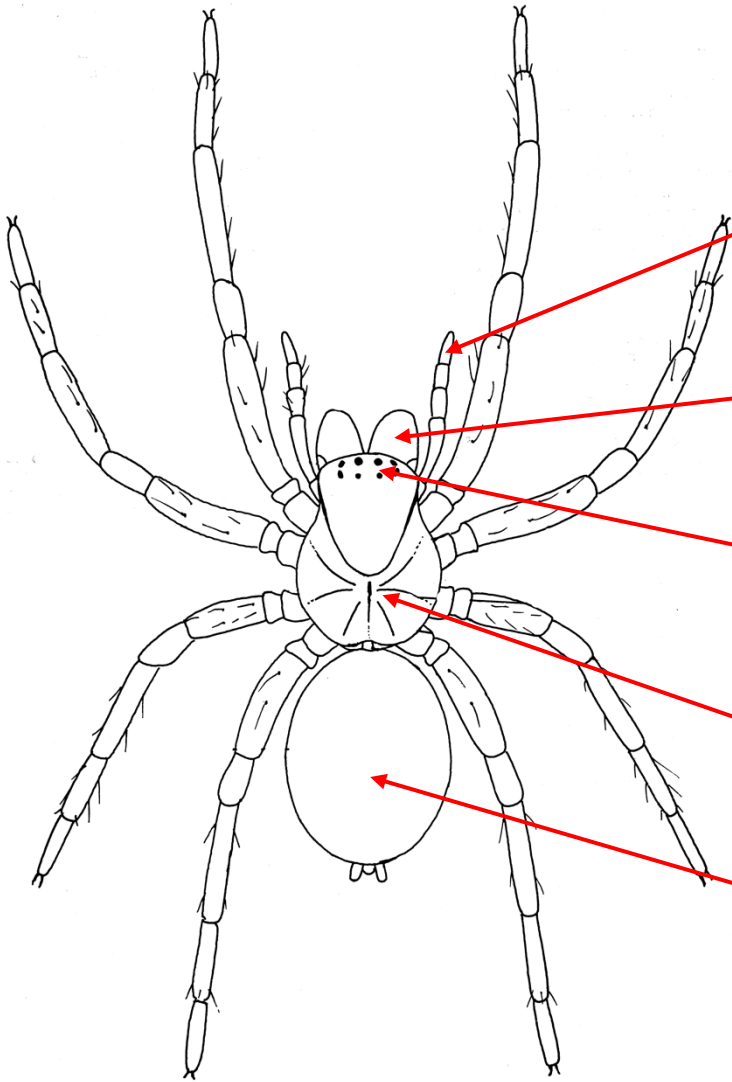


Spider Anatomy



Pedipalps

Similar to antennae, spiders use these to touch and understand their surroundings. They are often larger in males.

Chelicerae

These are the spider's jaws. The fangs are on the ends of these.

Eyes

Most spiders have 8, but some have 6 or less.

Cephalothorax

The head and thorax are one single structure in spiders.

Abdomen

Fangs

The spider uses these to inject venom into its prey.

Epigynum

This plate-like reproductive structure is only found in females.

Spinnerets

These are organs on the back of the abdomen that produce silk.

Sternum

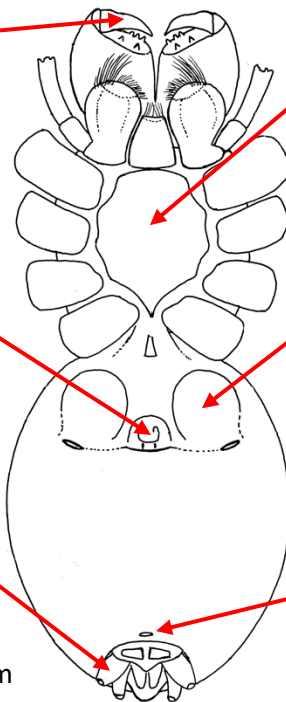
This is the spider's chest.

Book lungs

These are one of the two ways that spiders get oxygen. Their thin plates are like the pages between a book's cover and allow oxygen to dissolve into the spider's blood.

Tracheal spiracle

These are another way that spiders get oxygen. This opening allows air to enter the tubes that carry it directly to tissues in the body.



Figures adapted from: Forster, R. R. 1967. *The Spiders of New Zealand, Part 1*. Otago Museum Bulletin No. 1. Dunedin, New Zealand.