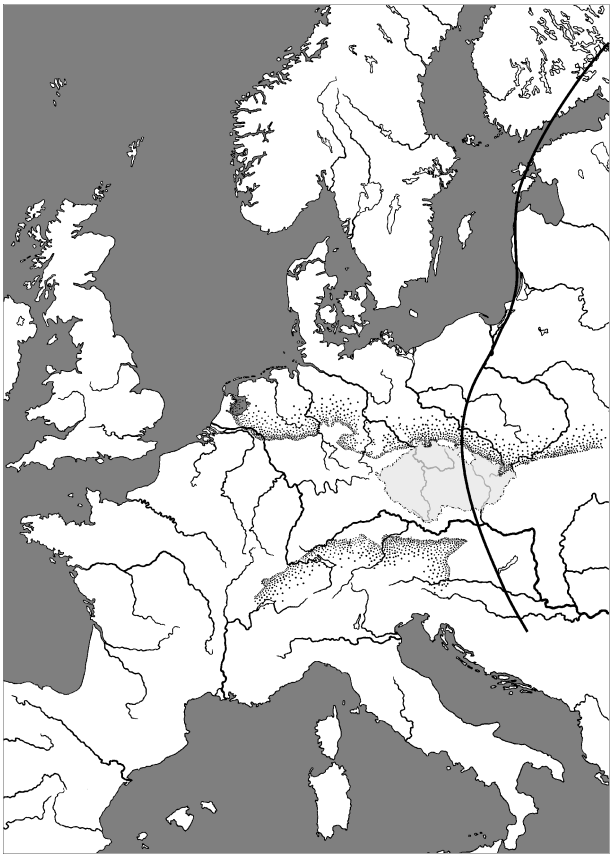
Catalogue of Spiders of the Czech Republic

Jan Buchar
Vlastimil Růžička

Edited by Peter Merrett

PERES PUBLISHERS



Předmětem našeho podniku jest vlast naše česká, jejíž zevrubné probádání se dvou hledišť jest úlohou velezajímavou, totiž s hlediště vlasteneckého, anať jest česká země naší rodnou zemí, a s hlediště vědeckého, anať jest přirozeným středem pevniny evropské, jejž příroda svými poklady přebohatě obdařila a v němž tudíž přírodoskumec nejenom s rozmanitým rozčleněním horských tvarů, s pamětihodnou skalní stavbou a nevyčerpatelnou zásobou skamenělých tvorů rostlinných a živočišných se setkává, nýbrž jehož posud panující Flora a Fauna jako v ohnisku rozsáhlé okresy živočišného i rostlinného života v sobě spojuje. Není tedy v střední Evropě země vděčnější pro přírodní skoumání nad zemi českou.

Z úvodních poznámek prof. Karla Kořistky a prof. Jana Krejčího k prvnímu svazku ediční řady „Archiv pro přírodovědecké proskoumání Čech“ vydanému v roce 1870.

The Czech Republic occupies a keyposition from a biogeographical viewpoint, related to its position in the centre of Europe, and to processes which played a major role in the recent geological past. A rich geological structure and varied relief are also important. Thanks to its position in the centre of middle Europe, (1) the influence of the cold north and warm south, and (2) the influence of the oceanic west and continental east, are felt within its borders, modified by climatic, soil and orographic conditions (LOŽEK 1988). The Czech Republic, the maximal extent of continental and Alpine glaciers during the Pleistocene glaciation (KUKLA 1975) and the line of 50% continentality index (BARRY & CHORLEY 1987) are marked on the map of the Europe.

Catalogue of Spiders of the Czech Republic

Catalogue of Spiders of the Czech Republic

Jan Buchar & Vlastimil Růžička

Edited by Peter Merrett

Peres Publishers, Praha, 2002

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the publishers.

Cover photo: *Hogna radiata* (Latreille, 1817) from Slovakia, photographed by Jan Erhart.

Map basis given by Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic.

Supported by Grant Agency of the Czech Republic, projects No. 206/96/0326 and 206/99/0673.

Supported by Institute of Entomology, Czech Academy of Sciences, project No. Z 5007907.

© 2002, Jan Buchar & Vlastimil Růžička
© 2002, Peres Publishers
© 2002, Eliška Konopiská

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Buchar, Jan
Catalogue of spiders of the Czech Republic / Jan Buchar & Vlastimil Růžička ; edited by Peter Merrett. -- Praha : Peres, 2002. -- 351 s. : mapy
ISBN 80-86360-25-3

595.44 * 591.9
● pavouci
● fauna – Česko
● monografie

Contents

Preface – Czech Arachnology — 7
Natural Conditions of the Czech Republic — 11
Explanations — 15
Survey of Species — 25
- Atypidae — 25
- Scytodidae — 25
- Pholcidae — 26
- Segestriidae — 26
- Dysderidae — 26
- Oonopidae — 28
- Mimetidae — 28
- Eresidae — 29
- Uloboridae — 29
- Nesticidae — 30
- Theridiidae — 30
- Theridiosomatidae — 43
- Anapidae — 43
- Mysmenidae — 44
- Linyphiidae — 44
- Tetragnathidae — 103
- Araneidae — 106
- Lycosidae — 114
- Pisauridae — 127
- Oxyopidae — 128
- Agelenidae — 128
- Cybaeidae — 130
- Hahniidae — 130
- Dictynidae — 132
- Amaurobiidae — 136
- Titanoecidae — 138
- Anyphaenidae — 139
- Liocranidae — 139
- Clubionidae — 142
- Corinnidae — 148
- Zodariidae — 149
- Gnaphosidae — 149
- Zoridae — 163
- Sparassidae — 164
- Philodromidae — 165
- Thomisidae — 168
- Salticidae — 176

Imported species — 190
Misidentifications, unverified and doubtful species — 191
Distribution Maps — 203
References — 309
- A list of periodicals — 337

Index — 341

Preface
Czech Arachnology

The first notes on spiders in Bohemia originated from the end of the 18th century (PREYSSLER 1791; PREYSSLER *et al.* 1793). More extensive species lists were published in the second half of the 19th century (PRACH 1866; BÁRTA 1869; NOSEK 1895). Systematic research on the arachnofauna of the territory of the present Czech Republic started in the 1930s.

Cooperation between two important Czech arachnologists, F. Miller (1902–1983) (BUCHAR 1997a) and J. Kratochvíl (1909–1992) (BUCHAR 1989a, 1990), began during the 1930s. Kratochvíl focused on research on the spiders in Balkan caves, and Miller on taxonomic research on Czechoslovak arachnofauna. J. Baum (1900–1944) (BREINDL 1945; BUCHAR 1970c) and V. Šilhavý (1913–1984) (MILLER 1974c; BUCHAR 1985a) published several arachnological papers during the same period. World War II was responsible for the end of Baum's activity; he died in a concentration camp in Warszaw. Šilhavý continued to be interested in harvestmen. E. Bartoš (1902–1966) operated in Slovakia; he held a Chair of Zoology of Charles University at the time when the arachnological centre was formed there.

F. Miller became the main arachnological researcher in Czechoslovakia. Thanks to his artistic ability, he produced a comprehensive collection of drawings of all our spider species. The study of spiders of serpentine rock steppe near Mohelno represented his first extensive work, richly supported by drawings (MILLER 1947). A series of revisions of problematic spider genera followed (MILLER 1958b, 1963, 1967; MILLER & BUCHAR 1977; MILLER & SVATOŇ 1978). Professor Miller, working after the second world war at the Agriculture University in Brno, provided willing assistance to beginners in arachnology.

The year 1971 was important in the development of Czechoslovak arachnology. The fifth International Congress of Arachnology was organised in Brno from 30 August to 4 September 1971, in honour of Prof. F. Miller (BUCHAR 1971a, 1973). The fourth volume of the *Key to the Fauna of Czechoslovakia* was published in the same year; it contained the key to pseudoscorpions by P. Verner, the key to harvestmen by V. Šilhavý, and Miller's crucial work, the key to the spiders of Czechoslovakia (MILLER 1971).

The arachnological centre at the Faculty of Sciences, Charles University, Prague, where the leading worker is J. Buchar, began to be important in the 1970s (BUCHAR 1982a). Buchar critically evaluated all data on the occurrence of spiders in the territory of Bohemia (BUCHAR 1961). In 1958–1970, he performed a faunistic-ecological investigation of spiders at sixteen model localities, which represented the basic types of habitats in Bohemia. In his thesis (BUCHAR 1972), Buchar evaluated the arachnofauna of Bohemia and elaborated a classification of the species' abundance, thermopreference (BUCHAR 1975a) and dependence on the degree of deterioration of the habitat (BUCHAR 1983b);

Předmluva
Česká arachnologie

První zmínky o pavoučí zvířeně Čech pocházejí z konce osmnáctého století (PREYSSLER 1791; PREYSSLER *et al.* 1793), rozsáhlejší seznamy druhů však byly publikovány až ve druhé polovině devatenáctého století (PRACH 1866; BÁRTA 1869; NOSEK 1895). Soustavný výzkum arachnofauny na území dnešní České republiky začíná až ve třicátých letech dvacátého století.

Do třicátých let spadá počátek spolupráce dvou našich významných arachnologů, F. Millera (1902–1983) (BUCHAR 1997a) a J. Kratochvíla (1909–1992) (BUCHAR 1989a, 1990). Zatímco Kratochvíl vedl Millera k taxonomickému zaměření výzkumu, sám se, zejména v pozdější době, věnoval především výzkumu pavouků balkánských jeskyní. Kromě nich publikují v téže době o naší arachnofauně J. Baum (1900–1944) (BREINDL 1945; BUCHAR 1970c) a V. Šilhavý (1913–1984) (MILLER 1974c; BUCHAR 1985a). Baumovu činnost ukončila 2. světová válka, zahynul v koncentračním táboře ve Varšavě. Šilhavý se dále věnuje výzkumu sekáčů. Na Slovensku působí v téže době E. Bartoš (1902–1966), vedoucí Katedry zoologie Karlovy univerzity v letech, kdy se tam utváří arachnologické centrum.

F. Miller se stává hlavní osobností arachnologického výzkumu Československa. Díky svým výtvarným schopnostem si od samého počátku zakládá rozsáhlý soubor kreseb morfologických znaků všech našich druhů. První obsáhlou a kresbami bohatě dokumentovanou Millerovou prací je studie o arachnofauně mohelenské hadcové stepi (MILLER 1947), po níž následovala řada revizí problematických rodů pavouků (MILLER 1958b, 1963, 1967; MILLER & BUCHAR 1977; MILLER & SVATOŇ 1978). Profesor Miller, působící po válce na Vysoké škole zemědělské v Brně, obětavě pomáhal i dalším začínajícím arachnologům.

Významným rokem ve vývoji československé arachnologie byl rok 1971. Ve dnech 30. srpna až 4. září 1971 se na počest Prof. F. Millera konal v Brně V. mezinárodní arachnologický kongres (BUCHAR 1971a, 1973). V témže roce vyšel IV. díl Klíče zvířeny Československa, ve kterém bylo kromě klíče našich štírků P. Vernera a klíče našich sekáčů V. Šilhavého uveřejněno Millerovo stěžejní dílo, klíč pavouků Československa (MILLER 1971).

V sedmdesátých letech nabývá významu arachnologické centrum na Katedře zoologie Přírodovědecké fakulty Univerzity Karlovy v Praze (BUCHAR 1982a), jehož vůdčí osobností je J. Buchar. Buchar kriticky zhodnotil veškeré dosavadní údaje o výskytu pavouků na území Čech (BUCHAR 1961). V letech 1958–1970 provedl faunisticko-ekologický výzkum pavouků šestnácti modelových lokalit, které byly zvoleny tak, aby reprezentovaly základní typy stanovišť přírody Čech. Ve své kandidátské disertaci (BUCHAR 1972) Buchar poprvé hodnotí komplexně arachnofaunu Čech a vypracovává, zejména k budoucímu využití faunistických dat pro monitoring změn prostředí, klasifikaci hojnosti výskytu, termopreference (BUCHAR 1975a) a klasifikaci vztahu druhů

all aimed at the use of faunistic data for the moni-toring of environmental changes.

Miller's book in Czech provided students with a new, reliable identification key to spiders. J. Buchar based the next development of arachnological research on this fact. He acquired new students and started to organize on the one hand regular arachnological excursions, focusing on research in less explored regions, and on the other hand regular arachnological seminars.

An arachnological excursion to the surroundings of Turčianské Teplice in Slovakia was organised in 1974. This excursion became a constituent assembly of the Arachnological Section of the Slovak Entomological Society. J. Svatoň became its first president, and F. Miller was president from 1978. The founding of the Arachnological Section was very important for stimulating the study of spiders in Slovakia and encouraging cooperation between Slovak and Czech arachnologists (BUCHAR 1987b). J. Buchar became president of the Arachnological Section in 1983. In 1993, Czechoslovakia was divided into two independent states, the Czech and Slovak Republics. Consequently, the independent Czech Entomological Society was established, and under its auspices, the Arachnological Section was established under the leadership of Prof. Buchar. The Arachnological Section of the Slovak Entomological Society continues in its work under the leadership of Mgr. J. Svatoň.

J. Buchar was involved in the publication of the Czechoslovak grid map by the Zoological Society (BUCHAR 1982b, c) and focused the work of the arachnological centre on this method of evaluating species distribution. He selected the family Lycosidae as a model group and provided his colleagues with a methodological guide (*An internal aid for collaborators on the project 'Grid mapping of the family Lycosidae'*). The final results of this work were presented in another thesis (BUCHAR 1989b) and in several publications (BUCHAR 1993a, 1995a, 1999b). The original concepts of the classification of thermopreference, abun-dance and relictness of occurrence were completed and these classifications were used for bioindication and com-parative zoogeography (BUCHAR 1994). J. Buchar has also worked taxonomically, and published a series of papers with Doz. K. Thaler. Under the leadership of Prof. Buchar, a checklist of spiders of the Czech Republic was prepared (BUCHAR *et al*. 1995) and work on the catalogue of spiders of the Czech Republic was started.

The Arachnological Section, formerly of the Slovak, now of the Czech Entomological Society, is an association of both professional and amateur arachnologists (BUCHAR 1988a). About forty arachnological excursions have been organised between 1972 and the end of the millennium; their results have contributed importantly to our knowledge of the arachnofauna of the Czech and Slovak Republics. Eighty-two arachnological seminars have been organised in the same time span. The Czechoslovak-Polish Arachnological Symposium was organised in Ostrava under the auspices of the Arachnological Section in 1986 (BUCHAR 1987a; MAJKUS 1988e), and in 1994, the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology was organised in České Budějovice. The Arachnological Section currently has 34 members and collaborators. Nearly all of them were pupils of Prof. Buchar

k územím, která jsou různou měrou narušena činností člověka (BUCHAR 1983b).

Knižní vydání českého determinačního klíče umožňovalo spolehlivou determinaci pavouků všem začátečníkům. Na této skutečnosti staví J. Buchar další plánovitý rozvoj arachnologického výzkumu. Získává nové diplomanty a počíná organizovat jednak každoroční terénní exkurze zaměřené na výzkum v dosud málo prozkoumaných oblastech, jednak pravidelné arachnologické semináře.

V roce 1974 se konala arachnologická exkurze do okolí Turčianských Teplic na Slovensku, která se stala ustavujícím sjezdem Arachnologické sekce při Slovenské entomologické společnosti. Jejím prvním předsedou se stává J. Svatoň, od roku 1978 je předsedou sekce F. Miller. Založení arachnologické sekce mělo značný význam pro povzbuzení studia pavoučí zvířeny Slovenska a pro rozvoj spolupráce mezi slovenskými a českými arachology (BUCHAR 1987b). V roce 1983 se předsedou Arachnologické sekce SES stává J. Buchar. V roce 1993 se Československo rozpadá na dva samostatné státy, Českou a Slovenskou republiku. Jako následek těchto společenských změn vzniká i samostatná Česká společnost entomologická, při níž je pod vedením Prof. Buchara založena samostatná Arachnologická sekce. Arachnologická sekce Slovenské entomologické společnosti pokračuje nadále ve své výzkumné činnosti pod vedením Mgr. J. Svatoně.

J. Buchar je iniciátorem vydání mapy 1 : 500 000 pro síťové mapování organismů Zoologickou společností (BUCHAR 1982b, c) a zaměřuje činnost arachnologického centra na tuto metodu hodnocení výskytu organismů. Jako modelovou skupinu vybírá čeleď Lycosidae a dává kolektivu k dispozici metodickou příručku (*Interní pomůcka Katedry systematické zoologie PřF UK pro spolupracovníky na výzkumném úkolu ‚Síťové mapování čeledi Lycosidae'*). Konečné výsledky této práce jsou obsaženy v další disertaci (BUCHAR 1989b) a v několika publikacích (BUCHAR 1993a, 1995a, 1999b). Postupně jsou dopracovány původní koncepty klasifikací termopreference, hojnosti výskytu i reliktnosti výskytu a tyto klasifikace jsou prakticky využívány pro účely bioindikace i srovnávací zoogeografie (BUCHAR 1994). J. Buchar pracuje i taxonomicky, řadu prací publikuje spolu s Doc. K. Thalerem z Innsbrucku. Pod vedením Prof. Buchara je zpracován check-list pavouků České republiky (BUCHAR *et al.* 1995) a započata práce na zpracování katalogu pavouků České republiky.

Arachnologická sekce, dříve Slovenské entomologické společnosti, dnes České společnosti entomologické, je sdružením profesionálních i amatérských arachnologů (BUCHAR 1988a). Od roku 1972 do konce prvního tisíciletí bylo uspořádáno na čtyřicet arachnologických exkurzí, jejichž výsledky přispěly značnou měrou k poznání arachnofauny České i Slovenské republiky. V témže období bylo uspořádáno osmdesát dva arachnologických seminářů. Pod patronací Arachnologické sekce ČSE bylo v roce 1986 uspořádáno v Ostravě 1. Československo-polské arachnologické sympozium (BUCHAR 1987a; MAJKUS 1988e), v roce 1994 bylo v Českých Budějovicích uspořádáno 15. Evropské arachnologické kolokvium. Arachnologická sekce má v současnosti 34 členů a spolupracovníků. Téměř všichni jsou buď přímými žáky profesora Buchara (RŮŽIČKA 1997a),

(RŮŽIČKA 1997a), or their professional interests were developed under his leadership. We can consider the present membership of the Arachnological Section as Buchar's arachnological school.

V. Růžička used Buchar's classification of the relictness of occurrence for the bioindication of environmental quality using the structure of spider communities (RŮŽIČKA 1987b). He was interested in the study of size structure of epigeic communities of invertebrates (RŮŽIČKA 1990b), and in the structure of spider communities of waterlogged meadows (RŮŽIČKA 1987a). Since the mid-1980s, he has been interested in research on the microclimatically extreme and inaccessible habitats of stony debris (RŮŽIČKA & ZACHARDA 1994; RŮŽIČKA *et al.* 1995) and rocks (RŮŽIČKA 1992a, 2000e), and he is also interested in the colonization of underground spaces by invertebrates (RŮŽIČKA 1999d) and in taxonomic work.

J. Hajer has focused on the study of morphology, anatomy and function of the spinning apparatus of spiders (HAJER 1990b, 1997b). He described the development of the spinning apparatus of various species during their whole ontogeny (HAJER 1988c, 1990b, 1997a). His descriptions of web construction (HAJER 2000), cocoon construction (HAJER 1995; HAJER *et al.* 1998) and his observation of the consumption of plant material by juveniles of *Nigma flavescens* (see HAJER 1988a) are also of value.

A. Kůrka concentrates on research on the spider communities of peat bogs in the whole Czech Republic (KŮRKA 1990, 1995c, 1997d). He is also interested in faunistic research of the area around Prague (KŮRKA 1992c, 1994a), and he has catalogued and evaluated the collection of Prof. Miller (KŮRKA 1994e, 1996a, 1997a, 2000a).

Z. Majkus performed an extensive study of spider communities on spoil heaps after black coal mining in the Ostrava region (MAJKUS 1988a) and is interested in spiders in protected areas in Moravia (MAJKUS 1988c, 1991, 1993).

E. Staňková was interested in ecological research on spiders and harvestmen in forests in the Beskydy Mts. which had been damaged by emissions (SECHTEROVÁ 1989; SECHTEROVÁ-ŠPIČÁKOVÁ 1989a) and in a study of the biology of *Coelotes*-species (SECHTEROVÁ 1992b).

J. Šmaha focused on a detailed evaluation of the occurrence of spider species in relation to vegetation structure in the Křivoklátsko Biosphere Reserve (ŠMAHA 1983a; ŠMAHA & CHYTRÝ 1995).

P. Kasal focuses on the study of theridiids and linyphiids (KASAL 1997; KASAL *et al.* 1995b) and is interested in the application of mathematical methods in ecology (KASAL *et al.* 2000).

J. Svatoň, in addition to spiders in Slovakia, is also interested in research on spiders in Moravia (JELÍNEK & SVATOŇ 1995; MAJKUS & SVATOŇ 1995).

J. Král is interested in studying the karyotypes of spiders (KRÁL 1994, 1995b).

S. Pekár is working on the importance of spiders in agriculture (PEKÁR 1998a, 1999a, e, f; PEKÁR *et al.* 1997) and is interested in Zodariidae (PEKÁR 1994b, in press).

L. Klimeš is studying the mathematical evaluation of arachnological data (KLIMEŠ 1987; KLIMEŠ & SECHTEROVÁ 1990).

L. Dobroruka is conducting research on jumping spiders (DOBRORUKA 1995, 1997).

nebo se jejich odborný profil utvářel pod jeho bezprostředním vedením. Můžeme tedy současnou členskou základnu Arachnologické sekce České společnosti entomologické považovat za Bucharovu arachnologickou školu.

V. Růžička využil Bucharovy klasifikace reliktnosti výskytu k účelům bioindikace stavu prostředí prostřednictvím struktury společenstev pavouků (RŮŽIČKA 1987b). Věnoval se studiu velikostní struktury epigeických společenstev bezobratlých (RŮŽIČKA 1990b), studiu společenstev pavouků podmáčených luk (RŮŽIČKA 1987a). Od poloviny osmdesátých let se intenzivně věnuje výzkumu mikroklimaticky extrémních a nepřístupných stanovišť kamenitých sutí (RŮŽIČKA & ZACHARDA 1994; RŮŽIČKA *et al.* 1995), skalních měst (RŮŽIČKA 1992a) a skal (RŮŽIČKA 1992a, 2000e), věnuje se problematice osidlování podzemních prostor bezobratlými živočichy (RŮŽIČKA 1999d) i práci taxonomické.

J. Hajer se cíleně zaměřil na studium morfologie, anatomie a funkce snovacího aparátu pavouků (HAJER 1990b, 1997b). Popsal vývoj snovacího aparátu u některých druhů v průběhu celého ontogenetického vývoje (HAJER 1988c, 1990b, 1997a). Cenné jsou jeho práce o stavbě pavoučích sítí (HAJER 2000), o stavbě pavoučích kokonů (HAJER 1995; HAJER *et al.* 1998) i pozorování příjmu rostlinné potravy u mláďat *Nigma flavescens* (viz HAJER 1988a).

A. Kůrka se především zaměřuje na výzkum pavoučích společenstev rašelinišť na území celé České republiky (KŮRKA 1990, 1995c, 1997d). Kromě toho se věnuje faunistickému výzkumu pražského okolí (KŮRKA 1992c, 1994a). Katalogizuje a vyhodnocuje sbírku pavouků Prof. Millera (KŮRKA 1994e, 1996a, 1997a, 2000a).

Z. Majkus zpracoval studii společenstev pavouků na haldách po těžbě černého uhlí na Ostravsku (MAJKUS 1988a) a věnuje se výzkumu pavouků v chráněných územích na Moravě (MAJKUS 1988c, 1991, 1993).

E. Staňková se věnovala detailnímu ekologickému výzkumu pavouků a sekáčů v horských lesích Beskyd poškozených emisemi (SECHTEROVÁ 1989; SECHTEROVÁ--ŠPIČÁKOVÁ 1989a) a studiu biologie druhů rodu *Coelotes* (viz SECHTEROVÁ 1992b).

J. Šmaha se zaměřil na podrobné vyhodnocení výskytu pavoučích druhů v závislosti na struktuře vegetace v Biosférické rezervaci Křivoklátsko (ŠMAHA 1983a; ŠMAHA & CHYTRÝ 1995).

P. Kasal se zaměřil na studium druhů čeledí Theridiidae a Linyphiidae (KASAL 1997; KASAL *et al.* 1995b) a věnuje se využití matematických metod v ekologii (KASAL *et al.* 2000).

J. Svatoň se kromě výzkumu pavouků Slovenska věnuje i výzkumu pavouků na Moravě (JELÍNEK & SVATOŇ 1995; MAJKUS & SVATOŇ 1995).

J. Král se věnuje studiu karyotypu pavouků (KRÁL 1994, 1995b).

S. Pekár se věnuje významu pavouků v zemědělství (PEKÁR 1998a, 1999a, e, f; PEKÁR *et al.* 1997) a zabývá se studiem čeledi mravčíkovitých (PEKÁR 1994b, in press).

L. Klimeš se věnuje matematickému zpracování arachnologických dat (KLIMEŠ 1987; KLIMEŠ & SECHTEROVÁ 1990).

L. Dobroruka se věnuje výzkumu skákavek (DOBRORUKA 1995, 1997).

F. Kovařík is interested in the taxonomy of scorpions and is also the author of a book on breeding trapdoor spiders (KOVAŘÍK 1998, 2001).

J. Erhart is interested in photographing spiders (HAJER & ERHART 2001).

K. Absolon, M. Antuš, P. Antuš, V. Bryja, I. Chvátalová, J. Dolanský, I. Fenclová, M. Holec, A. Jelínek, L. Kubcová, M. Řezáč, A. Roušar, F. Zbytek and J. Žďárek have all published solitary faunistic or ecological studies. V. Holá and V. Hůla are beginning the study of arachnology. L. Klimeš, P. Bezděčka, and A. Roušar are interested in harvestmen, V. Ducháč and F. Šťáhlavský are studying pseudoscorpions.

F. Kovařík se věnuje studiu taxonomie štírů a je i autorem knih o sklípkanech a o jejich chovu (KOVAŘÍK 1998, 2001).

J. Erhart se věnuje fotografování pavouků (HAJER & ERHART 2001).

K. Absolon, M. Antuš, P. Antuš, V. Bryja, I. Chvátalová, J. Dolanský, I. Fenclová, M. Holec, A. Jelínek, L. Kubcová, M. Řezáč, A. Roušar, F. Zbytek a J. Žďárek publikovali jednotlivé faunistické, ekologické či metodické práce. V. Holá a V. Hůla jsou začínajícími arachnology. L. Klimeš, P. Bezděčka a A. Roušar se věnují výzkumu sekáčů, V. Ducháč a F. Šťáhlavský se věnují výzkumu štírků.

The majority of members of the Arachnological Section have contributed to the work on this catalogue by providing data from their collections and by their direct storage of data in the database. All members also contributed to the cata-logue by their participation in seminars and by forming a friendly and creative atmosphere, and also by their critical notes on our work. To all we wish to convey our grateful thanks.

Many foreign colleagues have helped in our study of arachnology for a long time and have assisted with the gathering of papers, information and material for comparison: Christine Rollard, Elisabeth Bauchhenss, the late Hermann Wiehle, the late Jacqueline Heurtault, the late Åke Holm, A. Frank Millidge, Barbara Knoflach-Thaler, Csaba Szinetár, Dmitri V. Logunov, Eric Duffey, Ferenc Samu, Gabriele Töpfer-Hofmann, Jerzy Prószyński, Joachim Haupt, Jörg Wunderlich, Kirill Y. Eskov, Marek Woźny, Marian Czajka, the late Max Vachon, Paolo Tongiorgi, Pekka T. Lehtinen, Peter Gajdoš, Peter J. van Helsdingen, Rudolf Braun, Theo Blick, Seppo Kopponen, Torbjörn Kronestedt, Wojciech Staręga, and others.

Our special thanks go to Konrad Thaler, for his long-term support and cooperation in solving taxonomic problems associated with our spider fauna.

We are extremely indebted to Peter Merrett for general revision and completion of the whole text and correction of our English.

The authors

Většina členů Arachnologické sekce přispěla ke zpracování katalogu poskytnutím údajů o materiálu ze svých soukromých sbírek a většinou i přímým uložením dat do centrální databáze údajů o pavoucích. Všichni členové přispěli ke zpracování katalogu svou účastí na seminářích, vytvořením přátelského a tvůrčího ovzduší i svými kritickými připomínkami k naší práci. Jim všem tímto vyjadřujeme své srdečné poděkování.

Mnoho zahraničních kolegů pomáhalo naší arachnologii po dlouhá léta, ať již zpřístupňováním literatury, informací či zasíláním srovnávacího materiálu: Christine Rollard, Elisabeth Bauchhenss, zesnulý Hermann Wiehle, zesnulá Jacqueline Heurtault, zesnulý Åke Holm, A. Frank Millidge, Barbara Knoflach-Thaler, Csaba Szinetár, Dmitri V. Logunov, Eric Duffey, Ferenc Samu, Gabriele Töpfer-Hofmann, Jerzy Prószyński, Joachim Haupt, Jörg Wunderlich, Kirill Y. Eskov, Marek Woźny, Marian Czajka, zesnulý Max Vachon, Paolo Tongiorgi, Pekka T. Lehtinen, Peter Gajdoš, Peter J. van Helsdingen, Rudolf Braun, Theo Blick, Seppo Kopponen, Torbjörn Kronestedt, Wojciech Staręga a mnozí další.

Náš zvláštní dík patří Konradu Thalerovi za jeho dlouhodobou podporu a spolupráci při řešení taxonomických problémů naší arachnofauny.

Zcela mimořádně jsme zavázáni Peteru Merrettovi za kompletní opravu a doplnění celého textu a za korekci naší angličtiny.

Autoři

Natural Conditions of the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic lies between 48° 33' 13" and 51° 03' 26" North, and 12° 05' 33" and 18° 51' 56" East.

The Czech Republic lies in the temperate zone of Europe with a regular weather pattern and no great extremes during winter or summer. Despite the small area of the country, the climate exhibits important local differences, based on altitudinal diversity and the position of mountain ranges in relation to the prevailing west winds. In general, the lowlands are dry and warm, and mountain regions are cold and humid. Three main climatic regions may be distinguished: (1) warm, dry lowlands and hilly areas (mean annual temperature, 8–9 °C; mean annual precipitation, 400–600 mm); (2) cool and moist mountain region (means 3–5 °C and 900–1200 mm), which occupies a small area only; (3) so-called moderate warm region of middle altitudes with means 6–7 °C and 600–800 mm, which occupies the majority of the country.

The geological structure influences the whole character of the territory of the Czech Republic. The whole of Bohemia and northwest Moravia belong to the old (Proterozoic and Palaeozoic) Bohemian Massif, while east Moravia is pervaded by the young (Tertiary) mountain system of the western Carpathians, which is separated by pronounced depressions from the Bohemian Massif. This massif was long ago transformed into a peneplain, which was, during the Alpine orogenesis, disrupted by dislocations, elevated crustal blocks formed mountain regions (particularly border mountains), lakes were formed in depressions (in west and east Bohemia), and the volcanic region of České Středohoří was formed. The system of deeply cut river valleys was formed towards the Tertiary and, especially, during the Quaternary.

Limestones influence markedly the composition of the flora and fauna petrographically. They occur in three districts, in the Bohemian and Moravian Karst, and in the Pavlovské Vrchy hills. Projecting basalt hills with rocks and scree slopes can be found in the České Středohoří region. Well-known serpentine rock steppe is situated in a river amphitheatre near Mohelno village in south Moravia. Cretaceous sandstones with a system of inverse gorges, are manifested geomorphologically and microclimatically in the region of north and northeastern Bohemia. Remnants of windblown sands can be found along the Labe river, in basins in south Bohemia and in southeastern Moravia.

The oscillation of climate during the Quaternary is manifested in the territory of the Czech Republic in its full extent and brought about repeated shifting and reconstitution of the vegetation zones. In the glacial era, the territory of the Czech Republic formed a narrow ice-free passage between the North European and Alpine areas of glaciation.

Přírodní poměry České republiky

Česká republika leží mezi 48° 33' 13" a 51° 03' 26" severní šířky a 12° 05' 33" a 18° 51' 56" východní délky.

Území České republiky leží v mírném pásu Evropy, který se vyznačuje rovnoměrným ročním chodem počasí bez větších zimních nebo letních extrémů. Přes malou rozlohu státního území zde podnebí vykazuje značné místní rozdíly, podmíněné výškovou členitostí a postavením horských pásem vzhledem k proudění vzduchu, které je převážně západní. Obecně platí, že nížiny jsou suché a teplé, horské polohy chladné a vlhké. V hrubých rysech lze rozlišit tři hlavní klimatické oblasti: teplou a suchou oblast nížin a nižších pahorkatin s ročními průměry teplot 8–9 °C a srážek 400–600 mm, chladnou a vlhkou oblast hor s průměry 3–5 °C a 900–1 200 mm, která však zaujímá jen malé plochy, a pak tzv. mírně teplou oblast středních poloh s průměry 6–7 °C a 600–800 mm, která zaujímá většinu rozlohy státu.

Celkový ráz území České republiky ovlivňuje rozhodujícím způsobem jeho geologická stavba. Celé Čechy a severozápadní část Moravy buduje starý Český masiv, ve východní části Moravy vystupují mladá pohoří Západních Karpat, oddělená od Českého masivu výraznými sníženinami. Oblast Českého masivu byla v dávné minulosti více méně zarovnána a změněna v jednotvárnou parovinu. Ta však byla v průběhu alpinského vrásnění porušena četnými zlomy; zdvižené kry vytvořily pohoří, především české pohraniční hory, v místech poklesů vznikly jezerní pánve (v Podkrušnohoří a v jižních Čechách), vytvořila se sopečná oblast Českého středohoří. Na sklonku třetihor a zejména v průběhu čtvrtohor se pak vytvořila síť ostře zařízlých říčních údolí, která mají místy charakter říčních kaňonů.

Petrograficky se na složení flóry i fauny výrazně projevují vápence. Ty vystupují v oblasti Českého a Moravského krasu a na Pavlovských vrších. V oblasti Českého středohoří dnes nalézáme vypreparované bazaltové kupy s exponovanými skalami a rozsáhlými kamenitými sutěmi. Na jižní Moravě u obce Mohelno je v říčním amfiteátru známá hadcová skalní step. V oblasti severních a severovýchodních Čech se geomorfologicky a mikroklimaticky výrazně projevují křídové kvádrové pískovce, ve kterých se vytvořily rozlehlé soustavy úzkých inverzních roklí, které známe jako pískovcová skalní města. Plošně velmi malé zbytky vátých písků nalézáme v Polabí, v pánevních oblastech jižních Čech a na jihovýchodní Moravě.

Čtvrtohorní klimatické výkyvy se na území České republiky projevovaly v plném rozsahu, což mělo za následek mnohonásobné přesuny vegetačních pásem. Během pleistocenních zalednění se území České republiky nacházelo v leduprostém pásmu mezi severoevropským a alpským ledovcem. Tundra a lesotundra tohoto území, složená jak

The tundra and forest tundra of this territory, comprising both boreal and alpine elements, represented an important corridor connecting ice-free regions in the East with Western Europe (LOŽEK 1988). Local glaciers formed several corries in border mountains, which harbour specific flora and fauna at the present time, thanks to their specific mesoclimate.

Remnants of climax (zonal, climatic and edaphic) communities and various semi-natural communities and larger landscape units with preserved specific characters represent subjects for nature conservation. Four National Parks (NP), 24 Protected Landscape Areas (PLA) and 1997 small-scale protected areas have been recorded in the Czech Republic (KOS & MARŠÁKOVÁ 1997; unpublished material of Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic).

z boreálních tak z alpinských floristických a faunistických prvků, představovala významný koridor spojující nezaledněné oblasti na východě se západní Evropou (LOŽEK 1988). Působením lokálních ledovců se vytvořily v pohraničních horách kary, které dodnes díky svému specifickému mezoklimatu hostí specifickou flóru a faunu.

Zbytky (zonálních, klimatických i edafických) klimaxových společenstev i různá polopřirozená společenstva a větší krajinné celky se zachovaným specifickým rázem jsou v dnešní kulturní krajině předmětem ochrany přírody. V České republice jsme ke konci roku 2000 registrovali čtyři národní parky, 24 chráněných krajinných oblastí a 1 997 maloplošných chráněných území (KOS & MARŠÁKOVÁ 1997; interní materiály Agentury ochrany přírody a krajiny České republiky).

České Švýcarsko NP. A territory of extensive sandstone rocks on the lower Labe river.

Krkonoše NP. Giant Mountains The highest mountain range in the Czech Republic. The summits reach above the tree line, ice corries are developed as a part of anemo-orographic systems.

Podyjí NP. Covers a deeply cut canyon of the Dyje river covered by deciduous forests. Rock steppes and heathlands occur on the margins.

Šumava NP. Bohemian Forest. Part of the largest forest complex in Central Europe, with fragments of ancient beech forests, spruce, and waterlogged spruce forests and peat bogs.

Národní park České Švýcarsko. Území pískovcových skalních měst na dolním toku řeky Labe.

Krkonošský národní park. Zaujímá nejvyšší české pohoří. Nejvyšší vrcholy vystupují nad horní hranici lesa, jako součást anemo-orografických systémů jsou vyvinuty ledovcové kary.

Národní park Podyjí. Hluboce zaříznutý, lesnatý kaňon řeky Dyje, na jehož okrajích se vyskytují skalní stepi a vřesoviště.

Národní park Šumava. Součást největšího lesního komplexu ve střední Evropě, zbytky bukojedlových pralesů, smrčiny, podmáčené smrčiny, rašeliniště.

Beskydy PLA. A mountain range, mostly covered with mixed forests.

Bílé Karpaty PLA. An area with mainly non-forest habitats, especially floristically rich meadows.

Blaník PLA. A varied landscape, being a mosaic of forests, meadows and fields.

Blanský Les PLA. A smaller mountain range covered by mixed forests.

Broumovsko PLA. A landscape with extensive labyrinths of sandstone rocks.

České Středohoří PLA. An area with numerous volcanic cones. Rock steppes and scree slopes with rich thermophilous flora and fauna are preserved on warm slopes.

Český Kras PLA. Bohemian Karst. Central part of the Bohemian Massif, composed of Silurian and Devonian limestones, with rich steppe and forest steppe communities.

Český Ráj PLA. A varied landscape with sandstone rocks.

Jeseníky PLA. A mountanious region with fragments of spruce-beech forests and peat bogs. Small alpine meadows lie above the tree line.

Jizerské Hory PLA. A mountain range covered mostly by secondary spruce forests, with numerous peat bogs.

Kokořínsko PLA. A varied landscape with sandstone rocks.

CHKO Beskydy. Horský masiv se zbytky původních smíšených lesů.

CHKO Bílé Karpaty. Převážně odlesněné území s bohatými květnatými loukami.

CHKO Blaník. Harmonická krajina s pestrou mozaikou lesů, luk a polí.

CHKO Blanský les. Menší pohoří se smíšenými lesními porosty.

CHKO Broumovsko. Krajina s pískovcovými skalními městy.

CHKO České středohoří. Území s vulkanickými kupami a suky. Na jejich svazích se nacházejí skalní výchozy, suťová pole i skalní stepi hostící teplomilnou faunu i flóru.

CHKO Český kras. Centrální část Českého masivu na silurských a devonských vápencích, s druhově bohatými společenstvy stepí a lesostepí.

CHKO Český ráj. Harmonická krajina s pískovcovými skalními městy.

CHKO Jeseníky. Horstvo se zbytky přirozených bučin a smrčin a s rašeliništi. Nevelká rozloha nejvyšších vrcholků leží nad horní hranicí lesa.

CHKO Jizerské hory. Pohraniční horský hřeben zarostlý převážně druhotnými smrčinami, na hřebenech se nacházejí četná rašeliniště.

CHKO Kokořínsko. Harmonická krajina s fragmenty skalních měst.

Křivoklátsko PLA. A woodland area along the Berounka river with natural forests, rocky slopes and natural rock steppes on the valley edges.
Labské Pískovce PLA. A buffer zone of České Švýcarsko NP.
Litovelské Pomoraví PLA. A broad valley of the Morava river with flooded forests and wetlands.
Lužické Hory PLA. Diverse countryside, with granite and sandstone bedrock penetrated by volcanic cones.
Moravský Kras PLA. Moravian Karst. The best developed karst unit in the Czech Republic with large cave systems.
Orlické Hory PLA. A mountain range with fragments of beech forests.
Pálava PLA. An area of limestone outcrops with steppe and forest-steppe communities.
Poodří PLA. An alluvium of the Odra river with numerous wetlands.
Slavkovský Les PLA. Awoodland buffer zone of the West Bohemian spa region.
Šumava PLA. A buffer zone of Šumava NP.
Třeboňsko PLA. Wetland area changed by man to a varied pond landscape in the medieval period. Numerous peat bogs, and also sand dunes.
Žďárské Vrchy PLA. A varied hilly landscape, consisting of forests, pastures, and meadows.
Železné Hory PLA. A forested mountain range.

CHKO Křivoklátsko. Lesnaté území podél řeky Berounky s přirozenými porosty, se skalnatými srázy, s přirozenými lesostepmi na údolních hranách.
CHKO Labské pískovce. Nárazníková zóna NP České Švýcarsko.
CHKO Litovelské pomoraví. Široké údolí řeky Moravy s lužními lesy a mokřady.
CHKO Lužické hory. Pestrá krajina na kontaktu žuly a pískovců s vulkanickými vrchy.
CHKO Moravský kras. Nejdokonaleji vyvinuté krasové území České republiky s rozsáhlými jeskynními systémy.
CHKO Orlické hory. Horské pásmo s fragmenty přirozených bučin.
CHKO Pálava. Vápencové bradlo s bohatou stepní a lesostepní květenou a zvířenou.
CHKO Poodří. Niva toku řeky Odry s řadou cenných mokřadů.
CHKO Slavkovský les. Lesnaté území, ochranné pásmo západočeských lázní.
CHKO Šumava. Nárazníková zóna NP Šumava.
CHKO Třeboňsko. Močály přetvořené člověkem ve středověku na rybniční krajinu s rašeliništi i písečnými přesypy.
CHKO Žďárské vrchy. Harmonická krajina lesů, luk, pastvin i mokřadů.
CHKO Železné hory. Lesnatý horský hřbet.

Abbreviations

NNR National Nature Reserve
NR Nature Reserve
NNM National Natural Monument
NM Natural Monument

Zkratky

NNR Národní přírodní rezervace
NR Přírodní rezervace
NNM Národní přírodní památka
NM Přírodní památka

Table 1. A survey of spider collections in the Czech Republic, and numbers of records stored in the database; showing collector code, name of collector, where material deposited, and number of records stored. Notes: [1]stored by V. Růžička, [2]stored in collaboration with L. Kubcová, [3]stored by S. Pekár, [4]stored by J. Dolanský

Tabulka 1. Přehled sbírkového materiálu pavouků v České republice a přehled počtu záznamů uložených v databázi. Kód sběratele, jméno sběratele, uložení materiálu, počet záznamů uložených v databázi. Poznámky: [1]uložil V. Růžička, [2]uloženo ve spolupráci s L. Kubcovou, [3]uložil S. Pekár, [4]uložil J. Dolanský

Code	**Name**	**Deposition**	**Records**
AJ	Aleš Jelínek	Private collection	982
AK	Antonín Kůrka	National Museum, Prague	7498
ES	Eva Staňková[1]	Private collection	914
FM	František Miller[1]	National Museum, Prague	1943
FZ	František Zbytek	Private collection	9108
IC	Iveta Chvátalová	Private collection	1195
IF	Ivana Fenclová	Westbohemian Museum, Plzeň	259
JB	Jan Buchar[2]	Faculty of Natural History, Charles University, Prague	20 267
JD	Jan Dolanský	Eastbohemian Museum, Pardubice	2482
JK	Jiří Král	used for chromosome studies	131
JS	Jaroslav Svatoň	Private collection, partly in Museum of Vysočina, Jihlava	4806
JSm	Jiří Šmaha	Private collection	9831
JZ	Jan Žďárek[3]	National Museum, Prague	336
KA	Karel Absolon	Private collection	2245
LD	Luděk Dobroruka	Private collection	439
LK	Lenka Kubcová	Faculty of Natural History, Charles University, Prague	1256
MA	Milan Antuš	Private collection	138
MH	Michal Holec	Private collection	633
MR	Milan Řezáč	Private collection	2569
PB	Petr Bílek[4]	Regional Museum of Hradec Králové	1676
PK	Pavel Kasal	Private collection	2989
VB	Vítězslav Bryja	Private collection	13 188
VH	Veronika Holá & Vladimír Hůla	Private collection	1407
VR	Vlastimil Růžička	Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice	12 706
SP	Stanislav Pekár	Research Institute of Crop Production, Prague	1050
ZM	Zdeněk Majkus	University of Ostrava, Ostrava	4259
	All others and literature data[1]		11 312
	Total		115 619

Explanations

This work is based on the main world spider catalogues: REIMOSER (1919), ROEWER (1942–1955), BONNET (from 1945 to 1961), BRIGNOLI (1983), PLATNICK (1989, 1993, 1998, 2002). Nomenclature of families, genera and species follows Platnick's catalogues.

We found important information in some local catalogues and check lists: MAURER & HÄNGGI (1990), MERRETT *et al.* (1985), MERRETT & MILLIDGE (1992), MERRETT & MURPHY (2000), ESKOV (1994), MIKHAILOV (1997), NIKOLIĆ & POLENEC (1981), KROPF & HORAK (1996), PESARINI (1995), PLATEN *et al.* (1995), PRÓSZYŃSKI & STAREGA (1971), STAREGA (1983), GAJDOŠ *et al.* (1999).

We used comprehensive keys for determination of species: CHYZER & KULCZYŃSKI (1891, 1894, 1897), SIMON (1874–1937), ROEWER (1929), LOKSA (1969, 1972), LOCKET & MILLIDGE (1951, 1953), LOCKET, MILLIDGE & MERRETT (1974), TYSHCHENKO (1971), MILLER (1971), ROBERTS (1985, 1987, 1995), HEIMER & NENTWIG (1991).

