



SPIDER BODY PARTS



by Rebecca K. Fraker

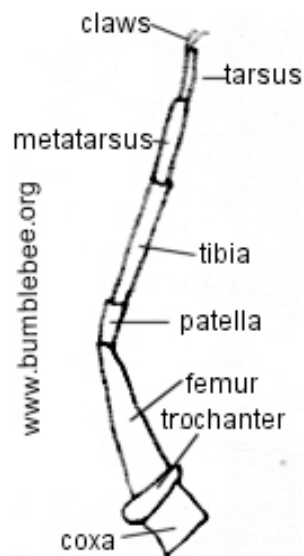


Spider Body Parts

Spiders are *invertebrates*.
They have no *backbones*.
Instead of a skeleton on the
inside, they have an *exoskeleton*
on the outside called a
carapace.

Spiders have sharp,
curved fangs on each
side of their jaws.

On either side of the
mouth are leglike
things called
pedipalps, or *palps*,
which are used to
hold prey.



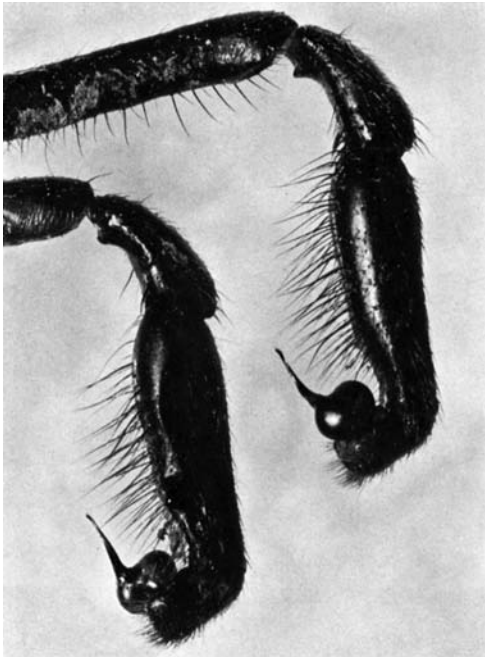
Spiders have up to
seven *spinnerets* on
their rear ends that
eject liquid silk. As
the spinnerets bend
and pull the silk, the
material hardens.

If a spider loses or
damages a leg, it can
regenerate (regrow)
it.

Spiders do not have ears and so they do not "hear."
But on the legs and also on the body are hundreds of tiny
slits that sense vibrations. When something walks by, the
spider can feel the vibrations.



Spider Body Parts



Spiders feel objects they touch directly. But they have sensory hairs all over their legs and body. Each hair connects to nerves that connect to the spider's brain. Touch one hair and the spider knows you are there.



Spiders “taste” with their feet. Hollow hairs on the end of their legs and palps take in chemicals from their food, and this produces taste.



Each spider leg is extremely flexible. There are seven sections connected by joints. Spiders have two or three claws and a tuft of hair on each foot that help them cling to slippery surfaces.



Spider Silk

Silk is still liquid as it leaves the spider's body. As it comes out of the spinnerets, it hardens.

Spider silk is used by a spider for webs, traps, egg sacks, and burrow linings. It can be dry, sticky, fuzzy, smooth, thick or thin.

Whenever they travel, spiders form a dragline, which is a double thread that trails behind them. When danger approaches, spiders use the dragline to escape.

Silk may look fragile, but it is very, very strong. Some types of spider silk are three times as strong as a steel thread of the same diameter. Some silk can be stretched to nearly twice its length without breaking.

Spiders themselves will combine threads to make thicker strands. They also can cover threads with a sticky substance.

