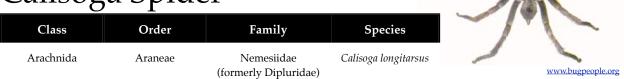
Calisoga Spider



Range		Reproduction
California and Nevada	Growth: Egg: Adults:	gradual, molts several times many eggs are encased in an egg sac made of silk males become sexually mature after their last molt and die after one mating season. The females live longer than the
Habitat		males and continue to molt about once a year after becoming sexually mature.
Chaparral, grassland scrub	Behavior:	mating season is in the fall and this is the times when these spiders are most likely to be found wandering about.
	Life Span:	several years
Niche		·
Common		Physical Characteristics

throughout the Mouthparts: chelicerate, fangs are perpendicular to the body line. A inner coastal range duct from a poison gland opens from the base of each California. A fang. The mouth and jaws are on the underside of the head area (cephalothorax). Pedipalps: the first pair of appendages, leg like in appearance but constructed and the upper fourth is shorter lined with silk Legs: 4 pairs, hairy which spreads out **Spinnerets:** a pair of these silk producing structures are located at the from the burrow's tip of the abdomen grayish brown Color:

Diet

Body:

of northern

burrow is

mouth.

Nature: Predators of any arthropod small enough for them to handle Captivity: 1 cricket per week

Mature males can be differentiated from females due to the presence of a hook on each of their first pair of legs.

the male is approximately 15mm

short hairs covering body, length of female is 25-46mm,

These spiders are not poisonous to humans although they will bite if molested. Calisoga spiders are about the same size as the local California Tarantula

Special Adaptations

(family: Theraphosidae; species: Aphonopelma eutylenum) but they are in a different family of spiders. It is possible to tell them apart by the color (Calisoga spiders are more grayish brown), the shorter hairs and more aggressive behavior of the Calisoga spider.

Sources

(23)