We obtained much valuable information from the extensive studies of K. Thaler.

HÄNGGI *et al.* (1995) provided information on the ecological requirements of Central European spider species.

Our own work on the catalogue is based on the detailed analysis of the arachnofauna of Bohemia (BUCHAR 1972b, 1989b, 1993a), and on the check list of spiders of the Czech Republic (BUCHAR *et al.* 1995). We evaluated all literature data on the arachnofauna of the Czech Republic, published in the Czech arachnological bibliography (see References), and also all unpublished data from the private collections of members of the Arachnological Section of the Czech Entomological Society.

A database in the program MS-Access was created for storing and evaluating the data. It contains more than 100 000 records (Table 1).

We verified at least one voucher specimen from the territory of the Czech Republic from recent records of all species given in the main part of the Catalogue, which we include in the arachnofauna of the Czech Republic. We included in the processing only those literature data without voucher specimens whose correctness we considered to be very probable. In the case of closely related species, which in the past were not distinguished, we took into account also the character of the habitat, if stated. We did not include in the database any literature data if we had doubts about their correctness. We did not include in the processing or synonymy the data of BÖHM (1925) because of doubts about their validity.

We redetermined voucher material of species, when we had justifiable doubts about the correctness of the original determination; namely the species of the *Pardosa lugubris*-group, the species *Alopecosa taeniata* and *A. aculeata*, the species of the *Micrargus herbigradus*-group, species of the genus *Philodromus*, the species *Walckenaeria antica* and

Vysvětlivky

Ve své práci se opíráme o hlavní celosvětová katalogová díla: REIMOSER (1919), ROEWER (1942–1955), BONNET (1945–1961), BRIGNOLI (1983), PLATNICK (1989, 1993, 1998, 2002). Nomenklatura čeledí, rodů a druhů vychází z Platnickových katalogů.

Důležitá vodítka v práci nám poskytly i některé lokální katalogy a druhové seznamy: MAURER & HÄNGGI (1990), MERRETT *et al.* (1985), MERRETT & MILLIDGE (1992), MERRETT & MURPHY (2000), ESKOV (1994), MIKHAILOV (1997), NIKOLIĆ & POLENEC (1981), KROPF & HORAK (1996), PESARINI (1995), PLATEN *et al.* (1995), PRÓSZYŃSKI & STAREGA (1971), STAREGA (1983), GAJDOŠ *et al.* (1999).

Při determinaci druhů jsme vycházeli ze souborných determinačních klíčů: CHYZER & KULCZYŃSKI (1891, 1894, 1897), SIMON (1874–1937), ROEWER (1929), LOKSA (1969, 1972), LOCKET & MILLIDGE (1951, 1953), LOCKET, MILLIDGE & MERRETT (1974), TYSHCHENKO (1971), MILLER (1971), ROBERTS (1985, 1987, 1995), HEIMER & NENTWIG (1991).

Mnoho cenných informací jsme čerpali z obsáhlého souboru prací K. Thalera.

Informace o ekologických nárocích středoevropských druhů pavouků podávají HÄNGGI *et al.* (1995).

Při vlastním zpracování katalogu jsme vycházeli z komplexních analýz arachnofauny Čech (BUCHAR 1972b, 1989b, 1993a), a ze soupisu pavouků České republiky (BUCHAR *et al.* 1995). Vyhodnotili jsme veškeré literární údaje o arachnofauně České republiky obsažené v české arachnologické bibliografii (viz kapitola References) i veškeré nepublikované údaje, které shromáždili členové Arachnologické sekce České společnosti entomologické.

Pro potřebu shromáždění a vyhodnocení údajů byla v databázovém programu MS-Access vytvořena databáze, která obsahuje více než 100 000 záznamů (Tab. 1).

Ve většině případů jsme ověřili alespoň jeden dokladový exemplář z území České republiky u recentně nalezených druhů, které jsou uvedeny v hlavní části katalogu a které počítáme do arachnofauny České republiky. Z literárních údajů, k nimž již neexistuje dokladový materiál, jsme zahrnuli do zpracování pouze ty, jejichž správnost pokládáme za vysoce pravděpodobnou. V případě blízce příbuzných druhů, které v minulosti nebyly rozlišovány, jsme přihlíželi také k charakteru stanoviště, pokud je v práci uveden. Do databáze jsme nezahrnuli žádné literární údaje, o jejichž správnosti pochybujeme. Do zpracování ani do synonymie jsme vzhledem k pochybnosti o validitě údajů nezahrnuli celou práci Böhmovu (BÖHM 1925).

Redeterminovali jsme dokladový materiál druhů, u kterých jsme měli o správnosti původní determinace oprávněné pochybnosti; jedná se o druhy skupiny *Pardosa lugubris*, druhy *Alopecosa taeniata* a *A. aculeata*, druhy skupiny *Micrargus herbigradus*, druhy rodu *Philodromus*, druhy *Walckenaeria antica* a *W. alticeps* i některé další

Table 2. List of families with the number of species

Atypidae	3	Oxyopidae	1
Scytodidae	1	Agelenidae	10
Pholcidae	2	Cybaeidae	2
Segestriidae	2	Hahniidae	9
Dysderidae	7	Dictynidae	21
Oonopidae	1	Amaurobiidae	7
Mimetidae	4	Titanoecidae	4
Eresidae	1	Anyphaenidae	2
Uloboridae	2	Liocranidae	14
Nesticidae	1	Clubionidae	35
Theridiidae	65	Corinnidae	1
Theridiosomatidae	1	Zodariidae	3
Anapidae	1	Gnaphosidae	70
Mysmenidae	2	Zoridae	5
Linyphiidae	300	Sparassidae	1
Tetragnathidae	15	Philodromidae	20
Araneidae	43	Thomisidae	42
Lycosidae	63	Salticidae	66
Pisauridae	3	**Total**	**830**

W. alticeps. We redetermined all uncertain material of the genera *Porrhomma*, *Maro,* and *Entelecara*.

Up to 31 December 2000, we include in the arachnofauna of the Czech Republic 830 spider species belonging to 37 families, whose occurrence in the territory of the Czech Republic is documented (Table 2). Imported species, species reported but not documented, and doubtful species, are given in separate chapters. Each species in the catalogue is presented by a set of data and characteristics.

Synonymy, **References** and **Distribution** represent general data on species. All other characteristics describe the occurrence of the species in the Czech Republic.

The **Number of grid squares** and the degree of **Vulnerability** of the species are determined by one value. All the remaining characteristics may describe a range of values.

The basic values are printed in medium font, the markedly preferred values are printed in bold, and some marginal, but not negligible values, are in parentheses. **Phytogeographical district**, **Originality** of habitat, **Altitude**, **Habitat**, and **Stratum** are expressed in this style.

For characterization of their requirements of light and humidity, we do not designate the species by terms which characterize their microclimatic demands (e.g. photobiont, xerophil), by terms which characterize the extent of conditions tolerated by the species (e.g. euryecious, stenoecious), or by terms which characterize the habitat (e.g. hylobiont, cavernicole) (TRETZEL 1952). Consistent application of this principle causes on the one hand terminological difficulties, and on the other hand the "ecological label" in the form of one or several terms gives only limited information on the extent of habitat conditions tolerated by species (DUFFEY 1966). For this reason, we use the above-mentioned principle of characterization also for the characteristics **Humidity** and **Light**.

Tabulka 2. Přehled čeledí s počty druhů

špatně rozlišitelné druhy. Redeterminovali jsme veškerý nejistý materiál druhů rodu *Porrhomma*, *Maro* a *Entelecara*.

K 31. prosinci 2000 zahrnujeme do arachnofauny České republiky 830 druhů pavouků, příslušejících ke 37 čeledím, jejichž výskyt je z území České republiky doložen (Tab. 2). Druhy zavlečené, druhy z území České republiky hlášené, ale nedoložené, a druhy pochybné jsou uvedeny ve zvláštních kapitolách. V katalogu je každý druh uveden jménem a sadou údajů a charakteristik.

Synonyma, **Literatura** a **Areál rozšíření** představují obecné údaje o druzích. Všechny ostatní charakteristiky popisují výskyt druhů na území České republiky.

Počet polí sítě s výskytem druhu a **Stupeň ohrožení** jsou určeny jedinou hodnotou. Všechny zbývající charakte-ristiky mohou popisovat rozsah hodnot.

Základní hodnoty jsou tištěny základním fontem, výrazně preferované hodnoty jsou tištěny tučně, některé okrajové, ale přesto nezanedbatelné hodnoty jsou uvedeny v závorce. Takto jsou vyjádřeny charakteristiky: **Fytogeografická oblast**, **Původnost stanoviště**, **Nadmořská výška**, **Stanoviště** a **Stratum**.

Pro charakterizaci vztahu druhů k vlhkosti a světlu neoznačujeme druhy termíny, které by charakterizovaly jejich nároky na mikroklimatické podmínky na stanovištích (např. fotobiont, xerofil), ani termíny, které by charakterizovaly rozpětí podmínek tolerované daným druhem (např. euryeknί, stenoeknί), ani termíny, které by charakterizovaly blíže stanoviště druhu (např. hylobiont, kavernikol) (TRETZEL 1952). Důsledné uplatňování těchto výrazů přináší jednak terminologické obtíže, jednak „ekologická nálepka" ve formě jednoho či více termínů poskytuje pouze omezenou představu o skutečném rozsahu stanovištních podmínek, které určitý druh toleruje (DUFFEY 1966). Proto používáme i v charakteristikách **Osvětlení stanovišť** a **Vlhkost stanovišť** výše uvedeného systému zápisu.

The characteristics **Humidity** and **Light** describe macrohabitat. The microhabitat is described by the characteristic **Stratum**, and also by the **Occurrence**. To understand the ecological demands of a species, we must consider all characteristics.

■ **Synonymy**
A complete index of synonyms used in publications containing data about the spiders of the Czech Republic is given. Some other synonyms, which have been used in international literature in recent years, are also given.

■ **References**
References to important taxonomic papers, ensuring the unambiguous identification of a species, together with references to other important literature sources, are given. This reference is not given if the species is unambiguously determinable using modern keys to Czech, British and/or Central European spiders (MILLER 1971; ROBERTS 1985, 1987, 1995; HEIMER & NENTWIG 1991).

■ **Distribution**
Global classification is followed by a detailed characterisation of the area after a dash. A more detailed desciption of only a part of the global area may follow after a comma (e.g. a more detailed description of European part of area in Cosmopolitan species).

- **Cosmopolitan –** Cosmopolitan area. Outside the Palaearctic region, the species is widespread also in other zoogeographic regions.
- **Holarctic –** Holarctic area. The species is distributed in Palaearctic and Nearctic regions.
- **Palaearctic –** Palaearctic area. The species is distributed within the Palaearctic region.
  - **Holop. –** Holopalaearctic area. Extensive area extending from west to east, and from north to south of Palaearctic region.
  - **Transp. –** Transpalaearctic area extending from Atlantic to Pacific ocean, but often only in limited latitudinal zone.
  - **Westp. –** West Palaearctic area; eastern border may reach maximally to Middle Siberia and/or Middle Asia.
  - **Eastp. –** East Palaearctic area, extending from Asia to Middle, extramediterranean Europe, not to Western Europe.
  - **E-A –** Eurasiatic area, not extending to North Africa, but reaching Siberia, Middle Asia and China.
  - **E-T –** Euro-Turanian area, reaching from Middle Asia (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan) through Kazakhstan to Europe.
  - **E-S –** Eurosiberian area; an area of Siberian species extending to extramediterranean Europe.
  - **(NA) –** Palaearctic species newly introduced to North America.

Charakteristiky **Osvětlení stanovišť** a **Vlhkost stanovišť** popisují makrostanoviště. Mikrostanoviště popisují charakteristiky **Stratum** a **Výskyt**. Abychom porozuměli ekologickým nárokům určitého druhu, musíme použít kombinaci všech charakteristik.

■ **Syn. –** Synonyma
Je uveden úplný výčet synonym užitých v publikacích uvádějících údaje o pavoucích České republiky. Jsou uvedena i další synonyma, pokud jsou v poslední době používána ve světové arachnologické literatuře.

■ **Ref. –** Literatura
Jsou uvedeny jednak odkazy na důležité taxonomické práce, zajišťující jednoznačnou identifikaci druhu, jednak i odkazy na jinou důležitou odbornou literaturu. Pokud je druh jednoznačně determinovatelný podle moderních klíčů českých, britských či středoevropských pavouků (MILLER 1971; ROBERTS 1985, 1987, 1995; HEIMER & NENTWIG 1991), není tento odkaz uváděn.

■ **Distrib. –** Areál rozšíření
Za globálním zařazením následuje po pomlčce bližší charakteristika areálu. Za čárkou pak ještě může následovat bližší charakteristika pouze určité části areálu (např. bližší charakteristika evropské části areálu u druhů s palearktickým rozšířením).

- **Cosmopolitan –** Kosmopolitní areál. Areál druhu zasahuje kromě Palearktis i do jiných zoogeografických oblastí.
- **Holarctic –** Holarktický areál. Areál druhu leží v Palearktis a Nearktis.
- **Palaearctic –** Palearktický areál. Areál druhu leží na území Palearktis.
  - **Holop. –** Holopalearktický areál. Rozlehlý areál sahající jak od západu na východ, tak od severu k jihu Palearktu.
  - **Transp. –** Transpalearktický areál sahající od Atlantského až po Tichý oceán, často však pouze ve vymezeném rovnoběžkovém pásu.
  - **Westp. –** Západopalearktický areál, východní hranice areálu může zasahovat nejdále po střední Sibiř či střední Asii.
  - **Eastp. –** Východopalearktický areál zasahující z Asie do střední, extramediterránní Evropy, nikoliv do západní Evropy.
  - **E-A –** Evropsko-asijský areál, nezasahující do severní Afriky, ale zasahující kromě Sibiře a střední Asie až do Číny.
  - **E-T –** Evropsko-turánský areál zasahující do Evropy přes Kazachstán z jižních států střední Asie (Uzbeskistánu, Turkmenistánu a Tadžikistánu).
  - **E-S –** Eurosibiřský areál; areál sibiřských druhů zasahující do extramediterránní Evropy.
  - **(NA) –** Palearktický druh nově zavlečený do Severní Ameriky.

- **(Af.) –** Palaearctic species, whose distribution extends into North Africa.
- **(I.) –** Palaearctic species, whose distribution extends partly into the Indomalaysian region.

- **European –** European area, distributed (with small exceptions) only in Europe.
  - **ME –** Middle European, extramediterranean area. The area may extend over the territory of the following Middle European countries: Austria (A), Belgium (B), Bulgaria (BG), Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIH), Belarus (BY), Switzerland (CH), Czech Republic (CZ), Germany (D), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EW), Hungary (H), Croatia (HR), Lithuania (LT), Latvia (LV), Moldova (MD), the Netherlands (NL), Poland (P), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), south Scandinavia, Serbia, eastern France, western Russia and western Ukraine.
  - **ME-ea. –** Middle European area extending exclusively north of the Alps.
  - **ME-At. –** Atlantic area. Species with this type of distribution occur more frequently in Western Europe, in the Czech Republic only sporadically.
  - **Pan. –** Pannonian area covers the plains of the Central Danube in Hungary and in neighbouring territories in Austria, Moravia, Slovakia and Romania.
  - **Me. –** The area of expansive Mediterranean species extending into Middle Europe.
  - **eM –** Extramediterranean area.
  - **A –** Alpine area.
  - **C –** Carpathian area.
  - **(Af.) –** The area extends to north Africa.
  - **(U) –** The area extends to the Ural Mountains.
  - **(NC) –** North Caucasus.
  - **(Gr., Az., Ar., Kz.) –** The area extends to Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and/or Kazakhstan.

Detailed explanations

- **[Boh.] –** A species recorded in the Czech Republic only in Bohemia.
- **[Mor.] –** A species recorded in the Czech Republic only in Moravia and/or Silesia.
- **[Pan.] –** A species recorded in the Czech Republic only in the Pannonian (southern) part of Moravia.
- **[bm.] –** Boreomontane area. Species with this type of distribution have continuous distribution in the northern territories and disjunctive, island occurrence in lower latitudes.

■ **Originality of habitat**

The appearance of our landscape has been influenced by man's settlement since the Neolithic. Man deforested the original Central European landscape, and influenced it by agricultural practices, pasture, building of settlements, mining raw materials, etc. Cultivated areas of fields, meadows and pastures currently represent nearly two-thirds of the area of the Czech Republic, forestry plantations represent nearly

- **(Af.) –** Palearktický druh, jehož areál zasahuje do Severní Afriky.
- **(I.) –** Palearktický druh, jehož areál zasahuje v malé míře do Indomalajské oblasti.

- **European –** Evropský areál rozprostírající se pouze (s malými výjimkami) v Evropě.
  - **ME –** Středoevropský extramediterránní areál. Areál se může rozprostírat na území různých středoevropských států: Rakousko (A), Belgie (B), Bulharsko (BG), Bosna a Hercegovina (BIH), Bělorusko (BY), Švýcarsko (CH), Česká republika (CZ), Německo (D), Dánsko (DK), Estonsko (EW), Maďarsko (H), Chorvatsko (HR), Litva (LT), Lotyšsko (LV), Moldávie (MD), Holandsko (NL), Polsko (P), Rumunsko (RO), Slovensko (SK), jižní Skandinávie, Srbsko, východní Francie, západní Rusko a západní Ukrajina.
  - **ME-ea. –** Středoevropský areál rozprostírající se výhradně severně od Alp.
  - **ME-At. –** Atlantský areál. Druhy s tímto typem areálu se vyskytují hojněji v západní Evropě, v České republice jen ojediněle.
  - **Pan. –** Panonský areál se rozprostírá na pláních středního toku Dunaje v Maďarsku a v přilehlých oblastech Rakouska, Moravy, Slovenska a Rumunska.
  - **Me. –** Areál expanzivních mediterránní druhů, které pronikají i do střední Evropy.
  - **eM –** Extramediterránní areál.
  - **A –** Alpský areál.
  - **C –** Karpatský areál.
  - **(Af.) –** Areál druhu zasahuje do severní Afriky.
  - **(U) –** Areál druhu zasahuje na Ural.
  - **(NC) –** Severní Kavkaz.
  - **(Gr., Az., Ar., Kz.) –** Areál druhu zasahuje do Gruzie, Azerbajdžánu, Arménie či Kazachstánu.

Další vysvětlivky

- **[Boh.] –** Druh zjištěný v rámci České republiky pouze v Čechách.
- **[Mor.] –** Druh zjištěný v rámci České republiky pouze na Moravě a ve Slezsku.
- **[Pan.] –** Druh zjištěný v rámci České republiky pouze v panonské (jižní) části Moravy.
- **[bm.] –** Boreomontánní areál. Druhy s tímto typem areálu mají souvislé rozšíření v severských končinách a disjunktivní, ostrůvkovité rozšíření v nižších zeměpisných šířkách.

■ **Orig. –** Původnost stanoviště

Již od neolitu se na tvářnosti naší krajiny projevuje vliv lidského osídlení. Člověk původní středoevropskou lesnatou krajinu odlesňoval, ovlivňoval ji zemědělským obhospodařováním pozemků, pastvou, výstavbou sídlišť, těžbou nerostných surovin… Dnes představují obhospodařované plochy polí, luk a pastvin téměř dvě třetiny rozlohy České republiky, kulturní lesy zaujímají téměř jednu třetinu její

one-third, and part of the area is covered by settlements, communications and industrial developments. Original and natural ecosystems, preserved in protected territories, represent only about four per cent. BUCHAR (1972b, 1983b, 1993a) worked out a classification of the relictness of occurrence of species, for the purposes of bioindication of the degree of originality (or its opposite the degree of deterioration) of habitats. This classification is in practice used with slight modifications based on experience (BUCHAR 1992; RŮŽIČKA 1996). We distinguish four types of habitats with respect to the degree of originality.

- **climax –** Climax habitats, minimally influenced by man's activities: original mountain habitats, original and natural forests, wetlands, peat bogs, rock steppes and forest steppes, sand dunes, rocks, etc. These habitats are inhabited prevailingly by K-strategic species.
- **semi-natural –** Secondary habitats: forestry plantations, shrubs, extensive species-rich meadows and pastures, old quarries, old spoil heaps, birch forests invading clearings resulting from effects of emissions on spruce forests. These habitats are inhabited by species with broader ecological valency.
- **disturbed –** Habitats with a high, permanent degree of disturbance: intensively cultivated fields and meadows, spoil heaps after mining of coal and ores in first successional stages; these habitats are usually inhabited by r-strategic, pioneer species.
- **artificial –** Artificial environments of man's settlements, which are, however, relatively stable, without pronounced disturbance. The walls of buildings resemble rocky habitats by their structure, and so may be inhabited by some species of rocks and scree slopes with a broader ecological valency, which behave here synanthropically (SACHER 1983; THALER & KNOFLACH 1995; VALEŠOVÁ-ŽĎÁRKOVÁ 1966). Thermophilous species inhabit above-ground floors, psychrophilous species inhabit cellars and sewers.

■ Phytogeographic district

BUCHAR (1975a, 1992) worked out a classification of the relationship between spider species and the phytogeographic districts of the Czech Republic (SLAVÍK 1984). He focused on thermophilous species; BRAUN (1969) and THALER (1985) were also interested in their classification. The Czech Republic is divided into three phytogeographic districts. We follow this division with one exception: we record separately the occurrence of spider species only in the western part of Thermophyticum as defined by botanists (BUCHAR 1993a).

- **Thermo –** Western part of Czech Thermophyticum and the whole Moravian Thermophyticum. A region of thermophilous flora and vegetation, where non-forest phytocoenoses with species of the sub-meridional vegetation zone prevail.
- **Meso –** Mesophyticum. A region with the flora and vegetation of the temperate zone, i.e. the region of deciduous forests. Arable fields and meadows pre-

rozlohy, část rozlohy je zastavěna lidskými sídly, komunikacemi a průmyslovými objekty, a pouze asi čtyři procenta plochy území České republiky představují původní a přirozené ekosystémy zachované v chráněných územích. Pro potřebu bioindikace stupně původnosti (či naopak stupně deteriorizace) stanovišť vypracoval BUCHAR (1972b, 1983b, 1993a) klasifikaci reliktnosti výskytu druhů. Tato klasifikace je prakticky hojně používána a na základě získaných zkušeností byla mírně modifikována (BUCHAR 1992; RŮŽIČKA 1996). Podle stupně původnosti rozlišujeme čtyři typy stanovišť.

- **climax –** Klimaxová stanoviště, která jsou minimálně narušena činností člověka: původní horská stanoviště, původní a přirozené lesy, mokřady, rašeliniště, skalní stepi a lesostepi, váté písky, kamenité sutě, skály apod. Tato stanoviště jsou osidlována převážně K-strategickými druhy.
- **semi-natural –** Druhotná, polopřirozená stanoviště: kulturní lesy, křoviny, extenzivně využívané, druhově bohaté louky a pastviny, staré lomy, staré výsypky, březové lesy zarůstající emisní holiny. Tato stanoviště jsou osidlována druhy se širší ekologickou valencí.
- **disturbed –** Pravidelně narušovaná stanoviště s vysokým stupněm disturbance: intenzivně obhospodařované louky a pole, haldy a výsypky po těžbě uhlí a rud v prvních stádiích vývoje; tato stanoviště jsou převážně osidlována r-strategickými, pionýrskými druhy.
- **artificial –** Umělé prostředí lidských sídel, které je však poměrně stálé, bez výrazné disturbance. Zdi staveb připomínají svou strukturou skalnatá a kamenitá stanoviště a tak mohou být osidlovány některými druhy skal a kamenitých sutí se širší ekologickou valencí, které zde vystupují synantropně (SACHER 1983; VALEŠOVÁ-ŽĎÁRKOVÁ 1966; THALER & KNOFLACH 1995). Teplomilné druhy osidlují nadzemní patra, druhy chladnomilné osidlují sklepy, štoly, kanalizace.

■ Phyto. – Fytogeografická oblast

BUCHAR (1975a, 1992) vypracoval klasifikaci vztahu pavoučích druhů k fytogeografickým oblastem České republiky (SLAVÍK 1984). Zvláštní pozornost věnoval teplomilným druhům, jejichž hodnocením se zabývali i BRAUN (1969) či THALER (1985). Území České republiky je rozděleno na tři fytogeografické oblasti. Používáme toto rozdělení s jednou výjimkou: zaznamenáváme zvlášť výskyt pavouků pouze v západní části termofytika definovaného botaniky (BUCHAR 1993a).

- **Thermo –** západní část českého Termofytika a celé moravské Termofytikum. Oblast extrazonální teplomilné vegetace a květeny v rámci temperátního pásma, kde převládají nelesní fytocenózy s druhy submeridionální vegetační zóny.
- **Meso –** Mezofytikum. Oblast zonální vegetace a květeny temperátního pásma, tedy oblast opadavých listnatých lesů. Značnou část této oblasti zaujímají dnes

vail today in the deforested areas. Eastern part of Czech Thermophyticum is incorporated here.

- **Oreo –** Oreophyticum. A region of mountain flora and vegetation. Spruce (*Picea abies*) prevails in the natural forests. The deforested areas have been converted into meadows and pastures.

■ Altitude

■ Stratum

BUCHAR (1968a) studied the occurrence of spiders in the ground layer and in the herb layer and evaluated the occurrence of all spider species in Bohemia in various strata (BUCHAR 1993a). RŮŽIČKA (1998e, 1999) was interested in adaptations of spiders to subterranean life and worked out the typology of underground spaces. MILLER (1962), HOTSKÁ (1981) and RŮŽIČKA (1997c) studied spiders of the canopy and shrub layer. NEVORALOVÁ (1997a) studied spiders on tree trunks. We compare data from the Czech Republic with the results of detailed studies devoted to the spiders of tree bark (WUNDERLICH 1982) and of tree canopies (DZIABASZEWSKI 1976; SIMON 1995).

Our characterization of the strata which are inhabited by individual spider species is based on a botanical classification of four vegetation layers (MUELLER-DOMBOIS & ELLENBERG 1974). We follow the classification used by MAURER & HÄNGGI (1990), but we add the stratum 'vertical surface' and characterize the individual strata in greater detail. We evaluate the stratum in which the species occurs during its activity period, in which it builds its retreat, spins its web and/or hunts for prey. We do not include the places which the species only pass through, which they climb before ballooning, where they accidentally fall during ballooning, or in which spiders take refuge only during overwintering.

- **U –** Underground. Subsurface spaces (deep forest litter layers, burrows of small mammals, spaces in ants' nests), shallow underground spaces (inner spaces in scree accumulations, shallow rock fissures, shallow karst and pseudokarst caves and cave entrances), deep underground spaces in rock massifs (void systems, caves included); species inhabiting underground spaces usually exhibit adaptations to this environment.
- **G –** Ground layer. Soil surface, spaces under stones, litter, moss and lichen layer, lower herb stems up to 5 cm. Some species may build their retreat in burrows. Species permanently inhabiting the ground layer, hunting there or spinning their webs, are caught in pitfall traps placed at the soil surface.
- **V –** Vertical surfaces. Oblique, vertical and overhanging surfaces of rocks, rock blocks, overhanging brook and gully banks, walls of buildings, bridge constructions, etc.
- **H –** Herb layer. Herbs and small shrubs to 1 m high (in the case of reed vegetation up to 2–3 m).

pole a louky. Sem je přiřazena i východní část českého Termofytika.

- **Oreo –** Oreofytikum. Oblast extrazonální horské vegetace a květeny, tedy oblast klimaxových smrčin a vyšších horských poloh. Uměle odlesněné plochy jsou přeměněny na louky a pastviny.

■ Alt. – Nadmořská výška

■ Stratum

BUCHAR (1968a) studoval výskyt pavouků v epigeonu a v bylinném patře a zhodnotil celkově výskyt všech pavoučích druhů Čech v různých stratech (BUCHAR 1993a). RŮŽIČKA (1998e, 1999) se zabýval adaptacemi pavouků k životu v podzemí a vypracoval typologii podzemních prostor. MILLER (1962), HOTSKÁ (1981) a RŮŽIČKA (1997c) studovali pavouky stromového a keřového patra, NEVORALOVÁ (1997a) studovala pavouky žijící na kmenech stromů. Údaje získané na území České republiky jsme porovnávali s výsledky komplexních studií zabývajících se pavouky stromové kůry (WUNDERLICH 1982) a pavouky stromových korun (DZIABASZEWSKI 1976; SIMON 1995).

Při charakterizaci strat, která jednotlivé pavoučí druhy obývají, vycházíme z botanické klasifikace čtyř vegetačních pater (MUELLER-DOMBOIS & ELLENBERG 1974). Navazujeme na klasifikaci, kterou používají MAURER & HÄNGGI (1990), doplňujeme do ní stratum „vertikální povrch" a jednotlivá strata podrobněji charakterizujeme. Posuzujeme, ve kterém stratu se druh vyskytuje v období své aktivity, kde si buduje úkryt, kde přede síť či loví potravu. Nehodnotíme ta místa, kterými druhy pouze „probíhají" (např. druhy bylinného patra spadlé do zemních pastí), či místa, kam vylezou pavouci při přípravě k letu a místa, kam poté náhodně dopadnou, nebo kam se uchylují pouze k přezimování.

- **U –** Podzemí. Podpovrchové prostory (spodní vrstvy lesní hrabanky, nory drobných savců, hnízda mravenců), nehluboké podzemní prostory (vnitřní prostředí nezazeměných kamenitých sutí, puklinové systémy, nehluboké pseudokrasové i krasové jeskyně a jeskynní vchody), hluboké podzemní prostory (systémy dutin ve skalních masivech včetně jeskyní); druhy obývající podzemí vykazují většinou adaptace k tomuto prostředí.
- **G –** Půdní povrch. Půdní povrch, prostory pod kameny, prostory v detritu, v mechu, při bázích stonků bylin asi do 5 cm. Některé druhy si mohou budovat úkryt ve vyhrabaných norách. Druhy, které trvale obývají půdní povrch, se běžně chytají do povrchově umístěných zemních pastí.
- **V –** Vertikální povrch. Šikmé, svislé a převislé povrchy skal, skalních bloků, převisy na březích vodních toků či v zářezech strží a cest, stěny budov, ploty, mostní konstrukce ap.
- **H –** Bylinné patro. Byliny a polokeře obvykle do výše 1 m (rákosová vegetace až do výše 2–3 m).

- **S –** Shrub layer. Crowns of shrubs and small trees, and lower tree branches usually 1–5 m high, the labyrinth of (usually dry) branches at bases of tree trunks (especially Norway spruce).
- **T –** Tree trunks. Spaces on and under bark on trunks and thick branches, spaces in hollow trees.
- **C –** Canopies. Tree canopies usually higher than 5 m.

■ **Humidity**

- **very dry –** Sand dunes, rock steppes, sun-exposed surfaces of rocks and scree slopes, initial stages of spoil heaps.
- **dry –** Heathlands, dry fields, rock steppes, pine forests, south-exposed forest margins.
- **semi-humid –** Meadows, subalpine habitats, shrubs, mesophytic deciduous forests, beech forests, planted spruce forests.
- **humid –** Often habitats with high level of soil water: moist meadows, floodplain forests, climax and waterlogged spruce forests, inner spaces of scree layers.
- **very humid**, marshy – Habitats immediately and permanently near to open water: the vegetation of pond margins, loamy and sandy banks and bank vegetation, gravel banks, peat bogs.

■ **Light**

- **open –** Mainly habitats without vegetation or with low vegetation, where the light reaches the soil surface: bare rocks and scree slopes, gravel banks, walls of buildings, sand dunes, rock steppes, mowed mead-ows, fields, heathlands, subalpine habitats, peat bogs.
- **semi-open –** Open with high herb vegetation: reed vegetation, rich bank growth of sedges and nettles.
- **partly shaded –** Communities with sparse shrubs and trees: rock forest steppes, forest edges, shrubs, dwarf pine, light pine forests.
- **shaded –** Closed coniferous and deciduous forests.
- **dark –** Has partly the character of a microhabitat: rock niches, overhanging brook and gully banks, shallow and deep underground spaces.

■ **Number of grid squares**

The number of grid squares of the Central European grid map (BUCHAR 1982c), in which the species has been recorded, is given.

■ **Vulnerability**

The degree of vulnerability is determined based on the criteria of the IUCN (IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES 1994; PLESNÍK 1995) for the Czech Republic.

- **CR –** Critically Endangered. A taxon is critically endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of ex-

- **S –** Keřové patro. Koruny keřů a nízkých stromků a spodní větve stromů obvykle v rozmenzí 1–5 m, změť (většinou suchých) větviček na bázi stromů (zvláště smrků).
- **T –** Kmeny stromů. Kůra kmenů a silných stromových větví, prostory pod kůrou, dutiny stromů.
- **C –** Koruny. Stromové koruny obvykle výše než 5 m.

■ **Humidity –** Vlhkost stanovišť

- **very dry –** Velmi suchá. Písčiny, skalní stepi, osluněné povrchy skal a kamenitých sutí, iniciální stádia výsypek.
- **dry –** Suchá. Vřesoviště, suchá pole, skalní lesostepi, bory, jižně exponované okraje lesů.
- **semi-humid –** Mírně vlhká. Louky, stanoviště nad horní hranicí lesa, křoviny, listnaté lesy mesofytika, bučiny, kulturní smrčiny.
- **humid –** Vlhká. Často stanoviště s vysokou hladinou spodní vody: vlhké louky, lužní lesy, klimaxové a podmáčené smrčiny, vnitřní prostory kamenitých sutí.
- **very humid –** Velmi vlhká, močálovitá. Stanoviště v bezprostřední a trvalé blízkosti otevřené vodní hladiny. Litorální vegetace rybníků, hlinité či písčité břehy a pobřežní porosty, štěrkové lavice, rašeliniště.

■ **Light –** Osvětlení stanovišť

- **open –** Otevřená. Většinou stanoviště bez vegetace či s nízkou vegetací, kde osvětlení zasahuje až k půdnímu povrchu: holé skály a sutě, štěrkové lavice, stěny budov, písčiny, skalní stepi, kosené louky, pole, vřesoviště, stanoviště nad horní hranicí lesa, rašeliniště.
- **semi-open –** Otevřená s vysokou bylinnou vegetací: rákosiny, bujné pobřežní porosty ostřic a kopřiv.
- **partly shaded –** Částečně zastíněná. Společenstva s roztroušenými keři a stromy: skalní lesostepi, lesní okraje, křoviny, kosodřevina, světlé bory.
- **shaded –** Stinná. Zapojené lesní porosty.
- **dark –** Temná. Částečně má charakter mikrobiotopu: skalní výklenky, převisy pod břehy potoků a strží, nehluboké a hluboké podzemní prostory.

■ **No. of sq. –** Počet polí sítě

Je uveden počet polí kvadrátové sítě mapy středoevropského mapování organismů (BUCHAR 1982c), na nichž byl výskyt dotyčného druhu v České republice zjištěn.

■ **Vulner. –** Stupeň ohrožení

Stupeň ohrožení je stanoven podle kriterií IUCN (IUCN RED LIST CATEGORIES 1994; PLESNÍK 1995) pro území České republiky.

- **CR –** Kriticky ohrožený. Za kriticky ohrožený považujeme taxon tehdy, jestliže bude v nejbližší budoucnosti

tinction, i.e. estimates indicate severely fragmented area of occupancy (or known to exist at only a single location) and continuing decline in extent and/or quality of habitat.

- **EN –** Endangered. A taxon is endangered when it is facing a very high risk of extinction, i.e. estimates indicate severely fragmented area of occupancy (or known to exist at no more than five locations) and continuing decline in extent and/or quality of habitat.

- **VU –** Vulnerable. A taxon is vulnerable when it is facing a high risk of extinction, i.e. estimates indicate severely fragmented area of occupancy (or known to exist at no more than ten locations) and continuing decline in extent and/or quality of habitat.

- **LR (nt) –** Lower Risk (Near Threatened). A taxon, which is close to qualifying for Vulnerable.
- **DD –** Data Deficient. There is inadequate information to make an assessment of its risk of extinction.

čelit krajně vysokému nebezpečí vyhynutí, neboť odhady ukazují jednak na jeho silně roztříštěný výskyt (nebo je taxon zjištěn pouze na jedné lokalitě), jednak na úbytek výměry stanovišť či jejich kvality.

- **EN –** Ohrožený. Za ohrožený považujeme taxon tehdy, jestliže bude v blízké budoucnosti čelit vysokému nebezpečí vyhynutí, neboť odhady ukazují na silně roztříštěný výskyt (nebo je taxon zjištěn na nejvýše pěti lokalitách), a na pokračující úbytek výměry stanovišť či jejich kvality.
- **VU –** Zranitelný. Za zranitelný považujeme taxon tehdy, jestliže bude ve středně blízké budoucnosti čelit vysokému nebezpečí vyhynutí, neboť odhady ukazují jednak na silně roztříštěný výskyt (nebo je výskyt taxonu znám z nejvýše deseti lokalit), jednak na pokračující úbytek výměry stanovišť či jejich kvality.
- **LR (nt) –** Téměř ohrožený. Taxon, který je blízko toho být kvalifikován jako zranitelný.
- **DD –** Nedostatek údajů. O tomto taxonu není dostatek údajů o jeho rozšíření, aby bylo možno rozhodnout o riziku jeho vyhynutí.

■ Habitat

Typical habitats in which the species occurs.

- **underground**
  Has partly the character of a microhabitat. Deep underground spaces (caves, mines) and shallow underground spaces in scree slopes and soil layers, connected to surface habitats (including artificial galleries, cellars…).

- **open** habitats
  - **sand** dunes
  - **scree**, open scree slopes
  - **rock**s
  - **rock steppe**s, rocky and grassy xerotherms
  - **heathland**s
  - **meadow**s and pastures
  - **wetland**s (s.s.), i.e. waterlogged meadows, sedge and reed vegetation of pond edges, fens, herb vegetation of river and brook banks, bare loamy and sandy banks
  - **gravel** banks
  - **peat** bogs
  - **subalpine** zone, dwarf pine and herb communities above tree line
  - **spoil** heaps, dumps
  - **field**s
  - **building**s (outer walls, interiors), various constructions (e.g. bridges)

- **forest** habitats
  - **floodplain** forests, willow-poplar and alder woods
  - **forest steppe**s and thermophilous oak woods
  - **oak** hornbeam and acidophilous oak woods
  - **pine** and relic pine woods on rocks and windblown sands

■ Habitat – Typ stanoviště

Typická stanoviště s výskytem daného druhu.

- **underground –** podzemí
  Částečně má charakter mikrobiotopu. Hluboké podzemní prostory (jeskyně, doly) i nehluboké podzemní prostory v kamenitých sutích a půdních horizontech, navazující na povrchová stanoviště (včetně umělých štol, sklepů…).

- **open –** otevřená stanoviště
  - **sand –** písčiny
  - **scree –** holé kamenité sutě
  - **rock –** skály
  - **rock steppe –** skalní stepi, xerotermy kromě písčin
  - **heathland –** vřesoviště
  - **meadow –** louky a pastviny
  - **wetland –** podmáčené louky, ostřicové porosty a rákosiny rybničních litorálů, slatiny, bylinná vegetace na březích vodních toků, hlinitopísčité břehy
  - **gravel –** štěrkové lavice
  - **peat –** rašeliniště
  - **subalpine –** stanoviště nad horní hranicí lesa, kleč a subalpinské bylinné porosty
  - **spoil –** haldy a výsypky, skládky
  - **field –** pole
  - **building –** stavby (vnější stěny i interiéry) a konstrukce (např. mosty)

- **forest –** lesní stanoviště
  - **floodplain –** lužní lesy a podmáčené olšiny
  - **forest steppe –** skalní lesostepi a teplomilné doubravy
  - **oak –** dubohabrové háje a acidofilní doubravy
  - **pine –** bory a reliktní bory na skalách a vátých píscích
  - **scree forest –** suťové lesy

- **scree forest**s
- **beech** and mountain beech-fir forests
- **spruce** forests, waterlogged spruce forests
- **cultivated spruce** forests
- Forest **edge**s and shrubs
- **park**s, cemeteries and orchards

- **beech –** bučiny a horské bukojedlové lesy
- **spruce –** smrčiny a podmáčené smrčiny
- **cultivated spruce –** kulturní smrčiny
- **edge –** lesní okraje, paseky a křoviny
- **park –** parky, hřbitovy a ovocné sady

■ Occurrence

The abundance in the geographical sense is given at the beginning of the paragraph, based on the estimated number and distribution of grid squares, in which the species might occur in the whole Czech Republic according to the presence of suitable habitats.

- **very rare –** Species occurring in a very low number of grid squares. Its occurrence is usually limited to one mountain range, or one unique habitat. The number of specimens is usually also very low (*Mecynargus morulus*, *Pardosa maisa*).
- **rare –** Species occurring in a low number of grid squares, usually in a limited region only. For example species occurring in mountains only (*Acantholycosa norvegica*) or species occurring only in the warmest territories of the Czech Republic (*Eresus cinnaberinus*).
- **scarce –** For example some mountain species, able to colonize suitable habitats (inverse valleys, peat bogs) at lower altitudes (*Pirata uliginosus*) or thermophilous species, whose distribution area extends behind borders of the western part of the Czech Thermophyticum or borders of the Moravian Thermophyticum (*Pardosa bifasciata*).
- **abundant –** Species occurring almost equally in the whole republic, however absent in a certain region; e.g. at higher altitudes (*Harpactea hombergi*, *Aulonia albimana*) or, on the contrary, at lower altitudes (*Alopecosa taeniata*).
- **very abundant –** Species occurring numerously from lowlands to mountains (*Meioneta rurestris*, *Pardosa amentata*).

After the characteristics of abundance, the short characteristic of micro- and macrohabitat is given.

■ Records

All records are given in the case of species with a very low number of records. These data are given in the sequence:

- name of a settlement – after the geographic lexicon of the Czech Republic (NOVÁKOVÁ *et al.* 1991)
- details about the locality – names of mountains and water bodies after the geographic lexicon (DEMEK 1987; VLČEK 1984), names of nature reserves after the survey of protected areas (KOS & MARŠÁKOVÁ 1997)
- the number of the map grid square (BUCHAR 1982c)
- date and number of specimens

■ Occurrence – výskyt

Slovně je na začátku charakteristiky každého druhu oceněna hojnost výskytu v geografickém smyslu, vycházející z odhadnutého počtu a rozmístění kvadrátů, na nichž se druh vzhledem k přítomnosti vhodných stanovišť na území celé České republiky může vyskytovat.

- **very rare –** velmi vzácný. Druh vyskytující se na velmi malém počtu mapových polí. Výskyt je obvykle vázán na jediné pohoří či na unikátní stanoviště. I počet získaných jedinců je většinou velmi malý (*Mecynargus morulus*, *Pardosa maisa*).
- **rare –** vzácný. Druh vyskytující se na malém počtu mapových polí, většinou pouze v omezené oblasti. Vzácné jsou například druhy vyskytující se pouze v horských oblastech (*Acantholycosa norvegica*) nebo druhy žijící pouze v nejteplejších oblastech České republiky (*Eresus cinnaberinus*).
- **scarce –** středně hojný. Středně hojně se vyskytují například některé horské druhy, které jsou sto obsadit i vhodná stanoviště (inverzní údolí či rašeliniště) v nižších nadmořských výškách (*Pirata uliginosus*) nebo teplomilné druhy, které svým rozšířením přesahují hranice západní části českého či hranice moravského termofytika (*Pardosa bifasciata*).
- **abundant –** hojný. Druh rozšířený dosti rovnoměrně na území celé republiky, ale scházející v určité oblasti; například ve vyšších (*Harpactea hombergi*, *Aulonia albimana*) či naopak v nižších polohách (*Alopecosa taeniata*).
- **very abundant –** velmi hojný. Druh vyskytující se početně od nížin až po horské polohy (*Meioneta rurestris*, *Pardosa amentata*).

Za údajem o hojnosti výskytu následuje stručná charakteristika mikrostanoviště a makrostanoviště.

■ Records – nálezy

U druhů s velmi malým počtem údajů jsou uvedeny všechny nálezy. Po řadě je uveden:

- název obce – podle zeměpisného lexikonu České republiky (NOVÁKOVÁ *et al.* 1991)
- bližší určení lokality – jména hor, vodních toků a nádrží podle zeměpisného lexikonu (DEMEK 1987; VLČEK 1984), názvy chráněných území podle přehledu chráněných území (KOS & MARŠÁKOVÁ 1997)
- pole síťové mapy (BUCHAR 1982c)
- datum nálezu a počet nalezených exemplářů

- the collector – codes of principal collectors (members of the Arachnological Section) are given in Table 1
- reference – if the record has been published, the reference is given in superscript corresponding to the reference number in the bibliography.

■ **Note**

■ **Distribution map**

We use a Central European grid map for the presentation of distribution of species (BUCHAR 1982c). Longitudinal degrees are divided into six parts, latitudinal degrees are divided into ten parts; this produces grid fields of about 12 × 11.2 km. Records up to 1950 are indicated by open circles, records after 1950 are indicated by black circles.

- sběratel – kódy hlavních sběratelů (členů Arachnologické sekce ČSE) jsou uvedeny v Tab. 1
- literární odkaz – je-li nález publikován, je uveden v horním indexu odkaz na publikaci podle číselného označení publikací v soupisu literatury.

■ **Note –** poznámky

■ **Mapa rozšíření**

Rozšíření druhů je znázorněno v mapě se sítí středoevropského mapování výskytu organismů (BUCHAR 1982c). Poledníkové stupně jsou rozděleny na šest dílů, rovnoběžkové stupně jsou rozděleny na deset dílů, čímž vzniká síť polí o přibližných rozměrech 12 × 11,2 km. Prázdnými kroužky je vyznačen výskyt druhu do roku 1950, plnými kroužky pak výskyt druhu po roce 1950.

Survey of species

Atypidae

Ref.: MILLER 1947; WIEHLE 1953; KRAUS & BAUR 1974; HAJER 1994b, 1997a

***Atypus affinis* Eichwald, 1830** **Map p.:** 204

Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300**–**500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, in rock steppes, in shrub zone of forest steppes, especially among heather.

