spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Oligonychus yothersi (McGregor)	avocado red mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Olios fasciculatus Simon	golden huntsman spider	ARANEAE: Sparassidae
Opisthacanthus asper (Peters)	yellowlegged creeping scorpion	SCORPIONES: Liochelidae
Ornithoctonus andersoni Pocock	Asian mahogany tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Ornithodoros turicata (Dugès)	relapsing fever tick	ACARI: Argasidae
Ornithonyssus bacoti (Hirst)	tropical rat mite	ACARI: Macronyssidae

Ornithonyssus bursa (Berlese)	tropical fowl mite	ACARI: Macronyssidae
Ornithonyssus sylviarum (Canestrini & Fanzago)	northern fowl mite	ACARI: Macronyssidae
Otobius megnini (Dugès)	ear tick	ACARI: Argasidae
Oxyopes salticus Hentz	striped lynx spider	ARANEAE: Oxyopidae
Oxyopes scalaris Hentz	western lynx spider	ARANEAE: Oxyopidae
Ozyptila spp.	leaflitter crab spiders	ARANEAE: Thomisidae

P

Pachygnatha spp.	thickjawed orbweavers	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
Pamphobeteus antinous Pocock	Bolivian blueleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pamphobeteus fortis (Ausserer)	Colombian brown tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pamphobeteus insignis Pocock	Colombian purplebloom tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pamphobeteus nigricolor (Ausserer)	common bluebloom tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pamphobeteus ornatus Pocock	Colombian pinkbloom tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pamphobeteus vespertinus (Simon)	redbloom tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pandinus spp.	African emperor scorpions	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Pandinus cavimanus (C. L. Koch)	redclawed emperor scorpion	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Pandinus imperator (C. L. Koch)	common emperor scorpion	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Panonychus citri (McGregor)	citrus red mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Panonychus ulmi (Koch)	European red mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Pardosa spp.	thinlegged wolf spiders	ARANEAE: Lycosidae
Paruroctonus becki (Gertsch & Allred)	Beck desert scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus boreus (Girard)	northern scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus gracilior (Hoffmann)	Chihuahuan slendertailed scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus luteolus (Gertsch & Soleglad)	goldendwarf sand scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus maritimus Williams	Monterey dune scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus mesaensis Stahnke	giant sand scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus silvestrii (Borelli)	California common scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Paruroctonus utahensis (Williams)	eastern sand scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Peckhamia picata (Hentz)	antmimic jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer)	peppered jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Penthaleus major (Dugès)	winter grain mite	ACARI: Eupodidae
Petrobia latens (Müller)	brown wheat mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Peucetia viridans (Hentz)	green lynx spider	ARANEAE: Oxyopidae
Phantyna segregata (Gertsch & Mulaik)	apex mesh weaver	ARANEAE: Dictynidae
Phidippus audax (Hentz)	bold jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Phidippus cardinalis (Hentz)	cardinal jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Phidippus johnsoni (Peckham & Peckham)	Johnson jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Phidippus regius C. L. Koch	regal jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin)	longbodied cellar spider	ARANEAE: Pholcidae
Phormictopus cancerides (Latreille)	Haitian brown tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Phyllocoptes gracilis (Nalepa)	dryberry mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Phyllocoptruta oleivora (Ashmead)	citrus rust mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Phytocoptella avellanae (Nalepa)	filbert bud mite	ACARI: Nalepellidae
Phytonemus pallidus (Banks)	cyclamen mite	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Phytotus pyri Pagenstecher	pearleaf blister mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae
Pirata spp.	pirate wolf spiders	ARANEAE: Lycosidae
Pisaurina mira (Walckenaer)	nursery web spider	ARANEAE: Pisauridae
Pityohyphantes costatus (Hentz)	hammock spider	ARANEAE: Linyphiidae
Platytetranychus multidigitalis (Ewing)	honeylocust spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Plexippus paykulli (Audouin)	pantropical jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Poecilotheria fasciata (Latreille)	Sri Lankan ornamental tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Poecilotheria formosa Pocock	Salem ornamental tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Poecilotheria ornata Pocock	fringed ornamental tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae

Poecilotheria regalis Pocock	Indian ornamental tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Poecilotheria rufilata Pocock	redslate ornamental tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Poecilotheria subfusca Pocock	ivory ornamental tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Polyphagotarsonemus latus (Banks)	broad mite	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Psalmopoeus cambridgei Pocock	Trinidad chevron tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Psalmopoeus irminia Saager	suntiger tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Psalmopoeus reduncus (Karsch)	Costa Rican orangemouth tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pseudobryobia drummondi (Ewing)	creosotebush spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Theraphosa apophysis Tinter	goliath pinkfoot tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Psoroptes equi (Raspail)	scab mite	ACARI: Psoroptidae
Psoroptes ovis (Hering)	sheep scab mite	ACARI: Psoroptidae
Pterinochilus murinus Pocock	Mombasa golden starburst tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Pyemotes tritici (Lagrèze-Fossat & Montané)	straw itch mite	ACARI: Pyemotidae

R

Rhipicephalus sanguineus (Latreille)	brown dog tick	ACARI: Ixodidae
Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Fumouze & Robin)	bulb mite	ACARI: Acaridae

S

Salticus scenicus (Clerck)	zebra jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae
Sarcoptes bovis Robin	cattle itch mite	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
Sarcoptes scabiei (De Geer)	itch mite	ACARI: Sarcoptidae
Schizotetranychus asparagi (Oudemans)	asparagus spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Schizotetranychus celarius (Banks)	bamboo spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Scorpio maurus Linnaeus	largeclawed scorpion	SCORPIONES: Scorpionidae
Selenocosmia javanensis (Walckenaer)	Javan yellowknee tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Selenocosmia lanipes Ausserer	New Guinea brown tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Serradigitus spp.	sawfinger scorpions	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Sicarius spp.	sand recluse spiders	ARANEAE: Sicariidae
Singa spp.	striped orbweavers	ARANEAE: Araneidae
Siteroptes graminum (Reuter)	grass mite	ACARI: Siterotidae
Spermophora senoculata (Dugès)	shortbodied cellar spider	ARANEAE: Pholcidae
Steatoda americana (Emerton)	twospotted cobweb spider	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Steatoda grossa (C. L. Koch)	false black widow	ARANEAE: Theridiidae
Steneotarsonemus ananas (Tryron)	pineapple broad mite	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Steneotarsonemus bancrofti (Michael)	sugarcane stalk mite	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Steneotarsonemus laticeps (Halbert)	bulb scale mite	ACARI: Tarsonemidae
Stromatopelma calceatum griseipes (Pocock)	featherleg tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Suidasia nesbitti Hughes	scaly grain mite	ACARI: Acaridae

T

Tapinauchenius gigas Caporiacco	orange chevron tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Tapinauchenius plumipes (C. L. Koch)	Trinidad mahogany tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Tartarocreagris texana (Muchmore)	Tooth Cave pseudoscorpion	PSEUDOSCORPIONES: Neobisiidae
Tegenaria agrestis (Walckenaer)	hobo spider	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
Tegenaria domestica (Clerck)	barn funnel weaver	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
Tegenaria duellica Simon	giant house spider	ARANEAE: Agelenidae
Tetragnatha spp.	longjawed orbweavers	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae
Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz	silver longjawed orbweaver	ARANEAE: Tetragnathidae

Tetranychina harti (Ewing)	oxalis spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus canadensis (McGregor)	fourspotted spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus cinnabarinus (Boisduval)	carmine spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus desertorum Banks	desert spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus mcdanieli McGregor	McDaniel spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus pacificus McGregor	Pacific spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus schoenei McGregor	Schoene spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus tumidus Banks	tumid spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus turkestani Ugarov & Nikolski	strawberry spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Tetranychus urticae Koch	twospotted spider mite	ACARI: Tetranychidae
Texella cokendolpheri Ubick & Briggs	Cokendolpher cave harvestmen	OPILIONES: Phalangodidae
Texella reddelli Goodnight & Goodnight	Reddell harvestmen	OPLILIONES: Phalangodidae
Texella reyesi Ubick & Briggs	Bone Cave harvestmen	OPILIONES: Phalangodidae
Theraphosa blondi (Latreille)	goliath birdeater tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Tibellus spp.	slender crab spiders	ARANEAE: Philodromidae
Trisetacus gemmavitians Styer	pine rosette mite	ACARI: Nalepellidae
Trisetacus pini (Nalepa)	pine bud mite	ACARI: Nalepellidae
Tyrolichus casei Oudemans	cheese mite	ACARI: Acaridae
Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Schrank)	mold mite	ACARI: Acaridae

U

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer)	featherlegged orbweaver	ARANEAE: Uloboridae
Uroctonus spp.	forest scorpions	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Uroctonus mordax mordax Thorell	western forest scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae

V

Vaejovis carolinianus (Beauvois)	southern unstriped scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Vaejovis coahuilae Williams	lesser stripetail scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Vaejovis confusus Stahnke	yellow ground scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Vaejovis spinigerus (Wood)	Arizona stripedtail scorpion	SCORPIONES: Vaejovidae
Vasates quadripedes Shimer	maple bladdergall mite	ACARI: Eriophyidae

X

Xenesthis immanis (Ausserer)	Colombian lesserblack tarantula	ARANEAE: Theraphosidae
Xysticus spp.	ground crab spiders	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Xysticus elegans Keyserling	elegant crab spider	ARANEAE: Thomisidae
Xysticus triguttatus Keyserling	threebanded crab spider	ARANEAE: Thomisidae

Z

Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham	hammerjawed jumper	ARANEAE: Salticidae

Section III. Arachnida Listed by Higher Taxonomic Category

Phylum		Arthropoda
Class		Arachnida
Acari		mites & ticks
Acaridae		acarid mites
	Acarus siro Linnaeus	grain mite
	Aleuroglyphus ovatus (Troupeau)	brownlegged grain mite
	Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Fumouze & Robin)	bulb mite
	Suidasia nesbitti Hughes	scaly grain mite
	Tyrolichus casei Oudemans	cheese mite
	Tyrophagus putrescentiae (Schrank)	mold mite
Analgidae		feather mites
	Megninia cubitalis (Mégnin)	feather mite
Argasidae		softbacked ticks
	Argas persicus (Oken)	fowl tick
	Ornithodoros turicata (Dugès)	relapsing fever tick
	Otobius megnini (Dugès)	ear tick
Carpoglyphidae		driedfruit mites
	Carpoglyphus lactis (Linnaeus)	driedfruit mite
Demodicidae		follicle mites
	Demodex bovis Stiles	cattle follicle mite
	Demodex brevis Bulanova	lesser follicle mite
	Demodex canis Leydig	dog follicle mite
	Demodex caprae Railliet	goat follicle mite
	Demodex cati (Mégnin)	cat follicle mite
	Demodex equi Railliet	horse follicle mite
	Demodex folliculorum (Simon)	follicle mite
	Demodex ovis Railliet	sheep follicle mite
	Demodex phylloides Csokor	hog follicle mite
Dermanyssidae		dermanyssid mites
	Dermanyssus gallinae (De Geer)	chicken mite
Epidermoptidae		epidermoptid mites
	Dermatophagoides farinae Hughes	American house dust mite
	Dermatophagoides pteronyssinus (Trouessart)	European house dust mite
Eriophyidae		eriophyid mites
	Abacarus hytrix (Nalepa)	grain rust mite
	Acalitus essigi (Hassan)	redberry mite
	Acalitus gossypii (Banks)	cotton blister mite
	Acalitus vaccinii (Keifer)	blueberry bud mite
	Aceria litchii (Keifer)	litchi mite
	Aculops lycopersici (Massee)	tomato russet mite
	Aculus cornutus (Banks)	peach silver mite
	Aculus fockeui (Nalepa & Trouessart)	plum rust mite
	Aculus schlechtendali (Nalepa)	apple rust mite
	Calepiterimerus thujae (Garman)	tipdwarf mite
	Cecidophyopsis ribis (Westwood)	currant bud mite
	Colomerus gardeniella (Keifer)	gardenia bud mite
	Colomerus vitis (Pagenstecher)	grape erineum mite
	Epitrimerus pyri (Nalepa)	pear rust mite
	Eriophyes aloinis Keifer	aloe mite
	Eriophyes caryae Keifer	pecan leafroll mite
	Eriophyes cynodoniensis Sayed	bermudagrass mite

