

Checklist and new records of spiders (Araneae) from Cephalonia and Ithaka Islands (Greece)

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Received: 13. November 2020 / Accepted: 19. January 2021 / Available online: 05 December 2021 / Printed: December 2021

Abstract. A first checklist of the spiders (Araneae) of the Ionian islands of Cephalonia and Ithaka (Greece) is provided. *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772), *Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763), *Frontinellina frutetorum* (C.L. Koch, 1835), *Leptorchestes berolinensis* (C.L. Koch, 1846), and *Menemerus semilimbatus* (Hahn, 1827) are recorded for the first time for Cephalonia island, and *Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761) for Ithaka island.

Key words: Balkans, faunistics, first records, Ionian Islands, Kefalonia

Introduction

The spider fauna of the Balkan Peninsula is relatively well-studied (Deltshev 1999), including its southern part, since Greece seems to be quite well explored (see Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005). Although there are many studies focusing on spiders from the Ionian Islands, western Greece (e.g. Bristowe 1935, Reimoser 1930, Reimoser & Kritscher 1958, Brignoli 1972, Lecigne 2013, Russell-Smith 2014, see also Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005), the araneofauna of Cephalonia and Ithaka islands (the same for Zakynthos) is under-sampled (see Table 1), with records scattered through many papers (e.g. De Carlini 1901, Sangiorgi 1903, Reimoser 1930, Bristowe 1935, Brignoli 1974, 1976a, 1976b, 1977, 1979, 1984, Bosmans & Van Keer 2009, see also Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005).

Table 1. Area, number of species, and ratio (between number of species and area) for each of the main Ionian Islands (area > 90 km²). Numbers of species come from Chatzaki et al. (2020).

	Corfu	Lefkada	Ithaka	Cefalonia	Zakynthos
Area (km ²)	593	303	96	781	406
Species	186	117	14	63	16
Species/Area	0.31	0.39	0.14	0.08	0.04

The island of Cephalonia is the largest of the Ionian Islands and the sixth largest island in Greece (see Cianferoni 2019) and it is known in English also as Kefalonia, Kefallinia or Kephallenia, in Greek: Κεφαλονιά or Κεφαλλονιά (see Trilar et al. 2020). To date, more than 70 species are known for Cephalonia (see De Carlini 1901, Sangiorgi 1903, Reimoser 1930, Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005, Chatzaki et al. 2020) and more than 25 species for Ithaka (see Bristowe 1935, Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005, Chatzaki et al. 2020). Here, we report on new spiders from Cephalonia and Ithaka islands and we summarize the current knowledge in an updated checklist.

Material and Methods

The examined material originates from occasional collections (specimens collected, photographed, or observed) or records from the

platform "iNaturalist" (www.inaturalist.org). All the listed material was identified or revised by the authors. If not otherwise specified, the specimens are adults. All coordinates are given in WGS84 decimal degrees. The uncertainty (in metres) of data was indicated according to the point-radius method (Wieczorek et al. 2004). Nomenclature follows the World Spider Catalog (WSC 2020); higher-level systematics follows Wheeler et al. (2017).

Abbreviations

CFCC, Collection Filippo Ceccolini (Rassina, Arezzo, Italy).

CFCF, Collection Fabio Cianferoni (Florence, Italy).

CFGZ, Collection Francesca Graziani (Florence, Italy).

leg., legerunt.

vid., vidit.

Results

Species account

Family Sicariidae Keyserling, 1880

Loxosceles rufescens (Dufour, 1820)

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Argostoli, Minia, in a house, 95 m a.s.l., 29.VII.2019, 38.131387° N 20.501884° E (uncertainty = 3 m), L. Marchese & S. Cianferoni leg., 1 immature ♀ (CFCF).

Remarks. Species living in dry habitats, under stones, in rock crevices, fallen logs, under barks, in leaf litter; it is also often found in and around houses and buildings (Jones 1983, Zamani et al. 2014). Indeed, the collected specimen was found inside a house. It may occupy the entrance of caves (Zamani et al. 2014, Mammola et al. 2018). Its bite does not cause pain but could cause injuries, since it is equipped with necrotic venom. Occasionally it can cause severe skin lesions and hemolysis, rhabdomyolysis, jaundice, acute renal insufficiency up to shock, and also disseminated intravascular coagulation can be observed (Pezzi et al. 2016). Its original range includes Southern Europe and northern Africa to Iran. It was introduced to USA, Mexico, Macaronesia, South Africa, India, China, Japan, Korea, Laos, Thailand, Australia, and Hawaii (WSC 2020). The species is known both for continental Greece and several islands (see Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005, Chatzaki et al. 2020). It was recorded for Cephalonia by Reimoser (1930).

