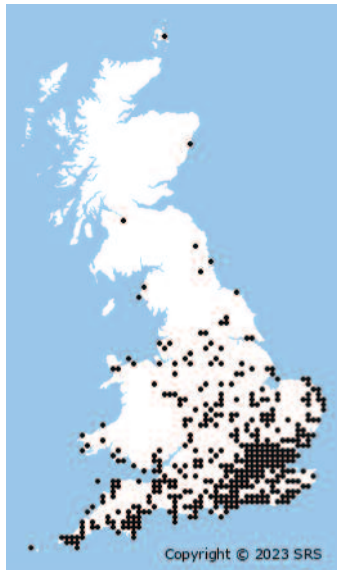


Where are our Noble False Widows?

The Noble False Widow is a native of the Canary Islands and Madeira, probably repeatedly imported into this country with bananas. It was first reported in Britain near Torquay in 1879. For the next 100 years or so it appears to have been confined to a few populations along the south coast but it is now spreading rapidly, probably as a result of global warming. By 2020 it was commonly recorded across much of southern Britain and it continues to spread northwards. The species is now widespread across western and central Europe but there it is rarely blamed for biting.



Noble False Widows in Britain

And where are the real black widows?

- Warmer countries across the world where they're native, or have been introduced.
- Very rarely in Britain as accidental imports; the Natural History Museum sees about six a year, usually brought in on grapes from USA, South Africa or the Middle East. Most are dead on arrival.

Noble False Widow spider

(*Steatoda nobilis*)



Advancing Arachnology



Evan Jones

Female Noble False Widow spider

For more information:

Bee, L., Oxford, G. & Smith, H. (2020) *Britain's Spiders* 2nd edn. Princeton WILDGuides

False widows and spider bites:

Visit britishspiders.org.uk/false_widows

Think you've found an imported spider?

If you find a spider you don't recognise in imported fruit, or in luggage after a trip abroad, keep it safe in a container and send a photograph to secretary@britishspiders.org.uk for identification and advice.

Terrified of spiders and want to get over it?

Look up ZSL London Zoo's 'Friendly Spider Programme' and arachnophobia treatment sessions at other UK zoos.

The British Arachnological Society

The BAS is Britain's only charity devoted exclusively to spiders and their relatives. We use science and education to advance the wider understanding and appreciation of arachnids, and to promote their conservation.

Find us at: www.britishspiders.org.uk, on Twitter @BritishSpiders and on YouTube at [youtube.com/c/BritishArachnologicalSociety](https://www.youtube.com/c/BritishArachnologicalSociety)

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No need to fear

The Noble False Widow Spider became suddenly notorious thanks to wildly inaccurate claims in the media in 2013. Although present on the south coast of England for over a century, its more recent spread northwards caught the public's imagination. Media reports at that time described 'plagues', 'tides' and influxes of 'killer spiders' 'invading' Britain, and attributed many horrific wounds to their bites. It's true it is in the same family as the notorious Black widow spiders (*Latrodectus* species), common across the world in hotter climates, but the species in Britain is unaggressive, and has a less venomous bite which is only very rarely of medical significance.

Here are the facts behind the headlines.

You'll see it's suffered a very bad press.

The three False widows in Britain

The Noble False Widow (*Steatoda nobilis*) is one of three false widow (*Steatoda*) species that may be found in and around buildings in Britain. All have very shiny abdomens with a more-or-less distinct white half-moon at the very front.

Steatoda nobilis

Noble False Widow

Average male actual size
(Length range 7-10 mm)
Average female actual size
(Length range 8.5-14 mm)

All these species may be confused with other common British spiders – visit the Spider Recording Scheme website britishspiders.org.uk/srs_false_widows for more information.

The other two False widows commonly found are:



Male *Steatoda bipunctata*

Steatoda bipunctata

Common False Widow

Average male actual size
(Length range 4-5 mm)
Average female actual size
(Length range 4.5-7 mm)

- By far the most common and widespread species.
- Has lived in and around buildings for thousands of years.
- No pale mottling on abdomen, but males often have a white line down the middle (see photo).



Female *Steatoda grossa*

Steatoda grossa

Cupboard Spider

Average male actual size
(Length range 4-6 mm)
Average female actual size
(Length range 6.5-10 mm)

- probably introduced, quite common in the south, much scarcer further north.
- Abdomen brown with a series of white spots in juveniles and adult males; adult females often plain brown.

Why the name?

'Noble' perhaps because it's the largest and most handsomely marked of Britain's three False widow species. 'False Widow' because it's a distant cousin of the Black widows but has nothing like its 'fire-power'.

Life history

Adult males are usually found between July and November. Adult females can be found throughout the year but numbers generally peak at the same time as the males. Males are thought to live for only one year and die after mating but females take two years to become adult and may survive for a third year. Eggs are laid in a small, white, spherical egg sac anchored close to the web. The young hatch within the egg sac after two to four months, emerge and disperse by ballooning on silk threads.

People and Noble False Widow spiders

Although the vast majority of spiders use venom to subdue their prey, only a very small number of the larger species in Britain can bite into human skin. None of these species ever attack people, unprovoked. The only risk of being bitten comes from putting your hand into a web, handling a spider roughly or sitting or lying on one by mistake. Media reports of spider bites usually focus on Noble False Widows and, occasionally, on the smaller *Steatoda grossa* (the much smaller *Steatoda bipunctata* is extremely unlikely to be able to penetrate the skin of humans or pets). Noble False Widows are actually shy and rather sluggish. They spend most of their time in their webs although males may wander in search of females.



Female False Widow spider in web

Spider bites?

Spiders are often blamed for a wide range of puncture wounds, including insect stings and bites, but the perpetrators are rarely caught for identification. The Noble False Widow has a more venomous bite than any native British spider. As the species becomes more abundant and expands its range, the chance of being bitten, although very low, will undoubtedly increase.

The symptoms of a False Widow bite range from benign to severe, with a majority in the moderate range. They may include localised pain, swelling and blistering. Bites might also introduce bacterial infections. In contrast to wasp and bee stings, spider bites are extremely unlikely to cause an allergic reaction.

To put this into context, the chance of a spider bite in Britain is still very much less than a bee- or wasp-sting – or even of a dog bite – and the consequences are likely to be less severe. Spider bites don't convey human diseases and, worldwide, spiders are major predators of insects such as mosquitoes that *do* transmit disease.

More serious problems with spider bites are likely to arise only if the bite becomes infected or if the person is already weakened by other health issues. As with any other injury, if swelling or ulceration results from a suspected spider bite you should seek immediate medical help.

Like many other species that have been accidentally introduced to Britain through global trade, and then been able to thrive in our warming climate, the Noble False Widow is here to stay. They have been living unnoticed in many houses for decades. By learning to identify them and understanding their habits you can reduce the very small risk of being bitten – and if you want to remove any spider from your house, just place a glass over it, slip a piece of card underneath and release it outside.



FACT FILE

Noble False Widow Spider (*Steatoda nobilis*)

Body length: males, 7–10 mm; females, 8.5–14 mm.

Colour: the overall impression is one of brown and cream mottling

- Cephalothorax (front section of body) – a uniform, very dark, brown
- Abdomen (back section) – oval, with creamish and dark brown marks varying in size
- Legs – varied shades of brown along their length, usually not clearly banded.

Habitat: gardens, sheds, window frames, dark corners in houses.

Web: a messy, often large, tangled web of non-sticky (but very strong) silk, usually built in a corner with a tubular retreat partly hidden in a deep crack or hole.

But remember – large house spiders' webs look like this too (see Factsheet 2)