

A SMALL STUDY OF THE CORSICAN SPIDER AND PSEUDOSCORPION FAUNA (ARANEAE, PSEUDOSCORPIONES)

Jørgen Lissner

Natural History Museum Aarhus, Wilhelm Meyers Allé 210, Universitetsparken, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

E-mail: lissner@nathist.dk

Abstract

A small study of the Corsican spider and pseudoscorpion fauna (Araneae, Pseudoscorpiones)

A small survey of Corsican spiders and pseudoscorpions was carried out in the vicinity of the village of Porto on the west coast and in a few other places towards the airport at Bastia. Fourteen spider species are added to the Corsican spider fauna. Among these, *Pelecopsis digitulus* Bosmans & Abrous, 1992 (Linyphiidae: Erigoninae) and *Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991 (Theridiidae: Latrodectinae) are reported from Europe for the first time.

Keywords: Corsica, Araneae, Pseudoscorpiones, Linyphiidae, *Pelecopsis digitulus*, Theridiidae, *Steatoda trianguloides*

INTRODUCTION

This is a report on the spiders and pseudoscorpions collected during a trip to Corsica by the author in July 2013. Most collecting was undertaken at localities situated near the village of Porto on the west coast between Arona and Girolata. A few localities were also investigated along the road to Bastia between Porto and Cuccio, including the pass at Col de Vergio. A single locality at the east coast near Biguglia was also inventorized. A total of thirteen localities was investigated (appendix 1). Actual fieldwork was carried out during July 6-13, 2013 with an average of 2 hours of collecting a day. The habitats explored was just a subset of those present, and included mainly lowland broadleaf forest and forest edges. Gravelly riverbeds, hard-grazed mountain slopes on high ground (ca. 1450 m), sandy coast with weeds, and built up places, including houses were examined more briefly.

The Corsican spider fauna is relatively well known at least when comparing species counts to those of adjoining regions. The total number of spider species cited from Corsica counts to 538 according to the most recent account by Helsdingen (2015). Discovering 14 species new to Corsica during just ca. 15 hours of hand collecting indicate that there probably still are hundreds of species yet to be discovered. The goal of this inventory is to add new faunistic knowledge of the Corsican spiders and pseudoscorpions, and secondly use the material to provide illustrations of species new to Europe or of species seldomly illustrated in the literature. Abbreviations: NHMD: Natural History Museum of Denmark; Fe: femur; Pa: Patella; Ti: Tibia; Mt: Metatarsus; Ta: Tarsus; TmI: position of trichobothrium on metatarsus I.

METHODS

Collections methods employed were mainly shaking vegetation over a tray, turning stones, looking behind loose bark and sifting leaf litter. A few specimens were also collected indoors at Porto.

Illustrations were created from photos of selected features using a Leica Wild M10 stereomicroscope fitted with Leica DFC425 digital camera connected to a computer with Leica Application Suite software v. 4.3.0, Zerene Stacker software v. 1.04 and the vector graphics editor Inkscape v. 0.48.

RESULTS

No less than 113 spider species and 2 pseudoscorpions species were identified among 222 spiders and 5 pseudoscorpions collected (appendix 2). To confirm identification the vulva was inspected for females of difficult spider species. The following fourteen spider species have not previously been listed for Corsica (Helsdingen 2015): *Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757), *Civizelotes caucasius* (L. Koch, 1866), *Minyriolus medusa* (Simon, 1881), *Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851), *Pelecopsis digitulus* Bosmans & Abrous, 1992, *Oxyopes nigripalpis* Kulczyński, 1891, *Spermophora senoculata* (Dugès, 1836), *Heliophanus apiatus* Simon, 1868, *Salticus propinquus* Lucas, 1846, *Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886, *Parasteatoda simulans* (Thorell, 1875), *Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991, *Theridion familiare* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871, and *Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870 (appendix 2). Both pseudoscorpion species collected have been cited from Corsica previously (Beier 1963; Harvey 2011). The specimens are at present stored in my private collection, but eventually they will be stored at NHMD.

