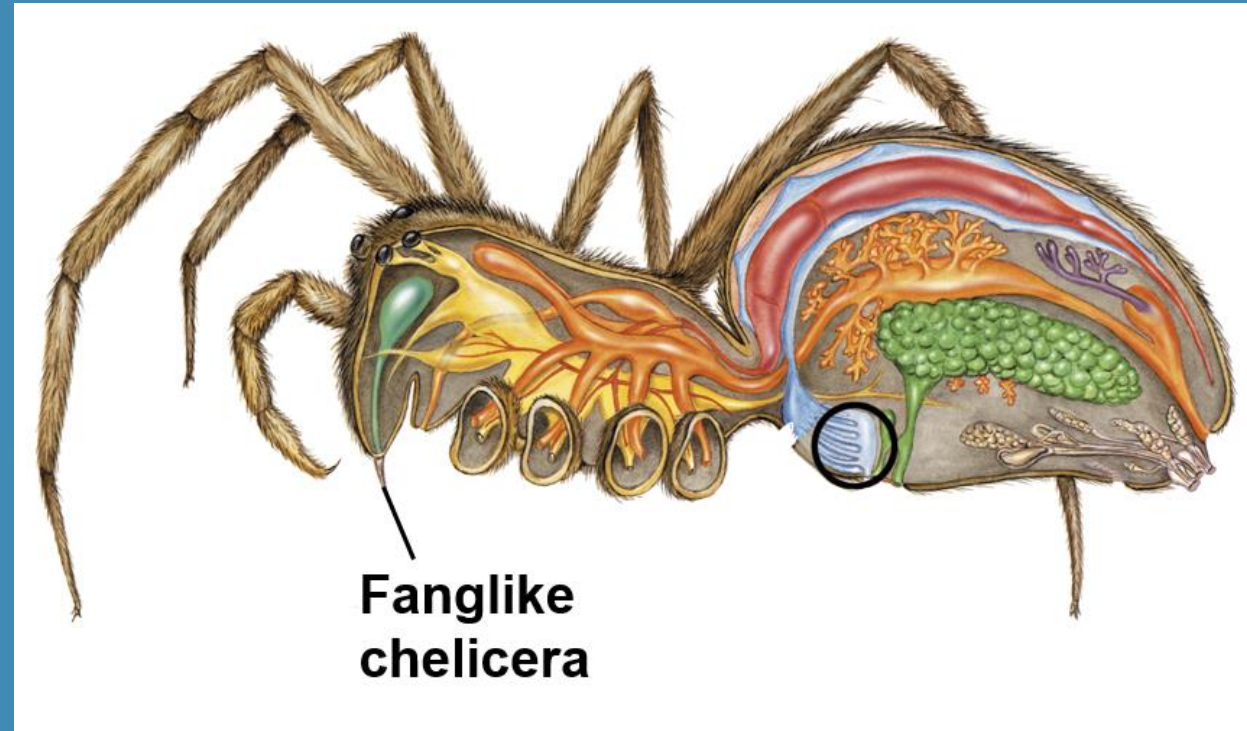


SPIDERS AND THEIR RELATIVES

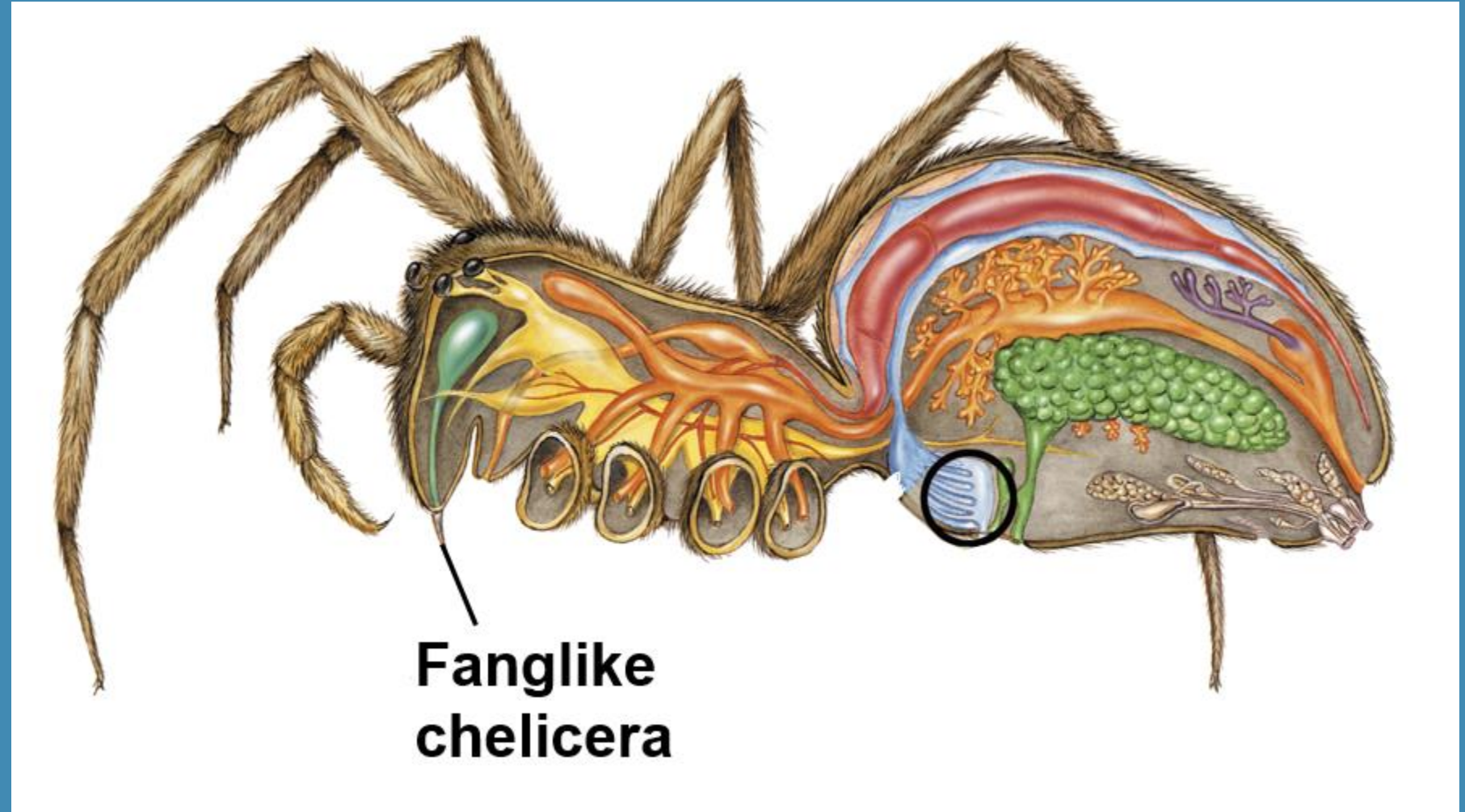
- Chelicerates
 - lack antennae
 - 2 main classes
 - Merotomata
 - Horseshoe crabs
 - Arachnida
 - Spiders, mites, ticks, scorpions