	Eriophyes erinea (Nalepa)	walnut blister mite
	Eriophyes ficus Cotte	fig mite
	Eriophyes mangiferae (Sayed)	mango bud mite
	Eriophyes sheldoni Ewing	citrus bud mite
	Eriophyes tulipae Keifer	wheat curl mite
	Phyllocoptes gracilis (Nalepa)	dryberry mite
	Phyllocoptruta oleivora (Ashmead)	citrus rust mite
	Phytotus pyri Pagenstecher	pearleaf blister mite
	Vasates quadripedes Shimer	maple bladdergall mite
Eupodidae		eupodid mites
	Penthaleus major (Dugès)	winter grain mite
Glycyphagidae		glycyphagid mites
	Aeroglyphus robustus (Banks)	warty grain mite
	Glycyphagus domesticus (De Geer)	house mite
	Gohiera fusca (Oudemans)	brown flour mite
Ixodidae		hardbacked ticks
	Amblyomma americanum (Linnaeus)	lone star tick
	Amblyomma cajennense (Fabricius)	Cayenne tick
	Amblyomma maculatum Koch	Gulf Coast tick
	Amblyomma tuberculatum Marx	gophertortoise tick
	Anocenter nitens (Neumann)	tropical horse tick
	Boophilus annulatus (Say)	cattle tick
	Boophilus microplus (Canestrini)	southern cattle tick
	Dermacentor albipictus (Packard)	winter tick
	Dermacentor andersoni Stiles	Rocky Mountain wood tick
	Dermacentor occidentalis Marx	Pacific Coast tick
	Dermacentor variabilis (Say)	American dog tick
	Haemaphysalis chordeilis (Packard)	bird tick
	Haemaphysalis leporispalustris (Packard)	rabbit tick
	Ixodes kingi Bishopp	rotund tick
	Ixodes scapularis Say	blacklegged tick
	Rhipicephalus sanguineus (Latreille)	brown dog tick
Macronyssidae		macronyssid mites
	Liponyssoides sanguineus (Hirst)	house mouse mite
	Ornithonyssus bacoti (Hirst)	tropical rat mite
	Ornithonyssus bursa (Berlese)	tropical fowl mite
	Ornithonyssus sylviarum (Canestrini & Fanzago)	northern fowl mite
Nalepellidae		nalepellid mites
	Phytocoptella avellanae (Nalepa)	filbert bud mite
	Trisetacus gemmavitians Styer	pine rosette mite
	Trisetacus pini (Nalepa)	pine bud mite
Phytoseiidae		phytoseiid mites
	Galendromus occidentalis (Nesbitt)	western predatory mite
Psoroptidae		scab mites
	Psoroptes equi (Raspail)	scab mite
	Psoroptes ovis (Hering)	sheep scab mite
Pyemotidae		pyemotid mites
	Pyemotes tritici (Lagrèze-Fossat & Montané)	straw itch mite
Sarcoptidae		itch mites
	Knemidokoptes gallinae (Railliet)	depluming mite
	Knemidokoptes mutans (Robin & Lanquetin)	scalyleg mite
	Sarcoptes bovis Robin	cattle itch mite
	Sarcoptes scabiei (De Geer)	itch mite
Siteroptidae		siteroptid mites
	Siteroptes graminum (Reuter)	grass mite
Tarsonemidae		tarsonemid mites

	Acarapis woodi (Rennie)	honey bee mite
	Phytonemus pallidus (Banks)	cyclamen mite
	Polyphagotarsonemus latus (Banks)	broad mite
	Steneotarsonemus ananas (Tryron)	pineapple broad mite
	Steneotarsonemus bancrofti (Michael)	sugarcane stalk mite
	Steneotarsonemus laticeps (Halbert)	bulb scale mite
Tenuipalpidae		false spider mites
	Brevipalpus lewisi McGregor	citrus flat mite
	Brevipalpus obovatus Donnadieu	privet mite
	Brevipalpus phoenicis (Geijskes)	red and black flat mite
	Dolichotetranychus floridanus (Banks)	pineapple false spider mite
Tetranychidae		spider mites
	Bryobia praetiosa Koch	clover mite
	Bryobia rubrioculus (Scheuten)	brown mite
	Eotetranychus carpini borealis (Ewing)	yellow spider mite
	Eotetranychus clitus Pritchard & Baker	azalea white mite
	Eotetranychus hicoriae (McGregor)	pecan leaf scorch mite
	Eotetranychus sexmaculatus (Riley)	sixspotted mite
	Eotetranychus yumensis (McGregor)	Yuma spider mite
	Eutetranychus banksi (McGregor)	Texas citrus mite
	Oligonychus coniferarum (McGregor)	conifer spider mite
	Oligonychus ilicis (McGregor)	southern red mite
	Oligonychus indicus (Hirst)	sugarcane leaf mite
	Oligonychus mangiferus (Rahman & Punjab)	mango spider mite
	Oligonychus pratensis (Banks)	Banks grass mite
	Oligonychus punicae (Hirst)	avocado brown mite
	Oligonychus ununguis (Jacobi)	spruce spider mite
	Oligonychus yothersi (McGregor)	avocado red mite
	Panonychus citri (McGregor)	citrus red mite
	Panonychus ulmi (Koch)	European red mite
	Petrobia latens (Müller)	brown wheat mite
	Platytetranychus multidigitalis (Ewing)	honeylocust spider mite
	Pseudobryobia drummondi (Ewing)	creosotebush spider mite
	Schizotetranychus asparagi (Oudemans)	asparagus spider mite
	Schizotetranychus celarius (Banks)	bamboo spider mite
	Tetranychina harti (Ewing)	oxalis spider mite
	Tetranychus canadensis (McGregor)	fourspotted spider mite
	Tetranychus cinnabarinus (Boisduval)	carmine spider mite
	Tetranychus desertorum Banks	desert spider mite
	Tetranychus mcdanieli McGregor	McDaniel spider mite
	Tetranychus pacificus McGregor	Pacific spider mite
	Tetranychus schoenei McGregor	Schoene spider mite
	Tetranychus tumidus Banks	tumid spider mite
	Tetranychus turkestani Ugarov & Nikolski	strawberry spider mite
	Tetranychus urticae Koch	twospotted spider mite
Trombiculidae		chigger mites
	Eutrombidium trigonum (Hermann)	red grasshopper mite
	Neoschoengastia americana (Hirst)	turkey chigger
Tydeidae		tydeid mites
	Lorryia reticulata (Oudemans)	reticulate mite
Amblypygi		tailless whipscorpions
Araneae		spiders
Agelenidae		funnel weavers

	Agelenopsis spp.	grass spiders
	Hololena curta (McCook)	corner funnel weaver
	Tegenaria agrestis (Walckenaer)	hobo spider
	Tegenaria domestica (Clerck)	barn funnel weaver
	Tegenaria duellica Simon	giant house spider
Antrodiaetidae		foldingdoor spiders
	Atypoides riversi O. P.-Cambridge	turret spider
Anyphaenidae		ghost spiders
	Hibana gracilis (Hentz)	garden ghost spider
Araneidae		orbweavers
	Gasteracanthinae	spiny orbweavers
	Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer)	starbellied orbweaver
	Araneus spp.	angulate & roundshouldered orbweavers
	Araneus cavaticus (Keyserling)	barn orbweaver
	Araneus diadematus Clerck	cross orbweaver
	Araneus marmoreus Clerk	marbled orbweaver
	Araneus thaddeus (Hentz)	lattice orbweaver
	Araneus trifolium (Hentz)	shamrock orbweaver
	Araniella displicata (Hentz)	sixspotted orbweaver
	Argiope spp.	garden orbweavers
	Argiope argentata (Fabricius)	silver garden spider
	Argiope aurantia Lucas	yellow garden spider
	Argiope florida Chamberlin & Ivie	Florida garden spider
	Argiope trifasciata (Forskål)	banded garden spider
	Cyclosa spp.	trashline orbweavers
	Cyrtophora spp.	tentweb weavers
	Cyrtophora citricola (Forskål)	global tentweb weaver
	Eustala anastera (Walckenaer)	humpbacked orbweaver
	Gasteracantha cancriformis (Linnaeus)	spinybacked orbweaver
	Larinioides cornutus (Clerk)	furrow orbweaver
	Larinioides sclopetarius (Clerk)	bridge orbweaver
	Mangora gibberosa (Hentz)	lined orbweaver
	Mangora maculata (Keyserling)	greenlegged orbweaver
	Mangora placida (Hentz)	tuftlegged orbweaver
	Mastophora spp.	bolas spiders
	Mecynogea lemniscata (Walckenaer)	basilica orbweaver
	Metepeira labyrinthea (Hentz)	labyrinth orbweaver
	Micrathena gracilis (Walckenaer)	spined micrathena
	Micrathena mitrata (Hentz)	white micrathena
	Micrathena sagittata (Walckenaer)	arrowshaped micrathena
	Neoscona spp.	spotted orbweavers
	Neoscona arabesca (Walckenaer)	arabesque orbweaver
	Neoscona oaxacensis (Keyserling)	western spotted orbweaver
	Singa spp.	striped orbweavers
Clubionidae		sac spiders
	Clubiona spp.	leafcurling sac spiders
	Clubiona kastoni Gertsch	Kaston sac spider
Corinnidae		antmimic spiders
	Castianeira cingulata (C. L. Koch)	twobanded antmimic
	Castianeira descripta (Hentz)	redspotted antmimic
	Castianeira gertschi Kaston	Gertsch antmimic
Ctenidae		wandering spiders
	Ctenus captiosus Gertsch	Florida false wolf spider
Ctenizidae		trapdoor spiders
	Bothriocyrtum californicum (O. P.-Cambridge)	California trapdoor spider