COMMENTS

Pelecopsis digitulus Bosmans & Abrous, 1992 (figs. 1, 2, 6)

The male is diagnosed by circular sulci with tuft of hairs protruding from sub-circular cephalic lobe as seen in lateral view (Bosmans & Abrous 1992)(fig. 1a). The palpal tibia has an antero-lateral pointed tooth, the antero-dorsal apophysis is finger-like, slightly bent about one-third from the tip (fig. 3c). *P. digitulus* is known from semi-arid to humid areas of Algeria (Bosmans & Abrous 1992). The Corsican specimen differs slightly from Algerian by having a more bulbous cephalic lobe as seen in lateral view, by an almost perfectly circular lobe in dorsal view (fig. 1b), by anterior lateral eyes being much larger than posterior laterals, and by some minor differences in the shape of the palp (fig. 2a), particularly the shape of the cymbium (compare figs. 1-2 with drawings in Bosmans & Abrous 1992). The embolic division shows good agreement with fig. 22 in the paper by Bosmans & Abrous. The specimen was collected at Porto [9] as juvenile July 11, 2013 and matured in captivity in October 2013. The exact microhabitat was not recorded.

Measurements cephalothorax 0.82 long, 0.59 wide. Legs:

	Fe	Pa	Ti	Mt	Ta	TmI
I	0.58	0.20	0.46	0.39	0.29	0.63
IV	0.60	0.21	0.56	0.48	0.30	-

Habitus of live specimen as in fig. 6. For full description of the species see Bosmans & Abrous (1992). Previously known only from Algeria (World Spider Catalog 2015), this is the first record from Europe.

Xysticus parallelus Simon, 1873

This species has only been illustrated by Simon (1932). New and more detailed illustrations are presented here of palp and epigyne (fig 3a-b). Habitus photos of both sexes are presented in figs. 7-8. The elliptic median band of the prosoma may be distinctive in the field, outline still discernible in males although reduced.

Zodarion nigriceps (Simon, 1873)

A species with very contrasted colour patterns. The white patellae are very striking in the field. The species is restricted to Corsica and Sardinia according to the World Spider Catalog (2015). Illustrations of epigyne and vulva are provided here (fig. 3c-d), differing slightly from those of Bosmans (1997).

Steatoda trianguloides Levy, 1991

A male was collected at locality [9]. A very surprising record as the species is only known from a single male collected in Israel (Levy 1991, 1998). Here the species was collected at 1700 m on the slopes of Mt. Hermon under a stone in rocky terrain with remnants of trees and shrubs that withstand low temperatures and high winds. Unfortunately the exact position and microhabitat was not recorded at Porto, but collection was undertaken near sea level. The palp is highly distinctive (fig. 4a) as is its habitus (fig. 9).

Cheiracanthium striolatum Simon, 1878

An illustration of the male palp in ventral view is presented here (fig. 4b).

Euophrys terrestris (Simon, 1871) figs. 5a-d, photo 10-11.

According to the original description of the species by Simon (1871) *E. terrestris* is a fairly common species under stones in Corsica. The clypeus of the male is “covered with thick red hairs, which extend even on the basis of the chelicerae”. Simon did not provide any illustrations of the species and apparently only one illustration has ever been published (epigyne drawing by Schenkel, 1927). An illustration of the vulva by Hansen (1986) seems to depict *E. rufibarbis* (Simon, 1868). Useful illustrations and photos of the species are available on the internet (Oger 2011; Prószyński 2015). New illustrations are also presented here (fig. 5a-d). The position of the atrium relative to the copulatory ducts and the coiling of the ducts are somewhat variable and it is best to consult different sources of illustrations for identification purposes. The habitus of the male is highly characteristic with bright orange-red clypeus and palps (fig. 10) which contrasts to the blackish palps of its congener, *E. rufibarbis*, a species which it may be confused with in the field. The female is rather pale with indistinct pattern (fig. 11), but older females may be darker. In this small survey it was found in five out of thirteen localities indicating that it is one of the commonest salticids of Corsica. Simon (1871) state a body length of 5.5 mm, however that is for a large female. Males were measured at 2.79-3.38 (avg. 3.09, n=2), females 3.98-5.48 (avg. 4.48, n=5). Thus the average size of females is ca. 1 mm less than Simon’s value.