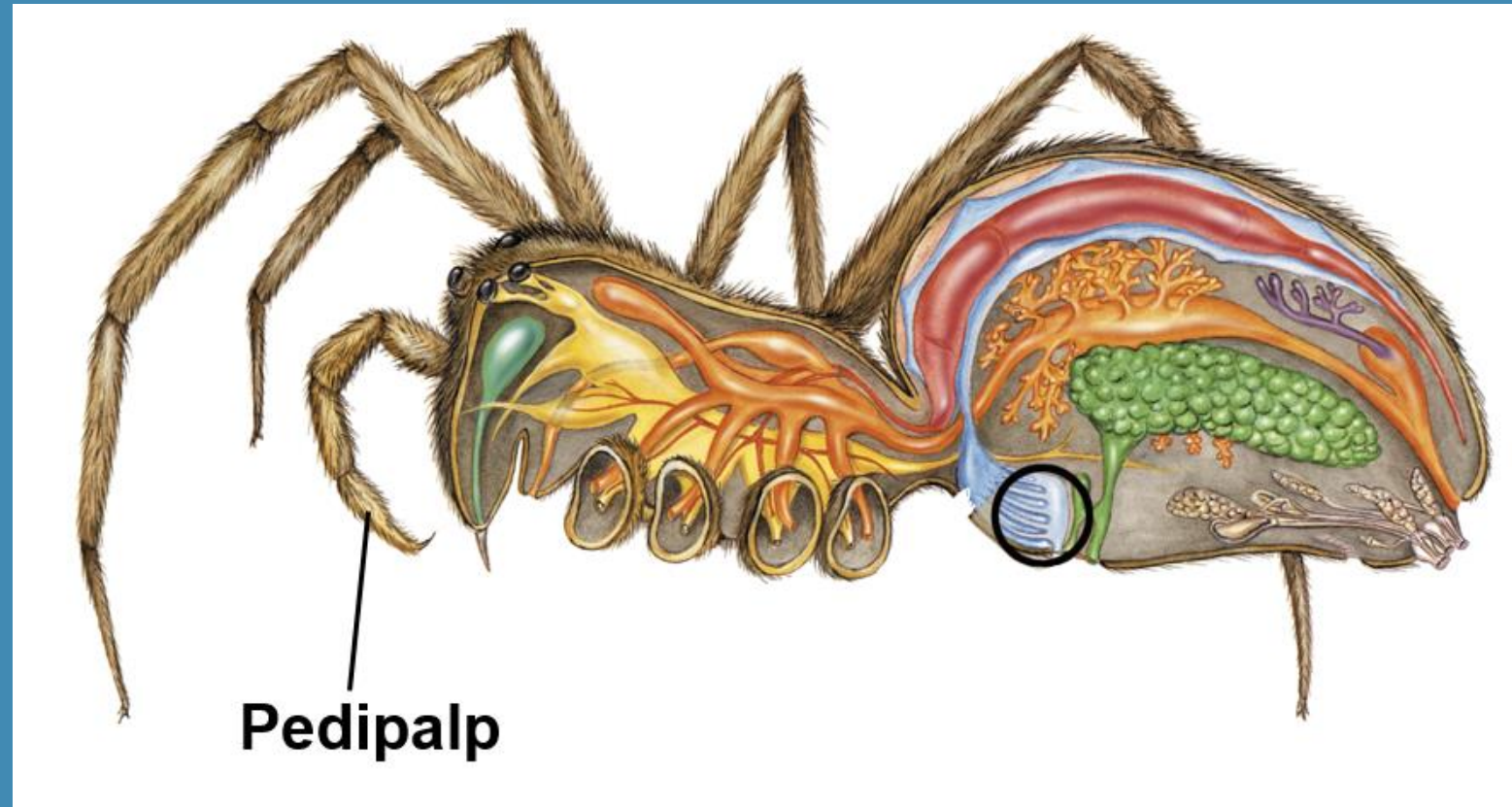
- Chelicerates have mouthparts called chelicerae
- Two body sections
- Nearly all have four pairs of walking legs



- Chelicerae contain fangs and are used to stab and paralyze prey.



- Pedipalps are longer than the chelicerae and are usually modified to grab prey.



