

SPIDER CLASSIFICATION

CLASS ARACHNIDA



Acari (Mites and Ticks)

Amblypygi (Tailless Whip Scorpions)

Araneae (Spiders)

Opiliones (Daddy-Longlegs)

Palpigradi (Micro Whipscorpions)

Pseudoscorpionida (Pseudoscorpions)

Ricinulei

Schizomida

Scorpiones (Scorpions)

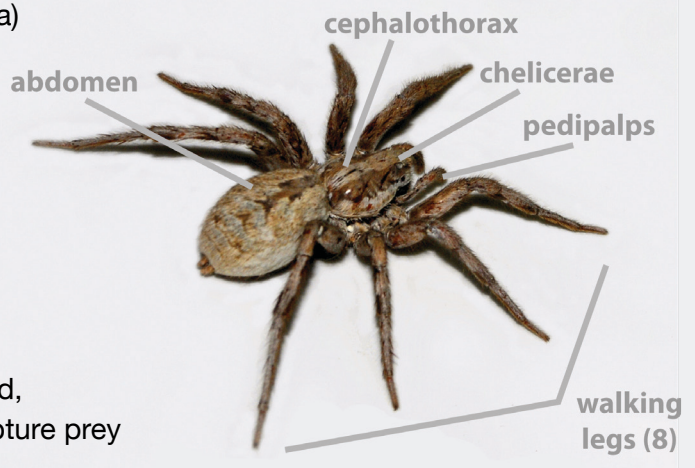
Solifugae (Wind Scorpions)

Uropygi (Whiptailed Scorpions)

images via Wikipedia Commons

CLASS ARACHNIDA

- Body are divided into cephalothorax (prosoma)
- 4 pairs of walking legs and simple eyes
- No antennae, the function of antennae is performed by numerous sensory hairs, which cover the body and appendages
- Have a pair of chelicerae (fangs or pincers), which are often connected to a poison gland
- Have a pair of pedipalps (second pair of appendages), which may be used to hold food, as sensory organ of taste or as pincers to capture prey
- Mostly are carnivores that feed on other arthropods, especially insects, which they will digest externally before ingesting it



These are technical drawings of Reginald Innes Pocock who was born March 4, 1863. He was a zoologist who spent a portion of his career at the Natural History Museum in London in the Entomology section, specifically Arachnids (spiders, scorpions, ticks and mites) and Myriapoda (centipedes and millipedes).

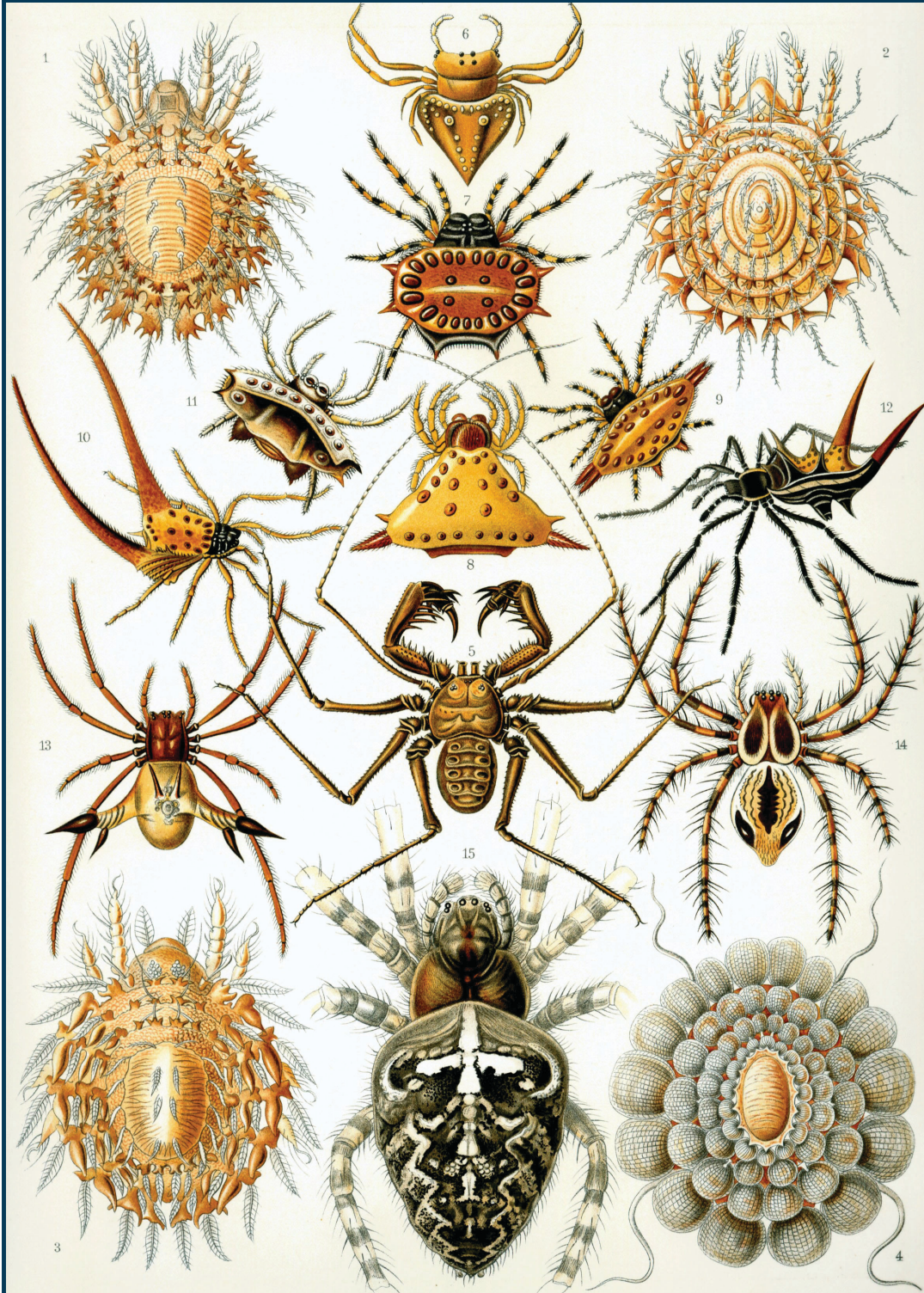


image via Wikipedia Commons