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The collection of Greenland spiders (Aranei) kept in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen

Коллекция гренландских пауков (Aranei), хранящаяся в Зоологическом Музее Университета Копенгагена

Yuri M. Marusik[1], Jens Böcher[2], Seppo Koponen[3]
Ю.М. Марусик[1], Й. Бёхер[2], С. Копонен[3]

[1]Institute for Biological Problems of the North, Portovaya Str. 18, Magadan, 685000 Russia. E-mail: yurmar@mail.ru
Институт биологических проблем Севера, ДВО РАН, ул. Портовая 18, Магадан 685000 Россия
[2]Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark. E-mail: jjbocher@snm.ku.dk
[3]Zoological Museum, University of Turku, FI-20014 Turku, Finland. E-mail: sepkopo@utu.fi

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Пауки, Aranei, Гренландия, чек-лист, распространение, новый синоним.

ABSTRACT. A check-list of 76 species found in Greenland is presented. Five species are reported from Greenland for the first time: *Ceratinella ornatula* Crosby & Bishop, 1925, *Diplocentria rectangulata* (Emerton, 1915), *Silometopoides pampia* (Chamberlin, 1948), *Sisicus apertus* (Holm, 1939) and *Tarsiphantes latithorax* Strand, 1905. A survey of new material reveals that two species were incorrectly identified by earlier workers: *Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841) -> *P. americana* Millidge, 1976; *Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833 -> *W. c. brevicula* (Crosby & Bishop, 1931). The genus *Tarsiphantes* Strand, 1905 is resurrected and removed from synonymy with *Typhochrestus* Simon, 1884 and *Pannicularia* Tanasevitch, 1983 (type *P. sinuosa* Tanasevitch, 1983) syn.n. is synonymised with *Tarsiphantes*. *Erigone penessa* Thorell, 1878 syn.n. is synonymised with *E. arctica arctica* (White, 1856). *Dismodicus variegatus* Jackson, 1938 is returned to synonymy with *D. decemoculatus* (Emerton, 1882). The independent status of *Theridion ohlerti lundbecki* (Sørensen, 1898) is demonstrated.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Представлен аннотированный список пауков Гренландии включающий 76 видов. Пять видов впервые найдены на острове: *Ceratinella ornatula* Crosby & Bishop, 1925, *Diplocentria rectangulata* (Emerton, 1915), *Silometopoides pampia* (Chamberlin, 1948), *Sisicus apertus* (Holm, 1939) и *Tarsiphantes latithorax* Strand, 1905. Изучение нового материала показала, что два вида ранее неверно определяли: *Pocadicnemis pumila* Blackwall, 1841-> *P. americana* Millidge, 1976; *Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833 -> *W. c. brevicula* Crosby & Bishop, 1931). Род *Tarsiphantes* Strand, 1905 и выведен из синонимии с *Typhochrestus* Simon, 1884, а род *Pannicularia* Tanasevitch, 1983 syn.n. (типовой вид *P. sinuosa* Tanasevitch, 1983) синонимизирован с *Tarsiphantes*. *Erigone penessa* Thorell, 1878 syn.n. сведена в синонимы к *E. arctica arctica* (White, 1856). *Dismodicus variegatus* Jackson, 1938 вернут в синономы *D. decemoculatus* (Emerton, 1882). Подтверждено что *Theridion ohlerti lundbecki* (Sørensen, 1898) является отдельным таксоном.

Introduction

The first mention of spiders in Greenland was by David Crantz [1765, cited via Larsen & Scharff, 2003]. The first scientific publication in which spiders were mentioned was by Otto Fabricius [1780]. He reported one species of harvestmen and 6 species of spiders *Aranea bipunctata, A. notata, A. rufipes, A. scenica, A. saccata* and *A. crucigera.* The next publication dealing with material collected in Greenland was Thorell's [1872] paper. He listed ten named species and four more species identified only to genus. Among the ten species, nine were described as new to science, namely *Tetragnatha groenlandica, Erigone frigida, E. vaginata, E. modesta, Dictyna hamifera, Thanatus arcticus, Lycosa groenlandica, L. glacialis*, and *Trochosa insignita.* The one previously known species was *Erigone spitsbergensis* Thorell, 1871. The next contribution to Greenland spiders was made by L. Koch [1874]. He mentioned one species, *Lycosa aquilonaris,* from Danmarks Havn, SE Greenland. Further contributions to the spider fauna of Greenland in the 19th century were made by O. Pickard-Cambridge [1877], Thorell [1878], Simon [1889], Lenz [1897], Vanhöffen [1897], Sørensen [1898], and other authors. In 20th century important papers, describing

new species and listing additions to the fauna, were published by Jackson [1930–38], Brændegård [1934–60], Holm [1937–67], Hillyard [1979], Koponen [1982], Larsen & Rasmussen [1999].

The most fundamental faunistic/taxonomic works on the spider fauna of Greenland were by Sørensen [1898], Brændegård [1946] and Holm [1967]. As a result of these publications, 70 species were known to occur in Greenland [Larsen & Scharff, 2003]. Altogether 44 species were described from Greenland, and 24 of these names are still valid.

There are at least 5 check-lists of Greenlandic spiders. The first was by Sørensen [1898, 41 species] and it was chiefly based on new material. The second list was made by Henriksen and Lundbeck [1918, 46 species], the third by Lindroth [1957, 50 species], the fourth by Holm [1967, 64 species] and the last and most recent by Larsen & Scharff [2003, 70 species].

Only few professional arachnologists have collected spiders in Greenland. They were Jens Brændegård, Åke Holm and Seppo Koponen.

In 2005, the first author had the opportunity to study numerous unidentified collections of Greenland spiders kept in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen. This material has been collected by the staff of the Museum from the 1960s to 2004. Most attention was paid to members of the family Linyphiidae, although spiders from other families were studied as well. Altogether several thousand adult specimens were studied. Among them we found 5 species new to the fauna of Greenland, and because of this new material the range of several species has been extended within Greenland. At the same time we found that a few species were incorrectly identified. This paper is devoted to the survey of the new material studied and to updating the check-list.

Material and methods

Besides the material from the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, we studied spiders from Greenland in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, reported earlier by Koponen [1982] and we also checked a single record of *Pardosa albomaculata* Emerton, 1885 from southern Greenland (specimens in Natural History Museum, London). For comparison we used material from the Zoological Museum, University of Turku, and the Canadian National Collections, Ottawa.

Listing of material. After the name of each family there is an indication of how many species occur in Greenland. After the specific name are placed references to useful identification sources. After that there is a list of material studied. Localities are abbreviated (see below). If there were more than 10 specimens in one sample or locality we marked them ♂♂♀♀. From some localities, there is a large amount of material collected by several people at different times. In such cases we list only one label. Greenland has traditionally been divided into two parts, West and East, we arranged all localities accordingly, and added two more parts, Soucth and North.

In cases when the status of a species is not certain, or was changed, we provide comments. After this we discuss the distribution of species. First we list the occurrence of species in the main biogeographic parts of the island: South, South-West, North-West, North, North-East and South-East (Map 1). In several cases we subdivided conventionally South-West and South-East into south (60–65°N) and north (north of 65°N) parts. Then follows an indication of general range of the species, based mainly on Marusik et al. [2000] and Marusik & Koponen [2005].

All taxa that were probably or definitely introduced to Greenland are marked with asterisk (*).

List of collecting localities and their abbreviations is the next:

e001 — SE Greenland, Nr. Skjoldungen, Dr. Maries Dal, (63°15'N, 41°30'W) 27.07.–5.08.1992 (S. Andersen)

e002 — SE Greenland, Skjoldungen, "Bygden", 19–27.07.1992 (S. Andersen) ?(63°15'N, 41°30'W)

e01 — SE Greenland, Angmagssalik, (65°35'N 37°40'W), 07.1965 (coll. ?)

e02 — NE Greenland, Gäseland, Faxe Sø, (70°15'N 28°W), 350 m, 3.07.1958 (Chr. Vibe)

e03 — E. Greenland, Jameson Land, Langelands Elv, 70°34'N 23°45'W, 18.08.1994 (Jens Böcher)

e04 — E. Greenland, Jameson Land, Constable Pynt, 70°45'N 22°40'W, 22.08.1994 (Jens Böcher)

e05 — E. Greenland, Jameson Land, Lollands Elv, 70°50'N 24°15'W, 8.08.1994 (Jens Böcher)

e06 — E. Greenland, Jameson Land, Muslingeelvdal, 71°20'N 24°40'W, 26.07.1994 (Jens Böcher)

e07 — E. Greenland, Jameson Land, Gurreholm Dal, 71°23'N 24°39'W, 26.07.1994 (Jens Böcher)

e08 — E. Greenland, Jameson Land, Colorado Dal, 71°34'N 23°57'W, 2.08.1994 (Jens Böcher)

e09 — NE Greenland, Mesters Vig, 72°10'N 23°40'W, 6.06.1953 (Chr. Vibe)

e10 — E. Greenland, Ella Ø, Langsø, 72°50'N 25°W, below 10 cm of snow, 29.02.1934 (F. Søgaard Andersen)

e17 — NE Greenland, Sedimentkløft (St. 6), 77°33'N 21°30'W, 4–7.07.1989 (Mads Forchhammer)

e11 — NE Greenland, Zackenberg, 74°28'N 20°34'W, 2004 and other years

e12 — NØ Grønland, Vandrepasset, Bessel Fjord, 75°55'N 22°W, 7.07.1989 (Jens Böcher)

e13 — NE Greenland, Adolf S. Jensens Land, Paskedalen, 76°08'N 19°49'W, 26.06.1989 (Mads Forchhammer)

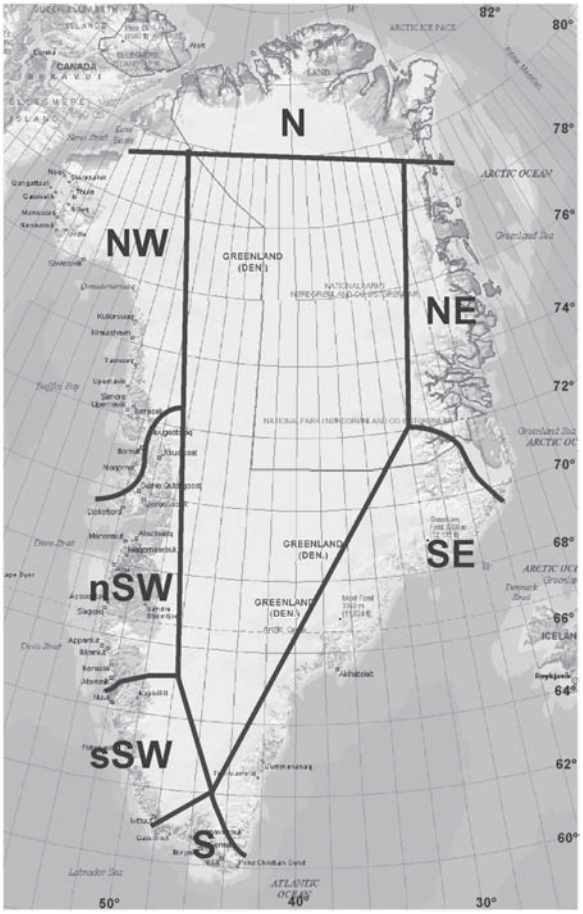
e14 — NØ Grønland, Lindhard O, Dove Bugt, (76°30'N 21°30'W), 22.07.1989 (Jens Böcher)

e15 — NE Greenland, Mørkefjord, 76°50'N 21°30'W, 25.08.1939 (Niels Haarløv)

e16 — NE Greenland, Germania Land, Tværdalen, 77°19'N 21°20'W, 29.06.–3.07.1989 (Mads Forchhammer)

e18 — E. Greenland, Ile de France, Kap Saint Jaques, 77°45'N, 18°W, 08.1988 (Thomas Berg)

n01 — N Greenland, Wulff Land, Apollo Sø, 81°55'N



Map 1. Greenland and its main subdivisions (after Bocher, 2001).

Карта 1. Гренландия и её подразделение на 6 частей (по Bocher, 2001).

