Rival Webs:

UK Native Spider Playing Cards

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The Lakeland Wildlife Oasis

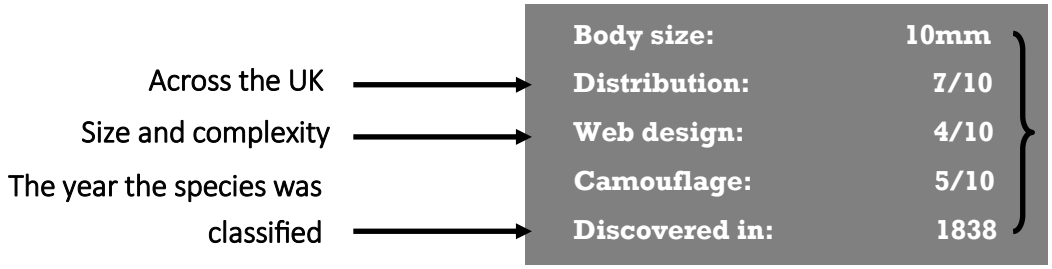
About Rival Webs: UK Native Spider Playing Cards

Aims:

- Display the diversity of UK spiders/arachnids and encourage positive perception of native Arachnida.
- Bring attention to lesser known or overlooked UK spiders.
- To form clear links with national KS2, KS3 and KS4 national curriculum e.g. variation and classification, living things in their environment (adaptation and camouflage), biodiversity.

Intended age group: 7-15 years old (KS2-4).

How to play:
The pack of playing cards may be dealt out to 2/3 students. Students take turns to choose a category displayed on their card e.g. camouflage. The figure displayed (e.g. 8/10) is announced to the other players. The student which has the highest figure in that categories wins the card of the other players. If the figure of both/all players is equal (for example, both players have 8/10 web design on their cards) then both cards should be placed in the centre of the table. The winner of the next round will obtain the cards placed in the centre. The student which is able to gain the most cards in a given time (or the student which is able to gain all of the cards) wins the game.



The card with the higher figure is the winning card. The card with the lower figure (and therefore the weaker card) is passed onto the individual with the winning

Pages 3-9 are intended to be 'student' playing cards (playing cards with a pattern on the rear). Pages 9-14 are intended as 'teacher' playing cards (playing cards with added information on the rear). Either can be used dependent on lesson plan.

For intended use, this document should be printed both sided (flip sheets on long edge). Please consider the environment when printing and only print the number of copies required. Playing cards can be printed on card and/or laminated to increase longevity of the game when used regularly.

A list of references and photographer acknowledgements can be found at the end of this document. This playing card game is intended for use in educational facilities only and should be exchanged freely/not sold for profit.

For further enquiries please contact Jack Williams, Lakeland Wildlife Oasis (mail@wildlifeoasis.co.uk).

1. Dysdera crocata (Woodlouse hunting spider)

Woodlouse hunting spider

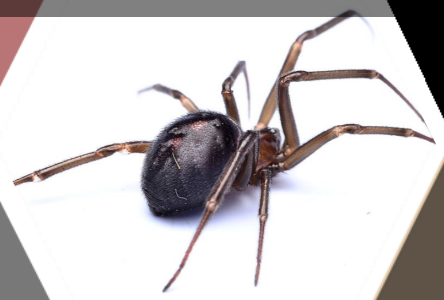
Dysdera crocata

Body size:	15mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	2/10
Discovered in:	1838

2. Steatoda grossa (Cupboard spider)

Cupboard spider

Steatoda grossa



Body size:	10mm
Distribution:	7/10
Web design:	4/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1838

3. Steatoda nobilis (False widow spider)

Noble false widow spider

Steatoda nobilis

Body size:	14mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1875

4. Misumena vatia (Flower crab spider)

Flower crab spider

Misumena vatia

Body size:	11mm
Distribution:	5/10
Web design:	1/10
Camouflage:	10/10
Discovered in:	1757

