

*Erigoninae.*

These are smaller species, the abdomen not very much larger than the cephalothorax, and a little elongated. The legs are shorter than in the *Theridinae*, and the male palpal organ has a tarsal hook; the epigynum not projecting, the legs without long spines, head of male often curiously modified.

*Lingphinae.*

These have longer legs than the preceding, and they are more spiny; the epigynum often projects. They are more usually marked than the *Erigoninae*, and are generally larger.

Family 18, *Epeiridae.*

This includes the common orb-weaving spiders; a few other genera are included—*Pachygnatha*, *Glenognatha*, *Bellinda* and *Mimetus*. They are very similar to the *Theridinae*, but have a low clypeus. Three sub-families may be recognized.

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|---|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | { | Body with spine-like projections.....                            | <i>Gasteracanthinae</i> |
|   |   | Body without such projections, at most with two basal humps..... | 2                       |
| 2 | { | Male mandibles large, body elongate.....                         | <i>Tetragnathinae</i>   |
|   |   | Mandibles small, body shorter..                                  | <i>E. irinae</i>        |

These sub-families, like those of the *Theridiidae*, also intergrade.

Family 19, *Uloboridae.*

Related to the *Epeiridae* by their habit of building orb-webs, but their structure quite distinct. We have but two genera, *Uloborus* and *Hyptiotes*.

Section V.—This includes the *Laterigradae* of authors. The body is flattened, the first two pairs of legs long, the abdomen short and roundish.

Family 20, *Thomisidae.*

These are frequently found upon flowers and fences waiting the approach of some insect. There are a great number of cases of protective resemblance in the group. They walk most easily sideways, and many throw off their legs very readily.

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|---|---|----------------------|
| { | Two front pairs of legs much larger and longer than the others, no scopula..... | <i>Thomisinae</i>    |
|   | Two front pairs of legs not larger than the others, a scopula present.<br>..... | <i>Philodrominae</i> |

Family 21, *Sparassidae.*

These resemble the *Philodrominae* of the preceding family. They occur in the south and southwestern parts of the U. S.