48°00'W, 7–11.08.1989 (Thomas Thormann)

n02 — N Greenland, Danmark Fjord, 80°38'N 24°30'W, 180m, 28–31.06.1993 (Thomas Berg)

n03 — NE Greenland, Centrum Sø, Lok. 2, 80°09'N 22°30'W 29.07.1996 (Thomas Thormann & Hauge Andersson)

n04 — Gronland, Peary Land, Kap København, 82°30'N 22°30'W, 17.06.1986 (Jens Böcher)

s01 — Julianchaab, Eqaluit, (60.733°N, 46.031'W), 25.08.151 (Chr. Vibe)

s02 — W. Greenland, Qaqortoq, hot springs at Uunartoq, 60°40'N 46°W, 3.10.1929 (Poul M. Hansen)

s03 — Greenland, Narssaq, 60°55'N, 46°W, 06.–07.2003 (Nils Mynster Iversen)

s04 — Upernaviarssuk, 60°45'N 45°54'W, 2–26.07.1984 (Collector?)

s05 — Qaqssiarssuk, 61°09'N 45°30'W, 350 m, 26.06.21.071984 (Peter Nielsen)

s06 — Greenland, Kussuaq, 60o16'N, 44°44'W, 19–23.08.1982 (Peter Nielsen)

s07 — S Greenland, Tasermiut, 60°17'N 44°33'W, Quiqua-dalen, 26–31.07.1984 (Peter Nielsen)

s08 — S. Greenland, Kap Farvel-området, Pamiagdluk, Anordliuitsoq, (59°50'N, 44°W), 1970 (Jens Böcher)

w01 — SW Greenland, 61°10'N 49°25'W, Narsarsuaq, 25.06.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w02 — S. Greenland, Narssarssuaq, 61°12'N 45°24'W, 19.08.1991 (Jens Böcher)

w03 — W. Greenland, Gronnedal, 61°15'N 48°10'W, 2–8.07.1997 (Jens Böcher)

w04 — Nanatak, 61°48'N 45°38'W, 30.08.1983 (Peter Nielsen)

w06 — SW Greenland, 61°60'N 49°40'W, Paamiut (Frederikshåb), 25.06.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w05 — SW Greenland, 61°56'N 49°19'W, Kvanefjord, Kangerdluarssukasik, 25.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w07 — SW Greenland, 62°05'N 48°51'W, Kvanefjord, Nigerdlikasik, 27.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w08 — SW Greenland, 62°57'N 57°50'W, Bjørnesund, Itivleq, 30.06.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w09 — SW Greenland, 63°03'N 49°47'W, Bjørnesund, eastern end, Naujarssuit, 28.06.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w10 — SW Greenland, 63°05'N 50°41'W, Fiskenæsset, 1.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w11 — SW Greenland, 63°11'N 50°25'W, Fiskenæsfjorden, Amigfik, 1.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w12 — SW Greenland, 63°13'N 50°04'W, Fiskenæsfjorden, eastern end, Ukaliussatoq, 3.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w13 — SW Greenland, 63°13'N 50°14'W, Fiskenæsfjorden, Qajartorissat, 2.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w14 — SE Greenland, Nr. Skjoldungen, Dr. Maries Dal, (63°15'N, 41°30'W), 27.07.–5.08.1992 (S.Andersen)

w15 — SE Greenland, Skjoldungen, "Bygden", 19–27.07.1992 (S.Andersen) ?(63°15'N, 41°30'W)

w16 — SW Greenland, 63°21'N 50°59'W, Grædefjord, Nugssuaq, 4.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w17 — SW Greenland, Buskefjorden, eastern end, 63°55'N 50°55'W, 6.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w18 — SW Greenland, 64°02'N 51°17'W, Præstfjord, 7.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w19 — SW Greenland, 64°08'N 50°29'W, Ameralik, Eqaluit ilordlit, 8.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w20 — SW Greenland, 64°15'N, 50°40'W, 06.–07.1995 (P.Buckland)

w21 — W. Greenland, Kapisigdlit, 64°25'N 50°15'W, 1.08.1973 (Jens Böcher)

w22 — W. Greenland, Godthåbsfjord, Qooqqut, ca. 64°30'N 51°15'W, 11.08.1999 (Jens Böcher)

w23 — W.Greenland, Godthåbsfjord, Kangiussap Nunaa, Qinqua, 21.07.1997 (Jens Böcher)

w24 — SW Greenland, 64°52'N 51°49'W, Fiskefjord, Igdlutalik, 11.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w25 — SW Greenland, 65°17'N 52°01'W, Kangia, eastern end, 12.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w26 — SW Greenland, 65°19'N 51°60'W, Kangia, eastern end, 12.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w27 — SW Greenland, 65°27'N 52°13'W, Søndre

Isortoq, mid , bird cliff, 14.08.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w28 — SW Greenland, 65°47'N 52°40'W, Ikamiut Kangerdluarssuat, 17.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w29 — SW Greenland, 65°52'N 52°47'W, Evighedsfjord, Tasiussaq, 21.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w30 — SW Greenland, 66°33'N 52°26'W, Itivleq, eastern end, 23.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w31 — SW Greenland, 66°56'N 53°38'W, Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg), 27.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w32 — SW Greenland, 66°59'N 53°12'W, Kangerdluarssuk, eastern end, 25.07.2003 (S.Langemark: Kissavik Exp.)

w33 — W. Greenland, Evighedsfjorden, (66°N 52°30'W), 11.06.1952 (Chr. Vibe)

w35 — W. Greenland, Godhavn, 69°15'N, 53°34'W, 1992 (Jens Böcher)

w34 — W. Greenland, Søndre Strømfjord, 67°02'N, 50°40'W, 2.08.1992 (Jens Böcher)

w36 — W Greenland, Qeqertarssuaq, Disko Bugt, (69°40'N 54°W), 11.08.1987 (Jens Böcher)

w37 — W Greenland, Qeqertaq, Disko, (69°40'N 54°W), 19–24.08.1993 (Jens Böcher)

w38 — NW Greenland, Thule, 77°28'N 69°10W, 17.08.2004 (Jens Böcher)

Illustrations were made using a transmitted light microscope with drawing devices. SEM-microphotographs were made with a JEOL JSM-5200 in the Zoological Museum, University of Turku. Digital photographs were also made at the University of Turku.

Survey of species

Family AGELENIDAE* (1)

Tegenaria domestica (Clerck, 1757)*

T. d.: Roberts, 1995: 246, f. (♂♀).
T. d.: Agnarsson, 1996: 46, f. 29A–C (♂♀).
T. d.: Roberts, 1998: 263, f. (♂♀).
T. d.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 29, f. 124–127 (♂♀).

COMMENTS. A single juvenile specimen was found in a house at Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. It is expected that this species also will also occur in other settlements. *T. detestabilis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877 a junior synonym of *T. domestica,* was described from Dobbin Bay on nearby Ellesmere Island (ca. 79°47'N 74°45'W).

DISTRIBUTION. Cosmopolitan.

Family ARANEIDAE (4)

Araneus groenlandicola (Strand, 1906)

A. g.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 43, f. 269–271 (♂♀).
A. g.: Dondale et al., 2003: 230, f. 496–502 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1j;
61°12'N/ w02: 1j;
61°10'N/ w02n:1j;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 1♂ 4♀;
63°13'N/ w12: 1♂ 2♀;
63°13'N/ w13: 6♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 1♀ 2j;
64°25'N/ w21: 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. S, sSW. The distribution of this species within Greenland has never been described. Holm [1967] listed it just as a Western Greenlandic species. The northernmost limit of this species is less beyond the northernmost records of sibling *A. quadratus* Clerck, 1757 [ca 70°N, Koponen, 1977] in Scandinavia and *A. yukon* Levi, 1971 in Alaska and Northwest Territories [70°N, Dondale et al., 2003].

Hypsosinga groenlandica Simon, 1889

H. g.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 46, f. 311–314 (♂♀).
H. g.: Dondale et al., 2003: 285, f. 659–667 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°12'N/ w02: 2♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 1♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♂;
61°56'N/ w05: 2♀;
63°13'N/ w13: 2♂♀;
63°21'N/ w16: ♀♀jj;
64°08'N/ w19: 2♂♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 5♂ 2♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 1♂ 2♀;
64°30'N/ w22: 1♀;
65°52'N/ w29: 1♀;
66°52'N/ w33: 1♀;
67°02'N/ w34: ♂♂♀♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 4♂;
69°40'N/ w37: 2♂ 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW. This species is restricted to Western Greenland. New material does not extend the range shown by Holm [1967]: from 61°N to 70°N. Northernmost records of this species in the western Nearctic lie at the same latitude as in Greenland [Dondale et al., 2003].

Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)

L. c.: Roberts, 1995: 321, f. (♂♀).
L. c.: Roberts, 1998: 334, f. (♂♀).
L. c.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 47, f. 323–325 (♂♀).
L. c.: Dondale et al., 2003: 184, f. 395–401 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 1♀;
60°16'N 44°44'W/ s06: jj;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. S, sSW. The distribution of this species within Greenland has never been described. Holm [1967] listed it just as a Western Greenlandic species. Judging from the material studied it is restricted to SW Greenland, although in the Western Nearctic it reaches almost 70°N [Dondale et al., 2003] and exceeds 70°N in Yakutia [70°35°N, Marusik et al., 2002].

Larinioides patagiatus (Clerck, 1757)

L. p.: Roberts, 1995: 322, f. (♂♀).
L. p.: Roberts, 1998: 335, f. (♂♀).
L. p.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 47, f. 326–328 (♂♀).
L. p.: Dondale et al., 2003: 186, f. 402–408 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: ♂♂♀♀;
64°30'N/ w22: ♀♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀;
63°13'N/ w12: 5♀;
63°13'N/ w13: 1♀;

64°30'N/ w23: 2♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. S, sSW. The distribution of this species within Greenland has never been described. Holm [1967] listed it just as a Western Greenlandic one. In recent survey of Canadian spiders [Dondale et al., 2003] two dots were shown for Greenland (although *L. cornutus* was not shown in Greenland). Judging from the material studied it is restricted to SW Greenland only. Dondale et al. [2003] map the occurrence of this species in NW Greenland (ca 73°N) and SE Greenland (ca 65°N). All other records of *L. patagiatus* lie below 70°N. In Eurasia it reaches 71°N in Yakutia [Marusik et al., 1993]. Most probably the two extreme records in Greenland [Dondale et al., 2003] are caused by mislabelling (many geographical names have identical spelling).

Family DICTYNIDAE (2)

Dictyna major Menge, 1869
Figs 1–2.

D. major: Brændegård, 1940: 7, f. 2, 4, 6 (♂♀).
D. m.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 68, f. 563–565 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°16'N 44°44'W/ s06: 1♂;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 1♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 1♂ 3♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 4♀;
63°05'N/ w10: 1♂ 5♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 2♂;
63°13'N/ w13: 1♂ 4♀;
63°21'N/ w16: 1♂ 2♀;
63°55'N/ w17: 4♀;
64°02'N/ w18: ♂♂♀♀;
64°08'N/ w19: ♂♂♀♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 1♂;
64°30'N/ w23: 1♂;
65°19'N/ w26: 2♂♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♂;
65°47'N/ w28: ♂♂♀♀;
65°52'N/ w29: ♂♂♀♀;
66°33'N/ w30: ♂♂♀♀;
66°59'N/ w32: 1♂;
67°02'N/ w34: ♂♂♀♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 2♂ 1♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 2♂ 1♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 1♂ 5♀;
65°35'N/ e01: 3♀.

COMMENTS. Because females of the two dictynid species are rather similar in general appearance and in shape of the epigyne, we provide comparative drawings of *D. major* and *E. borealis* (Figs 1–4).

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. New material studied extends the range of this species slightly to the south. Previously *D. major* was known from 60°55'to 69°46'N on the west side, and 60°25'–65°50'N on the east side [Holm, 1967]. In Siberia this species has been found slightly farther north — 71°25'N [Marusik et al., 1993].

Emblyna borealis (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)
Figs 3–4.

Dictyna b.: Holm, 1939: 72, f. 1 (♂♀).
D. hamifera: Brændegård, 1940: 7, f. 1, 3, 5 (♂♀).
Dictyna b.: Leech, 1966: 160, f. 38–39 (♂♀).
Dictyna b.: Holm, 1967: 85, f. 102 (♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°12'N/ w02: 6♂;
64°25'N/ w21: 1♀;
65°47'N/ w28: 1♀;
66°33'N/ w30: 1♀ 2j;
67°02'N/ w34: 1♂ ♀♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 2♂♀;
77°28'N/ w38: 1♀;
80°38'N 24°30'W/n02: 8♂ 2j;
80°09'N 22°30'W/n03: 1♀;
65°35'N/ e01: 2♀;
70°15'N/ e03: 1♀;
70°45'N/ e04: 1♀;
70°50'N/ e05: 2♀;
71°23'N/ e07: 4♂ 1♀;
71°34'N/ e08: 1♀ 1j;
72°10'N/ e09: 1♀;
74°28'N/ e11: >30♂♀;
76°08'N/ e13: 1♂.

COMMENTS. Because females of the two dictynid species are rather similar in general appearance and in shape of the epigyne, we provide comparative drawings of *E. borealis* and *D. major* (Figs. 1–4).

DISTRIBUTION. NW, SW, S, SE, NE, N. New material does not extend the known range of this species within Greenland. *E. borealis* was recorded from 59°55'N to 82°10'N [Holm, 1967]. It is worth mentioning that in the Greenland spider fauna there are only two species which are distributed throughout all parts of the island. The other species is *Pardosa glacialis*. *E. borealis* has an East Siberian – Greenlandic range.

Family GNAPHOSIDAE (2)

Gnaphosa lapponum (L. Koch, 1866)*

G. islandica Brændegård, 1946: 54, f. 33–34 (♂♀).
G. l.: Agnarsson, 1996: 33, f. 12A–B (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
70°50'N/ e05: >20♂♀j;
70°45'N/ e04: 3♂ 1♀ jj;
71°34'N/ e08: 3♂.

DISTRIBUTION. It is found in East Greenland from 70°30' to 70°45'N. The northernmost record of *G. lapponum* in Greenland almost coincides with northernmost locality of *G. orites* Chamberlin, 1922 in Wrangel Island [ca 71°N, Marusik & Koponen, 2001] and marks the northern limit of distribution of the Gnaphosidae. Judging from the very local distribution within Greenland on east coast, it absence in Nearctic and large range in Eurasia it is likely that this species was introduced to Greenland. This species is known from Greenland to West Siberia.