REFERENCES

- Beier, M 1963. Ordnung Pseudoscorpionidea (Afterskorpione). IN: Bestimmungsbücher zur Bodenfauna Europas. – Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, pp. 313.
- Bosmans, R. 1997. Revision of the genus *Zodarion* Walckenaer, 1833, Part II, Western and Central Europe, including Italy (Araneae: Zodariidae). – Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society 10: 265-294.
- Bosmans, R. & O. Abrous 1992. Studies on North African Linyphiidae VI. The genera *Pelecopsis* Simon, *Trichopterna* Kulczyński and *Ouedia* gen. n. (Araneae: Linyphiidae). – Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society 9: 65-85.
- Hansen, H. 1986. Die Salticidae der Coll. Canestrini (Arachnida: Araneae). – Lavori Società Veneziana di Scienze Naturali 11: 97-120.
- Harvey, M.S. 2011. Pseudoscorpions of the World, version 2.0. – Western Australian Museum, Perth. Internet: <http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/catalogues/pseudoscorpions/> (February 7, 2016)
- Helsdingen, P.J. van 2015. Araneae. IN: Fauna Europaea Database European Spiders and their Distribution - Version 2015.2. – Internet: <http://www.european-arachnology.org>
- Levy, G. 1991. On some new and uncommon spiders from Israel (Araneae). – Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society 8: 227-232.
- Levy, G. 1998. Fauna Palestina, Arachnida III: Araneae: Theridiidae. – The Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Jerusalem.
- Oger, P. 2011. Les araignées de Belgique et de France. – Internet: <http://arachno.piwigo.com/> (February 6, 2016).
- Prószyński, J. 2015. Global Species Database of Salticidae (Araneae). Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015. – Internet: <http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/salticidae.php> (February 6, 2016).
- Schenkel, E. 1927. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der schweizerischen Spinnenfauna. III. Teil. Spinnen von Saas-Fee. – Revue Suisse de Zoologie 34: 221–267.
- Simon, E. 1871. Révision des Attidae européens. – Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 5: 125–230, 329–360.
- Simon, E. 1932. Les arachnides de France. Tome VI. – Synopsis générale et catalogue des espèces françaises de l'ordre des Araneae 4(6): 773–978.
- World Spider Catalog (2015). World Spider Catalog. Natural History Museum Bern, Version 16.5. – Internet: <http://www.wsc.nmbe.ch/> (October 21, 2015)

