

Brazilian Wandering Spider Bite

Most spiders do not cause bites that are of importance. For a bite to be significant, substantial envenomation is required. Bites from the widow spiders involve a neurotoxic venom which produces a condition known as latrodectism. Symptoms may include pain which may be at the bite or involve the chest and abdomen, sweating, muscle cramps and vomiting among others. Bites from the recluse spiders cause the condition loxoscelism, in which local necrosis of the surrounding skin and widespread breakdown of red blood cells may occur. Headaches, vomiting and a mild fever may also occur. Other spiders that can cause significant bites include the Australian funnel-web spider and South American wandering spider. 2a4f4e85e8

Phoneutria Other English names include armed spiders (armadeiras in Brazilian Portuguese) and banana spiders (a name shared Phoneutria is a genus of spiders in the family Ctenidae. Members of the genus are commonly referred to as Brazilian wandering spiders. referred to as Brazilian wandering spiders. They are mainly found in northern South America, with one species in Central America. Other English names include armed spiders (armadeiras in Brazilian Portuguese) and banana spiders (a name shared with several others) 2a4f4e85e8

Spider bite Efforts to prevent bites include A spider bite, also known as arachnidism, is an injury resulting from the bite of a spider. Rarely they may produce a necrotic skin wound or severe pain. Other spiders that can cause significant bites include the Australian funnel-web spider and South American wandering spider. Most bites result in mild symptoms around the area of the bite. The effects of most bites are not serious 2a4f4e85e8

== Taxonomy == 2a4f4e85e8 Only a small percentage of species have bites that pose a danger to people. Many spiders do not have mouthparts capable of penetrating human skin. While venoms are by definition toxic substances, most spiders do not have venom that is toxic to humans (in the quantities delivered) to require medical attention. Of those that do, fatal outcomes are rare. 2a4f4e85e8

List of medically significant spider bites Two medically important spider genera have a worldwide distribution—*Latrodectus* and *Loxosceles*. If the spider has a reason to be alarmed, it will bite in order to protect A

number of spiders can cause spider bites that are medically important. Almost all spiders produce venom but only a few are able to cause significant harm to humans. Others have a limited distribution. their name suggests, Brazilian wandering spiders are active ground hunters 2a4f4e85e8

== Distribution == 2a4f4e85e8 Medical reports have been criticized for poor evidence. In the last century, both white tailed and wolf spiders were considered medically significant, only to be recanted. Only ten genera (*Atrax*, *Phoneutria*, *Loxosceles*, *Latrodectus*, *Hadronyche*, *Macrothele*, *Missulena*, *Illawarra*, *Sicarius*, and *Hexophthalma*) are considered medically significant. Bites of these spiders have a range of severity, with only a minority having severe symptoms. Deaths by verified spider bites are exceedingly rare (e.g. not one in Australia since 1979). 2a4f4e85e8

Phoneutria fera reidyi), have the potential to develop moderate to severe systematic reactions in humans. This is more common in females, since they are usually larger than males. It is commonly known as the Brazilian wandering spider and the banana spider, although these names are applied to other species in the genus *Phoneutria*, particularly *Phoneutria nigriventer*. *fera* tends to spend a larger amount of time in vegetation during the early period of its life and spends more time on the ground once it becomes larger. Suriname, and Guyana). *P.* It is commonly known as the Brazilian wandering spider and the banana spider, although these names are applied to other species *Phoneutria fera* is a species of spider with medically significant venom in the family Ctenidae found in South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Suriname, and Guyana). Medical records from within the geographic range of *P. fera* or its close relative *P. fera* show bites (likely from *P.* 2a4f4e85e8

Wolf spiders resemble nursery web spiders (family Pisauridae), but wolf spiders carry their egg sacs by attaching them to their spinnerets, while the Pisauridae carry their egg sacs with their chelicerae and pedipalps. 2a4f4e85e8
== Description == 2a4f4e85e8

