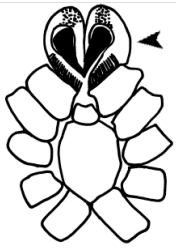
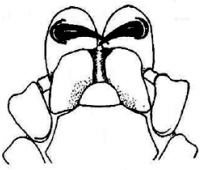
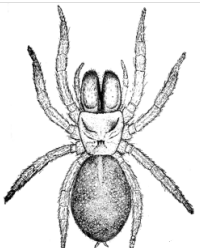
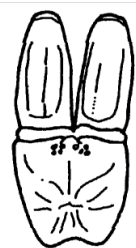
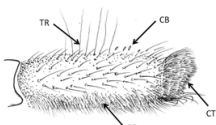
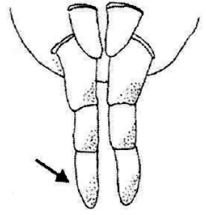
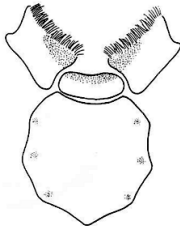
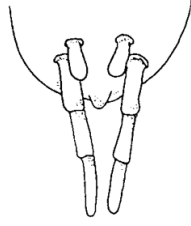
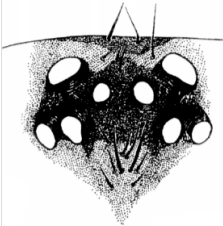
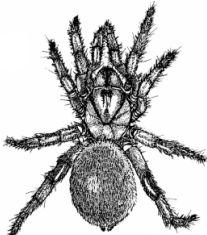
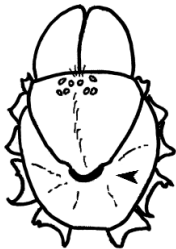
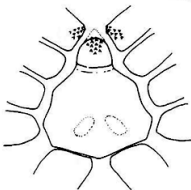
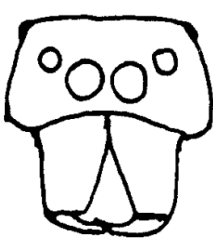
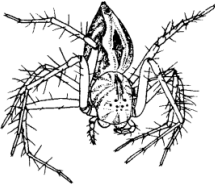
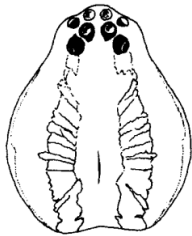
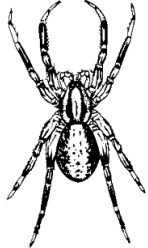
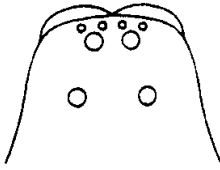


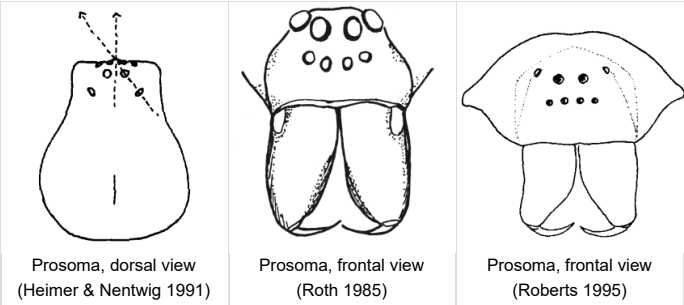
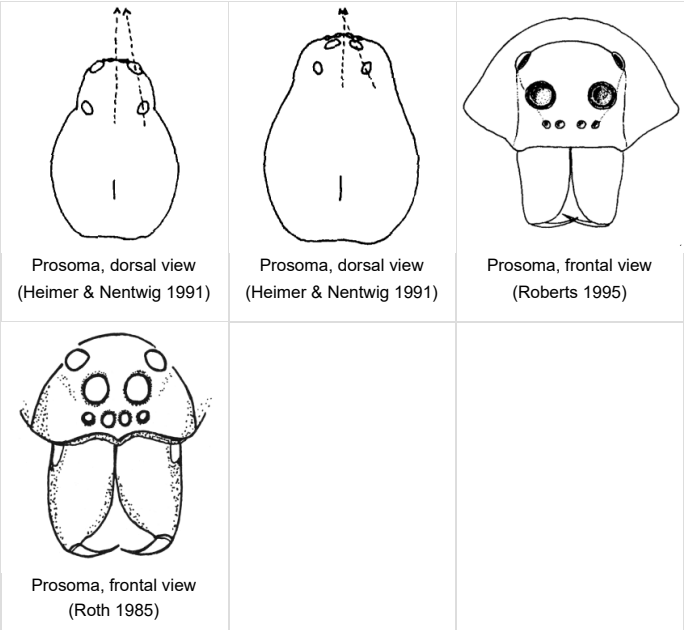
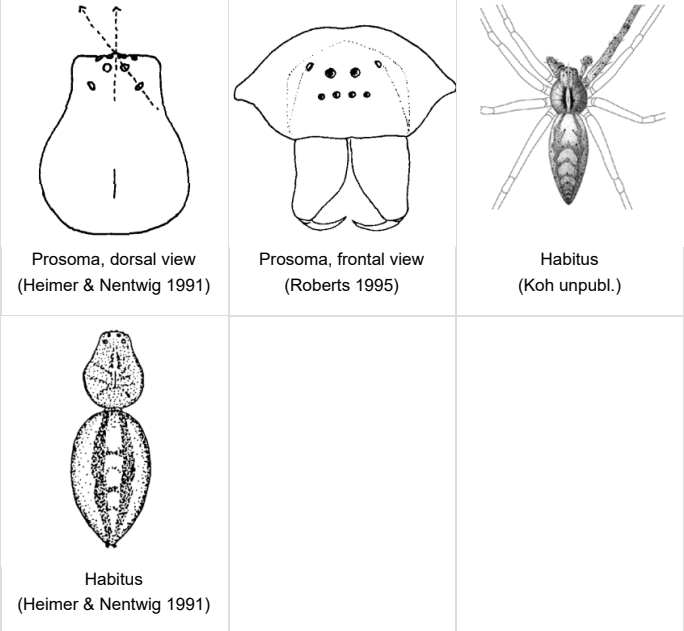
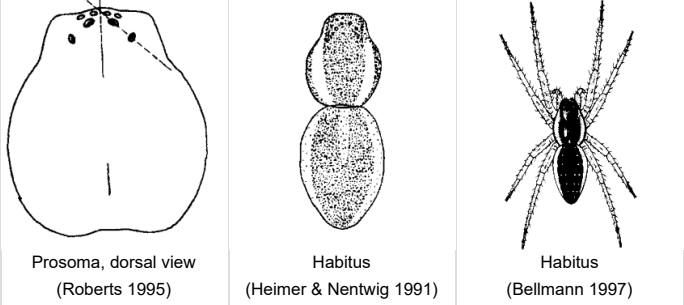
Key to families