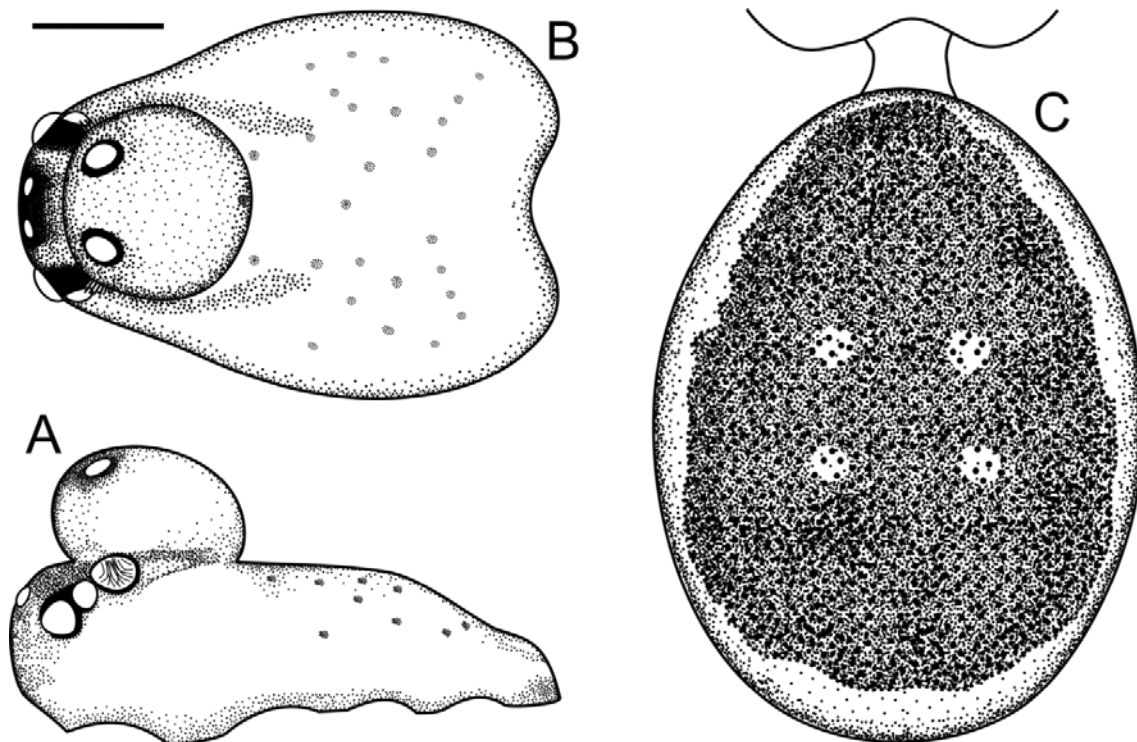


Fig. 1. *Pelecopsis digitulus* Bosmans & Abrous, 1992, male. A) prosoma in lateral view. B) prosoma in dorsal view. C) abdomen in dorsal view, showing extent of scutum. Scale bar 0.2 mm.

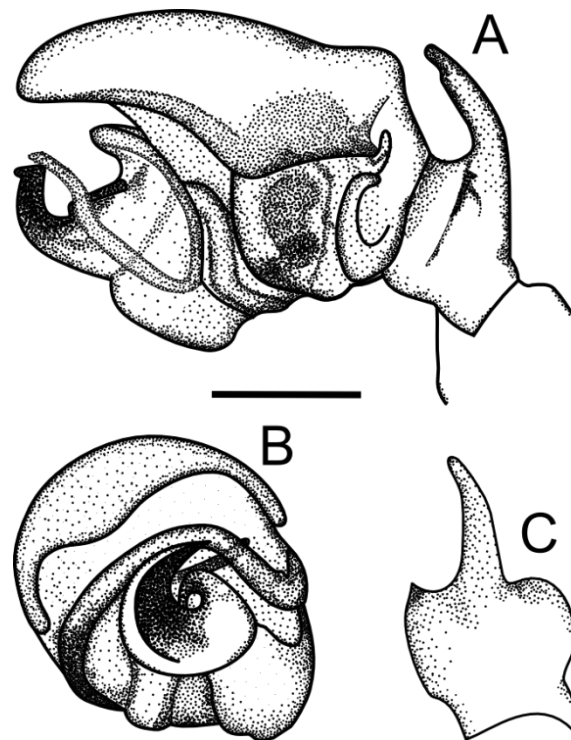


Fig. 2. *Pelecopsis digitulus* Bosmans & Abrous, 1992, male. A) left palp in retrolateral view; B) bulbus in apical view; C) tibial apophysis in dorsal view. Scale bar 0.1 mm.

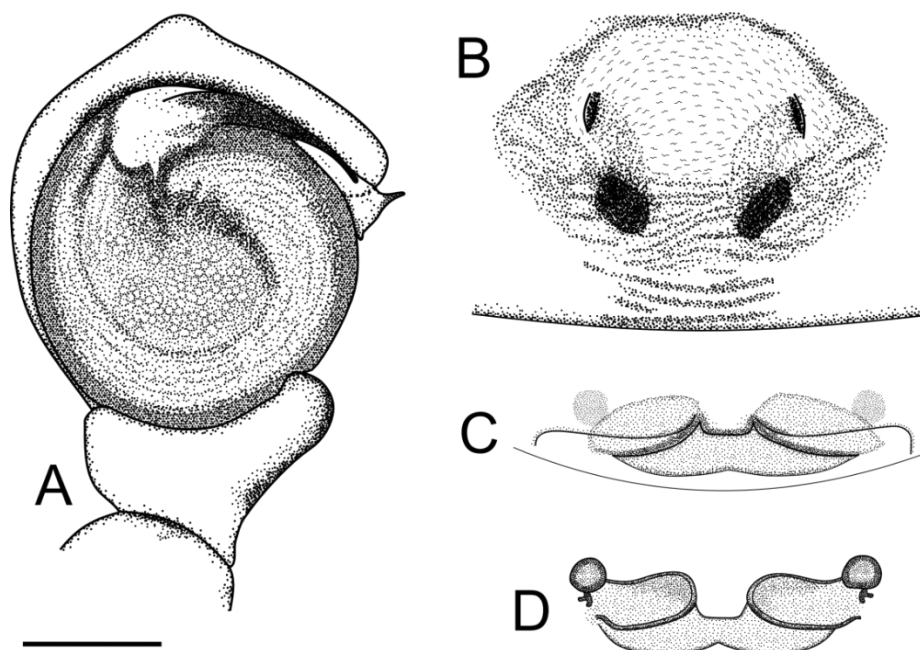


Fig. 3. A, B: *Xysticus parallelus* Simon, 1873. A) palp, ventral view; B) epigyne, ventral view. C, D: *Zodarion nigriceps* (Simon, 1873). C) epigyne, ventral view; D) vulva, dorsal view. Scale bar 0.2 mm.

