

## **On a collection of spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) from the island of Seili, with a new record for the Finnish fauna and a list of species from the island**

Authors: Zamani, Alireza, Österman, Emil M., and Koponen, Seppo

Source: Arachnologische Mitteilungen: Arachnology Letters, 64(1) : 29-33

Published By: Arachnologische Gesellschaft e.V.

URL: <https://doi.org/10.30963/aramit6404>

---

BioOne Complete (complete.BioOne.org) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](http://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

## On a collection of spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) from the island of Seili, with a new record for the Finnish fauna and a list of species from the island

Alireza Zamani, Emil M. Österman & Seppo Koponen



doi: 10.30963/aramit6404

**Abstract.** The results of a recent collection effort on the island of Seili (located in the Archipelago Sea, off the southwest coast of Finland in the Baltic Sea, Swedish name Själö) are reported herein. Out of 709 specimens collected at two sites using four different collection methods, 173 were adults (26 males, 147 females) and identifiable to species-level, resulting in 33 species from 13 families, including five species newly reported from the island. A male of *Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789), separately collected at a different place, represents the first record of this species in Finland and its northernmost record across its whole known range. An updated list of spider species reported from Seili (215 species from 25 families) is included as an appendix.

**Keywords:** Archipelago Sea, Baltic Sea, *Cheiracanthium punctorium*, Finland, list of species, Själö

**Zusammenfassung. Spinnen (Arachnida: Araneae) von der Insel Seili, mit einem Neunachweis für Finnland und einer Artenliste für die Insel.** Die Ergebnisse einer kürzlich durchgeführten Sammelaktion auf der Insel Seili (im Schärenmeer südwestlich der finnischen Südostküste in der Ostsee gelegen, schwedischer Name Själö) werden vorgestellt. Von 709 gesammelten Exemplaren von zwei Orten, gesammelt mit verschiedenen Methoden, waren 179 adult (26 Männchen, 147 Weibchen) und auf Artniveau bestimmbar. 33 Arten aus 13 Familien, darunter fünf Erstnachweise für die Insel, wurden erfasst. Ein Männchen von *Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789), gesondert an einer anderen Stelle gesammelt, stellt den Erstnachweis für Finnland und den nördlichsten Nachweis der Art insgesamt dar. Eine aktualisierte Artenliste der Spinnen von Seili (215 Arten aus 25 Familien) wird in einem Appendix präsentiert.

**Abstrakti. Hämähäkkikeräys (Arachnida: Araneae) Seilin saarelta, mukaan lukien uusi löytö Suomen faunalle ja saaren lajiluettelo.** Saaristomerellä sijaitsevan Seilin (Själö) saarella hiljattain tehdyn hämähäkkikeräyksen tulokset esitetään tässä. Kahdelta tutkimuspaikalta kerättiin neljällä eri menetelmällä 709 hämähäkkiyksilöä, joista 173 aikuista (26 koirasta ja 147 naarasta) voitiin määrittää lajitasolle. Tuloksena oli 33 lajia 13 heimosta; näistä viisi lajia on uusia Seilin saarelle. Erikseen saarelta kerätty lajin *Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789) koirasyksilö on ensimmäinen havainto lajista Suomesta ja pohjoisin löytö koko levinneisyysalueelta. Julkaisun liitteenä on Seilin saarelta löydettyjen hämähäkkilajien luettelo (215 lajia 25 heimosta).

The island of Seili (Swedish name Själö) is a small Finnish island (ca. 1.6 km<sup>2</sup> in area) situated in the middle zone of the Archipelago Sea (part of the Baltic Sea) and belongs to the hemiboreal (“oak forest”) area of Finland. Since 1964, the Archipelago Research Institute of the University of Turku has been active here. Although its main research theme is long-term monitoring and modelling of the marine environment, it also provides a base for terrestrial research and teaching.

