

Division IV.—*Oculatæ*.

Here the eyes are strongly unequal in size; the pars cephalica very large, the eyes in three or four rows. They are the most active and highly developed spiders. They spin no web but hunt their prey.

Section VI.—This includes the *Citigradæ* of most authors.

Family 22, *Ctenidæ*.

These have much affinity with the *Sparassidæ*. There is but one genus in the Southern States.

Family 23, *Lycosidæ*.

These are the "wolf-spiders" which run among leaves and grass and over rocks. Their legs are moderately long and quite stout, with many hairs and spines. The mandibles are large and strong.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| { Ocular area slightly broader than high | <i>Dolomedinae</i> |
| { Ocular area as high or higher than broad | <i>Lycosinae</i> |

Family 24, *Dinopidæ*.

One genus quite peculiar in the South.

Family 25, *Podophthalmidæ*.

One peculiar genus in the Southern States.

Family 26, *Oxyopidæ*.

Three genera, mostly southern and western forms. Somewhat intermediate between the *Lycosidæ* and the *Attidæ*.

Section VII.—The *Saltigradæ* of authors, the "jumping-spiders". Their body compact, the legs short and stout, the size medium. The *Hymenoptera* of spiders.

Family 27, *Attidæ*.

This contains nearly all the forms of the section. Three sub-families may be recognized.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | { Ant-like spiders, slender legs..... | <i>Synemosinae</i> |
| | { Not ant-like, legs more stout | 2 |
| 2 | { Eye region longer than thoracic region..... | <i>Ballinae</i> |
| | { Eye region shorter than thoracic region..... | <i>Attinae</i> |

The latter may be separated in two tribes.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| { Cephalothorax low, depressed | <i>Marptusi</i> |
| { Cephalothorax high, raised | <i>Phidippi</i> |

Family 28, *Lyssomanidæ*.

One genus in the Southern States.