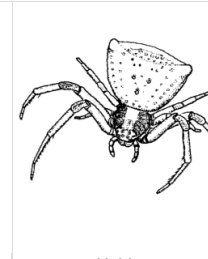
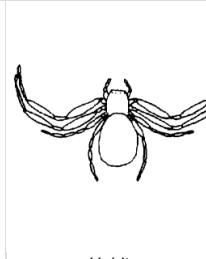
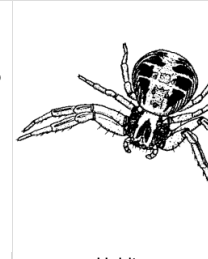
		In case you find an error or have a specific suggestion, please follow this link: click (/content/error-reporting)
1	Orthognath position of the chelicerae: Basic segments parallel, projecting forwards; the fangs almost parallel 2	 Sternum ()  Sternum (Kraus & Baur 1974)
-	Labidognath position of the chelicerae: Basic segments pointing downwards; tips of the fangs directed toward each other (in many labidognath spiders the tips of the claws converge (e.g. Dysderidae); the basic segments of the chelicerae almost always diverge (sloping or perpendicular) downwards 7	 Chelicera, ventral view (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)
2 (1)	Six spinnerets; Prosoma and habitus as in fig. Atypidae (/genkey/13/Atypidae)	 ♀ Habitus (Locket & Millidge 1951)  Prosoma (Kraus & Baur 1974)  Sternum (Kraus & Baur 1974)  Habitus, lateral view (Kraus & Baur 1974)
-	Two or four spinnerets 3	
3 (2)	Claw tufts present, third claw absent (paired claws present) Theraphosidae (/genkey/64/Theraphosidae)	 CT = claw tufts SC = scopula CB = club shaped bothria TR = trichobothria Tarsus (Decae unpubl.)  Spinnerets, ventral view (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)

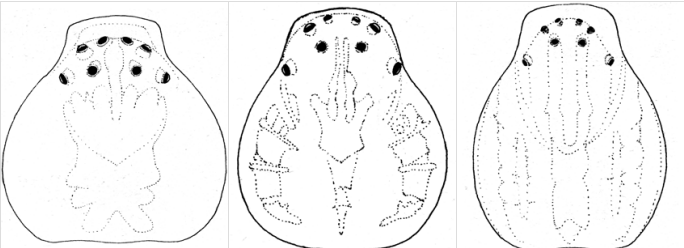
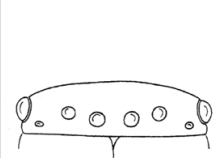
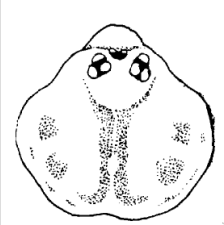
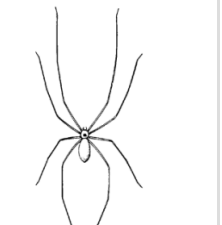
-	Claw tufts absent, third claw present	4	
4 (3)	Dense scopula on anterior tarsi and metatarsi	5	
-	Scopulae on anterior tarsi and metatarsi absent (or very thin in males only)	6	
5 (4)	Ocular process absent Cyrtaucheniidae (/genkey/61/Cyrtaucheniidae)		
-	Ocular process present, prosoma with recurved or short, straight fovea Nemesiidae (/genkey/31/Nemesiidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view ()	
6 (4)	Dense spinefields on anterior tarsi and metatarsi absent, posterior lateral spinnerets very long, posterior median spinnerets wide apart, fovea an open, broad pit, labium with numerous cuspules Macrothelidae (/genkey/60/Macrothelidae)	 Labium (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)  Spinnerets, ventral view (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)	
-	Dense spinefields on anterior tarsi and metatarsi, spinnerets short Ctenizidae (/genkey/16/Ctenizidae)	 ♂ Eyes, dorsal view (Buchli 1968)  ♀ Leg I (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)  ♀ Habitus (Buchli 1968)  ♀ Habitus, lateral view (Buchli 1968)  Prosoma, dorsal view ()  Sternum (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)	

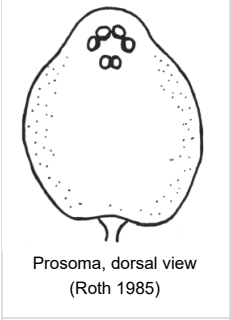
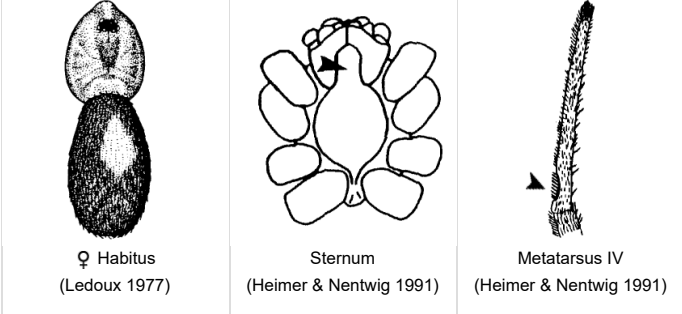
7 (1) Anterior median eyes clearly larger than other eyes, like search lights; field of eyes quadrangular in dorsal view (the posterior eyes of Salticidae may be difficult to recognize for beginners, due to their smallness, but they are always present); habitus as fig. Salticidae (/genkey/39/Salticidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)  Eyes, frontal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)
- Anterior median eyes normally not clearly larger than others; if anterior median eyes are larger than others, the eye field is clearly not quadrangular when viewed from above (dorsal view) 8	
8 (7) Only one pair of spinnerets clearly visible (the others reduced and hardly visible); serrula present or absent 9	
- Three pairs of spinnerets clearly visible; serrula present (the spinnerets can vary in size, the median spinnerets in particular are relatively small and more or less hidden by the anterior and posterior pair of spinnerets) 10	
9 (8) Anterior lateral spinnerets long; serrula absent; cheliceral fangs short; hunting spiders Zodariidae (/genkey/49/Zodariidae)	 Spinnerets (Roberts 1995)  Habitus, lateral view (Roberts 1995)
- Serrula present; femur I strongly thickened Palpimanidae (/genkey/66/Palpimanidae)	

