# Quantifying the Structure of Latrodectus Spiderwebs

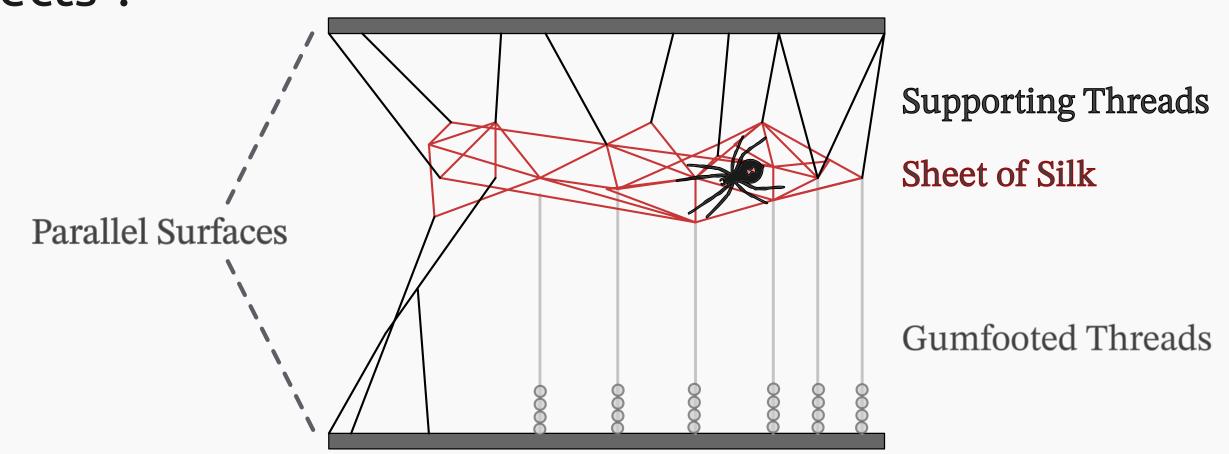
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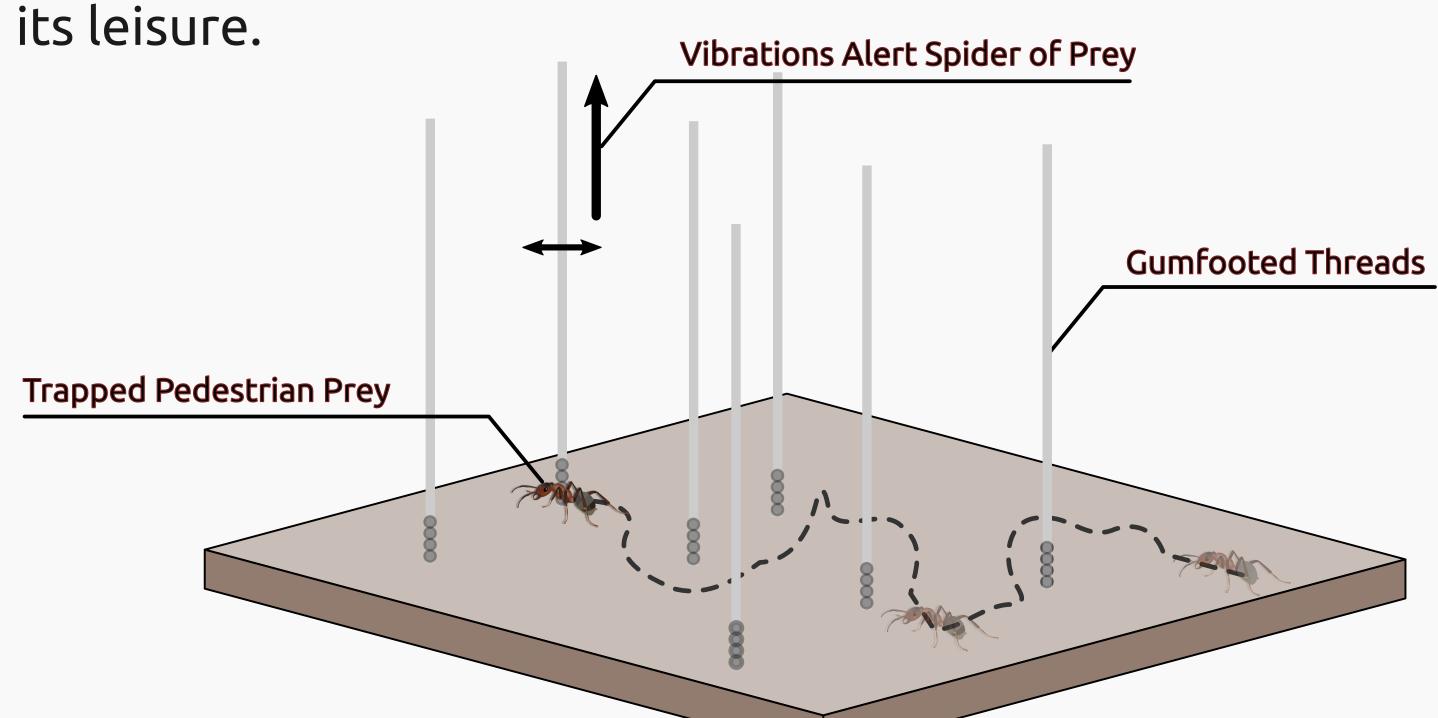
## Spiders and Their Webs

