

Golden Silk Spider, *Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus) (Arachnida: Araneae: Tetragnathidae)¹

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Introduction

In Florida and other southeastern states, the golden silk spider, *Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus), a large orange and brown spider with feathery tufts on its legs, is well known to most native southerners. It is particularly despised by hikers and hunters, as during late summer and fall the large golden webs of this species make a sticky trap for the unwary. However, as is typical with most spiders, there is little real danger from an encounter with the golden silk spider. The spider will bite only if held or pinched, and the bite itself will produce only localized pain with a slight redness, which quickly goes away. On the whole, the bite is much less severe than a bee sting. Typically, the webs are made in open woods or edges of dense forest, usually attached to trees and low shrubs, although they may be in the tops of trees or between the wires of utility lines (Krakauer 1972). Prey consists of a wide variety of small to medium-sized flying insects, including flies, bees, wasps, and small moths and butterflies (Robinson and Mirick 1971). We have also seen them feeding on small beetles

and [dragonflies](#). These spiders are not usually found in row crops, due to requirements of web support, but they were one of the two most common orb-weavers in citrus groves (Muma 1975) and have been recorded from pecan (Whitcomb unpublished). Small, immature instars occasionally make webs between rows in soybean fields (Whitcomb and Edwards unpublished).



Figure 1. Adult female golden silk spider, *Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus).

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Abbreviated Synonymy

Aranea clavipes Linnaeus 1767: 1034.

Aranea spinimobilis Linnaeus 1767: 1034.

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Aranea cornuta: Pallas 1772: 44. (= *spiniobilis*)

Aranea fasciculata: DeGeer 1778: 316. (= *clavipes*)

Aranea longimana Fabricius 1781: 536.

Epeira clavipes: Walckenaer 1805: 54.

Nephila clavipes: MacLeay 1834: 12.

Nephila fasciculata: Koch, C.L. 1839a: 30.

Nephila plumipes Koch, C.L. 1839b: 138.

Epeira vespucea Walckenaer 1842: 98.

Epeira janeira Walckenaer 1842: 100.

Nephila sylphurea Taczanowski 1873: 148.

Nephila wilderi McCook 1894: 87.

Nephila wistariana McCook 1894: 252.

Nephila concolor McCook 1894: 256.

Trichonephila clavipes Dahl 1911: 271.

Discussion

The genus *Aranea* Linnaeus and its synonym *Epeira* Walckenaer each consisted of a large conglomerate of species, related and unrelated, some of which are still in the process of revision. One of the distinct groups of species that was recognized and named relatively early in the history of araneoid nomenclature was *Nephila* (Leach 1815). MacLeay (1834) apparently was the first to recognize that *Aranea clavipes* Linnaeus belonged in the genus *Nephila*.

Distribution

Trichonephila clavipes is the only species of the genus occurring in the Western Hemisphere. It occurs throughout Florida, the West Indies, as far north as North Carolina, across the Gulf States, through Central America, and into South America as far south as Argentina. Other even larger relatives occur in the South Pacific, southeast Asia, and Madagascar.

Identification

Trichonephila clavipes females are among the largest non-tarantula-like spiders in North America and are perhaps the largest orb-weavers in this country, rivaled in size only

by *Argiope aurantia* (Fabricius) and the largest *Araneus* species, including *Araneus bicentenarius* (McCook). Females range from 24 mm to 40 mm in length. The female color pattern, consisting of silvery carapace, yellow spots on a dull orange to tan cylindrical body, brown and orange banded legs, plus the hair brushes (gaiters) on the tibial segment of legs I, II, and IV, make this spider one of the most easily recognized. The males, on the other hand, are rather inconspicuous dark brown, slender spiders averaging 6 mm in length and would often go unnoticed if not for the fact that they are often found in the webs of females.



Figure 2. Male and female golden silk spider, *Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus). Smaller male is in the background.