Green mesh weaver

Nigma walckenaeri

Body size:	5mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	4/10
Camouflage:	9/10
Discovered in:	1951

5. Nigma walckenaeri (Green mesh weaver)

Stone spider

Drassodes lapidosus

Body size:	5mm
Distribution:	6/10
Web design:	—
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1802

6. Drassodes lapidosus (Stone spider)

House spider

Tegenaria domestica

Body size:	10mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	2/10
Camouflage:	

7. Tegenaria domestica (House spider)

Tube web spider

Segestria florentina

Body size:	22mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	2/10
Camouflage:	4/10
Discovered in:	1790

8. Segestria florentina (Tube web spider)

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9. Tetragnatha extensa (Common stretch spider)

Common stretch spider

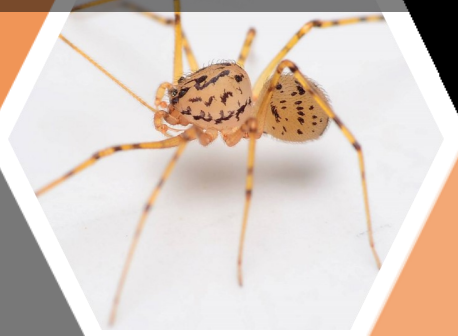
Tetragnatha extensa

Body size:	11mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	10/10
Discovered in:	1785

10. Scytodes thoracica (Spitting spider)

Spitting spider

Scytodes thoracica

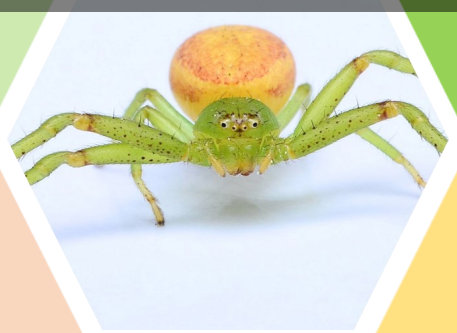


Body size:	5mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	2/10
Discovered in:	1802

11. Diaea dorsata (Green crab spider)

Green crab spider

Diaea dorsata



Body size:	6mm
Distribution:	6/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	9/10
Discovered in:	1777

12. Heliophanus cupreus (Sunshine jumping spider)

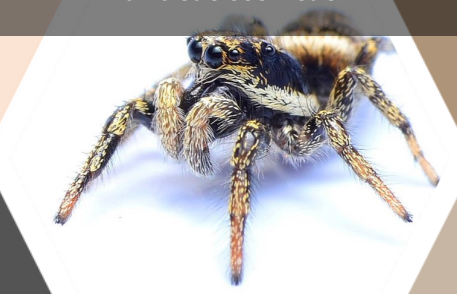
Sunshine jumping spider

Heliophanus cupreus

Body size:	6mm
Distribution:	6/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	9/10
Discovered in:	1802

Zebra jumping spider

Salticus scenicus

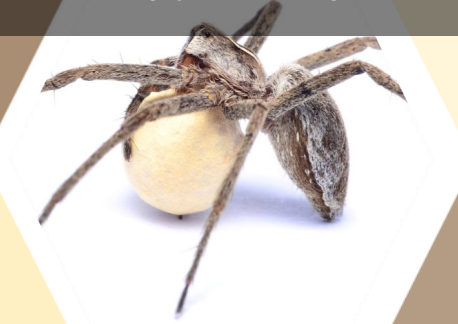


Body size:	7mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1875

13. Salticus scenicus (Zebra jumping spider)

Nursery web spider

Pisaura mirabilis



Body size:	15mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	4/10
Discovered in:	1757

14. Pisaura mirabilis (Nursery web spider)

Wasp spider

Argiope bruennichi

Body size:	18mm
Distribution:	4/10
Web design:	6/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1772

15. Argiope bruennichi (Wasp spider)

Garden orb spider

Araneus diadematus

Body size:	13mm
Distribution:	10/10
Web design:	8/10
Camouflage:	7/10
Discovered in:	1757

