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## Daddy long legs bite cat

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They are characterized by having a basic body segment that shows segmentation on the posterior portion, at most 2 eyes and all 8 legs attach to the pill-like segment of the body. They are usually found under trunks and rocks, prefer damp habitat although they can be found in the desert, often have long flexible legs (in the temperate northern hemisphere but there are also short-legged dad-longlegs) and do not produce silk, so they are never found in cobwebs unless they are eaten by spiders. Since they are located under logs and other things that people most often do not turn around, most people do not come across dad-longlegs very often. Another creature often called dad-longlegs is actually a spider. These long-legged spiders are part of the family Pholcidae. Previously the common name of this family was the spiders of the cellar, but arachnologists also gave them the nickname dad-longlegs spiders due to the confusion generated by the general public. Since these arachnids are spiders, they have 2 basic body parts of the body (cephalothorax and abdomen), have 8 eyes most often grouped together in the front of the body, the abdomen shows no evidence of segmentation, have 8 legs all attached to the front of most of the body (the cephalothorax) and make silk cobwebs. This is most likely the animal that people refer to when telling the story because these spiders are abundant especially in cellars (hence their common name) and are commonly seen by the general public. The most common pholcid spiders found in U.S. homes are both European immigrants. Pholcus phalangioides is a uniformly gray spider with a rectangular and elongated abdomen and is found throughout the United States Holocnemus pluchei also has a rectangular abdomen and but it has a brown stripe on the ventral side (the side of the belly - which is typically directed upwards since the spider hangs upside down in its cobweb) that covers its sternum and is a strip on the abdomen. These spiders are very common the Pacific coast. and in the southwestern deserts. Possible envenomation Is there any truth to this often repeated tale? Daddy-longlegs (Opiliones) - these arachnids make life by eating rotting vegetative and animal matter even if they are opportunistic predators if they can get away with it. They do not have poisonous glands, fangs or any other mechanism to chemically subdue their food. Therefore, they have no poison, and for the powers of logic, they can not be poisonous from poison. Some have defensive secretions that could be poisonous to small animals if ingested. So, for these long dad legs, the story is clearly false. Dad-longlegs spiders (Pholcidae) - Here, the myth is not correct at least in making statements that have no basis in known facts. There is no reference to any pholcid spider biting a human and causing no harmful reaction. If these spiders were really poisonous mortal but we couldn't bite humans, then the only way we would know they're poisonous is to milk them and inject the poison into humans. For a number of reasons, including Amnesty International and a humanitarian code of ethics, this research has never been done. In addition, there are no toxicological studies that test the manhood of pholcid poison on any mammalian system (this is usually done with mice). Therefore, no information is available about the likely toxic effects of their poison in humans, so the part of the myth about their being particularly poisonous is just this: a myth. There is no scientific basis for assuming they are deadly poisons and there is no reason to assume that this is true. And their fangs too short to penetrate human skin? The phoss have short fangs, which in arachnological terms are called anodized because they have a secondary tooth that meets the tusk as the way the two grasping parts of a pair of pliers come together. Brown recluse spiders similarly have a structure of aocate fangs and of course are able to bite humans. There can be a difference in the musculature that houses the tusk so that the inmates have stronger muscles for penetration because they are hunting spiders that need to subdue prey while bleed spiders are able to wrap their prey and do not need such strong musculature. So, once again, myth affirms as reality something on which there is no scientific basis. In summary For dad's real long legs, opioids, the myth is certainly false, and for long-legged daddy spiders it is certainly not based on known facts. spxChrome/Getty Images Fleas are very common in cats and can cause itching and even anemia. Cats often ingest fleas during grooming, which can cause tapeworm infection. The monthly products for flea control are to avoid these problems. Ticks are more likely to appear on cats that go outdoors, but any cat can get ticks. The danger of ticks is the fact that they are vectors for diseases. Tick-borne disease can cause a number of problems in cats. If you see ticks on your cat, cat, to the vet about the best option for the prevention of ticks. Mosquitoes are mainly a nuisance for us, but they can transmit fatal diseases of the heart worm to cats. Since cats are not ideal hosts for