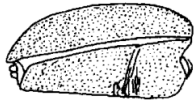
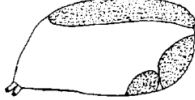
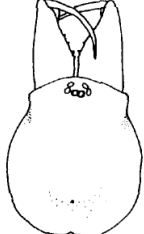
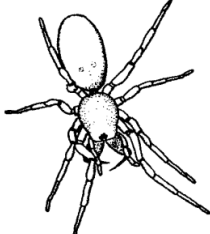
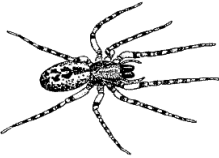
10 (8)	Posterior median and lateral eyes form, in frontal view, an equilateral hexagon; legs with long spines; opisthosoma tapering; habitus as fig.; hunting spiders Oxyopidae (/genkey/35/Oxyopidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)  Eyes, frontal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Leg (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)
-	Position of the eyes different 11	
11 (10)	Posterior lateral eyes larger than the other eyes; males have a characteristic tuft of hair on the anterior spinnerets; prosoma with typical pattern of stripes; the tips of the tarsi covered with scopula hairs; habitus as fig.; hunting on the ground Miturgidae (/genkey/73/Miturgidae)	 Prosoma (Roberts 1995)  Habitus (Bellmann 1997)
-	Posterior lateral eyes not larger than the other eyes; no tuft of hair on anterior spinnerets of male 12	
12 (11)	Eyes clearly arranged in three distinguishable rows: anterior eyes - posterior median eyes - posterior lateral eyes (some of the spiders not mentioned at 13 show resemblances with this eye arrangement. In <i>Textrix</i> (Agelenidae) the posterior median eyes are clearly larger than the posterior lateral eyes. In <i>Zoropsis</i> (Zoropsidae) the anterior median eyes are clearly smaller than the anterior lateral eyes and the intersection of both the (i) middle line of the prosoma and the connection line of the (ii) posterior lateral eyes/posterior median eyes lies distinctively, as in many other spiders (e.g. some Thomisidae), behind the front edge of the prosoma; compare 13) 13	 Eyes, dorsal view (Bellmann 1997)  Eyes, dorsal view (Bellmann 1997)
-	Eyes different 15	

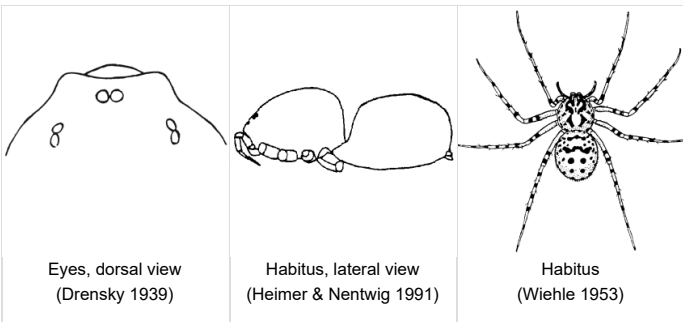
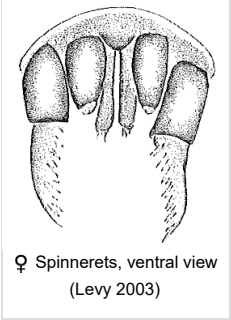
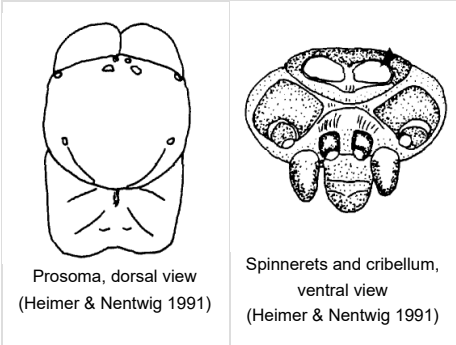
13 (12)	Connecting line of posterior lateral eyes - posterior median eyes intersects the middle line of the carapace at the anterior margin of the prosoma or closely behind it; position of the eyes as fig.; hunting spiders; females carry egg sac in their chelicerae 14	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Prosoma, frontal view (Roth 1985) Prosoma, frontal view (Roberts 1995)
-	Connecting line of posterior lateral eyes - posterior median eyes intersects the middle line of the carapace in front of the anterior margin of the prosoma; position of the eyes as fig.; hunting spiders; females carry their egg sac attached to the spinnerets Lycosidae (/genkey/27/Lycosidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Prosoma, frontal view (Roberts 1995) Prosoma, frontal view (Roth 1985)
14 (13)	Colouration very variable from yellow, bright brown to (mostly) red-brown and grey or black; prosoma with a bright, distinct median longitudinal stripe; opisthosoma long and slender, tapering toward anterior end, dorsally with a wide jagged stripe with dark margins; posterior cheliceral furrow margin with 2-3 teeth; eyes as fig. Pisauridae (/genkey/38/Pisauridae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Prosoma, frontal view (Roberts 1995) Habitus (Koh unpubl.) Habitus (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Colouration red-brown, sometimes with small white dots; prosoma with 2 broad yellowish white longitudinal stripes; opisthosoma broad, strongly rounded posteriorly, dorsally dark with pronounced cardiac mark, laterally brighter (pattern variable); posterior cheliceral furrow margin with 4 teeth; eyes as fig. Dolomedidae (/genkey/93/Dolomedidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995) Habitus (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Habitus (Bellmann 1997)

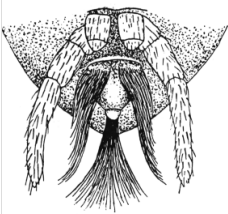
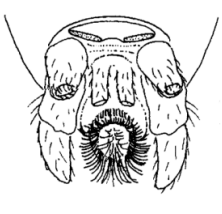
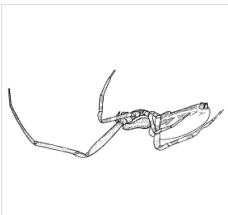
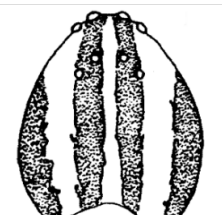
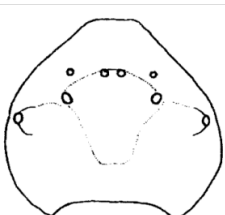
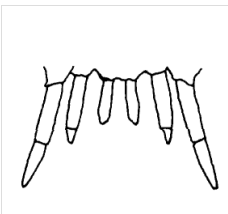
15 (12)	Position of both first pairs of legs laterigrade, the original lower (prolateral) surface directed upwards, hence "crab-like" habitus as fig. (eyes often have white surroundings)	16	 Habitus (Roberts 1995)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)
-	Position of both first pairs of legs not laterigrade	19	
16 (15)	Legs I and II clearly longer and often stouter than legs III, IV; eyes often on a elevation Thomisidae (/genkey/46/Thomisidae)		 Eyes, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)
-	Legs I and II not clearly longer and stouter than legs III and IV	17	
17 (16)	Scopula on tarsi and metatarsi (exception in Philodromidae: <i>Tibellus</i> und <i>Thanatus</i> with scopulae on tarsus and metatarsus) Sparassidae (/genkey/58/Sparassidae)		
-	Scopula only at the tips of the tarsi	18	