15. Araneus diadematus (Garden orb spider)

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17. Bathyplantes gracilis (Money spider)

Money spider

Bathyphantes gracilis

Body size:	2mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	1/10
Camouflage:	2/10
Discovered in:	1841

18. Nigma puella (Mesh weaver)

Mesh weaver spider

Nigma puella

Body size:	18mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	4/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1870

19. Pseudeuophrys lanigera (House jumping spider)

House jumping spider

Pseudeuophrys lanigera

Body size:	4mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	8/10
Discovered in:	1871

20. Marpissa muscosa (Fencepost jumping spider)

Fencepost jumping spider

Marpissa muscosa

Body size:	13mm
Distribution:	5/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1757

21. Dolomedes plantarius (Fen raft spider)

Fen raft spider

Dolomedes plantarius

Body size:	23mm
Distribution:	1/10
Web design:	1/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1751

22. Nuctenea umbratica (Walnut orb weaver)

Walnut orb-weaver spider

Nuctenea umbratica

Body size:	15mm
Distribution:	7/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1757

23. Agelena labyrinthica (Labyrinth spider)

Labyrinth spider

Agelena labyrinthica

Body size:	18mm
Distribution:	7/10
Web design:	7/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1757

24. Enoplognatha ovata (Candy stripe spider)

Candy stripe spider

Enoplognatha ovata

Body size:	7mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	3/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1757

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1. Dysdera crocata (Woodlouse hunting spider)

Woodlouse hunting spider

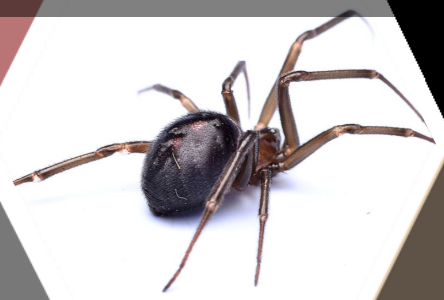
Dysdera crocata

Body size:	15mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	2/10
Discovered in:	1838

2. Steatoda grossa (Cupboard spider)

Cupboard spider

Steatoda grossa



Body size:	10mm
Distribution:	7/10
Web design:	4/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1838

3. Steatoda nobilis (False widow spider)

Noble false widow spider

Steatoda nobilis

Body size:	14mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1875

4. Misumena vatia (Flower crab spider)

Flower crab spider

Misumena vatia

Body size:	11mm
Distribution:	5/10
Web design:	1/10
Camouflage:	10/10
Discovered in:	1757

Green mesh weaver

Nigma walckenaeri

Body size:	5mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	4/10
Camouflage:	9/10
Discovered in:	1951

5. Nigma walckenaeri (Green mesh weaver)

Stone spider

Drassodes lapidosus

Body size:	5mm
Distribution:	6/10
Web design:	—
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1802

6. Drassodes lapidosus (Stone spider)

House spider

Tegenaria domestica

Body size:	10mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	2/10
Camouflage:	1/10
Discovered in:	1757

7. Tegenaria domestica (House spider)

Tube web spider

Segestria florentina

Body size:	22mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	2/10
Camouflage:	4/10
Discovered in:	1790

8. Segestria florentina (Tube web spider)

Flower crab spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Misumena vatia*
Genus: *Misumena*
Family: Thomisidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

This species has remarkable camouflage as it is able to alter it's colours to match the colour of it's background; white/yellow flowers.

The species does not use a web and is found in southern England. It is the only member of its genus here in the UK.

♀ **9-11**mm / ♂ 3-4mm body length.

False widow spider (Thorrell, 1875)

Species: *Steatoda nobilis*
Genus: *Steatoda*
Family: Theridiidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The false widow spider is thought to have been introduced to England over 100 years ago.

The species receives negative stigma from the press due to its's bite, however the majority of the facts circling this species are false!