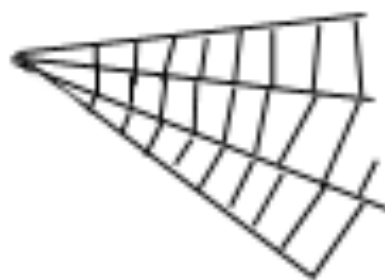


Wonderful Webs

Types of Webs



cob web



sheet web



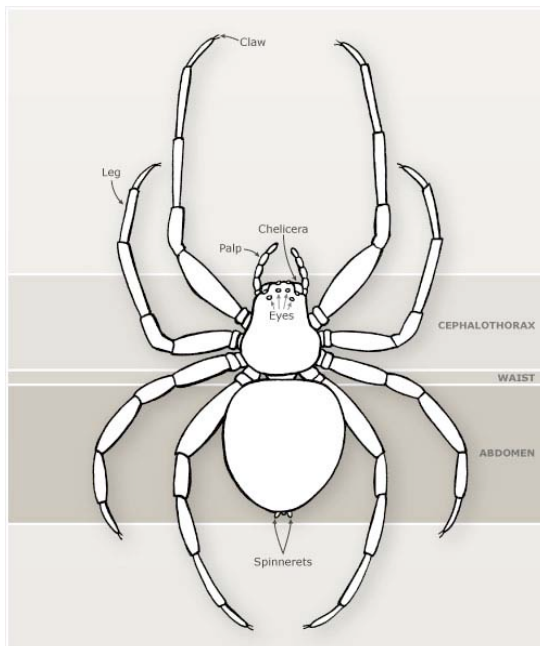
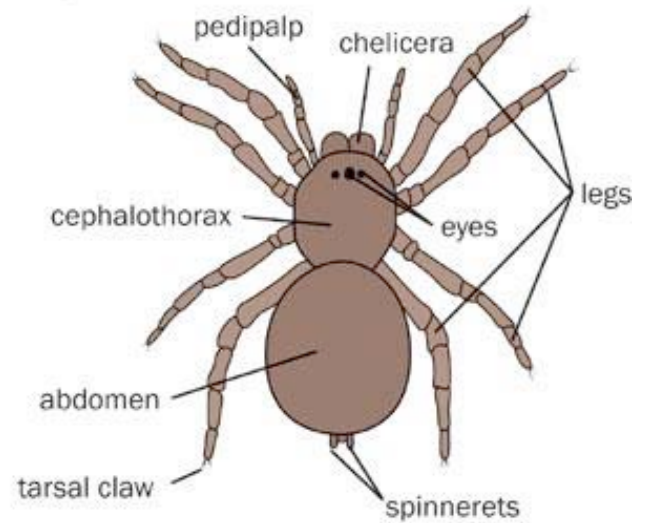
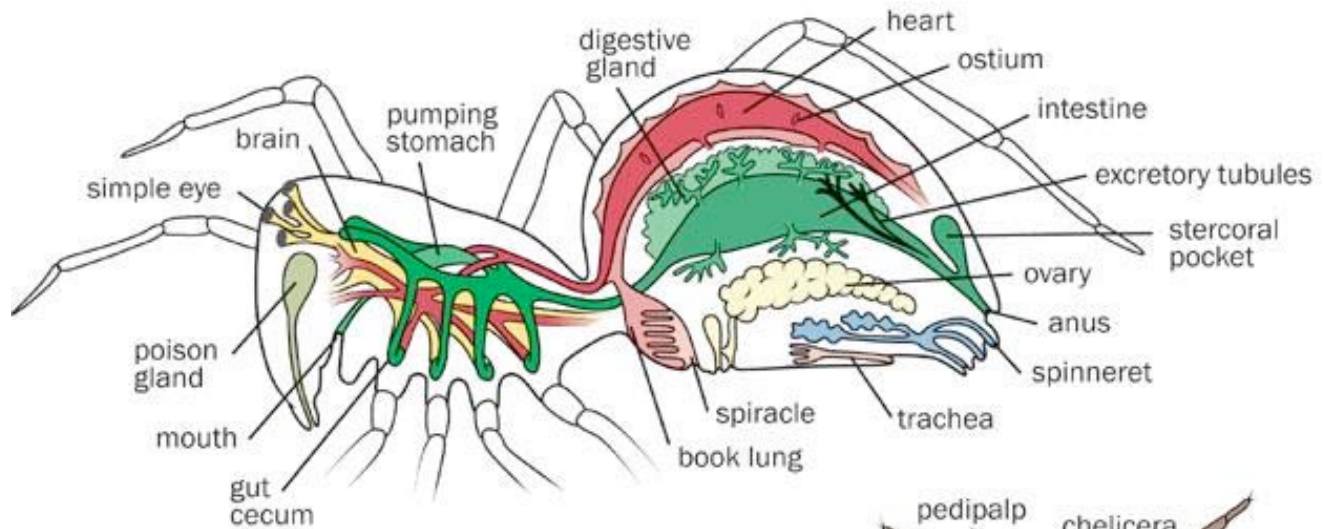
funnel web