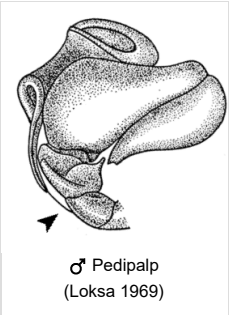
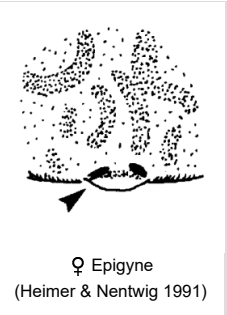
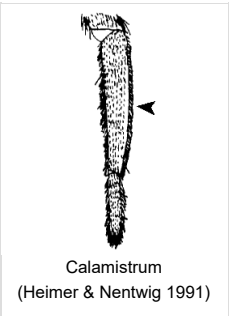
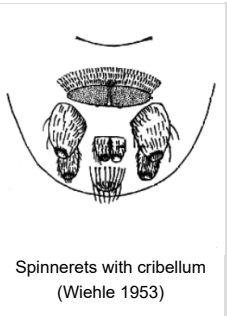
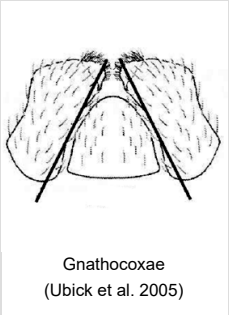
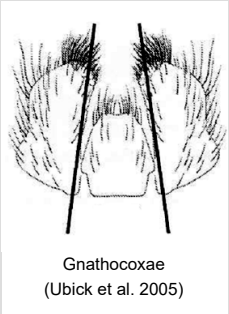
18 (17)	Eye position and habitus as fig. Philodromidae (/genkey/36/Philodromidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1985a) Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1985a) Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1985a)  Habitus (Roberts 1995) Habitus (Roberts 1995) Habitus (Roberts 1995)
-	Eyes arranged in two rows as fig.; very flat spider; only one species in Europe; Mediterranean region Selenopidae (/genkey/76/Selenopidae)	 Prosoma, frontal view (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)
19 (15)	Eye position as fig.; legs conspicuously long and thin 20	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roth 1985) Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Prosoma, dorsal view (Miller & Zitnanska 1976)
-	Eyes different 21	
20 (19)	Eyes (anterior lateral eyes, posterior lateral eyes, posterior median eyes) arranged in two groups of three eyes each; between them a pair of small anterior median eyes may be present or not; found in irregular webs; mostly synanthropic Pholcidae (/genkey/37/Pholcidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Bellmann 1997)

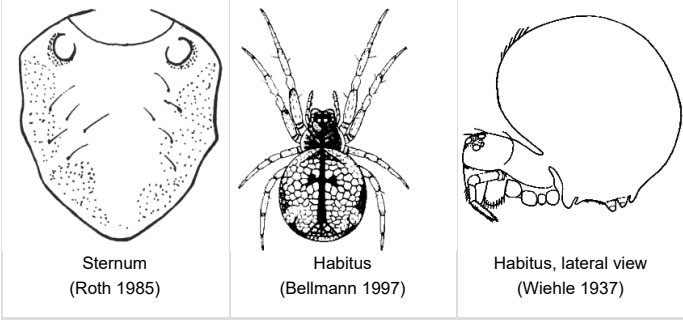
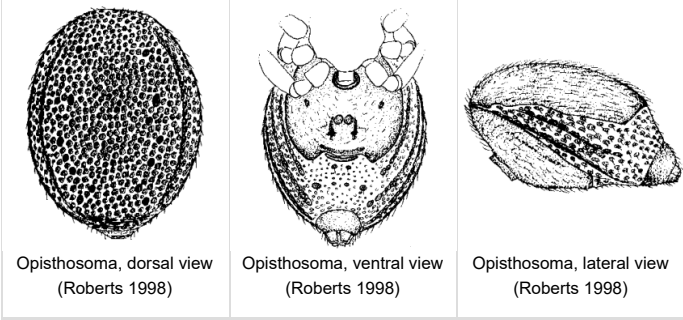
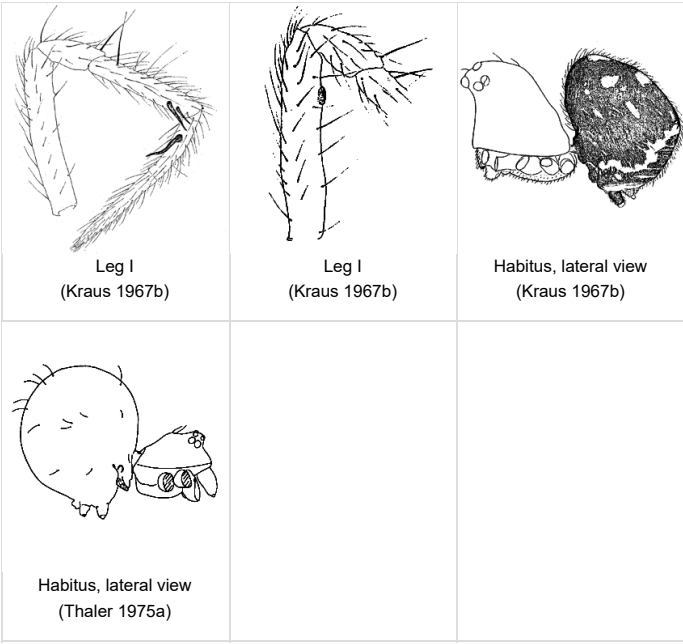
-	Four eyes in one group, behind them at some distance another pair (haplogyne; small, almost not pigmented extremely rare spiders to be found in caves and cave-like habitats) Leptonetidae (/genkey/24/Leptonetidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roth 1985)
-	Chelicerae fused at least at base; very small spiders (<0.6 mm); only one species recorded in Europe (Portugal); cave-dwelling Symphytognathidae (/genkey/77/Symphytognathidae)	
21 (19)	Haplogyne spiders: female has no epigyne; male with pear-, onion- or bottle-shaped bulb; basal, mostly thickened part of the bulb scarcely covered by the cymbium (almost always six eyes) 22	
-	Entelegyne spiders: female with epigyne; male with complex bulb, with basal part almost completely covered by the cymbium (mostly eight eyes) 28	
22 (21)	Eyes arranged in a closed group: all eyes clearly less than one eye diameter separated from each other (exception: distance between anterior eyes and posterior eyes can be larger, so that the eyes form a closed circle) 23	
-	Eyes not arranged in a closed group: eyes or groups of eyes separated by a clearly visible interspace (> diameter of eyes) 25	
23 (22)	8 eyes; the very long labium fused with the sternum; female with short, proximal calamistrum; habitus as fig. (only in most southern regions) Filistatidae (/genkey/20/Filistatidae)	 ♀ Habitus (Ledoux 1977) Sternum (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Metatarsus IV (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	6 eyes; labium not fused with sternum, but at least separated by a seam; always without calamistrum (the seam of the labium might be difficult to see in the very small Oonopidae, but the labium is not so strikingly long. Spiders in alcohol often tend to show their legs in a most particular way i.e. > 360° curled) 24	