♀ **8.5-**14mm / ♂ 7-10mm body length.

Cupboard spider (Koch, 1838)

Species: *Steatoda grossa*
Genus: *Steatoda*
Family: Theridiidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The cupboard spider is another member of the false widow genus *Steatoda* and as a result receive much negative stigma from the media.

The cupboard spider uses scaffold webbing to catch prey and often lives in sheltered spots outside.

♀ **6.5-**10mm / ♂ 4-6mm body length.

Woodlouse hunting spider (Koch, 1838)

Species: *Dysdera crocata*
Genus: *Dysdera*
Family: Dysderidea
Suborder: Araneomorphae
Order: Araneae

Woodlouse hunting spider are widespread throughout Britain and have strong chelicerae to pierce into the body of woodlouse.

Individuals can be found under logs or stones and actively hunts at night without a web.

♀ **1**1-15mm / ♂ 9-10mm body length.

Tube web spider (Rossi, 1790)

Species: *Segestria florentina*
Genus: *Segestria*
Family: Segestriidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The green-fanged tube web spider are found in the south of England.

They are large spiders which construct tubes made from silk. The entrance of the tube is lined with 'trip wires' which alert the spider when prey is passing/ near.

♀ ~22mm / ♂ ~15mm body length.

House spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Tegenaria domestica*
Genus: *Tegenaria*
Family: Agelenidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The house spider is found through the UK, Europe and even worldwide. It is one the largest and most well known UK spider species!

The spider lays a sheet of flat silk, which it uses to catch and size it's prey; small insects.

♀ 9-10 mm / ♂ 6-9mm body length.

Stone spider (Walckenaer, 1802)

Species: *Drassodes lapidosus*
Genus: *Drassodes*
Family: Gnaphosidae
Suborder: Araneomorphae
Order: Araneae

This species of spider is widespread in the south of England however numbers decrease further north.

Individuals are often found in stony areas, including towards the rear of shingle beaches.

10-18mm body length.

Green mesh weaver (Roewer, 1951)

Species: *Nigma walckenaeri*
Genus: *Nigma*
Family: Dictynidae
Suborder: Araneomorphae
Order: Araneae

Prior to 1993 this species was only found in London and surround counties, leading some to believe it was imported.

The green mesh weaver spins a web on the surface of leaves to catch prey up to twice their size.

♀ 4.5-5 mm / ♂ 3.5-4mm body length.

9. Tetragnatha extensa (Common stretch spider)

Common stretch spider

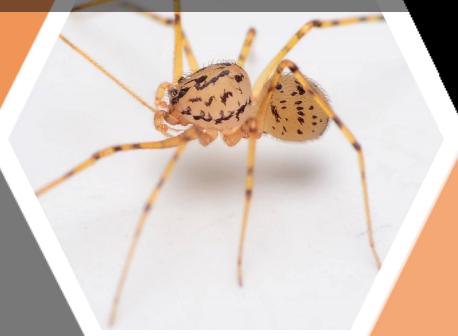
Tetragnatha extensa

Body size:	11mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	10/10
Discovered in:	1785

10. Scytodes thoracica (Spitting spider)

Spitting spider

Scytodes thoracica

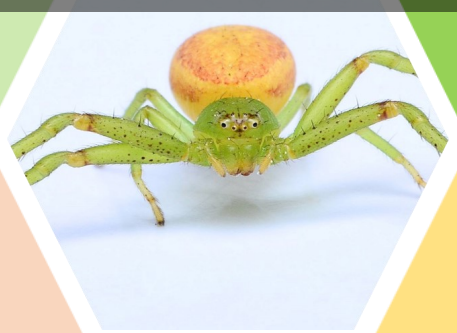


Body size:	5mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	2/10
Discovered in:	1802

11. Diaea dorsata (Green crab spider)

Green crab spider

Diaea dorsata



Body size:	6mm
Distribution:	6/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	9/10
Discovered in:	1777