Spiderwebs, in their myriad forms, act as an extended phenotype — they are marvelously multipurpose tools, aiding in defense, prey capture, and reproduction<sup>1</sup>.

Members of the *Latrodectus* family ("true widows") weave unique, three-dimensional webs adapted to capture pedestrian insects<sup>2</sup>.



Passerby insects that blunder into one of the many verticaly-oriented gumfooted threads become ensnared by the viscid glue, allowing the spider to collect the prey at



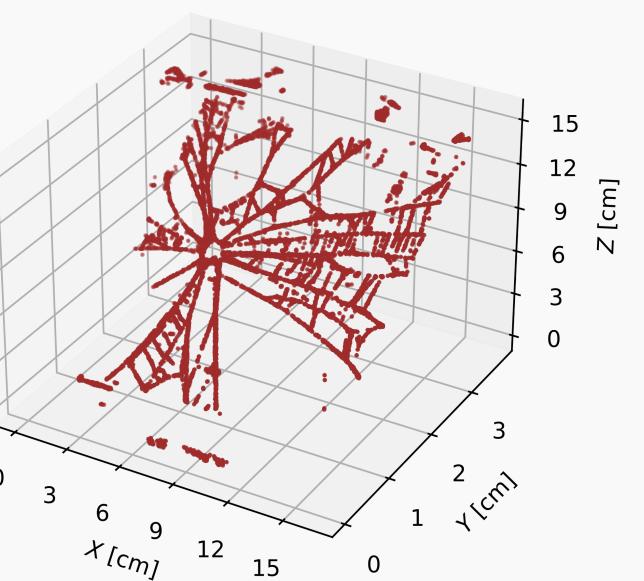
How, if at all, does the spider optimize its placement of the gumfooted threads?

How does the geometry of the web affect the propagation of vibrations to alert the spider of captured prey?