Haplodrassus signifer (C.L. Koch, 1839)

Drassodes s.: Brændegård, 1946: 55, g. 35–36 (♂♀).
H. s.: Roberts, 1995: 106, f. (♂♀).
H. s.: Paquin & Duperre, 2003: 78, f. 682–684 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 1♀;
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 2♂ 1♀;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 4♂;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1j;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 2♂♀;
61°12'N/ w02: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: ♂♂ 1♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 2♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 1♂ 2♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 6♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♀;
63°03'N/ w09: 1j;
63°05'N/ w10: 1j;

63°11'N/ w11: 2♀;
64°02'N/ w18: 1♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 5♀ 1j;
64°25'N/ w21: 2j;
64°52'N/ w24: 2j;
65°52'N/ w29: 2♀;
66°33'N/ w30: 2♀;
67°02'N/ w34: jj;
69°40'N/ w37: 1♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 1j.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. New material extends the known range 35' to the north. According new and literature data this species reaches 69°40'N along western coast, and 63°25'N along the eastern coast [Brændegård, 1946]. In comparison with northern limits of distribution in the Nearctic and Siberia, in Greenland the species extends farther north, to the same latitude as in Fennoscandia [Koponen, 1977]. This species has a Holarctic polyzonal range.

Family HAHNIIDAE (1)

Hahnia glacialis Sørensen, 1898

H. g.: Brændegård, 1937: 4, f. 1–2 (♂♀).
H. g.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 85, f. 747–749 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 2♂♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 1♂;
61°12'N/ w02: 4♂ 1♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: ♂♂♀♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 2♂♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 15♂♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 1♂;
64°25'N/ w21: 1♂;
64°30'N/ w23: 1♂;
63°15'N/ e001: 1♂;
63°15'N/ e002: 18♂♀;
65°35'N/ e01: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE, NE. New material extends the known range of this species in Greenland from 70°30'N [Brændegård, 1946] to 77°45'N. It was previously known from the extreme south to 69°46'N along the western coast [Holm, 1967] and up to 70°30'N along the eastern coast. *H. glacialis* is the northernmost species in its family, ranging from northeastern Siberia to East Greenland.

Family LINYPHIIDAE (49[1])

Agyneta jacksoni Brændegård, 1937

Meioneta nigripes j. Brændegård, 1937: 7 (♂♀).
Meioneta rurestris: Holm, 1967: 63, f. 82 (♂)
A. j.: Saaristo & Koponen, 1998: 570, f. 4A–C, 5A–E (♂♀).
A. j.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 132, f. 1426–1430 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 2♂ 1♀;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 2♂;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 3♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 9♂ 3♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 1♂ 2♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 1♂ 2♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 14♂♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 3♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 7♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♀;
67°02'N/ w34: 2♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 3♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 2♂♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 5♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. New material studied slightly extends the known range of this species in the East Greenland. In SE Greenland it was reported from 62°55'N [Holm, 1967]. In West Greenland *A. jacksoni* was known from 59°52'N to 69°16'N [Holm, 1967]. This species is distributed from Yukon Territory to East Greenland [Saaristo & Koponen, 1998].

Agyneta nigripes (Simon, 1884)

Micryphantes n.: Brændegård, 1946: 32, f. 17–18 (♂♀).
M. n.: Roberts, 1987: 122, f. 61e (♂♀).
Agyneta n.: Saaristo & Koponen, 1998: 568, f. 2A–D, 3A–F (♂♀).
Agyneta n.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 132, f. 1431–1435 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°12'N/ w02: 2♂♀;
63°21'N/ w16: 1♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♂;
82°30'N 22°30'W/n04: 2♂ 12♀.

DISTRIBUTION. The exact range of *A. nigripes* within Greenland is not known. It occurs at least in North and South-West Greenland. This species has the northernmost range of any Micronetine and its northernmost record coincides with those of two erigonines, *Collinsia spetsbergensis* and *Erigone psychrophila,* and one lycosid species, *Alopecosa exasperans*. These 4 species penetrate to the highest Arctic (82°30'N). In general, *A. nigripes* has a circum-Holarctic range.

Bathyphantes simillimus (L. Koch, 1879)

B. eumenoides Holm, 1967: 64, f. 83–85 (♀).
B. s.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 136, f. 1488–1491 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 4♀;
63°21'N/ w16: 1♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♀.

COMMENTS. The taxonomic status of this species is not clear. Most probably it is a synonym of *B. eumenis* (L. Koch, 1879) as all differences are in the presence or absence of ventral tibial spines.

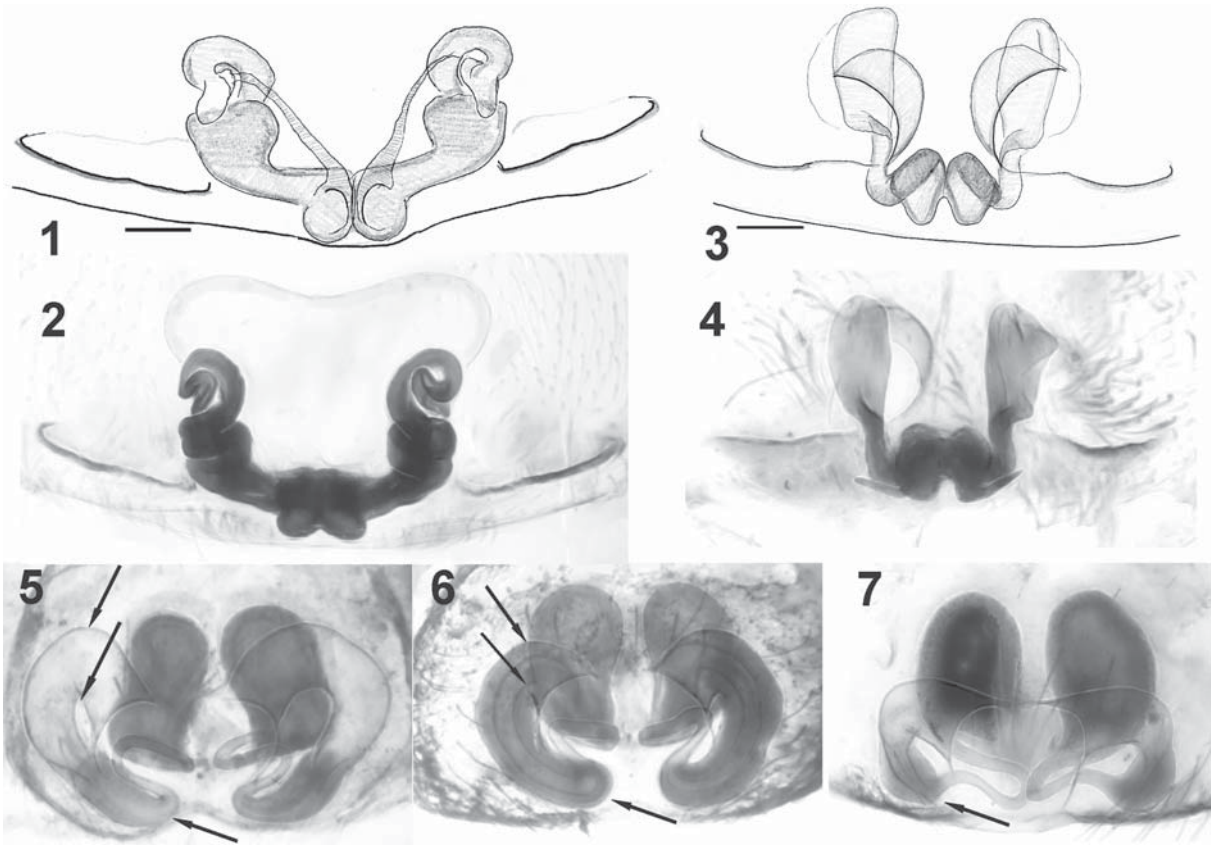
DISTRIBUTION. SW. This species was previously known only from Disko (69°15'N) [Holm, 1967] and new records extend its known range slightly to the north and far to the south. In Siberia it extends slightly north of 71°N [Marusik et al., 1993].

Bolephthyphantes index (Thorell, 1856)*

Bolyphantes i.: Brændegård, 1946: 28, f. 13 (♀).
Bolyphantes i.: Agnarsson, 1996: 143, f. 159A–C (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 63°15'N/ w14: 1♂ 3♀ 3j (26.07.1965, coll. ?).

DISTRIBUTION. SE. This species is known by 5 adult specimens from a single locality. The first female was reported by Brændegård [1946]. All new material is listed above. It has Greenlandic — trans-Palaearctic range. Most probably it

[1]Two subspecies of *Erigone arctica* were counted as separate species.



Figs. 1–7. Epigynes of *Dictyna major* (1, 2), *Emblyna borealis* (3, 4), *Theridion ohlerti ohlerti* (5, Finland), *T. ohlerti lundbecki* (6, Greenland) and *T. cf. ohlerti* (7, New Hampshire): 1, 3, 5–7 — ventral; 2, 4 — dorsal. Scale 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–7. Эпигина *Dictyna major* (1, 2), *Emblyna borealis* (3, 4), *Theridion ohlerti ohlerti* (5, Финляндия), *T. ohlerti lundbecki* (6, Гренландия) и *T. cf. ohlerti* (7, New Hampshire): 1, 3, 5–7 — снизу; 2, 4 — сверху. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

was introduced to Greenland and settled only in one locality. *Bolephthyphantes* is unknown in Nearctic at whole.

Ceratinella ornatula Crosby & Bishop, 1925

C. o.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 94, f. 849–851 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
69°40'N/ w36: 2♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW. This is a new species for the Greenland fauna. It has a trans-Nearctic boreal range. In Greenland it has been found only in Disko, which is the northeasternmost point of its distribution.

Collinsia holmgreni (Thorell, 1871)

Coryphaeolana h.: Brændegård, 1940: 14, f. 10–11 (♂♀).
Halorates h.: Roberts, 1987: 108, f. 53c (♂♀).
C. h.: Agnarsson, 1996: 103, f. 105A–B (♂♀).
Halorates h.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 109, f. 1102–1104 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
65°27'N/ w27: 2♂♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 14♂♀;
63°15'N/ e002: ♂♂♀♀;
65°35'N/ e01: 1♀;
70°15'N/ e03: 1♂ 8♀;
70°50'N/ e05: 4♂.

DISTRIBUTION. NW, SW, S, SE, NE. The new data does not extend the known range of this species in Greenland. It was previously known between 64°10' and 72°50'W [Holm, 1967]. In East Greenland *C. holmgreni* was known from 60°40' to 74°05'N [Brændegård, 1946]. In Siberia this species reaches almost to 76°N on the New Siberian Islands [cf. Marusik et al., 1993, 2002]. It is a circum-Holarctic arcto-alpine species.

Collinsia spetsbergensis (Thorell, 1871)

Microerigone s.: Brændegård, 1937: 8, f. 3–4 (♂).
C. s.: Leech, 1966: 176, f. 65, 69 (♂♀).
C. spitsbergensis: Agnarsson, 1996: 105, f. 107A–B (♂♀).
C. s.: Breuss, 2004: 540, f. 12–18 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
74°28'N/ e11: ♂♂♀♀;
77°33'N/ e17: 1♀;
77°45'N/ e18: 1♂ 3♀;
82°30'N 22°30'W/ n04: >20♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW, N, NE, north SE. In Greenland it is known north from Disko in the west, and north of 65°35'N along the eastern coast. This species, together with *Erigone psychrophila,* is the northernmost spider in the Palaearctic sector of Arctic, reaching 81°40'N. In the Nearctic sector of the Arctic there are 4 species reaching 82°30'N.

This species has a circum-Holarctic arctic range and its southernmost locality is in Iceland.

Collinsia thulensis (Jackson, 1934)

Coryphaeolana t. Jackson, 1934: 615, pl. 18, f. 3–7 (D♂♀).
Coryphaeolana t.: Brændegård, 1940: 16, f. 12–13 (♂♀).
C. t. :Leech, 1966: 178, f. 66–68 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 74°28'N/ e11: ♂♂♀♀; 76°30'N/ e14: 1♂; 80°38'N 24°30'W/ n02: 4♂ 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. NW, N, NE. Leech [1966] reported this species from NW. It is a high arctic species known from Alaska to Spitsbergen. The only Alaskan record lies below 70°N.

Diplocephalus barbiger (Roewer, 1955)

Savignia barbata: Leech, 1966: 190, f. 58–61 (♂♀).
D. barbatus: Holm, 1967: 28, f. 32–36 (♂♀).

DISTRIBUTION. NE. We did not find this species in the new material. It is known from a single locality in northwestern Greenland, Etah (78°24'N), and was first reported from there by Emerton [1921].

This species has a circum-Holarctic arctic range. It occurs only in the tundra zone and most of the records lie north of 70°N.

Diplocentria rectangulata (Emerton, 1915)

D. r.: Millidge, 1984: 158, f. 137–138, 143, 152–153, 159, 162 (♂♀).
D. r.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 98, f. 904–906 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED. 64°25'N/ w21: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW. This species was found in Greenland for the first time. It has a circum-Holarctic boreal range. In Greenland it is known by one female from a single locality in sSW (Kapisigdlit).

Dismodicus decemoculatus (Emerton, 1882)

D. variegatus Jackson, 1938: 549 (D♀).
D. bifrons d.: Holm, 1967, 30, f. 37 (♂).
D. d.: Paquin & Duperre, 2003: 99, f. 922–925 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°12'N/ w02: 1♂ 2♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 4♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 1♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♂ 2♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 1♂ 2♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 2♀;
64°30'N/ w23: 1♀;
65°19'N/ w26: 2♀;
65°52'N/ w29: 4♀;
66°33'N/ w30: 1♀;
66°52'N/ w33: 1♂;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♂.

