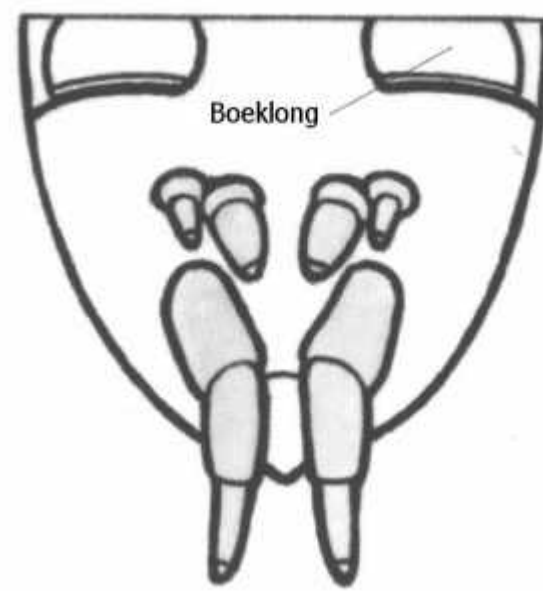
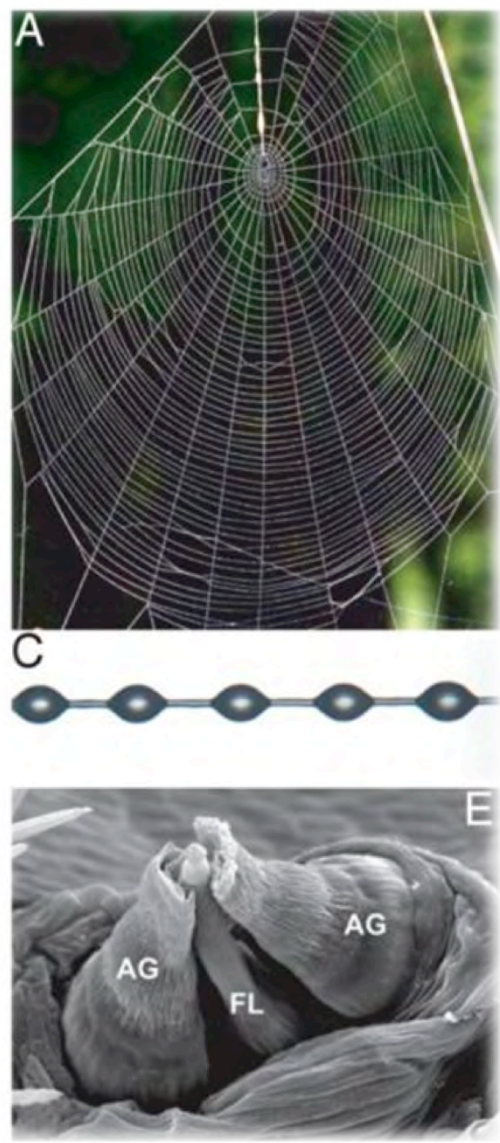