Wolf spider In the past, necrotic bites have been Wolf spiders are members of the family Lycosidae (from Ancient Greek λύκος (*lúkos*) 'wolf'), named for their robust and agile hunting skills and excellent eyesight. gardens. Symptoms of their bites include swelling and mild pain. Wolf spiders inject venom if continually provoked 2a4f4e85e8

The name *Phoneutria fera* meaning "murderess, wild animal" is of both Greek and Latin origin. The genus *Phoneutria*

derives from the Greek φονεύτρια, meaning "murderess", and the species *fera* which is derived from the Latin term "ferus" (also written as "feros") meaning "wild animal". The species *P. fera* is native to the northern portion of South America in the Amazon of Brazil, Venezuela... 2a4f4e85e8 Its bite can cause severe symptoms, including increased pulse, blood pressure, and respiratory rate, very severe pain, priapism, and in several documented cases, death.

2a4f4e85e8 *Phoneutria bahiensis* can reach 3.5 cm in body length and 14 cm with leg-span. *P. bahiensis* is very similar in appearance to *Phoneutria fera* and *Phoneutria reidyi*: its anterior flat lobe is convex while much more distinct in *P. fera*, and poorly developed in *P. reidyi*. The pedipalps are dorsally dark brown, with the retrolateral face of the patella and tibia with barn bands. The opistosome is dorsally dark brown, with yellow-orange bristles. The ventral part is dark brown with four series of light yellow spots. In males, the tibia is equal to or greater than the cambium, and the plunger is straight with a slightly curved tip. The males also have a reduced retrolateral tibial apophysis of the pedipalp. The coloration of the males is similar to that of the females, except for the exchange with a median longitudinal orange band. The cheliceras of the females are dark brown with yellow bristles. 2a4f4e85e8 *Phoneutria bahiensis* is usually found on top of trees in the Atlantic Forest. It is carnivorous, feeding... 2a4f4e85e8

Efforts to prevent bites include clearing clutter and the use of pesticides. Most spider bites are managed with supportive care such as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (including ibuprofen) for pain and antihistamines for itchiness... 2a4f4e85e8 Several species of huntsman spiders can use an unusual form of locomotion. The wheel spider (*Carparachne aureoflava*) from the Namib uses a cartwheeling motion, which gives it its name, while *Cebrennus rechenbergi* uses a handspring motion. 2a4f4e85e8

Pathophysiology of spider bites The mechanical injury from a spider bite is not a serious concern for humans. However, it is generally the toxicity of spider venom that poses the most risk to human beings; several spiders are known to have venom that can cause injury to humans in the amounts that a spider will typically inject when biting. A spider envenomation occurs whenever a spider injects venom into the skin. For the Brazilian wandering spider only 1 out of 200 bites is The pathophysiology of a spider bite is due to the effect of its venom. funnel-web spider and the Brazilian wandering spider are both known to have lethal complications. Some spider bites do leave a large enough wound that infection may be a concern. Not all spider bites inject venom – a dry bite, and the amount of venom injected can vary based on the type of spider and the circumstances of the encounter 2a4f4e85e8

Phoneutria bahiensis *Phoneutria* *Phoneutria bahiensis* is a species of spider in the family Ctenidae, found in Brazil. It is known in Brazilian Portuguese as armadeira da Bahia (Bahia armed spider). species of spider in the family