***Atypus muralis* Bertkau, 1890** **Map p.:** 204

Syn.: *Proatypus muralis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, ME **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200**–**300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rock steppes.
Records: See BUCHAR (1992a).

***Atypus piceus* (Sulzer, 1776)** **Map p.:** 204

Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300**–**600 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, in rock steppes, forest steppes and on south-exposed forest edges.

Scytodidae

***Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802)** **Map p.:** 204

Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200**–**300 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Very rare, in greenhouses and in houses.

Pholcidae

***Pholcus opilionoides* (Schrank, 1781)** **Map p.:** 204

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 73
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** G, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500–900 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: scree, (rock steppe), building
Occurrence: Very abundant, under surface stones in sun-exposed scree slopes, under overhanging rocks and stones on rock steppes, under ceilings in houses.

***Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)** **Map p.:** 204

Ref.: HAJER *et al.* 1998
Distrib.: Cosmopolitan **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–600 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Probably abundant, under ceilings in houses and in greenhouses.

Segestriidae

***Segestria bavarica* C. L. Koch, 1843** **Map p.:** 204

Distrib.: European (Gr., Az.) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: V**, G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock
Occurrence: Rare, in fissures on rock walls.

***Segestria senoculata* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 204

Distrib.: European (Gr.) **No. of sq.:** 125
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600(–1300) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, rock, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, under tree bark and under stones in forests, under stones in scree slopes, in rock fissures.

Dysderidae

Syn.: *Harpactes* = *Harpactea*
Harpactocrates = *Harpactea*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1953; LOKSA 1969.

***Dasumia carpatica* (Kulczyński, 1882)** **Map p.:** 205

Syn.: *Harpactes carpaticus*
Distrib.: European – C [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: (semi-natural) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–700 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, found under stones in stony mixed forests.
Records: Nový Jičín and Hodslavice (6474), 1997–2000, 2 ♂ 10 ♀, leg. JK, det. JB

***Dysdera erythrina* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 205

Distrib.: European (Gr.) (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 46
Orig.: climax, (artificial) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500(–700) **Light:** (open, semi-open), **partly shaded**, shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, scree forest
Occurrence: Probably scarce, among leaf litter and under stones on rock steppes, forest steppes, in dry stony forests.

***Dysdera hungarica* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 205

Distrib.: European – ME (Gr., Az.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 250 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a rock steppe in Pálava PLA and on a heathland in Podyjí NP.
Records: Mikulov, Kočičí Skála NM (7165), 6–11 June 1996, leg. P. Matuška, det. VR, coll. VB; Havraníky, Udolí Dyje NM (7161), 17 June 1999, 1 ♀, leg. MR (ŘEZÁČ & BRYJA in press)

***Dysdera ninnii* Canestrini, 1868** **Map p.:** 205

Ref.: LOKSA 1969
Distrib.: European – ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** open
Habitat: scree, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on xerothermic rocky slopes and on upper margin of scree slopes.

***Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli, 1763)** **Map p.:** 205

Ref.: NEVORALOVÁ 1997b
Distrib.: European – Me. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 62
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–800) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones in scree slopes and under tree bark in deciduous forests.

***Harpactea lepida* (C. L. Koch, 1838)** **Map p.:** 205

Syn.: *Dysdera lepida*
Distrib.: European – Me. **No. of sq.:** 153
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–600–1000 **Light:** partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: scree, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter in scree slopes and in all forest habitats.

***Harpactea rubicunda* (C. L. Koch, 1838)** **Map p.:** 205

Syn.: *Dysdera rubicunda*
Distrib.: European – Me. (Gr.) (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 96
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, under stones and other debris in warm open and forest habitats, typical for dry upper margins of scree slopes, rock steppes and forest steppes, spoil heaps, numerous in houses and their neighbourhood.

Oonopidae

***Oonops domesticus* Dalmas, 1916** **Map p.:** 205

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: artificial **Stratum:** (V) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 250 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Very rare, found amongst cardboard boxes in an egg-sorting warehouse.
Record: Mladá Boleslav-Čejetice (5555), 29 October 1973, 1 juv., leg. JSm[73, 74]

Mimetidae

Ref.: WIEHLE 1953; LOCKET & MILLIDGE 1953; PALMGREN 1974a

***Ero aphana* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 206

Syn.: *E. atomaria* C. L. Koch, 1845
Distrib.: European – Me. (Gr., Az.) (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes on rock steppes.

***Ero cambridgei* Kulczyński, 1911** **Map p.:** 206

Ref.: LOCKET & MILLIDGE 1953
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 13

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–400–700
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid
Light: semi-open
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, among rich vegetation on pond margins.

***Ero furcata* (Villers, 1789)** **Map p.:** 206

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Westp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**
Alt.: 200**–**500(**–**900)
Habitat: open, forest
Stratum: G, S, T
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 109
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss, detritus and also on vegetation in various open and forest habitats.

***Ero tuberculata* (De Geer, 1778)** **Map p.:** 206

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200**–**400
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 9
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus and on vegetation on rock steppes and xerothermic forest edges.

Eresidae

Ref.: WIEHLE 1953; RATSCHKER & BELLMANN 1994

***Eresus cinnaberinus* (Olivier, 1789)** **Map p.:** 206

Syn.: *Eresus niger* (Petagna, 1787)
Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a, 1997d
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200**–**500
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, (dry)
Light: open
No. of sq.: 31
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Rare, on rock steppes.

Uloboridae

Ref.: HAJER 1993a, c

***Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 206

Syn.: *Mithras paradoxus*; *M. undulatus* C. L. Koch, 1845
Ref.: HAJER 1981a
Distrib.: European (U)
Orig.: semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Stratum: C
Humidity: semi-humid
No. of sq.: 41
Vulner.: –

Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Abundant, on lower branches of spruce trees.

***Uloborus walckenaerius* Latreille, 1806** **Map p.:** 206

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a; HAJER 1993a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, found on herb vegetation on sand dunes.
Records: Lednice (7166), 25 May 1983, 1 ♂, leg. KA; Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM and Vojenské Cvičiště Bzenec NM (7069), 4–5 June 1996, 27 May 1999, in total 5 ♂ 16 ♀ 5 juv., leg. E. Svatoňová, P. Bezděčka, JS, PK & VR[59]

Nesticidae

Ref.: KRATOCHVÍL 1933a

***Nesticus cellulanus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 206

Syn.: *Meta cellulana*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** U, G, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** shaded, **dark**
Habitat: underground, scree, building, scree forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, undergound in scree slopes and in scree forests, in entrances of pseudokarst and karst caves, under rock shelters, in wells, cellars, artificial galleries, mines, and under overhanging vegetation along brook banks.

Theridiidae

Syn.: *Pedanostethus* = *Robertus*
Teutana = *Steatoda*
Ref.: PALMGREN 1974b; WIEHLE 1937; KASAL 1997; KASAL *et al.* 2000
Crustulina: KNOFLACH 1994
Dipoena: MILLER 1967
Enoplognatha: BOSMANS & VAN KEER 1999
Euryopis: MILLER 1963

***Achaearanea lunata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) lunatum*; *Theridium formosum* (Clerck, 1757)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 87
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** V, S, **T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on lower parts of trunks and among lower branches of trees in forest habitats, also in rock niches.

***Achaearanea ohlerti* (Thorell, 1870)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *Theridium umbraticum* L. Koch, 1872
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 700–1200 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, on dwarf pines on peat bogs.

***Achaearanea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *A. saxatile* (C. L. Koch, 1835); *Ero saxatilis*; *Theridion(-um) saxatile*; *Theridium riparium*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 56
Orig.: climax, **semi-natural** **Stratum: V**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400–900 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: open, park
Occurrence: Abundant, close to bare soil under overhanging path edges, rock walls etc. in dry habitats.

***Achaearanea simulans* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *Theridium simulans*
Ref.: LOCKET & ŁUCZAK 1974; LOCKET *et al.* 1974
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (MIKHAILOV 1998) **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum:** S, **T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on bases of tree and bush trunks in sunny forests and forest edges.

***Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch, 1841)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) tepidariorum*

Distrib.: Cosmopolitan **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Scarce, in greenhouses and houses.

***Anelosimus aulicus* (C. L. Koch, 1838)** **Map p.:** 207

Distrib.: European – Me. (Az.) (Af.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: (climax, semi-natural) **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200 **Light:** (partly shaded)
Habitat: (park)
Occurrence: Very rare, beaten from bushes in old castle park.
Record: Lednice (7166), 5 June 1959, 1 ♀, leg. JB

***Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *Theridium vittatum*
Distrib.: European (Gr., Az.) (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge, park
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes, in orchards.

***Crustulina guttata* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 207

Syn.: *Theridium guttatum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, (forest)
Occurrence: Abundant, among low vegetation and detritus in dry places, on xerotherms, on margins of scree slopes, in pine forests.

***Dipoena braccata* (C. L. Koch, 1841)** **Map p.:** 208

Syn.: *Lasaeola braccata*; *Theridium braccatum*
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes on sun-exposed rocks and rock steppes.

***Dipoena coracina* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 208

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on low vegetation on rock steppes.

***Dipoena erythropus* (Simon, 1881)** **Map p.:** 208

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–250 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 20 June 1967, 1 ♀, leg. FM; Měchenice (6052), 6 July 1967, 1 ♂, leg. FM[44]; Havraníky (7161), 13–17 June 1999, 1 ♀, leg. MR

***Dipoena inornata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)** **Map p.:** 208

Distrib.: European [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2

Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 300–600
Habitat: (pine)
Stratum: H
Humidity: dry
Light: partly shaded
Vulner.: DD
Occurrence: Very rare, found in a pitfall trap in pine forest and by sweeping vegetation on a scree slope.
Records: Doksy-Břehyně (5454), 1 May 1993, 1 ♀, leg. Z. Vitáček, det. *et* coll. AK (KŮRKA 1995b); Rokycany-Svojkovice, Žďár NR (6247), 5 June 1998, 1 ♀, leg. JD[13]

***Dipoena melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 208

Syn.: *Atea melanogaster*
Distrib.: European (Az.) (Af.)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, oak
Stratum: S, T, C
Humidity: very dry, dry, semi-humid
Light: open, semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 38
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on trees, bushes and herbs in xerothermic habitats (rock steppes, rocks, heathland) and in oak-hornbeam forests.

***Dipoena nigroreticulata* (Simon, 1879)** **Map p.:** 208

Distrib.: European – Me.
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: open, edge
Stratum: S, C
Humidity: (very dry, semi-humid)
Light: (partly shaded)
No. of sq.: 3
Vulner.: DD
Occurrence: Rare, found in a hollow tree on a channel dam, in an old castle park and on a rock.
Records: Lednice (7166), 20 June 1958, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. FM[44], 22 May 1999, 1 ♀, leg. LK; Chlum u Třeboně-Lutová, Novořecké Močály NR (7055), 18 May 1986, 1 ♂, leg. VR[65]; Velká Buková-Nezabudice, Nezabudické Skály rocks NR (5949), 30 June–28 July 1996, 1 ♀, leg. VR & P. Antuš[62]

***Dipoena prona* (Menge, 1868)** **Map p.:** 208

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Pan.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: H
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 5
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Dipoena torva* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 208

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Kz.)
Orig.: semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: floodplain, pine
Stratum: T
Humidity: (dry, humid)
Light: (partly shaded, shaded)
No. of sq.: 4
Vulner.: DD
Occurrence: Rare, found on tree bark and branches, and on paling.
Records: Rakovník (5848), 15 June 1967, 2 ♀, leg. FM[44]; Brno, Žebětín (6764), 2 July 1979, 1 ♀, leg. FM (KŮRKA 1999b); Kravaře-Hvězda, Malý Vlhošť hill (5452), 27 June 1998, 1 ♀, leg. AK (KŮRKA 1999b); Lednice, Horní Les (7166), 31 May 1997, 2 ♂, 29 June 1997, 1 ♂, leg. J. Schlaghamerský, det. *et* coll. LK

***Enoplognatha caricis* (Fickert, 1876)** **Map p.:** 209

Syn.: *E. tecta* (Keyserling, 1884)
Ref.: RŮŽIČKA & HOLEC 1998
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Probably scarce, in littoral stands of fish ponds consisting of dense tussocks of sedge, especially *Carex elata*. It builds its little web in the lower part of the tussocks in the space of a leaf bend.
Records: See RŮŽIČKA & HOLEC (1998).
Note: See also note to *E. mordax*.

***Enoplognatha latimana* Hippa & Oksala, 1982** **Map p.:** 209

Ref.: HIPPA & OKSALA 1982
Distrib.: European (Ar., Kirghizia) (KNOFLACH & THALER 1998) **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: semi-natural, **disturbed** **Stratum:** H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200**–**300(**–**700) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: field, park
Occurrence: Scarce, on herb vegetation in cultural landscape **–** along paths among fields, in orchards.

***Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 209

Syn.: *E. schaufussi* (L. Koch, 1882)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. [Boh.] (KNOFLACH & THALER 1998) **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 240 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, found on sand dune.
Record: Hradec Králové-Malšova Lhota (5761), 13 June 1973, 1 ♀, leg. PK[15]
Note: MILLER & OBRTEL (1975a) mention one specimen under the synonym *E. maritima*. Voucher specimen is not available. We suppose that it should be *E. caricis* according to habitat **–** pond littoral.

***Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 209

Syn.: *E. lineata* (Clerck, 1757); *Theridion(-um) ovatum*; *T. redimitum* (Clerck, 1757) *Theridium lepidum* (Walckenaer, 1802); *T. lineatum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Holop. (NA) **No. of sq.:** 185
Orig.: climax, **semi-natural**, disturbed **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–600–800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on herb vegetation and bushes in all open and light forest habitats.

***Enoplognatha serratosignata* (L. Koch, 1879)** **Map p.:** 209

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S (China) [Pan.] (BOSMANS & VAN KEER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200 **Light:** open

Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, found on sand dune.
Record: Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM (7069), 2–15 April 1999, 1 ♀, leg. P. Bezděčka, det. R. Bosmans, coll. VR[64]

***Enoplognatha thoracica* (Hahn, 1833)** **Map p.:** 209

Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil, forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Abundant, in detritus on xerothermic rocky slopes, forest edges, spoil heaps, in dry oak and oak-hornbeam forests.

***Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836)** **Map p.:** 209

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 42
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** (G), H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. oak, edge)
Occurrence: Abundant, near ground level among low vegetation in oak forests, in birch forests on emission clearings, and on forest margins.

***Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809** **Map p.:** 209

Syn.: *E. lugubris* Simon, 1873
Distrib.: European (U) (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 32
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** (G), H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, **dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on rock steppes and on xerothermic forest edges.

***Euryopis episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847)** **Map p.:** 210

Syn.: *Euryopis acuminata tarsalis* Pavesi, 1875
Distrib.: European – Me. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a serpentine rock steppe.
Record: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 15 June 1941, 1 ♂, leg. J. Kratochvíl, det. FM[37]

***Euryopis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 210

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 74
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600(–900) **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, peat, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among leaf litter and detritus on rock steppes, in oak and pine forests and in birch forests on emission clearings, in peat bogs.

***Euryopis laeta* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 210

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and heather on rock steppes.

***Euryopis quinqueguttata* Thorell, 1875** **Map p.:** 210

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Euryopis saukea* Levi, 1951** **Map p.:** 210

Syn.: *Euryopis annulipes* Miller, 1963
Distrib.: Holarctic [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: Brno, Hádecká Planinka NNR (6766), 30 May 1963, 5 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. FM; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 20 April 1963, 1 ♂, leg. FM[42]; Vlkoš (7069), 18 May 1996, 1 ♀, leg. J. Bryja, det. *et* coll. VB

***Lasaeola tristis* (Hahn, 1833)** **Map p.:** 210

Syn.: *Dipoena tristis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 31
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–500–900 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, on low vegetation (heather, grass) near ants' nests in open habitats.

***Neottiura bimaculata* (Linné, 1767)** **Map p.:** 210

Syn.: *Linyphia bimaculata*; *Theridion(-um) bimaculatum*; *T. reticulatum* C. L. Koch, 1845
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 193
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–1200 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on grass and herb vegetation in open and forest habitats.

***Neottiura suaveolens* (Simon, 1879)** **Map p.:** 210

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) suaveolens*
Distrib.: European – ME (U) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 12

Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on vegetation on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes.

***Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 211

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) pallens*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 43
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–800 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. edge)
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes and trees in light oak-hornbeam and scree forests and their edges.

***Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 211

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 43
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, scree forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones in scree forests and in scree slopes.

***Robertus arundineti* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 211

Syn.: *Pedanostethus clarkii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 79
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light:** open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Abundant, at ground level in various open habitats, including fields and spoil heaps.

***Robertus lividus* (Blackwall, 1836)** **Map p.:** 211

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 184
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1400 **Light:** (semi-open), partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, in leaf litter and moss in various forest habitats, sporadically also in open habitats.

***Robertus neglectus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 211

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, in leaf litter and detritus in various open and forest habitats.

***Robertus scoticus* Jackson, 1914** **Map p.:** 211

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 400–**700**–1300 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, in moss in mountain spruce forests and on peat bogs.

***Robertus truncorum* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 211

Syn.: *Erigone truncorum* L. Koch, 1872
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 600–1400 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: spruce, peat, subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, in moss in mountain spruce forests, in mountain corries, and in peat bogs.

***Robertus ungulatus* Vogelsanger, 1944** **Map p.:** 211

Syn.: *R. paradoxus* Miller, 1967
Distrib.: European – ME (Amur-Maritime area) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found in detritus in marshy pond margins in Třeboňsko PLA.
Record: Veselí nad Lužnicí-Vlkov, Švarcenberk pond (6854), 3 ♀, leg. J. Martínek, det. *et* coll. JB[7]

***Rugathodes bellicosus* (Simon, 1873)** **Map p.:** 212

Syn.: *Enoplognatha bellicosum*; *Theridion(-um) bellicosum*
Ref.: RŮŽIČKA 1990a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 39
Orig.: climax, (semi-natural) **Stratum:** U, **G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1400 **Light: open**
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Probably scarce, on lower side of stones in scree slopes.

***Rugathodes instabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 212

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) instabile*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1937; ROBERTS 1995
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 160–400 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among vegetation in spring area, on marshy pond margins, in littoral (reedmace, reed, sedge) growth.

***Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 212

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) simile*
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, on vegetation (heather) on sand dunes, rock steppes and heathland.

***Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778)** **Map p.:** 212

Syn.: *Lithyphantes albomaculatus*; *L. corollatus* (C. L. Koch, 1837); *Phrurolithus corollatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 23
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400–800 **Light: open**
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Rare, under stones and pieces of wood on sand dunes, sporadically recorded in other xerotherms and dry margins of peat bogs.

***Steatoda bipunctata* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 212

Syn.: *Eucharia bipunctata*; *E. quadripunctata* (Fabricius, 1775); *Theridion(-um) bipunctatum*; *Theridium quadripunctatum*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 75
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: building, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, under tree bark, in hollow trees and in and around houses.

***Steatoda castanea* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 212

Syn.: *Eucharia castanea*; *Theridion castaneum*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Scarce, in and around houses.

***Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838)** **Map p.:** 212

Distrib.: Cosmopolitan **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Abundant, in houses.

***Steatoda meridionalis* (Kulczyński, 1894)** **Map p.:** 212

Ref.: KNOFLACH 1996
Distrib.: European – ME (Gr.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:**
Alt.: 200 **Light:**
Habitat:
Occurrence: Very rare. One female has been found in the spider collection in Museum in Wien.
Record: Valtice (7266), 1910, 1 ♀, leg. E. Reimoser, det. B. Knoflach[17]

***Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer, 1801)** **Map p.:** 213

Syn.: *Asagena phalerata*; *A. serratipes* (Schrank, 1803)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** dry, (very humid)
Alt.: 200–800–1400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass on xerotherms, on forest edges and in forest clearings, sporadically also on dry edges of peat bogs.

***Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 213

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–250 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Very rare, in houses.
Records: Praha (5952), 15 April 1973, 1 ♂ 9 ♀ 3 juv., leg. V. Bukva, det. *et* coll. VR, 1999, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, leg. PK; Pardubice (5960), 1998, 2 ♂ 2 ♀, leg. JD[12]

***Theonoe minutissima* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)** **Map p.:** 213

Syn.: *Coressa minutissima*
Ref.: HAJER 1998
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** U, **G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 300–900 **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: scree, peat
Occurrence: Rare, on lower side of stones in scree slopes and among moss in peat bogs.
Note: Populations inhabiting shallow underground spaces in scree slopes are characterised by leg elongation – troglomorphism (RŮŽIČKA 1998e).

***Theridion betteni* Wiehle, 1960** **Map p.:** 213

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–400–900 **Light: open**
Habitat: scree, **rock**
Occurrence: Scarce, on rock walls and on stone surface in scree slopes.

***Theridion blackwalli* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871** **Map p.:** 213

Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax, artificial **Stratum:** V, **T** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: – **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 150**–**400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: building, floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, found on houses and on tree trunks in a floodplain forest.

***Theridion boesenbergi* Strand, 1904** **Map p.:** 213

Syn.: *Theridium boesenbergi*
Distrib.: European **–** ME (NC) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found under a bush on serpentine rock steppe.
Record: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 2 ♂, one of them labelled 1941, leg. *et* coll. FM[37]
Note: See BUCHAR (1997e).

***Theridion conigerum* Simon, 1914** **Map p.:** 213

Syn.: *Chrysso conigerum* (Simon, 1914)
Ref.: KNOFLACH 1993
Distrib.: European **–** eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** C **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, beaten from pine on a peat bog.
Record: Doksy-Břehyně, Břehyně-Pecopala NNR (5454), 7 October 1993, 1 ♂ 1 juv., leg. AK[24]

***Theridion hemerobium* Simon, 1914** **Map p.:** 213

Syn.: *T. antusi* Kasal, 1982
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 20
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–300–600 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, in littoral vegetation (reedmace, sedge, rush) in pond littorals. Small wooden foot-bridges passing through littoral growths provide good opportunities to collect it.

***Theridion impressum* L. Koch, 1881** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridium impressum*
Ref.: PEKÁR 2000
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 129
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–1400 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, on herb vegetation in various open habitats, numerous also on apple trees in orchards.

***Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831** **Map p.:** 14

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) denticulatum* (Walckenaer, 1802)
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: building, forest
Occurrence: Rare, found in houses and in deciduous forests.

***Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridion(-um) neglectum* Wiehle, 1952
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 34
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 150–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on tree trunks in forests, found also in nesting boxes.

***Theridion nigrovariegatum* Simon, 1873** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridium nigrovariegatum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic– Westp. **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on vegetation on forest steppes, and on rock margins in abandoned quarries.

***Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridium pictum*
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–400–600 **Light: open**, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, meadow
Occurrence: Scarce, on shrubs and herb vegetation on pond margins and in wet meadows.

***Theridion pinastri* L. Koch, 1872** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridium pinastri*
Distrib.: European (U) (Gr., Az.) **No. of sq.:** 52
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Probably abundant, on conifers in forests, on solitary trees in open habitats, found also in orchards.

***Theridion sisyphium* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridium notatum* (Linné, 1758); *T. sisyphium*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Holop. (I) **No. of sq.:** 116

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: **Meso**, (Oreo)
Alt.: 200–700(–1300)
Habitat: open, **forest**
Stratum: H
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes and herb vegetation in various forest and open habitats.

***Theridion tinctum* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 214

Syn.: *Theridium tinctum*

Distrib.: Holarctic
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–700
Habitat: open, forest
Stratum: S, T, C
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 102
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes in various forest and open habitats.

***Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833** **Map p.:** 215

Syn.: *Theridium varians*
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**
Alt.: 200–700
Habitat: open, forest
Stratum: S
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: (semi-open), partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 131
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes in forest and open habitats, numerous in orchards.

Theridiosomatidae

***Theridiosoma gemmosum* (L. Koch, 1877)** **Map p.:** 215

Distrib.: European – Me. (Gr.)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 170–430
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G
Humidity: very humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 11
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Probably scarce, it makes its webs above the water surface in various types of marshy vegetation, such as reed and sedge growth, also abundant under overhanging grass on the banks of ditches.

Anapidae

***Comaroma simoni* Bertkau, 1889** **Map p.:** 215

Ref.: KROPF 1990
Distrib.: European – ME [Boh.] (KNOFLACH & THALER 1998)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: (Oreo)
Alt.: 700
Habitat: scree
Stratum: U
Humidity: humid
Light: dark
No. of sq.: 1
Vulner.: DD
Occurrence: Very rare, found at depth of about half a metre inside scree slope.
Record: Hvožďany-Roželov, Hřebenec NM (6448), 28 October 1992–5 July 1993, 1 ♀, leg. VR[63]

Mysmenidae

Ref.: KNOFLACH & THALER 1998

***Mysmenella jobi* (Kraus, 1967)** **Map p.:** 215

Syn.: *Mysmena jobi*
Ref.: KRAUS 1967; KASAL 1982
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** semi-open, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very rare, found among moss in deciduous forest and in sedge meadows.
Records: Slapy (6152), 2 July 1973, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. PK, det. *et* coll. FM[16, 27]; Mšeno-Ráj, Kokořínský Důl NR (5553), 4 September 1999, 1 ♂, leg. AK; Želízy-Tupadly (5552), 9 September 2000, 1 ♂, leg. AK[28]

***Trogloneta granulum* Simon, 1922** **Map p.:** 215

Ref.: THALER 1975; HAJER 2000
Distrib.: European – eM (RŮŽIČKA 1994a) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–800 **Light:** shaded, dark
Habitat: scree, scree forest
Occurrence: Rare, on lower side of stones in wet areas inside scree slopes and in scree forests.

Linyphiidae

Syn.: *Colobocyba = Tapinocyba*
Cornicularia = Walckenaeria
Enidia = Hypomma
Erigonopterna = Erigonoplus
Kulczynskiellum = Oedothorax
Lophocarenum = Pelecopsis
Plaesiocraerus = Diplocephalus
Prosopotheca = Walckenaeria
Stylothorax = Oedothorax
Trachynella = Walckenaeria
Wideria = Walckenaeria
Ref.: WIEHLE 1956, 1960b; PALMGREN 1975, 1976; THALER 1983a; KASAL *et al*. 1995b
Agyneta: MILLER 1947; SAARISTO 1973
Bathyphantes: MILLER 1947
Centromerus: MILLER 1958b; WIEHLE 1960a
Dicymbium: THALER 1986; WIEHLE 1965a
Entelecara: RŮŽIČKA 2000a
Erigonoplus: MILLER 1947
Hilaira: WIEHLE 1963a
Lepthyphantes: WIEHLE 1965
Maro: SAARISTO 1971
Mecopisthes: WUNDERLICH 1972b
Megalepthyphantes: SAARISTO 1997
Meioneta: MILLER 1947; SAARISTO 1973
Micrargus: MILLIDGE 1976; RELYS & WEISS 1997
Neriene: HELSDINGEN 1969

Oedothorax: RŮŽIČKA 1976.
Pocadicnemis: MILLIDGE 1976
Porrhomma: MILLER & KRATOCHVÍL 1940a; THALER 1968, 1991
Semljicola: SAARISTO & ESKOV 1996
Saloca: RŮŽIČKA 1982a
Walckenaeria: WUNDERLICH 1972a; RŮŽIČKA & BRYJA 2000

***Abacoproeces saltuum* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 215

Distrib.: European **–** ME (South Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 41
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: dry**, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Scarce, among leaf litter in forest steppes and in oak forests.

***Acartauchenius scurrilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 215

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: U**, G **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: (underground), sand, rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Rare, in the nests of ants (*Lasius niger*, *Lasius flavus*, *Formica rufa*, *Tetramorium caespitum*), on sparsely vegetated ground in dry places.

***Agyneta cauta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)** **Map p.:** 22

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S (Kirghizia) **No. of sq.:** 31
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–800–1000 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: heathland, **peat**, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss in peat bogs, heathland, forest clearings.

***Agyneta conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** **Map p.:** 216

Syn.: *Leptorhoptrum conigerum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 39
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Meso), **Oreo** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, very humid
Alt.: 300**–**1100 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass in peat bogs and various wet forest habitats.

***Agyneta decora* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 216

Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 1000**–**1500 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, among moss in peat bogs in Krkonoše NP and Šumava NP.
Records: Pec pod Sněžkou, Luční Hora Mt. (5260), 23 June 1960, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. JB; Špindlerův Mlýn, Pančavská Louka (5259), 1962, 1 ♂, leg. JB[5]; Kvilda, Jezerní Slať peat bog (6947), 27 June 1962, 3 ♂, leg. JB

***Agyneta ramosa* Jackson, 1912** **Map p.:** 216

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 300**–700** **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and grass in marshy meadows.

***Agyneta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** **Map p.:** 216

Syn.: *Anomalaria subtilis*
Distrib.: European **–** eM (western Siberia) (MIKHAILOV 1999) **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200**–**900 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass in wetlands.

***Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859)** **Map p.:** 216

Syn.: *Mengea scopigera*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300**–**1100 **Light:** semi-open, shaded
Habitat: wetland, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus in wetlands and mountain spruce forests.

***Allomengea vidua* (L. Koch, 1879)** **Map p.:** 216

Syn.: *A. warburtoni* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1889); *Mengea warburtoni*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, **very humid**
Alt.: 200**–400–**600 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and detritus in rich vegetation on pond and brook margins.

***Aphileta misera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)** **Map p.:** 216

Syn.: *Hillhousia misera*; *Oreonetides imbecillior* Dahl, 1902
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 20
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 300**–**800 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, **peat**
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in peat bogs and in swamps.

***Araeoncus crassiceps* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 216

Syn.: *Diplocephalus crassiceps*; *Savignia crassiceps*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**

Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 300–800
Habitat: wetland
Humidity: humid, very humid
Light: semi-open
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass on marshy pond margins.

***Araeoncus humilis* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 217

Distrib.: European – Me. (U) (THALER 1999)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–500(–1500)
Habitat: meadow, wetland, field, (edge)
Stratum: G
Humidity: (dry), semi-humid, humid
Light: open, semi-open
No. of sq.: 90
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss and grass in wetlands, meadows and fields, occassionally also on dry slopes.

***Asthenargus helveticus* Schenkel, 1936** **Map p.:** 217

Syn.: *A. baumi* Miller, 1938
Ref.: THALER 1969
Distrib.: European – ME
Orig.: climax, **semi-natural**
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 200–700(–1000)
Habitat: forest
Stratum: G
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 60
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, among leaf litter and detritus in forests.

***Asthenargus paganus* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 217

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo
Alt.: 400–1000
Habitat: beech, spruce
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 12
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss, leaf litter and detritus in mountain forests.

***Asthenargus perforatus* Schenkel, 1929** **Map p.:** 217

Ref.: THALER 1978
Distrib.: European – ME
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural
Phyto.: Oreo
Alt.: 700–1300
Habitat: beech, spruce
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 8
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Very rare, among leaf litter, detritus, and under stones in mountain forests.

***Baryphyma pratense* (Blackwall, 1861)** **Map p.:** 217

Distrib.: European – eM
Orig.: semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso)
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G
Humidity: very humid
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 3
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Very rare, among vegetation on pond and river banks.
Records: Soběslav (6754), leg. FM[45]; Nový Bydžov and Mělník-Libeň (5759), leg. PB[1,2]; Přítluky-Nové Mlýny, Křivé Jezero NNR (7166), leg. VB

***Bathyphantes approximatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 217

Syn.: *Kaestneria approximata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 97
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural **Stratum:** **G**, H **Vulner.:** **–**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: **200–500–**800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Very abundant, among vegetation in pond littorals (sedge and reedmace), on pond and river margins, and in floodplain forests.

***Bathyphantes gracilis* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 217

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 125
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** **G**, H **Vulner.:** **–**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: **200–500**(**–**1400) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, (forest)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among vegetation and detritus in wet meadows and various other open and forest habitats.

***Bathyphantes nigrinus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 217

Syn.: *Diplostyla nigrina*; *Stylophora nigrina*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 150
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** **G**, H **Vulner.:** **–**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: **200–500–**800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among vegetation on pond and river margins, in floodplain forests, under overhanging vegetation on brook banks.

***Bathyphantes parvulus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 218

Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 102
Orig.: climax, **semi-natural** **Stratum:** **G**, H **Vulner.:** **–**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** (very dry), dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among vegetation in various open and forest habitats, abundant in clearings and in young birch forests on emission clearings.

***Bathyphantes setiger* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894** **Map p.:** 218

Syn.: *Bathyphantes holnacus* Miller, 1937; *Bolyphantes setiger*; *Diplostyla holnacus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** **G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: (Meso) **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 300**–**600(**–**1300) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among vegetation and detritus in pond swamps.

***Bathyphantes similis* Kulczyński, 1894** **Map p.:** 218

Ref.: THALER 1983a

Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 300**–**1200 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, under overhanging vegetation along brooks, in rich herb vegetation in mountain corries.

***Bathyphantes simillimus buchari* Růžička, 1988** **Map p.:** 218

Ref.: RŮŽIČKA 1988d, 1994b
Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Meso), **Oreo** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300**–**1600 **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, deep inside scree slopes on mountains, on lower margin of frozen scree slopes at lower altitudes.

***Bathyphantes simillimus simillimus* (L. Koch, 1879)** **Map p.:** 218

Ref.: MARUSIK *et al*. 1993; RŮŽIČKA 1988d, 1994b
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300**–600** **Light:** shaded, dark
Habitat: rock
Occurrence: Very rare, on surface of sandstone rocks in Broumovsko PLA and Český Ráj PLA.

***Bolyphantes alticeps* (Sundevall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 218

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 81
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: 400**–**1400 **Light:** semi-open, **partly shaded**, shaded
Habitat: spruce, subalpine, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass in a wide range of open and forest habitats, most abundant in spruce forests, in rich herb vegetation in mountain corries and on forest edges.

***Bolyphantes index* (Thorell, 1856)** **Map p.:** 218

Syn.: *B. caucasicus* Tanasevitch, 1990
Ref.: TANASEVITCH 1990; HELSDINGEN *et al.* (in press)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1200 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, found on steep rocky slope and in grassland in a corrie in Krkonoše NP.
Records: Pec pod Sněžkou, Obří Důl valley (5260), 28 September**–**17 October 1985, 1 ♀, 19 August**–**3 September 1987, 1 ♀, leg. J. Vaněk, det. & coll. VR; Špindlerův Mlýn, Labský Důl valley (5259), 7 August**–**27 September 1997, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. VR, coll. AK[61]
Note: The specimen mentioned by BUCHAR (1989b, 1993a) was redetermined as *Lepthyphantes crucifer*. HELSDINGEN *et al.* (in press) describe the great variability of *B. index* and assume the synonymy of *B. caucasicus* and *B. index*. At least females from Krkonoše NP resemble some females of *B. index* from the Alps (*vidi*). The problem of local isolated populations seems to be more complicated.

***Bolyphantes luteolus* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 218

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: (300–)**800–1500** **Light: open**
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, among grass above tree line.

***Carorita limnaea* (Crosby & Bishop, 1927)** **Map p.:** 219

Ref.: LOCKET *et al.* 1974
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 700 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, found among moss in peat bogs in Šumava NP.
Records: Stožec-Dobrá, Mrtvý Luh (7149), 1 ♂, leg. J. Martínek, det. FM (BUCHAR 1989b), 21 May 1981, 1 ♀, leg. AK[22]

***Centromerita bicolor* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 219

Syn.: *Centromerus bicolor*
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 83
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity: semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–500–1500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: meadow, spoil, field
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in both natural and ruderal habitats, e.g. meadows, fields, spoil heaps.

***Centromerita concinna* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 219

Distrib.: European – eM (NC) **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400–1400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: subalpine, spoil, forest (e.g. edge, pine)
Occurrence: Rare, among grass in mountain corries and on spoil heaps, in forest clearings, also in coniferous forests.

***Centromerus arcanus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** **Map p.:** 219

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 65
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** humid, **very humid**
Alt.: 400–1400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, **peat**, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus in peat bogs, in waterlogged spruce forests and in various cold habitats, such as wetlands in rock gorges, cold scree slopes.

***Centromerus brevivulvatus* Dahl, 1912** **Map p.:** 219

Syn.: *C. brevipalpis* (Menge, 1866); *Centromerus aequalis* (Westring, 1851) (not Koch) in MILLER 1971
Ref.: MERRETT & MURPHY 2000
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300**–**500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and detritus in coniferous and mixed forests.

***Centromerus capucinus* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 219

Syn.: *C. novaki* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1940
Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200**–400–500** **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among low vegetation (thyme) on rock steppes.

***Centromerus cavernarum* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 219

Syn.: *C. jacksoni* Denis, 1952; *C. pallens* Bösenberg, 1902
Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500(**–**700) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: beech, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus and deep under stones in beech and spruce forests.

***Centromerus dilutus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 219

Distrib.: European **–** eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, very humid
Alt.: 800 **Light:** (semi-open, partly shaded)
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level on forest edge in Šumava NP.
Records: Nová Pec-Želnava (7149), 1 ♀, leg. FM[39]

***Centromerus incilium* (L. Koch, 1881)** **Map p.:** 220

Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus in dry oak and pine forests, on xerothermic slopes.

***Centromerus leruthi* Fage, 1933** **Map p.:** 220

Syn.: *C. sphagnicola* Miller, 1958
Ref.: MILLER 1958b; MILLER & OBRTEL 1975b; WUNDERLICH 1972b; THALER 1983a
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in deciduous forests.

***Centromerus levitarsis* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 220

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus in peat bogs and wetlands.

***Centromerus pabulator* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 220

Syn.: *C. pabulatrix*, *Linyphia sudetica* Fickert, 1875
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 44
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: (500–)800–1400 **Light:** open, shaded
Habitat: peat, subalpine, spruce
Occurrence: Probably rare, among moss in mountain peat bogs and corries, in spruce forests, occasionally in other cold places.

***Centromerus persimilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)** **Map p.:** 220

Syn.: *C. strandi* Miller, 1937
Ref.: BLICK 1991
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 400–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: (rock steppe)
Occurrence: Very rare, at ground level in xerothermic habitats.
Records: Olší (6563), 18 September 1961, 1 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. FM[44]; Kostomlaty pod Milešovkou (5449), 22 Marz–22 April 1971, 1 ♂, leg. JB; Brtnice-Střížov (6660), 13 April–4 May 1995, 1 ♂, leg. AJ[79]

***Centromerus prudens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** **Map p.:** 220

Ref.: WIEHLE 1956
Distrib.: European – ME-At. (RO, Ukraine) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, found among moss among sandstone rocks in Kokořínsko PLA.
Records: Kokořín, Kokořínský Důl NR (5553), 21 March 1972, 1 ♀, leg. E. Laštovková, det. *et* coll. JB; Kravaře-Hvězda, Malý Vlhošť hill (5452), 27 June 1998, 1 ♀, leg. AK

***Centromerus sellarius* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 220

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 64
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1200 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: (scree), forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss in various forest habitats.

***Centromerus semiater* (L. Koch, 1879)** **Map p.:** 220

Syn.: *Centromerus alnicola* Schenkel, 1936; *C. incultus* Falconer, 1915
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and detritus in marshy habitats, usually on pond margins.

***Centromerus serratus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 221

Ref.: WIEHLE 1956
Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level in various forests (oak, pine, beech).

***Centromerus silvicola* (Kulczyński, 1887)** **Map p.:** 221

Syn.: *C. similis* Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1894
Ref.: WEISS & BAUCHHENSS 1995
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: beech, (spruce)
Occurrence: Probably rare, among moss in beech, occasionally in spruce forests.

***Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 221

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 162
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry–humid
Alt.: 200–600–1000 **Light:** open–shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss and detritus in a wide range of open and forest habitats.

***Centromerus unidentatus* Miller, 1958** **Map p.:** 221

Ref.: BLICK & HENDRICKS 1995
Distrib.: European – eM (Finland) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400–700 **Light:** (shaded)
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, found among moss in coniferous forests.
Records: Dráchov (6754), 1 February 1942, 1 ♂, leg. FM[39]; Třešť-Jezdovice, Velký Špičák NNR (6659), 31 August–3 October 1992, 1 ♂, leg. JS, 23 Marz–12 April 1997, 1 ♂, leg. J. Šumpich, coll. AK (KŮRKA 1999b)

***Ceratinella brevipes* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 221

Syn.: *Erigone brevipes*
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus in waterlogged meadows, on pond margins, in inundation area of rivers.

***Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 221

Syn.: *Erigone brevis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 133
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600(–1100) **Light:** (partly shaded), shaded
Habitat: (open), forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss, leaf litter and detritus in various forest habitats, sporadic also in open habitats.

***Ceratinella major* Kulczyński, 1894** **Map p.:** 221

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: scree, forest
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in deciduous forests, often associated with scree slopes.

***Ceratinella scabrosa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 221

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus in various forest habitats (e.g. oak forests, floodplain forests).

***Ceratinella wideri* (Thorell, 1871)** **Map p.:** 222

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** open
Habitat: (rock steppe, spoil)
Occurrence: Rare, among sparse vegetation in dry habitats.

***Cinetata gradata* (Simon, 1881)** **Map p.:** 222

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum:** C **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** (semi-open–shaded)
Habitat: (wetland, spruce)
Occurrence: Very rare, beaten from a spruce branch, swept from herb vegetation in a wetland.
Records: Řikonín (6663), 25 May 1997, 1 ♀, leg. V. Křížová; Lánov-Prostřední Lánov, Bíner (5360), 3 May 2000, 1 ♂, 5 June 2000, 1 ♀, leg. AK

***Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 222

Syn.: *Nematogmus obscurus*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 54
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, **very humid**
Alt.: 300–**600–800**(–1300) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, spruce, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and detritus in peat bogs, and in clearings in spruce forests.

***Collinsia distincta* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 222

Syn.: *Halorates distinctus*
Distrib.: European – eM? (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter and detritus in willow thickets on river banks.

***Dicymbium nigrum* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 222

Syn.: *Erigone nigra*
Ref.: LOCKET *et al.* 1974; THALER 1986
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 117
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–800(–1400) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: meadow, wetland
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in wet meadows, as an aeronaut sporadic in all habitats.

***Dicymbium tibiale* (Blackwall, 1836)** **Map p.:** 222

Syn.: *Erigone tibialis*
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 41
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–1400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: subalpine, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass in mountain spruce forests and in dwarf pine growth, on peat bogs above tree line, at lower altitudes in microclimatically cold places, e.g. along water bodies and in rock gorges.

***Diplocentria bidentata* (Emerton, 1882)** **Map p.:** 222

Ref.: WIEHLE 1960b
Distrib.: Holarctic – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–800–1500 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: scree, subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, among moss on lower margins of frozen scree slopes, and on rocks on Sněžka Mt. in Krkonoše NP.
Records: Litoměřice-Kamýk, Plešivec NM (5450) leg. E. Laštovková, JB, VR; Verneřice-Merboltice, Kamenec Mt. (5252), leg. MH & V. Čeřovský (RŮŽIČKA & HAJER 1996c); Srní, Povydří NM (6947), leg. VR (RŮŽIČKA 1996d); Adršpašsko-Teplické Skály NNR (5462), leg. MA & VR (RŮŽIČKA 1992a); Pec pod Sněžkou, Sněžka Mt. (5260), leg. VR; Svor, Klíč NR (5253), leg. VR; Ústí nad Labem-Brná nad Labem (5350), leg. J. Růžička, M. Zacharda

***Diplocephalus cristatus* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 222

Syn.: *Micryphantes caespitum* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S (NA, New Zealand) **No. of sq.:** 107
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1200 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in various open habitats, including fields.

***Diplocephalus dentatus* Tullgren, 1955** **Map p.:** 223

Ref.: MILLER 1959
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso) **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 150–250 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: floodplain
Occurrence: Very rare, in wet leaf litter in willow thickets.
Records: Prasek-Kobylice (5759), 1972, 1976, 8 ♂ 15 ♀, leg. PB[1, 2]; Lednice (7166), 1958, 1959, 2 ♂ 5 ♀, leg. FM[41]; Přítluky-Nové Mlýny, Křivé Jezero NNM (7166), 1998–2000, 38 ♂ 4 ♀, leg. J. Chytil, det. *et* coll. VB

***Diplocephalus helleri* (L. Koch, 1869)** **Map p.:** 223

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 300–1200 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: wetland, gravel
Occurrence: Probably scarce, among gravel and under overhanging vegetation along cold, forest brooks.

***Diplocephalus latifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** **Map p.:** 223

Syn.: *Erigone latifrons*; *Erigonella latifrons*
Distrib.: European **–** eM (Gr., Az., Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 143
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**1200 **Light:** semi-open, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among wet leaf litter and detritus in forests, among dense vegetation in mountain corries.

***Diplocephalus permixtus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 223

Syn.: *Streptosphaenus permixtus*
Distrib.: European **–** eM [Boh.] (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300**–**1000 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, among wet grass along brooks, among detritus in floodplain and spruce forests.

***Diplocephalus picinus* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 223

Syn.: *Savignia picina*
Distrib.: European **–** eM (Gr., Az., Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 128
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**700(**–**1000) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forests of all types and in groves.

***Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 223

Syn.: *Bathyphantes concolor*; *Stylophora concolor*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 195
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**700(**–**1200) **Light:** (semi-open), partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forests of all types, numerous in floodplain forests and in birch forests on emission clearings, occurs also in open habitats.

***Dismodicus bifrons* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 223

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 114
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200**–**700(**–**1000) **Light: semi-open**, (partly shaded, shaded)
Habitat: wetland, (forest)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus in wetlands, sporadic in forests.

***Dismodicus elevatus* (C. L. Koch, 1838)** **Map p.:** 223

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–1000 **Light: semi-open**, (partly shaded, shaded)
Habitat: wetland, (forest)
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in wetlands, sporadic in floodplain and spruce forests.

***Donacochara speciosa* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 224

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, **very humid**
Alt.: 200–600 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, on herb vegetation (reed, reedmace, sedge) in pond littorals.

***Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 224

Syn.: *Meta tigrina* (Wider, 1834)
Ref.: SCHÜTT 1995
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 88
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–**600**–**700**(–1000) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on tree bark in both deciduous and coniferous forests.

***Drepanotylus uncatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** **Map p.:** 224

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 44
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 300–1400 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss in peat bogs, wet meadows, on marshy pond margins.

