

Taxon Report

for

the spider

Agelena labyrinthica



Website: <http://srs.britishspiders.org.uk>. Email: srs@britishspiders.org.uk

Name: Agelena labyrinthica

Authority: (Clerck, 1757)

Order: Arachnida: Araneae

Family: Agelenidae

Records: 3562

First Record: 1820

Latest Record: 2018

1992-on hectads: 497

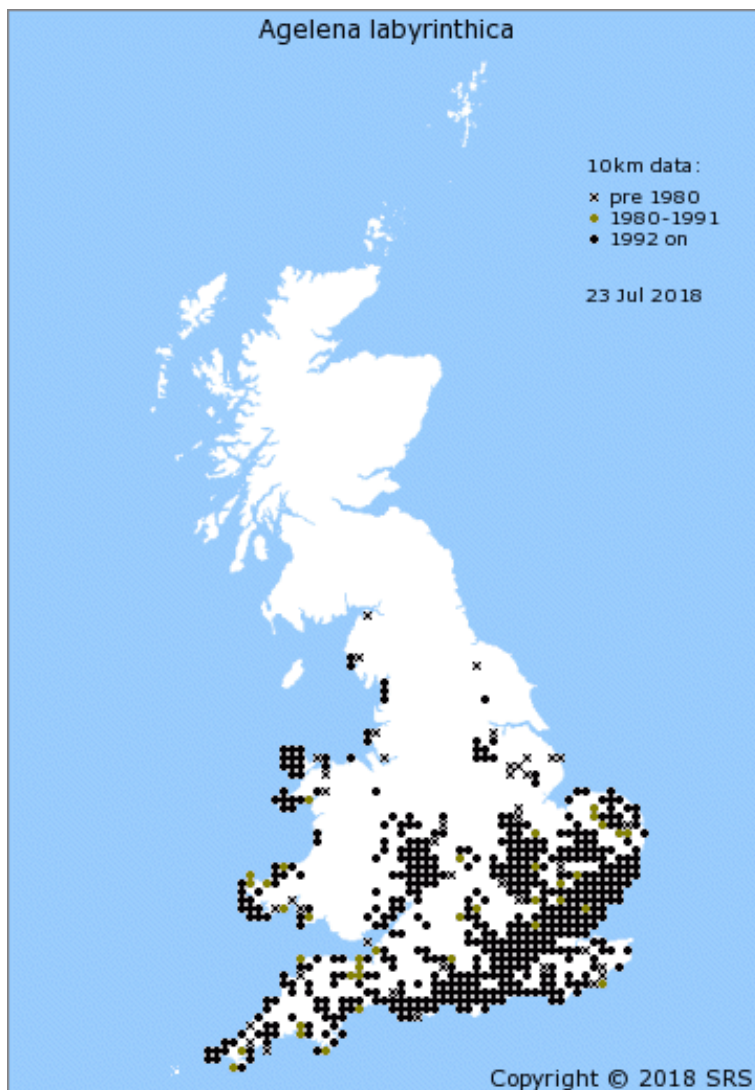
Pre-1992 hectads: 265

Total hectads: 575

Identification difficulty: 2

Can be identified in the field with care and experience. Needs a good view or examination with a good quality lens. Beginners should take voucher specimens until they gain familiarity and experience. May be identifiable from a good photo. Records acceptable from competent recorders.

ID notes: This should be identifiable in the field by a reasonably experienced arachnologist even when juvenile, as long as any other European species don't colonise Britain.



About this species

Recorded altitude range

0m to 673m

Distribution

The species is widespread in much of southern England but more patchy in central England and coastal Wales. It is very scattered in northern England and not recorded from Scotland. It is widespread in western and central Europe as far north as southern Norway.