Cybaeidae		water spiders
	Argyroneta aquatica (Clerck)	European water spider
Dictynidae		meshweavers
	Cicurina baronia Gertsch	Robber Baron Cave meshweaver
	Cicurina madla Gertsch	Madla Cave meshweaver
	Cicurina venii Gertsch	Braken Bat Cave meshweaver
	Cicurina vespera Gertsch	Government Canyon Bat Cave meshweaver
	Cicurina wartoni Gertsch	Warton meshweaver
	Phantyna segregata (Gertsch & Mulaik)	apex mesh weaver
Filistatidae		crevice weavers
	Kukulcania hibernalis (Hentz)	southern house spider
Gnaphosidae		stealthy ground spiders
	Herpyllus ecclesiasticus Hentz	parson spider
Hexathelidae		Australian funnelweb spiders
	Atrax robustus O. P. Cambridge	Sydney funnelweb spider
Leptonetidae		cave spiders
	Neoleptoneta microps (Gertsch)	Government Canyon Bat Cave spider
	Neoleptoneta myopica (Gertsch)	Tooth Cave spider
Linyphiidae		dwarf & sheetweb weavers
	Linyphiinae	sheetweb weavers
	Erigoninae	dwarf weavers
	Frontinella communis (Hentz)	bowl and doily weaver
	Neriene radiata (Walckenaer)	filmy dome spider
	Pityohyphantes costatus (Hentz)	hammock spider
Lycosidae		wolf spiders
	Geolycosa spp.	burrowing wolf spiders
	Pardosa spp.	thinlegged wolf spiders
	Pirata spp.	pirate wolf spiders
Miturgidae		prowling spiders
	Cheiracanthium spp.	longlegged sac spiders
	Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz)	agrarian sac spider
Oxyopidae		lynx spiders
	Oxyopes salticus Hentz	striped lynx spider
	Oxyopes scalaris Hentz	western lynx spider
	Peucetia viridans (Hentz)	green lynx spider
Philodromidae		running crab spiders
	Tibellus spp.	slender crab spiders
Pholcidae		cellar or daddylongleg spiders
	Holocnemus pluchei (Scopoli)	marbled cellar spider
	Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin)	longbodied cellar spider
	Spermophora senoculata (Dugès)	shortbodied cellar spider
Pisauridae		nursery web spiders
	Dolomedes spp.	fishing spiders
	Dolomedes triton (Walckenaer)	sixspotted fishing spider
	Pisaurina mira (Walckenaer)	nursery web spider
Salticidae		jumping spiders
	Eris militaris (Hentz)	bronze jumper
	Lyssomanes spp.	translucent green jumpers
	Lyssomanes viridis (Walckenaer)	magnolia green jumper
	Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer)	dimorphic jumper
	Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham)	Pike slender jumper
	Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour)	gray wall jumper
	Peckhamia picata (Hentz)	antmimic jumper
	Pelegrina galathea (Walckenaer)	peppered jumper
	Phidippus audax (Hentz)	bold jumper
	Phidippus cardinalis (Hentz)	cardinal jumper

	Phidippus johnsoni (Peckham & Peckham)	Johnson jumper
	Phidippus regius C. L. Koch	regal jumper
	Plexippus paykulli (Audouin)	pantropical jumper
	Salticus scenicus (Clerck)	zebra jumper
	Zygoballus rufipes Peckham & Peckham	hammerjawed jumper
Sicariidae		sixeyed sicariid spiders
	Loxosceles spp.	recluse spiders
	Loxosceles apachea Gertsch & Ennik	Apache recluse
	Loxosceles arizonica Gertsch & Mulaik	Arizona recluse
	Loxosceles blanda Gertsch & Ennik	Big Bend recluse
	Loxosceles deserta Gertsch	desert recluse
	Loxosceles devia Gertsch & Mulaik	Texas recluse
	Loxosceles kaiba Gertsch & Ennik	Grand Canyon recluse
	Loxosceles laeta (Nicolet)	Chilean recluse
	Loxosceles martha Gertsch & Ennik	Martha recluse
	Loxosceles palma Gertsch & Ennik	Baja recluse
	Loxosceles reclusa Gertsch & Mulaik	brown recluse
	Loxosceles rufescens (Dufour)	Mediterranean recluse
	Loxosceles russelli Gertsch & Ennik	Russell recluse
	Loxosceles sabina Gertsch & Ennik	Tucson recluse
	Sicarius spp.	sand recluse spiders
Sparassidae		giant crab spiders
	Heteropoda venatoria (Linnaeus)	huntsman spider
	Olios fasciculatus Simon	golden huntsman spider
Tetragnathidae		longjawed orbweavers
	Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer)	orchard orbweaver
	Nephila clavipes (Linnaeus)	golden silk orbweaver
	Pachygnatha spp.	thickjawed orbweavers
	Tetragnatha spp.	longjawed orbweavers
	Tetragnatha laboriosa Hentz	silver longjawed orbweaver
Theraphosidae		tarantulas
	Acanthoscurria geniculata (C. L. Koch)	whitebanded tarantula
	Aphonopelma anax (Chamberlin)	Texas tan tarantula
	Aphonopelma bicoloratum Struchen et al.	Mexican bloodleg tarantula
	Aphonopelma burica Valerio	Costa Rican chestnutzebra tarantula
	Aphonopelma chalcodes Chamberlin	desert blond tarantula
	Aphonopelma eutylenum Chamberlin	California ebony tarantula
	Aphonopelma hentzi (Girard)	Texas brown tarantula
	Aphonopelma moderatum (Chamberlin & Ivie)	Rio Grande gold tarantula
	Aphonopelma seemanni (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	Costa Rican zebra tarantula
	Avicularia avicularia (Linnaeus)	pinktoe tarantula
	Avicularia juruensis Mello-Leitão	yellowbanded tarantula
	Avicularia metallica Ausserer	whitetoe tarantula
	Avicularia purpurea Kirk	Ecuadorian purple tarantula
	Avicularia urticans Schmidt	Peruvian pinktoe tarantula
	Avicularia versicolor (Walckenaer)	Antilles pinktoe tarantula
	Brachypelma albopilosum Valerio	curlyhair tarantula
	Brachypelma angustum Valerio	Costa Rican red tarantula
	Brachypelma auratum Schmidt	Mexican flameknee tarantula
	Brachypelma baumgarteni Smith	Mexican orangebeauty tarantula
	Brachypelma boehmei Schmidt & Klaas	Mexican fireleg tarantula
	Brachypelma emilia (White)	Mexican redleg tarantula
	Brachypelma epicureanum (Chamberlin)	Yucatan rustrump tarantula
	Brachypelma klaasi (Schmidt & Krause)	Mexican pink tarantula
	Brachypelma smithi (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	Mexican redknee tarantula
	Brachypelma vagans (Ausserer)	Mexican redrump tarantula

Ceratogyrus bechuanicus Purcell	curvedhorn tarantula
Ceratogyrus brachycephalus Hewitt	greaterhorned tarantula
Ceratogyrus marshalli Pocock	straighthorned tarantula
Chilobrachys andersoni (Pocock)	Burmese mustard tarantula
Chilobrachys sericeus (Thorell)	Asian mustard tarantula
Chromatopelma cyaneopubescens (Strand)	greenbottle blue tarantula
Citharischius crawshayi Pocock	king baboon tarantula
Crassicrus lamanai Reichling & West	cinnamon taratula
Cyclosternum fasciatum (O. P.-Cambridge)	Costa Rican tigerrump tarantula
Cyriopagopus paganus Simon	Asian chevron tarantula
Ephebopus murinus (Walckenaer)	skeleton tarantula
Eucratoscelus longiceps Pocock	African redrump tarantula
Eupalaestrus weijenberghi (Thorell)	whitecollared tarantula
Grammostola alticeps (Pocock)	Brazilian graysmoke tarantula
Grammostola burzaquensis Ibarra	Argentinean rose tarantula
Grammostola grossa (Ausserer)	Pampas tawnyred tarantula
Grammostola iheringi (Keyserling)	Entre Rios tarantula
Grammostola pulchra (Mello-Leitão)	Brazilian black tarantula
Grammostola rosea (Walckenaer)	Chilean rose tarantula
Holothele incei (F. O. P.-Cambridge)	Trinidad olive tarantula
Haplopelma lividum Smith	cobalt blue tarantula
Haplopelma minax (Thorell)	Thailand black tarantula
Heteroscodra maculata Pocock	Togo starburst tarantula
Hysterocrates crassipes Pocock	Cameroon brown tarantula
Hysterocrates gigas Pocock	Cameroon red tarantula
Hysterocrates laticeps Pocock	Nigerian rustred tarantula
Iridopelma zorodes (Mello-Leitão)	Brazilian purple tarantula
Lasiodora parahybana Mello-Leitão	Brazilian salmon tarantula
Lasiodorides striatus (Schmidt & Antonelli)	stripeleg tarantula
Megaphobema mesomelas (O. P.-Cambridge)	Costa Rican redleg tarantula
Megaphobema robustum (Ausserer)	Colombian giant tarantula
Megaphobema velvetosoma Schmidt	Ecuadorian brownvelvet tarantula
Metriopelma zebratum Banks	Costa Rican suntiger tarantula
Ornithoctonus andersoni Pocock	Asian mahogany tarantula
Pamphobeteus antinous Pocock	Bolivian blueleg tarantula
Pamphobeteus fortis (Ausserer)	Colombian brown tarantula
Pamphobeteus insignis Pocock	Colombian purplebloom tarantula
Pamphobeteus nigricolor (Ausserer)	common bluebloom tarantula
Pamphobeteus ornatus Pocock	Colombian pinkbloom tarantula
Pamphobeteus vespertinus (Simon)	redbloom tarantula
Phormictopus cancerides (Latreille)	Haitian brown tarantula
Poecilotheria fasciata (Latreille)	Sri Lankan ornamental tarantula
Poecilotheria formosa Pocock	Salem ornamental tarantula
Poecilotheria ornata Pocock	fringed ornamental tarantula
Poecilotheria regalis Pocock	Indian ornamental tarantula
Poecilotheria rufilata Pocock	redslate ornamental tarantula
Poecilotheria subfusca Pocock	ivory ornamental tarantula
Psalmopoeus cambridgei Pocock	Trinidad chevron tarantula
Psalmopoeus irminia Saager	suntiger tarantula
Psalmopoeus reduncus (Karsch)	Costa Rican orangemouth tarantula
Pterinochilus murinus Pocock	Mombasa golden starburst tarantula
Selenocosmia javanensis (Walckenaer)	Javan yellowknee tarantula
Selenocosmia lanipes Ausserer	New Guinea brown tarantula
Stromatopelma calceatum griseipes (Pocock)	featherleg tarantula
Tapinauchenius gigas (Caporiacco)	orange chevron tarantula
Tapinauchenius plumipes (C. L. Koch)	Trinidad mahogany tarantula