Although the spider fauna of Seili has not been thoroughly investigated, data from scattered studies – of which research on cliff spiders by Häkkinen (1986) is worth mentioning – and from various collecting efforts is accessible from the spider database of the Zoological Museum of the University of Turku. Miettinen (1997) compiled a report on the wildlife and natural properties of the island of Seili in which he provided a list of spider species, mainly on the basis of data from the above-mentioned work by Häkkinen (1986) and museum collections. The known Seili spider fauna includes some rare and relatively interesting species, including the wasp spider *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772), the rare linyphiid *Abiskoa abiskoensis* (Holm, 1945) and a few species included in the Red List of Finnish spiders, namely *Aulonia albimana* (Walckenaer, 1805), *Brommella falcigera* (Balogh, 1935), *Jacksonella falconeri* (Jackson, 1908), *Micaria formicaria* (Sundevall, 1831), *Titanoeca spominima* (Taczanowski, 1866) and *Zelotes exiguus* (Müller & Schenkel, 1895) (Pajunen et al. 2019, also see ‘Appendix’).

In this paper, we present the results of a recent collection effort in the island of Seili in 2022, report a species new to the Finnish fauna and provide an updated list of spider species known from Seili, including five species new to the fauna of the island.

### Material and methods

Spiders, and other invertebrates, were collected at two locations on the island of Seili during 18.–20. Jul. and 25.–27. Jul. 2022, as a part of the Terrestrial Invertebrate Ecology field course held at the University of Turku. The first location was a one-hectare area in a heath forest (60.2428°N, 21.9592°E; 10–15 m a.s.l.), in which the principal vascular plant species were blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) and spruce (*Picea abies*). The second location was a one-hectare area in a broadleaf woodland (60.2347°N, 21.9664°E; 10–15 m a.s.l.), in which the principal vascular plant species were common hazel (*Corylus avellana*), small-leaved linden (*Tilia cordata*) and wood bluegrass (*Poa nemoralis*).

Apart from a single hand-collected specimen, the rest of the material was collected using the methods detailed below:

- 1) Heath forest (18.–20. Jul.): Six sets of ten sweeps of the herbaceous layer with sweeping nets, five sets of shaking ten branches inside the sweeping net, eight sets of sieving detritus, five pitfall traps.
- 2) Broadleaf woodland (18.–20. Jul.): Six sets of shaking ten branches inside the sweeping net, seven sets of sieving detritus, five pitfall traps.
- 3) Heath forest (25.–27. Jul.): Six sets of ten sweeps of the herbaceous layer with sweeping nets, six sets of shaking ten branches inside the sweeping net, four sets of sieving detritus, six pitfall traps.

Alireza ZAMANI, Emil M. ÖSTERMAN, Seppo KOPONEN, Zoological Museum, Biodiversity Unit, FI-20014 University of Turku, Finland;  
E-mails: alireza.zamani@utu.fi, emil.m.osterman@utu.fi, seppoko@utu.fi

Academic Editor: Petr Dolejš

submitted 26.8.2022, accepted 3.12.2022, online 28.12.2022

4) Broadleaf woodland (25.–27. Jul.): Six sets of shaking ten branches inside the sweeping net, four sets of sieving detritus, five pitfall traps.

The collecting was systematically randomized within the area to cover it more evenly. Sweeping nets were medium-sized standard nets. One branch was shaken per tree (pine or spruce in the heath forest, common hazel or small-leaved linden in the broadleaf woodland). A square of 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> was used for each set of sieving and the detritus was sieved three times through a medium-sized sieve. The pitfall traps were planted on the starting date and removed on ending date; each cup, with an upper diameter of 6.5 cm, was accompanied with a rain cover and filled with 70% denatured alcohol. All of the specimens were preserved in 70% denatured alcohol and deposited in the Zoological Museum of the University of Turku (ZMUT). The specimens were identified by the second author, using the keys and illustrations provided in Nentwig et al. (2022).

The specimen of *Cheiracanthium punctorium* was photographed using a Canon EOS 7D camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope. Digital images were montaged using CombineZP and edited using Photoshop.

## Results

A total 709 specimens were collected at the two aforementioned sites (Tab. 1), out of which 173 were adults (26 males, 147 females) and identifiable to the species-level, resulting in 33 species from 13 families (Tab. 2).