COMMENTS. Previously *D. variegatus* was considered to be a synonym of *D. decemoculatus*, but Crawford [1988] removed this species from synonymy. Comparison of Greenlandic and Canadian specimens reveals no difference, so we return this species to synonymy. It is very likely that *D. decemoculatus* is conspecific with the Palaearctic *D. bifrons* (Blackwall, 1841), so the range of species may cover the whole Holarctic.

DISTRIBUTION. SW. All records of this species lie in SW Greenland from 61° to 69°40'N. The latter point slightly extends the previously known northernmost record (69°16'). It seems that the Greenland record from Disko is the northernmost one for both the species and genus. This species has a trans-Nearctic range [Buckle et al., 2001].

Erigone arctica arctica (White, 1852)
Figs 8–10.

E. penessa Thorell, 1878: 394 (♂♀). **Syn.n.**
E. sibirica orientalis Brændegård, 1940: 17, 28, f. 15, 26 (♂♀).
E. a. Holm, 1956: 463, f. 1a–b, g, 2a, g, 4a, pl. I, f. 1 (♂♀).
E. a. a.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 103, f. 970–975 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
70°45'N/ e04: 1♂ 2♀;
70°50'N/ e05: 5♂♀;
71°20'N/ e06/: 1♂;
71°34'N/ e08/: 20♂♀;
72°50'N/ e10/: 1♀;
74°28'N/ e11: ♂♂♀♀;
75°55'N/ e12/: ♂♂♀♀;
76°08'N/ e13: 2♂♀;
76°30'N/ e14: ♂♂♀♀;
80°09'N 22°30'W/ n03: ♂♂♀♀;
82°14'N, 35°00'W: 2♂5♀ (CNC) Nedre Midsommer So, 7.07.1966 (Can.Peary Land Expd.)

COMMENTS. Two subspecies of *Erigone arctica* (*E. a. arctica* and *E. a. soerenseni*) occur in Greenland. Although the main range of E. *a. arctica* lies in the Nearctic and NE Siberia, in Greenland it occurs on the NE side of Greenland, but not on the western side which is adjacent to North America. *E. sibirica orientalis* Brændegård, 1940 described from NE Greenland was synonymised by Holm [1956] with *E. a. arctica*. Two Greenlandic subspecies can be easily distinguished by the shape of copulatory organs. *E. a. arctica* has longer dorsal tibial apophysis (Figs 8, 9), relatively smaller receptacula and larger epigyne opening in comparison to the median plate.

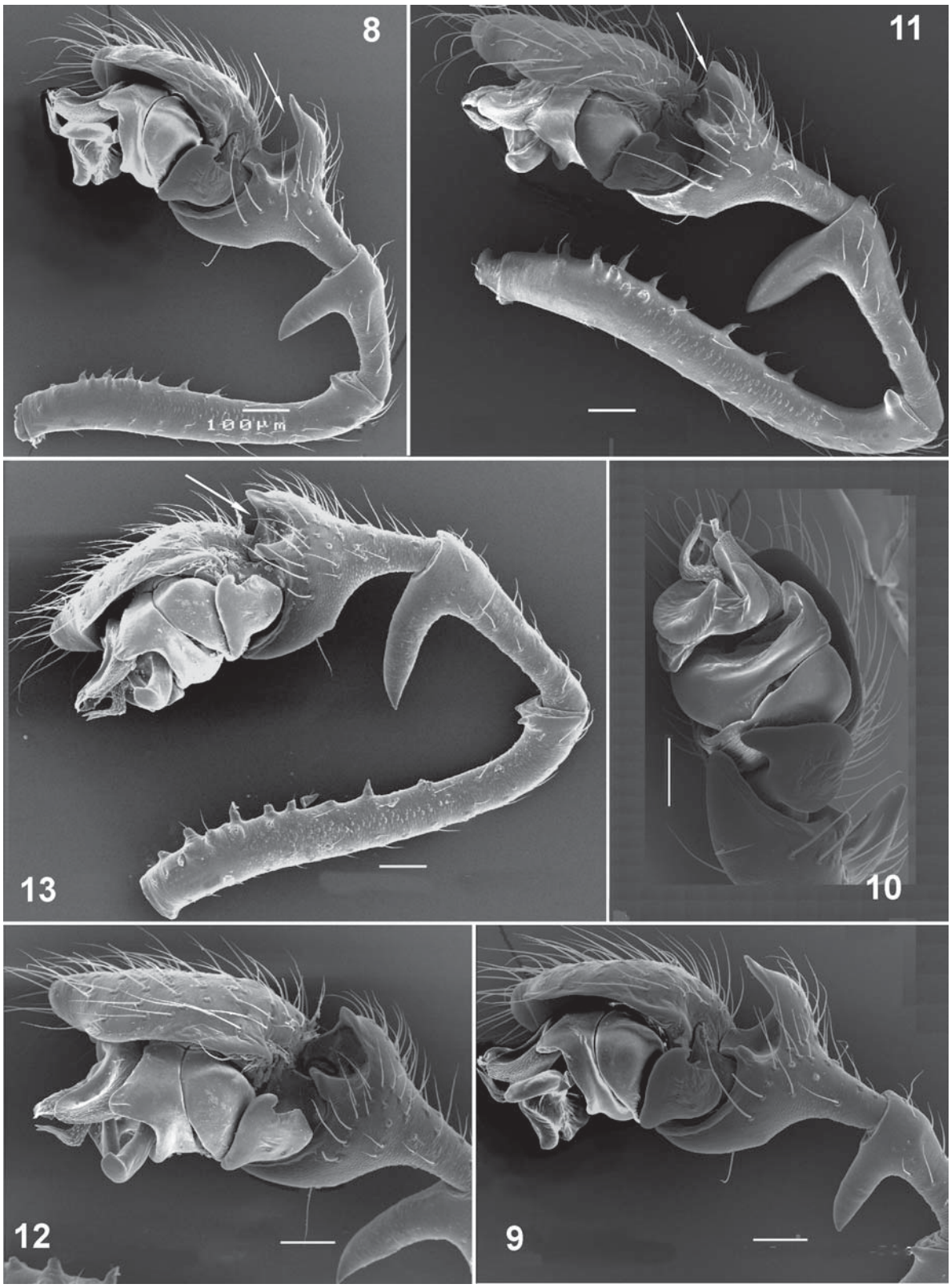
When describing *E. penessa* (type locality Polaris Bay, 81.6000°N 61.6333°W) Thorell [1878] indicated that it belonged to the *E. longipalpis* group. We were not able to find the female holotype, however it is clear that *E. penessa* syn.n. is conspecific with *E. arctica arctica,* the single member of *E. longipalpis* group in North Greenland. Buckle et al. [2001] thought that *E. penessa* could be a synonym of *E. whymperi*, but latter species is restricted to southern Greenland below 70°N and its epigyne is less similar to *E. penessa* than to *E. arctica arctica*.

DISTRIBUTION. nSE, NE, N. It seems this species has a NE Siberian-trans-Nearctic range. Exact distribution of this species in Greenland and its western limits in Asia requires further research.

Erigone arctica soerenseni Holm, 1956
Figs 13, 16–17.

E. a. s. Holm, 1956: 460, f. 2f, 3a–d (♂).
E. a. s.: Holm, 1967: 31, f. 38–43 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 3♀;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 2♂ ♀♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 2♀;
77°28'N/ w38: 9♂♀ (?).

COMMENTS. In North America only the nominate subspecies of *E. arctica* is known so far. In this connection it is interesting that in adjacent western Greenland a separate, possibly endemic subspecies (*E. a. soerenseni*) occurs. At the same time *E. a. arctica* dwells on the opposite side of



Figs. 8–13. Male palp of *Erigone arctica arctica* (8–10, Greenland), *E. a. maritima* (11, 12, Denmark) and *E. a. soerenseni* (13): 8, 9, 11–13 — retrolateral; 10 — ventral. Scale 0.1 mm

Рис. 8–13. Пальпа самца *Erigone arctica arctica* (8–10, Гренландия), *E. a maritima* (11, 12, Дания) и *E. a. soerenseni* (13): 8, 9, 11–13 — ретролатерально; 10 — снизу. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Greenland. The two subspecies can be easily distinguished by the shape of their copulatory organs. *E. a. soerenseni* has a shorter dorsal tibial apophysis (Fig. 13), relatively larger receptacula and smaller epigynal opening in comparison to the median plate. In the shape of the palpal tibia *E. a. soerenseni* is more similar to *E. a. maritima* Kulczyński, 1902 (Figs 11, 12, 14, 15) than to *E. a. arctica.*

DISTRIBUTION. S, SW, NW(?). It seems that this subspecies is restricted to western half of Greenland, although it may also occur in nearby Canada.

Erigone psychrophila Thorell, 1871

E. p.: Brændegård, 1940: 17, 26, f. 14, 22 (♂♀).
E. p.: Roberts, 1987: 95, f. 44d, 48b (♂♀).
E. p.: Agnarsson, 1996: 114, f. 120F, 123B (♂♀).
E. p.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 104, f. 1010–1015 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
74°28'N/ e11: ♂♂♀♀;
75°55'N/ e12: 1♂ 2♀;
76°30'N/ e14: 1♂ ♀♀;
77°33'N/ e17: 3♂ 1♀;
77°45'N/ e18: ♂♂♀♀;
81°55'N 48°00'W/ n01: 2♂♀;
80°09'N 22°30'W/ n03: ♂♂♀♀;
82°30'N 22°30'W/ n04: 48♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. NW, N, SE, NE. Brændegård [1946] mentioned this species from East Greenland at latitudes north of 65°N, but we have not seen such southern specimens in the new material. This species has a circum-Holarctic arcto-alpine range. The southernmost records are in Scotland.

Erigone tirolensis L. Koch, 1872

E. t.: Brændegård, 1940: 20, 27, f. 18, 24 (♂♀).
E. t.: Roberts, 1987: 95, f. 44a, 47b (♂♀).
E. t.: Agnarsson, 1996: 112, f. 120D, 122B (♂♀).
E. t.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 104, f. 1016–1021 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
65°35'N/ e01: 2♂ 9♀;
70°15'N/ e03: 1♂ 6♀;
70°50'N/ e05: 2♂ 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSE. This species is known from the northern half of SE Greenland (from 65°30' to 70°50'N). *E. tirolensis* has a circum-Holarctic arcto-alpine range. Outside of the arctic it is known in Scotland and the Alps. In Siberia and the Nearctic it is restricted to the tundra zone.

Erigone whymperi O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877
Figs 18–20.

E. w.: Brændegård, 1940: 21, 26, f. 19, 23 (♂♀).
E. w. Hackman, 1954: 19, f. 78 (♀).
E. w.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 104, f. 1022–1027 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 12♂ ♀;
60°40'N 46°W/ s02: 1♂ 3♀;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: ♂♂♀♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♂;
63°05'N/ w10: 1♂;
64°30'N/ w22: ♂♂♀♀;
65°17'N/ w25: 1♂;
65°47'N/ w28: 2♂ 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 36♂♀;
63°15'N/ e002: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. New material extends the known range 10' to the south in West Greenland and more than 7° in West Greenland. It was previously known from 61° to 70°50'N in West Greenland [Holm, 1967], and from a single locality in northernmost SE Greenland (70°50'N) [Brændegård, 1946]. The record of *E. whymperi* from 70°50'N in East Greenland [Brændegård, 1946] looks doubtful and may have resulted from misidentification or mislabeling. Its exact range is unclear. Although it is thought to be distributed throughout the Nearctic [Buckle et al., 2001] most probably its range is smaller. Specimens identified as *E. whymperi* by W. Gertsch and Å. Holm, and restudied by us, belong to another species, at least in Alaska. Specimens from New Brunswick and Newfoundland are identical with Greenland ones. As there are no detailed figures of the male palp of this species, we here provide SEM photographs of specimens from Greenland. One of best key characters for this species is the strongly turned base of the femur (arrowed).