	Theraphosa apophysis Tinter	goliath pinkfoot tarantula
	Theraphosa blondi (Latreille)	goliath birdeater tarantula
	Xenesthis immanis (Ausserer)	Colombian lesserblack tarantula
Theridiidae		cobweb weavers
	Achaearanea tepidariorum (C. L. Koch)	common house spider
	Argyrodes spp.	dewdrop spiders
	Enoplognatha marmorata (Hentz)	marbled cobweb spider
	Latrodectus spp.	widow spiders
	Latrodectus bishopi Kaston	red widow
	Latrodectus geometricus C. L. Koch	brown widow
	Latrodectus hesperus Chamberlin & Ivie	western black widow
	Latrodectus mactans (Fabricius)	southern black widow
	Latrodectus variolus Walckenaer	northern black widow
	Steatoda americana (Emerton)	twospotted cobweb spider
	Steatoda grossa (C. L. Koch)	false black widow
Thomisidae		crab spiders
	Bassaniana spp.	bark crab spiders
	Misumena spp.	flower crab spiders
	Misumena vatia (Clerck)	goldenrod crab spider
	Misumenoides formosipes (Walckenaer)	whitebanded crab spider
	Misumenops asperatus (Hentz)	northern crab spider
	Misumenops celer (Hentz)	celer crab spider
	Ozyptila spp.	leaflitter crab spiders
	Xysticus spp.	ground crab spiders
	Xysticus elegans Keyserling	elegant crab spider
	Xysticus triguttatus Keyserling	threebanded crab spider
Uloboridae		hackled orbweavers
	Hyptiotes cavatus (Hentz)	triangle weaver
	Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer)	featherlegged orbweaver
Opiliones		harvestmen
Phalangodidae		
	Texella cokendolpheri Ubick & Briggs	Cokendolpher cave harvestmen
	Texella reddelli Goodnight & Goodnight	Reddell harvestmen
	Texella reyesi Ubick & Briggs	Bone Cave harvestmen
Palpigradi		micro whipscorpions
Pseudoscorpiones		pseudoscorpions
Cheliferidae		
	Chelifer cancroides (Linnaeus)	house pseudoscorpion
Neobisiidae		
	Tartarocreagris texana (Muchmore)	Tooth Cave pseudoscorpion
Ricinulei		hooded tickspiders
Schizomida		shorttailed whipscorpions
Scorpiones		scorpions
Buthidae		
	Androctonus australis (Linnaeus)	fattailed scorpion
	Buthus occitanus (Amoreux)	common yellow scorpion
	Centruroides spp.	bark scorpions
	Centruroides exilicauda (Wood)	Arizona bark scorpion
	Centruroides gracilis (Latreille)	slenderbrown scorpion
	Centruroides hentzi (Banks)	Hentz striped scorpion

	Centruroides testaceus (De Geer)	yellow bark scorpion
	Centruroides vittatus (Say)	striped bark scorpion
	Hottentotta judaica (Simon)	Israeli black scorpion
	Isometrus maculatus (De Geer)	spotted scorpion
	Leiurus quinquestriatus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg)	fivekeeled gold scorpion
Diplocentridae		
	Diplocentrus spp.	toothed scorpions
Iuridae		
	Anuroctonus phaiodactylus (Wood)	swollenstinger scorpion
	Hadrurus spp.	giant hairy scorpions
	Hadrurus arizonensis Ewing	desert hairy scorpion
	Hadrurus spadix Stahnke	black hairy scorpion
Liochelidae		
	Hadogenes spp.	South African rock scorpions
	Liocheles australasiae (Fabricius)	Malaysian tinybrown scorpion
	Opisthacanthus asper (Peters)	yellowlegged creeping scorpion
Scorpionidae		
	Heterometrus longimanus (Herbst)	Asian forest scorpion
	Pandinus spp.	African emperor scorpions
	Pandinus cavimanus (C. L. Koch)	redclawed emperor scorpion
	Pandinus imperator (C. L. Koch)	common emperor scorpion
	Scorpio maurus Linnaeus	largeclawed scorpion
Vaejovidae		
	Paruroctonus becki (Gertsch & Allred)	Beck desert scorpion
	Paruroctonus boreus (Girard)	northern scorpion
	Paruroctonus gracilior (Hoffmann)	Chiluahuan slendertailed scorpion
	Paruroctonus luteolus (Gertsch & Soleglad)	goldendwarf sand scorpion
	Paruroctonus maritimus Williams	Monterey dune scorpion
	Paruroctonus mesaensis Stahnke	giant sand scorpion
	Paruroctonus silvestrii (Borelli)	California common scorpion
	Paruroctonus utahensis (Williams)	eastern sand scorpion
	Serradigitus spp.	sawfinger scorpions
	Vaejovis carolinianus (Beauvois)	southern unstriped scorpion
	Vaejovis coahuilae Williams	lesser stripetail scorpion
	Vaejovis confusus Stahnke	yellow ground scorpion
	Vaejovis spinigerus (Wood)	Arizona stripedtail scorpion
	Uroctonus spp.	forest scorpions
	Uroctonus mordax mordax Thorell	western forest scorpion
Solifugae		windscorpions
Uropygi		
Thelyphonidae		
	Mastigoproctus giganteus (Lucas)	giant vinegaroon

Section IV. Phylum, Class, Order, Suborder, Infraorder, and Family Names

Phylum ARTHROPODA
Class ARACHNIDA

Acari	mites & ticks
1. Acaridae	acarid mites
2. Analgidae	feather mites
3. Argasidae	softbacked ticks
4. Carpoglyphidae	driedfruit mites
5. Demodicidae	follicle mites
6. Dermanyssidae	dermanyssid mites
7. Epidermoptidae	epidermoptid mites
8. Eriophyidae	eriophyid mites
9. Eupodidae	eupodid mites
10. Glycyphagidae	glycyphagid mites
11. Ixodidae	hardbacked ticks
12. Macronyssidae	macronyssid mites
13. Nalepellidae	nalepellid mites
14. Nuttalliellidae	nuttalliellid mites
15. Phytoseiidae	phytoseiid mites
16. Psoroptidae	scab mites
17. Pyemotidae	pyemotid mites
18. Sarcoptidae	itch mites
19. Siteroptidae	siteroptid mites
20. Tarsonemidae	tarsonemid mites
21. Tenuipalpidae	false spider mites
22. Tetranychidae	spider mites
23. Trombiculidae	chigger mites
24. Trombidiidae	trombidiid mites
25. Tydeidae	tydeid mites

Amblypygi . . . . . tailless whipscorpions
1. Charinidae . . . . . charinid tailless whipscorpions
2. Charontidae . . . . . charontid tailless whipscorpions
3. Damonidae . . . . . damonid tailless whipscorpions
4. Phrynichidae . . . . . phrynichid tailless whipscorpions
5. Phyrnidae . . . . . phrynid tailless whipscorpions

Araneae . . . . . spiders
Suborder Mesothelae
1. Liphistiidae . . . . . segmented trapdoor spiders
Suborder Opisthothelae
Infraorder Mygalomorphae
2. Actinopodidae . . . . . mouse spiders
3. Antrodiaetidae . . . . . foldingdoor spiders
4. Atypidae . . . . . purseweb spiders
5. Barychelidae . . . . . brushfooted trapdoor spiders
6. Ctenizidae . . . . . trapdoor spiders
7. Cyrtaucheniidae . . . . . cyrtaucheiid spiders
8. Dipluridae . . . . . funnelweb spiders
9. Hexathelidae . . . . . Australian funnelweb spiders
10. Idiopidae . . . . . armored trapdoor spiders
11. Mecicobothriidae . . . . . mecicobothriid spiders
12. Microstigmatidae . . . . . microstigmatid spiders
13. Migidae . . . . . tree trapdoor spiders
14. Nemesiidae . . . . . tubetrapdoor, wishbone spiders
15. Paratropididae . . . . . baldlegged spiders
16. Theraphosidae . . . . . tarantulas
Infraorder Araneomorphae
17. Agelenidae . . . . . funnel weavers
18. Amaurobiidae . . . . . hackledmesh weavers
19. Ammoxenidae . . . . . ammoxenid spiders
20. Amphinectidae . . . . . amphinectid spiders
21. Anapidae . . . . . anapid spiders
22. Anyphaenidae . . . . . ghost spiders
23. Araneidae . . . . . orbweavers
Gasteracanthinae . . . . . spiny orbweavers
24. Archaeidae . . . . . archaeid spiders
25. Austrochilidae . . . . . austrochilid spiders
26. Caponiidae . . . . . caponiid spiders
27. Chummidae . . . . . chummid spiders
28. Cithaeronidae . . . . . cithaeronid spiders
29. Clubionidae . . . . . sac spiders
30. Corinnidae . . . . . antmimic spiders
31. Cryptothelidae . . . . . cryptothelid spiders
32. Ctenidae . . . . . wandering spiders
33. Cyatholipidae . . . . . cyatholipid spiders

34. Cybaeidae . . . . . water spiders
35. Cycloctenidae . . . . . scuttling spiders
36. Deinopidae . . . . . ogrefaced spiders
37. Desidae . . . . . desid spiders
38. Dictynidae . . . . . meshweavers
39. Diguetidae . . . . . desertshrub spiders
40. Drymusidae . . . . . drymusid spiders
41. Dysderidae . . . . . dysderid spiders
42. Eresidae . . . . . eresid spiders
43. Filistatidae . . . . . crevice weavers
44. Gallieniellidae . . . . . gallieniellid spiders
45. Gnaphosidae . . . . . stealthy ground spiders
46. Gradungulidae . . . . . gradungulid spiders
47. Hahniidae . . . . . hahniid spiders
48. Halidae . . . . . halid spiders
49. Hersiliidae . . . . . longspinneret spiders
50. Holarchaeidae . . . . . holarchaeid spiders
51. Homalonychidae . . . . . dusty desert spiders
52. Huttoniidae . . . . . huttoniid spiders
53. Hypochilidae . . . . . lampshade weavers
54. Lamponidae . . . . . whitetailed spiders
55. Leptonetidae . . . . . cave spiders
56. Linyphiidae . . . . . sheetweb and dwarf weavers
    Linyphiinae . . . . . sheetweb weavers
    Erigoninae . . . . . dwarf weavers
57. Liocranidae . . . . . liocranid spiders
58. Lycosidae . . . . . wolf spiders
59. Malkaridae . . . . . shield spiders
60. Mecysmaucheniidae . . . . . mecysmaucheniid spiders
61. Micropholcommatidae . . . . . micropholcommatid spiders
62. Mimetidae . . . . . pirate spiders
63. Miturgidae . . . . . prowling spiders
64. Mysmenidae . . . . . dwarf cobweb weavers
65. Neolanidae . . . . . neolanid spiders
66. Nesticidae . . . . . cave cobweb spiders
67. Nicodamidae . . . . . nicodamid spiders
68. Ochyroceratidae . . . . . ochyroceratid spiders
69. Oecobiidae . . . . . flatmesh weavers
70. Oonopidae . . . . . dwarf sixeyed spiders
71. Orsolobidae . . . . . orsolobid spiders
72. Oxyopidae . . . . . lynx spiders
73. Palpimanidae . . . . . palpimanid spiders
74. Pararchaeidae . . . . . pararchaeid spiders
75. Periegopidae . . . . . periegopid spiders
76. Philodromidae . . . . . running crab spiders
77. Pholcidae . . . . . cellar or daddylongleg spiders