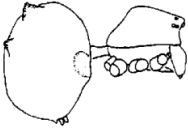
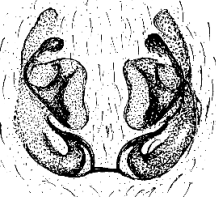
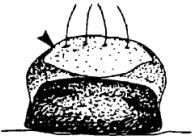
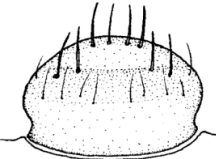
24 (23)	Body length smaller or equal 2 mm; with massive scutum on opisthosoma and armoured pleura or faint white to reddish; eyes as fig.; rare Oonopidae (/genkey/34/Oonopidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Opisthosoma, lateral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Opisthosoma, lateral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Body length > 3 mm; habitus different (cf. fig.) Dysderidae (/genkey/18/Dysderidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)
25 (22)	Book lungs missing, replaced by a pair of spiracles, situated on both sides of the epigyne; legs very long and slender, > 6 times prosoma length; body length < 2 mm; in caves; only one species in Europe (France, Spain) Telemidae (/genkey/68/Telemidae)	
-	Book lungs present 26	
26 (25)	Tarsi of legs with 2 claws; habitus as fig. Sicariidae (/genkey/65/Sicariidae)	 ♂ Habitus (Gertsch & Ennik 1983)  ♀ Habitus (Gertsch & Ennik 1983)
-	Tarsi of legs with 3 claws 27	
27 (26)	Body colour dark grey, black or dark brown; prosoma not strikingly marked; position of legs characteristic: legs I-III directed forwards; legs not conspicuously slender; eyes and habitus as fig. Segestriidae (/genkey/41/Segestriidae)	 Eyes, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Roberts 1995)

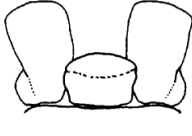
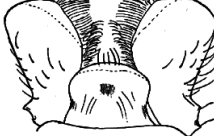
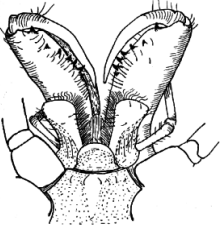
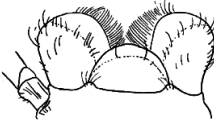
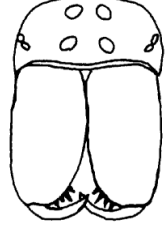
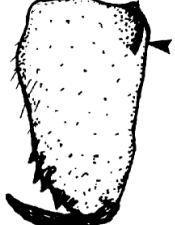
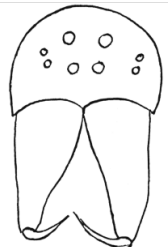
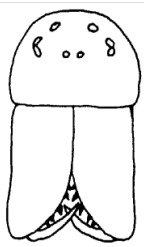
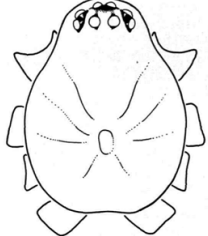
-	Body colour light reddish to yellowish brown; prosoma very high; eyes as fig.; body with conspicuous black pattern; position of legs normal, legs very slender (in Central Europe almost only synanthropic, in southern areas also free living) Scytodidae (/genkey/40/Scytodidae)	 Eyes, dorsal view (Drensky 1939) Habitus, lateral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Habitus (Wiehle 1953)
28 (21)	Tarsi of the legs with 3 claws; middle claw often very small and covered by tufts of hair, best visible from bottom side; the dense scopula hairs are in this case mostly divided into two cushions, between them the often dark shining middle claw is visible. Might be difficult to detect in small spiders, use indirect light source! 29	
-	Tarsi of legs with 2 claws 56	
29 (28)	Posterior spinnerets very long, on their inner side with a row of silk producing tubules Hersiliidae (/genkey/67/Hersiliidae)	 ♀ Spinnerets, ventral view (Levy 2003)
-	Different 30	
30 (29)	Lateral eyes form a square over the total width of the prosoma; females - mostly with exception of the frontal head region - uniformly black and with cribellum/calamistrum; males with vermilion opisthosoma with 2-3 pairs of black spots; body covered with velvety hairs; females in flat cribellate webs ending in a tube; found in xerothermic areas; rare Eresidae (/genkey/19/Eresidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991) Spinnerets and cribellum, ventral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Eyes different 31	

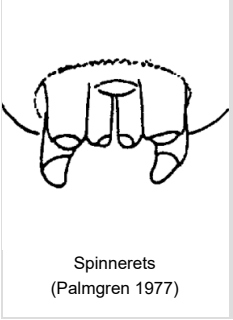
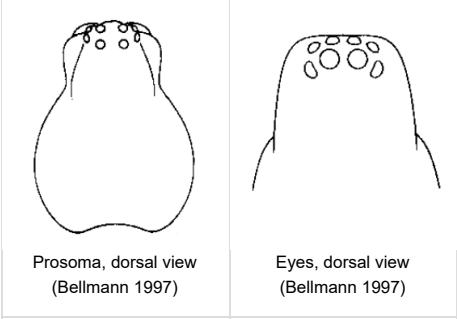
31 (30)	Between the long posterior spinnerets a remarkable anal tubercle with star-like brushes; habitus as fig. Oecobiidae (/genkey/33/Oecobiidae)	 Spinnerets, ventral view (Drensky 1939)	 Spinnerets, ventral view (Roberts 1995)	 Habitus (Bellmann 1997)
		 Habitus (Bellmann 1997)		
-	Anal tubercle normal (posterior spinnerets short or long) 32			
32 (31)	Tarsus dorsally with 0-2 trichobothria 33			
-	Tarsus dorsally with at least 3 trichobothria 49			
33 (32)	Femur of the pedipalp with a group of thicker bristles (in both sexes); male metatarsus I strongly modified; cribellate; only one species in Europe (Turkey) Phyxelididae (/genkey/72/Phyxelididae)			
-	Different 34			
34 (33)	Prosoma and habitus as fig.; cribellate; build horizontal orb webs or triangular webs Uloboridae (/genkey/48/Uloboridae)	 ♀ Habitus, lateral view (Wiehle 1953)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)
-	Habitus different (cribellate or ecribellate) 35			
35 (34)	Spinnerets arranged in one transverse row Hahniidae (/genkey/22/Hahniidae)	 Spinnerets, ventral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)		