Additionally, a single specimen was collected separately and at a different location from those listed above, and represents a new record for the Finnish fauna:

**Tab. 1:** The total numbers of specimens collected using each method; **A** = Heath forest (18.–20. Jul. 2022); **B** = Broadleaf woodland (18.–20. Jul. 2022); **C** = Heath forest (25.–27. Jul. 2022); **D** = Broadleaf woodland (25.–27. Jul. 2022)

	A	B	C	D
Pitfall	3	9	–	29
Sieving	313	25	52	58
Shaking	56	18	99	19
Sweeping	14	not conducted	23	not conducted

## Cheiracanthiidae

*Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789) (Fig. 1a-d)

**Identification.** Sterghiu (1985), Almquist (2006)

**Material examined.** FINLAND, Varsinais-Suomi: 1 ♂ (ZMUT), Parainen, Seili, 60.2393°N, 21.9608°E, 10–15 m a.s.l., 16.–17. Jul. 2022 (leg. K. Ruohomäki, det. E. M. Österman, conf. A. Zamani).

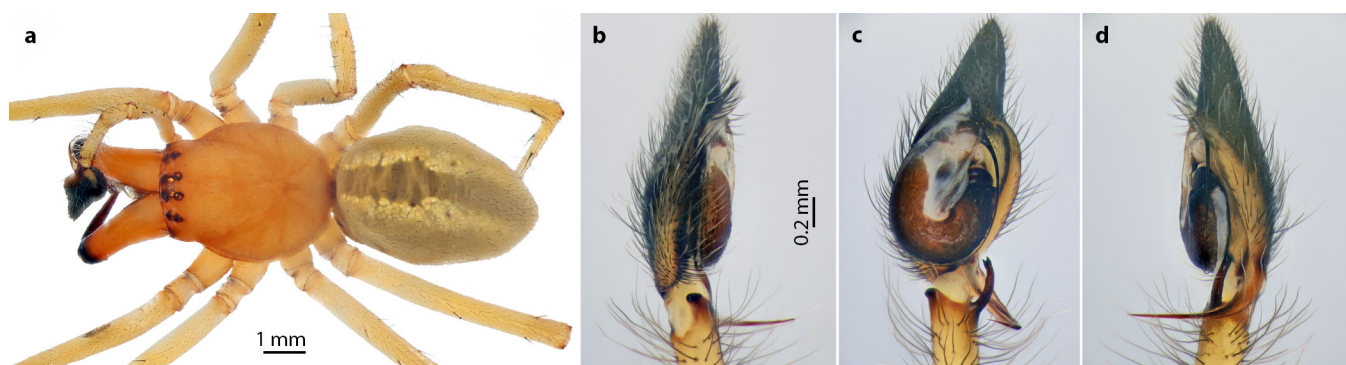
**Description.** See Almquist (2006).

**Collection method.** This specimen was collected as a by-catch from one of several light traps for moths that had been set up for approximately 24 h. The light traps were located within one hectare in which all but one were located in a grassy heath forest, with the remaining light trap located on a nearby rocky meadow.

**Distribution.** Western Palaearctic (World Spider Catalog 2022). In northern Europe it has been recorded from Sweden (the island of Öland) and the Baltic states (Almquist 2006, Biteniektyte & Relys 2011, Cera 2018). The current material

**Tab. 2:** List of species recorded at the two collection sites (heath forest and broadleaf woodland) on the island of Seili. Species new to the fauna of the island are marked with an asterisk