78. Phyxelididae . . . . . phyxelidid spiders
79. Pimoidae . . . . . pimoid spiders
80. Pisauridae . . . . . nursery web spiders
81. Plectreuridae . . . . . plectreurid spiders
82. Prodidomidae . . . . . prodidomid spiders
83. Psechridae . . . . . psechrid spiders
84. Salticidae . . . . . jumping spiders
85. Scytodidae . . . . . spitting spiders
86. Segestriidae . . . . . tunnel spiders
87. Selenopidae . . . . . selenopid crab spiders
88. Senoculidae . . . . . senoculid spiders
89. Sicariidae . . . . . sixeyed sicariid spiders
90. Sparassidae . . . . . giant crab spiders
91. Stenochilidae . . . . . stenochilid spiders
92. Stiphidiidae . . . . . stiphidiid spiders
93. Symphytognathidae . . . . . dwarf orbweavers
94. Synotaxidae . . . . . synotaxid spiders
95. Telemidae . . . . . telemid spiders
96. Tengellidae . . . . . tengellid spiders
97. Tetrablemmidae . . . . . tetrablemmid spiders
98. Tetragnathidae . . . . . longjawed orbweavers
99. Theridiidae. . . . . cobweb weavers
100. Theridiosomatidae . . . . . ray orbweavers
101. Thomisidae . . . . . crab spiders
102. Titanoecidae . . . . . titanoecid spiders
103. Trechaleidae . . . . . trechaleid spiders
104. Trochanteriidae . . . . . trochanteriid spiders
105. Uloboridae . . . . . hackled orbweavers
106. Zodariidae . . . . . zodariid spiders
107. Zoridae . . . . . zorid spiders
108. Zorocratidae . . . . . zorocratid spiders
109. Zoropsidae . . . . . zoropsid spiders

Opiliones . . . . . harvestmen
1. Agoristenidae . . . . . agoristenid harvestmen
2. Assamiidae . . . . . assamiid harvestmen
3. Biantidae. . . . . biantid harvestmen
4. Caddidae. . . . . caddid harvestmen
5. Ceratolasmatidae . . . . . ceratolasmatid harvestmen
6. Cladonychiidae. . . . . cladonychiid harvestmen
7. Cosmetidae . . . . . cosmetid harvestmen
8. Dicranolasmatidae. . . . . dicranolasmatid harvestmen
9. Fissiphalliidae . . . . . fissiphalliid harvestmen
10. Gagrellidae. . . . . gagrellid harvestmen
11. Gonyleptidae . . . . . gonyleptid harvestmen
12. Ischyropsalididae. . . . . ischyropsalidid harvestmen
13. Monoscutidae . . . . . monoscutid harvestmen

14. Nemastomatidae . . . . . nemastomatid harvestmen
15. Neogovidae . . . . . neogovid harvestmen
16. Neoplionidae . . . . . neoplionid harvestmen
17. Nipponopsalididae . . . . . nipponopsalidid harvestmen
18. Ogoveidae . . . . . ogoveid harvestmen
19. Oncopodidae . . . . . oncopodid harvestmen
20. Paranonychidae . . . . . paranonychid harvestmen
21. Pentanychidae. . . . . pentanychid harvestmen
22. Pettalidae . . . . . pettalid harvestmen
23. Phalangiidae . . . . . daddylonglegs
24. Phalangodidae. . . . . phalangodid harvestmen
25. Podoctidae . . . . . podoctid harvestmen
26. Protolophidae . . . . . protolophid harvestmen
27. Sabaconidae . . . . . sabaconid harvestmen
28. Sclerosomatidae . . . . . sclerosomatid harvestmen
29. Sironidae . . . . . sironid harvestmen
30. Stygnidae . . . . . stygnid harvestmen
31. Stylocellidae . . . . . stylocellid harvestmen
32. Synthetonychidae . . . . . synthetonychid harvestmen
33. Travuniidae . . . . . travuniid harvestmen
34. Triaenonychidae . . . . . triaenonychid harvestmen
35. Tricommatidae . . . . . tricommatid harvestmen
36. Troglosironidae . . . . . troglosironid harvestmen
37. Troglositonidae . . . . . troglositonid harvestmen
38. Trogulidae . . . . . trogulid harvestmen

Palpigradi . . . . . micro whipscorpions
1. Eukoeneniidae . . . . . eukoeneniid micro whipscorpions

Pseudoscorpiones . . . . . pseudoscorpions
1. Atemnidae . . . . . atemnid pseudoscorpions
2. Bochicidae . . . . . bochicid pseudoscorpions
3. Cheiridiidae . . . . . cheiridiid pseudoscorpions
4. Cheliferidae . . . . . cheliferid pseudoscorpions
5. Chernetidae . . . . . chernetid pseudoscorpions
6. Chthoniidae . . . . . chthoniid pseudoscorpions
7. Feaellidae . . . . . feaellid pseudoscorpions
8. Garypidae . . . . . garypid pseudoscorpions
9. Geogarypidae . . . . . geogarypid pseudoscorpions
10. Gymnobisiidae . . . . . gymnobisiid pseudoscorpions
11. Hyidae . . . . . hyid pseudoscorpions
12. Ideoroncidae . . . . . ideoroncid pseudoscorpions
13. Menthidae . . . . . menthid pseudoscorpions
14. Neobisiidae . . . . . neobisiid pseudoscorpions
15. Olpiidae. . . . . olpiid pseudoscorpions
16. Pseudochiridiidae . . . . . pseudochiridiid pseudoscorpions
17. Pseudogarypidae . . . . . pseudogarypid pseudoscorpions
18. Sternophoridae . . . . . sternophorid pseudoscorpions

19. Syarinidae . . . . . syarinid pseudoscorpions
20. Tridenchthoniidae . . . . . tridenchthoniid pseudoscorpions
21. Vachoniidae . . . . . vachoniid pseudoscorpions
22. Withiidae . . . . . withiid pseudoscorpions

Ricinulei. . . . . hooded tickspiders

1. Ricinoididae

Schizomida . . . . . shorttailed whipscorpions
1. Hubbardiidae . . . . . hubbardiid shorttailed whipscorpions
2. Protoschizomidae . . . . . protoschizomid shorttailed whipscorpions

Scorpiones . . . . . scorpions
1.Bothriuridae . . . . . shortclaw scorpions
2. Buthidae . . . . . arrowbreasted scorpions
3. Chactidae . . . . . fatclaw scorpions
4. Chaerilidae . . . . . chaerilid scorpions
5. Diplocentridae . . . . . spinysting scorpions
6. Euscorpiidae . . . . . shorttail scorpions
7. Hemiscorpiidae . . . . . longtail rock scorpions
8. Heteroscorpionidae . . . . . Madagascar fatclaw scorpions
9. Iuridae . . . . . largetooth scorpions
10. Liochelidae . . . . . rockloving scorpions
11. Microcharmidae . . . . . microcharmid scorpions
12. Pseudochactidae . . . . . pseudochatid scorpions
13. Scorpionidae . . . . . largeclaw scorpions
14. Scorpiopidae . . . . . scorpiopid scorpions
15. Superstitioniidae . . . . . superstitioniid scorpions
16. Troglotaysicidae . . . . . troglotaysicid scorpions
17. Urodacidae . . . . . Australian burrowing scorpions
18. Vaejovidae. . . . . vaejovid scorpions

Solifugae . . . . . windscorpions
1. Amacataidae . . . . . amacataid windscorpions
2. Ammotrechidae . . . . . ammotrechid windscorpions
3. Ceromidae . . . . . ceromid windscorpions
4. Daesiidae. . . . . daesiid windscorpions
5. Eremobatidae . . . . . eremobatid windscorpions
6. Gylippidae . . . . . gylippid windscorpions
7. Hexisopodidae . . . . . hexisopodid windscorpions
8. Karschiidae . . . . . karschiid windscorpions
9. Melanoblossidae . . . . . melanoblossid windscorpions
10. Rhagodidae . . . . . rhagodid windscorpions
11. Solpugidae . . . . . solpugid windscorpions

Uropygi . . . . . whipscorpions
1. Hypoctonidae . . . . . hypoctonid whipscorpions
2. Thelyphonidae . . . . . vinegaroons

Genera

- GENUS (# of species)
- ***Acanthopelma*** (2)
- ***Acanthoscurria*** (40)
- ***Aenigmarachne*** (1)
- ***Agnostopelma*** (2)
- ***Ami*** (7)
- ***Annandaliella*** (3)
- ***Anoploscelus*** (2)
- ***Aphonopelma*** (90)
- ***Augacephalus*** (2)
- ***Avicularia*** (56)
- ***Batesiella*** (1)
- ***Bonnetina*** (3)
- ***Brachionopus*** (5)
- ***Brachypelma*** (21)
- ***Cardiopelma*** (1)
- ***Catumiri*** (4)
- ***Ceratogyrus*** (10)
- ***Chaetopelma*** (5)
- ***Chilobrachys*** (25)

The Tarantula Bibliography :: May 2010

The World's Tarantula Species with a Compendium of Popular Literature References

TAXON UPDATE LOG

7 NOV 2009 - Official launch of completely revised site

7 NOV 2009 - Added 3 new *Avicularia*, 2 new *Cyriocosmus*, 1 new *Hapalopus* species

7 NOV 2009 - Updated *Nhandu tripepii*, senior synonym of *N. vulpinus*

17 NOV 2009 - Updated *Chilobrachys khasiensis*, transferred from *Ischnocolus*

17 NOV 2009 - Removed *Ischnocolus decoratus*, junior synonym of *Chilobrachys fimbriatus*

17 NOV 2009 - Updated sidemenu species counts for *Avicularia*, *Chilobrachys*, *Cyriocosmus*, *Hapalopus*, and *Ischnocolus*

10 DEC 2009 - Corrected sidemenu species counts for *Chaetopelma*, *Ischnocolus*, *Phormictopus* and *Poecilotheria*; updated total species count

23 FEB 2010 - Added 3 new *Lyrognathus* species; removed

Theraphosidae

- 929 species/117 genera

Subfamilies

- SUBFAMILY (# of genera)
- Acanthopelminae (1)
- Aviculariinae (4)
- Eumenophorinae (12)
- Harpactirinae (8)
- Ischnocolinae (13)
- Ornithoctoninae (6)
- Selenocosmiinae (14)
- Selenogyrinae (3)
- Stromatopelminae (3)
- Theraphosinae (51)
- Thrigmopoeinae (2)

Other Pages

- **List of Genera by Subfamily**
- **Captive Husbandry**
- **Natural History**
- **Books**

Lyrognathus pugnax, junior synonym of *L. crotalus*; removed *Selenocosmia lyra*, nomen dubium
25 APR 2010 - Added new genus *Agnostopelma* and its two species. 2 MAY 2010 - Added six new species of *Coremiocnemis* described from West Malaysia and Sumatra by West and Nunn.

What is The Tarantula Bibliography?