***Entelecara acuminata* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 224

Syn.: *Micryphantes acuminatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 67
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes and trees in various forest and shrubby habitats.

***Entelecara congenera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)** **Map p.:** 224

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 65
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid

Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: pine, spruce
Occurrence: Abundant, on young spruces, pines and junipers, sporadic on herb vegetation in their surroundings.

***Entelecara erythropus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 224

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 38
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, T **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–900) **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes in various habitats in cultural landscape, including afforested spoil heaps and gardens.

***Entelecara flavipes* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 224

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: meadow, oak
Occurrence: Rare, on herbs and low bushes in meadows and in deciduous forests.

***Entelecara obscura* Miller, 1971** **Map p.:** 224

Distrib.: European [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** (very humid)
Alt.: 400 **Light:**
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, found in a peat bog.
Record: Borkovice-Mažice, Borkovická Blata NR (6753), 1 ♀, leg. FM[45]
Note: The species has not been found after its description. The record in Slovakia (GAJDOŠ *et al.* 1999) is a mistake (GAJDOŠ *in litt.*).

***Entelecara omissa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1902** **Map p.:** 225

Distrib.: European – eM [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 170 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found among detritus in a reed swamp.
Records: Sedlec, Lednické Rybníky ponds (7266), 30 May 1999, 1 ♂, 25 June 1999, 2 ♂, leg. MH, det. *et* coll. VR[60]

***Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833** **Map p.:** 225

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 213
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–1500 **Light: open**, (semi-open, partly shaded)
Habitat: open, edge, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in a wide range of open habitats, most numerous in meadows, fields and in subalpine zone.

***Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 225

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 156
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–1500 **Light: open**, (semi-open, partly shaded)
Habitat: open, edge, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in a wide range of open habitats, most numerous in meadows, fields and in subalpine zone.

***Erigone jaegeri* Baehr, 1984** **Map p.:** 225

Ref.: BAEHR 1984
Distrib.: Palaearctic, ME (China) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on an argillite slope.
Record: Záměl, Zámělský Borek NR (5863), 11 June 1973, det. K. Thaler, leg. *et* coll. JB

***Erigonella hiemalis* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 225

Syn.: *Troxochrus hiemalis*
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 79
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–800(–1000) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus and moss in various open and forest habitats.

***Erigonella ignobilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 225

Syn.: *Troxochrus ignobilis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–400(–800) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss in marshy meadows on pond and brook margins.

***Erigonoplus globipes* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 225

Syn.: *Caracladus globipes*
Distrib.: European – eM (Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 300–400 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: Louny-Raná, Raná NNR (5548), leg. JB; Jičín-Valdické Předměstí, Zebín hill (5558), leg. PB, PK; Střemošice, Střemošická Stráň NR (6162), leg. KA, JD; Ostrava-Lhotka (6175), leg. ZM (MAJKUS 1988b)

***Erigonoplus jarmilae* (Miller, 1943)** **Map p.:** 225

Distrib.: European – ME (CZ, SK) (NC) **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rocks and under small stones on adjacent rock steppes.
Records: See e.g. RŮŽIČKA (2000e).

***Evansia merens* O. P.-Cambridge, 1900** **Map p.:** 226

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: U**, G **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 600–1400 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: peat, subalpine, forest
Occurrence: Rare, in the nests of ants (*Manica rubida, Formica fusca, F. sanguinea*) on peat bogs, in birch forests on emission clearings, and in subalpine zone.

***Floronia bucculenta* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 226

Syn.: *F. frenata* (Wider, 1834)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM (THALER 1995) **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, among tall vegetation in reed swamps, in alder woods, on pond margins.

***Frontinellina frutetorum* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 226

Syn.: *Linyphia frutetorum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp., Me. (THALER 1995) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, on small shrubs on rock margins, on rock steppes, heathland.

***Glyphesis servulus* (Simon, 1881)** **Map p.:** 226

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: scree, wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found among stones and detritus on scree slopes and among detritus on a pond margin.
Records: Ústí nad Labem-Brná (5350), 17 June 1978, 1♂ 3♀, leg. MA (BUCHAR 1979); České Budějovice, Zavadilka (7052), 8–27 May 1982, 1 ♂, 27 May–26 June 1982, 3 ♂, leg. VR; Hřebečníky-Týřovice, Týřov NNR (6048), 30 June–30 July 1982, 1 ♂, leg. JSm[76], 28 May 1994–21 May 1995, 3 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. VR & P. Antuš[63]; Vranov, Údolí Dyje NM, Ledové Sluje ice caves (7161), 30 June 1992, leg. IC (RŮŽIČKA *et al.* 1996)[57]

***Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 226

Syn.: *Trachygnatha dentata*; *Trachynella dentata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) (MARUSIK 1994) **No. of sq.:** 63
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus and on vegetation (reedmace, sedge) on marshy pond margins and in littoral stands.

***Gonatium hilare* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 226

Distrib.: European – Me. (Af.) (Sakhalin) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** C **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes on dry slopes, on edges of pine and oak forests.

***Gonatium paradoxum* (L. Koch, 1869)** **Map p.:** 226

Syn.: *G. corallipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1000 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and moss on forest edges and in adjacent open habitats.

***Gonatium rubellum* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 226

Syn.: *G. isabellinum* (C. L. Koch, 1841); *Micryphantes isabellinus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM (MARUSIK 1994) **No. of sq.:** 69
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–1300(–1400) **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. spruce)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss and grass in forests, most numerous in mountain spruce forests.

***Gonatium rubens* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 227

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM (MARUSIK 1994) **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–1000 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among vegetation in wet meadows.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Gongylidiellum edentatum* Miller, 1951** **Map p.:** 227

Ref.: MILLER 1951 (description of male, but not female! – see MILLER 1966)
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 20

Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, (very humid)
Alt.: 300–800 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: (peat), forest
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter and moss in beech and scree forests, sporadic in peat bogs.

***Gongylidiellum latebricola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 227

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 81
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–800(–1000) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss and detritus in forests, most numerous in spruce forests and birch forests on emission clearings.

***Gongylidiellum murcidum* Simon, 1884** **Map p.:** 227

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and detritus in swamps, and reed swamps on pond margins.

***Gongylidiellum vivum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 227

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 69
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–700(–1400) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass in wet meadows.

***Gongylidium rufipes* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 227

Syn.: *Micryphantes crassipalpus* C. L. Koch, 1838
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 95
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **H**, (S) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, among detritus, on herbs and bushes on banks of rivers and cut-off meanders, in alder forests.

***Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 227

Syn.: *Linyphia insignis*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 81
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1000 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, juveniles on tree branches, adults on low vegetation in deciduous forests.

***Heterotrichoncus pusillus* (Miller, 1958)** **Map p.:** 227

Syn.: *Trichoncus pusillus* Miller, 1958
Distrib.: European [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 350 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass and fine gravel on rock steppes.
Records: Brno, Hádecká Planinka NNR (6766), 15 June 1951, 2 ♀, leg. FM; Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), 1954, 2 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. FM[40]

***Hilaira excisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 228

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 48
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–1200 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, peat, subalpine, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss in peat bogs and wet meadows, in dense vegetation in mountain corries, in alder woods.

***Hilaira tatrica* Kulczyński, 1915** **Map p.:** 228

Syn.: *Erigone tatrica*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 800–1400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: subalpine, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in mountain spruce forests and in dwarf pine growths above tree line.

***Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830)** **Map p.:** 228

Syn.: *Erigone graminicola*; *Erigonidium graminicola*; *Gongylidium graminicola*
Micryphantes rubripes (Hahn, 1833); *Tmeticus graminicola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. edge, park)
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes in forests and on their edges.

***Hylyphantes nigritus* (Simon, 1881)** **Map p.:** 228

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 250 **Light:** (shaded)
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, found in a forest.
Record: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 21 July 1938, 1 ♀, leg. Hoffer, det. FM[34, 45]

***Hypomma bituberculatum* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 228

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 70
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–500(–800) **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, among dense vegetation on pond margins, numerous under overhanging sedge tussocks in littoral stands.

***Hypomma cornutum* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 228

Syn.: *Dicyphus cornutus*, *Gonatium cornutum*
Distrib.: European (West Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among herb vegetation and on bushes and trees on pond margins.

***Hypomma fulvum* (Bösenberg, 1902)** **Map p.:** 228

Distrib.: European – eM (U) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, on vegetation on pond margins.
Records: Dírná-Lžín, Nový Rybník pond (6754), leg. FM[45]; Třeboň-Přeseka (6954), 14 July 1965, 1 ♂, leg. J. Martínek; Lomnice nad Lužnicí-Lužnice, Velký a Malý Tisý NNR (6954), 5 May 1967, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, leg. J. Martínek[7]

***Hypsocephalus dahli* (Lessert, 1909)** **Map p.:** 228

Syn.: *Mecopisthes dahli*, *M. perpusillus* Miller, 1966
Distrib.: European – ME (BAUCHHENSS 1988) **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Very rare, among sparse grass on rock steppes and heathland.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), leg. FM[43]; Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), leg. FM[43], leg. V. Bukva[11], leg. J. Chytil, leg. VR & P. Antuš; Havraníky, Havranické Vřesoviště NM (7162), leg. A. Reiter, det. *et* coll. VB; Praha, Podbabské Skály NM (5852), 23 Marz 2000, 1 ♀, leg. J. Strejček, det. *et* coll. MR (ŘEZÁČ 2001)

***Jacksonella falconeri* (Jackson, 1908)** **Map p.:** 229

Ref.: THALER 1973
Distrib.: European – ME [Boh.] (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level on a forest steppe in České Středohoří PLA.
Records: Kostomlaty pod Milešovkou (5449), 22 Marz–23 April 1971, 1 ♂, 23 April–13 May 1971, 1 ♂, leg. JB, det. K. Thaler

***Kaestneria dorsalis* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 229

Syn.: *Bathyphantes dorsalis, Diplostyla dorsalis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 60
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes and trees on forest edges.

***Kaestneria pullata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** **Map p.:** 229

Syn.: *Bathyphantes pullatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic – eM **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among vegetation on marshy pond margins.

***Kaestneria torrentum* (Kulczyński, 1881)** **Map p.:** 229

Syn.: *Bathyphantes torrentum*; *Diplocentria torrentum*
Distrib.: European – C [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Meso), Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 500–1000 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, among stones and leaf litter on shady brook banks.
Records: Bělá pod Pradědem-Domašov, Vysoký Vodopád (5869), leg. J. Kratochvíl, det. FM[20]; Strání, Velká Javořina NNR (7172), 7 June 1996, 5 ♀, leg. R. Prídavka[59], 9 May 1998, 1 ♀, leg. VB; Rajnochovice, Skalka-Polomsko NM (6572), 29 May 1999, 1 ♀, leg. VB

***Kratochviliella bicapitata* Miller, 1938** **Map p.:** 229

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, among stones and detritus on scree slopes.
Records: Lužná (5848) (MILLER 1938a, 1941); Ústí nad Labem-Brná, (5350) (BUCHAR & HAJER 1990), Verneřice-Merboltice, Kamená Hůra NR (5252) (RŮŽIČKA & HAJER 1996c), Vranov, Údolí Dyje NM (7161)[57], Znojmo-Popice, Údolí Dyje NM (7162) (RŮŽIČKA 1996b), Lovosice-Režný Újezd, Borečský Vrch NNM (5449), leg. VR; Vranov, Braitava, Údolí Dyje valley (7160), leg. A. Reiter, det. *et* coll. VB; Louňovice pod Blaníkem, Velký Blaník NR (6355) (ŠTROPOVÁ 1997)

***Labulla thoracica* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 229

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 37
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1000 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: rock, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, web usually spread between roots at foot of tree trunk, or on rock walls.
Note: Spiders can be captured at night using a lamp (ANTUŠ 1982).

***Lasiargus hirsutus* (Menge, 1869)** **Map p.:** 229

Ref.: WIEHLE 1960b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Rare, on low vegetation on forest steppes and sun-exposed forest edges.

***Lepthyphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853)** **Map p.:** 229

Syn.: *L. terricola* (C. L. Koch, 1845); *Linyphia alacris*; *L. terricola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 124
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: (300–)400–1400 **Light:** partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: scree, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and detritus in cold forests (most numerous in spruce forests) and on scree slopes.

***Lepthyphantes alutacius* Simon, 1884** **Map p.:** 230

Syn.: *L. pallidus alutacius*
Ref.: MILLER & OBRTEL 1975b
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 37
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1200 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter and detritus in forests.

***Lepthyphantes angulatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881)** **Map p.:** 230

Distrib.: European – eM (U) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 400–800 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in peat bogs.

***Lepthyphantes angulipalpis* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 230

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 31
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and leaf litter on forest steppes, light oak forests and their edges.

***Lepthyphantes arciger* (Kulczyński, l882)** **Map p.:** 230

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 400–700–1500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: scree, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and detritus in scree slopes, spruce forests and cold gorges among sandstone rocks.

***Lepthyphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866)** **Map p.:** 230

Ref.: BUCHAR 1968b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 138
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: 300–600(–1400) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in all forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes crucifer* (Menge, 1866)** **Map p.:** 230

Syn.: *Bolyphantes crucifer*
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry (humid)
Alt.: 300–500(–1000) **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in pine forests.

***Lepthyphantes decolor* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 230

Syn.: *L. zebrinus* (Menge, 1866)
Distrib.: European – ME [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400–600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, in birch forests on emission clearings.
Records: Františkovy Lázně (5840), leg. A. Palliardi, det. L. Koch[52]; Jílové-Sněžník (5250), 10–17 October 1997, 1 ♀, leg. E. Kula, det. JB, coll. VB

***Lepthyphantes expunctus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 230

Syn.: *L. lepidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 600–1300 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: peat, edge
Occurrence: Very rare, on low vegetation of peat bogs.
Records: Špindlerův Mlýn, Pančická Louka peat bog (5259), 21 August 1962, 1 ♂, leg. JB[5]; Srní-Modrava, Javoří Slať peat bog (6946), 23 August 1984, 1 ♀, leg. VR; Žďár nad Sázavou-Polnička, Pod Kamenným Vrchem NR (6361), 18 June 1992, 1 ♀, leg. JS

***Lepthyphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854)** **Map p.:** 231

Syn.: *L. henricae* (Six, 1858)
Distrib.: European – Me. **No. of sq.:** 148
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** (semi-open, partly shaded), **shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter in deciduous forests, sporadic also in other forests and in open habitats.

***Lepthyphantes geniculatus* Kulczyński, 1898** **Map p.:** 231

Ref.: MILLER & VALEŠOVÁ 1964; BROEN 1966
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on a rock steppe.

***Lepthyphantes improbulus* Simon, 1929** **Map p.:** 231

Syn.: *L. spelaeomoravicus* Kratochvíl & Miller, 1940
Distrib.: European (Kz.) [Mor.] (RŮŽIČKA 1990d) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–400 **Light: dark**
Habitat: underground
Occurrence: Rare, on fine bare soil at depth of 0.5–5 metres under rock blocks in boulder accumulations in Podyjí NP, and in cave entrance in Moravský Kras PLA.
Records: Adamov, Býčí Skála cave (6666)[19]; Vranov, Údolí Dyje NM, Ledové Sluje ice caves (7161), leg. VR[57]; Znojmo-Popice, Údolí Dyje NM (7162), leg. VR (RŮŽIČKA 1996b)
Note: Populations inhabiting shallow underground spaces in central Europe are characterized by leg elongation (troglomorphism) (RŮŽIČKA 1998e).

***Lepthyphantes insignis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1913** **Map p.:** 231

Syn.: *L. subterraneus* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1948; *L. pillichi* Kulczyński, 1915
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes.
Note: We accept the synonymy *L. insignis* = *L. pillichi* (see MILLER 1971; WUNDERLICH 1973), because the differences between these two forms are still not precisely described (HÄNGGI 1999).

***Lepthyphantes keyserlingi* (Ausserer, 1867)** **Map p.:** 231

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865)** **Map p.:** 231

Syn.: *Lepthyphantes gregori* Miller, 1947
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 79
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** (U), **G**, **V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**600(**–**900) **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: scree, building
Occurrence: Very abundant, among stones in scree slopes and in cellars.
Note: THALER, BUCHAR & KUBCOVÁ (in prep.) demonstrate that *L. gregori* is not a separate species.

***Lepthyphantes lephthyphantiformis* (Strand, 1907)** **Map p.:** 231

Syn.: *L. pisai* Miller, 1951
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: (Meso), Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 600**–**1300 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: beech
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter, under stones and in burrows of small mammals in mountain beech forests.

***Lepthyphantes mansuetus* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 231

Distrib.: European **–** Me. (THALER 1995) **No. of sq.:** 93
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass and detritus in forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes mengei* Kulczyński, 1887** **Map p.:** 232

Syn.: *L. gallicus* Simon, 1929; *L. concinnus* sensu MILLER 1951
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 152
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**1000 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in open and forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes minutus* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 232

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 49
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on and under tree bark, in hollow trees (also in nesting boxes) in forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes mughi* (Fickert, 1875)** **Map p.:** 232

Syn.: *Linyphia mughi*
Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** V, S, **C** **Vulner.: –**

Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: (400–)**700–1200**(–1400) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Rare, on lower branches of spruce trees and on adjacent vegetation and on rocks in spruce forests.
Note: Spiders can be captured at night using a lamp (ANTUŠ 1982).

***Lepthyphantes nanus* Kulczyński, 1898** **Map p.:** 232

Distrib.: European – ME (CZ, SK, H) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found among grass on a rock steppe.
Record: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 1940, 3 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. J. Kratochvíl, det. FM[37]

***Lepthyphantes nitidus* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 232

Syn.: *L. kochi* Kulczyński, 1898
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 31
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500(–1000) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones in forest and open habitats, on rock walls.

***Lepthyphantes nodifer* Simon, 1884** **Map p.:** 232

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level in forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes notabilis* Kulczyński, 1887** **Map p.:** 232

Ref.: THALER 1982; RŮŽIČKA 1990a
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–1400 **Light: open**
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, under surface stones on sun-exposed scree slopes.

***Lepthyphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 232

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 47
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, very humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on shrubs and herb vegetation in various open and forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes pallidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 233

Syn.: *L. pallidus pallidus*
Ref.: MILLER & OBRTEL 1975b
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 99
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** (open, semi-open), partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in a wide range of open and forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes pulcher* (Kulczyński, 1881)** **Map p.:** 233

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 150–1500 **Light: open**, partly shaded
Habitat: rock
Occurrence: Rare, on rock walls.
Records: See e.g. RŮŽIČKA (1992a, 1998b).
Note: Spiders can be captured at night using a lamp (ANTUŠ 1982).

***Lepthyphantes quadrimaculatus* Kulczyński, 1898** **Map p.:** 233

Ref.: MILLER & ŽITŇANSKÁ 1976
Distrib.: European – ME (Az., southern Siberia) (MIKHAILOV 1999) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, (very humid)
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found among sparse grass and under stones on rock steppes and among gravel on gravel bank.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 8 April 1957, 2 ♂ 5 ♀, 5 May 1957, 4 ♂ 15 ♀, 8 June 1964, 1 ♂, leg. FM[50]; Benešov u Semil (5458), 12 July 1982, 1 ♀, leg. JB; Vrbovec-Hnízdo, Ječmeniště (7262), 25 May 2000, 1 ♀, leg. VB

***Lepthyphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 233

Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 165
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–300–600–**1300 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter, moss and under stones in forest habitats.

***Lepthyphantes tenuis* (Blackwall, 1852)** **Map p.:** 233

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 54
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass in meadows and on forest edges and in various open habitats in cultural landscape – grasslands in villages, in parks, along paths, on balks.

***Lepthyphantes tripartitus* Miller & Svatoň, 1978** **Map p.:** 233

Ref.: THALER & BUCHAR 1993
Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** U, **G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Meso), **Oreo** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300**–**1500 **Light: open**, (partly shaded, shaded)
Habitat: scree, peat, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among stones and detritus on mountain scree slopes and in stony spruce forests, in peat bogs, in cold gorges among sandstone rocks, at lower altitudes exclusively among detritus on lower margins of frozen scree slopes.
Note: All reported records of *L. monticola* (Kulczyński, 1881) are in fact *L. tripartitus*.

***Lepthyphantes zimmermanni* Bertkau, 1890** **Map p.:** 233

Distrib.: European [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 400**–**600 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: scree forest
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in scree forests.
Records: Bystrá nad Jizerou (5358), leg. JB; Kdyně, Herštýn (6544), leg. JB; Mlečice-Ostrovec, Lípa NR (6048), leg. JSm (ŠMAHA & CHYTRÝ 1995); Česká Kamenice-Líska, Studený Vrch hill (5152), leg. VR[66]

***Leptorhoptrum robustum* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 233

Syn.: *L. huthwaitii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 60
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200**–**400(**–**1100) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, among detritus and stones on river and brook banks and in other wetlands.

***Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: European **–** ME-At. [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: artificial **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 250 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Very rare, found in gravel layers in filter beds in a sewage treatment plant in Prague.
Record: Praha-Hlubočepy (5952), 1 April 1959, 6 ♂ 35 ♀, leg. JB[3]

***Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 130
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–500–800 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on shrubs in forests and in adjacent open habitats.

***Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 191
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** H, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–700–900 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes and herb vegetation in forests, on forest edges, meadows and other habitats.

***Lophomma punctatum* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 52
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–500–800 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and grass in swamps on pond margins, in spring areas and in peat bogs.

***Macrargus carpenteri* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300–700 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in pine forests.

***Macrargus rufus* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 234

Syn.: *Micryphantes erythrocephalus* C. L. Koch, 1836
Distrib.: European (western Siberia) (MIKHAILOV 1999) **No. of sq.:** 142
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in all forest habitats.

***Maro lehtineni* Saaristo, 1971** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: European [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1550 **Light:** open
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, found on subalpine stony grassland on hilltops in Krkonoše NP.
Record: Pec pod Sněžkou, Studniční Hora Mt. (5260), 15 May–1 June 1983, 1 ♂, leg. J. Vaněk, det. M. Saaristo, coll. VR[61]

***Maro lepidus* Casemir, 1961** **Map p.:** 234

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid

Alt.: 200–1300 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in marshy meadows and mountain peat bogs.

***Maro minutus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1906** **Map p.:** 235

Distrib.: European – eM (U) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 400–900 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss on marshy pond margins and in peat bogs.

***Maro sublestus* Falconer, 1915** **Map p.:** 235

Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 400–1400 **Light:** semi-open, shaded
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in rich bank vegetation in floodplain of a river and in subalpine zone.

***Maso gallicus* Simon, 1894** **Map p.:** 235

Ref.: WIEHLE 1960b
Distrib.: European – ME-At. (Az.) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 270 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: floodplain
Occurrence: Very rare, found among grass in wet oak forest.
Record: Týniště nad Orlicí, U Houkvice NR (5862), 12 June 1973, 4 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. E. Laštovková, PK & JB[6, 15]

***Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 235

Syn.: *Erigone sundevalli*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 127
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600(–1400) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and on herb vegetation in all forest habitats.

***Mecopisthes silus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 235

Syn.: *Cnephalocotes silus*
Distrib.: European – eM (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–1000 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: pine, beech, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and detritus in pine, beech-fir and spruce forests.

***Mecynargus foveatus* (Dahl, 1912)** **Map p.:** 235

Ref.: WIEHLE 1960b
Distrib.: European – Me.? [Pan.] (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, found among bases of sparse grass tussocks on a sand dune.
Record: Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM (7069), 4 June 1996, 3 ♂, det. K. Thaler, leg. *et* coll. VR[59]

***Mecynargus morulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** **Map p.:** 235

Syn.: *Rhaebothorax morulus*
Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] [bm.] (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1300–1500 **Light: open**
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level on stony subalpine plains on hilltops in Krkonoše NP.
Records: Špindlerův Mlýn, Pančavská Louka (5259), 1962, 3 ♂, leg. JB[5]; Pec pod Sněžkou, Studniční Hora Mt. (5260), 1983–1990, 114 ♂ 118 ♀, leg. J. Vaněk, det. *et* coll. VR[69]

***Megalepthyphantes collinus* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 235

Syn.: *Lepthyphantes collinus*
Ref.: SAARISTO 1997
Distrib.: European – eM (U) (Az.) [Boh.] (MIKHAILOV 1999) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500(–700) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: scree, scree forest
Occurrence: Rare, under stones in scree slopes and scree forests.

***Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830)** **Map p.:** 236

Syn.: *Linyphia furcula* C. L. Koch, 1837; ?*Linyphia circumflexa* C. L. Koch, 1845 in PRACH 1866
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 38
Orig.: (climax, semi-natural), **artificial** **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–400–800 **Light: –**
Habitat: (spoil), building
Occurrence: Abundant, usually in cellars, sporadic in ruderal places (spoil heaps, quarries).

***Megalepthyphantes pseudocollinus* Saaristo, 1997** **Map p.:** 236

Ref.: SAARISTO 1997
Distrib.: European [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, at ground level in xerothermic habitats.
Records: Milovice (7166), 13 September–29 October 1994, 1 ♂, leg. J. Chytil, det. *et* coll. JS; Brtnice-Střížov (6660), 13 September 1995, 1 ♀, leg. AJ[79]; Mikulov-Klentnice, Tabulová NNR (7165), 1 ♀, leg. VR & P. Antuš, det. *et* coll. VR

***Meioneta affinis* (Kulczyński, 1898)** **Map p.:** 236

Syn.: *Aprolagus beatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1906); *Meioneta beata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (MIKHAILOV 2000) **No. of sq.:** 46
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: subalpine, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass in mountain meadows and in clearings in spruce forests.

***Meioneta equestris* (L. Koch, 1881)** **Map p.:** 236

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine, oak
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in pine and oak forests.

***Meioneta fuscipalpa* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 236

Syn.: *Micryphantes fuscipalpis*
Ref.: MERRETT & MURPHY 2000
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Meioneta innotabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** **Map p.:** 236

Syn.: *Syedrula innotabilis*
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–800 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on trunks of deciduous and coniferous trees.

***Meioneta milleri* Thaler, Buchar & Kůrka 1997** **Map p.:** 236

Syn.: *Meioneta rurestris ovatus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)
Ref.: THALER, BUCHAR & KŮRKA 1997
Distrib.: European – ME (CZ, SK) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, very humid
Alt.: 1200–1500 **Light: open**
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass in subalpine peat bogs and grasslands in Krkonoše NP and Jeseníky PLA.
Records: See THALER, BUCHAR & KŮRKA (1997), KŮRKA (1999a). About half the specimens cited by RŮŽIČKA & VANĚK (1997) as *M. rurestris* are in fact *M. milleri*.

***Meioneta mollis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 236

Syn.: *Aprolagus mollis*; *Sintula aeria* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 23
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1300 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass in open habitats – rock steppes, wet meadows, fields.

***Meioneta rurestris* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 237

Syn.: *Ischnyphantes rurestris*; *Micryphantes rurestris*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 187
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry–very humid
Alt.: 200–1500 **Light: open**, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, (forest)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in all grassland types – rock steppes, wet meadows, subalpine grasslands, fields, spoil heaps, forest clearings.

***Meioneta saxatilis* (Blackwall, 1844)** **Map p.:** 237

Syn.: *Aprolagus saxatilis*; *Sintula montana* Kulczyński, 1898
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 100
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in various forest and open habitats.

***Meioneta simplicitarsis* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 237

Syn.: *Aprolagus simplicitarsis*
Distrib.: European – ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: Horní Věstonice, Děvín-Kotel-Soutěska NNR and Mikulov-Klentnice, Tabulová NNR (7165), leg. V. Bukva[11]; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), leg. FM[43]; Ivančice-Budkovice, Budkovické Skály rocks (6964), leg. VB

***Metopobactrus ascitus* (Kulczyński, 1894)** **Map p.:** 237

Syn.: *Abacoproeces ascitus*
Distrib.: European – ME (CZ, H, SK, Ukraine) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on forest edges.
Records: Lednice (7166), leg. FM[41]; Radějov, Čertoryje NNR (7170), 30 June 1995, 1 ♀, leg. IC[59]

***Metopobactrus prominulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 237

Distrib.: Holarctic – eM **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** (dry), semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Rare, found among moss and grass in contrasting habitats: peat bogs, forest edges, spoil heaps.

***Micrargus apertus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 237

Distrib.: European – eM? **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–500(–1500) **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Scarce, on bare wet surface of stones inside scree slopes.

***Micrargus georgescuae* Millidge, 1976** **Map p.:** 237

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 400–600(–1400) **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: subalpine, forest
Occurrence: Rare, in various cold places: at bottom of inverse rocky gorges, in wetlands, in an avalanche gorge in subalpine zone, also in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall, 1854)** **Map p.:** 237

Syn.: *Blaniargus herbigrada*; *Erigone herbigradus*; *Lophomma herbigrada*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 188
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity: semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–700–1100 **Light:** (semi-open), partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: (wetland), forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in all forest habitats, sporadic also in open habitats.

***Micrargus subaequalis* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 238

Syn.: *Nothocyba subaequalis*; *Plexisma subaequale*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 49
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil, park
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass on rock steppes, spoil heaps, grasslands in parks, gardens.

***Microlinyphia impigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 238

Syn.: *Linyphia impigra*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, **very humid**

Alt.: 200–400(–800) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, on vegetation (reedmace, sedge) in pond littorals.

***Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830)** **Map p.:** 238

Syn.: *Linyphia pratensis* Wider, 1834; *L. pusilla*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 132
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** (very dry, dry), **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–1000 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in meadows and other open habitats.

***Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 238

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 179
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forest habitats.

***Midia midas* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 238

Syn.: *Lepthyphantes midas*
Ref.: SAARISTO & WUNDERLICH 1994
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. park)
Occurrence: Probably rare, found in ancient hollow trees in deciduous forest and in a castle park.
Records: Chlum u Třeboně-Lutová, Novořecké Močály NR (6955), 18 May–1 August 1986, 1 ♀; Chlum u Třeboně-Lutová, Novořecké Močály NR (7055), 20 May–3 September 1987, 2 ♀, leg. VR[65]; Lednice (7166), 31 August 1996, 1 ♂, leg. J. Schlaghamerský, det. *et* coll. LK; Pardubice (5960), 25 July 1998, 2 ♀, 29 Marz 1999, 1 ♂, 12 April 1999, 1 ♂, leg. JD[12]

***Minicia marginella* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 238

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–500(–1000) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass on rock steppes and forest steppes, on xerothermic slopes.

***Minyriolus pusillus* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 238

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 47
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity: dry**, semi-humid

Alt.: 300–**600**–1000 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: pine, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and lichens in coniferous forests.

***Mioxena blanda* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 238

Distrib.: European – Me. (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes and in early successional stages on spoil heaps.
Records: Praha, Podhoří NR (5852), leg. H. Potužáková[53]; Horní Jiřetín-Albrechtice, Louka u Litvínova (5447), leg. J. Hejkal, det. *et* coll. JB (RŮŽIČKA & HEJKAL 1997); Ostrava (6175), leg. ZM (MAJKUS 1988b); Lázně Bohdaneč (5959), leg. JD

***Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Styloctetor penicillatus*
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–1100) **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on tree bark in forest habitats.

***Nematogmus sanguinolentus* (Walckenaer, 1841)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Cnephalocotes sanguinolentus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Neriene clathrata* (Sundevall, 1830)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Linyphia clathrata*
Distrib.: Holaractic **No. of sq.:** 182
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600(–1100) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: meadow, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forests and in wet meadows.

***Neriene emphana* (Walckenaer, 1841)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Linyphia emphana*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 57
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on shrubs and dry tree branches in forests.

***Neriene furtiva* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Linyphia furtiva*
Distrib.: European (U) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 150**–**330 **Light:** semi-open, paratly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a rock steppe.
Records: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 1940, 1 ♀, leg. FM[37]; Lednice (7266), leg. FM[45]

***Neriene montana* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Linyphia montana*; *L. resupina* Wider, 1834
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (THALER 1995) **No. of sq.:** 88
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: S**, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: building, floodplain, park
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes and tree trunks in floodplain forests and in gardens near houses.

***Neriene peltata* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Linyphia peltata*
Distrib.: European (Gr., Az., Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 68
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–700–900 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes in scree forests and in other forest habitats.

***Neriene radiata* (Walckenaer, 1841)** **Map p.:** 239

Syn.: *Linyphia marginata* C. L. Koch, 1834; *Prolinyphia marginata*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–800 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on shrubs in forests and on their edges.

***Notioscopus sarcinatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 240

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 37
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200**–400–**900 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and moss on marshy pond margins, in spring areas and in peat bogs.

***Oedothorax agrestis* (Blackwall, 1853)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *Gongylidium agreste*; *Neriene agrestis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 69
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200**–**1000 **Light: open**, partly shaded
Habitat: (wetland), **gravel**, (floodplain)
Occurrence: Abundant, among gravel on gravel banks, sporadic in alder woods and other wetlands.

***Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *Erigone apicata*; *Gongylidium apicatum*; *Neriene apicata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T **No. of sq.:** 119
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(**–**1500) **Light: open**
Habitat: meadow, **field**, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in fields, in urban grasslands, on bare spoil heaps in early stage of succession, in inundated grasslands and loamy banks along rivers.

***Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *Erigone fusca*; *Gongylidium fuscum*; *Neriene fusca*
Distrib.: European **–** Me. **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: humid**
Alt.: 200**–400–**700 **Light: open**, semi-open
Habitat: meadow, wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass in waterlogged meadows in Třeboňsko PLA, sporadic in other wetlands.

***Oedothorax gibbifer* (Kulczyński, 1882)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *Erigone gibbifera*, *Gongylidium gibbiferum*
Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 400**–**800 **Light:** open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among gravel and detritus on gravel banks.

***Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *O. tuberosus* (Blackwall, 1841)
Ref.: KEER & MAELFAIT 1988
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 116
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200**–500–**800 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass, moss and detritus in marshy meadows, in spring areas, on pond margins and in peat bogs.

***Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *Neriene retusa*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 108
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–**500**–800 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in mesophilous cultivated meadows, also in wet meadows.

***Oreonetides vaginatus* (Thorell, 1872)** **Map p.:** 240

Syn.: *Erigone adipata* L. Koch, 1872; *Macrargus adipatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] [bm.] (THALER 1995) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1300–1500 **Light: open**
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, at ground level on stony plains in subalpine zone in Krkonoše NP and Šumava NP.
Records: See e.g. BUCHAR (1967), RŮŽIČKA & VANĚK (1997).

***Ostearius melanopygius* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)** **Map p.:** 241

Ref.: WIEHLE 1960a; RŮŽIČKA 1995b
Distrib.: Cosmopolitan **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: (climax, semi-natural), **disturbed**, artificial **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–1500) **Light:** open
Habitat: field, spoil, building
Occurrence: Probably very abundant, under straw bales, on bare spoil heaps in early successional stages, found in greenhouse.
Records: See RŮŽIČKA (1995b).

***Panamomops affinis* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939** **Map p.:** 241

Distrib.: European – ME (D, CZ, A, SK) **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter on forest steppes and in oak forests.

***Panamomops fagei* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939** **Map p.:** 241

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in deciduous forests.

***Panamomops inconspicuus* (Miller & Valešová, 1964)** **Map p.:** 241

Syn.: *Lochkovia inconspicua*; *Microstrandina inconspicua*
Ref.: MILLER & VALEŠOVÁ 1964
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU

Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and detritus on rock steppes.

***Panamomops latifrons* Miller, 1959** **Map p.:** 241

Distrib.: European – ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 150 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: oak
Occurrence: Very rare, among leaf litter in wet oak forests.
Records: Lednice (7166), 1958–1959, 31 ♂ 47 ♀, leg. FM[41]; Břeclav-Charvátská Nová Ves (7267), 1969, leg. R. Obrtel, det. *et* coll. FM[47]

***Panamomops mengei* Simon, 1926** **Map p.:** 241

Distrib.: European – ME (West Siberia, Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus in various forests – pine-oak forests, birch forests on emission clearings.

***Panamomops sulcifrons* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 241

Syn.: *Panamomops bicuspis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863); *Savignia sulcifrons*
Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass in open and forest habitats.

***Parapelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 241

Syn.: *Pelecopsis nemoralis*
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, among moss, lichens and detritus on scree slopes.
Records: Mlečice-Ostrovec, Lípa NR (6048), leg. JSm[77]; Vranov, Ledové Sluje ice caves (7161), leg. VR[57]; Libčeves-Mnichov, Oblík NNR (5548), leg. P. Moravec; Suchomasty (6050), leg. AK

***Pelecopsis elongata* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 242

Syn.: *Brachycentrum elongatum*; *Erigone elongata*; *Micryphantes inaequalis* C. L. Koch, 1841
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 38
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–800 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock, rock steppe, pine
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus on rock steppes, relic pine forests, on rock surface of sandstone rocks.

***Pelecopsis mengei* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 242

Syn.: *Trichopterna mengei*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 150–200
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass in inundated meadows.
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 5
Vulner.: –

***Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 242

Syn.: *Brachycentrum parallelum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 200–400(–1300)
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus in various contrasting open habitats – in wet meadows, on sand dune, in lucerne field.
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry–humid
Light: open, semi-open
No. of sq.: 23
Vulner.: –

***Pelecopsis radicicola* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 242

Syn.: *Brachycentrum thoracatum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875); *Pelecopsis thoracata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo)
Alt.: 300–1400
Habitat: heathland, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among detritus on heathland, in oak and pine forests, in birch forests on emission clearings.
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 49
Vulner.: –

***Peponocranium orbiculatum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)** **Map p.:** 242

Distrib.: European – ME (U) (Gr.)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo)
Alt.: 300–1000
Habitat: heathland, pine
Occurrence: Rare, among sparse grass on heathland, in pine forests, also on dry margin of a peat bog.
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, semi-humid, humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 13
Vulner.: LR (nt)

***Peponocranium praeceps* Miller, 1943** **Map p.:** 242

Ref.: MILLER 1943, 1947
Distrib.: European – ME (CZ) (U)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: (Thermo), Oreo
Alt.: 300–800
Habitat: peat, (edge)
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a forest edge and in peat bogs.
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 3
Vulner.: EN
Records: Senorady (6863), 1940, leg. FM[36,37]; Zlaté Hory-Rejvíz, Rejvíz NNR (5769), 5 August 1996, 1 ♂, leg. V. Kavalcová, det. *et* coll. ZM; Hejnice-Bílý Potok, Rašeliniště Jizery NNR (5157), 17–20 June 2000, 1 ♂, leg. P. Vonička, det. JB, coll. AK[28]

***Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 242

Syn.: *Linyphia phrygiana*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo
Alt.: 200**–400–700**(**–**1100)
Habitat: spruce
Stratum: C
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 89
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, on branches in the canopy of Norway spruce, found also on juniper.

***Pocadicnemis carpatica* (Chyzer, 1894)** **Map p.:** 242

Distrib.: European **–** ME
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo
Alt.: 400**–**1200
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 6
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Occurrence: Rare, under overhanging vegetation along a brook in cold valley, on wetland in cold gorge among sandstone rocks.

***Pocadicnemis juncea* Locket & Millidge, 1953** **Map p.:** 243

Ref.: MILLIDGE 1975
Distrib.: European **–** Me. (SW Europe) (HEIMER 1978)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–500–800
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid, very humid
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 48
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and moss on marshy pond margins and in wet meadows.

***Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 243

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S (HEIMER 1978)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–600–800
Habitat: (open), **forest**
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, **semi-humid**
Light: (semi-open, partly shaded), **shaded**
No. of sq.: 113
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and moss in various forest habitats, sporadic also in open habitats.

***Poeciloneta variegata* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 243

Syn.: *P. globosa* (Wider, 1834)
Distrib.: Holarctic **–** eM
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 400**–**600
Habitat: forest
Stratum: H, S
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 20
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes and at ground level in forests (usually coniferous) and forest clearings.

***Porrhomma cambridgei* Merrett, 1994** **Map p.:** 243

Ref.: MERRETT 1994
Distrib.: European – eM (Great Britain, CH, D, CZ) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** (U), T **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found on oak branches on a forest edge in Český Kras PLA.
Records: Srbsko, Karlštejn NNR (6050), 2 May 1999, 1 ♀, 5 July 2000, 2 ♀, det. K. Thaler, leg. *et* coll. LK

***Porrhomma campbelli* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894** **Map p.:** 243

Syn.: *P. fagei* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1940
Ref.: THALER 1968
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 400–1000 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, peat, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in wet habitats, such as peat bogs, spruce forests, brook and pond margins.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 243

Syn.: *P. proserpina* (Simon, 1872)
Distrib.: European (West Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–1200 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, dark
Habitat: underground, wetland, peat, subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus and under stones in various cold and wet habitats – in caves, on brook banks, peat bogs, in mountain corries.

***Porrhomma egeria* Simon, 1884** **Map p.:** 243

Syn.: *P. moderatum* Šilhavý, 1958; *P. moravicum* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1940
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 33
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U**, G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–1500 **Light:** open–dark
Habitat: underground, **scree**, subalpine, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, on scree slopes and in deep caves, in mountain spruce forests and in subalpine zone.

***Porrhomma errans* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 243

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, field
Occurrence: Very rare, found in a beet field and on a typical rock steppe.
Records: Ivanovice na Hané-Chvalkovice na Hané (6668), 1959–1960, 57 ♂ 65 ♀, leg. B. Novák, det. *et* coll. FM[46]; Libčeves-Mnichov, Oblík NNR (5548), 1995–1997, 10 ♂, leg. AK

***Porrhomma lativelum* Tretzel, 1956** **Map p.:** 244

Syn.: *P. microphthalmum lativela*
Distrib.: European – ME (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 160–260–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in floodplain forests.

***Porrhomma microcavense* Wunderlich, 1990** **Map p.:** 244

Distrib.: European – ME [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U**, G **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** (partly shaded, dark)
Habitat: (underground, forest steppe)
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a forest steppe on sandstone bedrock in Kokořínsko PLA.
Record: Střemy-Lhotka, Kokořínský Důl NR (5653), 10 April–1 June 2000, 1 ♀, leg. L. Beran, det. K. Thaler, coll. AK

***Porrhomma microphthalmum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 244

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 70
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 150–400(–1500) **Light:** open, semi-open, (partly shaded)
Habitat: open, (forest)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among gass and leaf litter in various open (sporadically also forest) habitats, on rock steppes, meadows, in subalpine zone, also on spoil heaps in early successional stages.

***Porrhomma montanum* Jackson, 1913** **Map p.:** 244

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, T **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 150–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in floodplain forests and in peat bog, especially under *Spiraea* bushes.

***Porrhomma myops* Simon, 1884** **Map p.:** 244

Distrib.: European – ME (Pyrenees) (THALER 1995) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: undergound, **scree**
Occurrence: Rare, on bare surface of stones inside open scree slopes formed usually of stones 10–25 cm across, also in scree accumulations on the floor of pseudokarst and karst caves.
Records: See RŮŽIČKA (2000b).

***Porrhomma oblitum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 244

Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 150–700 **Light:** open, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Rare, in various open and forest habitats, most numerous under tree bark in a floodplain forest.

***Porrhomma omissum* Miller, 1971** **Map p.:** 244

Ref.: MILLER 1971; MILLER & OBRTEL 1975b
Distrib.: European [Mor.] **No. of sq.: –**
Orig.: **Stratum:** (U) **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: **Humidity:**
Alt.: **Light:**
Habitat:
Occurrence: Very rare.
Record: "Only three female specimens of *P. omissum* coming from Moravia, are available. The specimens were found mingled in the material of *P. egeria moravicum* coming from various localities and, hence, its exact locality is unknown" (MILLER & OBRTEL 1975b).
Note: The record in Slovakia (GAJDOŠ *et al.* 1999) is a mistake.

***Porrhomma pallidum* Jackson, 1913** **Map p.:** 244

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 42
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–1300 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, scree forest, spruce
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones in scree slopes, scree forests, in cold habitats such as rock gorges, spruce forests.
Note: *Porrhomma oblongum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871) sensu NOSEK (1895) may be *P. pallidum*.

***Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 245

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 67
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, (H, S) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 150–500(**–**700) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, among leaf litter and detritus, also on bushes and herb vegetation on marshy pond and river margins, in wet forests.

***Porrhomma rosenhaueri* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 245

Distrib.: European **–** eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 270 **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: underground, **scree**
Occurrence: Very rare, found on the bare surface of stones deep in a frozen scree slope in Křivoklátsko PLA.
Records: Branov (5948), 29 May 1994**–**22 May 1995, 3 ♀ 1 juv., leg. VR & P. Antuš (RŮŽIČKA & ANTUŠ 1998; sub *P. egeria*, misidentified), 30 May 2000, 1 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. VR, det. K. Thaler

***Prinerigone vagans* (Audouin, 1826)** **Map p.:** 245

Syn.: *Erigone vagans*
Distrib.: Old World, Me. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:**
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light:**
Habitat: (park)
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on xerothermic slopes.
Records: Lednice (7166), 17 October 1952, 1 ♂, leg. FM; Domašov-Říčky (6764), 1983, leg. FM

***Pseudocarorita thaleri* (Saaristo, 1971)** **Map p.:** 245

Syn.: *Maro thaleri*
Ref.: SAARISTO 1971; THALER 1980b; WUNDERLICH 1980; SEGERS & BOSMANS 1992
Distrib.: European **–** ME (B, CH, D, CZ, A) (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400**–**600 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in spruce forests and birch forests on emission clearings, also in alder, oak-pine and scree forests.

***Saaristoa abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 245

Syn.: *Oreonetides abnormis*
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–1200** **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: subalpine, wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in moutain corries and in wetlands.

***Saaristoa firma* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)** **Map p.:** 245

Syn.: *Oreonetides firmus*
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300**–700**(**–**1300) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: scree forest
Occurrence: Rare, on lower side of stones in scree forests.

***Saloca diceros* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 245

Distrib.: European **–** eM (West Europe) **No. of sq.:** 44
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–600–1300 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forests **–** alder, scree, beech, spruce, mixed foests.

***Saloca kulczynskii* Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939** **Map p.:** 245

Ref.: SECHTEROVÁ 1991
Distrib.: European **–** C [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, (H) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: (700**–**)**1100–1200** **Light: shaded**
Habitat: beech, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter and low vegetation in mountain fir-beech and spruce forests, and in emission clearings.
Records: See e.g. SECHTEROVÁ (1992a), RŮŽIČKA (1993b).

***Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913)** **Map p.:** 246

Syn.: *Perimones britteni*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1960b
Distrib.: European **–** eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found among detritus on marshy pond margin in Třeboňsko PLA.
Record: Třeboň, Rožmberk pond (6954), 12 May**–**1 June 1977, 1 ♂, leg. VR[55, 56]

***Savignia frontata* Blackwall, 1833** **Map p.:** 246

Syn.: *Diplocephalus frontatus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S, (Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200**–**700 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: peat, floodplain
Occurrence: Very rare, found among grass and moss in peat bog and in marshy alder forest.
Records: Františkovy Lázně (5840), leg. A. Palliardi, det. L. Koch[52]; Stožec-Dobrá, Vltavský Luh NM (7149), 1980**–**1981, 1 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. AK[22]; Vidnava (5669), 12**–**26 November 1985, 1 ♂, leg. FZ

***Scotargus pilosus* Simon, 1913** **Map p.:** 246

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400**–**800 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Rare, under stones and among detritus in spruce forests, single specimens also in beech and pine forests.

***Semljicola faustus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1900)** **Map p.:** 246

Syn.: *Latithorax faustus*
Ref.: SAARISTO & ESKOV 1996
Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 400**–800–**(1200) **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in peat bogs.
Records: See e.g. KŮRKA (1995c), RŮŽIČKA & HAJER (1996c).

***Silometopus elegans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 246

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 20
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–400(–1000) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow, wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss in wet meadows and marshy pond margins.

***Silometopus reussi* (Thorell, 1871)** **Map p.:** 246

Syn.: *Brachycentrum reussi*; *Pelecopsis reussi*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus in various, mainly ruderal habitats – waste and manure dumps, straw.

***Sintula corniger* (Blackwall, 1856)** **Map p.:** 246

Distrib.: European – eM (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Meso), **Oreo** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: subalpine, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and moss in mountain corries, on clearings in spruce forests.

***Sisicus apertus* (Holm, 1939)** **Map p.:** 246

Distrib.: Holarctic – eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: (peat)
Occurrence: Very rare, found among moss in a peatbog and among detritus in cold gorge in extensive labyrinth of sandstone rocks in Broumovsko PLA.
Records: Teplice nad Metují, Adršpašsko-Teplické Skály NNR (5462), 3 November 1990–20 June 1991, 1 ♂, 8 October 1991–17 May 1992, 1 ♂, leg. VR[68]

***Stemonyphantes conspersus* (L. Koch, 1879)** **Map p.:** 247

Syn.: *S. bucculentus pictus* Schenkel, 1930; *S. pictus*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1967a, 1992a; HELSDINGEN 1968
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Kz.) [Boh.] [bm.] (THALER 1995)
No. of sq.: 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** S **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 1000 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found in Krkonoše NP and on young spruces on margin of peat bog in Šumava NP.
Records: Pec pod Sněžkou (5260), leg. E. Nielsen, det. E. Schenkel[71]; Srní-Horská Kvilda (6947), 8 April 1960, 1 ♀, 2 September 1966, 1 ♂ 6 ♀, leg. JB[4]

***Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 247

Syn.: *Bolyphantes trilineatus* (Linné, 1767)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 60
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, (dry, semi-humid)
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open (e.g. **rock steppe**), (forest)
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass in xerothermic habitats, sporadic in other open habitats and in light forests.

***Styloctetor romanus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 247

Syn.: *Ceratinopsis romana*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Styloctetor stativus* (Simon, 1881)** **Map p.:** 247

Syn.: *Anacotyle stativa*, *Ceratinopsis stativa*, *Hypselistes paludicola* Tullgren, 1955 (*paludosus* in MILLER 1966, 1971, lapsus)
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–500(–1000) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow, wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass in waterlogged meadows.

***Syedra gracilis* (Menge, 1869)** **Map p.:** 247

Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, among detritus in wet oak forests and on forest steppes.

***Syedra myrmicarum* (Kulczyński, 1882)** **Map p.:** 247

Distrib.: European – A, C [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 500–? **Light:** open
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, in the nests of ants (*Manica rubida*, *Formica fusca*).
Records: Jeseníky Mts., without more precise localisation, leg. FM[38]; Brtnice (6660), 8 June–11 July 1995, 1 ♀, 13 September 1995, 3 ♀, leg. AJ[79]

***Tallusia experta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 247

Syn.: *Centromerus expertus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 82
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso (Oreo) **Humidity: humid**, very humid
Alt.: 200–500–800 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Probably abundant, among moss and detritus in wet meadows, marshy pond margins, in peat bogs.

***Tapinocyba affinis* (Lessert, 1907)** **Map p.:** 247

Distrib.: European – ME (U) **No. of sq.:** 55
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1000 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. pine, spruce)
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and detritus in forests.

***Tapinocyba biscissa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 248

Syn.: *Diplocephalus biscissa*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1960b, 1961
Distrib.: European – ME (U) **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in forest and on forest edges.

***Tapinocyba insecta* (L. Koch, 1869)** **Map p.:** 248

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 69
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forests, sporadic in grasslands on forest edges.

***Tapinocyboides pygmaeus* (Menge, 1869)** **Map p.:** 248

Syn.: *Silometopus antepenultimus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)
Distrib.: European – eM (Sakhalin) **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Scarce, among lichens and moss on rock steppes and heathland.

***Tapinopa longidens* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 248

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 49
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid

Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, at ground level in forests.

***Taranucnus setosus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** **Map p.:** 248

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among grass (sedge) in pond littorals and adjacent swamps.

***Theonina cornix* (Simon, 1881)** **Map p.:** 248

Syn.: *Bathyphantes cyaneonites* Kulczyński, 1887
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Theonina kratochvili* Miller & Weiss, 1979** **Map p.:** 248

Ref.: MILLER & WEISS 1979
Distrib.: European – Pan. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Very rare, on sparsely vegetated ground on rock steppes and on a heathland.
Records: Pouzdřany, Poudřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 6 May 1958, 4 ♀; Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 3 August 1964, 5 ♀; Ujčov-Dolní Čepí (6564), 15 August 1968, 3 ♀; Brno, Žebětín (6764), 20–25 April 1979, 12 ♂, 15–20 June 1979, 2 ♀, all leg. FM[49]; Havraníky, Havranické Vřesoviště NM (7162), 27 June–19 July 1996, 1 ♀, leg. A. Reiter, det. *et* coll. VB

***Thyreosthenius biovatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 248

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum: U** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** (open, dark)
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very rare, in the nests of ants (*Formica polyctena*, *F. fusca*, *F. pratensis*, *F. sanguinea*) in open and forest habitats.

***Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 249

Syn.: *T. becki* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 63
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** G, V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1400 **Light:** open–shaded

Habitat: rock, scree, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on scree slopes, on walls of sandstone rocks, among detritus and under bark in forests.

***Tiso vagans* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 249

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 52
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum:** G, **H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: meadow, park
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass in meadows, grasslands in orchards, in fallow land.

***Tmeticus affinis* (Blackwall, 1855)** **Map p.:** 249

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 400**–**700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found in peat bogs and at water-facing side of dense sedge in pond littoral.
Records: Borkovice-Mažice, Borkovická Blata NR (6753), 1 ♀, leg. FM, coll. PK; Stružná, Zelený Rybník pond (5844), 13 June 1997, 3 ♀, det. JB, leg. *et* coll. VR (RŮŽIČKA 1999c)

***Trematocephalus cristatus* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 249

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 110
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** (very dry, dry), **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–300–500 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Abundant, on trees, bushes and herb vegetation in deciduous forests (mainly on oak and hornbeam), also in open habitats.

***Trichoncoides piscator* (Simon, 1884)** **Map p.:** 249

Syn.: *Paratrichoncus piscator*; *Trichoncus vejdovskyi* Miller, 1939; *P. vejdovskyi*
Distrib.: Palaearctic [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, among leaf litter in mixed forests.
Records: Brno (6765), May 1938, 1 ♂, leg. J. Kratochvíl, det. *et* coll. FM[34]; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 1 ♀, leg. FM[45]

***Trichoncus affinis* Kulczyński, 1894** **Map p.:** 249

Distrib.: European **–** eM (Istria) (U) **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 300**–**400 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: oak
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and leaf litter in oak forests, under oaks on rocky slopes.

***Trichoncus auritus* (L. Koch, 1869)** **Map p.:** 249

Syn.: *T. kulczynskii* Miller, 1935
Distrib.: European – eM (U) (JUNKER & RATSCHKER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open–partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and heather on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Trichoncus hackmani* Millidge, 1955** **Map p.:** 249

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes.
Records: Hatín-Roseč (6855), August 1935, leg. FM[33]; Kardašova Řečice (6855), leg. FM[40]; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), leg. FM[43]; Mikulov-Klentnice, Tabulová NNR (7165), 20 December 1965–23 February 1966, 1 ♀, 14–28 May 1966, 1 ♂, leg. V. Bukva[11]
Note: Reported under the name *Trichoncus saxicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861) by MILLER (1936a, 1947).

***Trichoncus simoni* (Lessert, 1904)** **Map p.:** 250

Syn.: *Tapinocyboides simoni*
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 500–600 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, spruce
Occurrence: Very rare, found among detritus on forest steppe and in cultivated spruce forest.
Records: Kuničky (6566), 24–30 April 1975, 1 ♂, 1–31 May 1975, 2 ♂ 1 ♀, 1–30 June 1975, 6 ♂ 2 ♀, leg. Z. Mráček, det. *et* coll. FM[51]; Branov, Velká Pleš NNR (6048), 1–16 May 1994, 1 ♂, leg. F. Pojer, 15 May–6 June 1998, 1 ♂, leg. P. Hůla, det. *et* coll. VR

***Trichopterna cito* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 250

Syn.: *T. blackwalli* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 36
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes, on sandy soil with heather.

***Trichopterna thorelli* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 250

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, peat, floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in marshes, reed swamps, alder and willow growth.

***Troxochrus nasutus* Schenkel, 1925** **Map p.:** 250

Distrib.: European **–** ME (D, A, CZ, SK) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, T **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 700**–**1000 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: beech, spruce
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass and moss in mountain beech and spruce forests.

***Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 250

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**800 **Light:** open**–**partly shaded
Habitat: sand, park
Occurrence: Scarce, among sparse grass and detritus, found on a sand dune, usually in suburban grasslands, in orchards and gardens.

***Typhochrestus digitatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 250

Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, pine
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and lichens on heathland, rock steppes and in pine forests.

***Walckenaeria acuminata* Blackwall, 1833** **Map p.:** 250

Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Gr., Ar.) (THALER 1999) **No. of sq.:** 38
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: 200**–**1200 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, (forest)
Occurrence: Abundant, among detritus in various open habitats (including subalpine), found also in alder woods.

***Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952)** **Map p.:** 250

Ref.: KRONESTEDT 1980b
Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–400(**–**1100) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, forest steppe, spruce
Occurrence: Probably abundant, among detritus in peat bogs, waterlogged spruce forests and forest steppes.

***Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 251

Ref.: KRONESTEDT 1980b
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A **No. of sq.:** 74
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry**–**very humid
Alt.: 200–500–1500 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, in a wider range of both, open and forest habitats, than *W. alticeps*.

***Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)** **Map p.:** 251

Syn.: *Erigone melanocephala* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881); *Walckenaeria melanocephala*
Wideria atrotibialis; *W. melanocephala*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 116
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** (very dry)**–semi-humid–**(very humid)
Alt.: 200–500–1300 **Light:** open**–**shaded
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, in a wide range of forest and open habitats.

***Walckenaeria capito* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 251

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** U, G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, humid
Alt.: 200**–**1500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: scree, rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, inside scree slopes, under stones on rock steppes.

***Walckenaeria corniculans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 251

Distrib.: European (Algeria) **No. of sq.:** 34
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among leaf litter and under stones in oak and beech forests, also in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)** **Map p.:** 251

Syn.: *Wideria psilocephala* (Menge, 1868)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S (Gr., Az., Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 89
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600–1100 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in forest habitats, most numerous in spruce and pine forests and in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833** **Map p.:** 251

Syn.: *Erigone cuspidata*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 59
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500–1300 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, spruce
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss in peat bogs and in mountain spruce forests.

***Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 251

Syn.: *W. fugax* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871); *Wideria dysderoides*; *W. fugax*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 63

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–800
Habitat: open, **forest**
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss and detritus in various forest and open habitats.

***Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge, 1869)** **Map p.:** 251

Syn.: *Tigellinus furcillatus*
Distrib.: European – eM (U)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**
Alt.: 200–600
Habitat: forest
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 57
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and detritus in forests, most numerous in oak forests and in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Walckenaeria kochi* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Kz.)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 200–900
Habitat: wetland, peat
Stratum: G
Humidity: very humid
Light: open, semi-open
No. of sq.: 39
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and grass on marshy pond margins and in peat bogs.

***Walckenaeria mitrata* (Menge, 1868)** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 200–600
Habitat: forest
Stratum: G
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 34
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus in forest habitats.

***Walckenaeria monoceros* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM [Boh.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 5
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus and under stones on rock steppes.

***Walckenaeria nodosa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 200–400–1200
Habitat: peat, floodplain
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid, very humid
Light: open–shaded
No. of sq.: 16
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss in peat bogs and in floodplain and alder forests.

***Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 61
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200**–**1400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: peat, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss in peat bogs (including subalpine) and in floodplain forests.

***Walckenaeria obtusa* Blackwall, 1836** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: European **–** eM (Amur-Maritime area) **No. of sq.:** 65
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**1100 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest (e.g. spruce)
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and grass in spruce forests, also in alder and other forests.

***Walckenaeria simplex* Chyzer, 1894** **Map p.:** 252

Ref.: MILLER 1959
Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300**–**500 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: oak, (pine)
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter in oak (pine) forests.

***Walckenaeria unicornis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1861** **Map p.:** 252

Distrib.: European **–** eM (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat, spoil
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus in wetlands, peat bogs and on a spoil heap.

***Walckenaeria vigilax* (Blackwall, 1853)** **Map p.:** 253

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200**–**400(**–**1300) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow, wetland, peat, (field)
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass in wet meadows, pond wetlands, peat bogs, sporadic in fields.

***Wubanoides uralensis* (Pakhorukov, 1981)** **Map p.:** 253

Syn.: *W. longicornis* Eskov, 1986
Ref.: RŮŽIČKA *et al.* 1989; RŮŽIČKA & ZACHARDA 1994
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: U** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid

Alt.: 400–1600 **Light:** open, dark
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, on lower side of stones inside scree slopes along the northern border of the republic.

Tetragnathidae

Ref.: PALMGREN 1974a; WIEHLE 1963b; see also Araneidae

***Meta menardi* (Latreille, 1804)** **Map p.:** 253

Syn.: *Meta fusca* C. L. Koch, 1836
Distrib.: European (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 53
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: U** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–1300 **Light: dark**
Habitat: underground, scree, scree forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, uderground in scree slopes and scree forests, in entrances of pseudokarst and karst caves, in artificial underground spaces (cellars, mines etc.).

***Metellina mengei* (Blackwall, 1870)** **Map p.:** 253

Syn.: *Meta mengei*, *M. segmentata mengei*
Ref.: LOCKET & MILLIDGE 1953
Distrib.: European – eM (Gr.) **No. of sq.:** 127
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–1000 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in open and forest habitats.

***Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763)** **Map p.:** 253

Syn.: *Meta merianae*
Distrib.: European (Gr.) (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 97
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** U, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–1200 **Light:** shaded, **dark**
Habitat: underground, scree, scree forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, underground in scree slopes and scree forests, in entrances of pseudokarst and karst caves, in artificial underground spaces (cellars, mines etc.), also under rock shelters, under overhanging vegetation along brook banks, under roots of fallen trees and in other shaded spaces.

***Metellina segmentata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 253

Syn.: *Meta reticulata* (Linné, 1758); *M. segmentata*; *Zilla reticulata*
Distrib.: European (Gr., Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 152
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry–humid
Alt.: 200–500–800 **Light:** open–shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in open and forest habitats.

***Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall, 1823** **Map p.:** 253

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 139
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: 200–500–800 **Light:** open, **semi-open**
Habitat: meadow, wetland, field
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus on marshy margins of ponds and cut-out meanders, in wet meadows and fields.

***Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1830** **Map p.:** 253

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af) **No. of sq.:** 155
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200**–**500**–**(1100) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: meadow, field, spoil
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus in various open habitats, numerous in mesophilous meadows, fields, spoil heaps, suburban grasslands.

***Pachygnatha listeri* Sundevall, 1830** **Map p.:** 254

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 152
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–600–800 **Light:** (semi-open), partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, forest (e.g. floodplain)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and grass in swampy (floodplain, alder) forests, wetlands, wet meadows.

***Tetragnatha dearmata* Thorell, 1873** **Map p.:** 254

Syn.: *T. punctipes* Westring, 1874
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 36
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on vegetation along edges of water bodies, on forest edges and in forest undergrowth.

***Tetragnatha extensa* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 254

Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 112
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–600–900 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow, wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, on herb vegetation on pond and river banks, in wet meadows and peat bogs.

***Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874** **Map p.:** 254

Syn.: *T. solandri* sensu NOSEK 1895
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 105
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid

Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: meadow, wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, on herb vegetation on pond and river banks, in wet meadows, in floodplain forests.

***Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886** **Map p.:** 254

Distrib.: European – eM (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 43
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes on river and pond banks.

***Tetragnatha obtusa* C. L. Koch, 1837** **Map p.:** 254

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 59
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes and solitary trees on pond and river banks, in forest undergrowth.

***Tetragnatha pinicola* L. Koch, 1870** **Map p.:** 254

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 142
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: S**, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700–900 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in various open and forest habitats.

***Tetragnatha shoshone* Levi, 1981** **Map p.:** 254

Ref.: UHL *et al.* 1992
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 170–270 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, on water-facing side of reed vegetation in pond littorals.
Records: Sedlec, Lednické Rybníky NNR, Nesyt pond (7266); Lázně Bohdaneč, Bohdanečský Rybník a Rybník Matka NNR (5960); Doksy-Břehyně, Břehyně-Pecopala NNR (5454); Chabařovice (5349)[67]

***Tetragnatha striata* L. Koch, 1862** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *Arundognatha striata*, *Eugnatha striata*
Distrib.: European – eM (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 170–500 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, on water-facing side of reed and reedmace vegetation in pond littorals.
Records: See e.g. RŮŽIČKA & HOLEC (1998).

Araneidae

Syn: *Aranea* = *Araneus*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1931; GRASSHOFF 1976

***Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *Araneus ceropegius*; *Epeira ceropegia*; *Miranda ceropegia*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 126
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry–humid
Alt.: 200–500(–1400) **Light:** open, (semi-open, partly shaded)
Habitat: open, edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, on herbs and bushes in various open habitats and on forest edges.

***Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763)** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *Araneus redii*; *Epeira redii*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp., (to equatorial Af.) **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: sand, **rock steppe**
Occurrence: Scarce, on herbs and bushes in xerothermic hatitats (including a tank training area).

***Araneus alsine* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *Epeira alsine*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 41
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: meadow, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on herbs in meadows and forest edges.

***Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *Epeira angulata*; *E. pinetorum* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, web usually spread between tree trunks and branches in pine and deciduous forests.

***Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *A. diadema*, *Epeira diadema*(*-demata*)
Distrib.: Holarctic, (NA) **No. of sq.:** 166
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** V, H, S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry–humid
Alt.: 200–700(–1200) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open (e.g. building), forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes and low vegetation in all forest and open habitats.

***Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *A. raji* (Scopoli, 1763); *Epeira bohemica* C. L. Koch, 1839; *E. marmorea*
E. pyramidata (Clerck, 1757)
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 105
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: meadow, edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes and low vegetation on forest edges, along paths, in meadows.

***Araneus nordmanni* (Thorell, 1870)** **Map p.:** 255

Syn.: *Epeira nordmanni*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1963a
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** S **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 800–1300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, on dwarf pines on mountains in Jizerské Hory PLA, Krkonoše NP and Šumava NP.

***Araneus quadratus* Clerck, 1757** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *A. reaumuri* (Scopoli, 1763); *Epeira quadrata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 132
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow, **wetland**
Occurrence: Very abundant, on herb vegetation in wet meadows and other open habitats.

***Araneus saevus* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 256

Ref.: LEVI 1971; WIEHLE 1963a
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** C **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1100 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Very rare, found on low branches at edge of spruce forest in Šumava NP.
Record: Srní-Horská Kvilda (6947), 16 August 1971, 1 ♀, leg. AK[21]

***Araneus sturmi* (Hahn, 1831)** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *Atea sturmi*; *Atea agalena* C. L. Koch, 1844; *Epeira sturmi*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 90
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, on young conifers (pine, spruce, juniper) on forest edges, in pastures.

***Araneus triguttatus* (Fabricius, 1775)** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *Atea triguttata*; *Atea aurantiaca* (C. L. Koch, 1836); *Epeira triguttata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 36
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. edge)
Occurrence: Scarce, on young trees in deciduous (oak) forests and on forest edges.

***Araniella alpica* (L. Koch, 1869)** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *Araneus alpicus*; *Epeira alpica*
Distrib.: European – eM (U) (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 42
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400–1300 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. edge)
Occurrence: Scarce, on trees and bushes in various forest habitats and on their edges, especially at higher altitudes.

***Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *Araneus cucurbitinus*; *Epeira cucurbitina*; *Miranda cucurbitina*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 169
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest (e.g. **oak**)
Occurrence: Very abundant, on low vegetation, bushes and trees in all forest and open habitats.

***Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847)** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *Araneus displicatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes on forest edges.

***Araniella inconspicua* (Simon, 1874)** **Map p.:** 256

Syn.: *Araneus inconspicuus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–1300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes in various situations.

***Araniella opisthographa* (Kulczyński, 1905)** **Map p.:** 257

Syn.: *Araneus opisthographus*
Ref.: LOCKET & MILLIDGE 1953; LOCKET *et al.* 1974; ROBERTS 1995
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 52

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–500(–700)
Habitat: oak, park
Stratum: S, C
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: partly shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on young trees in oak forests and in orchards.

***Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)** **Map p.:** 257

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a; KŮRKA 1994a, 1998
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.)
Orig.: climax, **semi-natural**, disturbed
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–400–900
Habitat: open
Stratum: H
Humidity: very dry–humid
Light: open, semi-open
No. of sq.: 165
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, on low herbs in various open (usually disturbed) habitats.

***Cercidia prominens* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 257

Syn.: *Araneus prominens*
Distrib.: Holarctic
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: wetland, forest
Stratum: G, H
Humidity: dry, semi-humid, humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 36
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on low vegetation (heather) in various forests (floodplain oak) and in wetlands.

***Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772)** **Map p.:** 257

Syn.: *Singa conica*
Distrib.: Holarctic (Af.)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–700–900
Habitat: forest
Stratum: S
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 97
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes and lower branches of trees in forests and on forest edges.

***Cyclosa oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 257

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 300–1000
Habitat: meadow, (forest)
Stratum: H
Humidity: semi-humid, humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 14
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Occurrence: Rare, on herb vegetation in wet meadows, sporadic in deciduous forests.

***Gibbaranea bituberculata* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 257

Syn.: *Araneus bituberculatus*; *A. dromedarius* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Epeira dromedaria*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso)
Alt.: 200–600
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Stratum: H, S
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open, semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 26
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on low vegetation on rock steppes and xerothermic forest margins.

***Gibbaranea gibbosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 257

Syn.: *Araneus gibbosus*; *Epeira gibbosa*
Distrib.: European (Af.) (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: dry**, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, orchard
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes on xerothermic slopes and in orchards.

***Gibbaranea omoeda* (Thorell, 1870)** **Map p.:** 257

Syn.: *Araneus omoedus*; *Epeira omoeda*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 400–**700** **Light:** shaded
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Rare, in the canopy of spruce trees.

***Gibbaranea ullrichi* (Hahn, 1835)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus ullrichi*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T [Pan.] **No. of sq.:**
Orig.: **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:**
Alt.: **Light:**
Habitat:
Occurrence: Very rare.
Note: MILLER (1971) states “in very warm habitats in south Moravia and Slovakia” without more precise specification.

***Hypsosinga albovittata* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus albovittatus*; *Singa albovittata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af) **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among dry grass and heather on rock steppes and on sun-exposed slopes.

***Hypsosinga heri* (Hahn, 1831)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus heri*; *Singa heri*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, on high vegetation on pond margins.

***Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1831)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus pygmaeus*; *Singa pygmaea*; *S. trifasciata* (C. L. Koch, 1839)
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry–very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, on vegetation in open habitats – pond margins, steppe habitats and heathland.

***Hypsosinga sanguinea* (C. L. Koch, 1844)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus sanguineus*; *Singa sanguinea*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 80
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, on vegetation on xerothermic slopes and sun-exposed forest edges.

***Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus cornutus*; *Cyphepeira cornuta*; *Epeira arundinacea* C. L. Koch, 1835; *E. cornuta*; most old records are in fact *L. folium*
Ref.: THALER 1974
Distrib.: Holarctic (Af.) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 300–**600**–900 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Probably scarce, on vegetation (usually reed) in pond littorals and adjacent marshes at middle and higher altitudes.

***Larinioides folium* (Schrank, 1803)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus foliatus*; *Araneus folium*; majority of older records reported under the name *L. cornutus*
Ref.: THALER 1974
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, Me. **No. of sq.:** 76
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H**, (S) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 130–400–700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, on vegetation (usually reed) in pond littorals and adjacent marshes at lower and middle altitudes.
Note: *L. folium* was first distinguished from *L. cornutus* based on the work of THALER (1974).

***Larinioides ixobolus* (Thorell, 1873)** **Map p.:** 258

Syn.: *Araneus ixobolus*; *Cyphepeira ixobola*; *Epeira ixobola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Scarce, on houses.

***Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck,1757)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus dumetorum* (Fourcroy, 1785), *A. ocellatus* Clerck, 1757; *A. patagiatus*; *Cyphepeira patagiata*; *Epeira dumetorum, E. patagiata*
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 56
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–400(–1100) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on shrubs and trees on forest edges, near ponds.

***Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus sericatus* Clerck, 1757; *Aranea undata* Olivier, 1789; *Atea sclopetaria*; *Cyphepeira sericata*; *Epeira sclopetaria*, *E. sericata*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 37
Orig.: semi-natural, **artificial** **Stratum: V**, (T) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: (meadow), building
Occurrence: Scarce, on buildings and bridges, sporadic on trees, near water bodies.

***Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Epeira acalypha*; *Zilla acalypha*; *Z. genistae* (Hahn, 1831)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 161
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, edge, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in all open (usually dry) habitats – in fields, in quarries, on forest edges, in orchards.

***Nuctenea silvicultrix* (C. L. Koch, 1844)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus silvicultor*; *A. silvicultrix*; *Epeira silvicultrix*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** C **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 300–900 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, on conifers on peat bogs.

***Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus sexpunctatus* (Linné, 1758); *A. umbraticus*; *Chinestela umbratica*; *Epeira umbratica*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 62
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** V, **T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: building, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under tree bark, on wooden constructions.

***Singa hamata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus hamatus*; *Singa tubulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 56
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** (dry, semi-humid), humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: open (e.g. meadow, wetland)
Occurrence: Abundant, on vegetation of wet meadows and other wetlands, sporadic also in drier open habitats.

***Singa nitidula* C. L. Koch, 1844** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus nitidulus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 38
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, on bank vegetation of rivers and cut-off meanders, in fens.

***Zilla diodia* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 259

Syn.: *Araneus diodius*; *Epeira diodia*; *Zilla albimaculata* C. L. Koch, 1834
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 32
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H, S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes and lower branches of pines and oaks in light forests and on rocky slopes.

***Zygiella atrica* (C. L. Koch, 1845)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *Eucharia atrica*; *Zilla atrica*; *Z. calophylla* sensu PRACH 1866; BÁRTA 1869, 1870
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 24
Orig.: semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: V**, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400–600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: building, park
Occurrence: Probably scarce, on shrubs, in quarries, mainly on metal constructions and walls of houses.

***Zygiella montana* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *Zilla montana*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 700–1300 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: subalpine, beech, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, on shrubs and lower branches of trees in mountain forest and in subalpine zone.

***Zygiella stroemi* (Thorell, 1870)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *Zilla stroemi*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 300–700
Habitat: (forest)
Occurrence: Very rare, on tree trunks.
Stratum: T, C
Humidity: (semi-humid)
Light: partly shaded
No. of sq.: 6
Vulner.: DD

***Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *Zilla x-notata*; *Z. litterata* (Olivier, 1789); *Zygiella litterata*
Distrib.: Holarctic, Neotropical [Boh.]
Orig.: artificial
Phyto.: –
Alt.: 300–400
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Rare, found recently on a wall of a house.
Recent record: Ústí nad Labem-Klíše (5350), 10 September 2000, leg. VH
Stratum: V
Humidity: –
Light: –
No. of sq.: 8
Vulner.: –

Lycosidae

Syn.: *Leimonia = Pardosa*
Tara(*-e-*)*ntula = Alopecosa*, *Xerolycosa*

Ref.: DAHL 1908; DAHL & DAHL 1927; FUHN & NICULESCU-BURLACU 1971; HOLM 1947; SIMON 1937; PALMGREN 1939; WUNDERLICH 1984a, b, c; BUCHAR 1994, 1995a, 1996, 1999b; BUCHAR & THALER 1995a, 1997; THALER & BUCHAR 1994, 1996
Alopecosa: LUGETTI & TONGIORGI 1969
Arctosa: LUGETTI & TONGIORGI 1965, 1967; BUCHAR & THALER 1995a
Pardosa: TONGIORGI 1966a, b; HOLM & KRONESTEDT 1970; WUNDERLICH 1984a, b; TÖPFER-HOFMANN & VON HELVERSEN 1990
Pirata: BUCHAR 1966a; KRONESTEDT 1980a
Trochosa: BUCHAR 1959; ENGELHARDT 1964

***Acantholycosa lignaria* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *Lycosa lignaria*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. [bm.]
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Oreo
Alt.: 600–1200
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Rare, on fallen tree trunks, in forest clearings in Orlické Hory PLA, Beskydy PLA and Šumava NP.
Records: See BUCHAR (1992a), DOLANSKÝ (1997a).
Stratum: (G), **T**
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: partly shaded
No. of sq.: 8
Vulner.: EN

***Acantholycosa norvegica* (Thorell, 1872)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *A. norvegica sudetica* (L. Koch, 1875); *A. sudetica*; *Lycosa sudetica*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1963b, 1966b, 1999b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. [bm.]
Orig.: climax
Stratum: (U), **G**
No. of sq.: 17
Vulner.: –

Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso), **Oreo** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1600 **Light: open**
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, on the surface of bare, sun-exposed scree slopes. Regularly in border mountains, especially in subalpine zone, sporadic also on scree slopes at lower altitudes.
Note: The validity of a separate central European subspecies *A. norvegica sudetica* is problematic owing to the wide variability of morphological characters on the periphery of the species distribution area in Switzerland (BUCHAR 1999b).

***Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille, 1817)** **Map p.:** 260

Syn.: *Lycosa accentuata*; *Tarentula accentuata*
Ref.: CORDES & HELVERSEN 1990
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 65
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Abundant, on rock steppes and on dry slopes, on forest steppes.
Note: *A. barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833) was for a long time considered to be a synonym of *A. accentuata*. It was removed from the synonymy of *A. accentuata* in 1987.

***Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 260

Ref.: KRONESTEDT 1990
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Probably scarce, on edges of pine forests.
Note: The majority of material, reported formerly as *A. aculeata*, is in fact *A. taeniata*.

***Alopecosa cuneata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 261

Syn.: *Lycosa clavipes* C. L. Koch, 1834; *Lycosa cuneata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 120
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity: very dry**, dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–500(–1400) **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe, meadow
Occurrence: Very abundant, in various dry open habitats, such as rock steppes, dry meadows.

***Alopecosa cursor* (Hahn, 1831)** **Map p.:** 261

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Syn.: *Lycosa cursor*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM? (THALER *et al.* 2000) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–**400** **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rock steppes.

***Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 261

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Sicily) **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Very rare, recently in relict pine forests in Kokořínsko PLA.
Recent records: Kravaře-Hvězda, Vlhošť hill (5352), 3 October 1995, 1 ♂, leg. J. Spíšek, det. JB, coll. JD[8], 22 August 1999, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 2 juv., leg. JB; Kravaře-Hvězda, Stříbrný Vrch hill (5452), 1 April–10 October 2000, 2 ♂, leg. L. Beran, det. *et* coll. AK; Dubá-Dřevčice, Martinská Stěna rock wall (5452), 1 August–10 October 2000, 2 ♀, leg. L. Beran, det. *et* coll. AK

***Alopecosa inquilina* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 261

Syn.: *Lycosa inquilina*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 36
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on forest edges and in clearings.

***Alopecosa mariae* (Dahl, 1908)** **Map p.:** 261

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on rock steppe in Pálava PLA.
Record: Mikulov-Klentnice (7165), 16 May 1962, 1 ♀, 5 May 1974, 1 ♀, leg. JB

***Alopecosa pinetorum* (Thorell, 1856)** **Map p.:** 261

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 800–1300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: peat, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, on peat bogs and in waterlogged spruce forests.
Records: See KŮRKA (1994b, 1995a, c, 1999a, b).

***Alopecosa psammophila* Buchar, 2001** **Map p.:** 261

Ref.: BUCHAR 2001; RŮŽIČKA 1998c – sub *A. edax* (Thorell, 1875)
Distrib.: European – Pan. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200 **Light: open**
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, found on sand dunes.
Records: Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM and Vojenské Cvičiště Bzenec NM (7069), leg. VR & P. Bezděčka[9]

***Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 261

Syn.: *Lycosa pulverulenta*; *L. vorax* Walckenaer, 1805; *Tarantula vorax*; ?*L. nivalis* sensu PRACH 1860 and FICKERT 1875
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 167
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600–900(–1500) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Very abundant, in open habitats – peat bogs, meadows, grasslands in villages and orchards, on forest edges and in clearings.

***Alopecosa schmidti* (Hahn, 1835)** **Map p.:** 262

Syn.: *Lycosa schmidti*; *Tarentula eichwaldi* Thorell, 1875
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: sand, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rock steppes and sand dunes.

***Alopecosa solitaria* (Herman, 1879)** **Map p.:** 262

Syn.: *Lycosa solitaria*
Distrib.: Palaearctic (Greece, western Siberia) (Kz.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, on rock steppes.

***Alopecosa striatipes* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 262

Syn.: *Lycosa striatipes*; *A. striata* (Kulczyński, 1895)
Ref.: LUGETTI & TONGIORGI 1969
Distrib.: European – ME (Az.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: dry**
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Very rare, on rock steppes and edges of pine forests.
Records: Velké Meziříčí (6622), leg. J. Kratochvíl (KRATOCHVÍL 1933b); Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), leg. FM[37]; Plumlov, Čubernice NM (6568), leg. ES[78]; Brtnice-Střížov (6660), leg. AJ[79]

***Alopecosa sulzeri* (Pavesi, 1873)** **Map p.:** 262

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Syn.: *Lycosa sulzeri*; *Trochosa sulzeri*
Distrib.: European – ME (Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light: partly shaded**
Habitat: forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on forest steppes.

***Alopecosa taeniata* (C. L. Koch, 1835)** **Map p.:** 262

Syn.: *Lycosa taeniata*
Ref.: KRONESTEDT 1990
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 95
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, **Oreo** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: (300–)**500–1200**(–1500) **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: subalpine, forest (e.g. **spruce**)
Occurrence: Abundant, especially on edges of spruce forests, numerous also in herb vegetation in mountain corries.
Note: Majority of material, reported formerly as *A. aculeata*, is in fact *A. taeniata*.

***Alopecosa trabalis* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 262

Syn.: *Lycosa trabalis*; *Trochosa trabalis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 61
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, in xerothermic habitats, forest steppes, light south-exposed forests.

***Arctosa alpigena lamperti* (Dahl, 1908)** **Map p.:** 262

Syn.: *A. lamperti*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1981b, 1992a; BUCHAR & THALER 1995a
Distrib.: European – ME [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 700–**1000–1400** **Light: open**
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, in mountain peat bogs.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Arctosa cinerea* (Fabricius, 1777)** **Map p.:** 262

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a; HOLUŠA 1994
Syn.: *Arctosa allodroma* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Trochosa cinerea*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Holop. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Probably rare, on sandy river banks and in sandpits.

***Arctosa figurata* (Simon, 1876)** **Map p.:** 263

Distrib.: European – ME (U) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rock steppes, forest steppes and on xerothermic forest edges.

***Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 263

Syn.: *Lycosa leopardus*, *Trochosa leopardus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, in wet meadows, on pond margins, in reed swamps.

***Arctosa maculata* (Hahn, 1822)** **Map p.:** 263

Syn.: *Lycosa amylacea* C. L. Koch, 1838; *A. amylacea*; *Trochosa amylacea*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: European – ME (U) **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–300–600 **Light:** open
Habitat: wetland, gravel
Occurrence: Rare, on loamy-sandy banks of Berounka river in Křivoklátsko PLA, and gravel banks in Moravia.
Recent record in Bohemia: Zbečno, Brdatka NR (5949), 17 May–16 June 1980, 4 ♀, coll. JB, leg. JSm[76]

***Arctosa perita* (Latreille, 1799)** **Map p.:** 263

Syn.: *Trochosa perita*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: European (Af.) (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Rare, on sand dunes.

***Aulonia albimana* (Walckenaer, 1805)** **Map p.:** 263

Distrib.: European – eM (Af.?) (Az.) (THALER *et al.* 2000) **No. of sq.:** 145
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity: very dry–dry**, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** open, (partly shaded)
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, on rock steppes, heathland and other dry open habitats, on forest edges.

***Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata* (Ohlert, 1865)** **Map p.:** 263

Ref.: KRONESTEDT 1996
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 20
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: humid**
Alt.: 200–500(–700) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, in reed swamps and alder forests, in marshy pine forests.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Lycosa singoriensis* (Laxmann, 1770)** **Map p.:** 263

Syn.: *Hogna singoriensis*; *Trochosa singoriensis*
Ref.: LOKSA 1972; BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 23
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 160–350 **Light:** open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Very rare, found on sandy river banks, in abandoned sand pits.
Records: KRATOCHVÍL (1932c, 1951) describes the expansion and decline of this species in Moravia between 1924 and 1950.

***Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 263

Syn.: *Lycosa agrestis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 70
Orig.: semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, (humid)
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: open (e.g. meadow, spoil, field)
Occurrence: Very abundant, in disturbed open habitats – fields, spoil heaps in early stages of succession, ruderals (suburban grasslands, tank training area), flooded meadows.

***Pardosa alacris* (C. L. Koch, 1833)** **Map p.:** 264

Syn.: *Lycosa alacris*; *L. silvicultrix* C. L. Koch, 1836
Ref.: TÖPFER-HOFMANN & HELVERSEN 1990; TÖPFER-HOFMANN *et al.* 2000; KRONESTEDT 1992; BUCHAR 1999b; VLČEK 1995 a, b
Distrib.: European – Me.? (Greece) **No. of sq.:** 56
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Scarce, typically on the boundary between rock steppe and oak forest.

***Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 264

Syn.: *Lycosa amentata*; *Lycosa saccata* (Linné, 1758); *P. saccata*
Distrib.: European (West Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 258
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G**, (H) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** (semi-humid), humid, **very humid**
Alt.: 200–500–900 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very abundant, in wetlands, most typically on river banks, also in wet meadows, fields and gardens.

***Pardosa bifasciata* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 264

Syn.: *Lycosa bifasciata*
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 36
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, rock steppes and xerothermic grasslands.

***Pardosa ferruginea* (L. Koch, 1870)** **Map p.:** 264

Syn.: *Lycosa ferruginea*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 1100–1300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Very rare, in mountain spruce forests in Šumava NP.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c), BUCHAR (1999b).

***Pardosa hortensis* (Thorell, 1872)** **Map p.:** 264

Syn.: *Lycosa annulata* Thorell, 1872; *Lycosa hortensis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 37
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on rock steppes, on xerothermic slopes and warm forest margins, in abandoned quarries.

***Pardosa hyperborea* (Thorell, 1872)** **Map p.:** 264

Ref.: WUNDERLICH 1984b
Distrib.: Holarctic – eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 700–1100 **Light: open**
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, in mountain peat bogs.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c), BUCHAR (1970a).

***Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 264

Syn.: *Lycosa chelata* (Müller, 1764); *L. lugubris*
Ref.: TÖPFER-HOFMANN & VON HELVERSEN 1990; TÖPFER-HOFMANN *et al.* 2000; BUCHAR 1999b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 234
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity: dry**, semi-humid, (humid)
Alt.: 200–800(–1300) **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: (open), **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, on sun-exposed edges of all forests, in clearings, in light forests.

***Pardosa maisa* Hippa & Mannila, 1982** **Map p.:** 264

Ref.: MILLER & OBRTEL 1975a (sub. *Pardosa* sp.); HIPPA & MANNILA 1982; BUCHAR 1994; KUPRYJANOWICZ 1995; MILASOWSZKY & ZULKA 1998; MILASOWSZKY *et al.* 1999
Distrib.: European – ME-ea. (Finland, P, CZ, A, H) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 180 **Light: open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a salt marsh.
Records: Sedlec, Slanisko u Nesytu NNR (7266), 12 August 1969, 1 ♂ 3 juv., leg. R. Obrtel (MILLER & OBRTEL 1975a, see also BUCHAR 1996), 20 May 1993, 10 ♂, leg. J. Chytil, det. *et* coll. JS[30]

***Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa monticola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 56
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, on rock steppes and other xerotherms and on edges of pine forests.

***Pardosa morosa* (L. Koch, 1870)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa morosa*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, Me.
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo
Alt.: 200–1000
Habitat: (scree), **gravel**
Stratum: G
Humidity: very humid
Light: open
No. of sq.: 14
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Rare, on gravel banks, exceptionally found on a scree slope.

***Pardosa nigriceps* (Thorell, 1856)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa nigriceps*
Distrib.: European
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**
Alt.: (200–)400–700(–1000)
Habitat: heathland, peat
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 30
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on heathland, in peat bog.

***Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa fumigata* (Linné, 1758); *Lycosa paludicola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed)
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G
Humidity: humid, very humid
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 46
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on marshy pond margins.

***Pardosa palustris* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa palustris*; *L. tarsalis* Thorell, 1856; *P. tarsalis*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo
Alt.: **200–600**(–1500)
Habitat: open (e.g. **meadow**)
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 156
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, on mesophilous meadows, in fields, in suburban grasslands, in subalpine grasslands.

***Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa prativaga*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 115
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: meadow, wetland
Occurrence: Very abundant, in underlogged meadows and on marshy pond margins.

***Pardosa pullata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa pullata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 226
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–800(–1500) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, in wet and dry meadows, on heathland, on forest edges and in orchards.

***Pardosa riparia* (C. L. Koch, 1833)** **Map p.:** 265

Syn.: *Lycosa cursoria* C. L. Koch, 1848; *Lycosa riparia*; *P. cursoria*; *P. kervillei* Simon, 1937
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 81
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry–humid
Alt.: 200–1000(–1400) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, (forest)
Occurrence: Abundant, on rock steppes and wet meadows, on heathland and in forest clearings.

***Pardosa saltans* Töpfer-Hofmann in Töpfer-Hofmann, Cordes & von Helversen, 2000** **Map p.:** 266

Ref.: TÖPFER-HOFMANN & HELVERSEN 1990; TÖPFER-HOFMANN *et al.* 2000; BUCHAR 1999b
Distrib.: European – ME-At. **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Scarce, on forest steppes and in oak-hornbeam forests.

***Pardosa saltuaria* (L. Koch, 1870)** **Map p.:** 266

Syn.: *Lycosa saltuaria*, *P. evelinae* Wunderlich, 1984
Distrib.: Euopean – ME (Kz.?) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1200–1600 **Light: open**
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, but very numerous in subalpine grasslands and on stony plains in Krkonoše NP.
Records: See e.g. BUCHAR (1967b), RŮŽIČKA & VANĚK (1997).

***Pardosa sordidata* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 266

Syn.: *Lycosa sordidata*
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 20

Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 700–1100(–1400) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: peat, edge
Occurrence: Rare, on forest edges, in peat bogs, forest clearings.

***Pardosa sphagnicola* (Dahl, 1908)** **Map p.:** 266

Ref.: HOLM & KRONESTEDT 1970; BUCHAR 1999b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 36
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 300–1200 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, in peat bogs.

***Pardosa wagleri* (Hahn, 1822)** **Map p.:** 266

Syn.: *Lycosa wagleri*
Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929
Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (semi-humid, very humid)
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: gravel
Occurrence: Very rare, found recently in limestone quarry in Český Kras PLA.
Records: Davle (6152)[52]; Koněprusy, Čertovy Schody limestone quarry (6050), 6 April–6 May 2000, 1 ♂, leg. AK[28]

***Pirata hygrophilus* Thorell, 1872** **Map p.:** 266

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 192
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 150–600–1000 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, peat, floodplain
Occurrence: Very abundant, in shaded wetlands, e.g. on swampy pond margins with rich vegetation, in reed swamps, in floodplain forests, in alder forests, in marshy pine forests.

***Pirata knorri* (Scopoli, 1763)** **Map p.:** 266

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 35
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–700–1000 **Light:** open
Habitat: gravel
Occurrence: Scarce, on gravel banks.

***Pirata latitans* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 266

Syn.: *Potamia palustris* C. L. Koch, 1848
Distrib.: European – Me. (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 117
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** open, semi-open

Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Very abundant, in wet meadows, on pond margins, in peat bogs.

***Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *Lycosa piratica*; *Potamia piratica*
Distrib.: Holarctic (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 118
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–400–1200 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Very abundant, near water on margins of ponds and small pools, on water surface among littoral vegetation, in wet meadows, in mountain peat bogs.

***Pirata piscatorius* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *Lycosa piscatoria*; *Potamia piscatoria*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 68
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Abundant, near water on pond margins, on water surface among littoral vegetation, in wet meadows.

***Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon, 1876** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *P. piraticus* var. *moravicus* Kratochvíl, 1931; *P. moravicus* Buchar, 1966
Ref.: BUCHAR 1966; MICHELUCCI & TONGIORGI 1975
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, Me. **No. of sq.:** 41
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, near water on margins of ponds and small pools, on water surface among littoral vegetation, in wet meadows at lower altitudes.