Family Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833***Argyrodes argyroides* (Walckenaer, 1841)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: near the Acropolis of Ancient Sami, 215 m a.s.l., 24.VII.2019, 38.25536° N 20.66253° E (uncertainty = 10 m), S. Cianferoni & L. Marchese leg., 1 subadult ♂ (CFCF).

Remarks. Found on bushes and trees in dry habitats, this species generally lives as a commensal on large webs of Araneidae (as in this case) where its small size allows it to steal the host spiders' prey (Bellman 2010). A widespread species, occurring from Mediterranean to West Africa, and Seychelles (WSC 2020). Recorded in Greece for the islands of Lesbos, Crete, Corfu, Lefkada, Cephalonia, and Ithaka (Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005). It was recorded by Bristowe (1935) in Ithaka and by Knoflach (2004) in Cephalonia.

Family Araneidae Clerck, 1757***Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Paliki peninsula, on *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh., 2 m a.s.l., 38.27329° N 20.42315° E (WGS84; uncertainty = 3 m), 25.VII.2018, F. Cianferoni, F. Ceccolini & F. Graziani leg., 1 ♀ (CFCF).

Remarks. A spider that weaves orb-webs on trees and shrubs (Jones, 1983). An Asiatic-European species (WSC 2020), known both from continental Greece and several islands, including a single record for both Cephalonia (Reimoser 1930) and Ithaka (Bristowe 1935).

***Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Tzanata, near unnamed east lake, 65 m a.s.l., 38.13243° N 20.75328° E (uncertainty = 5 m), 23.VII.2018, 1 ♀ (Fig. 1), photos (of the same specimen) by F. Ceccolini and F. Graziani.

Remarks. Species occurring in open lands (Guttmann 1979), where it spins an orb web with stabilimenta, usually in tall grass and trees (Roberts 1985). An Asiatic-European element (WSC 2020), widespread in continental Greece, recorded also for Lesbos, Rhodes, and Crete (Chatzaki et al. 2020). First record for Cephalonia and the Ionian Islands.

Family Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866***Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Karavomylos, Melisani Cave, entrance tunnel, 25 m a.s.l., 38.25686° N 20.62407° E (uncertainty = 30 m), 26.VII.2018, F. Cianferoni, F. Ceccolini & F. Graziani leg., 1 ♀ (CFCF), 1 ♀ (CFGZ).

Remarks. A troglophile species (Mammola et al. 2018), occurring in Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran, Russia (European part to Central Asia) (WSC 2020). Known for continental Greece, Corfu, and Crete (Chatzaki et al. 2020). First record for Cephalonia.

***Tetragnatha* sp.**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Tzanata, stream, ca. 90 m a.s.l., 38.15069° N 20.73826° E (uncertainty = 100 m), 23.VII.2018, F. Cianferoni vid., 1 specimen; Cephalonia Island: Kateleios, stream, 35 m a.s.l., 38.07759° N 20.75291° E (uncertainty = 15 m), 25.VII.2018, F. Ceccolini vid., 1 specimen.

Remarks. De Carlini (1901) and Sangiorgi (1903) reported



Figure 1. Female of *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772) from Tzanata, Cephalonia Island (photo F. Graziani).

a doubtful record of *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin, 1826) for Cephalonia. Here, we confirm the occurrence of this genus on the island; unfortunately, as these samples were not collected, it was not possible to identify the individuals at the species level.

Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859***Frontinellina frutetorum* (C.L. Koch, 1835)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: near the Acropolis of Ancient Sami, 215 m a.s.l., 24.VII.2019, 38.25536° N 20.66253° E (uncertainty = 10 m), S. Cianferoni & L. Marchese leg., 1 immature ♀ (CFCF).

Remarks. A thermophile species found on bushes and trees in open localities, in warm and dry habitats, it is known to weave a double layered sheet web, where the upper layer is thicker: the spiders live in the space in between (Bellman 2010). The specimen was collected from its characteristic web on a bush. Several other spider webs occurred on the surrounding vegetation. *Frontinellina frutetorum* is a widespread species, occurring in southern Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (European part to South Siberia), Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia (WSC 2020). This species was recorded from many localities in continental and insular Greece (see Bosmans & Chatzaki 2005, Chatzaki et al. 2020). Previously known from Ithaka (Bristowe 1935), this is the first record for Cephalonia.