The Tarantula Bibliography is a resource that presents currently recognized tarantula species along with bibliographic citations focusing on popular sources such as tarantula society journals and hobby magazines. This database allows the interested researcher, particularly the tarantula breeding arachnoculturist, to find related information in support of captive husbandry and propagation efforts. Basically, The Tarantula Bibliography provides much of the information found on the Theraphosidae page of The World Spider Catalog, but presents it in an attractive and user-friendly format geared

Search This Site

Enter Search Keywords

Find by **FreeFind**

Please Support

- **The British Tarantula Society**

- ***Haplocosmia*** (2)
- ***Haplopelma*** (10)
- ***Harpactira*** (16)
- ***Harpactirella*** (11)
- ***Hemiercus*** (5)
- ***Hemirrhagus*** (15)
- ***Heteroscodra*** (2)
- ***Heterothele*** (11)
- ***Holothele*** (14)
- ***Homoeomma*** (14)
- ***Hysterocrates*** (19)
- ***Idiothele*** (1)
- ***Iridopelma*** (3)
- ***Ischnocolus*** (16)
- ***Kochiana*** (1)
- ***Lampropelma*** (2)
- ***Lasiodora*** (38)
- ***Lasiodorides*** (4)
- ***Loxomphalia*** (1)
- ***Loxoptygus*** (3)
- ***Lyrognathus*** (6)
- ***Magulla*** (4)
- ***Maraca*** (2)
- ***Mascaraneus*** (1)

towards hobbyists not scientists. The key feature is the citations of popular works of interest to the arachnoculturist, such as captive husbandry and propagation articles and those on natural history, ecology and travel.

Publications Cited

The Tarantula Bibliography is for the hobbyist not the scientist, and therefore focuses on popular works that will be of greatest interest to the arachnoculturist. It does not strive to list all relevant scientific or taxonomic publications. Each species is accompanied by a citation of the paper (often technical) that described it, but the majority of the additional citations are of general interest and are readable by those without technical knowledge.

General How to Use

This site arranges the current species of the family Theraphosidae by subfamily

into Genus Pages and divides more general information into a number of subcategories within the categories Captive Husbandry and Natural History. The left sidebar lists all present genera with the number of species in parenthesis. Click on genus for corresponding page containing all species references and relevant bibliographic citations. The right sidebar lists the present subfamilies and their associated genera for additional reference, and also special Captive Husbandry and Natural History pages that contain references that are not specific to a genus or species as well as a Books page.

Genus Page Header Example

Poecilotheria **Simon, 1885**

SELENOCOSMIINAE — type species: *Poecilotheria fasciata*

Simon, E. 1885.

Certain histological and anatomical features of the

- ***Pseudhapalopus*** (2)
- ***Pterinochilus*** (9)
- ***Reversopelma*** (1)
- ***Schismatothele*** (1)
- ***Schizopelma*** (3)
- ***Selenobrachys*** (1)
- ***Selenocosmia*** (38)
- ***Selenogyrus*** (5)
- ***Selenotholus*** (1)
- ***Selenotypus*** (1)
- ***Sericopelma*** (11)
- ***Sickius*** (1)
- ***Sphaerobothria*** (1)
- ***Stichoplastoris*** (8)
- ***Stromatopelma*** (5)
- ***Tapinauchenius*** (9)
- ***Theraphosa*** (2)
- ***Thrigmopoeus*** (2)
- ***Thrixopelma*** (3)
- ***Tmesiphantes*** (4)
- ***Trichognathella*** (1)
- ***Vitalius*** (9)
- ***Xenesthis*** (3)
- ***Yamia*** (3)

nervous system of a large Indian spider, *Poecilotheria*. *American Zoologist* 9(1): 113-119.

The above example shows that the genus name is *Poecilotheria* and the genus was described by Simon in 1885. The genus is a member of the subfamily Selenocosmiinae and the type species is *Poecilotheria fasciata*. The first citation is for the genus desciption (see explanation of citation format below). Others that may follow are articles that are relevant to the genus, but cannot be relegated to one or more particular species.

How to Use Genus Pages

Each subfamily, genus and species name is followed by the author of that taxon and publication year. For those unfamiliar with this protocol, this basically means that, for example, a species name is followed by the surname(s) of

the individual(s) that described that species and the year published. If the author used a name that differs at all from the present name the surname and year are enclosed in parentheses. Thus, *Poecilotheria subfusca* Pocock, 1895 indicates that the species was described by Pocock in an 1895 publication using that exact name, while *Poecilotheria fasciata* (Latreille, 1805) denotes that Latreille published the species in 1805 using a name that is not currently valid (in this case, Mygale fasciata). Only the author's surname is used unless it is shared by other workers in the field, which necessitates the use of first initials for differentiation.

For species, the following line states the country or countries where it is found. This information is based on The World Spider Catalog and other sources with some changes or additions. For every species the first citation represents the publication of that species (this

also holds true for the higher taxa: genus, subfamily, family). Other references to that species then follow alphabetically. As the title suggests, this guide is intended for the arachnoculturist or hobbyist. It is not a complete bibliography of all writings on each taxon found in the scientific literature or all synonymies. Instead the taxon description is always provided and additional references are chosen primarily from hobby literature and popular works with the occasional inclusion of papers of potential hobbyist interest from peer-reviewed science journals. As time permits, many more academic/ scientific references will be added.

As mentioned above, general articles (those not pertaining to a specific genus or species) are divided into Captive Husbandry and Natural History pages, which in turn are split into a number of categories. A separate Books page is also

provided.

Citation Format

Although there are some standard practices followed with regards to article citations, there is no one standard or correct manner of formatting a reference. Different scientific journals, or groups of scientific articles of a specific discipline, have their own standard formats. Here I have chosen to use one I favor that I hope makes references easy to read, and allows them to stand out during a quick visual search. The author(s) and publication year are alone on the top/first line in bold green type. The second line is the article title or book name; these two can be differentiated by their format. That is, magazine or journal article titles are not italicized and most words, except for proper nouns (and all nouns in German), begin with a lower case letter. Book names are italicized and most words are

capitalized. The final line provides the journal name (italicized and often abbreviated in a manner recognized by libraries), volume, number and page numbers in the case of articles, and the name of the publisher and city of publication in the case of books. The volume and number of a periodical such as a magazine or journal is provided by first the volume and then the number in parentheses with no space between. After the colon are the page numbers covered by the article. In the case of species descriptions (and some other papers), the exact page numbers, figures (f. or fig.) and plates (pl.) that describe or illustrate the specific species are provided in brackets.

The following examples illustrate first a fictitious species description and then a book:

Author, U.R. 2005.

Scientific article describing a

species: Note words beginning with a lower case letter. *Scient. Jour.* 9(5): 100-140 [121-122, f. a-e, pl. 1, 3].

Author, U.R. 2005.

The Book About Tarantulas and Bibliographic Citations. Exotic Fauna Press, Nashville, TN

Finding the Publications

This site provides bibliographic citations of published material related to theraphosid spiders. Articles of interest will need to be obtained by the user. Some citations are accompanied by hyperlinks to downloadable or viewable files online, but the majority must be sought through library requests, publisher contacts or from other enthusiasts. You first should search the Internet, but in most cases contacting a university librarian or interlibrary loan department will be necessary. Please remember that copyright laws protect publications. This site does not condone or participate in copyright violation.

In most cases, popular works such as hobby magazines or tarantula society journals are best obtained from the publishers themselves (see listing of many tarantula societies and publication websites below for links) or by networking with fellow hobbyists. Scientific works can be obtained by consulting your municipal library or, better still, the library of a major university. Through the US interlibrary loan system you will have access to libraries nationwide. These libraries will either ship the journal to your library for loan or send a photocopy or electronic PDF file. There may be fees associated with these requests. Although some articles may be downloaded from other sites (and a few from this site) by clicking on provided links, not every article available online is noted as such here. Use Google or another search engine to search using complete or

partial titles or by author name (s). If you find a paper please report the link by clicking here.

Relevant Publications

Most citations were obtained from literature searches and the websites of academic journals and arachnid society or hobby magazines some of which are listed below:

- ARACHNE/DEARGE MITTEILUNGEN [Deutsche Arachnologische Gesellschaft e. V. (DeArGe) - German Arachnologic Society]
- ARACHNIDES [Le Groupe d'Etude des Arachnides - French Arachnid Society]
- ARACHNOCULTURE [American arachnid magazine]
- BULLETIN OF THE BRITISH ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY
- FAUNA [publication of the

International Fauna Society]

- FORUM MAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAN TARANTULA SOCIETY
- INVERTEBRATES-MAGAZINE
  [American invertebrate magazine]
- JOURNAL OF ARACHNOLOGY
  [American Arachnological Society]
- JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH TARANTULA SOCIETY
- REPTILIA
  [European herp magazine]
- SKLÍPKAN
  [Czech invertebrate magazine]
- TIJDSCHRIFT VAN VOGELSPINNEN VERENIGING NEDERLAND
  [Dutch Tarantula Society]
- WEBBINGS
  [former American arachnid newsletter]

A Note About Subspecies

Spider taxonomy is unusual in that almost no subspecies have ever been recognized (see KRAUS, O. 2000. *Why no subspecies in spiders?* European Arachnology 2000: 303-314 for a discussion of this). However, The World Spider Catalog still lists a few tarantulas subspecies that were published. Since this handful of dubious subspecies is in stark contrast to the practice of only classifying spiders to the species level, subspecies have been omitted from this site.

About Photos

Original releases of The Tarantula Bibliography included photo links for many species. Keeping these links updated and removing broken links is a near impossible task and they have been deleted from this update. The user is no doubt quite familiar with using a search engine like Google to seek photos and by using the

scientific names provided on this site should have no trouble finding images. Additionally, Rick West's birdspiders.com features photos of many of the world's tarantulas, and it is at this amazing website that the user should begin his or her photo search.

Contributions

Please contribute! To submit additional citations, corrections or provide links for papers that are available online please click here.

Credits and Acknowledgements

The taxonomic framework of this site is primarily derived from the Theraphosidae page of Norman Platnick's World Spider Catalog. Dr. Platnick's invaluable resource is the single most important taxonomic database and bibliographic reference to all spiders, not just Theraphosidae. Its vast scope makes frequent updates an impossible task and, therefore,

this site also looks to recent literature for changes in taxonomy. Citations for papers describing species were also obtained from this site.

However, The Tarantula Bibliography's main feature is the bibliographic citations that focus on popular hobby literature in addition to some scientific publications. These citations are geared toward the tarantula breeder and keeper and are derived mostly from numerous sources including Michael Jacobi's own library of tarantula hobby journals, magazines and books. I mostly thank the authors of the articles cited as well as the editors of the publications that contain them.

I must give special thanks to German arachnoculturist Martin Huber (www.spiderpix.com) who generously sent me extensive lists of citations from his personal database, which significantly aided the original creation of this site in 2005.

Over the years Martin has continued to support The Tarantula Bibliography with his submissions.

Additionally, the following contributors have helped with The Tarantula Bibliography: Zoltan Mihaly Lestyan (Hungary), Steve Nunn (Australia), Peter Pástor (Czech Republic), Airon Luis Pereira (Brazil), Eric Reynolds (USA), Andrew M. Smith (United Kingdom), Boris Striffler (Germany), and Fabian Vol (France).