12. Heliophanus cupreus (Sunshine jumping spider)

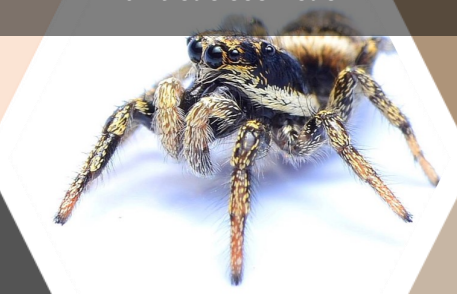
Sunshine jumping spider

Heliophanus cupreus

Body size:	6mm
Distribution:	6/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	9/10
Discovered in:	1802

Zebra jumping spider

Salticus scenicus

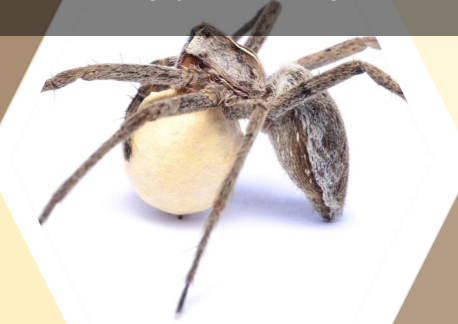


Body size:	7mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1875

13. Salticus scenicus (Zebra jumping spider)

Nursery web spider

Pisaura mirabilis



Body size:	15mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	4/10
Discovered in:	1757

14. Pisaura mirabilis (Nursery web spider)

Wasp spider

Argiope bruennichi

Body size:	18mm
Distribution:	4/10
Web design:	6/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1772

15. Argiope bruennichi (Wasp spider)

Garden orb spider

Araneus diadematus

Body size:	13mm
Distribution:	10/10
Web design:	8/10
Camouflage:	7/10
Discovered in:	1757

15. Araneus diadematus (Garden orb spider)

Sunshine spider (Walckenaer, 1802)

Species: *Heliophanus cupreus*
Genus: *Heliophanus*
Family: Salticidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The sunshine jumping spider does not use a web to catch its prey' instead they hunt their prey and jump on them, disabling them with their strong chelicerae.

They can be found through the UK in hedgerows and woodland edges.

♀ 4.5-6mm / ♂ 3.5-4mm body length.

Green crab spider (Fabricius, 1777)

Species: *Diaea dorsata*
Genus: *Diaea*
Family: Thomisidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Widespread in southern England and scattered further north, the Green crab spider.

Green crab spiders camouflage brilliantly and are found in hedgerows, conifers and woodland edges.

♀ 6mm / ♂ 4mm body length.

Spitting spider (Latreille, 1802)

Species: *Scytodes thoracica*
Genus: *Scytodes*
Family: Scytodidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The name spitting spider is appropriate, considering this species sprays an adhesive spray from it's chelicerae (or jaws) which acts as a glue to trap and slow down it's prey.

The species is found mainly in southern counties.

♀ 4-6mm / ♂ 3-5mm body length.

Stretch spider (Linnaeus, 1758)

Species: *Tetragnatha extensa*
Genus: *Tetragnatha*
Family: Tetragnathidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Stretch spiders are often found on leaves and near water, with their legs stretched out in front and behind their body resembling a stick.

As a result they are often very difficult to spot.

♀ 11mm / ♂ 9mm body length.

Garden orb spider (Scopoli, 1772)

Species: *Araneus diadematus*
Genus: *Araneus*
Family: Araneidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

A large orb web spider, found commonly throughout mainly UK gardens, the garden orb spider constructs large complex orb-webs which it uses to catch its prey.

When threatened, the spider shakes its web up and down to deter predators.

♀ 10-13mm / ♂ 4-8mm body length.

Wasp spider (Scopoli, 1772)

Species: *Argiope bruennichi*
Genus: *Argiope*
Family: Araneidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Despite it's bright colouration, the wasp spider is harmless and likely uses its wasp-like appearance to deter predators.