Habitat and ecology

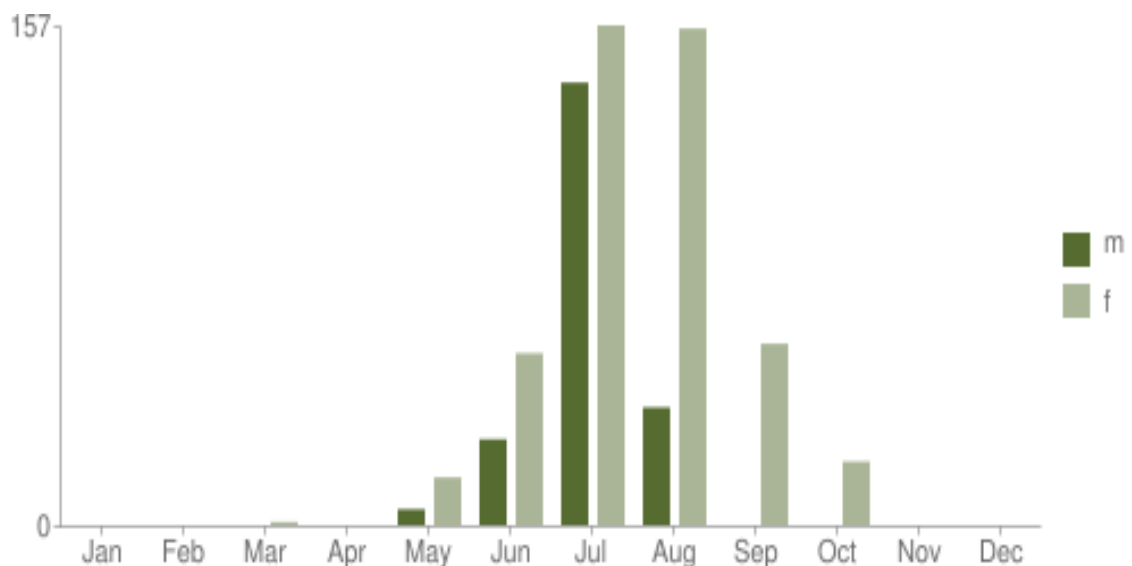
This species is found in the vegetation of rough uncut grassland, uncultivated field edges and low bushes of gorse and heather where it spins a large conspicuous sheet web with a funnel retreat on or above the ground. It can occur at high densities. Juveniles often make webs in lower vegetation e.g. short grass. The spider waits at the end of the tubular retreat for prey, largely grasshoppers, to alight and become entangled on the web whereupon it rushes out and takes the prey down the tube for consumption. In late summer, the female builds a large and very elaborate chamber in the vegetation to enclose her eggs. The labyrinth of passages within its dense white walls have earned the spider her name of *labyrinthica* (Bristowe 1958). Adults of both sexes are found mainly in July and August, females later. Males are often found cohabiting within the retreat of a penultimate instar female, as happens in at least some other agelenids, such as *Tegenaria saeva* and *T. gigantea*.

Status

to be written

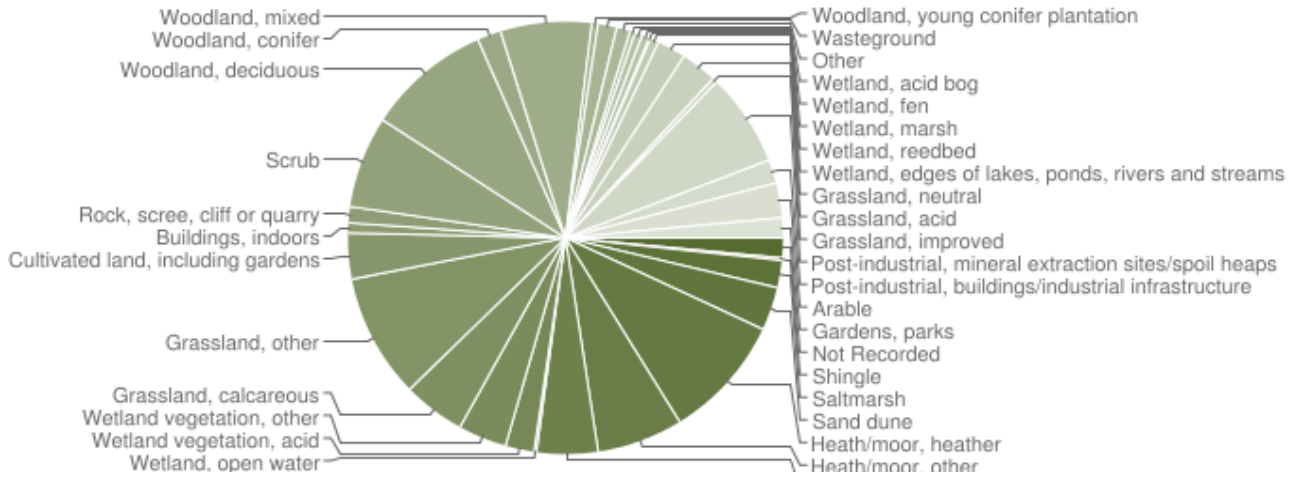
Adult season

Adult Season Data (based on 619 records with adult season information)