The Disclaimer

Michael Jacobi is a tarantula breeder and dealer with 35 years experience, not a taxonomist. This site lists species currently recognized in the literature. It makes no claim to the validity of each species. Although this site is perodically updated, it cannot keep up on every publication and must await future updates of the WSC to verify listed species. And that's just the

taxonomic part of this resource. Keeping up with popular publications is an equally daunting task. Please help by submitting bibliographic citations. Email here to do so.

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site updated 2 May 2010

BaBoonspiders.de

Last update: **23.07.2005**

Webdesign and Logo by
Timo Raab

Codingsupport and gallerysystem by
Sven Heidrich

:Disclaimer:

Argiopes from the USA

Home <--

A lot of questions of the type "What spider is this?" concern Argiopes people find in their garden. In the US Argiopes are also called "garden spiders".

These spiders are one of the most handsome spiders we can find. They are large, have a remarkable web and are beautifully colored and not venomous at all.

The spider can be identified by the construction of its web. It is the only spider that makes a zigzag line or a cross of zigzag white web material in its web. The spider hangs, head down, in the hub. By appropriate stimulation the spider vibrates its web vigorously until it becomes an indistinct blur. Males are much smaller than females.

The female spider can be seen making egg sacs. She puts her web-spinning superiority to the use of constructing a perfect egg sac. The egg sac often hangs in plain view in the web or tied nearby to herbs or other objects. She often makes more than one egg sac.

Argiope sp. by Douglas Stephen Kaiser, North Carolina

Argiope aurantia by Andrew Greif, Lake Geneva Wisconsin

Argiope by Eric Fritch, Melbourne, Florida

Argiope by Eric Fritch, Melbourne, Florida

Argiope appensa from Hawaii by Rudi Vracko

Argiope appensa from Maui (Hawaii) by Chris Mohr

This spider can be found in the southern parts of the USA as far as Argentina. Females are up to 12 mm and the males around 4 mm.

Argiope argentata by Tony Cardenas, Florida, USA

Argiope aurantia by Phil van Haaster

Argiope aurantia by Phil van Haaster

Argiope aurantia by Phil van Haaster

Argiope aurantia by Bryan Biggers

Argiope aurantia by Tom Stanford

Argiope aurantia by Chris Woroby

By Neil L. Burstein


Araneus species

Family Oxopidae (Lynx spiders)


Peucetia viridans or green lynx spider by Jenny Rogers (Surfside Beach, SC)

Not found what you wanted? Have a look at the American site from Peter Bryant

Ed Nieuwenhuys, February 19, 2009
19 november 2008
29 September, 2002

CA & Baja *Habronattus*

Species Groups

Females

Habitats

Evolution

Tree of Life

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Habronattus (Araneae: Salticidae) of California including Baja

The genus Habronattus is a wonderfully diverse group of jumping spiders. With over 90 described species in the genus, the group represents one of the more species-rich spider genera in the New World. Besides having many species, Habronattus is perhaps most remarkable in diversity of male morphological ornamentation, male courtship behavior, and habitat preference. It is almost certainly true that many less-obvious aspects of these spiders (e.g., specifics of the visual system, female preference) are equally diverse. This page provides a primarily visual introduction to Habronattus species which can be found in California, including the Baja Peninsula of Mexico. A more general introduction to the genus can be found on the **Tree of Life**. Some of the information included in this page comes from the publications of Charles Griswold (see references below); most of the information provided is based on personal experience of the site authors, with acknowledgments.

With a fauna including over thirty species, the Habronattus of California plus Baja comprises a representative cross-section of the entire genus. This diversity of Habronattus mirrors the diversity of geographic area itself, which includes a tremendous variety of habitats ranging in elevation from below sea level to over 4000 meters. Habronattus spiders can be found in essentially all of these habitats, typically as ground-dwellers, but also as vegetation-dwellers. Most mid-elevation sites with a reasonable wealth of microhabitats will have more than five species living in close proximity. Eighteen species are (essentially) endemic to the region, several of which are currently undescribed. It is almost certain that additional collecting will reveal more new species, particularly in under-collected areas of Baja.

Average Size of an Adult
Habronattus = 5 - 6 mm

[----]

To learn more about CA Habronattus, or to simply see more nice spider photographs, follow one of several links. Distributional, natural history, and identification information specific to any single species can be found by linking to pages devoted to Habronattus **species groups**. Members of a species group are evolutionarily related, sharing many characteristics which provide a natural system of organization. Almost all photographs are of adult males, which provide the most character information for species separation. A small gallery of **female Habronattus** photos is included for completeness. The **habitats and observation** link includes a photographic gallery of habitats where various Habronattus have actually been collected. This link also includes tips on observing and collecting these spiders, a rather satisfying (but sometimes difficult) activity. The evolutionary "gold mine" link highlights some of the **interesting evolutionary patterns** observed in CA Habronattus, including evidence for hybridization, fine scale ecological divergence, and geographic variation in characters related to sexual signaling.

Griswold References:

Griswold, C.E. 1977. Biosystematics of Habronattus in California . M.Sc. Thesis, Univ. of California, Berkeley.

Griswold, C.E. 1987. A revision of the jumping spider genus Habronattus F. O.P.-Cambridge (Araneae; Salticidae), with phenetic and cladistic analyses. University of California Publications in Entomology. Volume 107: pp. 1-345.

Acknowledgments:

Many persons helped the authors in collecting Habronattus of California and Baja, including S. McMahon, P. O'Grady, and D. Miller (Baja), J. Hedin and D. Maddison (CA).

Field work was funded by NSF and the David and Lucille Packhard Foundation.

We thank T. Perez (UNAM) for collaboration with Mexican Habronattus studies and permits.

Immature Phidippus
Tiny Jumping Spider, >1/4" long

SPIDERS of Kaweah River Delta Region

by: Marjorie Moody

Updated regularly

click here to read about
Marjorie Moody
"The Spider Lady"

click here to view
Spider Checklist

Underlined items are linked to an image below or another website.
Remember to use the BACK button to return to this page.

* = bite can cause necrotic surface wound
**= bite can damage interior organs (liver)
Any spider big enough to break your skin can cause an ulcerated wound.

Phylum: Arthropoda Class:Arachnida Order:Araneae Suborder:Araneomorphae

Family

Filistatidae
Kukulcania sp.

Uloboridae- only harmless spider in area
Uloborus diversus

Dictynidae
Dictyna reticulosa

Pholcidae (Cellar Spiders)
Holocnemus pluchei
Psilochorus sp.

Theridiidae (Comb-Footed Spiders)
***Latrodectus hesperus*(Black Widow)
Steatoda grossa
Theridion sp.

Linyphiidae
Microlinyphia sp.

Araneidae (Orb-Web Spiders)
Argiope aurantia(Golden Garden Spider)
Argiope trifascuata
Gea heptagon
Larinia directa

Family

Oxyopidae (Lynx Spiders)
Oxyopes salticus
Oxyopes scalaris

Gnaphosidae
Herpyllus propinquus
Sergiolus sp.
Zelotes griswoldi

Clubionidae (Sac Spiders)
Castianeira occidens
Castianeira
Castianeira thalia
**Cheiracanthium inclusum*
Chiracanthium mildei
Clubiona pomoa
Micaria sp.
Trachelas pacificus

Anyphaenidae
Aysha incursa

Heteropodidae (Giant Crab Spiders)
Olios giganteus

Philodromidae (Crab Spiders I)
Coriarachne utahensis

Metepeira crassipes
Neoscona oaxacensis
Tetragnatha laboriosa(Long-Jawed Spider)
Cyclosa(Trash Spider)

Agelenidae (Funnel-Web Spiders)
Hololena frianta
Hololena sp.

Lycosidae (Wolf Spiders)
Alopecosa kochii
(formerly *Terentula kochi*)
Arctosa sp.
Lycosa gosiuta
Pardosa californica
Pardosa ramulosa
Pardosa sternalis
Pardosa tuoba
Schizocosa mccooki

How to preserve a spider

Tibellus chamberlini

Thomisidae (Crab Spiders II)
Misumenoides formosipes
Misumenops importunus
Misumenops lepidus
Misumenops quercinus
Xysticus californicus
Xysticus loculipes

Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)
Evarcha hoyi *link*
Metacyrba sp.
Metaphidippus vitis
Metaphidippus watonus
Peckhamia sp.
Pellenes brunneus
Pellenes klauserii
Phidippus clarus
**Phidippus johnsoni* (Red-backed Jumping Spider)
Thiodina sp.

Remember, most arthropods, especially spiders, will bite to defend themselves.
Spiders do not always use venom in a defensive action, but it will cause pain.
Therefore, we suggest that you use caution when observing any spider.

Bites and Stings of medically important venomous arthropods

Most phycisians are not trained to properly identify a spider bite.
This results in mistreating a potentially dangerous condition.

Spider Links:

Argiopes	Tree of Life Web Project	Misdiagnosis of Idiopathic Wounds
Jumping Spiders	Spider Lesson Plan	Clinical Clues for Diagnosis
Brown Recluse	American Arachnological Society	Use Corn Starch To Dust Spider Webs

main next insect F

IMAGES: click on an image for more info and images of that spider

Filistatidae- not poisonous, but will cause a painful bite

click image for larger photos

Tha male Filistatid, *Kukulcania sp.* is often mistaken for a "**Violin Spider**"

Uloboridae - only harmless spider in area

Click image for larger photo.

Uloborus diversus
Tiny two-horned spider on the abdomen.

Pholcidae (Cellar Spiders)

Holocnemus pluchei
This is the common "Daddy Longlegs" that build so many messy webs. It also controls Black Widow spiders.
click for larger images and commentary

Theridiidae (Comb-Footed Spiders)

click images of Black Widows for more pictures

left - mature Black Widow

right - immature Black Widow, but still venomous
(image is enlarged)

****Latrodectus hesperus** (Black Widow Spider)
more on "widow" spiders

Steatoda grossa
click image for a larger view

This is a common house spider. Some call it the "pillbug spider" because it often leaves the carcasses of its prey in little round "pills" underneath its web. This spider preys upon black widows, so is a good spider, indeed. This spider is a non-hazardous relative to the black widow.

Very small spider, often found in homes.
Theridion sp.

Araneidae (Orb-Web Spiders)

Argiope aurantia (Golden Garden Spider) female
Other common names: yellow backed spider and black and yellow garden spider. These are fairly common garden spiders and can be from 1/2 to 2" in body length. Arachnologists have not been able to determine why these spiders weave a "stabilimentum" (zig-zag patterns) in their webs. The exact function is unknown.
Argiope aurantia is pronounced "r-jee-upee r-anch-ee-a"
click small images to view close-ups

Argiope trifasciata (Banded Garden Spider)
This silver and gold striped spider stands on her head!
click small images to view additional images

Neoscona oaxacensis, mature female
common garden spider
click here for close-ups

click on small photos to view larger ones.

Tetragnatha nitens (Long-Jawed Spider)
(This is not *Tetragnatha laboriosa,* we'll get
an image of one soon, but this is a close "cousin")

Cyclosa (Trash Spider)
This spider collects the carcasses of it prey in a vertical line and holds it in its web. The spider is very small and hides amoung the debris. Perhaps being disguised as bird droppings has some advantage.