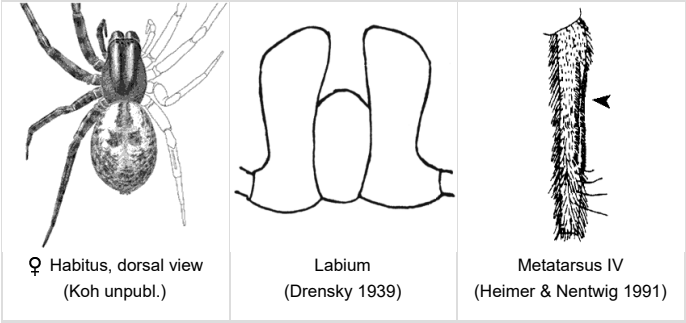
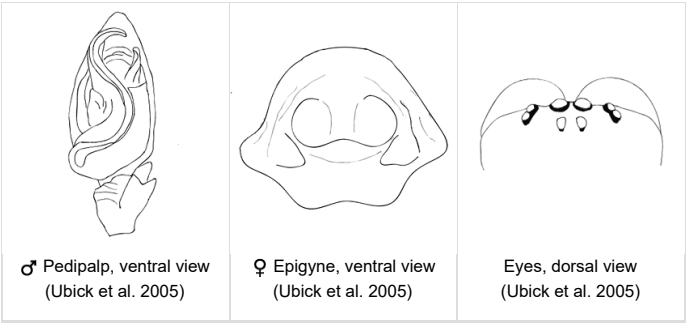
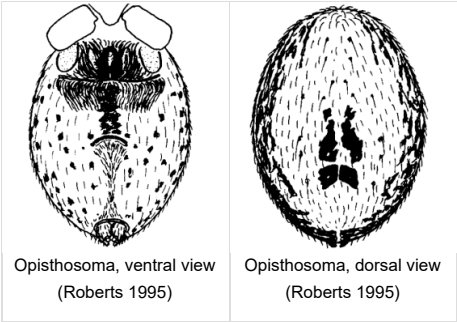
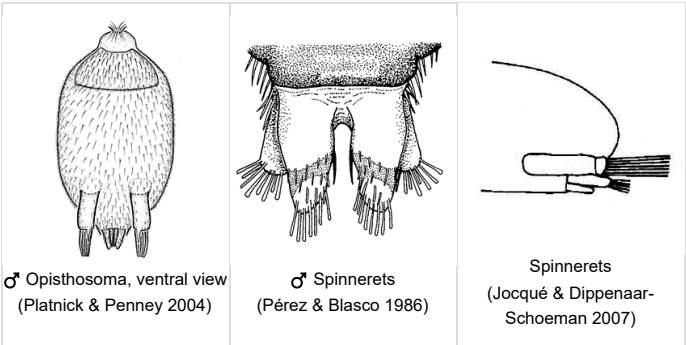
-	Spinnerets not as above	36	
36 (35)	Anterior spinnerets separated by twice their diameter, not arranged transversely (males with a twisted embolus, long, reaching to the beginning of the tibia; females correspondingly with long, irregularly declining copulatory openings, +/- visible through the epigyne; very rare) Cybaeidae (/genkey/57/Cybaeidae) (<i>Tuberta</i>)		 ♂ Pedipalp (Loksa 1969)  ♀ Epigyne (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Spinnerets different	37	
37 (36)	Cribellate spiders; female with cribellum in front of the spinnerets and with calamistrum; male with a broad rudiment of a cribellum; calamistrum arranged in one row 38		 Calamistrum (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Spinnerets with cribellum (Wiehle 1953)
-	Not cribellate; in front of the spinnerets a point like colulus or colulus reduced (in the last case - especially in small spiders - mostly 2 or more bristles instead of a colulus)	39	
38 (37)	Gnathocoxae converging apically; prosoma and opisthosoma bearing dense layer of short hairs Dictynidae (/genkey/17/Dictynidae) ad part. (excl. <i>Mizaga</i>)		 Gnathocoxae (Ubick et al. 2005)
-	Gnathocoxae almost parallel; chelicerae of the male usually with short lateral spines, less distinct in females (exception: <i>Pandava laminata</i>) Titanoecidae (/genkey/47/Titanoecidae)		 Gnathocoxae (Ubick et al. 2005)

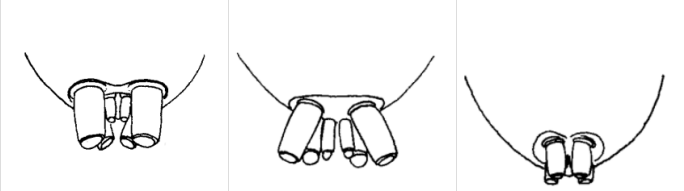
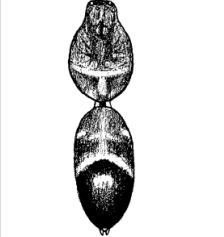
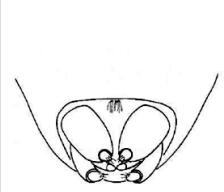
39 (37)	Sternum with two depressions at the anterior edge; the globular opisthosoma is usually largely vaulted over the prosoma; body pattern as fig.; one small and rare species (body length < 3 mm) Theridiosomatidae (/genkey/45/Theridiosomatidae)	 Sternum (Roth 1985) Habitus (Bellmann 1997) Habitus, lateral view (Wiehle 1937)
-	Sternum without depressions at the anterior edge (opisthosoma usually not vaulted over the prosoma) 40	
40 (39)	Labrum with a sclerotised bulge reaching between the chelicerae; pleura sclerotised; body length < 2 mm (habitus unique: eyes very small, body colour reddish; body heavily armoured; rare) Anapidae (/genkey/9/Anapidae)	 Opisthosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1998) Opisthosoma, ventral view (Roberts 1998) Opisthosoma, lateral view (Roberts 1998)
-	Labrum without a sclerotised bulge; pleura usually with at most single sclerites; if pleura strongly sclerotised, then body length > 3 mm and/or other colour 41	
41 (40)	At least females with dark tubercle proximally on femur I; males with strong thorn prolateral on metatarsus I; habitus as fig. Mysmenidae (/genkey/30/Mysmenidae)	 Leg I (Kraus 1967b) Leg I (Kraus 1967b) Habitus, lateral view (Kraus 1967b) Habitus, lateral view (Thaler 1975a)
-	Different 42	
42 (41)	Chelicerae with keel ending in a strong cheliceral tooth; very rare dwarf forms; body length < 3 mm Synaphridae (/genkey/70/Synaphridae)	
-	Different 43	