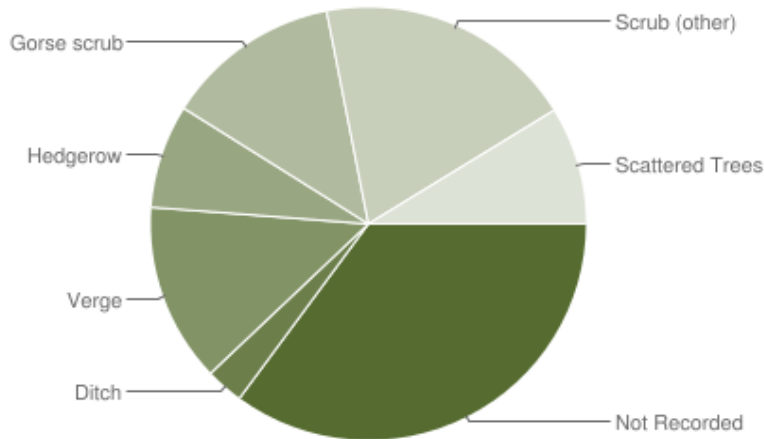


Habitats

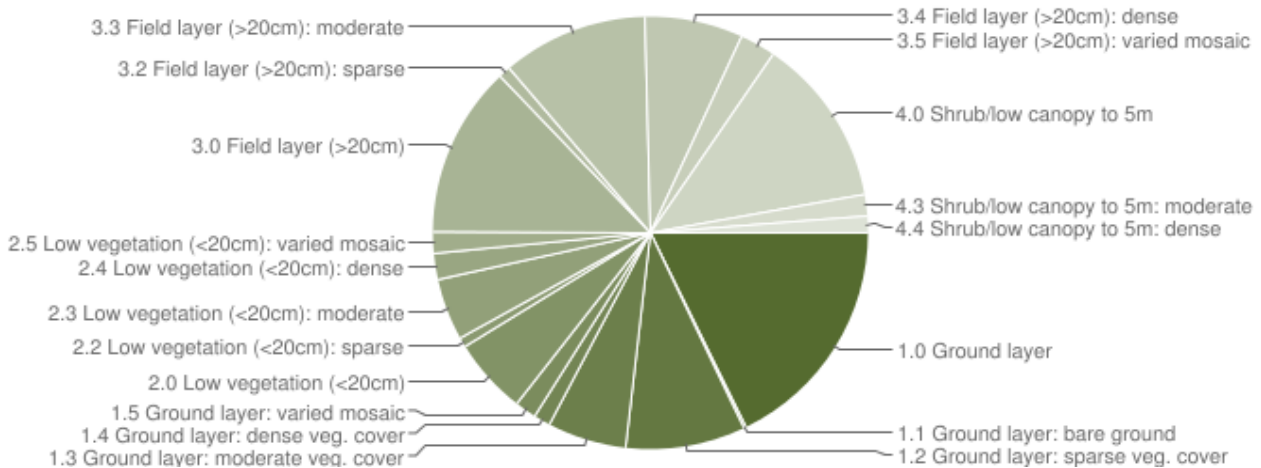
Recorded broad habitats, based on 1262 habitat records



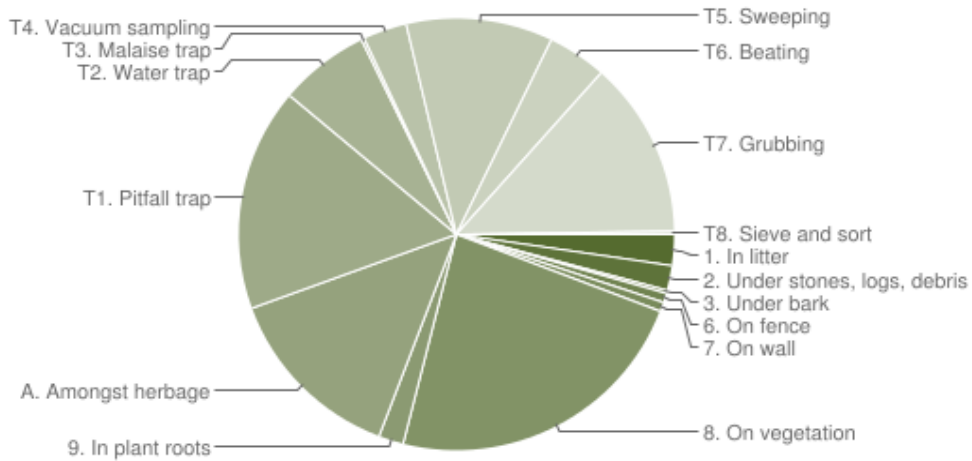
Recorded subhabitats, based on 185 subhabitat records