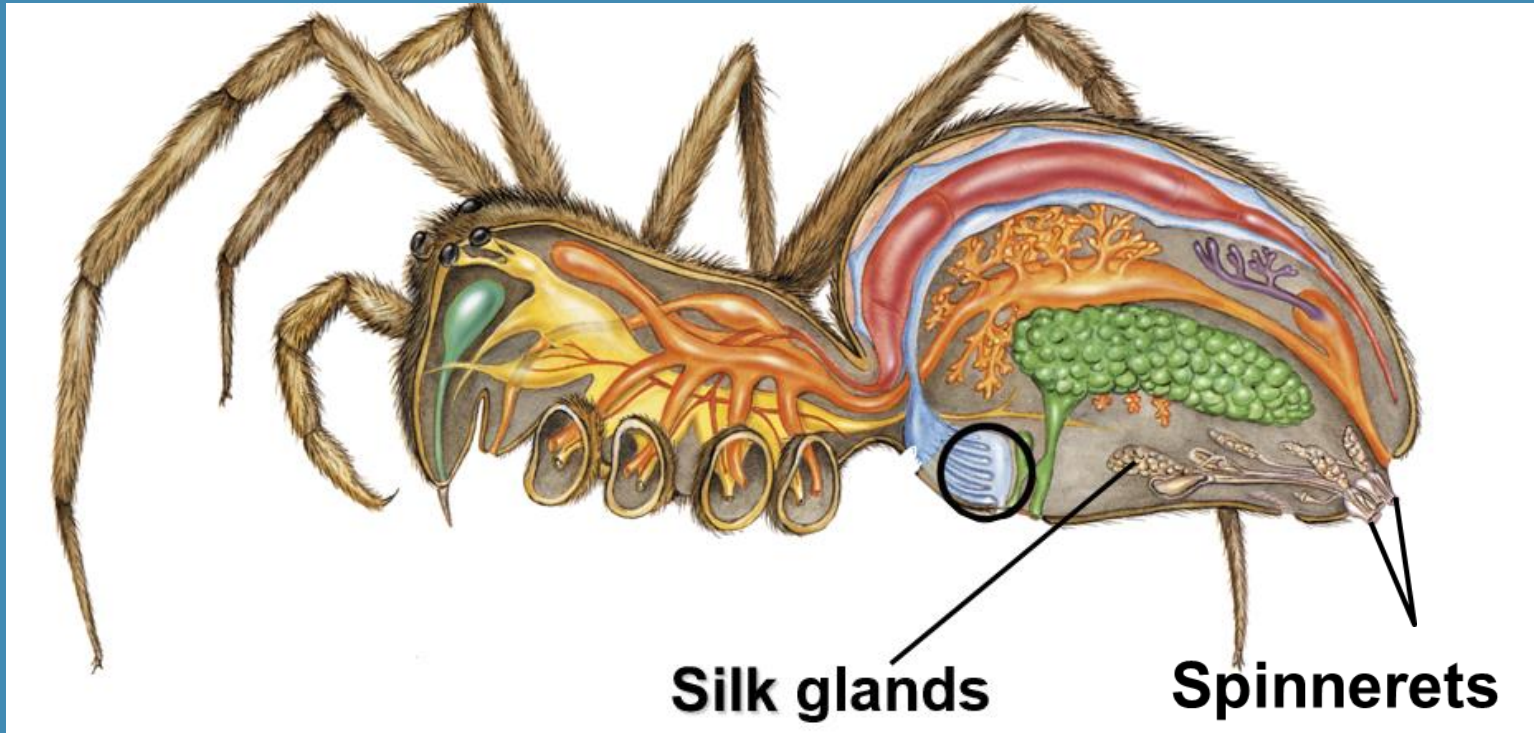
- Horseshoe crabs
first appeared
more than 500
million years ago
and have
changed little
since that time.
- swimming



SPIDERS

- Spiders capture and feed on animals ranging from other arthropods to small birds.





- All spiders produce silk.
- Spiders spin silk into webs, cocoons for eggs, and wrappings for prey.
- They do this by forcing liquid silk through spinnerets, which are organs that contain silk glands.

MITES AND TICKS

- Mites and ticks are small arachnids that are often parasitic.
- Their chelicerae and pedipalps are specialized for digging into a host's tissues and sucking out blood or plant fluids.



SCORPIONS

- Scorpions inhabit warm areas around the world.
- Scorpions have pedipalps that are enlarged into claws.
- Scorpions chew their prey