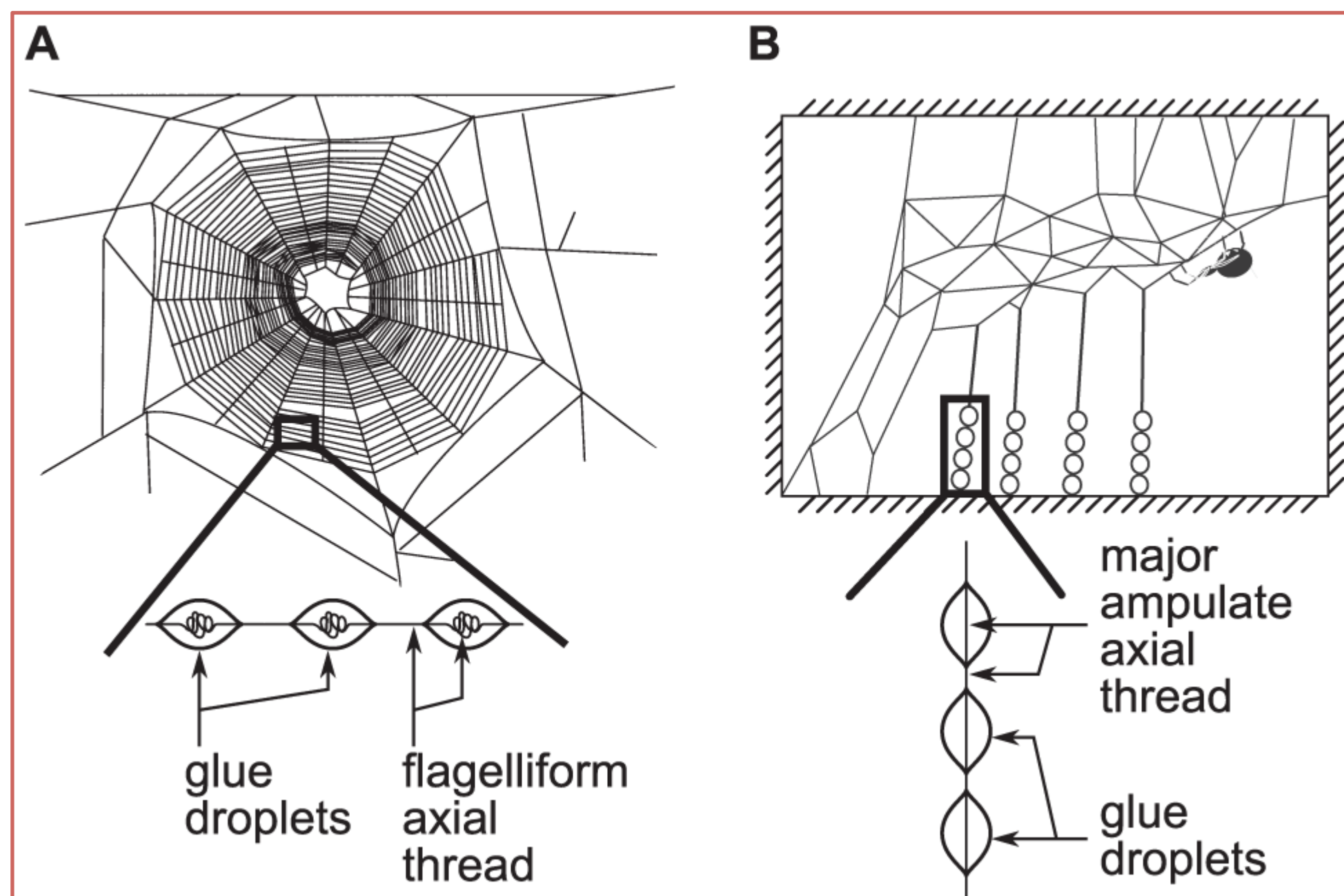


