

- { A transverse furrow on venter, lower spinnerets widely separated *Hahninae*
 { No ventral furrow, spinnerets as usual..... *Agaleninae*

The latter may be divided into two tribes.

- { Upper spinnerets long, two-jointed..... *Agaleni*
 { All spinnerets short..... *Cybaeni*

Family 14, *Enyoidæ*.

The lower spinnerets here are long and two-jointed. Otherwise much like the preceding family. We have one genus, *Habronestes*, in the Southern States.

Family 15, *Palpimanidæ*.

Peculiar in having but one pair of spinnerets. One genus, *Lutica* from Utah.

Family 16, *Dictynidæ*.

This family is much like *Agalenidæ*, but have the accessory spinning organs. They are usually smaller. They spin small irregular webs, hanging from the under side.

Section IV.—This includes a large number of common spiders. They spin webs to catch prey. Most of the forms are very much alike in appearance. The abdomen short and rounded, the cephalothorax short with well developed pars cephalica, and the legs somewhat long, always with three claws. The spinnerets are short, the male and female organs well developed.

Family 17, *Theridiidæ*.

This is the largest family of spiders, and many of its members are very small. They spin irregular webs, and hang inverted from the under side. The males frequently possess peculiar sexual modifications of the head. They can be arranged in three sub-families whose limits are not distinct. Their general characters are as follows :—

Theridinæ.

The abdomen is large and roundish, the cephalothorax short, the legs long and quite slender; mandibles thinner than femur I.; male palpal organ without tarsal hook.