Agelenidae (Funnel-Web Spiders)

Hololena frianta

There is a funnel web spider in Australia that is very hazardous, but it is not related to funnel-web weaver spiders of North America.

Lycosidae(Wolf Spiders)

click image for more

Alopecosa kochii, *female*

click small images to view bigger ones

Schizocosa mcooki, female
Large dark brown spider,
3/4" in length from tip of cephalothorax
to end of dorsum (abdomen)

Oxyopidae (Lynx Spiders)

click image for larger view

Oxyopes salticus, immature
This lovely gold striped spider hops instead of crawls.

click image for enlargement

Oxyopes scalaris, Lynx spider
on poison hemlock flower cluster.

Clubionidae (Sac Spiders)

Reddish-brown spider.
Castianeira occidens

click for extra images

Castianeira occidens, female

click for larger views

Chiracanthium mildei - Yellow Sac Spiders

Very common in homes and gardens. White, cream, or tawny, with dark chelicerae.


Often called "white house spiders."

click here for more information on yellow sac spiders

Heteropodidae (Giant Crab Spiders)

Olios giganteus

click the small images to view more images



The giant crab spider could be mistaken for a tan tarantula, but all the legs of this spider point forward. Most spiders' rear legs point backward.

Philodromidae (Crab Spiders I)

click image for enlargement


immature male, grass spider; long slender spider
Tibellus chamberlini

Thomisidae (Crab Spiders II)

click image for enlargement


Misumenoides formosipes

Salticidae (Jumping Spiders)

Peckhamia sp.

click image for enlargement

Phidippus clarus
image from Tree of Life
Arizona State University

click images for enlargement

**Phidippus johnsoni* (Red-backed Jumping Spider)

** The red-backed spider (*Latrodectus hasselti*), endemic to Australia, is related to the Black Widow but not found in the United States

click image for enlargement

female

Thiodina sp.
image from Tree of Life
Arizona State University

Images - I. Lindsey

To catch and preserve spiders for a collection::

- Wearing gloves is a good idea.
- Use a clear tall glass to completely cover the spider.
- Slide a sheet of paper or cardboard under the glass, between the spider and the surface - gently nudging the spider to go on top of the paper.
- Carefully turn the glass with the cover on it right-side up.
- Tap the cover enough to cause the spider to fall to the bottom of the container and quickly place a heavier flat object over the top.
- Place covered container in the refrigerator for at least an hour.
- Be sure the spider is no longer active and pour a few inches of isopropyl alcohol over the spider. Recover container and wait a minute or two.
- Document on a small piece of white paper using a lead pencil the place and date found and your name.
- Transfer the spider and isopropyl alcohol into a smaller container with a tight fitting lid.
- Place paper with your data in alcohol with the spider.
- Fill container to the top with isopropyl alcohol.
- Seal securely.
- Store in a dark dry place.

To photograph spiders at home: (do this prior to the alcohol bath)

- A second person is generally necessary to assist.
- First - refrigerate the spider for 30-60 minutes to slow it down.
- Set up your photo area using a velvet or other non-reflective surface.
- Use a coin or pencil tip to give perpective.
- Use two pionted objects, like long pencils, to reposition the legs.
- Use supplimental lighting, such as a lamp or flashlight.
- Photograph the specimen from all angles: top, bottom, front, and side.
- When spider regains warmth, catch and replace in refrigerator for a few more minutes before your next photo session. [top of page]

main next insect F

DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURE&SCIENCE

What's New
Spider Biology
How To Help
Spider ID
Events
References
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FAQ

COLORADO SPIDER SURVEY

The Earth is home to a remarkable diversity of life. One of the main responsibilities of natural history museums is to collect, preserve, and document the diversity of organisms that share this planet with us.

The Colorado Spider Survey will establish DMNS as a major regional repository for this taxonomic group. Scientists and teachers worldwide will be able to access the data via the World Wide Web and borrow specimens for research projects.

But the DMNS needs your help! Coloradoans interested in learning about and collecting spiders are invited to become a part of this research project.

- *The importance of a Spider Survey*
- *Spider Survey Update*

The Importance of a Spider Survey

Every year more and more of Colorado's natural areas are affected by increasing population growth and development, especially along the Front Range from Fort Collins to Colorado Springs. Habitat degradation due to development may be driving wildlife out of once-pristine habitats.

Information about the distribution and diversity of many arthropod groups in this region of the country is lacking. One group that is particularly understudied is the order Araneae, or the spiders. Little is known about either the biodiversity of spiders in Colorado or the impact urbanization is having on species distributions in the state. No formal spider surveys have ever been conducted in Colorado. The Colorado Spider Survey is a means of gathering critical information about the ecology and distribution of this understudied group, and the research will result in a field guide to the spiders of Colorado.

The survey will be carried out through a series of Spider Identification and Collection Workshops that will be held throughout the state, but particularly in cooperation with the State Park system. These workshops, led by a team of professional and amateur arachnologists (or spider biologists), will train members of local communities in spider biology, morphology, taxonomy, and collection techniques. The specimens will be collected during the next several years by team leaders as well as workshop participants and will be sent to the Denver Museum of Nature &Science (DMNS) for identification and storage. Data from these specimens as well as Colorado specimens housed at other collections throughout the country will be compiled and published in an electronic database.

The Spiders of Kentucky

Spider Anatomy

Poisonous Spiders

Basic Spider Identification

Common Spiders

Species List for North America

MDC online
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

Common Missouri Spiders

Navigation

- Common Missouri Spiders
- **A Guide to Missouri Spiders**
- **Spider Facts**

MARBLED SPIDER - *Araneus marmoreus*

If I were to write the story of Missouri spiders in the style of a murder-mystery novel, it might be a best seller. Picture a dark, eerie cellar or forest. The damsel spider lures her gentleman friend into her parlor-web and the promptly murders him with sharp fangs. This is the way of some spiders, minus the anthropomorphic tone, while other spider matings last a long time. Among the more than 35,000 species of spiders worldwide, each has its own peculiar story.

In the United States, we seem to see spiders as villains and take pains to avoid them. Only a few folk-beliefs show traces of regard or respect. As a child, I learned that it was unlucky to step on a crack or a spider. A college roommate of mine kept a tiny jumping spider in a small glass box because her family did so to bring their home good luck. "I don't ever kill a spider," an elderly ozark man once said to me, "because my grand daddy told me it'll rain for weeks on end if you do."

Despite our squeamishness about them, spiders do not hold a loathsome reputation universally. In some parts of the world, people believe that giving a spider as a gift or meeting a spider will bring good fortune, a successful marriage, fair weather or raise the ghost of your grandparent.

A spider is not an insect. It has eight legs, no visible antennae and a two-piece body. Spiders, along with tics, mites, harvestmen and scorpions, belong to the class arachnida. A spider has silk-spinning structures, called spinnerets, at the back end of its abdomen, and usually eight eyes of

various sizes and shapes grace its face.

A spider's mouth parts, too, are different from an insect's. Instead of mandibles capable of chewing, spiders have fang-tipped jaws called chelicerae. With these, they pierce their prey and inject a toxic fluid that immobilizes it; digestive juices dissolve its internal tissues. The spider's small, tubelike mouth, aided by strong abdominal muscles, pumps and sucks the victim until it is a shriveled husk. A strong-jawed spider, like the yellow garden spider or the tarantula, often mashes its prey between its chelicerae while ejecting digestive juices over it.

Missouri is home to more than 300 species of spiders. Some individuals are the size of a pinhead and are easily overlooked. Others are surprisingly large, with a legspan of 4 or more inches. Size is helpful when determining the two suborders of spiders, though other characteristics are more diagnostic. The orthognatha, which includes the tarantulas and trapdoor spiders, are generally large, with stout bodies, stout legs, and jaws that move vertically. They also tend to be long-lived, some up to 25 years. The labidognatha, which includes garden spiders and orbweavers, generally have thinner bodies, spindly legs, and have jaws that move horizontally. The majority of spiders in Missouri belong to this suborder.

Spiders live in virtually every type of habitat in Missouri-and in staggering numbers. British arachnologists have estimated populations ranging from 11,000 spiders per acre in woodlands to more than 2 1/2 million individuals in a grassland acre.

On agricultural lands, spiders are a boon, destroying huge numbers of crop-damaging insects. Since each spider in a field may consume a least one insect per day, their cumulative effect on insect populations is significant.

All spiders are potential predators on many arthropods, especially the insects. Most prey upon grasshoppers, flies, moths, caterpillars, leafhoppers, some bees and ants, and other spiders.

The worst enemies of spiders usually are other spiders, but some insects, like the assassin bug and mud dauber wasp, prey upon them, as do bats, shrews and birds. Some orb weaving spiders construct a zig-zag pattern of silk, the stabilimentum, at the hub of their webs which, scientists hypothesize, may deter birds from flying into the silk structure. But it might also help birds locate an orb weaver in order to prey upon it.

With a few exceptions, Missouri spiders rarely live longer than a year. Some hibernate in winter

under tree bark or rocks, or in cellars and attics, but many die within one warm season, leaving the future to an over-wintering brood of encased eggs. Spiderlings emerge in spring and summer from egg sacs suspended from vegetation or from flattened silk sacs constructed on leaves or in flower heads. Some spiders leave egg sacs in burrows under rocks, while others, such as wolf spider, carry the nursery with them.

Young spiders travel by climbing to the tops of grass blades, fenceposts or shrubs, elevating their abdomens and throwing out silken threads. Caught by the air currents, the tiny arachnids appear to fly, although spiders never develop wings.

Spiders grow by molting, or ecdysis. In this process, the spider casts off its tight outer body cover-its exoskeleton-after secreting a new, larger one underneath. Spiderlings gradually develop into adults in this way. Some color patterns are peculiar to certain species when they are spiderlings and change as they approach adulthood. Few spiders molt after sexual maturity, but some as female tarantulas, do.

All spiders exhibit similar premolting behavior. They do not eat, become lethargic and retreat into silken molting quarters in a burrow, under a leaf or in a corner. The outer skeleton splits along the upper body portions and the spider gradually slips its body and legs from the old casing, much like taking off a skin-tight glove. The actual molting process varies among species and can take from less than 15 minutes to a full day. Molting spiders are particularly vulnerable; they are unable to move away or fight back because they must rest until their new exoskeleton hardens.

Identification of spider species is generally difficult for the novice and expert alike. Spider classification is based on external structures that include eye arrangement, number of hairs and claws on the legs and the complicated structure of reproductive organs. Understanding the specialized technical vocabulary in many spider keys often requires the assistance of a biologist. Luckily, many Missouri arachnids are distinctive in color, shape, size and habitat. The photographs and descriptions here should help you identify some of Missouri's more common spiders.

Your next woodland walk offers the opportunity to make peace with these interesting creatures so undeserving of their fearful reputations. After all, a spider acts as a spider would.

How To Study Spiders

Why Study Biodiversity?

What are Spiders?

Ohio's Spiders

Cover Spider?

Spiders in Ohio

Ohio Spider Survey

Pictures of Spiders

Movies of Spiders

Links

Contributed Photos

How to Mail a specimen

Contact Us

Ohio Spider Book