Family Lycosidae Sundevall, 1833***Hogna radiata* (Latreille, 1817)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Agios Nikolaos, Limni (= lake) Avithos, 290 m a.s.l., 38.17117° N 20.71104° E (uncertainty = 10 m), 26.VII.2018, F. Cianferoni, F. Ceccolini & F. Graziani leg., 1 ♂ (CFCF).

Remarks. Taxonomy of this species is problematic and there is an urgent need for a revision of this taxon (WSC 2020). However, as currently interpreted, *H. radiata* inhabits a variety of terrestrial habitats ranging from wet to arid sites dominated by grassy or scrubby vegetation (Fernández-Montraveta et al. 2014). The species is recorded in the whole Mediterranean area and in few Central European countries up to Central Asia, although this taxon could possibly include a number of closely related species occurring in northern Africa (see Brady 2012; WSC 2020). Widespread in continental Greece and on several islands. Two published records for Cephalonia (Thaler et al. 2000) and one for Ithaka (Bristowe 1935).

Family Thomisidae Sundevall, 1833***Synema globosum* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: between Dilinata and Poulata, 38.241378° N 20.550407° E (uncertainty = 3910 m), 28.VII.2019, 1 immature ♂, photo by Patrick Smalley (www.inaturalist.org).

Remarks. The species is often found on flowers of many different species and can be seen attacking flower visiting invertebrates (Ajuria Ibarra & Reader 2014). An Asiatic-European species (WSC 2020), recorded in continental Greece and several islands, including two records for Cephalonia (Reimoser 1930).

***Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer, 1805**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: Kaminia Beach, Elios Proni, 5 m a.s.l., 38.06825° N 20.76967° E (uncertainty = 15 m), 24.VII.2018, 1 ♀ (Fig. 2), photo by F. Graziani.

Remarks. On vegetation, often concealed amongst flowers (Roberts 1985). An Asiatic-European species (WSC 2020), recorded in continental Greece and several islands, including Cephalonia (De Carlini 1901; Reimoser 1930).

Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841***Leptorchestes berolinensis* (C.L. Koch, 1846)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: north of Kateleios, 38.07972° N 20.75450° E (uncertainty = 3 m), 27.VII.2018, F. Ceccolini, F. Cianferoni & F. Graziani leg., 1 ♂ (CFCC).

Remarks. Myrmecomorphic (Wesołowska & Szeremeta, 2001), Turano-European species (WSC, 2020), recorded in continental Greece, Lefkada, and Chios (Chatzaki et al. 2020). First record for Cephalonia.

***Menemerus semilimbatus* (Hahn, 1827)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: north of Kateleios, 38.06864° N 20.74355° E (uncertainty = 200 m), 21.VII.2018, photo by "mormops" (www.inaturalist.org).

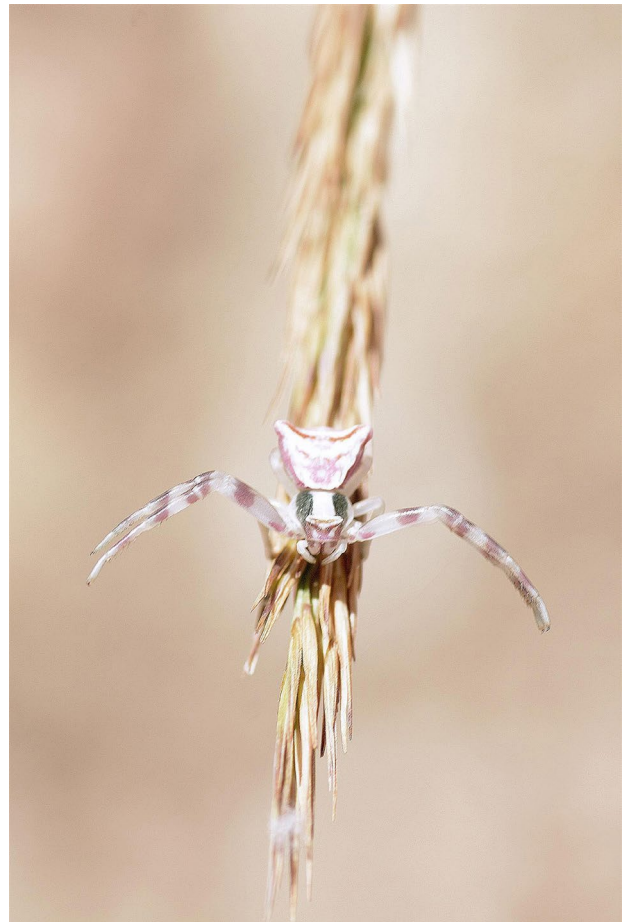


Figure 2. Female of *Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer, 1805 from Kaminia Beach, Cephalonia Island (photo F. Graziani).

