

Division II.—*Micrognathæ*.

With but one section.

Section II.—This includes spiders of the most primitive and comprehensive form; "prophetic types" as the older naturalists would call them. They have a roundish cephalothorax which projects in front of the small pars cephalica. The maxillæ closely surround the lip. The mandibles are small. The legs are usually long and slender, and they make irregular webs.

Family 5, *Filistatidæ*.

These are the lowest spiders. The pars cephalica is no larger than the eye-tubercle of *Phalangida* with which it is homologous. The male palpal organ is the most simple, only a tube at the end of the tarsus. *Filistata* occurs in the southern parts of our country.

Family 6, *Urocteidae*.

This family is represented by one species of *Thalamia* in the Southern States.

Family 7, *Scytodidae*.

This distinct group is represented by two genera, somewhat rare in the Southern States.

Family 8, *Pholcidae*.

Here the legs are long and slender, the tarsus in the typical forms being furnished with an eighth joint. The forms are principally southern. I include in this family *Pholcus*, *Spermophora* and *Spintharus*.

Division III.—*Veræ*.

Here we come to the typical and more common spiders. It embraces three sections.

Section III.—This is about the same as the *Tubitelariæ* of certain writers. The cephalothorax is usually low and elongate. The abdomen also is commonly elongate and low. The legs fitted for running. The eyes are equal in size and plainly in two rows.

Family 9, *Dysderidae*.

These have but six eyes; just behind the lung-slits is a pair of stigmata. The forms are uncommon.