Hilaira herniosa (Thorell, 1875)

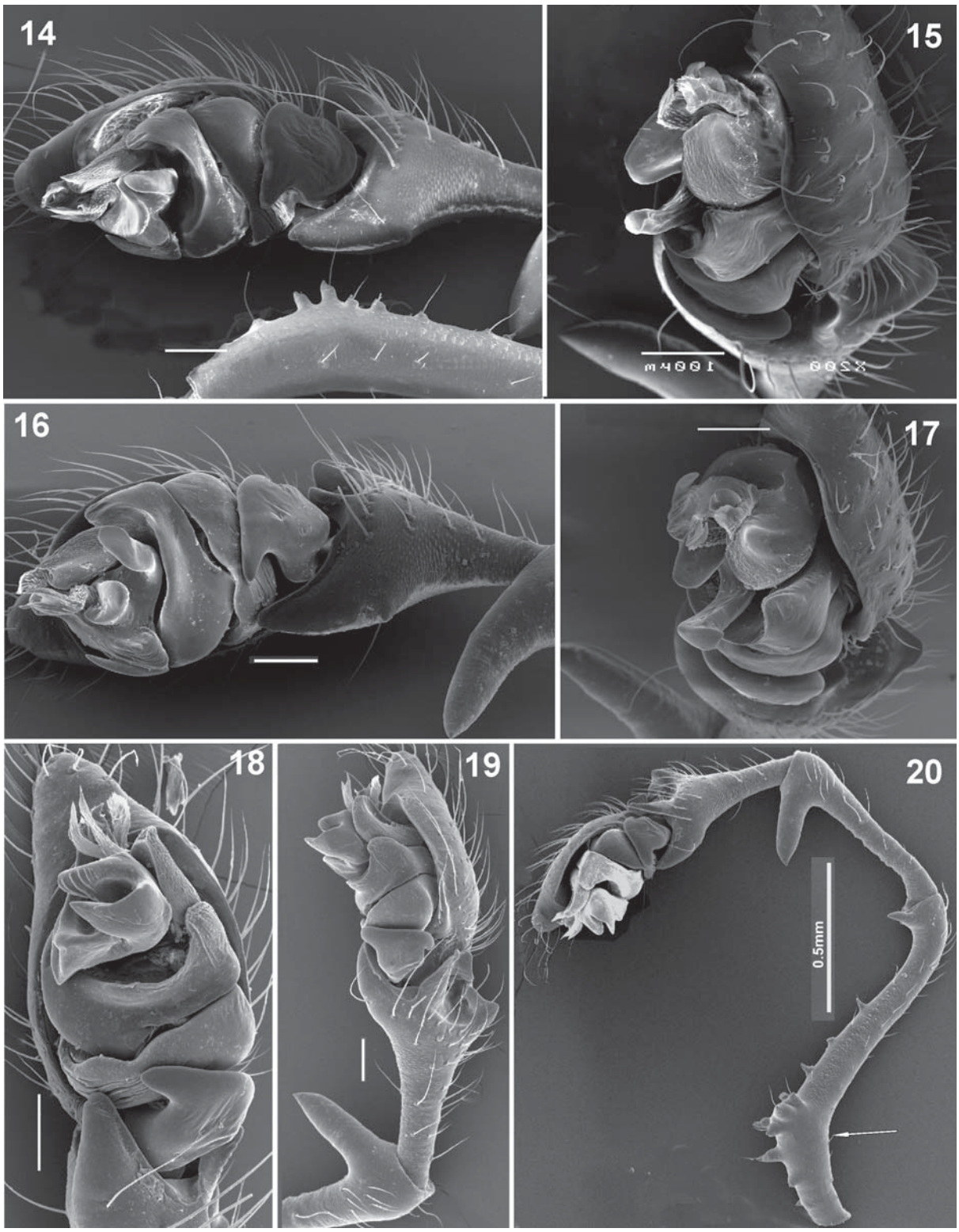
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°56'N/ w05: 1♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀;
62°05'N/ w07: 2♀;
63°13'N/ w12: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S. This species was first reported by Hillyard [1979] from South Greenland. New material reveals that it has a broader distribution and occurs also in SW Greenland north to 63°13'N. It has a circum-Holarctic arcto-boreo-alpine range and occurs from Fennoscandia and the highlands of Central Europe south to Altai, Tuva, Central Mongolia and Hokkaido. In the Nearctic it is known south to New York State. The northernmost locality of this species lies in northern Yakutia [72°15'N, Marusik et al., 2002].

Hilaira vexatrix (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)

H. v.: Holm, 1960: 119, f. 20–22 (♂♀).
H. v.: Leech, 1966: 184, f. 45–46 (♂♀).
H. v.: Hormiga, 2000: 41, f. 14J–N, pl. 35A–F, 36A–F, 37A–F (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
80°38'N 24°30'W/ n02: 3♂ 2♀;
80°09'N 22°30'W/ n03: 3♂ 4♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 3♂ 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♀;
69°40'N/ w37: 2♀;
77°28'N/ w38: ♂♂♀♀;
70°15'N/ e03: ♂♂♀♀;
70°50'N/ e05: ♂♂♀♀;
71°20'N/ e06: ♂♂♀♀;
71°34'N/ e08: 30♂♀;
74°28'N/ e11: ♂♂♀♀;
75°55'N/ e12: ♂♂♀♀;
76°30'N/ e14: ♂♂♀♀;
76°50'N/ e15: 2♂♀;
77°19'N/ e16: 1♀;
77°33'N/ e17: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW, NW, N, NE. This species was previously known from 68°45' to 76°40'N in the west, on Peary Land, and from 70°25' to 76°50'N in the east. New material reveals a wider distribution in the north. This species has an East Siberian-trans Nearctic arctic range. In Siberia it was found east of Lena River delta (71°35'N), and occurs north of the Arctic Circle in Eastern Yakutia and Chukotka [Marusik et al., 1993; Eskov, 1994].



Figs. 14–20. Male palp of *Erigone arctica maritima* (14, 15, Denmark), *E. a. soerenseni* (16, 17) and *E. whymperi* (18–20, Greenland): 14, 16, 18 — ventral; 15, 17 — from above; 19, 20 — retrolateral. Scale 0.1 mm

Рис. 14–20. Пальпа самца *Erigone arctica maritima* (14, 15, Дания), *E. a. soerenseni* (16, 17) и *E. whymperi* (18–20, Гренландия): 14, 16, 18 — снизу; 15, 17 — спереди; 19, 20 — ретролатерально. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Hybauchenidium gibbosum (Sørensen, 1898)

Hybocoptus gibbosus Holm, 1967: 37, f. 44–50 (♂♀).
H. g.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 112, f. 1134–1137 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♀;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: >100♂♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 2♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: ♀♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 22♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 3♂ 16♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 5♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 1♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 2♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 2♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 2♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 1♀;
64°30'N/ w22: 1♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 2♀;
64°30'N/ w23: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S. It was known previously from 60°50' to 64°21'N along the western coast. New material slightly extends the known range in Greenland to the south and north. This species has a NE Siberio-trans-Nearctic boreal range: in Siberia it is known from northern Cisokhotia and the upper Kolyma [Eskov, 1994], while in the Nearctic it occurs from Alaska to Greenland, and south to Utah and northern New England [Dondale et al., 1997].

Improphantes complicatus (Emerton, 1882)

Lepthyphantes c.: Roberts, 1987: 152, f. 80e (♂♀).
Lepthyphantes c.: Agnarsson, 1996: 149, f. 167C (♂♀).
I. c.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 139, f. 1535–1537 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♂;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 1♂ 3♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 5♂ 5♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 2♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 2♂ 2♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀;
62°05'N/ w07: 1♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♀;
63°13'N/ w13: 2♂;
63°21'N/ w16: 1♂ 6♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 2♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 2♀;
65°47'N/ w28: 1♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 2♂ 1♀;
65°35'N/ e01: 1♀ Portusoq.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. *I. complicatus* was known from the South to Disko, and in East Greenland from 60°30' to 62°35'N [Holm, 1967]. New material extends its distribution along the east coast. It has a circum-Holarctic boreonemoral range: the Alps, northern Europe, all of Siberia northeast to Chukotka, and southward to Mongolia and Tuva [Marusik et al., 2000]. In the Nearctic it occurs from Alaska to Greenland and south to New England and Wyoming [Buckle et al., 2001].

Islandiana princeps Brændegård, 1932

I. alata: Brændegård, 1937: 12, f. 7–9 (♂♀).
I. p.: Agnarsson, 1996: 120, f. 126A–B (♂♀).
I. p.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 113, f. 1158–1161 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 12♂ 1♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 1♂;
64°25'N/ w21: 1♂ 2♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 2♀;
66°33'N/ w30: 1♀;
66°52'N/ w33: 1♂;
67°02'N/ w34: 5♂ 1♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 2♂ 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE, NE. This species was previously known from Disko area in the west [Holm, 1967]. New material reveals that it occurs along the whole of SW Greenland. According to Brændegård [1946] it occurs in East Greenland from 61°25' to 74°05'N. We did not find any specimens of this species among the abundant material from Eastern Greenland. The northernmost record in NE Greenland is the northernmost record for the whole genus. This species has a trans-Nearctic — Icelandic arcto-boreal range. In the Nearctic it is known from Alaska to Labrador, and south to Colorado.

Lepthyphantes turbatrix (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1877)

L. t.: Brændegård, 1946: 31, f. 16 (♂♀).
L. t.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 142, f. 1568–1570 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 2♂♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 2♂ 1♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 1♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 1♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♂;
63°03'N/ w09: 1♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 2♂;
65°52'N/ w29: 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. This species was previously known from West Greenland from 60°50' to 70°32'N [Holm, 1967] and in East Greenland from 60°15'25'N [Brændegård, 1946]. The new material studied came from areas south of 65°52'N. It has an almost trans-Nearctic range and occurs from British Columbia to Greenland and south to New Mexico [Buckle et al., 2001].

Mecynargus borealis (Jackson, 1930)

Typhochraestus b.: Brændegård, 1946: 52, f. 30–32 (♂♀).
Conigerella b.: Holm, 1967: 19, f. 16–18 (♂).
M. b.: Agnarsson, 1996: 101, f. A–D (♂♀).
M. b.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 114, f. 1173–1175 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
70°15'N/ e02:1♂;
70°15'N/ e03: ♂♂♀♀;
70°45'N/ e04: 2♀;
71°20'N/ e06: 1♀;
71°23'N/ e07: 25♂♀;
74°28'N/ e11: 24♂♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 1♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 1♂;
69°15'N/ w35: 1♂ 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 4♂ 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, nSE, sNE. It was previously known from the Disko area [Holm, 1967] and from East Greenland from 65°50' to 75°10'N [Brændegård, 1946]. New material extends the known range 5° to the south in West Greenland. It has a trans-Nearctic-West Palaearctic (eastward to West Siberia) arctic range. In the Nearctic it is known from Yukon Territory to Greenland [Buckle et al., 2001]. In the Palaearctic it was found west of Putorana Plateau [Eskov, 1994]. The northernmost record of this species lies in Spitsbergen. *M. borealis* has somewhat unusual range, because all other trans-Nearctic species occur in Siberia but not in the European sector of Arctic.

Mecynargus morulus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

Rhaebothorax m.: Brændegård, 1946: 42, f. 26 (♀).
Rhaebothorax m.: Roberts, 1987: 102, f. 49a (♂♀).
M. m.: Agnarsson, 1996: 102, f. 103A–C (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 1♂;
61°10'N/ w01: 1♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 3♂ 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 1♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♂;
65°47'N/ w28: 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S, sSE. This species was previously known from one area in West Greenland (64°09'–10'N) and from one locality in the East (65°35'N) [Holm, 1967]. New material extends the known range both to the north and south. It has a Greenlandic-European arcto-boreo-alpine range. In the Palaearctic it is known eastward to the Polar Urals [Eskov, 1994].

Mecynargus paetulus (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875)

Rhaebothorax p.: Roberts, 1987: 102, f. 49b (♂♀).
M. p.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 114, f. 1176–1178 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: ♂♂♀♀;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 4♂ 3♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 1♂ 3♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 2♂;
64°30'N/ w22: 1♂;
69°15'N/ w35: ♂♂♀♀;
69°40'N/ w36: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, sSE. This species was known from 64°10' to 69°15'N in West Greenland and from 60°15' to 61°25'N in East Greenland [Holm, 1967]. We were not able to trace the records from East Greenland. New material studied reveals the occurrence of this species in southernmost SW and S Greenland. *M. paetulus* has a Circum-Holarctic arcto-boreal range: from Scotland and the Alps northward to Lapland, and across north Siberia to Chukotka and southward to Kamchatka [Eskov, 1994]. In the Nearctic it is known from Alaska across the whole of Canada to Greenland. The most northern record of this species lies in northern Yakutia [ca 70°35'N, Marusik et al., 2002].

Mecynargus sphagnicola (Holm, 1939)

Rhaebothorax s. Holm, 1967: 52, f. 68–69 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
65°17'N/ w25: 1♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 1♂;
69°15'N/ w35: ♂♂♀♀;
69°40'N/ w37: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW. This species was previously known only from the Disko area. New material reveals its occurrence at more southern latitudes. This species has a circum-Holarctic arcto-boreal range: in Europe it is restricted to Fennoscandia, and in Siberia it reaches northern Mongolia and Tuva. In the Nearctic it is known from Yukon Territory, northwestern Northwest Territories and Greenland [Marusik et al, 2000].

Metopobactrus prominulus (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)

M. p.: Roberts, 1987: 46, f. 14c, 17c (♂♀).
M. p.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 115, f. 1179–1182 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
64°15'N/ w20: 3♀;
67°02'N/ w34: 3♂ 3♀;
69°15'N/ w35: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW. This species was reported from the Disko area of Greenland by Holm [1967]. New material reveals that it occurs south to 64°15'N. The Disko record coincides in latitude with another northernmost record of this species from Dolgiy Island (just below Novaya Zemlya, personal data). This species has a subcircum-Holarctic polyzonal range [Marusik et al., 2000]: it occurs throughout all of Europe north to Lapland and eastward to the Caucasus, north Tien-Shang, Mongolia, and Japan. In the Nearctic it is known from Saskatchewan to Greenland and New England [Buckle et al., 2001].

Neriene peltata (Wider, 1834)

N. p.: Roberts, 1987: 162, f. 85b (♂♀).
N. p.: Roberts, 1995: 367, f. (♂♀).
N. p.: Roberts, 1998: 377, f. (♂♀).

COMMENTS. *N. peltata* was collected only once, and first reported as *Linyphia emertonii* Thorell, 1875 by Sørensen [1898]. Later the identification was corrected by Holm [1967] and Larsen & Scharff [2003]. This species is known across all of Europe and the Caucasus south to Turkey and Armenia. The one female of this species was found on Isortoq Island (65°20'N) [cf. Holm, 1967]. Because members of this genus do not penetrate the Arctic it seems probable that the record of this species in Greenland is a result of mislabeling or an occasional introduction.