Taxa	Heath forest	Broadleaf woodland
<b>Anyphaenidae</b>		
<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	2 ♀♀	3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀
<b>Araneidae</b>		
<i>Cyclosa conica</i> (Pallas, 1772)*	4 ♀♀	–
<b>Clubionidae</b>		
<i>Clubiona comta</i> C. L. Koch, 1839	3 ♀♀	1 ♀
<b>Dictynidae</b>		
<i>Dictyna arundinacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	2 ♀♀	–
<i>Lathys heterophthalma</i> Kulczyński, 1891	3 ♀♀	–
<b>Liocranidae</b>		
<i>Agroeca proxima</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	2 ♂♂	–
<b>Linyphiidae</b>		
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834)	1 ♂, 1 ♀	1 ♂, 1 ♀
<i>Diplocephalus picinus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	–	1 ♂
<i>Linyphia triangularis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	8 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀	1 ♂
<i>Maso sundevalli</i> (Westring, 1851)	1 ♂, 1 ♀	–
<i>Minyriolus pusillus</i> (Wider, 1834)	3 ♂♂, 35 ♀♀	–
<i>Panamomops mengei</i> Simon, 1926*	1 ♀	15 ♀♀
<i>Tapinocyba pallens</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)	9 ♀♀	1 ♀
<i>Tenuiphantes mengei</i> (Kulczyński, 1887)	1 ♀	–
<i>Tenuiphantes tenebricola</i> (Wider, 1834)	3 ♀♀	–
<i>Troxochrus scabriculus</i> (Westring, 1851)	2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀	–
<i>Walckenaeria antica</i> (Wider, 1834)	1 ♂, 2 ♀♀	–
<i>Walckenaeria cucullata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	–	1 ♀
<b>Lycosidae</b>		
<i>Alopecosa aculeata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	2 ♀♀	–
<b>Miturgidae</b>		
<i>Zora spinimana</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	1 ♀	–
<b>Philodromidae</b>		
<i>Philodromus collinus</i> C. L. Koch, 1835*	1 ♀	–
<b>Salticidae</b>		
<i>Evarcha falcata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	2 ♀♀	–
<i>Heliophanus dubius</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	1 ♀	–
<i>Neon reticulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	7 ♀♀	1 ♀
<b>Tetragnathidae</b>		
<i>Tetragnatha obtusa</i> C. L. Koch, 1837*	3 ♀♀	–
<b>Theridiidae</b>		
<i>Crustulina guttata</i> (Wider, 1834)	1 ♀	–
<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	–	5 ♀♀
<i>Euryopis flavomaculata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	5 ♀♀	–
<i>Platnickina tinctoria</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	3 ♀♀	–
<i>Robertus lividus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	–	1 ♀
<i>Theridion varians</i> Hahn, 1833	1 ♀	–
<b>Thomisidae</b>		
<i>Diaea dorsata</i> (Fabricius, 1777)*	1 ♀	–
<i>Ozyptila praticola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	–	2 ♂♂, 1 ♀



**Fig. 1:** Male of *Cheiracanthium punctorium*. **a.** habitus, dorsal view; palp in **b.** prolateral; **c.** ventral; **d.** retrolateral views

is the first record of the species from Finland, and its northernmost record across its known range.

**Medical significance.** Although *C. punctorium* is capable of causing very painful human envenomations, often resulting in an immediate burning sensation that may last for a few hours, reports of such cases are rare and often written in local languages, for local people and local practitioners (e.g. Krumpálová 1997, Chalupský 2011), despite the widespread and expanding distribution of this species in Europe (Nentwig et al. 2013, Varl et al. 2017). In most cases only local symptoms (pain, swelling, redness) have been reported, with a mild dermonecrosis developing on very rare occasions (Vetter et al. 2006).

### Conclusions

The material collected during this field course contained mainly common species. Besides *C. punctorium*, which is a new record for Finland, only the record of the crab spider *Di-aea dorsata* is somewhat interesting, as it is a southern, rarely collected and apparently spreading species in Finland that was recently removed from the Red List of Finnish spiders (Koponen et al. 2013, Pajunen et al. 2019). However, apart from these two species, *Cyclosa conica*, *Panamomops mengei*, *Philodromus collinus* and *Tetragnatha obtusa* are also new for the list of Seili spiders, which now comprises 215 species from 25 families (Appendix). This, as well as the large number of common species absent from the list, shows the need for further arachnological research in Seili. The number of reported species is about a third of what is currently known for the whole of Finland (Koponen et al. 2016).

### Acknowledgments

We thank Kai Ruohomäki (Turku, Finland) for providing the data presented in Tab. 1, participants of the field course for their active efforts in collecting, identifying and sorting the specimens, and Petr Dolejš (Prague, Czech Republic), Jan Dolanský (Pardubice, Czech Republic), Varpu Vahtera (Turku, Finland) and an anonymous reviewer for their constructive comments and suggestions on the manuscript.