Ctenidae, found in Brazil. It is known in Brazilian Portuguese as armadeira da Bahia (Bahia armed spider)
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The spiders in the genus can grow to have a leg span of 13 to 18 cm (5 to 7 in). Their body length ranges from 17 to 48 mm (43/64 to 1+57/64 in). While some other araneomorph spiders have a longer leg span, the largest Phoneutria species have the longest body and the greatest body weight in this group. The genus is distinguished from other related genera such as Ctenus by the presence of dense prolateral scopulae (a dense brush of fine hairs) on the pedipalp tibiae and tarsi in both sexes. Phoneutria are easily confused with several other non-medically significant ctenids, especially Cupiennius, in which the recently described *C. chiapanensis* also has bright red hairs on the chelicerae. Additionally, some Phoneutria species lack red hairs on the chelicerae, making it an unreliable identification feature. The presence... 2a4f4e85e8 == Description == 2a4f4e85e8 Anatomically, spiders (as with all arachnids) differ from other arthropods in that the usual body segments are fused into two tagmata, the cephalothorax or prosoma, and the opisthosoma, or abdomen, and joined by a small, cylindrical pedicel. However, as there is currently neither paleontological nor embryological evidence that spiders ever had a separate thorax-like division, there exists an argument against the validity of the term cephalothorax, which means fused cephalon (head) and the thorax. Similarly, arguments can be formed against the use of... 2a4f4e85e8

Phoneutria nigriventer Along with other members of the genus, they are often referred to as Brazilian wandering spiders. Its bite can cause severe symptoms, including increased pulse, blood Phoneutria nigriventer is a species of medically significant spider in the family Ctenidae, found in the Southern Cone of South America (Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina). other members of the genus, they are often referred to as Brazilian wandering spiders
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== Description and behavior == 2a4f4e85e8 Phoneutria nigriventer is a large spider. Its maximum body length is around 5 cm and its legs can span 15 cm in larger individuals. Its body is covered in thick brown hair. They are nocturnal, and hunt at night, killing by ambush rather than using a web; during the day, they are found hidden under logs or crevices. When threatened, it raises its first two pairs of legs as a warning. It also occurs in banana trees, foliage, and urban regions, mainly inside residences. 2a4f4e85e8 Members of the Sparassidae are native to tropical and warm, temperate regions worldwide. A few species are native to colder climates, such as the green huntsman spider (Micrommata... 2a4f4e85e8 == Brazilian wandering spiders == 2a4f4e85e8 More than a thousand

Sparassidae species occur in most warm, temperate to tropical regions of the world, including much of Australia, Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean Basin, and the Americas. Spider venoms work on one of two fundamental principles; they are either neurotoxic (impairing the nervous system) or necrotic (dissolving tissues surrounding...
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Spider As of January 2026, 53,680 spider species in 139 families have been recorded by taxonomists. most dangerous spiders on clinical and venom toxicity grounds, though this claim has also been attributed to the Brazilian wandering spider (genus Phoneutria) Spiders (order Araneae) are air-breathing arthropods that have eight limbs, chelicerae with fangs generally able to inject venom, and spinnerets that extrude silk. They are the largest order of arachnids and rank seventh in total species diversity among all orders of organisms. However, there has been debate among scientists about how families should be classified, with over 20 different classifications proposed since 1900. Spiders are found worldwide on every continent except Antarctica, and have become established in nearly every land habitat
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Huntsman spider They are commonly confused with baboon spiders from the Mygalomorphae infraorder, which are not closely related. In southern Africa, the species of the genus Palystes are known as rain spiders or lizard-eating spiders. However, the formal study of spider bites is fraught with complications, including unpredictable infections, dry bites Huntsman spiders, members of the family Sparassidae (formerly Heteropodidae), catch their prey by hunting rather than in webs. They are also called giant crab spiders because of their size and appearance. Larger species sometimes are referred to as wood spiders, because of their preference for woody places (forests, mine shafts, woodpiles, and wooden shacks). bites were severe or repeated
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Two of the wolf spider's eight eyes are large and prominent; this distinguishes them from nursery web spiders, whose eyes are all of roughly equal size. This can also help distinguish them from the similar-looking grass spiders. 2a4f4e85e8 == Description and behavior == 2a4f4e85e8 They live mostly in solitude, hunt alone, and usually do not spin webs. Some are opportunistic hunters, pouncing upon prey as they find it or chasing it over short distances; others wait for passing prey in or near the mouth of a burrow. 2a4f4e85e8

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