Remarks. A species living on sunny rocks, tree trunks etc. and often synanthropic, inside and on the outside of buildings, gardens, etc. (Guseinov 2004; Taucare-Rios & Edwards 2012). Turano-European element, introduced also to Argentina, Chile, USA (WSC 2020), occurring both in continental Greece and several islands (Chatzaki et al. 2020). First record for Cephalonia.

***Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761)**

Material examined. Cephalonia Island: surroundings of Chalikeri, 38.43960° N 20.54306° E (uncertainty = 1950 m), 8.VI.2013, 1 ♂, photo by Stephen Moores (www.inaturalist.org); Ithaka island: south of Vathy, 38.35976° N 20.71922° E (uncertainty = 2000 m), 14.IV.2018, 1 ♀, photo by Dimitris Artavanis (www.inaturalist.org).

Remarks. Occurring in a wide range of habitats (Huseynov 2008). A Palearctic species (WSC, 2020), known both from continental Greece and several islands (Chatzaki et al. 2020). Known through a single record for Cephalonia (Reimoser 1930). First record for Ithaka.

The checklist of the Araneae from Cephalonia and Ithaka follows (Table 2).

Table 2. Checklist of the Araneae from Cephalonia and Ithaka. Taxa recorded for the first time for Cephalonia and/or Ithaka in the present work are marked with an asterisk. Only the references with original data are quoted.

Taxa	Cephalonia	Ithaka
Ctenizidae		
<i>Cyrtocarenum cunicularium</i> (Olivier, 1811)	De Carlini 1901	
Segestriidae		
<i>Segestria florentina</i> (Rossi, 1790)		Bristowe 1935 ^a
Filistatidae		
<i>Filistata insidiatrix</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Reimoser 1930	Bristowe 1935
Oonopidae		
<i>Oonopinus ionicus</i> Brignoli, 1979		Brignoli 1979
<i>Orchestina simoni</i> Dalmas, 1916		Brignoli 1974
<i>Silhouettella loricatula</i> (Roewer, 1942)		Brignoli 1974
Dysderidae		
<i>Dasumia cephaleniae</i> Brignoli, 1976	Brignoli 1976a	
<i>Dysdera cephalonica</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988	Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman 1988	
<i>Dysdera crocata</i> C.L. Koch, 1838	De Carlini 1901; Reimoser 1930	
<i>Dysdera pandazisi</i> Hadjissarantos, 1940	Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman 1988	
<i>Dysdera werneri</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988	Deeleman-Reinhold & Deeleman 1988	
<i>Harpactea loebli</i> Brignoli, 1974	Brignoli 1974	Brignoli 1976a
<i>Harpactea nausicae</i> Brignoli, 1976	Brignoli 1979	
Sicariidae		
<i>Loxosceles rufescens</i> (Dufour, 1820)	Reimoser 1930	
Scytodidae		
<i>Scytodes thoracica</i> (Latreille, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a ; Brignoli 1976b	
Pholcidae		
<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i> (Fuesslin, 1775)		Bristowe 1935
<i>Holocnemus pluchei</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Reimoser 1930	Bristowe 1935
Leptonetidae		
<i>Sulcia cretica violacea</i> Brignoli, 1974		Brignoli 1974
Palpimanidae		
<i>Palpimanus gibbulus</i> Dufour, 1820	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Philodromidae		
<i>Philodromus aureolus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Philodromus collinus</i> C.L. Koch, 1835	Muster & Thaler 2004	
<i>Philodromus lunatus</i> Muster & Thaler, 2004	Muster & Thaler 2004	
<i>Thanatus formicinus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Theridiidae		
<i>Argyrodes argyrodes</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	Knoflach 2004; present work	Bristowe 1935
<i>Enoplognatha afrodite</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1983	Bosmans & Van Keer 1999	
<i>Enoplognatha gemina</i> Bosmans & Van Keer, 1999	Bosmans & Van Keer 1999	
<i>Enoplognatha penelope</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1983	Bosmans & Van Keer 1999	
<i>Enoplognatha quadripunctata</i> Simon, 1884	Bosmans & Van Keer 1999	
<i>Enoplognatha testacea</i> Simon, 1884	Brignoli 1984	Brignoli 1984
<i>Euryopsis episinoides</i> (Walckenaer, 1847)		Brignoli 1984
<i>Kochiura aulica</i> (C.L. Koch, 1838)	Knoflach 2004	
<i>Pholcomma gibbum</i> (Westring, 1851)	Brignoli 1974	Brignoli 1984
<i>Steatoda paykulliana</i> (Walckenaer, 1806)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Steatoda triangulosa</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Knoflach 2004	
<i>Theridion genistae</i> Simon, 1873	Knoflach et al. 2009	
Anapidae		
<i>Zanherella apuliae</i> (Di Caporiacco, 1949)	Brignoli 1974	
Araneidae		
<i>Agalenatea redii</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Araneus angulatus</i> Clerck, 1757	Reimoser 1930; present work	Bristowe 1935 ^a
<i>Araneus circe</i> (Audouin, 1826)		Bristowe 1935
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i> (Scopoli, 1772) *	present work	
<i>Argiope lobata</i> (Pallas, 1772)	De Carlini 1901	
<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		Bristowe 1935
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a ; Brignoli 1984	