### References

Almqvist S 2006 Swedish Araneae, part 2 – families Dictynidae to Salticidae. – *Insect Systematics & Evolution*, Supplement 63: 285–601  
 Biteniektyte M & Relys V 2011 The checklist of Lithuanian spiders (Arachnida: Araneae). – *Biologija* 57: 148–158

Cera I 2018 The checklist of Latvian spiders (Arachnida: Araneae). – *Environmental and Experimental Biology* 16: 139–152  
 Chalupský J 2011 „Zápřednice jedovatá“ Doplněk k článku (DDD 03/10, 104) [“*Cheiracanthium punctorium*”, addendum to the article (DDD 03/10, 104)]. – *Zpravodaj DDD* 20: 47 [in Czech]  
 Häkkinen P 1986 Lounaisuomalaisten kalliojyrkänteiden hämähäkki-fauna [Spider fauna on cliffs in southwestern Finland]. – Master thesis, University of Turku. 29 + 15 pp. [in Finnish]  
 Koponen S, Fritzén NR & Pajunen T 2016 Checklist of spiders in Finland (Araneae), 6<sup>th</sup> version. – University of Turku. – Internet: [http://biolcoll.utu.fi/arach/checklist\\_of\\_spiders\\_in\\_Finland.htm](http://biolcoll.utu.fi/arach/checklist_of_spiders_in_Finland.htm) (9. Oct. 2022)  
 Koponen S, Pajunen T & Fritzén NR 2013 Atlas of the Araneae of Finland. – Finnish Expert Group on Araneae. – Internet: <http://biolcoll.utu.fi/arach/aran2013/aranmaps.htm> (9. Oct. 2022)  
 Kronstedt T 1990 Separation of two species standing as *Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck) by morphological, behavioural and ecological characters, with remarks on related species in the *pulverulenta* group (Araneae, Lycosidae). – *Zoologica Scripta* 19: 203–225 – doi: [10.1111/j.1463-6409.1990.tb00256.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1463-6409.1990.tb00256.x)  
 Krumpálová Z 1997 Pozor, je krásny, ale hryzie! [Beware, it is beautiful, but it bites!]. – *Živa* 45: 35–36 [in Slovak]  
 Miettinen M (ed.) 1997 Seilin saariston luonto – Yhteenveto kolmen vuosikymmenen tutkimuksista [Nature of the Seili archipelago – an overview of thirty years studies]. Metsähallituksen luonnonsuojelujulkaisu, sarja A 80. Oy Edita Ab, Helsinki. 94 pp. [in Finnish]  
 Nentwig W, Blick T, Bosmans R, Gloor D, Hänggi A & Kropf C 2022 Spiders of Europe. Version 07.2022. – Internet: <https://www.araneae.nmbe.ch> (17. Aug. 2022) – doi: [10.24436/1](https://doi.org/10.24436/1)  
 Nentwig W, Gnädinger M, Fuchs J & Ceschi A 2013 A two year study of verified spider bites in Switzerland and a review of the European spider bite literature. – *Toxicon* 73: 104–110 – doi: [10.1016/j.toxicon.2013.07.010](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.toxicon.2013.07.010)  
 Pajunen T, Koponen S, Fritzén NR & Lehtinen PT 2019 Hämähäkit. Spiders. Araneae. – In: Hyvärinen E, Juslén A, Kemppainen E, Uddström A & Liukko UM (eds) The 2019 Red List of Finnish Species. Ministry of the Environment & Finnish Environment Institute, Helsinki. pp. 329–335  
 Sterghiu C 1985 Fam. Clubionidae. – *Fauna Republicii Socialiste România (Arachnida)* 5: 1–168  
 Varl T, Grenc D, Kostanjšek R & Brvar M 2017 Yellow sac spider (*Cheiracanthium punctorium*) bites in Slovenia: case series and review. – *Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift* 129: 630–633 – doi: [10.1007/s00508-017-1217-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00508-017-1217-8)  
 Vetter RS, Isbister GK, Bush SP & Boutin LJ 2006 Verified bites by yellow sac spiders (genus *Cheiracanthium*) in the United States and Australia: where is the necrosis? – *The American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* 74: 1043–1048 – doi: [10.4269/ajtmh.2006.74.1043](https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.2006.74.1043)  
 World Spider Catalog 2022 World spider catalog. Version 23.5. Natural History Museum, Bern. – Internet: <http://wsc.nmbe.ch> (17. Aug. 2022) – doi: [10.24436/2](https://doi.org/10.24436/2)

**Appendix.** List of spider species known from the island of Seili, compiled from the spider database of the Zoological Museum of the University of Turku, Kronstedt (1990), Miettinen (1997) and the results of the present paper.