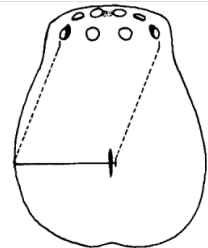
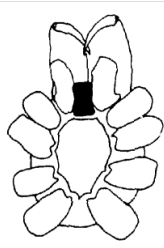
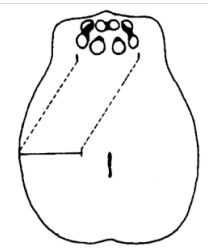
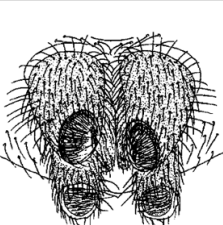
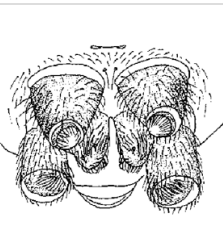
43 (42) Tibia, metatarsus I and II with one row of long spines, with shorter spines in between; opisthosoma with at least one pair of tubercles; habitus as fig. Mimetidae (/genkey/29/Mimetidae)	 Tibia and metatarsus I (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)  Habitus (Bellmann 1997)  Habitus, lateral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
- Tibia and metatarsus I and II normally without striking rows of spines; when rows of spines present, then opisthosoma without tubercles 44	
44 (43) Male palp with very large, dark, proximal paracymbium; females with row of strengthened and serrated hairs ventrally on tarsus IV; labium distally with a whitish swelling as fig.; epigyne as fig. Nesticidae (/genkey/32/Nesticidae)	 ♂ Pedipalp (Thaler 1981b)  ♀ Epigyne (Jäger 1998a)  ♀ Epigyne (Pesarini unpubl.)  Labium (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
- Different 45	
45 (44) Male palp with small distal paracymbium or paracymbium lacking; tibia of palp very close to the cymbium, cup-shaped with spoon-like anterior edge on the ventral side (covers often the posterior area of the bulbus); females with rows of strong and serrated bristles ventrally on tarsus IV - this is sometimes very difficult to recognize - or in multiple rows; labium mostly without distal swelling; when swelling indicated, then epigyne different (pigment of posterior eyes mostly brighter than that of the anterior median eyes, anterior median eyes often silvery white; chelicerae mostly weak or almost toothless) Theridiidae (/genkey/44/Theridiidae)	 Labium (Roberts 1995)  Chelicera (Drensky 1939)
- Females without a row of strong bristles on tarsus IV; male palp different; labium with or without swelling (chelicerae mostly with two clearly visible rows of teeth) 46	 Chelicera (Drensky 1939)

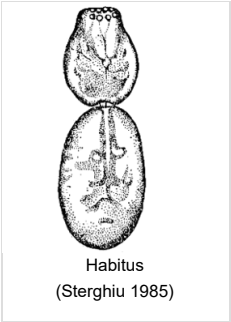
46 (45)	Gnathocoxae at least 1.5 times longer than wide (chelicerae often big and diverging; paracymbium of male palp almost always very long or large and wide; in orb webs with open hub) Tetragnathidae (/genkey/59/Tetragnathidae)	 Gnathocoxae, ventral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)	 Gnathocoxae, ventral view (Wiehle 1931)	 Chelicerae, ventral view (Wiehle 1931)
-	Gnathocoxae less than 1.5 times longer than wide (similar to fig.) 47	 Gnathocoxae, ventral view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)	 Gnathocoxae, ventral view (Wiehle 1931)	
47 (46)	Height of clypeus less than twice diameter of anterior median eyes (note: Hypsosinga partially with very high, arched clypeus); chelicerae always without lateral stridulatory ridges; chelicerae mostly with lateral proximal condyle; proximal paracymbium of male palp almost always relatively small and glossy (cf. Tetragnathidae); in orb webs with closed hub; often larger or large and robust spiders; mostly with relatively short, strongly spined legs Araneidae (/genkey/11/Araneidae)	 Prosoma, frontal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)	 Chelicerae, frontal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)	
-	Different 48			
48 (47)	Clypeus normally higher than 2 diameters of anterior median eyes; if less high (Tapinopa, Poeciloneta), then chelicerae with lateral stridulating ridges; lateral condyle of the chelicerae lacking (sheet-web spiders, the most abundant family with many medium sized and small species; larger species with long and relatively slender legs (variable spination), not very robust. Attention: the stridulatory grooves may be very difficult to recognize: strong magnification and indirect light required! Linyphiidae (/genkey/25/Linyphiidae)	 Prosoma, lateral view (Drensky 1939)	 Prosoma, frontal view (Drensky 1939)	 Prosoma, frontal view (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Prosoma with conspicuously elongated fovea; cymbium of male pedipalp with a dentate dorsal excrescence; only one genus in Europe (France, Italy and Spain) Pimoidae (/genkey/71/Pimoidae)	 ♀ Prosoma, dorsal view (Hormiga 1994)		
49 (32)	Tarsus I with 3 dorsal trichobothria 50			
-	Tarsus I with at least 4 dorsal trichobothria 51			