Table 2 (continued)

Taxa	Cephalonia	Ithaka
<i>Hypsosinga albovittata</i> (Westring, 1851)	Brignoli 1984	
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Neoscona adianta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Zygiella keyserlingi</i> (Ausserer, 1871)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	Bristowe 1935
<i>Zygiella x-notata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	De Carlini 1901	Bristowe 1935
Mimetidae		
<i>Ero aphana</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Thaler et al. 2004	
<i>Mimetus laevigatus</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Tetragnathidae		
<i>Metellina merianae</i> (Scopoli, 1763) *	present work	
<i>Tetragnatha nitens</i> (Audouin, 1826) ? ^b	De Carlini 1901; Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Tetragnatha</i> sp.	present work	
Linyphiidae		
<i>Frontinellina frutetorum</i> (C.L. Koch, 1835) *	present work	Bristowe 1935
Eresidae		
<i>Eresus walckenaeri</i> Brullé, 1832	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Uloboridae		
<i>Uloborus plumipes</i> Lucas, 1846		Bristowe 1935
Zodariidae		
<i>Zodarion emarginatum</i> (Simon, 1873)	Bosmans 2009	Brignoli 1984
<i>Zodarion frenatum</i> Simon, 1884	Brignoli 1984	
Amaurobiidae		
<i>Amaurobius erberi</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Amaurobius strandi</i> Charitonov, 1937	Thaler & Knoflach 2002	
Agelenidae		
<i>Allagelena gracilens</i> (C.L. Koch, 1841)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Reimoser 1930	Bristowe 1935
<i>Eratigena agrestis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Brignoli 1977	
<i>Maimuna vestita</i> (C.L. Koch, 1841)	Reimoser 1930 ^a ; Brignoli 1977	Bristowe 1935; Brignoli 1977
<i>Tegenaria pagana</i> C.L. Koch, 1840		Bristowe 1935
<i>Tegenaria parietina</i> (Fourcroy, 1785)		Bristowe 1935
<i>Tegenaria regispyrri</i> Brignoli, 1976	Brignoli 1977	Brignoli 1977
Sparassidae		
<i>Eusparassus walckenaeri</i> (Audouin, 1826) ^c	Reimoser 1930 ^a	Bristowe 1935
Oxyopidae		
<i>Oxyopes lineatus</i> Latreille, 1806	Reimoser 1930	Bristowe 1935
Pisauridae		
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	Bristowe 1935 ^a
Lycosidae		
<i>Alopecosa albofasciata</i> (Brullé, 1832)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Alopecosa cursor</i> (Hahn, 1831)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Alopecosa pentheri</i> (Nosek, 1905)	Thaler et al. 2000	
<i>Geolycosa cultuosa</i> (C.L. Koch, 1838)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Hogna radiata</i> (Latreille, 1817)	Thaler et al. 2000; present work	Bristowe 1935
<i>Lycosa praegrans</i> C.L. Koch, 1836	Reimoser 1930 ^a ; Thaler et al. 2000	
<i>Pardosa riparia</i> (C.L. Koch, 1833)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Trochosa hispanica</i> Simon, 1870	Thaler et al. 2000	
<i>Trochosa terricola</i> Thorell, 1856	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Thomisidae		
<i>Runcinia grammica</i> (C.L. Koch, 1837)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Synema globosum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Reimoser 1930 ^a ; present work	
<i>Thomisus albus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	De Carlini 1901; Reimoser 1930	
<i>Thomisus onustus</i> Walckenaer, 1805	De Carlini 1901; present work	
<i>Tmarus piger</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Liocranidae		
<i>Sagana rutilans</i> Thorell, 1875	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
Gnaphosidae		
<i>Anagraphis ochracea</i> (L. Koch, 1867)	Bosmans 2014	
<i>Berlandina corcyraea</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)	Bristowe 1935 ^a	