#### Agelenidae

*Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)

#### Amaurobiidae

*Amaurobius fenestralis* (Ström, 1768)

#### Anyphaenidae

*Anyphaena accentuata* (Walckenaer, 1802)

#### Araneidae

*Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757  
*Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757  
*Araneus quadratus* Clerck, 1757  
*Araneus sturmi* (Hahn, 1831)  
*Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)  
*Cercidia prominens* (Westring, 1851)  
*Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772)  
*Gibbaranea omoeda* (Thorell, 1870)  
*Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Leviellus stroemi* (Thorell, 1870)

#### Cheiracanthiidae

*Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789)

#### Clubionidae

*Clubiona comta* C. L. Koch, 1839  
*Clubiona frutetorum* L. Koch, 1867  
*Clubiona lutescens* Westring, 1851  
*Clubiona neglecta* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862  
*Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Clubiona stagnatilis* Kulczyński, 1897  
*Clubiona subsultans* Thorell, 1875

#### Cybaeidae

*Cryphoeca silvicola* (C. L. Koch, 1834)

#### Dictynidae

*Brommella falcigera* (Balogh, 1935)  
*Dictyna arundinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Dictyna pusilla* Thorell, 1856  
*Lathys heterophthalma* Kulczyński, 1891

#### Gnaphosidae

*Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Drassodes cupreus* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Drassodes pubescens* (Thorell, 1856)  
*Drassodes villosus* (Thorell, 1856)  
*Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Drassyllus pumilus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)  
*Gnaphosa bicolor* (Hahn, 1833)  
*Gnaphosa montana* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Gnaphosa muscorum* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839)  
*Haplodrassus soerenseni* (Strand, 1900)  
*Haplodrassus umbratilis* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Micaria formicaria* (Sundevall, 1831)  
*Micaria nivosa* L. Koch, 1866  
*Micaria pulicaria* s.str. (Sundevall, 1831)  
*Micaria silesiaca* L. Koch, 1875  
*Zelotes clivicola* (L. Koch, 1870)  
*Zelotes exiguus* (Müller & Schenkel, 1895)  
*Zelotes latreillei* (Simon, 1878)  
*Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch, 1866)

*Zelotes petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1839)

*Zelotes subterraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)

#### Hahniidae

*Habnia nava* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Habnia ononidum* Simon, 1875

*Habnia pusilla* C. L. Koch, 1841

#### Linyphiidae

*Abacoproeces saltuum* (L. Koch, 1872)  
*Abiskoia abiskoensis* (Holm, 1945)  
*Agyneta conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)  
*Agyneta ramosa* Jackson, 1912  
*Agyneta rurestris* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
*Agyneta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)  
*Anguliphantes angulipalpis* (Westring, 1851)  
*Bathypantes nigrinus* (Westring, 1851)  
*Bathypantes parvulus* (Westring, 1851)  
*Bolyphantes alticeps* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Centromerus arcanus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Centromerus incilium* (L. Koch, 1881)  
*Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834)  
*Dicymbium nigrum* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Diplocentria bidentata* (Emerton, 1882)  
*Diplocephalus picinus* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834)  
*Dismodicus elevatus* (C. L. Koch, 1838)  
*Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Entelecara acuminata* (Wider, 1834)  
*Entelecara congenera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)  
*Erigone dentigera* O. P.-Cambridge, 1874  
*Erigonella hiemalis* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Evansia merens* O. P.-Cambridge, 1901  
*Gongylidium rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Improphantes decolor* (Westring, 1861)  
*Incestophantes crucifer* (Menge, 1866)  
*Jacksonella falconeri* (Jackson, 1908)  
*Kaestneria dorsalis* (Wider, 1834)  
*Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865)  
*Lepthyphantes minutus* (Blackwall, 1833)  
*Linyphia tenuipalpis* Simon, 1884  
*Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Macrargus carpenteri* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)  
*Macrargus rufus* (Wider, 1834)  
*Maro minutus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1907  
*Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851)  
*Metopobactrus prominulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Micrargus apertus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall, 1854)  
*Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830)  
*Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Minyriolus pusillus* (Wider, 1834)  
*Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851)  
*Neriere clatbrata* (Sundevall, 1830)  
*Neriere montana* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Obscuriphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Oedothorax agrestis* (Blackwall, 1853)  
*Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850)  
*Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Palliduphantes pallidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Panamomops mengei* Simon, 1926  
*Pelecopsis elongata* (Wider, 1834)  
*Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
*Poecilonea variegata* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Porrhomma pallidum* Jackson, 1913  
*Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Silometopus ambiguus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1906)