## **Spider Enclosure** Three-Dimensional Scanning light off of the silk<sup>3</sup> (left).

We perform three-dimensional scans of spiderwebs using a sheet laser to scatter

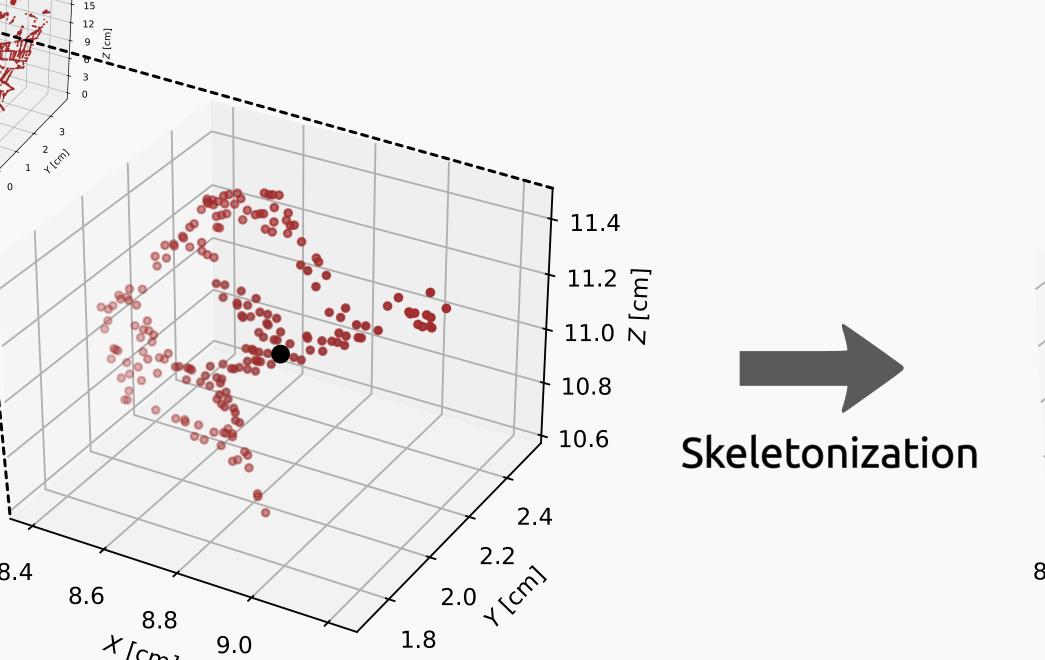
This process yields a point-cloud representation of the spiderweb, shown for a sample orb-weaver web (right).

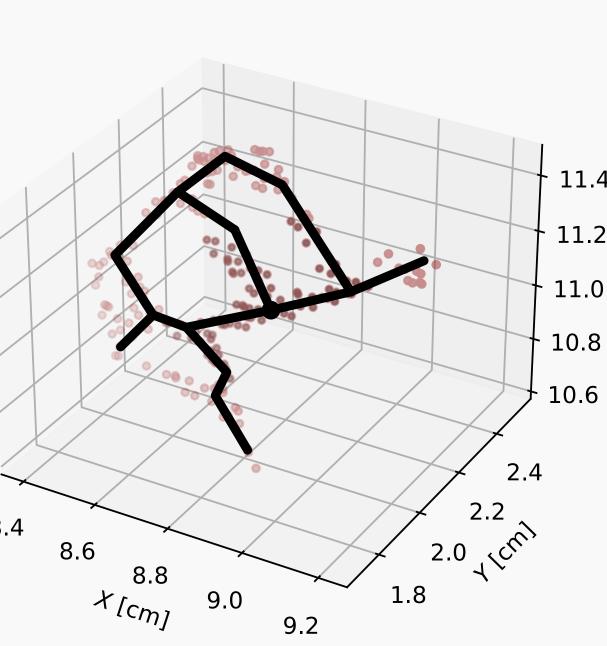


Skeletonization, the process of constructing a proper graph from point-cloud data, is needed to quantitatively understand the webs.

**Linear Stage** 

We develop specialized techniques for skeletonization suited for objects with many holes, for which usual methods<sup>4</sup> fail.





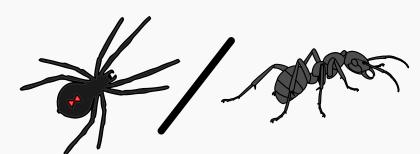
### Future Work



Continue developing skeletonization techniques for topologically complex objects



Use scanned web structures to investigate acoustic properties of Latrodectus webs.



Investigate placement of gumfooted threads, and spider-prey interactions.

#### References

**Laser Sheet** 

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- 4. Bucksch *et al.* (2012). The Visual Computer, 26, 1283–1300.