The species spins large webs close to the ground which it uses to catch its prey.

♀ 18mm / ♂ 5mm body length.

Nursery web spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Pisaura mirabilis*
Genus: *Pisaura*
Family: Pisauridae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

This species is widespread across the UK and is often found in dense vegetation or nettle beds.

Female's spin a protective 'nursery web' around their egg sacs, which they guard until the spiders emerge.

♀ 12-15mm / ♂ 10-13mm body length.

Zebra jumping spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Salticus scenicus*
Genus: *Salticus*
Family: Salticidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Jumping spiders do not catch their prey using a web, they use their jumping ability to catch prey instead.

During courtship, males signal to females with their front legs, and approach with caution to prevent being mistaken for prey.

♀ 5-7mm / ♂ 5-6mm body length.

17. Bathyplantes gracilis (Money spider)

Money spider

Bathyphantes gracilis

Body size:	2mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	1/10
Camouflage:	2/10
Discovered in:	1841

18. Nigma puella (Mesh weaver)

Mesh weaver spider

Nigma puella

Body size:	4mm
Distribution:	3/10
Web design:	4/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1870

19. Pseudeuophrys lanigera (House jumping spider)

House jumping spider

Pseudeuophrys lanigera

Body size:	4mm
Distribution:	8/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	8/10
Discovered in:	1871

20. Marpissa muscosa (Fencepost jumping spider)

Fencepost jumping spider

Marpissa muscosa

Body size:	13mm
Distribution:	5/10
Web design:	0/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1757

21. Dolomedes plantarius (Fen raft spider)

Fen raft spider

Dolomedes plantarius

Body size:	23mm
Distribution:	1/10
Web design:	1/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1751

22. Nuctenea umbratica (Walnut orb weaver)

Walnut orb-weaver spider

Nuctenea umbratica

Body size:	15mm
Distribution:	7/10
Web design:	5/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1757

23. Agelena labyrinthica (Labyrinth spider)

Labyrinth spider

Agelena labyrinthica

Body size:	18mm
Distribution:	7/10
Web design:	7/10
Camouflage:	6/10
Discovered in:	1757

24. Enoplognatha ovata (Candy stripe spider)

Candy stripe spider

Enoplognatha ovata

Body size:	7mm
Distribution:	9/10
Web design:	3/10
Camouflage:	5/10
Discovered in:	1757

Fencepost spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Marpissa muscosa*
Genus: *Marpissa*
Family: Salticidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

This species is widespread in England. Both sexes are coloured grey to brown.

The Salticidae family, in which this species belongs to, is one of the largest spider families including 13% of all spider species.

♀ 8-13mm / ♂ 6-8mm body length.

House jumping spider (Simon, 1871)

Species: *Pseudeuophrys lanigera*
Genus: *Pseudeuophrys*
Family: Salticidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Widespread in southern England, the house jumping spider like other jumping spiders hunts and catches its prey via jumping, instead of using a web.

This species is commonly found in and around houses

♀ 3.5-6mm / ♂ 2.5-5mm body length.

Mesh weaver spider (Simon, 1870)

Species: *Nigma puella*
Genus: *Nigma*
Family: Dictynidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

This small species of spider forms lace like webs in curled up leaves and is found not only in the UK but also Europe and Northern Africa.

Females are often green however males are a often red/brown.

3.5-4mm body length.

Money spider (Blackwall, 1841)

Species: *Bathyphantes gracilis*
Genus: *Bathyphantes*
Family: Linyphiidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Commonly found in grasslands and undergrowth, adult individuals of this species can be found all year round.

Despite its small size, this species is common and found throughout the UK.

♀ **2-2.5**mm / ♂ 1.5-2mm body length.

Candy stripe spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Enoplognatha ovata*
Genus: *Enoplognatha*
Family: Theridiidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The candy stripe spider may occur with two red stripes on its abdomen, giving the impression/appearance of candy cane.