Oreoneta frigida (Thorell, 1872)

Hilaira f.: Brændegård, 1946: 40, f. 24–25 (♂♀).
Hilaira f.: Roberts, 1987: 107, f. 51b, 52c (♂♀).
Hilaira f.: Agnarsson, 1996: 125, f. 134A–C (♂♀).
O. f. Saaristo & Marusik, 2004: 221, f. 63–64, 76–77, 88–89, 92–95 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 3♀;
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 2♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 2♂♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 7♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 15♀;
63°05'N/ w10: 2♂♀;
63°21'N/ w16: 9♀;
64°30'N/ w22: 2♀;
65°17'N/ w25: 1♀;
65°19'N/ w26: 1♂;
65°27'N/ w27: 3♂ 7♀;
65°47'N/ w28: 3♂ 5♀;
66°56'N/ w31: 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 6♀;
69°40'N/ w37: 3♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 3♂ 1♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 2♂ ♀♀;
71°23'N/ e07: 2♂.

DISTRIBUTION. sNW, SW, S, sNE. New material does not extend the known range of this species within Greenland. Along the western coast it reaches 73°45'N [Holm, 1967] and about same latitude (72°50'N) along the eastern coast [Brændegård, 1946]. Recent revision [Saaristo & Marusik, 2003] reveals that *O. frigida* occurs from western Greenland to Norway, although it is possible that this species should be split into three species.

Oreonetides vaginatus (Thorell, 1872)

O. v.: Roberts, 1987: 134, f. 68a (♂♀).
O. v.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 145, f. 1606–1608 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♂;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 1♂;
61°10'N/ w01: 1♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 1♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 2♂♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 1♀;
62°05'N/ w07: 1♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♂ 3♀;
63°05'N/ w10: 2♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 6♀;
65°47'N/ w28: 2♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 2♂♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. It was previously known along the whole of SW Greenland north to Disko, and in eastern S Greenland north to 60°40' [Holm, 1967]. New material extends the previously known distribution in East Greenland 2°35' to the north. It has a Circum-Holarctic arcto-boreo-montane range [Marusik et al., 2000]: in the Palaearctic it ranges from the Pyrenees to Lapland [Palmgren, 1975], and from south Mongolia and Hokkaido to Chukotka. In the Nearctic it is known from Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, and southward to Arizona and northern New England [Buckle et al., 2001].

Pelecopsis parallela (Wider, 1834)

P. p.: Roberts, 1987: 61, f. 23h, 24d (♂♀).

COMMENTS. One male specimen was collected in Mellemfjord (69°42'N, 54°35'W), Disko Island in a pitfall trap 24.–28. July 1998 [Larsen & Rasmussen, 1999]. According to Scharff (personal communication) several more specimens of this species have been found. Unfortunately we were not able to check their identification. *P. parallela* is present in the high Arctic, but has not previously been found outside of Palaearctic.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW. This species has a trans-Palaearctic distribution. The northernmost record of this species is from the Wrangel Island [71°30'N, Marusik et al., 1992].

Pocadicnemis americana Millidge, 1976

P. a. Millidge, 1976: 153, f. 38–40, 45 (D♂♀).
P. a.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 116, f. 1206–1208 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 2♂ 1♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 3♂;
61°10'N/ w02: 4♂;
61°15'N/ w03: 5♂♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 3♂ 2♀;
63°13'N/ w13: 1♂;
64°02'N/ w18: 1♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 2♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 2♂;
69°15'N/ w35: 2♂♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 1♂.

COMMENTS. Study of several dozens of specimens from S and SW Greenland reveals that earlier records of *P. pumila* (Blackwall, 1841) [Holm, 1967] from Greenland should be attributed to this species. The two species are very similar and difficult to separate.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. This species was previously known only from the Disko area [sub. *P. pumila*, Holm, 1967]. New material revealed many new localities in sSW, S and SE Greenland. This species has a trans-Nearctic arcto-nemoral range and occurs from Alaska to Greenland.

Porrhomma convexum (Westring, 1851)

P. c.: Roberts, 1987: 114, f. 56b, 58b (♂♀).
P. c.: Agnarsson, 1996: 129, f. 140A, 141A–B (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°10'N/ w02h: 1♀ (16–24.07.1984 JB).

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S. This species was first reported from Greenland by Koponen [1982]. It was found at Narssaq, Dyrnæs (60°57'N 46°05'W). New material reveals that it extends south to SW Greenland. It has a Nearcto-European boreo-nemoral. In the Nearctic it is known from Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Greenland [Buckle et al., 2001]. In Europe it is widespread and occurs west of the Polar Urals [Eskov, 1994].

Praestigia groenlandica Holm, 1967

P. g. Holm, 1967: 48, f. 63–67 (♂♀).
Baryphyma groenlandicum: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 89, f. 780–783 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
65°17'N/ w25: 1♀; 67°02'N/ w34: 1(♂).

COMMENTS. Although the genus *Praestigia* was synonymised with *Baryphyma* by Millidge (1977), we treat these genera as separate taxa.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW. It was previously known only from the Disko area [Holm, 1967]. New material extends its known range 2° to the south. It has a Siberio-Nearctic arctic range [Eskov, 1994]. However, it is possible that the Siberian population belongs to a separate species and *P. groenlandica* is restricted to West Greenland, Ellesmere Island and northern Quebec (personal data).

Sciastes extremus Holm, 1967

S. e. Holm, 1967: 54, f. 70–75 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°12'N/ w02: 5♂;
67°02'N/ w34: 1♂ 1♀; 6
9°15'N/ w35: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW. This species was previously known in West Greenland from 64°10' to 69°16'N [Holm, 1967]. The new finds extend its known range 3° to the south. It is not known outside of Greenland.

Scotinotylus alpinus (Banks, 1896)

Coryphaeolana lapidicola: Brændegård, 1937: 10, f. 5–6 (♂♀).
Cochlembolus a.: Holm, 1967: 12, f. 5–9 (♂♀).
S. a.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 117, f. 1218–1221 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 1♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 2♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 3♂ ♀♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 6♂♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 5♀;
63°05'N/ w10: 2♂;
63°21'N/ w16: 2♀;
64°08'N/ w19: 4♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 7♂ 3♀;

64°30'N/ w22: 1♀;
64°52'N/ w24: 1♀;
65°19'N/ w26: 1♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 2♀;
65°47'N/ w28: 1♂ 8♀;
65°52'N/ w29: 1♂ 6♀;
66°56'N/ w31: 1♀;
67°02'N/ w34: 1♂ 3♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, sSE. This species was previously known from 60°55' to 69°46' in West Greenland and from 60°15' to 61°25'N in SE Greenland. New material reveals that it extends farther north in SW Greenland. This species has a Siberio-trans-Nearctic arcto-boreal range [Marusik et al., 2000] and occurs across the whole of Siberia east of the Yenisei River, and all of the Nearctic from Alaska to Greenland.

Scotinotylus evansi (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894)

Caledonia e.: Brændegård, 1946: 43, f. 27–28 (♂♀).
S. e.: Roberts, 1987: 90, f. 40e (♂♀).
S. e.: Agnarsson, 1996: 100, f. 99A–B (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
70°45'N/ e04: 1♂;
70°50'N/ e05: >20♂♀;
71°23'N/ e07: 4♂ 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION. nSE. This species was previously known from 65°35' to 68°05'N in SE Greenland. It seems that the species has an East Greenlandic-European arcto-alpine distribution. In Europe it occurs west of the Polar Urals [Eskov, 1994].

Scotinotylus sacer (Crosby, 1929)

Cochlembolus s.: Holm, 1967: 14, f. 10–15 (♂♀).
S. s.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 118, f. 1226–1229 (♂♀).

DISTRIBUTION. nSW. It was previously reported by Holm [1967] from the Disko area. This species has a Siberio-trans-Nearctic arcto-boreal range. In Siberia it is known east of the Yenisei to Chukotka [Eskov, 1994] and in the Nearctic from Alaska to Greenland [Buckle et al., 2001].

Semljicola obtusus (Emerton, 1915)

Latithorax o.: Holm, 1967: 43, f. 53–62 (♂♀).
S. o.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 119, f. 1236–1238 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 20♂♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 3♂;
61°12'N/ w02: 6♂ 6♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♂ 2♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 1♂;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 1♂;
64°15'N/ w20: 2♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 2♂;
67°02'N/ w34: 3♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 9♀;
69°40'N/ w36: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S. Holm [1967] reported this species from 64°09' to 69°15'N in West Greenland. Saaristo & Eskov [1996] indicated the occurrence of *S. obtusus* in south SW Greenland. This species has a trans-Nearctic arcto-alpine range [Saaristo & Eskov, 1996; Buckle et al., 2001] and occurs from Alaska to Western Greenland.

Silometopoides pampia (Chamberlin, 1948)

Minyriolus p.: Leech, 1966: 189, f. 47–50 (♂♀).
S. p.: Eskov & Marusik, 1992d: 98, f. 1–2, 7, 10, 13 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
77°28'N/ w38: 1♂ 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. NW. This is the first record of the species in Greenland. All records of this species lie in the Western Hemisphere. It occurs from Chukotka to Greenland and is restricted to the Arctic.

Sisicus apertus (Holm, 1939)

S. a.: Hormiga, 2000: 53, f. 26A–F, pl. 61A–F, 77E–F (♂♀).
S. a.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 148, f. 1637–1638 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
64°25'N/ w21: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW. This is the first record of the species in Greenland. It has a circum-Holarctic boreal range.

Tiso aestivus (L. Koch, 1872)

T. a.: Brændegård, 1946: 51, f. 29 (♀).
T. a.: Roberts, 1987: 70, f. 29e (♂♀).
T. a.: Agnarsson, 1996: 91, f. 85A–B (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°16'N 44°44'W/ s06: 2♂♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 7♀;
61°12'N/ w02: ♂♂♀♀;
64°30'N/ w22: ♂♂♀♀;
64°30'N/ w23: 1♂;
69°15'N/ w35: 2♂ 1♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♂;
63°15'N/ e001: 13♂♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 18♂♀;
65°35'N/ e01: 2♂♀;
70°45'N/ e04: 1♂ 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. This species was previously known from the Disko area in West Greenland and from northern SE Greenland (68°05'–10'N) [Holm, 1967]. New material reveals a much wider distribution in SW and SE Greenland and the occurrence of this species in South Greenland. It has a Circum-Holarctic arcto-boreal range [Marusik et al., 2000]. Within the Nearctic it is known from Yukon Territory and from Greenland [Buckle et al., 2001].

Tarsiphantes latithorax Strand, 1905, stat.rev.
Figs 21–25.

Typhochrestus l.: Leech, 1966: 192, f. 54–57 (♂♀).
Typhochrestus l.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 123, f. 1290–1293 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
77°28'N/ w38: 1♂ 12♀.

COMMENTS. Strand (1905) described a new genus and new species, *Tarsiphantes latithorax*, based on a female from Arctic Canada. Holm [1960] synonymised this genus with *Typhochrestus* Simon, 1884. The male of *T. latithorax* was described for the first time by Leech [1966]. The male of this species has no sulci, unlike all other *Typhochrestus*, but has an adpressed flat lobe of thorax with strong setae on the top (Figs. 23, 24). This character and the shape of the bulbus are different from those in *T. digitatus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872), the generotype of *Typhochrestus*: the radix is spiralled in *Typhochrestus digitatus* and slightly curved in *T. latithorax*. Therefore, we remove *Tarsiphantes* from synonymy with

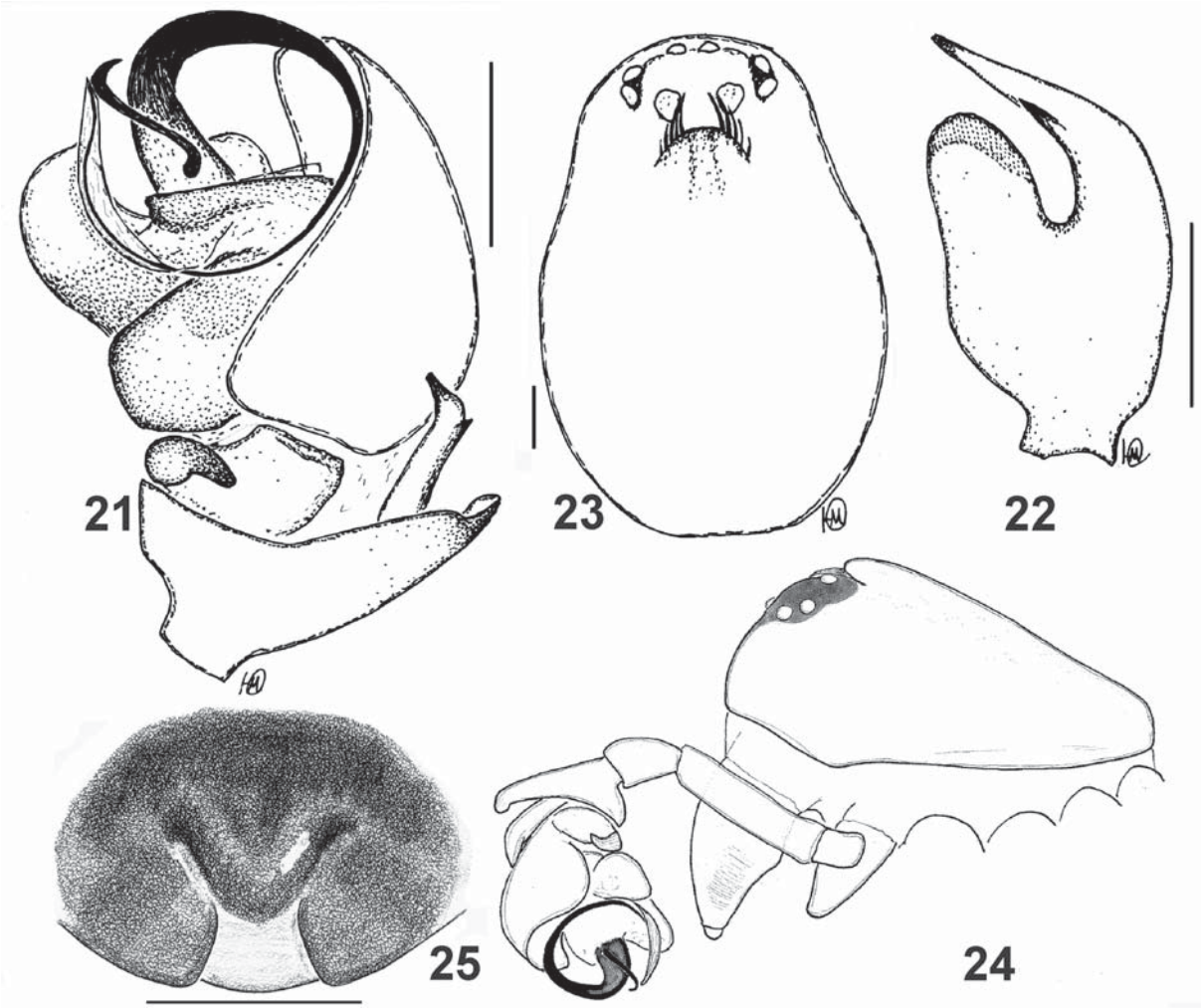


Fig. 21–25. *Tarsiphantes latithorax* from Kluane Lake, Yukon Territory (21–23, 25) and from Greenland (24): 21 — palp, retrolateral; 22 — palpal tibia, dorsal; 23, 24 — carapace dorsal and lateral, respectively; 25 — epigyne, ventral. Scale 0.1 mm