orb web



Insides of a Spider

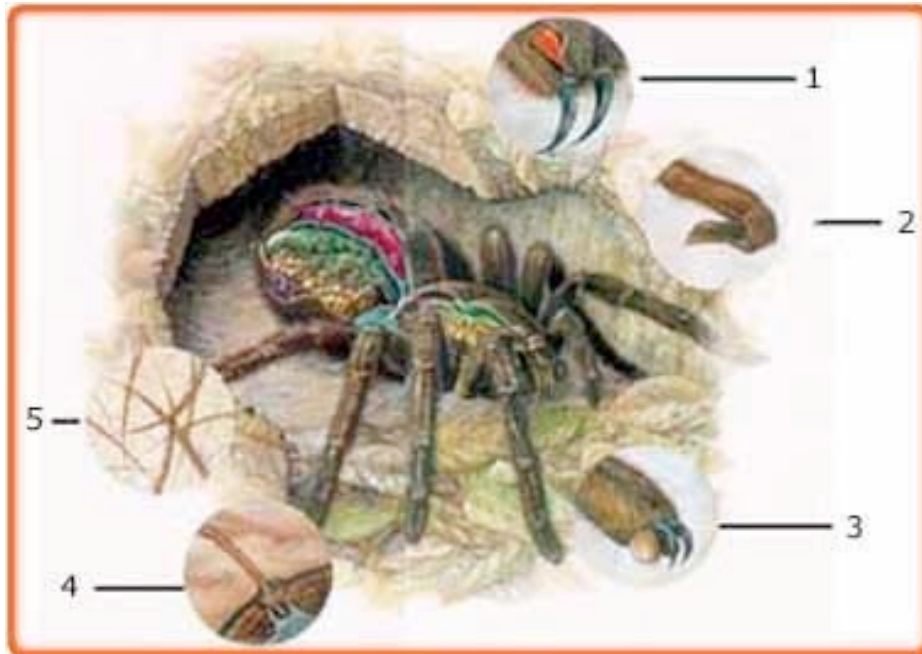


Outsides of a Spider



Spider Diagrams

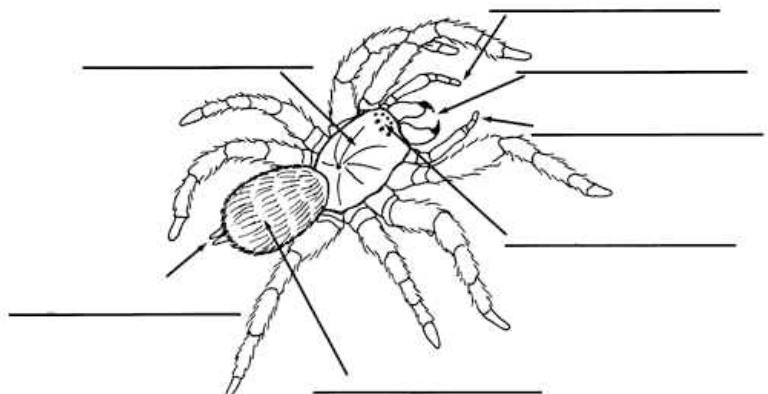
Cut out the top of this diagram and fold back the labels. Practice learning the parts.