The species is common throughout Britain and occurs in gardens and grasslands.

6mm body length.

Labyrinth spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Agelena labyrinthica*
Genus: *Agelena*
Family: Agelenidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The labyrinth spider occur in England and the southern counties of Wales and catch prey using a sheet web; a flat sheet of silk.

They live close to the ground in sunny grasslands.

18mm body length.

Walnut orb-weaver (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Nuctenea umbratica*
Genus: *Nuctenea*
Family: Araneidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The walnut orb-weaver is widespread species occurring across the UK.

It is also known as the 'evening weaver' due to its tendency to spin a new web in the evening and sit out in the centre awaiting prey items, such as flies and other insects.

♀ 14-15 mm / ♂ 9-11mm body length.

Fen raft spider (Clerck, 1757)

Species: *Dolomedes plantarius*
Genus: *Dolomedes*
Family: Pisauridae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

The fen raft spider is one of the largest and rarest species of spider in the UK.

Fen rafts hunt from perches at the waters edge and can rush across water to seize prey. They occur only in select few sites across the UK.

♀ 17-22 mm / ♂ 3.5-4mm body length.

KS2/3 Living things in their environment; adaptations for survival

Many of the species included in this pack of playing cards are excellent examples of how even invertebrates adapt to their environment, in order to survive, disguise themselves, hunt and predate.

A number of playing cards may be spread out across a table. Students can they be asked what adaptations they believe each species has in order to aid survival, based on their common names and appearance etc.

Woodlouse hunting spider

Dysdera crocata

The woodlouse hunting spider specific morphological features, such as enlarged chelicerae (jaws) and fangs. It is hypothesised that these are adaptations have evolved specifically for holding and piercing the body of woodlouse; their prey.

This species also has a lower preferred temperature than many other spiders, suited to the preferred temperature of the woodlouse.

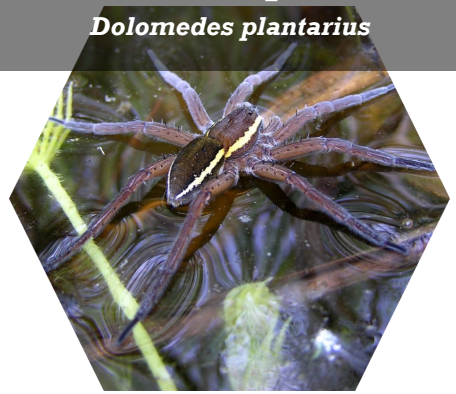
Wasp spider

Argiope bruennichi

Many invertebrates mimic other species in order to gain protection from predators by deterring them. Others use bright colours as warning signals to deter predators (such as the Cinnabar moth caterpillar, Tyria jacobaeae).

Fen raft spider

Dolomedes plantarius



The fen raft spider has small hairs on each of its legs that it uses to detect the movement of their prey on the water, enabling them to successfully hunt and catch prey items. As a result they have even been able to catch tadpoles!

Furthermore, those fine hairs also aid their ability to comfortably sit and move across the surface of the water.

Flower crab spider

Misumena vatia

Many species of crab spider are able to camouflage perfectly on the surface of plant leaves or even flowers and petals due to their bright colouration.

Because of this the spider does not need to spin a web; instead it can wait in ambush on the surface of plants and allow prey, to come to them!

KS3/KS4 Classroom Activity: Animal Classification and Variation

All 24 species displayed within this playing card pack are within the Order 'Araneae.' Multiple species within those 24 are within the same Family (e.g. three species belong to Araneidae, three species belong to 'Salticidae.' Two species fall into the same genus; '*Steatoda*.'

A series of the 'student' playing cards may be set out on a table. Students can be asked to group species which in their opinion are similar in appearance/phylogeny and which they believe will be in the same genus, family or order. Answers can then be revealed to students using the 'teachers' playing cards. This activity may be used a (starter) activity to KS3/4 animal classification/variation in order to introduce the subject matter or reinforce aspects of classification already taught.