Рис. 21–25. Детали строения *Tarsiphantes latithorax* из Kluane Lake, Yukon Territory (21–23, 25) и Гренландии (24): 21 — Пальпа, ретролатерально; 22 — голень пальпы, сверху; 23, 24 — карапакс сверху и сбоку, соответственно; 25 — эпигина снизу. Масштаб 0,1 мм.

Typhochrestus. *Pannicularia sinuosa* Tanasevitch, 1983, the type species of *Pannicularia*, is a synonym of *Tarsiphantes latithorax*, so *Pannicularia* has to be considered a junior synonym of *Tarsiphantes*, **syn. n.**

All specimens illustrated here except for Fig. 24, are from Canada, Yukon Territory: 2♂ 3♀: (52) Kluane Lake, Cultus Bay, 138°20'W, 61°11'N, 2800 f, *Picea* forest with *Hypnum* and *Vaccinium* on the slope, and on plane, semidry litter, 14.07.1993 (Yu.M.Marusik).

DISTRIBUTION. NW. This is a first record of this species in Greenland. The occurrence of this species in northern Greenland is very probable. *T. latithorax* has Siberio-trans-Nearctic arctic range. In Siberia it ranges from the Polar Urals to Chukotka [Eskov, 1994] and in the Nearctic it is known from Alaska, Northwest Territories, Quebec and NE Greenland. The southernmost point of its distribution lies in the upper Kolyma (ca 62°N) and its northernmost is in Ellesmere Island (81°49'N).

Typhochrestus pygmaeus (Sørensen, 1898)

T. p. Holm, 1967: 58, f. 76–81 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
69°40'N/ w36: 2♂ 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sNW, SW. It was previously known from all of SW and south NW Greenland [Holm, 1967] and reaches 74°44'N. *T. pygmaeus* has a trans-Nearctic arctic range and is known from Yukon Territory to Greenland. It is the northernmost species of its genus.

Wabasso quaestio (Chamberlin, 1948)

Diplocentria replicata Holm, 1967: 27, f. 28–31 (♂).
W. q.: Paquin & Duperre, 2003: 123, f. 1300–1302 (♂♀).
W. q.: Merrett & Dawson, 2005: 120, f. 7–10, 15–18.
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 1♂;

69°40'N/ w37: 1♀.

COMMENTS. This species was previously thought to be a senior synonym of *W. replicatus* (Holm, 1950), known from Iceland to Tuva [Merrett & Dawson, 2005].

DISTRIBUTION. SW. This species was known from two localities in northern SW Greenland 64°10' and 69°16'N [Holm, 1967]. New material extends the known range 3° to the south and 24' to the north. It seems that this species has East Nearctic range and is known from Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Greenland [Buckle et al., 2001; Merrett & Dawson, 2005].

Walckenaeria castanea (Emerton, 1882)

W. c.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 124, f. 1315–1318 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°55'N, 46°W/ s03: 1♀.

DISTRIBUTION. S. This species was reported from Greenland for the first time by Koponen [1982]. Both finds are in the same area in S Greenland. This species has a trans-Nearctic-northeast Siberian boreo-nemoral range and is known from 22 states and provinces in the Nearctic [Buckle et al., 2001] and one locality (Magadan) in the Palaearctic [Marusik et al., 1992].

Walckenaeria clavicornis (Emerton, 1882)

Cornicularia c.: Holm, 1967: 24, f. 23–27 (♂♀).
W. c.: Roberts, 1987: 28, f. 5b, 8g (♂♀).
W. c.: Agnarsson, 1996: 76, f. 65A–C (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 3♀;
67°02'N/ w34: 5♀;
69°15'N/ w35: 2♂ 23♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 8♂ 9♀;
69°40'N/ w37: 1♀;
70°15'N/ e03: 6♂♀;
70°50'N/ e05: 4♀;
71°20'N/ e06: 4♂ 1♀;
71°23'N/ e07: 6♀;
71°34'N/ e08: 2♂.

DISTRIBUTION. sNW, nSW, nSE, sNE. Holm [1967] indicated the occurrence of this species in West Greenland from 69°15' to 74°40'N and in East Greenland from 69°24' to 73°45'N. New material slightly extends its distribution to the south (ca 2°). South of 67° it is replaced by the sibling *W. karpinskii*. The exact range of *W. clavicornis* is not clear. Earlier it was thought that it had a circum-Holarctic arcto-boreal distribution, but later it was found that in most of Siberia it is replaced by the sibling *W. korobeinikovi* Esyunin & Efimik, 1996. However, there is an evidence (Osipov, personal communication) that *W. clavicornis* is present in north Taimyr. So perhaps this species has a circum-Holarctic arcto-montane distribution. In Greenland it was found in north of SW, NW, north of SW and south of NE. In Chukotka the ranges of the two sibling species overlap.

Walckenaeria cuspidata brevicula (Crosby & Bishop, 1931)

W. c. b.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 125, f. 1328–1331 (♂♀).

DISTRIBUTION. nSW, S. In Greenland this species is known from the Disko area and from one locality in the south [Kangerdluarssuk; Koponen, 1982]. In both cases it was reported as *W. cuspidata*. We were able to check identity of the specimen from South Greenland. It seems that this subspecies is restricted to the Nearctic and occurs there from Alaska to Greenland, although it may also occur in Eastern Siberia. It is possible that the specimens from Disko and South Greenland belong to different subspecies.

Walckenaeria karpinskii (O.P. -Cambridge, 1873)

Cornicularia k.: Holm, 1967: 21, f. 19–22 (♂♀).
W. k.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 126, f. 1349–1352 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 2♀;
59°50'N 44°W/ s08: 7♂♀;
61°10'N/ w01: 1♂;
61°12'N/ w02: 1♀;
61°15'N/ w03: 10♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 2♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 1♀;
63°11'N/ w11: 1♀;
63°21'N/ w16: 1♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 1♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 2♀;
65°47'N/ w28: 1♀;
67°02'N/ w34: 2♀;
63°15'N/ e001: 7♂♀;
63°15'N/ e002: 6♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S, SE. Holm [1967] reported this species from 62°20' to 64°10'N in West Greenland and at 62°55'N in East Greenland. New material extends the known range of this species to southernmost Greenland, and 1.5° to the north in West Greenland and 20' in East Greenland. It seems not to overlap with the sibling *W. clavicornis*.

W. karpinskii has a circum-Holarctic arcto-boreo-montane range [Marusik et al., 2000].

It is worth mentioning that although it is a "southern" species in Greenland, it occurs in the high Arctic on Ellesmere Island (81°49'N).

Family LYCOSIDAE (8)

Alopecosa exasperans (O.P. -Cambridge, 1877)

Tarentula e.: Brændegård, 1960: 8, f. 2–4 (♂♀).
A. e.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 312, f. 514–520 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
82°30'N 22°30'W/ n04: ♂♂♀♀.

COMMENTS. *Alopecosa exasperans* is very closely related to another high Arctic lycosid, *A. mutabalis* (Kulczyński, 1908) distributed east of the Polar Urals to Alaska. The ranges of these species do not overlap. This pair of species is a good example of vicariance among Arctic animals.

DISTRIBUTION. NW, N. This species is known only from the Nearctic high arctic, occurring from Banks Island to Peary Land. The southernmost record lies in Disko. In Greenland it was reported from NW and N. We were not able to determine who reported this species from Disko, but there is a reference from Gothåbfjord (64°40'N) in Gertsch [1934], not indicated on published maps [Leech, 1966; Dondale & Redner, 1979]. This species achieves the northern range limit for both the genus and family.

"Arctosa" alpigena (Doleschall, 1852)

A. a.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 290, f. 466–474 (♂♀).
A. a.: Roberts, 1995: 230, f. (♂♀).
A. a.: Agnarsson, 1996: 43, f. 25A–B (♂♀).

A. a.: Roberts, 1998: 248, f. (♂♀).
A. a.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 158, f. 1735–1738 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
65°35'N/ e01: 2♂♀;
71°20'N/ e06: 4♂ 3♀;
71°34'N/ e08: 2♂ 1♀.

COMMENTS. *A. alpigena* and *A. insignita* are very closely related to each other but not to the generotype *Arctosa cinerea* (Fabricius, 1777). Their placement in *Arctosa* was doubted by several authors and both species were placed in *Citilycosa* by Roewer [1960] and in *Tricca* by Lugetti and Tongiorgi [1965].

DISTRIBUTION. S, SW. It was previously known from South Greenland north to Hekla Havn (70°30'N) [Brændegård, 1946]. New material slightly extends the known range to the north. Records of this species from Søndre Strømfjord in SW Greenland [cf. Dondale & Redner, 1990] may be the result of misidentifications, because SW is inhabited by the sibling vicariating species *A. insignita*. *A. alpigena* is the most widespread lycosid spider (in terms of its whole range) of all the Greenlandic species. *A. alpigena* has a circum-Holarctic arcto-boreo-montane range [Marusik et al., 2000]. Its range in some places (Alaska, Chukotka) overlaps the range of the sibling species. The northernmost points of the range lie at the Lena River mouth (ca. 72°N) [Marusik et al., 1993] and in Greenland (present records).

"Arctosa" insignita (Thorell, 1872)

A. insignita: Brændegård, 1939: 6, f. 1, 3.
A. i.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 293, f. 475–478 (♂♀).
A. i.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 158, f. 1743–1746 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°10'N/ w02h: 2♀ 1j;
64°15'N/ w20: 5♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S. In Greenland it has been reported from extreme south to the Disko area [Holm, 1967]. Ranges of the two sibling species, *A. alpigena* and *A. insignita*, possibly slightly overlap in S Greenland. *A. insignita* has an East Chukotka-trans-Nearctic arcto-alpine range [Marusik & Koponen, 2002].

Pardosa albomaculata Emerton, 1885

P. a.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 203, f. 286–291 (♂♀).
P. a.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 161, f. 1779–1782 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
1♂ 1♀ (NHML), Kugssuatsiaq Valley (Søndre Sermilik Fjord), 60°41'N 44°50'W "Leicester Poly '72 PDH".

DISTRIBUTION. It was reported only once from S Greenland by Hillyard [1979] and this material was re-examined and the identification confirmed. This species has a trans-Nearctic arcto-montane range.

Pardosa furcifera (Thorell, 1875)

P. f.: Brændegård, 1946: 12, f. 1–2 (♂♀).
P. f.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 185, f. 242–246 (♂♀).
P. f.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 162, f. 1795–1798 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 4♀;
61°10'N/ w02: ♂♂♀♀;
61°48'N/ w04: 2♂;
64°15'N/ w20: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S. This species is known from the extreme south to the Disko area [Holm, 1967]. It has a trans-Nearctic arcto-alpine range. The occurrence of this species in Iceland was doubted by Dondale & Redner [1990].

Pardosa glacialis (Thorell, 1872)

P. g.: Brændegård, 1946: 13, f. 3–5 (♂♀).
P. g.: Holm, 1967: 75, g. 91, 92A–E (♂♀).
P. g.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 190, f. 256–263 (♂♀).
P. g.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 163, f. 1803–1806 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
64°15'N/ w20: ♂♂♀♀;
70°15'N/ e03: ♂♂♀♀;
71°20'N/ e06: ♂♂♀♀;
71°23'N/ e07: ♂♂♀♀;
71°34'N/ e08: ♂♂♀♀;
80°38'N 24°30'W/ n02: 13♂ 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. NW, SW, S, SE, NE, N. It was reported from 61° to 78°20' in West Greenland and between 68° and 76°50' in East Greenland [Brændegård, 1946; Holm, 1967]. In Greenland it is one of two most widespread spider species. The other is *Emblyna borealis*. It is a high arctic Nearctic species known from easternmost Chukotka to eastern Greenland. This species establishes the northern range limit for the genus.

