

Family 10, *Prodidomidae*.

We have but one genus and species in the Southern States.

Family 11, *Drassidae*.

This embraces a number of common spiders. The body is low and flat, the legs short and stout, the spinnerets usually projecting behind. They spin no web but lead a wandering life in search of prey, mostly at night. There are two sub-families.

- { A dorsal groove present *Drassinæ*.
- { No dorsal groove present *Micarinæ*.

The latter group is represented by *Micaria* which is quite rare.

The *Drassinæ* may be divided into two tribes.

- { Hind row of eyes recurved *Gnaphosi*.
- { Hind row of eyes straight or procurved *Drassi*.

The former includes *Gnaphosa*, *Poecilochroa* and *Pythonissa*. The latter includes *Echemus*, *Drassus*, *Prosthesima* and *Teminius*.

Family 12, *Clubionidae*.

Closely related to the preceding family, they are usually light coloured, while the *Drassidae* are dark.

The legs are a little longer and more slender, the spinnerets less prominent, and the abdomen more round. It may be divided into three sub-families.

- ¹ { A transverse furrow on the venter *Anyphaeninae*
- { No transverse furrow on the venter 2
- ² { A stiff, horny shield either on dorsum or around the base of the pedicel *Corinninae*
- { Abdomen wholly soft *Clubioninae*

The latter sub-family may be divided into two tribes.

- { Two rows of very strong spines under tibiae I. and II. *Phrurolithi*
- { Tibiae I. and II. not strongly armed *Clubioni*

Family 13, *Agalenidae*.

Not a very extensive family; most numerous in the west. The pars cephalica here is very distinct, and occupies the whole width of the cephalothorax in front. One genus, *Cybaeus*, disagrees with the characters of the family, as the spinnerets are all short; the genus will, however, be readily recognized as belonging to the family because of its general resemblance to other more common forms. Two well marked sub-families can be recognized.