1. fangs
2. legs
3. claws
4. spinneret
5. hairs

Label the spider parts on the diagram.

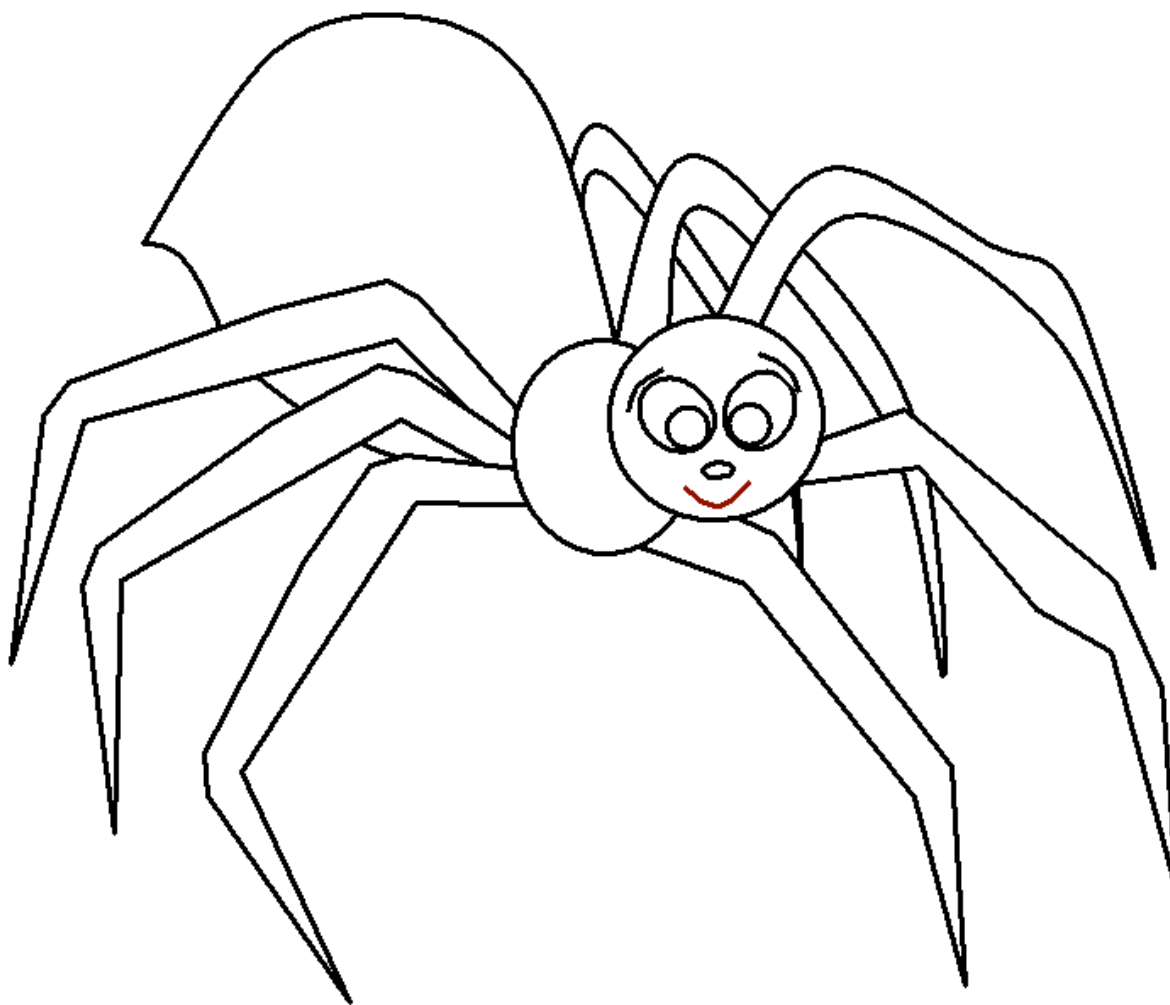
Spider Parts





Spell Spider

S s



spider



An Orb Web Spider Weaves Its Web