False widow spider (Thorrell, 1875)

Species: *Steatoda nobilis*
Genus: *Steatoda*
Family: Theridiidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Cupboard spider (Koch, 1838)

Species: *Steatoda grossa*
Genus: *Steatoda*
Family: Theridiidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Wasp spider (Scopoli, 1772)

Species: *Argiope bruennichi*
Genus: *Argiope*
Family: Araneidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

Garden orb spider (Scopoli, 1772)

Species: *Araneus diadematus*
Genus: *Araneus*
Family: Araneidae
Suborder:
Order: Araneae

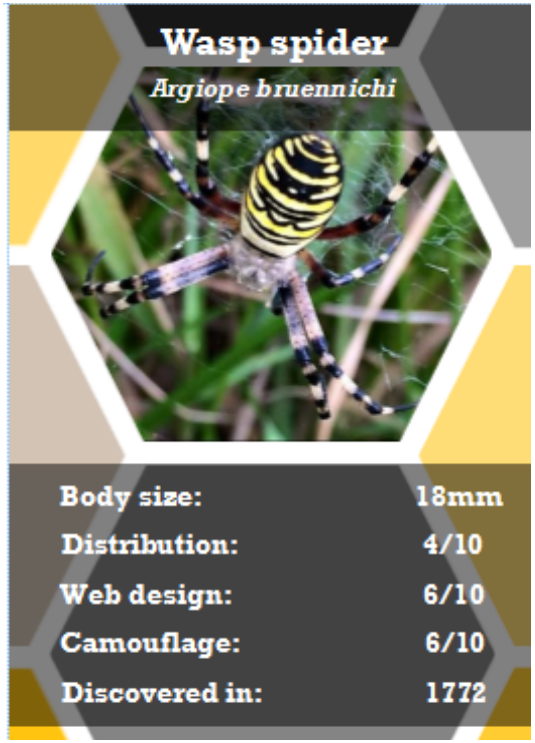
All 24 species in the playing card pack are fall into this order Araneae.

A number of species within the pack are within the same family, for example the wasp spider, the walnut orb-web and the garden orb are all members of the Araneidae family.

Some species within the pack are within the same genus, such as the cupboard spider and the false widow spider

Example:

Kingdom - Animalia
Phylum - Arthropoda
Class - Arachnida
Order - Araneae
Family - Araneidae
Genus - *Argiope*
Species - *A. bruennichi*



Online resources:
Spider and Harvestman Recording Scheme website: http://srs.britishspiders.org.uk/

British Arachnological Society website: http://britishspiders.org.uk/

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species website: http://www.iucnredlist.org/

The Fen Raft Spider website: http://www.dolomedes.org.uk/

NatureSpot: Recording the Wildlife of Leicestershire and Rutland website: http://www.naturespot.org.uk/home

ARKive website: http://www.arkive.org/
Buglife website: https://www.buglife.org.uk/

Photographer acknowledgement:
Agelena labyrinthica, Bathyplantes gracilis, Diaea dorsata, Drassodes lapidosus, Dysdera crocata, Heliophanus cupreus, Misumena vatia, Nigma puella, Nigma walckenaeri, Pisaura mirabilis, Pseudeuophrys lanigera, Salticus scenicus, Scytodes thoracica, Steatoda grossa, Steatoda nobilis **by Tone Killick, The Silk Road**
The Silk Road:
http://tonekillick.blogspot.co.uk/
https://www.facebook.com/TurnFear2Fascination

Araneus diadematus, Enoplognatha ovata, Tegenaria domestica, Tetragnatha extensa **by Phillip Wain**

Argiope bruennichi **by Will Tranter**

Dolomedes plantarius **by Dr Helen Smith, www.dolomedes.org.uk**

Marpissa muscosa **by Gemma Gates**

Nuctenea umbratica **by Christ Stringfellow**

Segestria florentina **by Marc Mayhew**