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Life History, Habits, and Habitat

Trichonephila clavipes in temperate North America has one generation per year under field conditions. Adult males are present from July to September, with most females maturing in August. Mature females are found late into the fall, when they make at least two large egg sacs 2.5 to 3 cm in diameter consisting of several hundred eggs surrounded by a basket of curly yellow silk. Populations in the tropical parts of the range probably produce more egg sacs, as the related *Trichonephila maculata* (Fabricius) averaged nearly nine egg sacs per female in New Guinea (Robinson and Robinson 1973a). The life history of *Trichonephila clavipes* has not been studied through all the instars, but it is probably quite similar to *Trichonephila maculata* (Robinson and Robinson 1976), with one or two fewer instars.

The finely meshed, large web of *Trichonephila clavipes* (often 1 to 2 meters in diameter) is placed to best exploit insect flight paths (i.e., above the herbaceous stratum). In tropical America, webs are found most frequently at edges of forest clearings, alongside forest trails, and across forest watercourses (Robinson and Mirick 1971). The hub of the web where the spider waits is located near the top of the web, making an asymmetrical orb. Kaston (1972) gives an illustration of a portion of a web in detail. The web is

a semipermanent structure, i.e., it is not destroyed and created periodically as is the case with many members of the similar family Araneidae. Large portions of the web may be repaired leaving the remainder undisturbed (Peters 1955). Occasionally stabilimenta (bands of zigzag silk) are incorporated into complete webs of immatures, and more frequently are found on skeleton webs (webs lacking viscid spiral) made by immatures and used as molting platforms (Robinson and Robinson 1973b).



Figure 3. Female golden silk spider, *Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus), on web.

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Prey-capture behavior by *Trichonephila* species is considered primitive compared to species of *Argiope* and *Eriophora*. The large species in these latter genera make webs nearly as large as those of *Trichonephila*, yet the mesh of these webs is coarse when compared to those of *Trichonephila*. *Trichonephila clavipes* capture smaller prey on the average than do, for example, *Argiope argentata* (Fabricius) or *Eriophora fuliginea* (C.L. Koch) webs of similar size. However, due to their use of immobilization wrapping as a primary attack weapon (Robinson 1969, Robinson and Olazarri 1971, Robinson et al. 1969), *Argiope* and *Eriophora* species are able to capture larger prey on the average than do *Trichonephila* species which directly employ biting to subdue the prey. Differences in web mesh size and attack behaviors between the two types of orb-weavers can be viewed as an evolutionary advancement by these other large orb-weavers to reduce competition for prey with *Trichonephila*.

Webs of *Trichonephila* species, as well as of other large orb-weavers, are liable to kleptoparasitism by small (3 to 4 mm) silvery spiders of the genus *Argyrodes* Simon (family Theridiidae). Robinson and Robinson (1976) recorded as many as 30 of these kleptoparasites in a single web of *Trichonephila maculata*, and we have seen over 40 *Argyrodes* in an abandoned *Trichonephila clavipes* web. This latter observation was noteworthy, since Robinson and

Robinson (1976) demonstrated that *Trichonephila* species could reduce the kleptoparasitic load by periodically moving their webs even if the web site was productive of prey. One aspect of prey capture by *Trichonephila* species, that of always bringing the prey back to the hub rather than leaving wrapped prey in situ, has been hypothesized to be a preventative action to reduce the amount of food stolen by *Argyrodes*, since detection of the theft action of the kleptoparasites would be difficult on such a large web (Robinson and Robinson 1973a).

Another problem faced by golden silk spiders in tropical and subtropical climates is overheating. Special behaviors and body features have evolved in *Trichonephila* to protect against the problem. The silvery carapace reflects sunlight, while the long, cylindrical body may be pointed directly at the sun, thus reducing the area of exposed body surface. Force evaporative cooling may be employed by manipulating a drop of fluid with the chelicerae. Cooling responses generally occur above 35°C (Krakauer 1972). The web does not have to be perpendicular to the sun in order for the spider to employ orientation; in fact, webs are generally placed so as to capture the most insects regardless of the sun's position, and the spider's orientation movements can be quite complex (Robinson and Robinson 1974).

In the South Pacific, females of *Trichonephila maculata* are induced to build webs on bamboo frames, which are then used as fish nets. The natives also relish the gravid females as a protein supplement, eating them either raw or roasted. Different reports say that the flavor is somewhat like mixed raw potato and lettuce mixed, or nutty flavored like peanut butter with a sticky consistency (Robinson and Robinson 1976).

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