***Pirata uliginosus* (Thorell, 1856)** **Map p.:** 267

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 70
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Meso), **Oreo** **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200**–400–1200** **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Scarce, in peat bogs.

***Tricca lutetiana* (Simon, 1876)** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *Tricca lucorum* (L. Koch, 1877); *Trochosa lucorum*
Ref.: BRAUN 1963; BUCHAR & THALER 1995a
Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 20
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry, **dry**
Alt.: 200–400–600 **Light:** (open), **semi-open**
Habitat: rock steppe, **forest steppe**
Occurrence: Rare, on forest steppes, also among warm blackthorn shrubs, on sun-exposed forest margins and on rock steppes.

***Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876)** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *Lycosa robusta*; *Trochosa lapidicola* Dahl, 1908
Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 44
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, on rock steppes and other xerotherms, on upper margins of sun-exposed scree slopes.

***Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778)** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *Lycosa ruricola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 124
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open
Habitat: meadow, wetland, spoil, field, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, in wet meadows, on river and pond banks, spoil heaps, in fields, urban grasslands and orchards.

***Trochosa spinipalpis* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)** **Map p.:** 267

Syn.: *Lycosa spinipalpis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 98
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Very abundant, in wet meadows, on pond banks, in floodpain forests, in swampy pine forests.

***Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *Lycosa terricola*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 206
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–800–1000 **Light:** open**–**partly shaded
Habitat: open, **edge**
Occurrence: Very abundant, on edges of all forests, also in adjacent open habitats.

***Xerolycosa miniata* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *Lycosa miniata*; *Tarentula miniata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T **No. of sq.:** 49
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, spoil
Occurrence: Scarce, on rock steppes, in sand pits, also on dry motorway verges.

***Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *Tarentula nemoralis*; *Lycosa nemoralis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 199

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo
Alt.: 200–700–1200
Habitat: open, forest
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry, semi-humid
Light: partly shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, in light (pine and oak) forests and on their edges, in dry open habitats – heathland, rock steppes, scree margins.

Pisauridae

Ref.: DAHL & DAHL 1927; HOLM 1947; PALMGREN 1943
Dolomedes: BONNET 1930; DUFFEY 1995; RENNER 1987

***Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *D. limbatus* Hahn, 1831
Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo)
Alt.: 200–600(–1000)
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: G, S
Humidity: very humid
Light: open, semi-open, (partly shaded)
No. of sq.: 41
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, among vegetation and on water surface in littoral stands of ponds and cut-off meanders. Juveniles climb on herbs and bushes.

***Dolomedes plantarius* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 268

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM [Boh.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 300–400
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: water surface
Humidity: very humid
Light: open
No. of sq.: 4
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Very rare, on water surface among sedge and on floating leaves of yellow water lilies (*Nuphar luteum*) in littoral zone of ponds and cut-off meanders.
Records: Doksy-Břehyně, Břehyně-Pecopala NNR (5454), 30 August 1958, 1 ♀, leg. FM[27]; Lomnice nad Lužnicí-Lužnice, Potěšil pond (6954), 5–21 May 1979, 1 ♂, leg. VR (DUFFEY 1995); Třeboň-Stará Hlína, Nový Vdovec pond (6955), 26 May–21 June 1996, 16 ♂ 3 ♀ 3 juv.; Třeboň-Přeseka, Velký a Malý Tisý NNR (6954), 26 May–21 June 1996, 1 ♂; Stříbřec, Novořecké Močály NR (6955), 1 June 1997, 2 ♀; Hradčany, Hradčanské Rybníky NR (5354), 7–12 June 1997, 3 ♂ 1 ♀; Doksy-Břehyně, Břehyně-Pecopala NNR (5454), 7 June 1997, 1 ♀, all leg. MH[67]
Note: Most of the material was obtained by using floating board traps (RŮŽIČKA 1982b).

***Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *Ocyale mirabilis*; *Ocyale rufofasciata* (De Geer, 1778); *Pisaura listeri* (Scopoli, 1763)
Ref.: BUCHAR *et al.* 1990
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**
Alt.: 200–400–600
Habitat: open, edge
Stratum: G, **H**
Humidity: very dry, dry, semi-humid
Light: semi-open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 189
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, in various open, usually dry habitats, also in ruderal habitats (especially overgrown by nettles).

Oxyopidae

Ref.: HOLM 1947

***Oxyopes ramosus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778)** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *Sphasus variegatus* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S (Greece?) **No. of sq.:** 31
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural **Stratum:** (H), **S** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, peat
Occurrence: Scarce, among heather, on herb vegetation and shrubs on heathland, peat bogs, steppes and xerothermic slopes.

Agelenidae

Ref.: DAHL 1931; MAURER 1992a, b; PALMGREN 1977

***Agelena gracilens* C. L. Koch, 1841** **Map p.:** 268

Syn.: *Agalena similis* Keyserling, 1863
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 57
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (artificial) **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**, (humid)
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge, park
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes in various habitats, the most typical inhabitant of hedges.

***Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 269

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 67
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among herb vegetation on various forest edges, in fallow meadows and pastures, in ruderal habitats.

***Histopona torpida* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 269

Syn.: *Tegenaria torpida*; *Textrix torpida*
Distrib.: European – Me. **No. of sq.:** 146
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: **300–700**(–1200) **Light:** partly shaded, **shaded**
Habitat: scree, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among stones, roots, in hollow trees in all forest habitats.

***Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 269

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 31
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –

Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–400
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
Habitat: (sand), **rock steppe**, (building, edge)
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones on rock steppes, sporadic in other dry habitats, such as sand dunes, forest edges and in houses.

***Tegenaria atrica* C. L. Koch, 1843** **Map p.:** 269

Syn.: *Tegenaria larva* Simon, 1875
Distrib.: European
No. of sq.: 41
Orig.: semi-natural, **artificial**
Stratum: V
Vulner.: –
Phyto.: –
Humidity: –
Alt.: 200–400
Light: –
Habitat: rock, **building**
Occurrence: Probably abundant, numerous inside houses and in sewage conduits, sporadic in quarries.

***Tegenaria campestris* C. L. Koch, 1834** **Map p.:** 269

Distrib.: European – Me. (Af.) (Gr., Az.)
No. of sq.: 38
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Stratum: G
Vulner.: –
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Humidity: semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600
Light: partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, under overhanging banks in deciduous forests, near ground among branches of bushes.

***Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 269

Syn.: *Aranea derhamii* Scopoli, 1763; *Philoica civilis* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Tegenaria derhami*
Distrib.: Cosmopolitan
No. of sq.: 52
Orig.: artificial
Stratum: V
Vulner.: –
Phyto.: –
Humidity: –
Alt.: 200–500
Light: –
Habitat: (scree, rock steppe), **building**, (oak)
Occurrence: Very abundant, mainly inside houses, sporadic also in dry oak forests, in scree slopes, on rock steppes.

***Tegenaria ferruginea* (Panzer, 1804)** **Map p.:** 269

Distrib.: European
No. of sq.: 97
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, **artificial**
Stratum: V, T
Vulner.: –
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600
Light: partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: building, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, in and on farm buildings and houses, under bark and in hollow trees in deciduous forests, among boulders in scree slopes and on shaded rocks, under overhanging banks of sunken roads.

***Tegenaria silvestris* L. Koch, 1872** **Map p.:** 269

Distrib.: European – eM
No. of sq.: 102
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Stratum: G
Vulner.: –
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo)
Humidity: semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–600(–1200)
Light: shaded
Habitat: scree, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones in scree slopes, in scree forests and in other stony forests.

***Textrix denticulata* (Olivier, 1789)** **Map p.:** 270

Syn.: *T. lycosina* (Sundevall, 1831)
Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 24
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, rock, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on rock walls, under stones in scree slopes, under stones and under tree bark on forest edges.

Cybaeidae

***Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 270

Ref.: DAHL 1937b; NOVÁK 1956; BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 35
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** in water **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso (Oreo) **Humidity:** in water
Alt.: 200–500(–1000) **Light:** open
Habitat: water
Occurrence: Probably abundant, below surface among vegetation in ponds and cut-off meanders.

***Cybaeus angustiarum* L. Koch, 1868** **Map p.:** 270

Syn.: *Coelotes angustiarum*
Distrib.: European – ME-ea. (Az.) (THALER 1997a) **No. of sq.:** 84
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: 300–1200 **Light:** (semi-open), shaded
Habitat: (subalpine), forest
Occurrence: Probably abundant, in wet decaying trunks and tree stumps in shaded forests, among dense vegetation in mountain corries.

Hahniidae

Syn.: *Gryphoeca* = *Cryphoeca*
Ref.: DAHL 1937a, HARM 1966, PALMGREN 1977

***Antistea elegans* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 270

Syn.: *Hahnia elegans*; *Hahnia pratensis* C. L. Koch, 1841
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 84
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–800(–1400) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss and detritus in rich vegetation along pond margins, in reed swamps, in peat bogs.

***Cryphoeca silvicola* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 270

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 104
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity: semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 300–1100–1600 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, spruce
Occurrence: Abundant, under tree bark, among detritus and under stones in mountain forests and in scree slopes.

***Hahnia difficilis* Harm, 1966** **Map p.:** 270

Distrib.: European – ME (CZ, A, CH, SK) **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 700**–1000** **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in peat bogs.

***Hahnia helveola* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 270

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 23
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and leaf litter in deciduous and pine forests.

***Hahnia montana* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 270

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 400–1000 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in wet forests at higher altitudes.

***Hahnia nava* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 271

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 50
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil, field
Occurrence: Probably scarce, among sparse grass and under small stones on rock steppes, also on fields and early successional stages of spoil heaps.

***Hahnia ononidum* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 271

Syn.: *Hahnia mengei* Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1897
Distrib.: Holarctic – eM **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: oak
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and leaf litter in oak forests.

***Hahnia picta* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 271

Distrib.: European – ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (semi-humid)
Alt.: 150 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found under tree bark in an old castle park.
Records: Lednice (7166), 1961–1983, 12 ♂ 15 ♀ 1 juv., leg. FM[45, 27], 22 May 1999, 1 ♂, leg. LK

***Hahnia pusilla* C. L. Koch, 1841** **Map p.:** 271

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 80
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–600–800 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss, leaf litter and detritus in all forests.

Dictynidae

Ref.: WIEHLE 1953; MILLER & SVATOŇ 1978; PALMGREN 1977; HAJER 1979, 1992a

***Altella biuncata* (Miller, 1949)** **Map p.:** 271

Syn.: *Altellela biuncata*
Distrib.: European – ME (THALER 1985) **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, V **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rocky slopes and on adjacent rock steppes.

***Archaeodictyna consecuta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 271

Syn.: *Dictyna consecuta*; *D. sedilloti* Simon, 1875
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, on sparsely vegetated ground on rock steppes.
Records: Praha, Lochkov (6052), 1960, 1 juv., leg. E. Žďárková; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), leg. FM[43, 23]

***Archaeodictyna minutissima* (Miller, 1958)** **Map p.:** 271

Syn.: *Dictyna minutissima* Miller, 1958
Distrib.: European – ME (CZ, SK) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open

Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, at base of sparse grass tussocks on rock steppes.
Records: See e.g. MILLER (1958c, 1966), KŮRKA (1994e), MAJKUS & SVATOŇ (1995), RŮŽIČKA (1998c).

***Argenna patula* (Simon, 1874)** **Map p.:** 271

Distrib.: European – ME-At. (Af.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (humid)
Alt.: 160 **Light:** (semi-open)
Habitat: (wetland)
Occurrence: Very rare, found among detritus on a pond margin.
Record: Lednice (7266), 20 June 1958, 1 ♀, leg. *et* coll. FM[45, 23]

***Argenna subnigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)** **Map p.:** 272

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass, leaf litter and under stones on rock steppes and on spoil heaps.

***Brommella falcigera* (Balogh, 1935)** **Map p.:** 272

Syn.: *Lathys incertus* Miller, 1943
Distrib.: European – ME (southern Sweden) (THALER 1985) **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes, forest steppes and in oak (oak-hornbeam, oak-pine) forests.

***Cicurina cicur* (Fabricius, 1793)** **Map p.:** 272

Syn.: *C. cicurea*
Distrib.: European – eM (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 141
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** (dry), semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600(–900) **Light:** open–shaded
Habitat: (open), forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, under stones, in leaf-litter and in decaying wood in forests, in open habitats in microspaces with high humidity (e.g. in soil crevices).

***Dictyna arundinacea* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 272

Syn.: *D. benigna* (Walckenaer, 1802)
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 108
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: open (e.g. rock steppe)
Occurrence: Very abundant, in heads of plants on rock steppes, xerothermic slopes, and in open habitats in cultural landscape, along paths, etc.

***Dictyna civica* (Lucas, 1850)** **Map p.:** 272

Syn.: *Brigittea civica*
Ref.: MILLER & SVATOŇ 1978
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Probably scarce, on walls of houses.

***Dictyna latens* (Fabricius, 1775)** **Map p.:** 272

Syn.: *Brigittea latens*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, on low vegetation on heathland and in xerothermic habitats.

***Dictyna major* Menge, 1869** **Map p.:** 272

Ref.: WIEHLE 1953
Distrib.: Holarctic – eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 700–1100 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, found on dwarf pines in peat bog in Šumava NP.
Record: Volary-Chlum, Vltavský Luh NM (7149), 27 June 1975, 3 ♀, leg. PK[15]

***Dictyna pusilla* Thorell, 1856** **Map p.:** 272

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 76
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. edge)
Occurrence: Probably abundant, on tree branches in various forests and on their edges.

***Dictyna szaboi* Chyzer in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891** **Map p.:** 273

Ref.: GAJDOŠ & PEKÁR 1999
Distrib.: European – Pan. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** (G) **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, collected by sieving on a sand dune.
Record: Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM (7069), 4 June 1996, 1 ♀, leg. VR[64]

***Dictyna uncinata* Thorell, 1856** **Map p.:** 273

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 83
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge, park
Occurrence: Abundant, on tree branches mainly in cultural landscape; in apple orchards and in gardens, on hedges, on afforested spoil heaps, on forest edges.

***Emblyna annulipes* (Blackwall, 1846)** **Map p.:** 273

Syn.: *Dictyna annulipes*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** very dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: building, floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, on tree bark of poplars and on walls of houses (here can be overlooked).

***Lathys humilis* (Blackwall, 1855)** **Map p.:** 273

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** T **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (very dry–humid)
Alt.: 150–400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, mainly on trees.

***Lathys nielseni* (Schenkel, 1932)** **Map p.:** 273

Syn.: *L. bifoveolatus* Miller, 1971
Ref.: THALER 1981
Distrib.: European – eM [Boh.] (THALER 1985) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Very rare, among moss and lichens in pine forests.
Records: Třeboň (6954), 13 August 1965, 2 ♀, leg. J. Martínek[7]; Soběslav (6754), leg. FM[45]; Dubá-Dřevčice, Martinská Stěna rock wall (5452), 14 June 2000, 1 ♀, leg. AK

***Lathys stigmatisata* (Menge, 1869)** **Map p.:** 273

Syn.: *L. prominens* Miller, 1949
Ref.: MERRETT 1998
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on rock steppes.
Note: *L. stigmatisata* has sometimes been known as *L. puta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863).

***Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871)** **Map p.:** 273

Syn.: *Cicurina arietina* (Thorell, 1871); *Tetrilus arietinus*
Ref.: WUNDERLICH 1986
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** U, G **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–1000 **Light:** (open, partly shaded)
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Rare, in the nests of ants on xerothermic slopes and forest margins on mountains.
Note: We have both macrophthalmous and microphthalmous specimens from one locality.

***Nigma flavescens* (Walckenaer, 1830)** **Map p.:** 273

Syn.: *Dictyna flavescens*; *Ergatis flavescens*
Distrib.: European – Me. (Az., Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 70
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: oak, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, on foliage in oak forests and on shrubs on forest edges.
Note: Nymphs of the 1st instar use the contents of plant cells for feeding (HAJER 1988).

***Nigma walckenaeri* (Roewer, 1951)** **Map p.:** 274

Syn.: *Dictyna viridissima* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Nigma viridissima*
Distrib.: Holarctic (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** V, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: building, park
Occurrence: Scarce, on hedges and on walls of houses.

Amaurobiidae

Syn.: *Ciniflo = Amaurobius*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1953; PALMGREN 1977
Coelotes: WIEHLE 1963a; also references to the family Agelenidae; SECHTEROVÁ 1992b

***Amaurobius fenestralis* (Ström, 1768)** **Map p.:** 274

Syn.: *A. atrox* (De Geer, 1778)
Distrib.: European (Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 126
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, V, **T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** (dry), semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–800(–1100) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: rock, **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, under bark and in hollow trees, under stones and among leaf litter in all forests, also in crevices of shaded rock walls.

***Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1830)** **Map p.:** 274

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200**–**700 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Probably scarce, near ground in shaded parts of houses.

***Amaurobius jugorum* L. Koch, 1868** **Map p.:** 274

Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 32
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 300**–**500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, **edge**
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones, typically on boundry between xerothermic habitats and deciduous forest at lower altitudes.

***Callobius claustrarius* (Hahn, 1833)** **Map p.:** 274

Syn.: *Amaurobius claustrarius*; *Ciniflo claustrarius*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A **No. of sq.:** 144
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**, **humid**
Alt.: 300–700–1200 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: (scree), forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones in forests, most numerous in spruce, beech and scree forests, and in wet boulder accumulations covered by moss.

***Coelotes atropos* (Walckenaer, 1830)** **Map p.:** 274

Syn.: *Amaurobius atropos*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1970a, 1977b
Distrib.: European **–** eM **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 700**–1000–1600** **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: subalpine, beech, spruce
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on stony plains above tree line, and in mountain beech-fir and spruce forests.

***Coelotes inermis* (L. Koch, 1855)** **Map p.:** 274

Syn.: *Amaurobius inermis*
Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 116
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700–1200 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: (open), forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in all forests (except floodplain forests), sometimes also in open habitats.

***Coelotes terrestris* (Wider, 1834)** **Map p.:** 274

Syn.: *Amaurobius terrestris*
Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 209

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso, Oreo
Alt.: 200–1100–1400
Habitat: (open), **forest**
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Light: shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in all forests (except floodplain forests).

Titanoecidae

Ref.: KRATOCHVÍL 1932b

***Titanoeca psammophila* Wunderlich, 1993** **Map p.:** 275

Ref.: ROBERTS 1995
Distrib.: European **–** ME [Pan.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200
Habitat: sand
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 1
Vulner.: CR
Occurrence: Very rare, found on two sand dunes in south Moravia.
Records: Bzenec, Vojenské Cvičiště Bzenec NM (7069), 4 June 1996, 1♂ 2 ♀, leg. JS[59], 20 April–30 May 1998, 1 ♂, leg. P. Bezděčka, det. *et* coll. VR; Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM (7069), 30 April–30 May 1998, 2 ♂, 30 May–14 June 1998, 4 ♂, leg. P. Bezděčka, det. *et* coll. VR[64]

***Titanoeca quadriguttata* (Hahn, 1833)** **Map p.:** 275

Syn.: *Latrodectus quadriguttatus*; *Titanoeca obscura* (Walckenaer, 1802)
Ref.: HAJER 1982, 1994a
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Westp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–500–1400
Habitat: rock, rock steppe, forest steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 83
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones on rock steppes, rocks and other xerotherms, on forest steppes, found also in quarries and in a mountain corrie.

***Titanoeca schineri* L. Koch, 1872** **Map p.:** 275

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T [Pan.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, heathland
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 18
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes, sand dunes and heathland, found also on motorway verge.

***Titanoeca tristis* L. Koch, 1872** **Map p.:** 275

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, Me. [Pan.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 300
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 1
Vulner.: CR
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a rock steppe in Pálava PLA.
Record: Mikulov, Svatý Kopeček NR (7165), May 1932, 1♀, leg. J. Kratochvíl[18]

Anyphaenidae

Ref.: REIMOSER 1937b; PALMGREN 1943; MILLER 1967; RŮŽIČKA 2001b

***Anyphaena accentuata* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 275

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 68
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** T, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: floodplain, **oak**, scree forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on leaves and branches in deciduous forests (oak-hornbeam, floodplain).

***Anyphaena furva* Miller, 1967** **Map p.:** 275

Ref.: WEISS 1988
Distrib.: European – ME (D, CZ, SK, RO?) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: (Thermo) **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: rock, **oak**
Occurrence: Very rare, on tree trunks growing on sun-exposed rocky slopes and on adjacent rocks and scree slopes in Křivoklátsko PLA.
Records: Hřebečníky-Týřovice, Týřov NNR (6048), 30 June–30 July 1982, 1 ♂ leg. JSm[76]; Velká Buková-Nezabudice, Nezabudické Skály NR (5949), 5 April–21 June 1997, 3 ♂, leg. VR & P. Antuš, 8 May 1998, 6 ♂ 5 ♀, leg. VR[62]

Liocranidae

Syn.: *Micariosoma* = *Phrurolithus*
Sagana = *Liocranum*
Ref.: GRIMM 1986; see also references to the family Clubionidae

***Agraecina striata* (Kulczyński, 1882)** **Map p.:** 275

Syn.: *Agroeca striata*; *Agroecina striata*
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** U, G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open, shaded, dark
Habitat: scree, rock, spoil, floodplain
Occurrence: Rare, inside scree slopes, in quarries, on spoil heaps, and among detritus in floodplain forests.

***Agroeca brunnea* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 275

Syn.: *Agroeca haglundi* Thorell, 1871
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 128
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, S, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–500–900 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: (open), **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus in various forest habitats.

***Agroeca cuprea* Menge, 1873** **Map p.:** 276

Syn.: *A. chrysea* L. Koch, 1876; *A. pullata* Thorell, 1875
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, **dry**, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus and under stones in rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Agroeca lusatica* (L. Koch, 1875)** **Map p.:** 276

Ref.: GRIMM 1986; BUCHAR 1970b
Distrib.: European – ME (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus and under stones on rock steppes.

***Agroeca proxima* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 276

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 35
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–700–1000 **Light:** open, (partly shaded)
Habitat: heathland, peat, (edge)
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and detritus in peat bogs and on heathland, sporadic on forest edges.

***Apostenus fuscus* Westring, 1851** **Map p.:** 276

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 58
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** (very dry), dry, semi-humid
Alt.: (200–)300–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak, scree forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones and among leaf litter in stony deciduous forests, on forest steppes.

***Liocranum rupicola* (Walckenaer, 1830)** **Map p.:** 276

Syn.: *Philoica notata* (C. L. Koch, 1834)
Distrib.: European (West Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 54
Orig.: climax, artificial **Stratum:** G, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: scree, building
Occurrence: Abundant, on sun-exposed scree slopes and in above-ground floors of buildings.

***Liocranum rutilans* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 276

Distrib.: European – Me. (Gr.) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: (Thermo) **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open

Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Rare, on sun-exposed scree slopes.
Records: See e.g. RŮŽIČKA (1990c, 1996c), HAJER *et al.* (1997), KŮRKA (1996a).

***Phrurolithus festivus* (C. L. Koch, 1835)** **Map p.:** 276

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 142
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid, (very humid)
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass and detritus in various open and forest habitats, often on rock steppes, but also in peat bogs, in oak forests, etc.

***Phrurolithus minimus* C. L. Koch, 1839** **Map p.:** 276

Distrib.: European – Me. (U) (THALER 1997b) **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and detritus on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Phrurolithus pullatus* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 277

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Phrurolithus szilyi* Herman, 1879** **Map p.:** 277

Distrib.: European – Pan. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a rock steppe in Pálava PLA.
Record: Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), 1983, 1 ♂, leg. FM[25]

***Scotina celans* (Blackwall, 1841)** **Map p.:** 277

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry–humid
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Rare, under stones in pine (also in oak and floodplain) forests, on forest steppe and on a scree slope.

***Scotina palliardii* (L. Koch, 1881)** **Map p.:** 277

Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Termo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, (very humid)
Alt.: 300–1000 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, peat
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes, heathland and in peat bogs.

Clubionidae

Syn.: *Gauroclubiona* = *Clubiona*
Chiracanthium = *Cheiracanthium*
Microclubiona = *Clubiona*
Ref.: REIMOSER 1937c; HELSDINGEN 1979; PALMGREN 1943; DONDALE & REDNER 1982
Clubiona: WIEHLE 1965b; MIKHAILOV 1995
Cheiracanthium: WOLF 1991

***Cheiracanthium campestre* Lohmander, 1944** **Map p.:** 277

Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 250–350 **Light:** open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Very rare, found in open, disturbed habitats – military training area, fallow vineyard, motorway verge.
Records: Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav (5854), 21 May 1997, 1 ♂, leg. JB; Vrbovec-Hnízdo, Ječmeniště (7262), 25 May 2000, leg. JD; Jirkov-Červený Hrádek (5446), 30 April–10 June 2000, leg. E. Kula, det. *et* coll. VB

***Cheiracanthium effossum* Herman, 1879** **Map p.:** 277

Distrib.: European – ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** S **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, on bushes on rock steppes.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 3 May 1929, 1 ♂, leg. FM; Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), 6 May 1956, 1 ♀, leg. FM[25]

***Cheiracanthium elegans* Thorell, 1875** **Map p.:** 277

Ref.: BUCHAR & ŽĎÁREK 1960 (sub *C. oncognathum*)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, on grass and bushes on forest steppes.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 18 May 1952, 1 ♂, leg. FM[25]; Koněprusy, Kotýz NNM (6050), leg. Z. Růžička, det. *et* coll. JB[70]; Plumlov, Čubernice NM (6568), leg. ES, det. FM[78]; Popůvky, Kývalka (6864), 12 June–21 July 2000, leg. E. Kula, det. *et* coll. VB

***Cheiracanthium erraticum* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 277

Syn.: *Clubiona erratica*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**
Alt.: 200–600–900
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Abundant, on vegetation in meadows, wetlands, peat bogs.

Stratum: H
Humidity: semi-humid, humid, very humid
Light: semi-open

No. of sq.: 68
Vulner.: –

***Cheiracanthium montanum* L. Koch, 1877** **Map p.:** 278

Distrib.: European – ME
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, on shrubs on rock steppes.

Stratum: S
Humidity: very dry
Light: open, semi-open

No. of sq.: 5
Vulner.: EN

***Cheiracanthium oncognathum* Thorell, 1871** **Map p.:** 278

Syn.: *Clubiona oncognatha*
Distrib.: European – eM (U)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 250–450
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on herb vegetation on rock steppes and other xerothermic habitats.

Stratum: H
Humidity: very dry
Light: open

No. of sq.: 7
Vulner.: EN

***Cheiracanthium pennyi* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873** **Map p.:** 278

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A [Pan.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 250
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on grasslands.
Record: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 5 June 1983, 2 ♂, leg. FM[25]

Stratum: H
Humidity: very dry
Light: open

No. of sq.: 1
Vulner.: CR

***Cheiracanthium punctorium* (Villers, 1789)** **Map p.:** 278

Syn.: *C. nutrix* (Walckenaer, 1805)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–250
Habitat: (open)
Occurrence: Very rare, on vegetation in open habitats.
Records: Praha (5952)[54]; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 6 May 1958, 1 ♀, leg. FM[25]; Lysá nad Labem, Hrabanov (5755), 8 August 1991, 1 ♀, leg. J. Vávra, det. *et* coll. JB; Žehuň-Choťovice, Žehuňská Obora NNR (5857), 27 August 1999, 1 ♀, leg. MR (ŘEZÁČ 2001)

Stratum: H, S
Humidity: (dry, semi-humid)
Light: open

No. of sq.: 4
Vulner.: EN

***Cheiracanthium virescens* (Sundevall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 278

Syn.: *Chiracanthium lapidicola*(*-colens*) Simon, 1878
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on rock steppes and in dry meadow (tank training area).

***Clubiona alpicola* Kulczyński, 1882** **Map p.:** 278

Ref.: THALER 1981; BLICK *et al.* 1995; BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, ME **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 700**–1200–1600** **Light: open**
Habitat: scree, subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, under surface stones on mountain scree slopes and on stony surface in subalpine tundra.
Note: This species has also been reported under the name *Clubiona alpica*.

***Clubiona brevipes* Blackwall, 1841** **Map p.:** 278

Distrib.: European (Gr., Az.) **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: oak, edge
Occurrence: Rare, on tree bark and on bushes in sun-exposed oak forests.

***Clubiona caerulescens* L. Koch, 1867** **Map p.:** 278

Syn.: *C. coerulescens*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 55
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500(**–**800) **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes in deciduous forests.

***Clubiona comta* C. L. Koch, 1839** **Map p.:** 279

Syn.: *C. compta*
Distrib.: European (Af.) (NC) **No. of sq.:** 46
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**600 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and under stones in deciduous forests, in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Clubiona corticalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 279

Distrib.: European (Af.) (Az., Ar.) **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**

Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 400–800
Habitat: peat, forest
Humidity: semi-humid, humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
Occurrence: Rare, under tree bark on peat bog and in forests.

***Clubiona diversa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862** **Map p.:** 279

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp.
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, Oreo
Alt.: 200–1000(–1400)
Habitat: open
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry–very humid
Light: open, semi-open
No. of sq.: 36
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and under stones in very different habitats – on rock steppes, in meadows, peat bogs.

***Clubiona frutetorum* L. Koch, 1867** **Map p.:** 279

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S (Greece)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Meso
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: forest
Stratum: H, S
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 20
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on trees in deciduous forests.

***Clubiona genevensis* L. Koch, 1866** **Map p.:** 279

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: G, T, C
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 7
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.

***Clubiona germanica* Thorell, 1871** **Map p.:** 279

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp.
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: (floodplain)
Stratum: S
Humidity: semi-humid, humid
Light: shaded
No. of sq.: 23
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, on herbs and bushes in floodplain forests, on vegetation on brook banks.

***Clubiona juvenis* Simon, 1878** **Map p.:** 279

Ref.: WIEHLE 1965b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–300
Habitat: wetland
Stratum: H
Humidity: very humid
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 3
Vulner.: VU
Occurrence: Rare, in stalks of reed on water-facing side of littoral vegetation.
Records: Milotice, Písečný Rybník NR (7068), 6 June 1996, 3♂ 2♀, leg. VR; Sedlec, Lednické Rybníky NNR (7266), 16 July 1996, 3♀, leg. VR, 18 July 1996, 1 ♀, leg. R. Lučan, 30 May 1997, 1♂, leg. MH; Doksy-Břehyně, Břehyně-Pecopala NNR (5454), 7 June 1997, 1♂ 1♀, leg. MH[67]

***Clubiona kulczynskii* Lessert, 1905** **Map p.:** 279

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
0Alt.: 400–1100 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in peat bogs.

***Clubiona lutescens* Westring, 1851** **Map p.:** 280

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 131
Orig.: climax, semi-natural (disturbed) **Stratum:** G, H, S, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600(–800) **Light:** (open), semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on herb vegetation and on bushes in various open and forest habitats.

***Clubiona marmorata* L. Koch, 1866** **Map p.:** 280

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** T, S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Rare, on tree bark and on tree branches in deciduous forests and on solitary trees.

***Clubiona neglecta* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862** **Map p.:** 280

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 76
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–1000) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe, meadow
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in different habitats – on rock steppes, also in meadows.

***Clubiona norvegica* Strand, 1900** **Map p.:** 280

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 1000–1100 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, found on dwarf spruce trees in peat bogs in Šumava NP.
Records: Kvilda, Jezerní Slať NNR (6947), 27 June 1962, 2 ♂, leg. JB, coll. JB (BUCHAR 1989b) and coll. FM[25]; Srní-Horská Kvilda (6947), 15 May–15 September 1983, 1 ♂, leg. AK (KŮRKA 95c, e); Srní-Modrava, Modravské Slatě NM (6946), 1995–1996, 3 ♂ 4 ♀, leg. VR[58]

***Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 280

Syn.: *C. amarantha* (Walckenaer, 1802); *C. holosericea* (Linné, 1758); *C. incomta* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 76
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid

Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on tree trunks in deciduous forests (often found in nests and nesting boxes).

***Clubiona phragmitis* C. L. Koch, 1843** **Map p.:** 280

Syn.: *Clubiona pellucida* C. L. Koch, 1843
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 61
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, on reed, reedmace and sedge in pond littorals.

***Clubiona pseudoneglecta* Wunderlich, 1994** **Map p.:** 280

Ref.: WUNDERLICH 1994
Distrib.: European – eM [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (semi-humid)
Alt.: 170 **Light:** (partly shaded)
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Very rare. Found in F. Miller's collection among the material of *C. neglecta*.
Record: Lednice (7166), 20 June 1958, 1 ♂ 4 ♀, leg. *et* coll. FM, det. VR

***Clubiona reclusa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1863** **Map p.:** 280

Syn.: *C. borealis* Thorell, 1871; *C. pallens* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 129
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–800(–1400) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: wetland, edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level and on herb vegetation in meadows, wetlands, forest edges and clearings.

***Clubiona saxatilis* L. Koch, 1866** **Map p.:** 281

Syn.: *Clubiona dvoraki* Miller, 1943: a male only, female described is *C. germanica* (see MILLER 1971)
Distrib.: European – ME [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on serpentine steppe and xerotherm with juniper.

***Clubiona similis* L. Koch, 1867** **Map p.:** 281

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso) **Humidity:** dry, humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, gravel
Occurrence: Rare, found under stones on a gravel bank and on bushes on rock steppes.

***Clubiona stagnatilis* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 281

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, on herb vegetation in waterlogged meadows and on swampy river banks.

***Clubiona subsultans* Thorell, 1875** **Map p.:** 281

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 55
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under tree bark and among detritus in forest habitats.

***Clubiona subtilis* L. Koch, 1867** **Map p.:** 281

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500(–700) **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and detritus in wetlands.

***Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1851** **Map p.:** 281

Distrib.: European – Me. (THALER 1997b) **No. of sq.:** 94
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among leaf litter and detritus in various forest habitats.

***Clubiona trivialis* C. L. Koch, 1843** **Map p.:** 281

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 57
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** (very dry–semi-humid)–very humid
Alt.: 300–1500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes in a wide range of open habitats.

Corinnidae

***Cetonana laticeps* (Canestrini, 1868)** **Map p.:** 281

Syn.: *Ceto laticeps*; *Ceto nitescens* (L. Koch, 1872)
Distrib.: European – ME **No. of sq.:** 6

Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–300
Habitat: oak
Stratum: T, C
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: shaded
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Very rare, on bushes and tree branches in oak-hornbeam forests.
Records: See MILLER (1947), KNOBLOCH (1979), HOTSKÁ (1981), KŮRKA (1996a), ŘEZÁČ (2001).

Zodariidae

Ref.: BOSMANS 1997

***Zodarion germanicum* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 282

Syn.: *Enyo germanica*
Distrib.: European – ME
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural
Phyto.: **Thermo**, Meso
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, forest steppe, oak
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 48
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Probably scarce, among grass and lichens in xerothermic habitats, also on sun-exposed verge of a motorway, on dry forest slopes and in oak forests.

***Zodarion italicum* (Canestrini, 1868)** **Map p.:** 282

Distrib.: European – Me. [Boh.]
Orig.: **climax**
Phyto.: **Thermo**
Alt.: 200
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 2
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Very rare, found on rock steppes.
Records: Praha, Lochkov (6052), 29 May 2000, 1 ♂, leg. MR; Praha, Podbabské Skály NM (5852), 23 October 2000, 1 ♀, leg. J. Strejček, det. *et* coll. MR (ŘEZÁČ in press)

***Zodarion rubidum* Simon, 1914** **Map p.:** 282

Ref.: PEKÁR 1994b
Distrib.: European – ME
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–400
Habitat: sand, rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 7
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Probably rare, on ground on sand dunes and rock steppes, also on a motorway verge.

Gnaphosidae

Syn.: *Melanophora = Zelotes*
Ref.: REIMOSER 1937a; PALMGREN 1943; GRIMM 1985
Drassodes: LOCKET *et al.* 1974
Gnaphosa: OVTSHARENKO *et al.* 1992
Haplodrassus: MILLER & BUCHAR 1977

Micaria: MILLER 1967; WUNDERLICH 1979; MIKHAILOV 1987; PLATNICK & SHADAB 1988; BOSMANS & BLICK 2000
Zelotes: MILLER 1967

***Aphantaulax cincta* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 282

Ref.: GRIMM 1985; MILLER 1971: Tab. V, Fig. 24 (erroneously designated as *A. seminigra*)
Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Af.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a sand dune.
Record: Bzenec, Vojenské Cvičiště Bzenec NM (7069), 20 April 1998, 1 ♀, leg. P. Bezděčka, det. *et* coll. VR[64]

***Berlandina cinerea* (Menge, 1872)** **Map p.:** 282

Syn.: *Pterotricha cinerea*
Distrib.: European **–** eM (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, found on a rock steppe in Bohemia and on sand dunes in Moravia.

***Callilepis nocturna* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 282

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–300(**–**900) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones and detritus on rock steppes, on stony sun-exposed forest edges and on spoil heaps.

***Callilepis schuszteri* (Herman, 1879)** **Map p.:** 282

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Eastp. (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, **partly shaded**
Habitat: scree, **forest steppe**, edge
Occurrence: Rare, among leaf litter and grass on forest steppes, dry forest margins, and on upper margins of sun-exposed scree slopes.

***Cryptodrassus hungaricus* (Balogh, 1935)** **Map p.:** 282

Syn.: *Cryptodrassus pulchellus* Miller, 1943
Ref.: MILLER 1949; WEISS *et al.* 1998
Distrib.: European **–** Pan. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** U, G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, under stones on rock steppes.

Records: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 1940, 2 ♀, leg. FM[36, 37], 29 April 1983, 1 ♀, 1983, 2 ♂ 5 ♀ 4 juv., leg. FM[23]; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 25 May 1983, 1 ♂, leg. FM[23]; Ivančice-Budkovice, Budkovické Skály rocks (6964), 14 May–17 June 1999, 1 ♀, leg. VB

***Drassodes cupreus* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *D. lapidosus macer* (Thorell, 1875)
Ref.: LOCKET *et al.* 1974
Distrib.: European? **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, (humid)
Alt.: 300–900 **Light: open**, (semi-open, partly shaded)
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, peat, (forest)
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones on heathland and rocky habitats, on dry margins of peat bogs, in dry forests.

***Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Drassus cinereus* Hahn, 1833; *D. lapidicola*(*-collis*) (Walckenaer, 1805)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 108
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light: open**, (semi-open, partly shaded)
Habitat: scree, rock, rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Very abundant, under stones in all xerothermic habitats – on rock steppes, sun-exposed rock walls, upper margins of sun-exposed scree slopes, on spoil heaps, in dry forests.

***Drassodes pubescens* (Thorell, 1856)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Drassus pubescens*; *Haplodrassus pubescens*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 111
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400–1300 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, pine, edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, under stones on rock steppes and forest steppes, on dry forest edges, in pine forests.

***Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Prosthesima lutetiana*; *Zelotes lutetianus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 64
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–500(–900) **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: wetland, floodplain
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and detritus in wet meadows, in reed swamps, in willow thickets.

***Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Prosthesima praeficus*; *Zelotes praeficus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 62
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones on rock steppes and forest steppes, on xerothermic slopes and forest margins.

***Drassyllus pumilus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Prosthesima pumila*; *Zelotes pumilus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes.

***Drassyllus pusillus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Melanophora pusilla*; *Prosthesima pusilla*; *Zelotes pusillus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 98
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–900) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Abundant, at ground level in various open habitats – dry and wet meadows, rock steppes, forest clearings.

***Drassyllus villicus* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 283

Syn.: *Prosthesima accepta* Herman, 1879; *Zelotes villicus*
Distrib.: European – Me. **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: scree, rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes and forest steppes, on sun-exposed scree slopes.

***Drassyllus vinealis* (Kulczyński, 1897)** **Map p.:** 284

Syn.: *Zelotes vinealis*
Distrib.: European (Kz.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 250 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby (7065), 5 May 1961, 2 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. FM[43, 44], 16 June 1983, 3 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. FM[23]; Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), 1 ♂, leg. FM[45, 23]

***Echemus angustifrons* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 284

Syn.: *Boroechemus angustifrons*; *Echemus rhenanus* Bertkau in Förster & Bertkau, 1883
Ref.: GRIMM 1985
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–500(–800) **Light:** open
Habitat: scree, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on upper margins of scree slopes and on rock steppes.

***Gnaphosa badia* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 284

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 900–1200 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: peat, edge
Occurrence: Very rare, among moss in transition zone between forest and peat bog in Šumava NP.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Gnaphosa bicolor* (Hahn, 1833)** **Map p.:** 284

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, **dry**, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: scree, forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Scarce, among leaf litter and moss and under stones on forest steppes, in oak forests, on scree slopes and on rocks.

***Gnaphosa inconspecta* Simon, 1878** **Map p.:** 284

Ref.: OVTSHARENKO *et al.* 1992
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:**
Alt.: 200 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: oak
Occurrence: Very rare, collected in a pitfall trap in an oak-hornbeam forest.
Record: Praha, Závist (6052), 1973, 2 ♂, leg. H. Šinková, det. *et* coll. JB[72] (see BUCHAR 1993a)

***Gnaphosa lapponum* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 284

Ref.: GRIMM 1985; RŮŽIČKA & VANĚK 1997
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1400–1500 **Light: open**
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, found under stones on subalpine stony tundra, sporadic in adjacent peat bog on highest ridges in Krkonoše NP.
Records: Pec pod Sněžkou, Studniční Hora Mt. (5260), 1982–1990, 158 ♂ 7 ♀, leg. J. Vaněk, det. *et* coll. VR[69]

***Gnaphosa lucifuga* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 284

Syn.: *Pythonissa fusca* C. L. Koch, 1837; *P. lucifuga*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones on rock steppes.

***Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** **Map p.:** 284

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 24
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones, on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Gnaphosa microps* Holm, 1939** **Map p.:** 285

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 700–1100 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, among moss in mountain peat bogs in Šumava NP.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Gnaphosa montana* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 285

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 500–1200 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest (e.g. edge)
Occurrence: Scarce, under bark of fallen trunks and tree stumps in mountain forests and in clearings.

***Gnaphosa nigerrima* L. Koch, 1877** **Map p.:** 285

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity: very humid**
Alt.: 400–600 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in swampy meadows with peat moss.

***Gnaphosa opaca* Herman, 1879** **Map p.:** 285

Distrib.: European – eM (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes.

***Haplodrassus bohemicus* Miller & Buchar, 1977** **Map p.:** 285

Ref.: MILLER & BUCHAR 1977; BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: European (CZ) **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe

Occurrence: Very rare, found on rock steppe in middle Bohemia and on sand dunes in south Moravia.
Records: Louny-Raná, Raná NNR (5548), 25 May 1962, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 4 October–1 November 1963, 1 ♀, leg. JB (MILLER & BUCHAR 1977); Bzenec, Váté Písky NNM (7069), 30 April–30 May 1998, 3 ♂ 1 ♀, 30 May–14 June 1998, 1 ♀, leg. P. Bezděčka; Bzenec, Vojenské Cvičiště Bzenec NM (7069), 20 April–30 May 1998, 2 ♂, leg. P. Bezděčka, det. *et* coll. VR[64]

***Haplodrassus cognatus* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 285

Syn.: *Drassodes cognatus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** (G), **T** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Rare, under tree bark on solitary trees, on forest edges, often on palings, in hollow trees.

***Haplodrassus dalmatensis* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 285

Syn.: *Drassodes dalmatensis*; *Drassus minusculus* L. Koch, 1866
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes and on a spoil heap in sixth year of spontaneous succession.

***Haplodrassus kulczynskii* Lohmander, 1942** **Map p.:** 285

Syn.: *Drassus microps* Menge, 1875; *Haplodrassus microps*
Distrib.: European – Me. (U) **No. of sq.:** 20
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and under stones on rock steppes.

***Haplodrassus minor* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)** **Map p.:** 286

Ref.: MILLER & BUCHAR 1977
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso) **Humidity:** (dry, humid)
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found on salt marsh, in limestone quarry, in a field.
Records: Bulhary (7166), 5 June 1968, 1 ♂, leg. J. Rusek (MILLER & BUCHAR 1977)[23]; Sedlec, Slanisko u Nesytu NNR (7266), 20 May–1 July 1993, 13 ♂, leg. J. Chytil, det. *et* coll. JS[30]; Beroun-Králův Dvůr, Kosov (6050), 17 July 1996, 1 ♀, leg. A. Pfleger, det. *et* coll. AK (KŮRKA 1999b); Jirkov-Červený Hrádek (5446), 30 April–10 June 2000, 1 ♂, leg. E. Kula, det. *et* coll. VB

***Haplodrassus moderatus* (Kulczyński, 1897)** **Map p.:** 286

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid

Alt.: 300–900 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Very rare, among moss in peat bogs.
Records: See KŮRKA (1995c).

***Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** **Map p.:** 286

Syn.: *Drassus signifer*; *D. troglodytes* C. L. Koch, 1839; *Drassodes signifer*; *D. troglodytes*
Distrib.: Holarctic (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 132
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity: very dry**, **dry–**(humid, very humid)
Alt.: 200–1500 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level in wide range of open and forest habitats.

***Haplodrassus silvestris* (Blackwall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 286

Syn.: *Drassodes silvestris*; *Drassus silvestris*
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 68
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 200–600(–1500) **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among leaf litter in deciduous forests.

***Haplodrassus soerenseni* (Strand, 1900)** **Map p.:** 286

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, among moss and leaf litter in various forest habitats.

***Haplodrassus umbratilis* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 286

Syn.: *Drassodes umbratilis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 48
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, **semi-humid**
Alt.: 300–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among moss and under stones in forests and on forest edges.

***Micaria aenea* Thorell, 1871** **Map p.:** 286

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 900–1100 **Light: open**, partly shaded
Habitat: peat, edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level in mountain peat bogs and on forest edges.