Pardosa groenlandica (Thorell, 1872)

P. g.: Brændegård, 1946: 19, f. 6–7 (♂♀).
P. g.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 212, f. 300–304 (♂♀).
P. g.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 163, f. 1807–1810 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♂ 2♀;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 1♂;
61°10'N/ w02n: 1♀ 1j;
67°02'N/ w34: 1♀;
65°35'N/ e01: jj;
70°50'N/ e05: 6♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE, sNE. It was known from southernmost Greenland to the Disko area in the West, and north to 73°25' in the East [Holm, 1967]. It has an almost trans-Nearctic range, and is known from northern British Columbia to Greenland. In Alaska it is replaced with a sibling species. It reaches its highest latitude in Greenland.

Pardosa hyperborea (Thorell, 1872)

P. h.: Dondale & Redner, 1990: 229, f. 323–326, 328 (♂♀).
P. h.: Agnarsson, 1996: 38, f. 19A–C (♂♀).
P. h.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 163, f. 1811–1814 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: ♂♂♀♀;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: ♂♂♀♀;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 2♂;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: ♀♀;
61°12'N/ w02: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: ♀♀;
61°48'N/ w04: 3♂♀;
61°60'N/ w06: ♂♂♀♀;
70°50'N/ e05: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S, SE. According to Holm [1967] this species occurs in South Greenland, north to 65°30'N in West Greenland and up to 70°30'N in East Greenland. New material extends the northern limit 20' northward. In Greenland *P. hyperborea* reaches the highest latitude in its range. It has an almost circum-Holarctic arcto-boreal range (absent in NE Siberia).

Family PHILODROMIDAE (1)

Thanatus arcticus Thorell, 1872

T. a. Holm, 1967: 81, f. 97–101 (♂♀).
T. a.: Dondale & Redner, 1978b: 119, f. 394–403 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°12'N/ w02: ♂♂♀♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 1j;
64°15'N/ w20: ♂♂♀♀;
64°30'N/ w22: 1j.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S. It was previously known from South Greenland north to 70°40'N along the western coast [Holm, 1967], so new material studied does not extend the known range. It has a circum-Holarctic polyzonal range. In Greenland *T. arcticus* reaches the highest latitude of its range in the Nearctic. In Siberia it is known north to Tiksi (72°N) in Yakutia [Marusik et al., 2002].

Family SALTICIDAE* (1)

Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1757)?*

Aranea scenica: Fabricius, 1780: 227.
S. s.: Roberts, 1985: 116, f. 47a (♂♀).
S. s.: Roberts, 1995: 184, f. (♂♀).
S. s.: Roberts, 1998: 196, f. (♂♀).
S. s.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 200, f. 2242–2244 (♂♀).

NOTE. This species was observed by Fabricius in Frederikshåb [Fabricius, 1780]. Since then it was mentioned only once by Sørensen [1898] with reference to Fabricius. Although there is no material of this species in museums and modern collections, there is no doubt that *Salticus sp.* was really observed. But it is not certain if it was *S. scenicus* or *S. zebraneus* (C.L.Koch, 1837) which is also partly synanthropic and occurs on buildings, at least in Denmark. Like *Tegenaria domestica* it was probably introduced to Greenland from Europe.

Family TETRAGNATHIDAE (1)

Tetragnatha extensa (Linnaeus, 1758)

T. e.: Agnarsson, 1996: 57, f. 43A–C (♂♀).
T. e.: Dondale et al., 2003: 71, f. 97–105 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°44'N, 46°04'W/ s01: jj;
61°10'N/ w02h: 10♂♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 1♂;
61°12'N/ w02: 1j;
63°55'N/ w17: 1j;
67°02'N/ w34: 1♂ 3♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, sSE. It was known from South and Southwestern Greenland, north to the Disko area, and the south Southeastern part (north to 62°15). It has circum-Holarctic polyzonal range [Marusik et al., 2000]. Among Greenlandic spiders it has the widest range, reaching North Africa and North India.

Family THERIDIIDAE (4)

Enoplognatha intrepida (Sørensen, 1898)

E. i.: Brændegård, 1946: 27, f. 12 (♀).
E. i.: Holm, 1967: 7, f. 1 (♂).
E. i.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 215, f. 2407–2408 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♂;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 1♀;
59°50'N, 44°W/ s08: 1♂;
61°10'N/ w01: 2j;
61°12'N/ w02: 3♂ 2♀;
61°10'N/ w02n: 2♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 1♀ 2j;
63°13'N/ w13: 2♂♀;
64°02'N/ w18: 1♀;
64°25'N/ w21: 3♂;
64°30'N/ w22: 2♂;
64°52'N/ w24: 3♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 2♂;
65°47'N/ w28: 1♂ 3♀;
65°52'N/ w29: 3♀;
66°33'N/ w30: 1♀ 2j;
66°56'N/ w31: 1j;
66°59'N/ w32: 2♂♀;
67°02'N/ w34: ♂♂♀♀;
69°40'N/ w36: 1♂;
69°40'N/ w37: 3♂;
63°15'N/ e001: 1♂;
63°15'N/ e002: 1♂.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S. This species was known from the extreme south to the Disko Area [Holm, 1967]. New material studied reveals the occurrence of this species in sSE Greenland. It has a trans-Nearctic arcto-boreo-alpine range [Dondale et al., 1997]. In the south it reaches New Mexico. The Disko record is the northernmost for the species and genus.

Robertus fuscus (Emerton, 1894)

R. f.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 218, f. 2438–2440 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
61°10'N/ w01: 2♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 2♀;
62°05'N/ w07: 2♀.

DISTRIBUTION. sSW, S. It was first reported from South Greenland by Koponen [1982]. New material revealed the occurrence of this species in sSW Greenland to 62°05'N'. It is now known from four localities. *R. fuscus* has a trans-Nearctic boreal range [Koponen, 1982]. Its record from Greenland is the easternmost in its range.

Theridion ohlerti lundbecki (Sørensen, 1898)
Fig. 6.

Theridion o. l.: Holm, 1958: 525, f. 1–3 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°16'N 44°44'W/ s06: 2♂ ♀♀;
61°12'N/ w02: 2♂;
61°10'N/ w02n: 2♂ 1♀;
61°56'N/ w05: 2♀;
61°60'N/ w06: 1♂ ♀♀;
62°57'N/ w08: 1♀;
63°21'N/ w16: 1j;
63°55'N/ w17: 2♂ 1♀;
64°15'N/ w20: 3♂ 1♀;
64°30'N/ w22: 6♂ 1♀;
65°19'N/ w26: 1♀;
65°27'N/ w27: 2♀;
65°47'N/ w28: ♂♂♀♀;
65°52'N/ w29: ♂♂♀♀;
66°33'N/ w30: ♂♂♀♀;
66°59'N/ w32: 1♀;
67°02'N/ w34: 1♂ jj;
69°40'N/ w36: > 30♂♀j.

COMMENTS. Although this species is listed in *Achaearanea* by Platnick [2005], we think it is unrelated to this genus. Therefore we list it within *Theridion*.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, ?SE. This species is known from 60°16' to 69°46'N in West Greenland [Holm, 1967]. Its occurrence in South-East Greenland was indicated by Levi [1957] on map 32. This subspecies was never reported outside of West Greenland, although its occurrence in adjacent Canada is very probable. Therefore we briefly compared specimens from Greenland (Fig. 6), New Hampshire (Fig. 7) and Finland (Fig. 5). This comparison reveals that the three populations belong to three different taxa (species or subspecies). The vulva of Finnish (Fig. 5) and Greenland (Fig. 6) specimens fits well with figures of Swedish and Greenland specimens illustrated by Holm [1958]. It is very possible that American populations should be treated as *T. simulatum* Emerton, 1926 (type locality Seven Islands, Quebec). Because of the apparent disjunction between western and eastern Nearctic populations of "*T. ohlerti"* [cf. map 32, Levi, 1957] it is possible that there are at least two taxa in the continental Nearctic.

Thymoites oleatus (L. Koch, 1879)

Theridion oleatum: Holm, 1967: 10, f. 2–4 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
62°57'N/ w08: 2j.

COMMENTS. Females from Disko, identified by Holm [1967] and kept in Copenhagen have been checked.

DISTRIBUTION. nSW and ?sSW. This species was known only from the Disko area [Holm, 1967]. In new material we found two subadult females that, judging from their distinctive markings, apparently belong to this species. *T. oleatus* has a Siberio-Nearctic arctic range and is distributed from Novaya Zemlya to Greenland [Holm, 1967].

Family THOMISIDAE (2)

Xysticus deichmanni Sørensen, 1898

X. d.: Brændegård, 1940: 22, f. 20–21 (♂♀).
X. d.: Dondale & Redner, 1978: 239, f. 721–725 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
70°15'N/ e03: 1♀ 3j;
71°20'N/ e06: 2j;
74°28'N/ e11: >40♂♀.

DISTRIBUTION. NE. This species was previously known from 70°15' to 76°50'N in NE Greenland [Brændegård, 1940]. It has a trans-Nearctic arcto-alpine range. Its localities, except for a few in central and south Alaska, lie in the tundra zone [Dondale & Redner, 1978].

Xysticus durus (Sørensen, 1898)

X. d.: Brændegård, 1946: 57, f. 37–38 (♂♀).
X. d.: Paquin & Dupérré, 2003: 232, f. 2614–2617 (♂♀).
MATERIAL EXAMINED.
60°45'N 45°54'W/ s04: 1♂ 2j;
61°09'N 45°30'W/ s05: 6♂;
60°17'N 44°33'W/ s07: 1♂ 2♀;
61°10'N/ w02h: 9♂ 1♀;
64°15'N/ w20: ♂♂♀♀.

DISTRIBUTION. SW, S, SE. It is known in S and SW Greenland north to the Disko area [Holm, 1967] and also in SE Greenland between latitudes 65°35' and 66°20'N [Brændegård, 1946]. This species has an almost trans-Nearctic arcto-alpine range and is known from Yukon Territory south to Colorado and east to SE Greenland [Reeves et al., 1984].

Species excluded

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833

Although this Holarctic species was once listed [Holm, 1967] among species occurring in West Greenland in the table listing spiders in different Arctic islands it was not mentioned in the text and was never reported from Greenland. It was not found among the material studied, although its occurrence in Greenland is quite possible.

Discussion

Because mainly European workers have studied the spider fauna of Greenland, it is not a surprise that the majority of species were identified as European or described as new. It is worth mentioning that the fauna of the Northern Nearctic has been less studied than that of Northern Europe. For a long time the *Araneus* from Greenland was considered to be *A. quadratus, Pocadicnemis* was always identified as the Palaearctic *P. pumila* [cf. Holm, 1967, Larsen & Scharff, 2003]. Until recently the Nearcto-Greenlandic species *Agyneta jacksoni* was confused with the Palaearctic *A. rurestris* [cf. Saaristo & Koponen, 1998]. The same was true for *Walckenaeria cuspidata*.

Total number of families and species are summarized in the next table:

Family	Number of species
Agelenidae	1
Areneidae	4
Dictynidae	2
Gnaphosidae	2
Hahniidae	1
Linyphiidae*	49
Lycosidae	8
Philodromidae	1
Salticidae	1
Tetragnathidae	1
Theridiidae	4
Thomisidae	2
Total	76

* Two subspecies of *Erigone arctica* are counted as separate species.

Among the new material studied in Copenhagen we did not find 4 species: *Diplocephalus barbiger* (Roewer, 1955), *Scotinotylus sacer* (Crosby, 1929), *Walckenaeria cuspidata brevicula* (Crosby & Bishop, 1931),

and *Pardosa albomaculata* Emerton, 1885. The two former species were properly illustrated by Holm [1967] from Greenland specimens and there is no doubt about their belonging to the Greenland fauna. The identity of *W. cuspidata* from S Greenland, stored in Turku, was checked, as well as *P. albomaculata* stored in London.

Comparison of new and literature data reveals possible changes in distribution of several species. Ranges of some species seem to have become larger over the years, while in other species they have became smaller. For example, *Islandiana princeps* was earlier known only from the Disko Bay in West Greenland [Holm, 1967]. According to new material it is widespread along the whole west coast. An opposite situation occurs in East Greenland. Earlier it was known from six localities in South-East and North-East Greenland [Brændegård, 1946], while in the new material we did not find any specimens from East Greenland. The ranges of *Pocadicnemis americana* and *Tiso aestivus* were greatly enlarged in comparison to literature data. Altogether, 76 spider species and subspecies are now known from Greenland. Five of these are new records for the island: *Ceratinella ornatula* Crosby & Bishop, 1925, *Diplocentria rectangulata* (Emerton, 1915), *Silometopoides pampia* (Chamberlin, 1948), *Sisicus apertus* (Holm, 1939) and *Tarsiphantes latithorax* Strand, 1905.

The occurrence of several more species known from adjacent areas is very probable. Among them we can mention *Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847) (Araneidae), *Gnaphosa orites* Chamberlin, 1922 and *Micaria constricta* Emerton, 1894 (Gnaphosidae), *Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851), *Bathyphantes pallidus* (Banks, 1892), *Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1834), *Walckenaeria fusciceps* Millidge, 1983, and synantropic *"Lepthyphantes" leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865) and *Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830) (Linyphiidae). The occurrence of Clubionidae in Western Greenland is also possible.

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