# ECRIBELLATE SILK (GLUE STICKINESS)



- IN ORBWEB SPIDERS, THE **FLAGELLIFORM GLAND** TYPICALLY PRODUCES THE SUPPORTING SILK LINES.

- GLUE-LIKE SILK IS A RELATIVELY RECENT EVOLUTIONARY INNOVATION.
- THE **AGGREGATE GLAND** PRODUCES SILK THAT REMAINS LIQUID, RATHER THAN BEING PRODUCED AS A FIBRE.
- THE STICKY LIQUID NEEDS TO BE CARRIED ON FIBROUS SILK SUPPORT LINES.
- IN COBWEB SPIDERS, THE **AMPULATE GLAND** TYPICALLY PRODUCES THE SUPPORTING SILK LINES



(from Blamires et al., 2014)

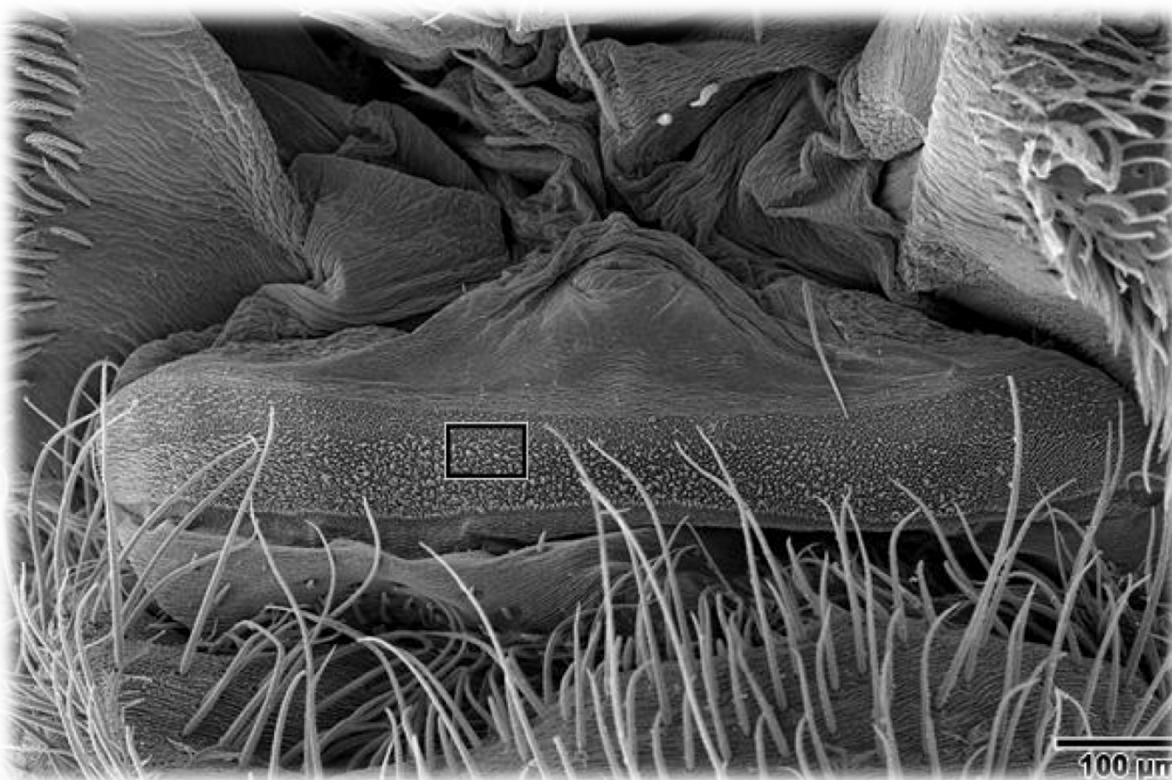
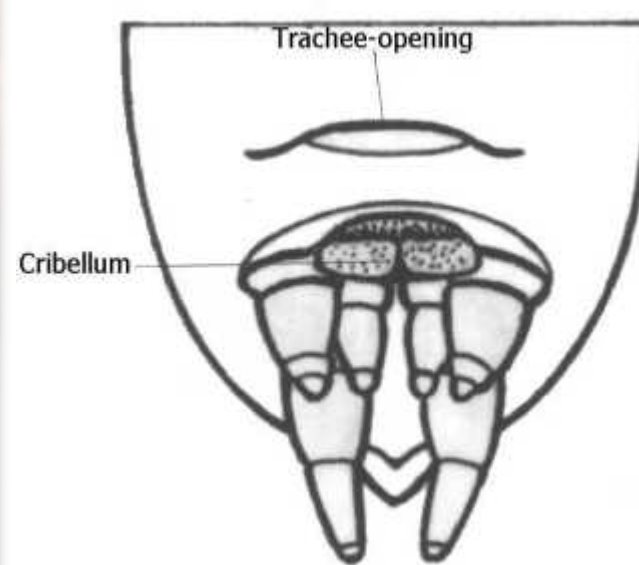




# CRIBELLATE SILK (MECHANICAL STICKINESS)



- ADHESIVE SILK PRODUCES FROM A PLATE-LIKE CRIBELLUM.
- **CRIBELLUM** IS COVERED WITH TINY SPIGOTS.
- CRIBELLATE SILK IS COMPOSED OF HUNDREDS OF VERY FINE DRY SILK FIBERS AROUND A FEW THICKER CORE FIBERS.

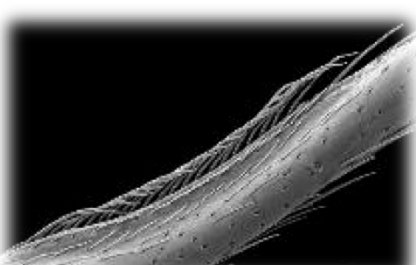


CRIBELLUM OF *DEINOPIS SPINOSA* (FAMILY DEINOPIDAE) FROM GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA



DETAIL OF CRIBELLUM OF *DEINOPIS SPINOSA* (FAMILY DEINOPIDAE) FROM GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

- CRIBELLATE SILK IS COMBED OUT FROM THE CRIBELLUM USING THE CALAMISTRUM.
- **CALAMISTRUM** IS A ROW OF SPECIALIZED, CURVED HAIRS ON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> WALKING LEG USED TO COMB OUT SILK.



FOURTH METATARSUS OF *WAITKERA WAITAKERENSIS* (FAMILY ULOBORIDAE) SHOWING CALAMISTRUM, A ROW OF MODIFIED SETAE USED TO COMB SILK FROM THE CRIBELLUM.