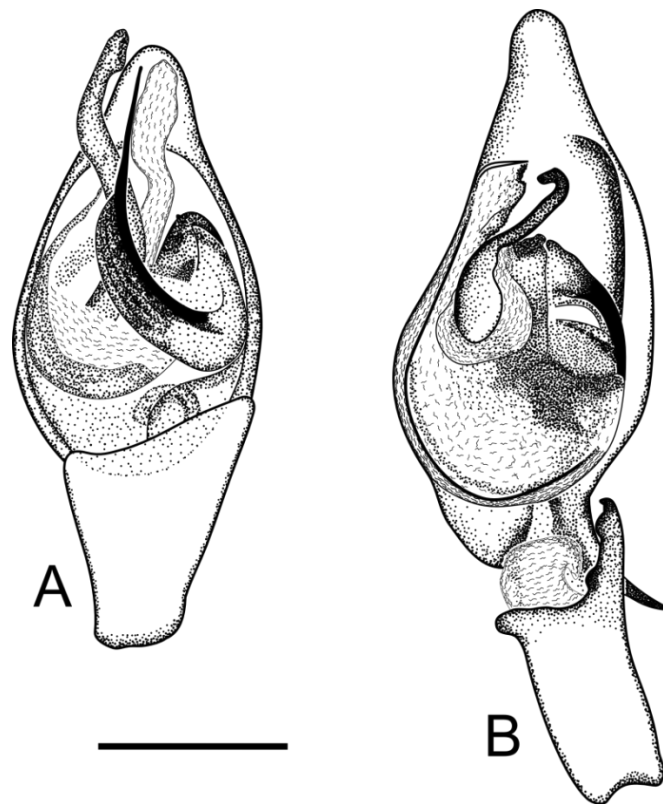


Fig. 4. Male palps in ventral view. A) *Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991. Scale bar 0.2 mm. B) *Cheiracanthium striolatum* Simon, 1878. Scale bar 0.5 mm.

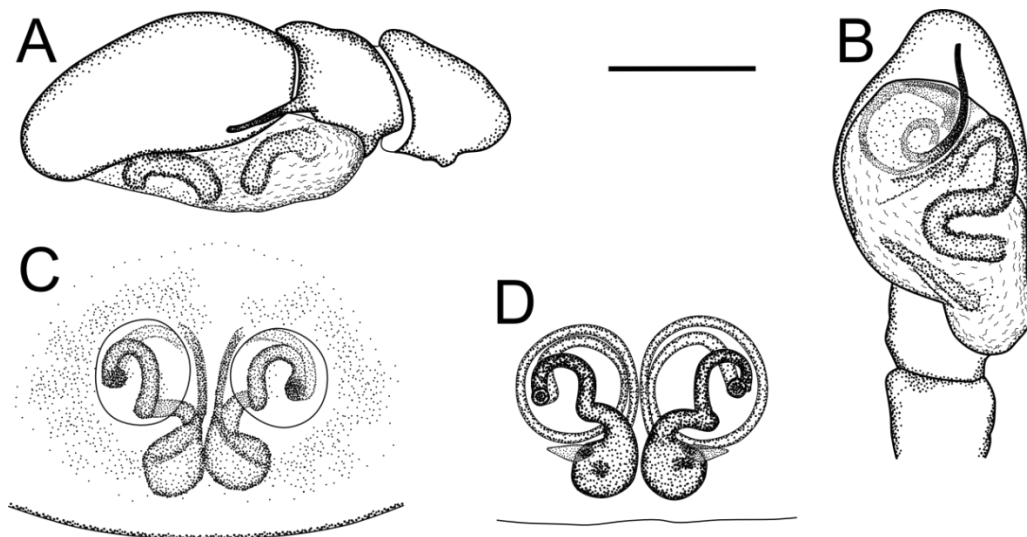


Fig. 5. *Euophrys terrestris* (Simon, 1871). A) male palp in retrolateral view; B) same in ventral view; C) epigyne in ventral view; D) vulva in dorsal view. Scale bar 0.2 mm.