50 (49)	Anterior spinnerets separated by twice their diameter (males with very long embolus, reaching far beyond the patella; female with long, irregularly running copulatory ducts, visible through the epigyne; myrmecophilous; extremely rare) Cybaeidae (/genkey/57/Cybaeidae) (<i>Mastigusa</i>)	
-	Anterior spinnerets separated by their diameter; embolus and copulatory ducts shorter Cybaeidae (/genkey/57/Cybaeidae) (<i>Cryphoea</i>)	
51 (49)	Anterior spinnerets separated by at least their diameter (posterior spinnerets a little bit longer than anterior - compared to <i>Tetrrix</i> (Agelenidae), where the anterior spinnerets are separated by about their diameter, but the posterior spinnerets are approx. twice as long as the anterior ones) Cicurinidae (/genkey/92/Cicurinidae) (<i>Cicurina</i>, <i>Chorizomma</i>)	 Spinnerets (Palmgren 1977)
-	Anterior spinnerets separated by less than their diameter 52	
52 (51)	Posterior spinnerets clearly (about 2 times) longer than anterior ones 53	
-	Posterior spinnerets more or less equal in length or shorter than anterior ones 54	
53 (52)	Head region wide and rounded laterally; thoracic region < 1,5 times as large as head region; leg I approx. as long as body (male palp with apophysis on tibia and patella) Agelenidae (/genkey/7/Agelenidae) ad part. (<i>Coelotes</i> s.l.)	
-	Head region smaller, laterally almost rectangularly outlined; thoracic region > 1,5 times as large as head region; leg I clearly longer than body (male palps mostly without apophysis on patella, exception: Agelena) Agelenidae (/genkey/7/Agelenidae)	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Bellmann 1997) Eyes, dorsal view (Bellmann 1997)
54 (52)	Cribellate spiders (except genus <i>Ovtchinnikovia</i> (http://www.araneae.nmbe.ch/specieskey/715/Ovtchinnikovia)); chelicerae projecting knee-like at the base (viewed from above) 55	

-	Ecribellate spiders; chelicerae not projecting knee-like (viewed from above) Cybaeidae (/genkey/57/Cybaeidae)	
55 (54)	Labium clearly narrowed at the base; calamistrum arranged in two rows; chelicerae of the males without short laterally spines; habitus dorsally as fig. Amaurobiidae (/genkey/8/Amaurobiidae)	 ♀ Habitus, dorsal view (Koh unpubl.) Labium (Drensky 1939) Metatarsus IV (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Anterior median eyes about 1.4x larger than anterior lateral eyes. Embolus long and sigmoid. <i>Badumna longinqua</i> introduced in Germany, in hothouses Desidae (/genkey/78/Desidae)	 ♂ Pedipalp, ventral view (Ubick et al. 2005) ♀ Epigyne, ventral view (Ubick et al. 2005) Eyes, dorsal view (Ubick et al. 2005)
56 (28)	Stigma of the trachea approx. in the middle between epigastric fold and the spinnerets; dorsal pattern as fig. Anyphaenidae (/genkey/10/Anyphaenidae)	 Opisthosoma, ventral view (Roberts 1995) Opisthosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)
-	Stigma of the trachea right in front of the spinnerets 57	
57 (56)	Apical part of spinnerets with conspicuous plumose hairs Prodidomidae (/genkey/75/Prodidomidae)	 ♂ Opisthosoma, ventral view (Platnick & Penney 2004) ♂ Spinnerets (Pérez & Blasco 1986) Spinnerets (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)
-	Spinnerets different 58	

58 (57) Basal segments of the spinnerets cylindrical and mostly long; posterior median eyes often oval, kidney-shaped or angular; in the genus <i>Micaria</i> the posterior median eyes are oval (an excellent identification character for many Gnaphosidae), but the spinnerets are mostly short; therefore they appear atypical; the identification marks are here the white or metallic scaly hairs on body and legs, the ant-like habitus and a saddle-shaped constriction of the opisthosoma which is mostly present Gnaphosidae (/genkey/21/Gnaphosidae)	 Eyes, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)  Spinnerets (Roberts 1995)  Habitus (Brændegaard 1966)
- Basal segments of the spinnerets (sometimes only slightly) conical 59	
59 (58) Anterior spinnerets conical, subdistally with a sclerotised ring; tarsi pseudo-segmented, in preserved specimens often bent; only one species in Europe (Greece) Cithaeronidae (/genkey/74/Cithaeronidae)	 Spinnerets, ventral view (Jocqué & Dippenaar-Schoeman 2007)
- Different 60	
60 (59) Legs without spines, but metatarsi I and II with 2 rows of short cusps Corinnidae (/genkey/15/Corinnidae) incl. Trachelidae + Phrurolithidae ad part.	
- Legs with spines 61	

61 (60)	Large, robust cribellate spider, resembling a large Lycosidae; habitus as fig. Zoropsidae (/genkey/52/Zoropsidae)	  ♀ Habitus (Murphy & Murphy 2000) Habitus (Bellmann 1997)
-	Different 62	
62 (61)	Width of eye field as large as half the width of the prosoma, but mostly clearly $> 1/2$ the largest width of the prosoma; labium distinctly longer than wide 63	  Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995) Sternum (Heimer & Nentwig 1991)
-	Width of the eye field $< 1/2$ the largest width of the prosoma 64	 Prosoma, dorsal view (Roberts 1995)
63 (62)	Posterior spinnerets two-segmented, distal segment short and rounded; legs short and stout, leg II longer than leg I; posterior eye row distinctly longer than anterior row; prosoma dorsally with a median groove; eyes and spinnerets as fig. Clubionidae (/genkey/14/Clubionidae)	   Eyes, dorsal view (Roberts 1995) Spinnerets (Murphy & Roberts 2015) Habitus (Sterghiu 1985)
-	Posterior spinnerets clearly two-segmented, distal segment distinctly conical; legs long, leg I considerably longer than leg II; posterior eye row not longer than anterior row; prosoma dorsally without a groove Cheiracanthiidae (/genkey/79/Cheiracanthiidae)	  ♂ Habitus (Urones 1987) Spinnerets (Murphy & Roberts 2015)
64 (62)	Anterior eye row procurved Corinnidae (/genkey/15/Corinnidae) incl. Trachelidae + Phrurolithidae ad part.	

-	Different	65	
65 (64)	Anterior eye row straight; eyes often close together Liocranidae (/genkey/26/Liocranidae)		 Habitus (Sterghiu 1985)
-	Different		
	Corinnidae (/genkey/15/Corinnidae) incl. Trachelidae + Phrurolithidae ad part.		
-	Further family (includes now <i>Liophrurillus</i> , <i>Orthobula</i> , <i>Phrurolinillus</i> , <i>Phrurolithus</i>). See Corinnidae (http://www.araneae.nmbe.ch/genkey/15/Corinnidae). Phrurolithidae (/genkey/80/Phrurolithidae)		
-	Further family (includes now <i>Cetonana</i> , <i>Metatrachelas</i> , <i>Paratrachelas</i> , <i>Trachelas</i>). See Corinnidae (http://www.araneae.nmbe.ch/genkey/15/Corinnidae). Trachelidae (/genkey/81/Trachelidae)		