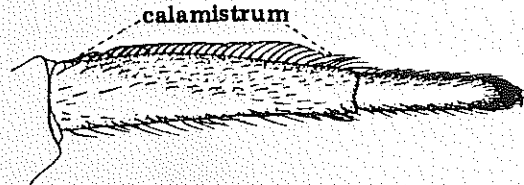
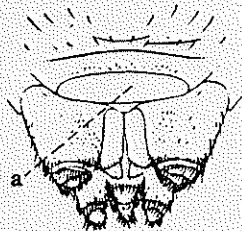


Simplified Key to Families of Common California Spiders

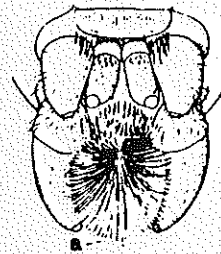
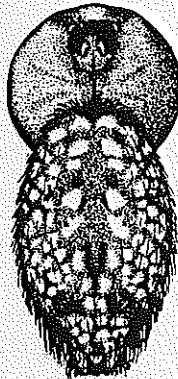
[Prepared by P. J. Marer, after B. J. Kaston *How to Know The Spiders*]

I. with a cribellum in front of the spinnerets and a calamistrum on metatarsus IV



CRIBELLATE SPIDERS:

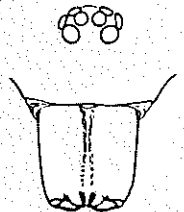
A. anal tubercle large and prominent, two-segmented with a fringe of long hairs



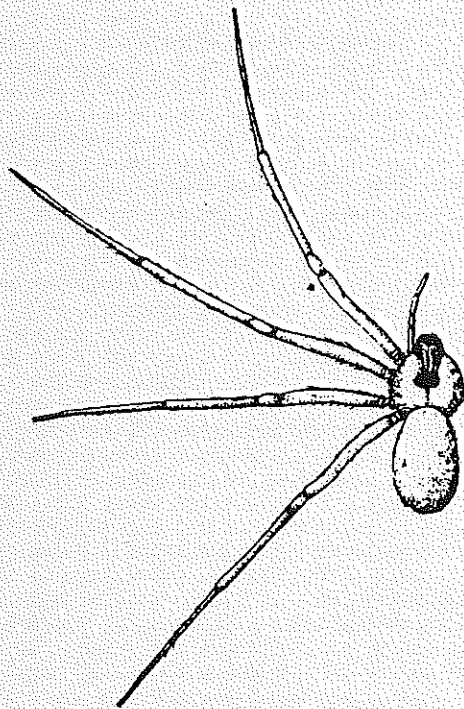
Oecobiidae - sheet webs

B. anal tubercle of the usual type, without a conspicuous fringe of hairs; chelicerae fused together at the base, and each provided distally with a lamella drawn out to a tooth

Filistatidae - funnel web spiders



b. six eyes, in three diads

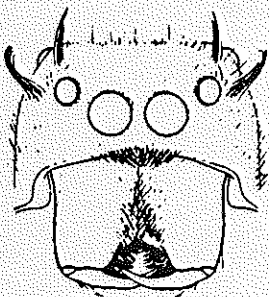
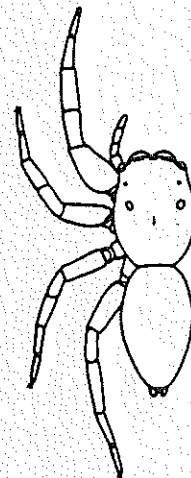


Loxoscelidae - brown recluse spider

B. chelicerae not fused

1. tarsi with two claws, with or without claw tufts

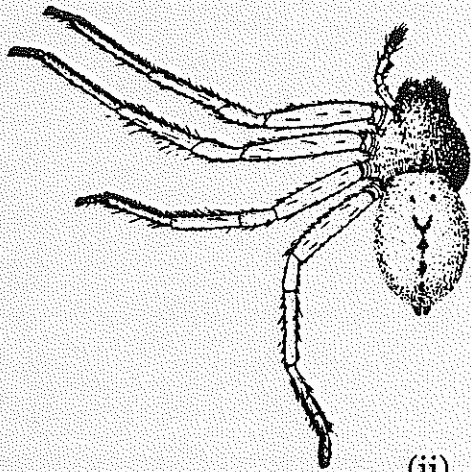
a. eyes in three or four rows



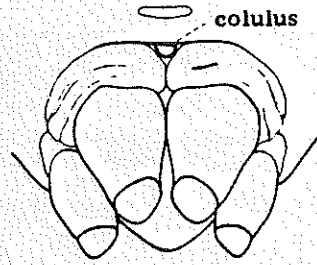
(1). eyes in three rows, the first row has four eyes on a more or less vertical face, the medians much the largest; the second row of two very small, often minute, eyes; the third row of two medium sized eyes