Records: Kvilda, Jezerní Slať NM (6947), 4 August 1951, 1 ♀, 27 June 1962, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. JB (BUCHAR 1989b), 1 July 1975, 1 ♂, leg. PK; Srní-Modrava, Modravské Slatě NM (6946), 1 June–29 August 1995, 1 ♂, leg. VR[58]; Loučovice-Nové Domky, Rašeliniště Kapličky NM (7451), 11 July–9 August 1999, 1 ♀, leg. VH

***Micaria albovittata* (Lucas, 1846)** **Map p.:** 286

Syn.: *M. rogenhoferi* Herman, 1879; *Micaria romana* L. Koch, 1866
Ref.: BOSMANS & BLICK 2000
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, ME?
No. of sq.: 3
Orig.: climax
Stratum: G
Vulner.: EN
Phyto.: Thermo
Humidity: very dry
Alt.: 200–300
Light: open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, at ground level on rock steppes.
Records: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 5 May 1967, 1 ♀, leg. FM; Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 22 May 1967, 3 ♀, leg. FM[44]; Praha-Troja (5852), 29 April–13 May 1973, 1 ♂, leg. H. Potužáková[53]

***Micaria dives* (Lucas, 1846)** **Map p.:** 287

Syn.: *Bona dives*; *Micariolepis dives*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp.
No. of sq.: 6
Orig.: climax
Stratum: G
Vulner.: EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Humidity: very dry
Alt.: 200–400
Light: open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, at ground level on rock steppes.

***Micaria formicaria* (Sundevall, 1831)** **Map p.:** 287

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.)
No. of sq.: 13
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Stratum: G
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso)
Humidity: very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500
Light: open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Rare, under stones and among grass on rock steppes and sun-exposed xerothermic forest edges.

***Micaria fulgens* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 287

Syn.: *Macaria fastuosa* C. L. Koch, 1835
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T
No. of sq.: 57
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Stratum: G
Vulner.: –
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Humidity: very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500
Light: open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, pine, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and detritus on rock steppes, forest steppes, in pine forests and on forest edges.

***Micaria guttulata* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** **Map p.:** 287

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. [Pan.]
No. of sq.: 5
Orig.: climax
Stratum: G
Vulner.: EN
Phyto.: Thermo
Humidity: very dry
Alt.: 200–400
Light: open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and heather on rock steppes.

***Micaria lenzi* Bösenberg, 1899** **Map p.:** 287

Ref.: HEIMER & NENTWIG 1991
Distrib.: European – eM (D, CZ, RO) **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a sand dune and on a wetland.
Records: Tišice-Kozly (5753), 26 May–23 June 1962, 2 ♂, leg. JB; Přítluky-Nové Mlýny, Křivé Jezero NNM (7166), 18 May–1 June 1993, 1 ♂, leg. J. Chytil, det. *et* coll. JS

***Micaria nivosa* L. Koch, 1866** **Map p.:** 287

Syn.: *M. decorata* Tullgren, 1942
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** (semi-humid, very humid)
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat, spoil, edge
Occurrence: Rare, in contrasting habitats – in peat bog, on forest edge and on a spoil heap.

***Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1831)** **Map p.:** 287

Syn.: *Macaria nitens* (Blackwall, 1833)
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 90
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** –
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–1200 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass and moss in various open habitats – on forest edges, in forest clearings, in mountain corries.

***Micaria silesiaca* L. Koch, 1875** **Map p.:** 287

Syn.: *M. hospes* Kulczyński, 1882
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** (very dry, very humid)
Alt.: 300–800 **Light:** open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Rare, in contrasting open habitats – peat bog, xerothermic grassland, sand dune.

***Micaria sociabilis* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 288

Distrib.: European – Pan. (eastern France?) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** T **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (semi-humid)
Alt.: 170 **Light:** (partly shaded)
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Very rare, found on solitary oak trunk in the company of ants (*Liometopum microcephalum*).
Record: Bulhary (7166), 25 October 1996, 1 ♀, leg. P. Bezděčka, det. *et* coll. VR

***Micaria subopaca* Westring, 1861** **Map p.:** 288

Syn.: *Micaria albostriata* L. Koch, 1878
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and under tree bark (also in nesting boxes) on solitary trees (poplar, cherry) in oak forests, in orchards.

***Phaeocedus braccatus* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 288

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: European (Gr., Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, under stones on rock steppes.
Records: Domašov-Říčky (6764), 20 August 1956, 1 ♀, leg. FM[23]; Brno, Hádecká Planinka NNR (6766), 25 May 1983, 1 juv., 2 June 1983, 1 ♂ 1 juv., leg. FM[23]

***Poecilochroa conspicua* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 288

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400(–700) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very rare, on bushes in forests.

***Scotophaeus quadripunctatus* (Linné, 1758)** **Map p.:** 288

Syn.: *Drassus quadripunctatus*; *D. sericeus* Sundevall, 1823
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** G, V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: building, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, under tree bark and in hollow trees in beech, oak and floodplain forests, in houses.

***Scotophaeus scutulatus* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 288

Syn.: *Drassus fuscus* Sundevall, 1831; *Drassus scutulatus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** G, V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: building, forest
Occurrence: Scarce, usually in houses, sporadic under tree bark in oak and floodplain forests.

***Sosticus loricatus* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 288

Syn.: *Drassus loricatus*; *Scotophaeus loricatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light: –**
Habitat: rock steppe, **building**
Occurrence: Rare, found under stones on a rock steppe, all other records are from houses.

***Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 288

Syn.: *Prosthesima pedestris*; *Zelotes pedestris*
Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 35
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 150**–**500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, meadow, floodplain, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones and among detritus on rock steppes and forest steppes, on a salt marsh and in floodplain forests.

***Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch, 1872)** **Map p.:** 289

Syn.: *Zelotes rusticus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Westp. [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:**
Alt.: 300 **Light:**
Habitat:
Occurrence: Very rare. Found only in Baum's collection.
Record: Luže-Bělá (6162), leg. J. Baum (BAUM 1938b, sub *Dysdera ninnii*, misidentified, see BUCHAR 1961)

***Zelotes aeneus* (Simon, 1878)** **Map p.:** 289

Ref.: MAJKUS 1982a
Distrib.: European **–** Me. (GRIMM 1985) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes and on spoil heaps in early stages of succession.

***Zelotes apricorum* (L. Koch, 1876)** **Map p.:** 289

Syn.: *Prosthesima apricorum*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 16
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200**–**700 **Light:** open, shaded
Habitat: sand, floodplain, oak
Occurrence: Probably scarce, under stones on a sand dune, in oak forests and in floodplain forests.

***Zelotes atrocaeruleus* (Simon, 1878)** **Map p.:** 289

Syn.: *Z. bursarius* Miller, 1943
Distrib.: European (Kz., Turkey) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300**–**400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, under stones on rock steppes.
Records: Brno, Hádecká Planinka NNR (6766), May 1932, leg. J. Kratochvíl[34], 1957**–**1983, 7 ♀, leg. FM[23]; Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 19 July 1936, 1 ♀, leg. J. Kratochvíl[37], 15 June 1940, 1 ♂, leg. J. Kratochvíl[36, 37], 17 July 1941, 1 ♀, leg. FM[23]; Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), 7 May 1967, 1 ♂, leg. FM[44]

***Zelotes aurantiacus* Miller, 1967** **Map p.:** 289

Distrib.: European **–** ME **No. of sq.:** 23
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, **dry**, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, oak, pine
Occurrence: Rare, under stones and among grass on rock steppes, forest steppes and in oak and pine forests.

***Zelotes caucasius* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 289

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, Me. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a dry margin of a rock wall above Dyje river in Podyjí NP.
Record: Podmolí, Liščí Skála rock (7161), 18 June 1998, 1 ♂, leg. AJ

***Zelotes clivicola* (L. Koch, 1870)** **Map p.:** 289

Syn.: *Prosthesima clivicola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S, (Greece) **No. of sq.:** 53
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry**–semi-humid–**very humid
Alt.: 300–600–900 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: peat, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones and among moss in peat bogs, in pine forests and in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Zelotes declinans* (Kulczyński, 1897)** **Map p.:** 289

Distrib.: European (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300**–500** **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, under stones on rock steppes.
Records: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 16 June 1951, 1 ♀, leg. J. Kratochvíl[37]; Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (Děvín-Kotel-Soutěska NNR included) (7165), leg. FM[44, 23], leg. J. Chytil[30]; Libčeves-Mnichov, Oblík NNR (5548), 26 July 1974, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, leg. M. Zacharda, det. *et* coll. JB

***Zelotes electus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** **Map p.:** 290

Syn.: *Prosthesima electa*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones on rock steppes.

***Zelotes erebeus* (Thorell, 1871)** **Map p.:** 290

Syn.: *Prosthesima erebea*
Distrib.: European – eM (Gr.) **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded, (shaded)
Habitat: scree, rock steppe, forest (e.g. forest steppe, oak)
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones on dry upper margins of scree slopes, on rock steppes, forest steppes and in forests.

***Zelotes exiguus* (Müller & Schenkel, 1895)** **Map p.:** 290

Ref.: MILLER & BUCHAR 1977
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. [Boh.] (MIKHAILOV 2000) **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–300–500 **Light: open**, partly shaded
Habitat: rock, rock steppe, oak
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on sun-exposed rocky slopes (also in quarries), on rock steppes and in oak forests.

***Zelotes latreillei* (Simon, 1878)** **Map p.:** 290

Syn.: *Prosthesima latreillei*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Az.) **No. of sq.:** 82
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–600–800 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, under stones and among detritus in various open and forest habitats.

***Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch, 1866)** **Map p.:** 290

Syn.: *Prosthesima serotina* (L. Koch, 1866); *Zelotes serotinus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes.

***Zelotes petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1839)** **Map p.:** 290

Syn.: *Prosthesima petrensis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 104

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–500–700
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, forest steppe, oak, pine
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry, semi-humid
Light: open, partly shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Abundant, under stones on sand dunes, on rock steppes and forest steppes, in oak and pine forests.

***Zelotes puritanus* Chamberlin, 1922** **Map p.:** 290

Syn.: *Z. kodaensis* Miller & Buchar, 1977
Ref.: MILLER & BUCHAR 1977; BUCHAR 1992a; RŮŽIČKA 2000e
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.]
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso)
Alt.: 300–600
Habitat: rock, rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 8
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Occurrence: Rare on rocks, rock margins and adjacent rock steppes and forest steppes.
Records: Srbsko, Koda NNR (6050), leg. JB (MILLER & BUCHAR 1977); Praha, Závist (6052), leg. H. Šinková[72]; Křivoklátsko PLA (5948, 5949, 6048, 6949), leg. JSm[75], leg. VR & P. Antuš[62]; Hřensko (5151), leg. VR; Svor, Klíč NR (5253), leg. VR

***Zelotes pygmaeus* Miller, 1943** **Map p.:** 290

Distrib.: European **–** ME-ea. (P, CZ, A)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–300–500
Habitat: rock steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry
Light: open
No. of sq.: 14
Vulner.: LR (nt)
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes.

***Zelotes subterraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)** **Map p.:** 291

Syn.: *Melanophora atra* (Wider, 1834); *M. violacea* (C. L. Koch, 1839); *Prosthesima subterranea; P. violacea*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.)
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo)
Alt.: 200–600(**–**1200)
Habitat: scree, forest
Stratum: G
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 112
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, under stones in various forest habitats and on scree slopes.

Zoridae

Ref.: MILLER 1947

***Zora manicata* Simon, 1878** **Map p.:** 291

Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Af.)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Stratum: G
Humidity: very dry, dry
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 18
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Rare, on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Zora nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1861)** **Map p.:** 291

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T **No. of sq.:** 66
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak, pine
Occurrence: Abundant, on forest steppes, in oak and pine forests.

***Zora pardalis* Simon, 1878** **Map p.:** 291

Distrib.: European – Me. (Af.) (Kz.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: (semi-natural) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:**
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: (sand, pine)
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass and leaf litter.
Record: Domašov-Říčky (6764), 20 August 1956, 1 ♀, leg. FM[27, 28]

***Zora silvestris* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 291

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 59
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, **dry**
Alt.: 200–500–900 **Light:** open, **partly-shaded**
Habitat: (open), forest
Occurrence: Abundant, in forest habitats (mainly forest steppes), also in open habitats (rock steppes, also peat bog margins).

***Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 291

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 231
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry–very humid
Alt.: 200–600–900 **Light:** open, semi-open, **partly shaded**, **shaded**
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, in various forest and open habitats.

Sparassidae

***Micrommata virescens* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 291

Syn.: *M. rosea* (Clerck, 1757); *M. smaragdina* (Fabricius, 1793); *M. viridissima* (De Geer, 1778); *Sparassus ornatus* (Walckenaer, 1802); *S. virescens*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 103
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600–1000 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation on forest edges and in forest clearings

Philodromidae

Ref.: PALMGREN 1950; HOMANN 1975; TULLGREN 1944; VILBASTE 1969
Philodromus: BRAUN 1965; SEGERS 1992; BLICK & SEGERS 1993
Thanatus: SZITA & SAMU 2000

***Philodromus albidus* Kulczyński, 1911** **Map p.:** 291

Distrib.: European – eM? **No. of sq.:** 46
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak, park
Occurrence: Abundant, on shrubs and trees on forest steppes, in oak forests and in orchards.

***Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 292

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 94
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open–partly shaded
Habitat: edge, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation on grasslands, on forest edges and in orchards.

***Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 292

Syn.: *Philodromus aureolus cespitum*
Distrib.: Holarctic – eM **No. of sq.:** 101
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500(–900) **Light:** semi-open, **partly shaded**
Habitat: open, park
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in various open habitats and in orchards.

***Philodromus collinus* C. L. Koch, 1835** **Map p.:** 292

Distrib.: European – (Af.) (NC) **No. of sq.:** 121
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–700–(1100) **Light:** open
Habitat: open, **forest**
Occurrence: Very abundant, on vegetation in forests (most numerous in spruce forests), also in various open habitats.

***Philodromus dispar* Walckenaer, 1826** **Map p.:** 292

Syn.: *P. limbatus* Sundevall, 1833
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 65
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on vegetation in forests and on forest edges.

***Philodromus emarginatus* (Schrank, 1803)** **Map p.:** 292

Syn.: *Artamus griseus* (Hahn, 1826)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Scarce, on tree trunks in coniferous forests.

***Philodromus fuscomarginatus* (De Geer, 1778)** **Map p.:** 292

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Scarce, on tree trunks in pine forests.

***Philodromus margaritatus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 292

Syn.: *Artamus jejunus* (Walckenaer, 1805); *A. laevipes* (Linné, 1758); *Philodromus laevipes*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, on tree trunks and branches.

***Philodromus poecilus* (Thorell, 1872)** **Map p.:** 292

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:**
Alt.: 300 **Light:**
Habitat:
Occurrence: Very rare. Found in F. Miller's collection.
Record: Brno, Žebětín (6764), 30 May 1976, 1 ♂, leg. FM[26]

***Philodromus praedatus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871** **Map p.:** 293

Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: **climax**, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Rare, on herb vegetation and shrubs.

***Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer, 1826** **Map p.:** 293

Ref.: SEGERS 1989; ROBERTS 1995
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax, disturbed **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: heathland, edge

Occurrence: Very rare, found on a heathland and in an orchard.
Records: Havraníky, Havranické Vřesoviště NM, 3 July 1992, 1 ♀, leg. VR (RŮŽIČKA *et* al 1996); Doksany, 14 July 1994, 1 ♀, leg. SP (PEKÁR 1998a)

***Thanatus arenarius* Thorell, 1872** **Map p.:** 293

Syn.: *T. aridorum* Šilhavý, 1940; *T. dvoraki* Šilhavý, 1941; *T. mundus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on sand dunes, rock steppes and heathland.

***Thanatus atratus* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 293

Ref.: LOGUNOV 1996; SZITA & SAMU 2000
Distrib.: Palaearctic **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on rock steppes and heathland.
Note: All old records were designated as *T. vulgaris* Simon, 1870.

***Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 293

Syn.: *T. rhomboicus* (Walckenaer, 1802)
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 41
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland, forest steppe
Occurrence: Abundant, at ground level on rock steppes, heathland and forest steppes.

***Thanatus pictus* L. Koch, 1881** **Map p.:** 293

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: heathland
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level on a heathland in Podyjí NP.
Record: Havraníky, Havranické Vřesoviště NM (7161), 9 September 1976, 1 ♂ 1 ♀ 1 juv., leg. JB

***Thanatus sabulosus* (Menge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 293

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Very rare, at ground level on forest steppes and forest margins in České Středohoří PLA and Křivoklátsko PLA.
Records: Kostomlaty pod Milešovkou (5449), 13 May–4 June 1971, 1 ♂, 4–23 June 1971, 1 ♂, 23 June–28 July 1971, 2 ♂, leg. JB; Ústí nad Labem-Brná nad Labem (5350), 16 June 1978, 1 ♂, leg. JB (BUCHAR 1979); Nižbor, Vůznice NNR and Prameny Klíčavy NR (5949), 31 July–30 August 1984, 2 ♂, leg. JSm (ŠMAHA & CHYTRÝ 1995)

***Thanatus striatus* C. L. Koch, 1845** **Map p.:** 293

Ref.: ROBERTS 1995; SZITA & SAMU 2000
Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 37
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 200–400–1000 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and detritus in waterlogged meadows and other wetlands.

***Tibellus macellus* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 294

Syn.: *T. vittatus* (Thorell, 1875)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. [Pan.] (MIKHAILOV 2000) **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 250 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found among grass on a rock steppe.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 1961–1983, 11 ♂ 11 ♀ 5 juv., leg. FM[43, 26]

***Tibellus maritimus* (Menge, 1875)** **Map p.:** 294

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on marshy pond margins.

***Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 294

Syn.: *Thanatus trilineatus* (Meyer, 1791); *Tibellus parallelus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 101
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, (semi-humid)
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light: semi-open**
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass in various open habitats, found also in orchards.

Thomisidae

Syn.: *Oxyptila = Ozyptila*
Proxysticus = Xysticus
Psammitis = Xysticus
Ref.: TULLGREN 1944; PALMGREN 1950; VILBASTE 1969
Diaea: BUCHAR & THALER 1984
Heriaeus: LOERBROKS 1983

***Coriarachne depressa* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 294

Syn.: *Thomisus depressus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 37

Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: pine
Stratum: T
Humidity: dry, semi-humid
Light: partly shaded
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Scarce, under tree bark in pine forests.

***Diaea dorsata* (Fabricius, 1777)** **Map p.:** 294

Syn.: *Thomisus dorsatus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A
Orig.: climax, semi-natural
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 200–600(–900)
Habitat: forest
Stratum: S, C
Humidity: semi-humid
Light: partly shaded, shaded
No. of sq.: 137
Vulner.: –
Occurrence: Very abundant, on leaves of bushes and trees in forest habitats.

***Diaea livens* Simon, 1876** **Map p.:** 294

Syn.: *Diaea pictilis* (Banks, 1896)
Ref.: BUCHAR & THALER 1984; THALER 1997b; BUCHAR 1992a
Distrib.: European – Me. (Kz., Turkey)
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso
Alt.: 150–450
Habitat: edge
Stratum: C
Humidity: dry
Light: semi-open
No. of sq.: 5
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Very rare, found on branches of solitary oaks.
Records: Třeboň-Branná, Doubí (7054), 30 June 1961, 1 ♂, leg. J. Martínek; Třeboň (6954), 29 May 1973, 1 ♂, leg. JB; Lednice (7166), 16 May 1975, 12 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. JB, 1 June 1978, 1 ♂, leg. A. Hotská; Lednice (7266), 25 May 1981, 1 ♂, leg. JB[10]; Lanžhot, Soutok NNR (7367), 2 June 1997, leg. J. Schlaghamerský, det. *et* coll. LK

***Heriaeus graminicola* (Doleschall, 1852)** **Map p.:** 294

Ref.: LOERBROKS 1983
Distrib.: European – eM (Gr., Az.) [Pan.]
Orig.: (climax)
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 160–170
Habitat:
Stratum: H
Humidity:
Light:
No. of sq.: 2
Vulner.: DD
Occurrence: Very rare.
Records: Lednice (7266), 20 June 1958, 2 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. FM[29]; Strachotín, Mušov (7165), 8 June 1993, 2 ♀, leg. J. Bašta, det. *et* coll. VB

***Heriaeus melloteei* Simon, 1886** **Map p.:** 294

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Syn.: *H. hirsutus* (Simon, 1875); *H. oblongus* Simon, 1918
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM
Orig.: climax
Phyto.: Thermo
Alt.: 200–500
Habitat: rock steppe, oak
Stratum: H, S
Humidity: very dry
Light: open, partly shaded
No. of sq.: 7
Vulner.: EN
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and on bushes on rock steppes and in adjacent oak forests.

***Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *Aranea cretata* Preyssler, 1791; *M. calycina* (Linné, 1758); *Thomisus calycinus*; *T. pratensis* Hahn, 1832
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 142
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600(–1000) **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: meadow
Occurrence: Very abundant, on flowers in meadows and other open habitats.

***Misumenops tricuspidatus* (Fabricius, 1775)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *Misumena tricuspidata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af. to Ethiopia) **No. of sq.:** 43
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, meadow, park
Occurrence: Scarce, on herbs and bushes on rock steppes, meadows and in orchards.

***Ozyptila atomaria* (Panzer, 1801)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *Xysticus horticola* C. L. Koch, 1837; *Ozyptila horticola*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 62
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among detritus on rock steppes and other xerothermic habitats.

***Ozyptila blackwalli* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 295

Distrib.: European (West Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: oak, scree forest
Occurrence: Rare, under stones in warm forests and in their neighbourhood.

***Ozyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1826)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *Xysticus brevipes*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Greece?) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: (Meso) **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: peat, forest (e.g. floodplain)
Occurrence: Rare, among moss and leaf litter in peat bogs and in alder forests.

***Ozyptila claveata* (Walckenaer, 1837)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *O. nigrita* (Thorell, 1875)
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 50

Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Ozyptila praticola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *Xysticus praticola*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 72
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, (T) **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Scarce, in various forest habitats – dry and wet oak forests, floodplain forests, groves, forest edges.

***Ozyptila pullata* (Thorell, 1875)** **Map p.:** 295

Syn.: *Ozyptila kotulai* Kulczyński, 1898
Distrib.: European – eM (U) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–400 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes.

***Ozyptila rauda* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 296

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes and on spoil heaps.

***Ozyptila scabricula* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 296

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Probably rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes.

***Ozyptila simplex* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1862)** **Map p.:** 296

Ref.: BUCHAR 1970b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 11
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, oak, park
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on dry grasslands, in fallow orchards, in oak forests.

***Ozyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846)** **Map p.:** 296

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 110
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, (Oreo) **Humidity: humid**
Alt.: 200**–**1400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: meadow, **wetland**
Occurrence: Very abundant, among detritus on marshy pond margins and in wet meadows.

***Pistius truncatus* (Pallas, 1772)** **Map p.:** 296

Syn.: *Thomisus horridus* (Fabricius, 1775)
Ref.: BUCHAR & THALER 1995b
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Westp. **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** H, S, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes and lower branches of trees on forest steppes and on dry forest edges.

***Synema globosum* (Fabricius, 1775)** **Map p.:** 296

Ref.: BUCHAR 1992a
Syn.: *Thomisus globosus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 28
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, edge
Occurrence: Rare, mainly on flowers in various open habitats **–** xerotherms, wetlands, also on forest edges.

***Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer, 1806** **Map p.:** 296

Syn.: *T. albus* Thorell, 1875; *T. diadema* Hahn, 1832
Distrib.: Old World **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, on flowers on rock steppes, heathland and other xerothermic habitats (e.g. abandoned limestone quarries).

***Tmarus piger* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 296

Syn.: *Xysticus cuneolus* C. L. Koch, 1836
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–300–700 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on bushes and on herb vegetation on forest steppes, light oak forests and forest margins.

***Tmarus stellio* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 297

Distrib.: European **–** eM? [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: S** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** (dry, humid)
Alt.: 150 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a tree trunk in floodplain forest and on a heathland.
Records: Lanžhot, Soutok NNR (7367), 30 June 1997, 1 ♂, leg. J. Schlaghamerský, det. *et* coll. LK; Havraníky, Havranické Vřesoviště NM (7161), 13**–**17 June 1999, 1 ♂, leg. MR (ŘEZÁČ 2001)

***Xysticus acerbus* Thorell, 1872** **Map p.:** 297

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**900 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes and other xerothermic habitats.

***Xysticus audax* (Schrank, 1803)** **Map p.:** 297

Syn.: *X. pini* (Hahn, 1831)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. **No. of sq.:** 114
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity: very dry**, dry, semi-humid, (humid)
Alt.: 200–500–1200 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on bushes and herb vegetation in various open and forest habitats.

***Xysticus bifasciatus* C. L. Koch, 1837** **Map p.:** 297

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A **No. of sq.:** 119
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid, **humid**
Alt.: 200–600–1000 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open (e.g. meadow)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in meadows and other open habitats.

***Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 297

Syn.: *X. viaticus* (Linné, 1758)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Holop. (I) **No. of sq.:** 201
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, disturbed **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso**, (Oreo) **Humidity:** very dry, dry, **semi-humid**, humid
Alt.: 200–600–900 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, (park)
Occurrence: Very abundant, among grass in meadows and other open habitats, also in fields and in orchards.

***Xysticus embriki* Kolosváry, 1935** **Map p.:** 297

Syn.: *X. marmoratus* Thorell, 1875
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN

Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300(–700) **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: See ŠILHAVÝ (1938b), MILLER (1971), KŮRKA (1997a).

***Xysticus erraticus* (Blackwall, 1834)** **Map p.:** 297

Distrib.: European **No. of sq.:** 64
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity: very dry**, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light:** open, partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass on rock steppes, on forest steppes and in oak forests.

***Xysticus ferrugineus* Menge, 1876** **Map p.:** 297

Distrib.: European **–** Me. **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass on rock steppes and on a heathland.
Records: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), leg. V. Šilhavý (ŠILHAVÝ 1938a), leg. FM[37]; Praha-Lochkov (6052), leg. E. Žďárková (VALEŠOVÁ 1962); Havraníky, Havranické Vřesoviště NM (7162), leg. A. Reiter, det. *et* coll. VB

***Xysticus gallicus* Simon, 1875** **Map p.:** 298

Distrib.: European **–** eM (U) (NC) [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 800–1100 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: spruce
Occurrence: Very rare, found in spruce forests.
Records: Zlaté Hory-Rejvíz, Rejvíz NNR (5769), 2 ♂, leg. FM[38, 26]; Loučná nad Desnou-Kouty nad Desnou (5968), 1956, leg. V. Martinek, det. FM[31]; Lipová-Lázně-Horní Lipová, Smrk Mt. (5768), 25 May–8 June 1991, 1 ♀, det. JB, leg. *et* coll. FZ[80]; Karlova Studánka, Praděd NNR (5969), 22 May 1996, 1 ♀, det. JB, leg. *et* coll. ZM

***Xysticus kempeleni* Thorell, 1872** **Map p.:** 298

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T, ME **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: (climax, semi-natural) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** (partly shaded)
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Very rare, found on limestone hills, in a forest and on sandy forest margin.
Records: Pavlov, Pavlovské Vrchy hills (7165), 20 May 1958, 2 ♀, leg. FM[26]; Třeboň-Přeseka (6954), 12 November 1964, 1 ♀, leg. J. Martínek, det. *et* coll. JB; Mimoň (5354), 1 May–30 June 1994, 2 ♂, leg. Z. Vitáček, det. JB, coll. AK

***Xysticus kochi* Thorell, 1872** **Map p.:** 298

Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Westp. **No. of sq.:** 108
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, (disturbed) **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid

Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and on vegetation on rock steppes, meadows, in urban grasslands, in orchards and gardens.

***Xysticus lanio* C. L. Koch, 1835** **Map p.:** 298

Syn.: *X. lateralis* (Böckh, 1857)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 53
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **S** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** shaded
Habitat: oak (floodplain)
Occurrence: Scarce, on shrubs and herb vegetation in deciduous forests and on their edges.

***Xysticus lineatus* (Westring, 1851)** **Map p.:** 298

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** (very dry, semi-humid)
Alt.: 150–400 **Light:** (partly shaded)
Habitat: (rock steppe, edge)
Occurrence: Very rare, found on herb vegetation on a forest edge and on a rock steppe.
Records: Lednice (7166), 1 June 1957, 2 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. FM[41, 26]; Hosín-Dobřejovice, Libochovka NR (6952), 4 August 1982, 1 ♀, leg. M. Kohn (KOHN 1987); Brno, Hádecká Planinka NNR (6766), 1983, 1 ♀, leg. FM[26]

***Xysticus luctator* L. Koch, 1870** **Map p.:** 298

Syn.: *X. cambridgei* (Blackwall, 1859)
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest steppe, oak
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass and on bushes in oak forests and on forest steppes.

***Xysticus luctuosus* (Blackwall, 1836)** **Map p.:** 298

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 40
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, S **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 300–500–800 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and on bushes in pine and oak forests and on warm forest edges.

***Xysticus ninnii* Thorell, 1872** **Map p.:** 298

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light: open**, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among sparse vegetation on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Xysticus obscurus* Collett, 1877** **Map p.:** 299

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM [Boh.] [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1300–1500 **Light:** open
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare in subalpine zone in Krkonoše NP.
Records: See e.g. BUCHAR (1967b), RŮŽIČKA & VANĚK (1997).

***Xysticus robustus* (Hahn, 1832)** **Map p.:** 299

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 23
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, under stones on rock steppes, forest steppes and on xerothermic forest edges.

***Xysticus sabulosus* (Hahn, 1832)** **Map p.:** 299

Syn.: *X. cinereus* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Portugal) **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–400–1000 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: peat, oak
Occurrence: Rare, among detritus on dry edge of peat bogs and in oak-hornbeam forests.

***Xysticus striatipes* L. Koch, 1870** **Map p.:** 299

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 22
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, **rock steppe**, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, under stones and on herb vegetation on rock steppes, sand dunes and on heathland.

***Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn, 1831)** **Map p.:** 299

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 99
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, on vegetation in wet meadows and on marshy pond margins.

Salticidae

Syn.: *Epiblemum = Salticus*
Ergane = Evarcha
Evophrys = Euophrys

Heliophanes = Heliophanus
Marptusa = Marpissa
Ref.: DAHL 1926; KEKENBOSCH 1961; FUHN & GHERASIM 1995; PALMGREN 1943; PRÓSZYŃSKI 1976, 1990; SIMON 1937; TULLGREN 1944; VILBASTE 1969; WIEHLE, 1967
Euophrys: LOGUNOV *et al.* 1993
Evarcha: DOBRORUKA 1997
Heliophanus: HARM 1971; WESOŁOWSKA 1986
Marpissa: HARM 1981
Neon: WIEHLE 1967
Phlegra: HARM 1977
Salticus: HARM 1969
Sitticus: HARM 1973; LOGUNOV 1993; LOGUNOV & WESOŁOWSKA 1995; LOGUNOV & KRONESTEDT 1997
Synageles: THALER 1983b
Talavera: LOGUNOV 1992; WUNDERLICH 1993; CHVÁTALOVÁ & BUCHAR in press

***Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 299

Syn.: *Aelurillus insignitus*; *Dia quinquepartita* (Walckenaer, 1805);
Enophrys striata sensu PRACH, 1866; *Phlegra v-insignita*
Ref.: KRATOCHVÍL 1931
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Holop. **No. of sq.:** 108
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500–800(**–**1000) **Light: open**, (partly shaded)
Habitat: rock, **rock steppe**, edge
Occurrence: Very abundant, on soil surface in xerothermic stony habitats and on sun-exposed forest edges.

***Ballus chalybeius* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 299

Syn.: *B. depressus* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Marpissa brevipes* (Hahn, 1832)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T **No. of sq.:** 93
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light: shaded**
Habitat: oak
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes and among leaf litter in dry deciduous forests.

***Bianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865)** **Map p.:** 299

Syn.: *Bianor aenescens* (Simon, 1868); *Oedipus aenescens*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 63
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity: very dry**, (very humid)
Alt.: 200–500–1000 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Abundant, among short vegetation and stones on rock steppes, occasionally also in peat bogs.

***Carrhotus xanthogramma* (Latreille, 1819)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *Carrhotus bicolor* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Philaeus bicolor*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax **Stratum: S**, C **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, oak
Occurrence: Rare, on bushes on rock steppes and in oak forests.

***Chalcoscirtus brevicymbialis* Wunderlich, 1980** **Map p.:** 300

Ref.: MARUSIK 1990; LOGUNOV & MARUSIK 1999
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200**–**400 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, on rock and stone surface on rock steppes.
Note: Before its description, material of this species was designated as *C. infimus* (Simon, 1868).

***Dendryphantes hastatus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *D. pini* (De Geer, 1778)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-S **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–400–800 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: pine
Occurrence: Scarce, on branches of pines.

***Dendryphantes rudis* (Sundevall, 1833)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *D. medius* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-A **No. of sq.:** 63
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, **C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**600(**–**1000) **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, on branches in coniferous (sporadically also in deciduous) forests and on their margins.

***Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *Attus frontalis*; *Euophrys maculata* (Walckenaer, 1826)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 115
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–**600(**–**900) **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and under stones on rock steppes and xerothermic forest margins, in birch forests on emission clearings.

***Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *E. marcgravi* (Scopoli, 1763); *Marpissa grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1837); *Maturna arcuata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 194
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** open, semi-open, (partly shaded)
Habitat: open (e.g. wetland)
Occurrence: Very abundant, on herb vegetation in wet meadows and in other open habitats.

***Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *Attus falcatus*; *Enophrys falcata*; *Euophrys falcata*; *Evarcha blancardi* (Scopoli, 1763); *E. flammata* (Clerck, 1757); *Hasarius falcatus*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 167
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G**, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid (humid)
Alt.: 200–500–700 **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, at ground level and on herbs in various open (rock steppes and peat bogs) and forest habitats.

***Evarcha laetabunda* (C. L. Koch, 1846)** **Map p.:** 300

Syn.: *Euophrys laetabunda*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 35
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, (Meso) **Humidity:** dry, (humid)
Alt.: 200–400(–700) **Light:** open, semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, (peat)
Occurrence: Probably scarce, on herbs on rock steppes, sporadic also in peat bogs.

***Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin, 1826)** **Map p.:** 301

Distrib.: Cosmopolitan **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity: –**
Alt.: 200–250 **Light: –**
Habitat: building
Occurrence: Very rare, in greenhouses and in houses.
Records: Praha (5952)[45]; Brno (6765), leg. J. Bryja, M. Horsák, VB, det. *et* coll. VB

***Heliophanus aeneus* (Hahn, 1832)** **Map p.:** 301

Syn.: *Heliophanes muscorum* (Walckenaer, 1802); *H. truncorum* C. L. Koch, 1835
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, eM **No. of sq.:** 42
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–700 **Light: open**
Habitat: scree, rock
Occurrence: Abundant, on scree slopes and on rocks.

***Heliophanus auratus* C. L. Koch, 1835** **Map p.:** 301

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe, wetland
Occurrence: Scarce, at ground level and on vegetation on river banks, pond margins, also on xerothermic habitats.

***Heliophanus cupreus* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 301

Syn.: *Heliophanes metallicus* C. L. Koch, 1846
Distrib.: European (West Siberia) **No. of sq.:** 125
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–800 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, at ground level and on vegetation in open and forest habitats – on rock steppes, forest steppes, on forest edges, in sandpits and in quarries.

***Heliophanus dampfi* Schenkel, 1923** **Map p.:** 301

Syn.: *Heliophanes mariae* Dahl in Dahl, 1926
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 18
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** humid
Alt.: 600–1100 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, on heather, herb vegetation and on dwarf spruces on peat bogs.

***Heliophanus dubius* C. L. Koch, 1835** **Map p.:** 301

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 38
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** S, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, pine, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, on bushes on rock steppes, in pine forests and on xerothermic forest edges.

***Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1832)** **Map p.:** 301

Syn.: *Heliophanus ritteri* Dahl, 1926
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 75
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–500–900 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Probably abundant, on vegetation on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes.

***Heliophanus lineiventris* Simon, 1868** **Map p.:** 301

Syn.: *H. pouzdranensis* Miller, 1958
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on rock steppes.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), 2 ♂ 3 ♀, leg. FM[40], 20 May 1961, 4 ♀, 16 June 1983, 1 ♀, leg. FM (KŮRKA in press); Ivančice-Budkovice, Budkovické Skály rocks (6964), 29 July 1998, 1 ♀, leg. VB; Praha, Podbabské Skály NM (5852), 27 September 2000, 1 ♀, leg. MR

***Leptorchestes berolinensis* (C. L. Koch, 1846)** **Map p.:** 302

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** (H), **T** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Rare, on vegetation on sun-exposed forest and rock margins.

***Macaroeris nidicolens* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 302

Syn.: *Dendryphantes nidicolens*; *Eris nidicolens*
Ref.: JÄGER 1995
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. [Mor.] **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax **Stratum: C** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Rare, on pine branches on sand dunes, heathland and other xerothermic habitats.

***Marpissa canestrinii* Ninni, 1868** **Map p.:** 302

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, Me. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 200 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Very rare, found in rich littoral growth consisting of sedge and reedmace in the Pálava PLA.
Records: Lednice, Pastvisko u Lednice NR (7166), 30 May 1997, 1 ♀, leg. MH[67].

***Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 302

Syn.: *Attus muscosus*; *Marpissa rumpfi* (Scopoli, 1763)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S **No. of sq.:** 21
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Scarce, under bark on tree trunks (pine, oak, pear tree) and on palings.

***Marpissa nivoyi* (Lucas, 1846)** **Map p.:** 302

Syn.: *Hyctia nivoyi*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on xerothermic slopes.

***Marpissa pomatia* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 302

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp., eM **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, on vegetation on marshy pond margins.

***Marpissa radiata* (Grube, 1859)** **Map p.:** 302

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 14
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H**, S **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: (Thermo), **Meso** **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Rare, on vegetation on marshy pond margins.

***Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778)** **Map p.:** 302

Syn.: *Salticus formicarius*
Ref.: WIEHLE 1967; BUCHAR 1992
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, H **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry, very humid
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level and on vegetation in open (both wet and dry) habitats.

***Neon levis* (Simon, 1871)** **Map p.:** 303

Syn.: *Neon laevis*
Ref.: THALER 1981; WIEHLE 1967
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Westp., Me. [Boh.] (THALER 1997b) **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: scree
Occurrence: Very rare, found on surface of stones on bare scree slopes in Křivoklátsko PLA.
Records: Hřebečníky-Týřovice, Týřov NNR (6048), 4 May–14 June 1985, 1 ♂, leg. JSm[77], 28 May 1994, 1 ♂, leg. VR & P. Antuš, det. *et* coll. VR[63]

***Neon rayi* (Simon, 1875)** **Map p.:** 303

Syn.: *N. kratochvili* Miller, 1943
Distrib.: European – Me. (Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among sparse vegetation and under small stones on rock steppes.

***Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)** **Map p.:** 303

Distrib.: Holarctic, eM **No. of sq.:** 99
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200**–500–**800 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest
Occurrence: Very abundant, among moss, leaf litter and detritus in all forest habitats.

***Neon valentulus* Falconer, 1912** **Map p.:** 303

Distrib.: European, eM **No. of sq.:** 19
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200**–**600 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss on marshy pond margins and on peat bogs.

***Pellenes nigrociliatus* (Simon, 1875)** **Map p.:** 303

Syn.: *P. bedeli* (Simon, 1875)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T **No. of sq.:** 15
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: sand, **rock steppe**
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes and sand dunes.

***Pellenes tripunctatus* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 303

Syn.: *Enophrys crucifera* (Sundevall, 1833); *Pales crucifera*; *Euophrys crucigera* (Walckenaer, 1826)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** E-T **No. of sq.:** 30
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200**–**500 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: rock steppe, heathland
Occurrence: Scarce, among grass on rock steppes and heathland.

***Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761)** **Map p.:** 303

Syn.: *Philaeus bilineatus* (Walckenaer, 1826)
Distrib.: Palaearctic **–** Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 29
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity: very dry**
Alt.: 200**–**600 **Light: open**
Habitat: rock, scree, rock steppe
Occurrence: Scarce, on the surface of rock walls, on bare, sun-exposed scree slopes and on rock steppes.

***Phlegra bresnieri* (Lucas, 1846)** **Map p.:** 303

Distrib.: European **–** Me. (Af.) (Az.) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300 **Light:** open

Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a rock steppe.
Record: Mohelno, Mohelenská Hadcová Step NNR (6863), 1940, 1 ♀, leg. FM[37]

***Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826)** **Map p.:** 304

Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 83
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, spoil, forest steppe, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes, on forest steppes and forest edges, also on spoil heaps and road verges.

***Phlegra festiva* (C. L. Koch, 1834)** **Map p.:** 304

Syn.: *Aelurillus festivus*; *Pandora striata* (C. L. Koch, 1848)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 48
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, **dry**
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, forest steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes and forest steppes.

***Phlegra fuscipes* Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891** **Map p.:** 304

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Eastp. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry, dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, (oak)
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass and under stones on rock steppes and in adjacent oak forests.

***Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826)** **Map p.:** 304

Syn.: *Eu*(*-n-*)*ophrys tigrina* C. L. Koch, 1837; *Pseudevophrys callida* (Walckenaer, 1802); *Ino tigrina*
Distrib.: Holarctic **No. of sq.:** 41
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry, semi-humid
Alt.: 200–**300**–**500**(–1100) **Light:** open, **partly shaded**, (shaded)
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on trees, bushes and on the surface of rocks in various open and forest habitats.

***Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871)** **Map p.:** 304

Distrib.: European – ME-At. (Gr.) (MIKHAILOV 1999) **No. of sq.:** 3
Orig.: semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** G, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: – **Humidity:** (dry)
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** (partly shaded)
Habitat: rock steppe, building, oak
Occurrence: Very rare, found among leaf litter in oak forest, on a rock steppe, and on inner walls of houses.
Records: Pardubice (5960), leg. PB (BÍLEK 1978), leg. JD; Chrudim (6060), leg. JD; Horní Věstonice, Děvín-Kotel-Soutěska NNR (7165), leg. J. Chytil, det. *et* coll. JS

***Pseudeuophrys obsoleta* (Simon, 1868)** **Map p.:** 304

Syn.: *Euophrys confusa* Kulczyński, 1891; *E. pictilis* (Simon, 1871)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 13
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes and dry forest edges.

***Pseudicius encarpatus* (Walckenaer, 1802)** **Map p.:** 304

Ref.: DOBRORUKA 1995
Distrib.: European – ME (Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 17
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 150–400 **Light:** partly shaded, shaded
Habitat: forest, park
Occurrence: Rare, under bark of solitary trees (pear, apple, cherry, plum, willow, pine) and in forests and orchards.

***Pseudicius epiblemoides* Chyzer in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891** **Map p.:** 304

Ref.: DOBRORUKA 2001
Distrib.: European – Me. [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum: T** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 170 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Very rare, found on the bark of oaks in an old castle park.
Record: Lednice (7166), 3 August 2000, 2 ♂, leg. LD (DOBRORUKA 2001)

***Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer, 1797)** **Map p.:** 305

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. **No. of sq.:** 27
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: T** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: open, edge
Occurrence: Scarce, on tree bark of solitary trees (spruce, pine, birch, poplar) and on forest edges and clearings.

***Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 305

Syn.: *Calliethera histrionica* C. L. Koch, 1837; *C. scenica*
Distrib.: Holarctic, (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 101
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–500(–1000) **Light: open**
Habitat: rock, scree, building
Occurrence: Very abundant, on rock walls, on the surface of scree slopes and on walls of houses.

***Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 305

Syn.: *Calliethera varia* C. L. Koch, 1837; *Salticus olearii* (Scopoli, 1763)
Distrib.: European (U) **No. of sq.:** 68
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** V, **T**, C **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: (Thermo), Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: open, forest
Occurrence: Abundant, on the trunks and lower branches of trees (lime, apple, cherry, willow, oak, pine, pear).

***Sitticus caricis* (Westring, 1861)** **Map p.:** 305

Syn.: *Attulus caricis*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 25
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum:** G, **H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 300–700 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland, peat
Occurrence: Scarce, on herb vegetation and among detritus on marshy pond margins and in peat bogs.

***Sitticus distinguendus* (Simon, 1868)** **Map p.:** 305

Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-S, (Az., Kz.) **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: (semi-natural) **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, spoil
Occurrence: Very rare, among sparse grass on sand dune and on a spoil heap.
Records: See ŘEZÁČ (in press).

***Sitticus dzieduszyckii* (L. Koch, 1870)** **Map p.:** 305

Distrib.: European – eM (U) [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 6
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock, rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, among grass and under stones on sand dunes and rock steppes.

***Sitticus floricola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 305

Syn.: *Attus floricola*; *Euophrys floricola*; *Sitticus littoralis* (Hahn, 1832)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 57
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: H** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** humid, very humid
Alt.: 200–600 **Light:** semi-open
Habitat: wetland
Occurrence: Abundant, among grass and on reed in wet meadows and on marshy pond margins.

***Sitticus penicillatus* (Simon, 1875)** **Map p.:** 305

Syn.: *Attulus penicillatus*; *Attus penicillatus*; *Sitticulus penicillatus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 12
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** VU
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry

Alt.: 300–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among low grass in xerothermic habitats.

***Sitticus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775)** **Map p.:** 306

Syn.: *Attus pubescens*; *Euophrys pratincola* (C. L. Koch, 1846); *E. pubescens*; *Euophrys pubescens*; *Ino pubescens*
Distrib.: European (Amur-Maritime area) **No. of sq.:** 76
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum:** G, V, T **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–400–700 **Light: open**
Habitat: scree, rock, building
Occurrence: Very abundant, on the surface of sun-exposed rock walls, scree slopes, walls of houses and on tree trunks.

***Sitticus rupicola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 306

Syn.: *Attus rupicola*
Distrib.: European – ME [Boh.] (LOGUNOV & KRONESTEDT 1997) **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G, V **Vulner.:** DD
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 1150–1350 **Light:** open
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Rare, among grass and under stones in mountain corries in Krkonoše NP.

***Sitticus saltator* (O. P. Cambridge, 1868)** **Map p.:** 306

Syn.: *Attus saltator*; *Attulus saltator*; *Sitticulus saltator*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A **No. of sq.:** 8
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–400 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on sand dunes and rock steppes.