Table 2 (continued)

Taxa	Cephalonia	Ithaka
<i>Drassodes lapidosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Gnaphosa lucifuga</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Nomisia exornata</i> (C.L. Koch, 1839)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Sosticus loricatus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	De Carlini 1901	
Salticidae		
<i>Hasarius adansoni</i> (Audouin, 1826)	De Carlini 1901	
<i>Heliophanus kochii</i> Simon, 1868	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Heliophanus melinus</i> L. Koch, 1867	De Carlini 1901	
<i>Heliophanus tribulosus</i> Simon, 1868	De Carlini 1901; Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Leptorchestes berolinensis</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846) [*]	present work	
<i>Macaroseris nidicolens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	
<i>Menemerus semilimbatus</i> (Hahn, 1827) [*]	present work	
<i>Phlegra lineata</i> (C.L. Koch, 1846)	De Carlini 1901	
<i>Philaeus chrysops</i> (Poda, 1761)	Reimoser 1930 ^a ; present work	present work
<i>Phlegra bresnieri</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Reimoser 1930	
<i>Salticus zebraneus</i> (C.L. Koch, 1837)		Bristowe 1935
<i>Synageles dalmaticus</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	Reimoser 1930 ^a	

Notes

^a The author quoted its occurrence without specifying if the species is new for the island.

^b Doubtful identification according to De Carlini (1901) since based on an immature specimen; this record needs confirmation.

^c Records by Reimoser (1930) and Bristowe (1935) under the name "*Eusparassus argelasius* (Latreille)" were attributed to *E. walckenaeri* (Audouin, 1826) according to Bosmans & Chatzaki (2005) and the subsequent works by Moradmand & Jäger (2012a; 2012b); see also Nentwig et al. (2020, under *E. dufouri* Simon, 1932).

Discussion

Although the Ionian islands are quite well investigated, the commonness of most of the species recorded here for the first time (e.g. *Argiope bruennichi*, *Frontinellina frutetorum*, *Philaeus chrysops*) through casual sampling, shows that the knowledge of the araneofauna of Cephalonia and Ithaka islands is still far from being satisfactory and complete. Five species (*Argiope bruennichi*, *Metellina merianae*, *Frontinellina frutetorum*, *Leptorchestes berolinensis*, and *Menemerus semilimbatus*) are recorded for the first time for Cephalonia and one species (*Philaeus chrysops*) for Ithaka. Moreover, some species are removed from the checklist of Cephalonia: *Xysticus cor* Canestrini, 1873 and *Nomisia excerpta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872); the latter has been reported by Chatzaki et al. (2020) from the locality of Poros in Cephalonia island, quoting Russell-Smith (2014), but actually the locality recorded is Poros in Lefkada island. Chatzaki et al. (2020) also includes *Folkia lugens* Brignoli, 1974 among the spiders of Cephalonia, quoting the record by Brignoli (1974), but actually in this paper the author described the species only through a specimen collected in Lefkada island.

Considering the paucity of information about the spider fauna of these two islands, we advocate for more faunistic surveys aimed at disclosing their diversity of species. We also provide a provisional checklist (Table 2) that can serve as a starting point for future studies on spiders of these two Mediterranean islands, located in one of Earth's biodiversity hotspots (see Myers et al. 2000).

Acknowledgement. We thank Lorenza Marchese and Stefano Cianferoni (Florence, Italy) who collected some of the specimens and Robert Bosmans (Ghent University) for valuable advice on some references.

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