Fig. 6. *Pelecopsis digitulus* Bosmans & Abrous, 1992. Photo of male.



Fig. 7. *Xysticus parallelus* Simon, 1873. Photo of male with phoretic mite.



Fig. 8. *Xysticus parallelus* Simon, 1873. Photo of female.



Fig. 9. *Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991. Photo of male.



Fig. 10. *Euophrys terrestris* (Simon, 1871). Photo of male.



Fig. 11. *Euophrys terrestris* (Simon, 1871). Photo of female.

Appendix 1 - List of localities collected

1. Aitone (42.2728N, 8.8440E; elev. ca. 1150 m; date 09.VII.2013)
2. Bastia (42.5480N, 9.4776E; elev. ca. 8 m; date 06.VII.2013).
3. Biguglia (42.5941N, 9.5049E; elev. ca. 50 m; date 13.VII.2013).
4. Bussaglia (42.2834N, 8.6887E; elev. ca. 10 m; date 08.VII.2013).
5. Cuccia (42.3441N, 9.0471E'; elev. ca. 700 m; date: 13.VII.2013).
6. Girolata (42.3385N, 8.6294E; elev. ca. 0-300 m; date 12.VII.2013).
7. Osani (42.3214N, 8.6365E; elev. ca. 120-180 m; date 12.VII.2013).
8. Pinetu (42.3157N, 8.7126E; elev. ca. 320 m; date 08.VII.2013).
9. Porto (42.2656N, 8.7059E; elev. ca. 0-250 m; date 11.VII.2013).
10. Rau de Arone (42.2157N, 8.5910E; elev. ca. 45 m; date 12.VII.2013).
11. Tête Chien, Piana (42.2530N, 8.6572E; elev. ca. 390 m; date 12.VII.2013).
12. Col de Vergio (42.2908N, 8.8765E; elev. ca. 1460 m; date 09.VII.2013).
13. Piana (42.2388N, 8.6368E; elev. ca. 450 m; date 12.VII.2013).

Appendix 2 - List of collected species

Below follows a list of the spider and pseudoscorpion species collected. Number in square brackets refers to number of locality. Spider species that represent new records to Corsica are marked by an asterisk preceding the species name.

AGELENIDAE

1. *Lycosoides coarctata* (Dufour, 1831): 1♀ [8] (matured in captivity in X).
2. *Textrix caudata* L. Koch, 1872: 1♂ [9] (matured in captivity in X).

ARANEIDAE

3. *Cyclosa sierrae* Simon, 1870: 1♀ [9].
4. *Hypsosinga albovittata* (Westring, 1851): 1 subadult ♂ [2].
5. *Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1♀ [9].
6. *Neoscona subfusca* (C. L. Koch, 1837): 1♀ [3]; 2♀ [9].
7. **Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757): 1♀ [12].
8. *Zilla dioda* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1♀ [9].

CLUBIONIDAE

9. *Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1851: 2♂2♀ [9].
10. *Clubiona vegeta* Simon, 1918: 1♀ [12].

CTENIZIDAE

11. *Cteniza sauvagesi* (Rossi, 1788): 1 subadult ♀ [6] (BL 20 mm).

DYSDERIDAE

12. *Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1838: 1♀ [11] (matured in captivity in V, 2015).
13. *Dysdera ninnii* Canestrini, 1868: 2♀ [12].
14. *Harpactea corticalis* (Simon, 1882): 1♀ [9]; 1♂2♀ [12].

EUTICHURIDAE

15. *Cheiracanthium mildei* L. Koch, 1864: 1♀ [9].
16. *Cheiracanthium striolatum* Simon, 1878: 1♂ [12] (matured in captivity in VIII).

FILISTATIDAE

17. *Filistata insidiatrix* (Forsskål, 1775): 1♂1♀ [9].