Salticidae - jumping spiders

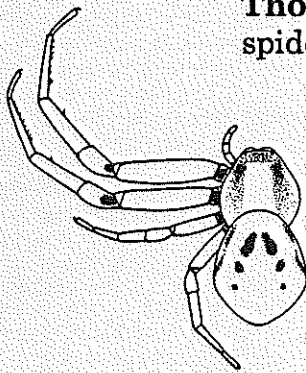


(i). colulus absent

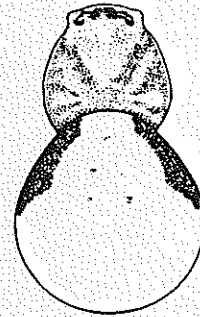


Sparassidae - giant crab spiders

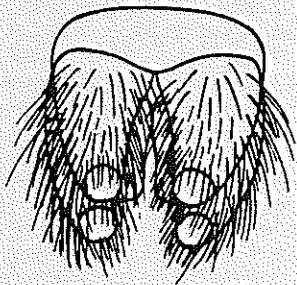
(ii). colulus present



Thomisidae - crab spiders [flower spiders]

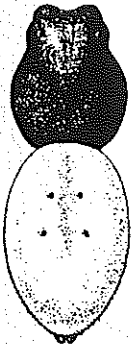


(b). all legs of the usual prograde type

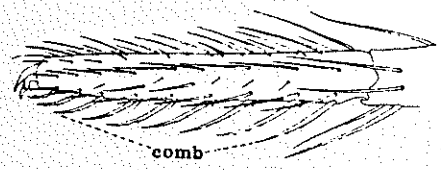
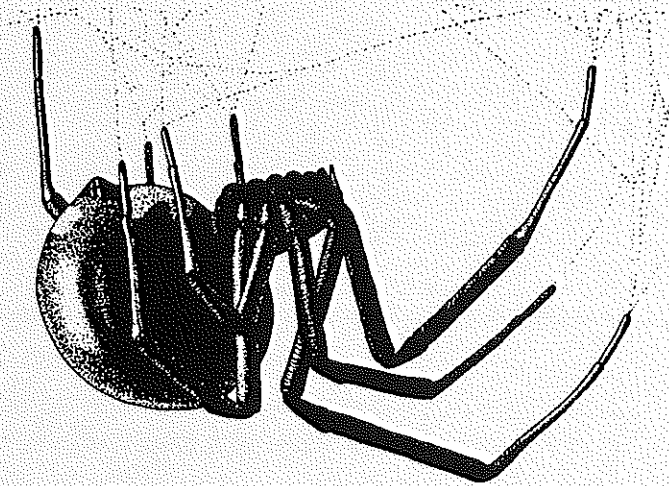


(i). anterior spinnerets contiguous or almost so, and not more heavily sclerotized than the posterior. Eyes homogenous or almost so

Clubionidae - 2-clawed hunting spiders - tubular retreat in leaves/stones/litter



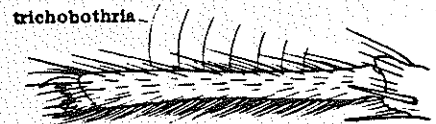
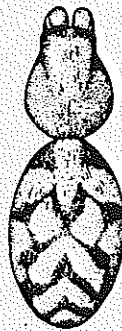
- (a). tarsus IV (for at least one-sixth of its length from the distal end) with a ventral row of 6 to 10 curved serrated bristles forming a comb (spiders hanging in an inverted position in irregular webs)



Theridiidae - cobweb spiders;
black widow

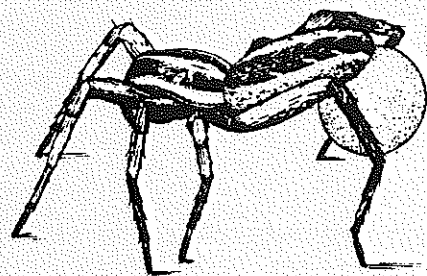
- (b). tarsus IV without such a comb

- (i). tarsi with a single row of trichobothria, which increase in length toward the distal end (spider living in funnel webs over which they run in an upright position)



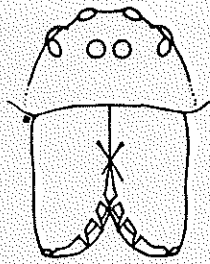
Agelenidae - funnel web spiders;
grass spiders

- (ii). tarsi with trichobothria numerous, but irregularly distributed; posterior row of eyes so strongly recurved that it may be considered to form two rows

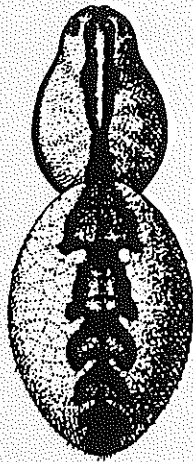


Lycosidae - wolf spiders





(b). clypeus usually as high as, or more commonly higher than, height of median ocular area; eyes heterogeneous; most do not weave orb webs



Linyphiidae - irregular snare, usually with platform or dome

	Spider	Insect
Body regions	two	three
Antennae	lacking	one pair
Legs	four pairs	three pairs
Pedipalps	one pair of six segments; modified in male for sperm trans-	absent
Poison apparatus	opening on fangs of chelicerae	if present, usually opening at posterior end of abdomen
Wings	always lacking	most commonly present
Eyes	always simple ocelli; most commonly 8, or 6	commonly compound; sometimes with 2 or 3 ocelli in addition
Silk apparatus	always present, opening at hind end of abdomen below anus	only in some larvae and opening on lower lip
Genital pore	on ventral side near anterior end of abdomen	terminal, just below anus at posterior end of abdomen
Food digestion	always occurs before swallowing, by regurgitation of enzymes	usually takes place after swallowing
Development	direct; no larval stages; spiderlings resemble their parents	may have a metamorphosis with larval and pupal stages, or with nymphs.