Recorded structural habitats, based on 592 structural habitat records

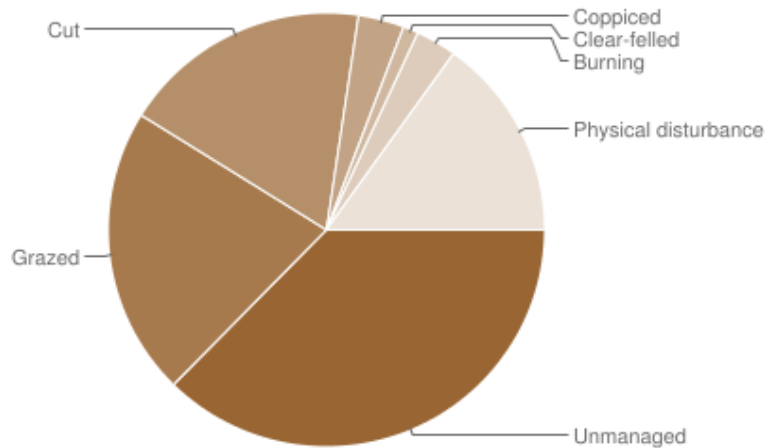


Habitat Detail and Method, based on 553 habitat detail and method records

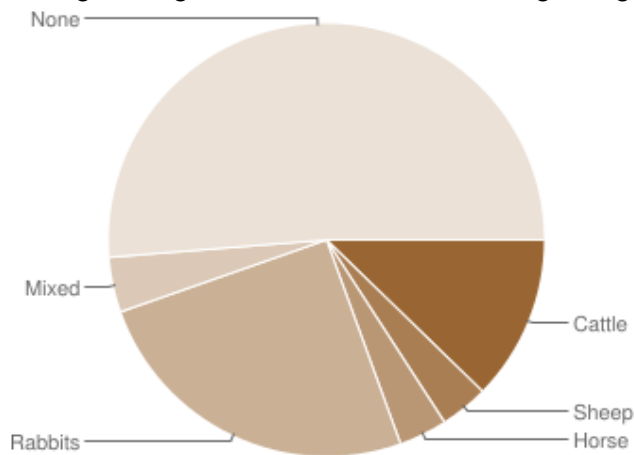


Recorded management in place

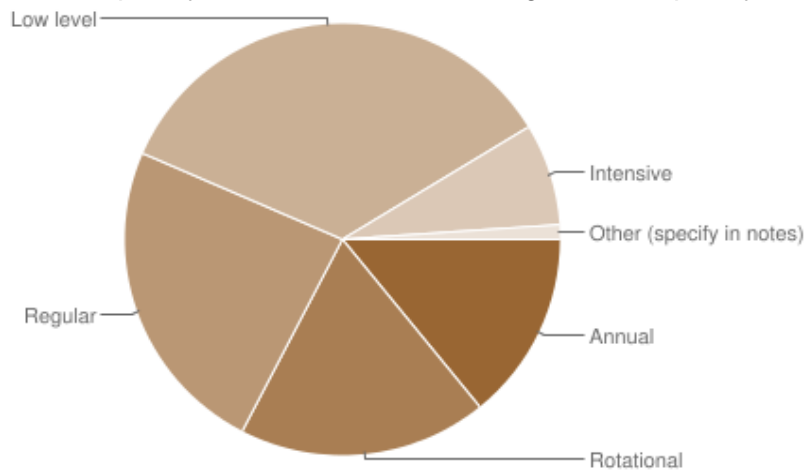
Management Data based on 265 management data records



Grazing Management Data based on 279 grazing records

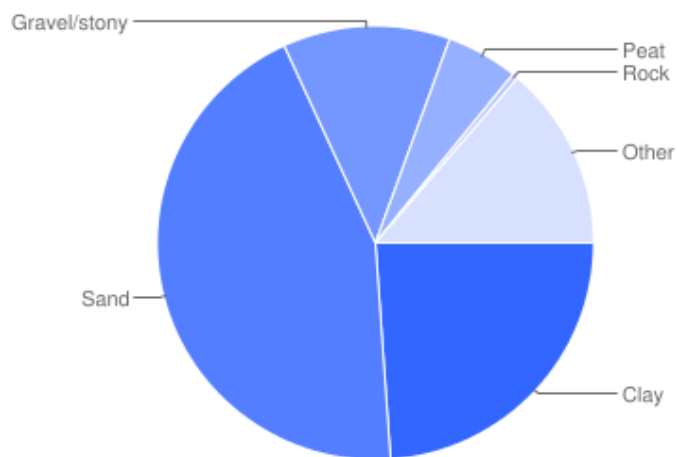


Management frequency Data based on 92 management frequency records



Substrate and Hydrology

Substrate Data based on 300 substrate records



Hydrology Data based on 372 hydrology records