GNAPHOSIDAE

18. *Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus, 1758): 1♂ [9].
19. **Civizelotes caucasicus* (L. Koch, 1866): 1♂ [1].
20. *Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1♂3♀ [12].
21. *Gnaphosa alacris* Simon, 1878: 1♂ [5]; 3♀ [8].
22. *Heser nilicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1874): 1♀ [8].
23. *Leptodrassus femineus* (Simon, 1873): 1♀ [5]; 1♀ [8].
24. *Micaria albovittata* (Lucas, 1846): 1♀ [12].
25. *Nomisia exornata* (C. L. Koch, 1839): 1♀ [5]; 3♀ [8]; 1♀ [9].
26. *Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1871): 1♂ [1]; 1♂ [8].
27. *Zelotes sardus* (Canestrini, 1873): 1♂1♀ [1]; 3♀ [12].

LINYPHIIDAE

28. *Agyreta rurestris* (C. L. Koch, 1836) /*pseudorestris* Wunderlich, 1980: 2♀ [12].
 29. *Cresmatoneta mutinensis* (Canestrini, 1868): 1♀ [9].
 30. *Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834): 1♀ [7]; 1♂1♀ [9].
 31. **Minyriolus medusa* (Simon, 1881): 1♀ [12].
 32. *Frontinellina frutetorum* (C. L. Koch, 1834): 1♂1♀ [12].
 33. *Hybocoptus corrugis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875): 1♀ [12].
 34. *Microctenonyx subitaneus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875): 1♂ [10] (matured in captivity in IX).
 35. **Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851): 1♀ [12].
 36. *Palliduphantes angustiformis* (Simon, 1884): [8] (matured in captivity in VII).
 37. *Palliduphantes longiseta* (Simon, 1884): 1♀ [9].
 38. **Pelecopsis digitulus* Bosmans & Abrous, 1992: 1♂ [9] (matured in captivity in X).

LYCOSIDAE

39. *Hogna radiata* (Latreille, 1817): 1♀ [12] (matured in captivity in VIII).
 40. *Lycosa oculata* (Simon, 1876): 1 subadult ♀ [5].
 41. *Pardosa proxima* (C. L. Koch, 1847): 1♂ [1].
 42. *Pardosa tatarica* (Thorell, 1875): 2♂3♀ [9]; 1♀ [10].

MIMETIDAE

43. *Ero aphana* (Walckenaer, 1802): 2♀ [9]; 2♀ [11].

NEMESIIDAE

44. *Nemesia* sp.: 1♀? [9] (died April, 2015, possibly adult female).

OECOBIIDAE

45. *Oecobius navus* Blackwall, 1859: 3♂1♀ [9].

OXYOPIDAE

46. *Oxyopes heterophthalmus* (Latreille, 1804): 1♀ [5].
 47. **Oxyopes nigripalpis* Kulczyński, 1891: 1♀ [4]; 1♂ [9]; 1♂ [10].

PHILODROMIDAE

48. *Philodromus fuscolimbatus* Lucas, 1846: 1♂ [6].
 49. *Philodromus lividus* Simon, 1875: 1♂ [6]; 1♀ [7]; 2♀ [10].
 50. *Thanatus vulgaris* Simon, 1870: 1♀ [1].

PHOLCIDAE

51. *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775): 1♂ [6].
 52. **Spermophora senoculata* (Dugès, 1836): 1♂1♀ [9].
 53. *Spermophorides simoni* (Senglet, 1973): 1♂ [1]; 1♀ [9]; 1♂3♀ [11].

SALTICIDAE

54. *Aelurillus luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846): 1♀ [7].
 55. *Chalcoscirtus infimus* (Simon, 1868): 1♀ [12].
 56. *Cyrba algerina* (Lucas, 1846): 1♀ [9].
 57. *Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802): 2♀ [12].
 58. *Euophrys sulphurea* (L. Koch, 1867): 1♀ [5].
 59. *Euophrys terrestris* (Simon, 1871): 1♀ [1]; 1♂ [6]; 1♀ [8]; 1♂3♀ [9]; 1♀ [12].
 60. *Evarcha jucunda* (Lucas, 1846): 1♀ [4]; 1♂1♀ [9].
 61. **Heliophanus apiatius* Simon, 1868: 1♀ [9].
 62. *Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1832): 1♀ [12].
 63. *Heliophanus rufithorax* Simon, 1868: 1♀ [1]; 2♂1♀ [4]; 1♂ [6]; 1♂2♀ [9]; 1♀ [10].
 64. *Icius hamatus* (C. L. Koch, 1846): 1♀ [6]; 1♀ [7]; 1♂ [9]; 1♀ [10].
 65. *Phlegra cinereofasciata* (Simon, 1868): 1♂2♀ [12].
 66. *Pseudeuophrys vafra* (Blackwall, 1867): 1♀ [9].
 67. *Saitis barbipes* (Simon, 1868): 1♂1♀ [6]; 1♂2♀ [12].
 68. *Salticus mutabilis* Lucas, 1846: 1♀ [10].
 69. **Salticus propinquus* Lucas, 1846: 1♀ [12].
 70. *Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837): 1♂ [5].