*Silometopus incurvatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Tapinocyba pallens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Tapinocyboides pygmaeus* (Menge, 1869)  
*Tapinopa longidens* (Wider, 1834)  
*Tenuiphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853)  
*Tenuiphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866)  
*Tenuiphantes mengei* (Kulczyński, 1887)  
*Tenuiphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834)  
*Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851)  
*Trichoncus hackmani* Millidge, 1955  
*Trichopterna cito* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Troxochrota scabra* Kulczyński, 1894  
*Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851)  
*Typhobrestus digitatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834)  
*Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)  
*Walckenaeria capito* (Westring, 1861)  
*Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
*Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833  
*Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider, 1834)  
*Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851)

#### Liocranidae

*Agroeca cuprea* Menge, 1873  
*Agroeca proxima* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Scotina gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859)

#### Lycosidae

*Acantholycosa lignaria* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Alopecosa pinetorum* (Thorell, 1856)  
*Alopecosa taeniata* (C. L. Koch, 1835)  
*Arcosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Aulonia albimana* (Walckenaer, 1805)  
*Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pardosa lugubris* s. str. (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pardosa palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870)  
*Pardosa pullata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778)  
*Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856  
*Xerolycosa miniata* (C. L. Koch, 1834)  
*Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861)

#### Mimetidae

*Ero furcata* (Villers, 1789)

#### Miturgidae

*Zora armillata* Simon, 1878  
*Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833)

#### Philodromidae

*Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Philodromus collinus* C. L. Koch, 1835  
*Philodromus margaritatus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Thanatus striatus* C. L. Koch, 1845  
*Tibellus maritimus* (Menge, 1875)  
*Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

#### Phrurolithidae

*Phrurolithus festivus* (C. L. Koch, 1835)

#### Pisauridae

*Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757)

#### Salticidae

*Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Attulus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775)  
*Attulus terebratus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Dendryphantes rudis* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Heliophanus dubius* C. L. Koch, 1835  
*Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778)  
*Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)  
*Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826)  
*Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer, 1797)  
*Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Talavera petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

#### Segestriidae

*Segestria senoculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

#### Sparassidae

*Micrommata virescens* (Clerck, 1757)

#### Tetragnathidae

*Metellina mengei* (Blackwall, 1869)  
*Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763)  
*Metellina segmentata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall, 1823  
*Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1830  
*Pachygnatha listeri* Sundevall, 1830  
*Tetragnatha dearmata* Thorell, 1873  
*Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Tetragnatha obtusa* C. L. Koch, 1837

#### Theridiidae

*Crustulina guttata* (Wider, 1834)  
*Cryptachaea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836)  
*Euryopsis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
*Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767)  
*Parasteatoda lunata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851)  
*Phylloneta impressa* (L. Koch, 1881)  
*Phylloneta sisypchia* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Platnickina tinctoria* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Robertus arundineti* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Robertus lividus* (Blackwall, 1836)  
*Robertus scoticus* Jackson, 1914  
*Steatoda bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833  
*Thymoites bellissimus* (L. Koch, 1879)

#### Thomisidae

*Diaea dorsata* (Fabricius, 1777)  
*Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Ozyptila atomaria* (Panzer, 1801)  
*Ozyptila praticola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)  
*Ozyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846)  
*Xysticus audax* (Schrank, 1803)  
*Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn, 1831)

#### Titanoecidae

*Titanoeca spominima* (Taczanowski, 1866)