SCYTODIDAE

71. *Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802): 1♂ [9].

SEGESTRIIDAE

72. *Segestria florentina* (Rossi, 1790): 1♀ [5].

SICARIIDAE

73. *Loxosceles rufescens* (Dufour, 1820): 1♀ [9].

TETRAGNATHIDAE

74. *Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763): 1♀ [9].
 75. *Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874: [10] (matured in captivity in VIII).
 76. **Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886: 1♂1♀ [3]; 1♂ [9] (female matured in captivity in VII).
 77. *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin, 1826): 1♂1♀ [9].
 78. *Tetragnatha obtusa* C. L. Koch, 1837: 1♂ [3] (matured in captivity in VII).

THERIDIIDAE

79. *Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836): 1♀ [8].
 80. *Asagena phalerata* (Panzer, 1801): 1♀ [12].
 81. *Crustulina guttata* (Wider, 1834) : 1♀ [12].
 82. *Crustulina scabripes* Simon, 1881: 1♂1♀ [9].
 83. *Enoplognatha thoracica* (Hahn, 1833): 3♀ [12].
 84. *Episinus maculipes* Cavanna, 1876: 1♀ [1]; 1♀ [9].
 85. *Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809: 1♂ [12].
 86. *Euryopsis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847): 1♀ [9].
 87. **Parasteatoda simulans* (Thorell, 1875): 1♂1♀ [9].
 88. *Phoroncidia paradoxa* (Lucas, 1846): 2 juveniles, 1 subadult ♂ [9]; 1 subadult ♂ [10].
 89. *Platnickina nigropunctata* (Lucas, 1846): 1♀ [7].
 90. *Platnickina tincta* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1♂ [9]; 1♀ [10].
 91. *Rubrorridion musivum* Simon, 1873: 1♀ [10].
 92. *Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836): 1♀ [9]; 1♀ [10].
 93. *Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778): 1♂ [7].
 94. *Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838): 1♂ [9].
 95. **Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991: 1♂ [9].
 96. *Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802): 1♀ [13].
 97. **Theridion familiare* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871: 1♀ [5]; 1♀ [9].
 98. *Theridion genistae* (Simon, 1873): 1♀ [10].
 99. **Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870: 1♀ [10].
 100. *Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833: 1♀ [9].

THOMISIDAE

101. *Heriaeus hirtus* (Latreille, 1819): 1♀ [3].
 102. *Runcinia grammica* (C. L. Koch, 1837): 1J [10].
 103. *Synema globosum* (Fabricius, 1775): 1♀ [7]; 1♂1♀ [9].
 104. *Xysticus desidiosus* Simon, 1875: 1♀ [1].
 105. *Xysticus parallelus* Simon, 1873: 2♂1♀ [12].
 106. *Xysticus robustus* (Hahn, 1832): 1♀ [11].

TITANOECIDAE

107. *Nurscia albomaculata* (Lucas, 1846): 1♀ [10].

ULOBORIDAE

108. *Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C. L. Koch, 1834): 1J [4]; 2J [9].
 109. *Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846: 2♀ [7]; 2♀ [9].
 110. *Uloborus walckenaerius* Latreille, 1806: 1♀ [9].

ZODARIIDAE

111. *Zodarion nigriceps* (Simon, 1873): 1♀ [9].
 112. *Zodarion pusio* Simon, 1914: 1♂1♀ [9].

ZOROPSIDAE

113. *Zoropsis spinimana* (Dufour, 1820): 1♂1 juvenile [9] (matured in captivity in X).

CHELIFERIDAE

- Rhacochelifer maculatus* (L. Koch, 1873): 1♀1J [10]; 1♂ [13].

CHERNETIDAE

- Dendrochernes cyrneus* (L. Koch, 1873): 1♀1J [1].