***Sitticus saxicola* (C. L. Koch, 1846)** **Map p.:** 306

Syn.: *Attus montigenus* Thorell, 1875; *Attus saxicola*; *Phoebe saxicola*; *Sitticus cingulatus* (Simon, 1868); *S. montigenus*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 10
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** LR (nt)
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid, humid
Alt.: 300–1400 **Light:** semi-open, partly shaded
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Rare, in various habitats, e.g. forest clearings and wet meadows.

***Sitticus terebratus* (Clerck, 1757)** **Map p.:** 306

Syn.: *Attus terebratus, Euophrys terebrata, Ino terebrata*
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM **No. of sq.:** 7
Orig.: climax, artificial **Stratum: V** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–1000 **Light:** open
Habitat: scree, building
Occurrence: Rare, on scree slopes and on the wooden walls of houses.

***Sitticus zimmermanni* (Simon, 1877)** **Map p.:** 306

Ref.: HARM 1973
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, ME **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: (Thermo, Meso) **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, scree
Occurrence: Very rare, found on a scree slope and on a sand dune.
Records: Tišice-Kozly (5753), 25 May 1961, 2 ♂, leg. JB; Liberec-Dolní Hanychov, Ještěd Mt. (5255), 22 August 1987, 1 ♂ 2 ♀, leg. VR (RŮŽIČKA *et al.* 1989; sub. *S. rupicola*, misidentified)

***Synageles hilarulus* (C. L. Koch, 1846)** **Map p.:** 306

Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp., eM [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 4
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** G **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 200–300 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Rare, among grass on rock steppes.
Records: Pouzdřany, Pouzdřanská Step-Kolby NNR (7065), leg. FM[43]; Brno (6865), Brno, Hádecká Planinka NNR (6766), leg. FM (KŮRKA in press); Vrbovec-Hnízdo (7262), leg. JD & VB

***Synageles lepidus* Kulczyński, 1897** **Map p.:** 306

Ref.: THALER 1983b
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-T, ME [Pan.] **No. of sq.:** 1
Orig.: climax **Stratum:** H **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Meso **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: edge
Occurrence: Very rare, found among grass on a forest edge in Bílé Karpaty PLA.
Record: Strání-Květná, Nová Hora Mt. (7172), 27 July 1993, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. JS

***Synageles venator* (Lucas, 1836)** **Map p.:** 307

Ref.: ENGELHARDT 1970
Distrib.: Palaearctic – Transp. (Af.) **No. of sq.:** 59
Orig.: climax, semi-natural, artificial **Stratum: H**, V **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry–very humid
Alt.: 200–300–600 **Light:** open, semi-open
Habitat: open, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, on vegetation in various open habitats – both wetlands and rock steppes.

***Talavera aequipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** **Map p.:** 307

Syn.: *Euophrys aequipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 42
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity: very dry**, dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** open, partly shaded
Habitat: rock steppe, edge
Occurrence: Abundant, at ground level on rock steppes, xerothermic slopes and sun-exposed forest edges.

***Talavera aperta* (Miller, 1971)** **Map p.:** 307

Syn.: *Euophrys aperta* Miller, 1971
Ref.: PRÓSZYŃSKI 1991; LOGUNOV & MARUSIK 2000
Distrib.: European – eM (U) **No. of sq.:** 9
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** LR(nt)
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** dry
Alt.: 200–500 **Light:** partly shaded
Habitat: (edge)
Occurrence: Rare, at ground level on dry forest edges.
Note: Synonymy with *T. thorelli* proposed by PEKÁR (1999b) is not valid (CHVÁTALOVÁ & BUCHAR in prep.).

***Talavera milleri* (Brignoli, 1983)** **Map p.:** 307

Distrib.: European – ME (D, CZ, SK) [Boh.] **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** CR
Phyto.: Thermo **Humidity:** very dry
Alt.: 400–500 **Light:** open
Habitat: rock steppe
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level on rock steppes.
Records: Libčeves-Mnichov, Oblík NNR (5548), 29 May 1962, 1 ♂, leg. JB; Ctiněves, Říp Mt. (5651), 22 April 2000, 1 ♂, leg. MR, 7 May 2000, 1 ♀, 1 juv., leg. MR & E. Kaněrová

***Talavera petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1837)** **Map p.:** 307

Syn.: *Euophrys petrensis* C. L. Koch, 1837
Distrib.: European – eM **No. of sq.:** 26
Orig.: climax, semi-natural **Stratum: G** **Vulner.: –**
Phyto.: Thermo, Meso **Humidity:** very dry, dry
Alt.: 200–900 **Light:** open
Habitat: sand, rock steppe, heathland, spoil
Occurrence: Scarce, under stones on heathland, rocks, rock steppes, sand dunes, spoil heaps (most numerous in 6th year of spontaneous succession).

***Talavera thorelli* (Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891)** **Map p.:** 307

Syn.: *Euophrys thorelli* Kulczyński, 1891
Ref.: THALER 1981; LOGUNOV 1992; SNAZELL 1995
Distrib.: Palaearctic – E-A, eM **No. of sq.:** 2
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Meso, Oreo **Humidity:** semi-humid
Alt.: 900–1400 **Light:** open
Habitat: subalpine
Occurrence: Very rare, found at ground level in mountain corrie.
Records: Malá Morávka-Karlov pod Pradědem (5969), 6 June–9 August 1995, 7 ♂ 1 ♀, leg. IC; Boleboř-Svahová (5446), 10 June–24 July 2000, 1 ♂, leg. E. Kula, det. *et* coll. VB

***Talavera westringi* (Simon, 1868)** **Map p.:** 307

Ref.: PRÓSZYŃSKI 1976
Distrib.: European [bm.] **No. of sq.:** 5
Orig.: climax **Stratum: G** **Vulner.:** EN
Phyto.: Oreo **Humidity:** very humid
Alt.: 400–900 **Light:** open
Habitat: peat
Occurrence: Rare, among moss in peat bogs.
Records: See e.g. KŮRKA (1995c, 1997d), RŮŽIČKA (1996a).

Imported species

Note: These species are not considered to belong to the arachnofauna of the Czech Republic.

Uloboridae

***Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846**

Occurrence: In greenhouses in Tušimice where imported flowers are cultivated. Monitored by M. Chochel since February 1995 from thousands of specimens.

Theridiidae

***Nesticodes rufipes* (Lucas, 1846)**

Occurrence: In the 1990s in Entomological Institute, Praha, where termites were bred. Det. B. Knoflach-Thaler.

Sparassidae

***Heteropoda venatoria* (Linné, 1767)**

Occurrence: In ripening chamber of bananas (VALEŠOVÁ-ŽĎÁRKOVÁ 1966).

Misidentifications, unverified and doubtful species

Dysderidae

***Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1838**

Ref.: BAUM 1929; MERRETT & MURPHY 2000
Note: Misidentification, voucher specimen is *Harpactea rubicunda* (see BUCHAR 1961).

***Harpactea saeva* (Herman, 1879)**

Ref.: BAUM 1929; MILLER 1971
Note: Voucher material is not available.

***Stalita taenaria* Schiödte, 1847**

Ref.: WANKEL 1856; ABSOLON 1899, 1900a, 1900b, 1912a, b; BAUM 1929
Note: Probably intentionally imported species, not recorded after 1900 (KRATOCHVÍL & MILLER 1940a). Voucher material is not available (KRATOCHVÍL 1948b). The occurrence of this species is known in caves south of Ljubljana and in Postojna region (KRATOCHVÍL 1970).

Nesticidae

***Carpathonesticus fodinarum* (Kulczyński, 1894)**

Syn.: *Nesticus fodinarum* Kulczyński, 1894
Ref.: BAUM 1929
Note: Misidentification, one voucher specimen is *Lepthyphantes leprosus* (see BUCHAR 1961).

***Carpathonesticus hungaricus* (Chyzer, 1894)**

Syn.: *Nesticus hungaricus* Chyzer, 1894
Ref.: BAUM 1929
Note: Misidentification, voucher specimen is *Lepthyphantes nebulosus* (see KRATOCHVÍL 1933a; BUCHAR 1961).

Cellulana tigrina
Ref.: PRACH (1860)
Note: The name is not used, probably *Nesticus cellulanus*.

Theridiidae

***Theridion familiare* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871**

Ref.: BAUM 1930a; VALEŠOVÁ 1962
Note: Misidentification, Baum's voucher specimen is *T. varians* (see BUCHAR 1961). VALEŠOVÁ (1962) states that the vulva of her specimen differs from that of *T. familiare*, and in the next paper, based on the same material (MILLER & VALEŠOVÁ 1964) the species is not mentioned.

Linyphiidae

***Baryphyma milleri* Miller, 1971**

Ref.: MILLER 1971: 254 (♂)
Note: The name originated as an inadvertent error (RŮŽIČKA & BRYJA 2000).

***Bathyphantes humilis* (L. Koch, 1879)**

Ref.: BUCHAR 1967b, 1969b
Note: Misidentification, voucher specimen is *Bathyphantes simillimus buchari* Růžička 1988 (see RŮŽIČKA 1988d).

***Bathyphantes pusiolus* (Fickert, 1875)**

Syn.: *Linyphia pusiola*
Ref.: FICKERT 1875
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Dicymbium brevisetosum* Locket, 1962**

Ref.: BUCHAR 1997d
Note: Not typical *nigrum*, and no typical *brevisetosum* occurs in our material. For this reason, we record the material under the name *D. nigrum*.

***Diplocephalus protuberans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)**

Ref.: SCHENKEL 1930; BUCHAR 1987c, 1997d
Note: Schenkel's voucher material is not available. Buchar's specimen (BUCHAR 1997d) is *D. helleri*. Recorded in Great Britain, France, Germany and Austria (THALER 1978).

***Entelecara media* Kulczyński, 1887**

Ref.: BÍLEK 1973; KŮRKA 1981b
Note: Misidentification, voucher material is not available. BÍLEK (1978) gives *E. erythropus*, based on the same material as his article of 1973. For Kůrka's material see RŮŽIČKA (2000a).

***Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830)**

Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is not available. It prefers salt marshes, mostly on coast.

***Gongylidiellum compar* (Westring, 1861)**

Ref.: MILLER 1951
Note: Misidentification, it was probably *G. latebricola*.

***Hilaira montigena* (L. Koch, 1872)**

Syn.: *Oreoneta niger* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1891)
Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929; MILLER 1951
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is not available. MILLER (1971) states occurrence of this species only in High Tatras.

***Lepthyphantes monticola* (Kulczyński, 1881)**

Ref.: BUCHAR 1967b, 1979, 1983d; all data in publications of V. RŮŽIČKA
Note: Misidentification, all voucher material is *L. tripartitus* Miller & Svatoň 1978 (see THALER & BUCHAR 1993). The occurrence of *L. monticola* is known from the Alps and High Tatras (GAJDOŠ *et al.* 1999).

***Lepthyphantes troglomoravicus* Kulczyński & Absolon 1912**

Ref.: ABSOLON 1912a (p. 168), 1912b (p. 128), 1913
Note: Nomen nudum.

***Micryphantes bicolor* (Hahn, 1833)**

Ref.: BÁRTA 1869
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Micryphantes ovatus* C. L. Koch, 1833**

Ref.: PRACH 1860; BÁRTA 1869
Note: Nomen dubium (THALER *et al.* 1997).

***Micryphantes rufipalpus* C. L. Koch, 1836**

Ref.: PRACH 1860; BÁRTA 1869
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Peponocranium ludicrum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)**

Ref.: MILLER 1941, 1947
Note: Misidentification. MILLER (1971) himself states “not recorded in Czechoslovakia”.

***Porrhomma microps* (Roewer, 1931)**

Syn: *P. microphthalmum microps*
Ref.: ABSOLON 1980, 1982; ŠMAHA 1985
Note: Misidentification. Voucher specimens are *P. lativelum* (see BUCHAR 1989b).

***Porrhomma profundum* Dahl, 1939**

Ref.: ŠMAHA 1988b
Note: Probably misidentification. Voucher specimen is not available.

***Porrhomma rasum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)**

Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929
Note: Nomen dubium (Thaler, 1968).

***Tapinocyba pallens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)**

Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1925; MILLER 1971
Note: Voucher material is not available. BAUM (1925) and MILLER (1971) only cites Nosek's record.

***Tapinopa disjugata* Simon, 1884**

Ref.: BAUM 1929 (sub. *T. disjuncta* – lapsus)
Note: Misidentification. *T. disjuncta* sensu BAUM 1929 = *T. longidens* (see MILLER 1947)

***Trichoncus saxicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)**

Syn.: *Tigellinus saxicola*
Ref.: MILLER 1936a, 1947
Note: Misidentification, it is *T. hackmani*.

***Trichoncus sordidus* Simon 1884**

Ref.: MILLER 1947
Note: Confusion with material from Slovakia (MILLER 1958c, 1971; BUCHAR 1997e).

***Walckenaeria incisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)**

Ref.: JELÍNEK & SVATOŇ 1995
Note: Misidentification, voucher specimen is *W. cuspidata*.

Araneidae

***Araneus circe* (Audouin, 1826)**

Ref.: BAUM 1929, BAŤA 1933
Note: Misidentification. Voucher specimen is *Gibbaranea bituberculata* (see BUCHAR 1961).

***Epeira sumavensis* Prach 1860**

Syn.: *Araneus sumavensis*
Ref.: PRACH 1860; BÁRTA 1869
Note: Nomen nudum. Voucher specimen from Bárta's collection is *Araneus alsine* (see BUCHAR 1983c).

***Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Ref.: BÖHM 1925; ZBYTEK & SVATOŇ 1998; BILÍKOVÁ 2000.
Note: Voucher material is not available.

Lycosidae

***Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833)**

Syn.: *Lycosa barbipes*, *Tarantula barbipes*
Ref.: Numerous authors.
Note: Misidentification. This species was for a long time considered to be a synonym of *A. accentuata*. It was removed from the synonymy of *A. accentuata* in 1987.

***Alopecosa edax* (Thorell, 1875)**

Ref.: RŮŽIČKA 1998c
Note: Misidentification. Material was later described as *A. psammophila* (see BUCHAR 2001).

***Arctosa villica* (Lucas, 1846)**

Syn.: *Leaena villica*; *Trochosa intricata*(-*ria*) C. L. Koch, 1848
Ref.: PRACH 1866; BÁRTA 1869, 1870
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is not available. The species is widespread along the western basin of the Mediterranean (MURPHY & TONGIORGI 1979).

***Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856)**

Syn.: *Lycosa agricola*; *L. arenicola fucicola* Dahl, 1908; *L. fluviatilis* Blackwall, 1861; *Pardosa arenaria* C. L. Koch, 1848; *P. arenicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Ref.: PRACH 1866; NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929; KRATOCHVÍL 1933b; MILLER 1947
Note: Probably misidentification. All material seen is misidentified (det. J. Buchar). Miller's record is based on undeterminable juvenile specimens. The species occurs on seashores and rivers of Northern Europe and in Carpathians (BUCHAR & THALER 1997).

***Pardosa blanda* (C. L. Koch, 1834)**

Syn: *Lycosa blanda*
Ref.: PRACH 1860; BÁRTA 1869; NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929
Note: Probably misidentification (BUCHAR 1987c).

Oxyopidae

***Oxyopes heterophthalmus* (Latreille, 1804)**

Ref.: BAUM 1934a
Note: Probably misidentification. Voucher material is not available (BUCHAR 1961).

***Oxyopes lineatus* Latreille, 1806**

Syn.: *Sphasus lineatus*
Ref.: BÁRTA 1869
Note: Probably misidentification (BUCHAR 1987c). The species occurs nearby in South Slovakia (MILLER 1971).

Agelenidae

***Tegenaria parietina* (Fourcroy, 1785)**

Syn.: *Tegenaria petrensis* C. L. Koch, 1841
Ref.: PRACH 1860; BAUM 1934b; BUCHAR 1987c
Note: Misidentification. BUCHAR (1961) states erroneously that the species was verified. Voucher specimen from Baum's collection is *Tegenaria ferruginea*.

Cybaeidae

***Cybaeus tetricus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)**

Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BÖHM 1925; BAUM 1929; MILLER 1971
Note: Misidentification. Baum's voucher specimen is *Tegenaria domestica* (see BUCHAR 1961).

Dictynidae

***Altella lucida* (Simon, 1874)**

Ref.: MILLER 1947
Note: Misidentification. Material was described later as *Altella biuncata* (see MILLER 1949).

***Emblyna brevidens* (Kulczyński, 1897)**

Syn.: *Dictyna brevidens* Kulczyński, 1897
Ref.: SCHENKEL 1929; BUCHAR 1987c; MAJKUS 1985
Note: Probably misidentification (MILLER & SVATOŇ 1978), voucher material is not available.

***Mastigusa macrophthalma* (Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyńksi, 1897)**

Syn.: *Tetrilus macrophthalmus*
Ref.: BUCHAR 1963a
Note: Misidentification, it is *M. arietina*.

Amaurobiidae

***Amaurobius erberi* (Keyserling, 1863)**

Ref.: BAUM 1929
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is damaged. Another specimen in Baum's collection with the same species label from Russia is *Coelotes terrestris* (see BUCHAR 1961).

***Amaurobius pallidus* L. Koch, 1868**

Ref.: BAUM 1929; KŮRKA 1994e
Note: Misidentification, voucher specimen from Baum's collection is *Tegenaria domestica* (see BUCHAR 1961). Kůrka's record is based on juvenile specimen (MAJKUS & SVATOŇ 1995).

***Amaurobius similis* (Blackwall, 1861)**

Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1934b
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is undeterminable (BUCHAR 1961).

***Coelotes solitarius* L. Koch, 1868**

Ref.: MARTINEK 1960; MILLER 1971
Note: Misidentification. All redetermined material from the Czech Republic, and also from Slovakia (GAJDOŠ *et al.* 1999), is misidentified. The species occurs in the eastern Alps (THALER 1980a; MAURER & HÄNGGI 1990).

Liocranidae

***Scotina gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859)**

Syn.: *Agroeca gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859)
Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is not available. Confusion with *Scotina palliardii* is also possible; compare synonymies of both species (GRIMM 1986).

Gnaphosidae

***Drassodes murinus* (Hahn, 1834)**

Syn.: *Drassus murinus* Hahn, 1834
Ref.: PRACH 1860
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Gnaphosa leporina* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Ref.: BAUM 1929
Note: Misidentification (MILLER 1971). BUCHAR (1961) states erroneously that the species was verified.

***Gnaphosa muscorum* (L. Koch, 1866)**

Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929; BUCHAR 1961
Note: Probably all misidentifications. The specimen mentioned by BUCHAR (1961) is *G. opaca*, the specimen mentioned by BUCHAR (1989) is *G. inconspecta* (see BUCHAR 1993a).

***Gnaphosa nana* (C. L. Koch, 1843)**

Syn.: *Pythonissa nana*
Ref.: BÁRTA 1869
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Gnaphosa sphagnicola* Buchar & Miller 1964**

Ref.: TRPÁK 1964
Note: Nomen nudum (BUCHAR 1969a). The material is *G. microps*.

***Poecilochroa variana* (C. L. Koch, 1839)**

Syn.: *Pythonissa variana*
Ref.: PRACH 1860
Note: Probably misidentification, voucher material is not available.

***Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1871)**

Ref.: MILLER (1941)
Note: Misidentification. Voucher specimen is *S. scutulatus* (see KŮRKA 1994e). MILLER (1971) himself gives the occurrence of *S. blackwalli* only in southern Slovakia.

***Zelotes hermani* (Chyzer, 1897)**

Ref.: ŠPIČÁKOVÁ (1985)
Note: The material was determined by Prof. F. Miller (ŠPIČÁKOVÁ *in litt.*), however it was not found in Miller's collection deposited in National Museum, Prague.

***Zelotes tristis* (Thorell, 1871)**

Syn.: *Prosthesima tristis*
Ref.: NOSEK 1895; BAUM 1929
Note: Nomen dubium.

Zoridae

***Zora distincta* Kulczyński, 1915**

Ref.: KŮRKA (1994e)
Note: Insufficiently localised material. The material in Miller' s collection is localised as "Beskydy". However, the Beskydy Mts. have a Czech and a Slovak part.

Philodromidae

***Aranea folium* Preyssler, 1791**
Ref.: PREYSSLER, 1791
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Philodromus corticinus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)**

Syn.: *Artamus corticinus*
Ref.: PRACH 1866
Note: Probably misidentification. Voucher material is not available. The species is known from the Alps, Carpathians and from North Europe (HEIMER & NENTWIG 1991).

***Philodromus fallax* Sundevall, 1833**

Ref.: KŮRKA 2000b
Note: "One female was found in the old collection deposited in the museum in Poděbrady. With respect to the current knowledge on the distribution of this species in Europe, the given finding appears to be very discussible" (KŮRKA 2000b).

***Thanatus coloradensis* Keyserling, 1880**

Syn.: *Thanatus alpinus* Kulczyński, 1887
Ref.: ŠILHAVÝ 1940
Note: Probably misidentification. Voucher material is not available. The species has a holarctic boreo-alpine distributional pattern (LOGUNOV 1996). Its occurrence at low altitude near Karlovy Vary is highly improbable.

***Thanatus vulgaris* Simon, 1870**

Ref.: Numerous authors.
Note: All material from the Czech Republic, recorded as *T. vulgaris*, is in fact *T. atratus* (see LOGUNOV 1996).

Thomisidae

***Thomisus auriculatus* Prach, 1866**

Ref.: PRACH 1866
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Xysticus cor* Canestrini, 1873**

Ref.: BUCHAR *et al.* 1995
Note: MILLER 1971 gives only "may be also in south Moravia and Slovakia". There is no available voucher material from the Czech Republic.

***Xysticus fucatus* (Walckenaer, 1802)**

Ref.: PRACH 1866
Note: Nomen dubium.

Salticidae

***Aelurillus atellanus* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**

Syn.: *Dia atellana*
Ref.: BÁRTA 1868
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Chalcoscirtus infimus* (Simon, 1868)**

Ref.: MILLER 1971 and other publications.
Note: Misidentification. This name was used for *C. brevicymbialis*.

***Euophrys striolata* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**

Syn.: *Attus striolatus*
Ref.: PRACH 1860; BÁRTA 1869, 1870
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Heliophanus melinus* L. Koch, 1867**

Ref.: RŮŽIČKA *et al.* 1996
Note: Probably misidentification. Voucher material is not available.

***Heliophanus nitens* C. L. Koch, 1846**

Ref.: PRACH, 1860; BÁRTA 1869, 1870
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Heliophanus tricinctus* C. L. Koch, 1837**

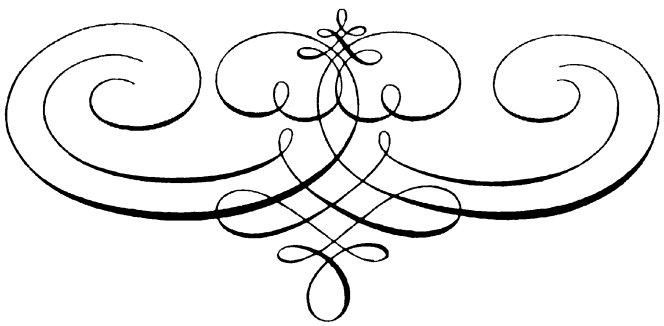
Ref.: BÁRTA 1869, 1870
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Salticus ambiguus* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**

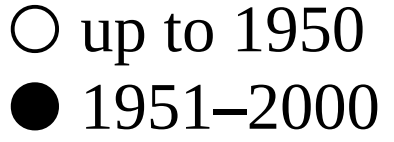
Syn.: *Calliethera ambigua* C. L. Koch, 1846
Ref.: PRACH 1866
Note: Nomen dubium.

***Talavera monticola* (Kulczyński, 1884)**

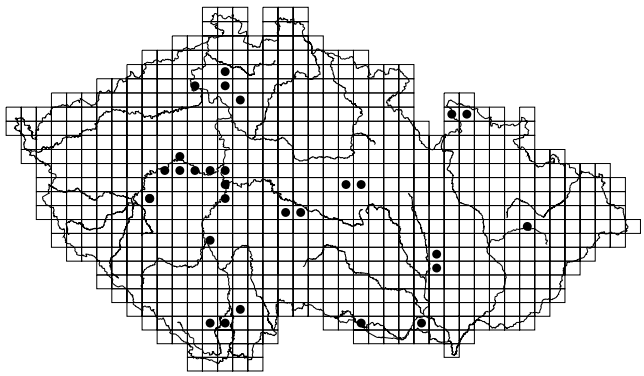
Syn.: *Euophrys monticola* Kulczyński, 1884
Ref.: MAJKUS 1988a, b
Note: Misidentification, voucher material is *T. aperta*.



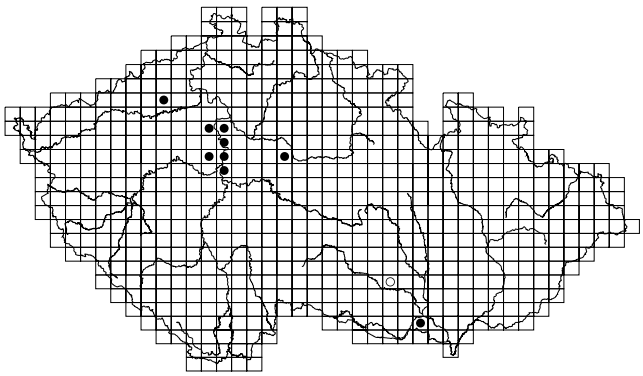
Distribution maps



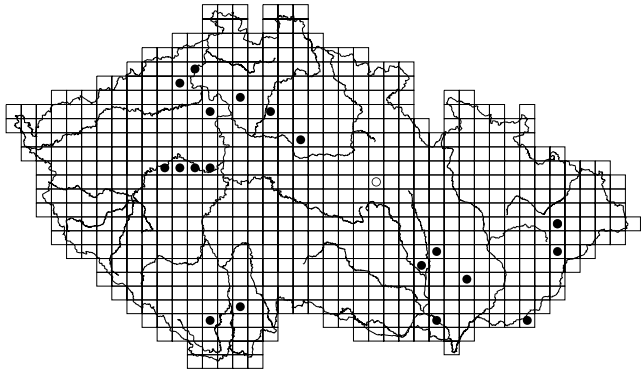
Atypus affinis



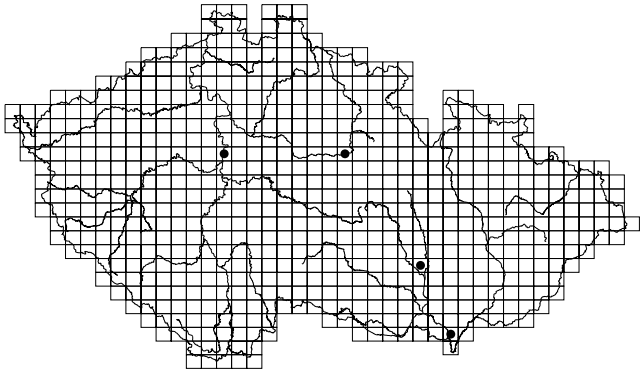
Atypus muralis



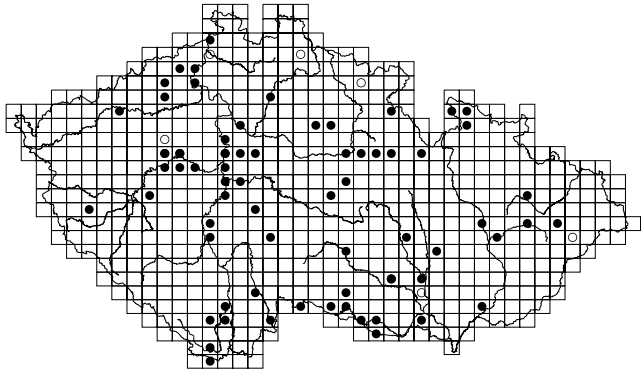
Atypus piceus



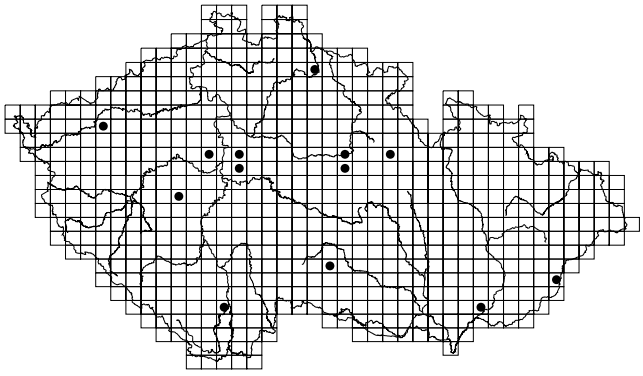
Scytodes thoracica



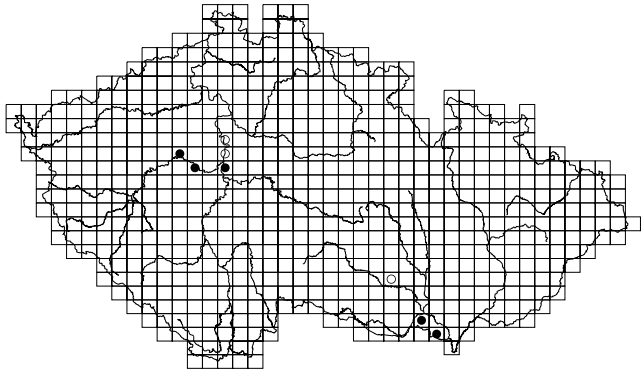
Pholcus opilionoides



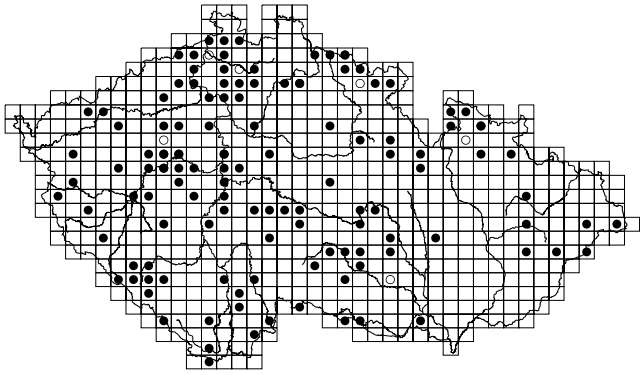
Pholcus phalangioides



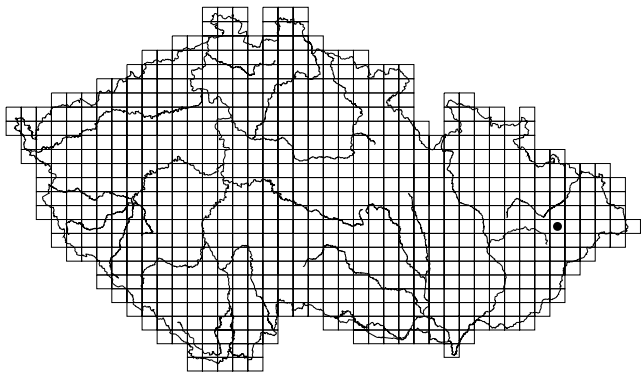
Segestria bavarica



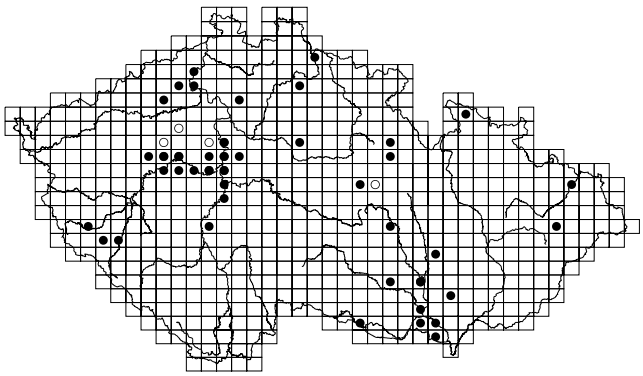
Segestria senoculata



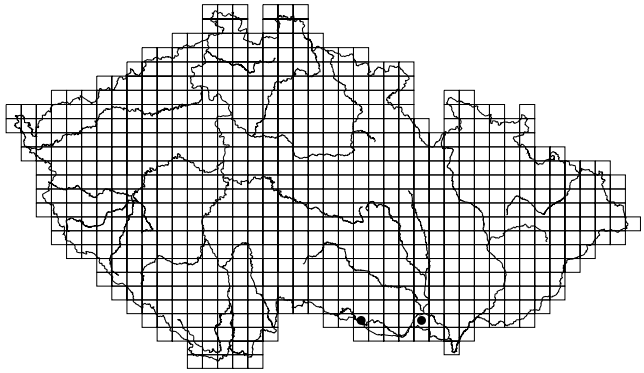
Dasumia carpatica



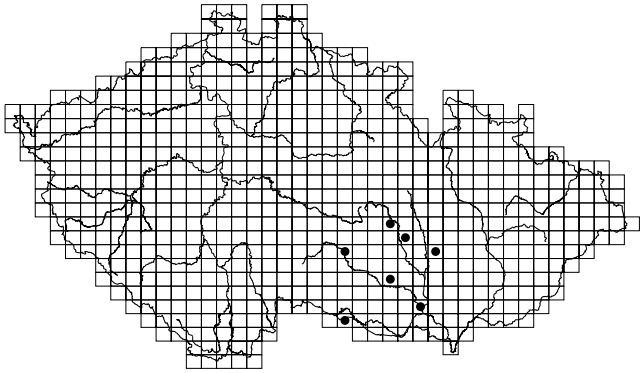
Dysdera erythrina



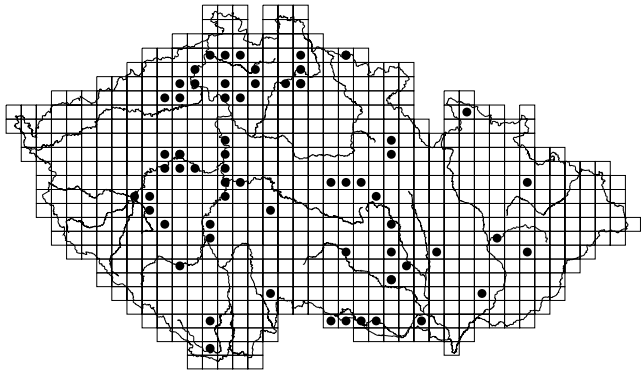
Dysdera hungarica



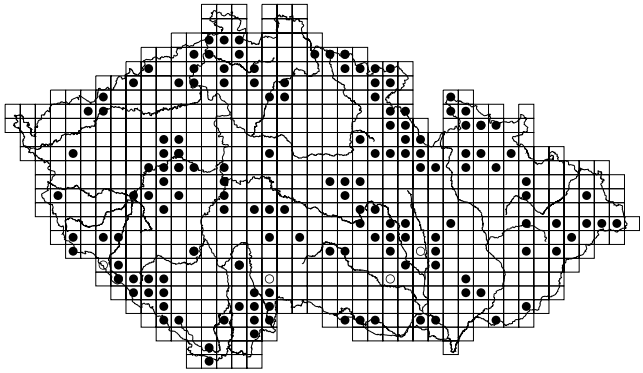
Dysdera ninnii



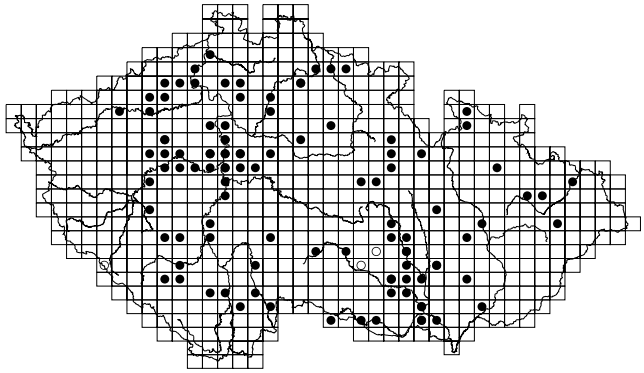
Harpactea hombergi



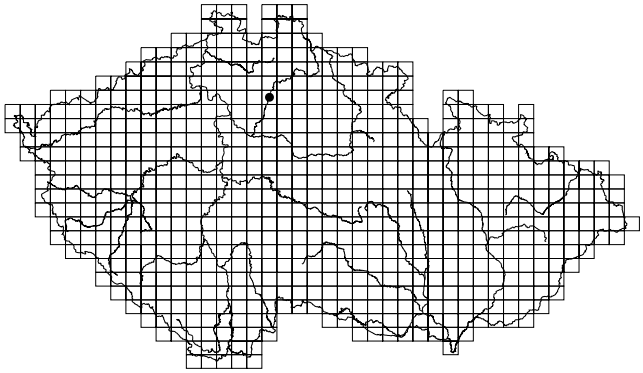
Harpactea lepida



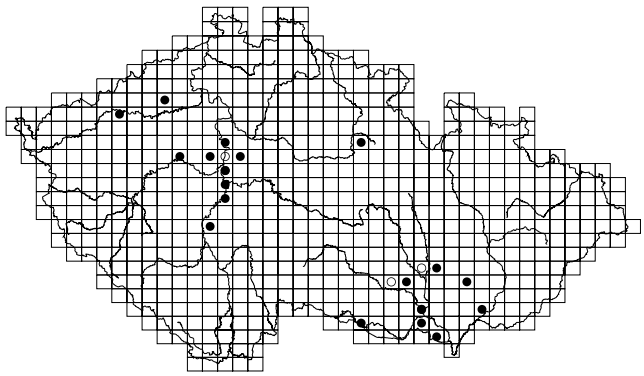
Harpactea rubicunda



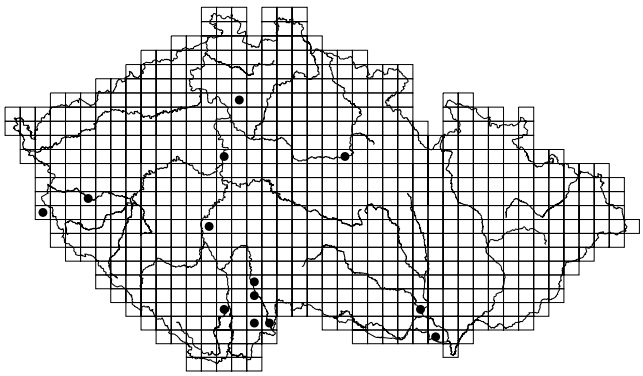
Oonops domesticus



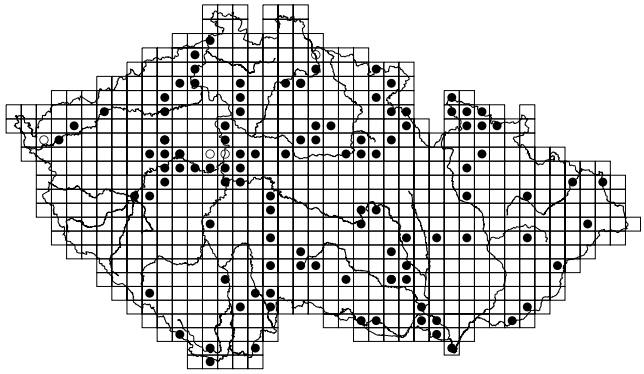
Ero aphana



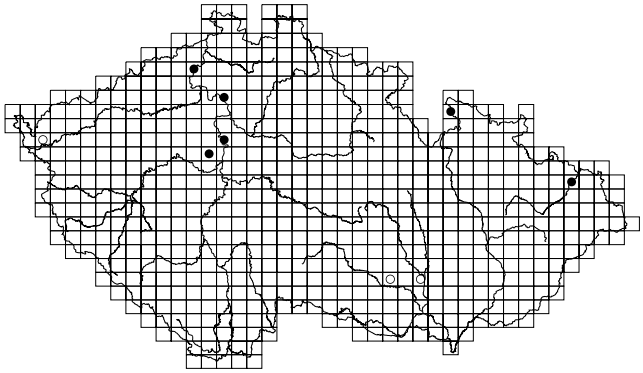
Ero cambridgei



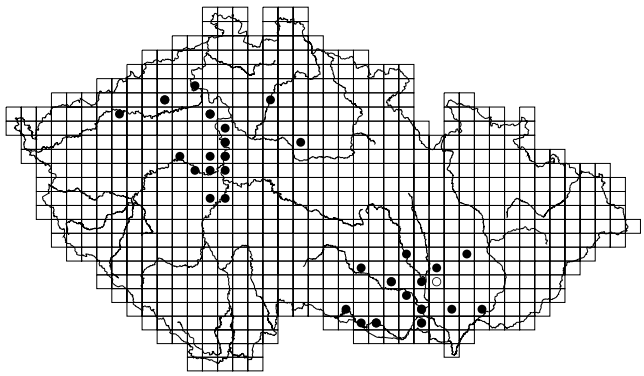
Ero furcata



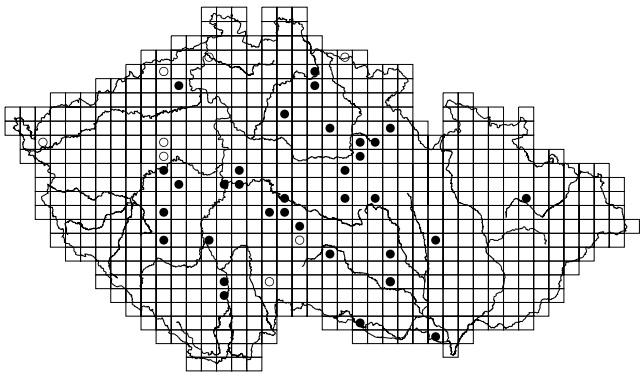
Ero tuberculata



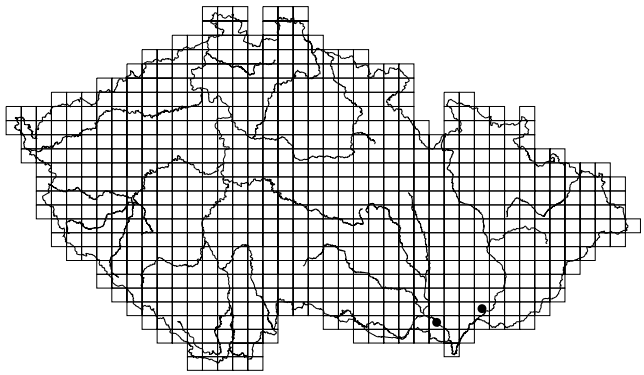
Eresus cinnaberinus



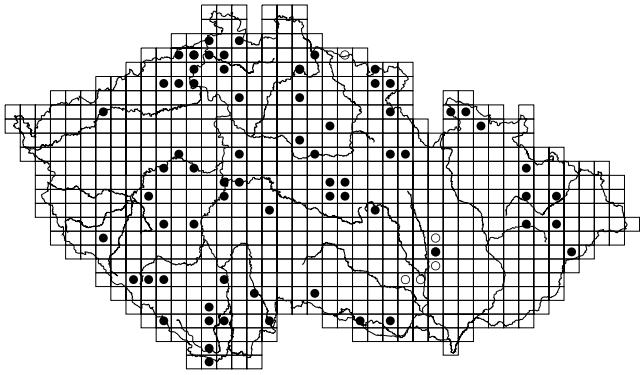
Hyptiotes paradoxus



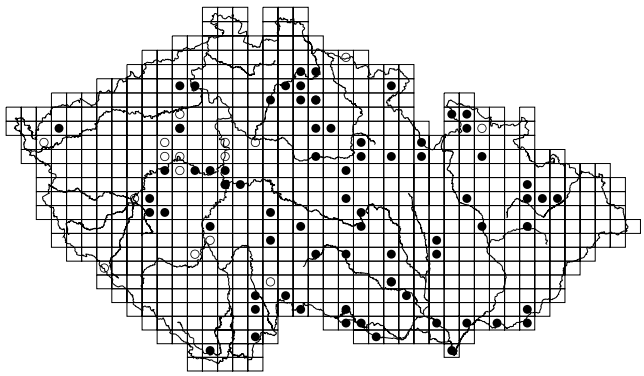
Uloborus walckenaerius



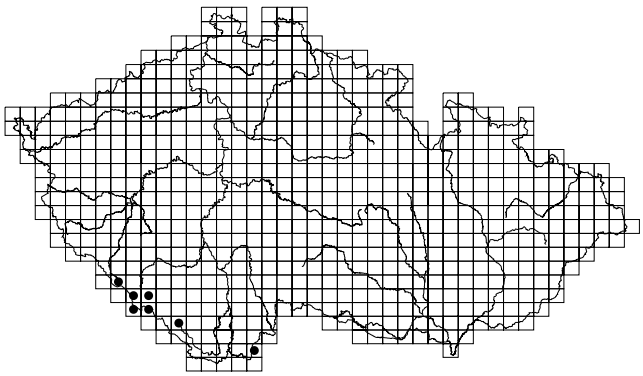
Nesticus cellulanus



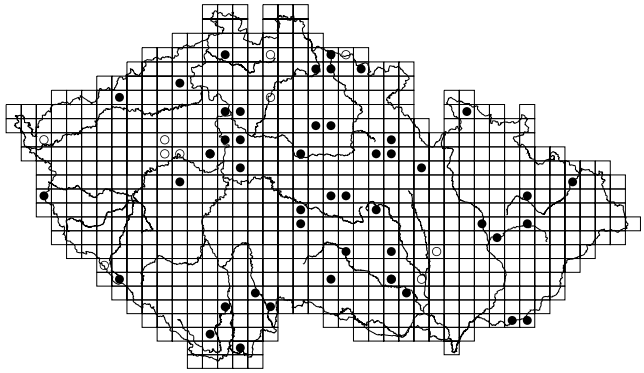
Achaearanea lunata



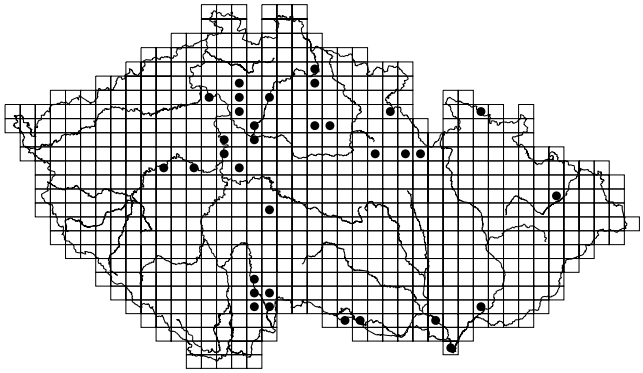
Achaearanea ohlerti



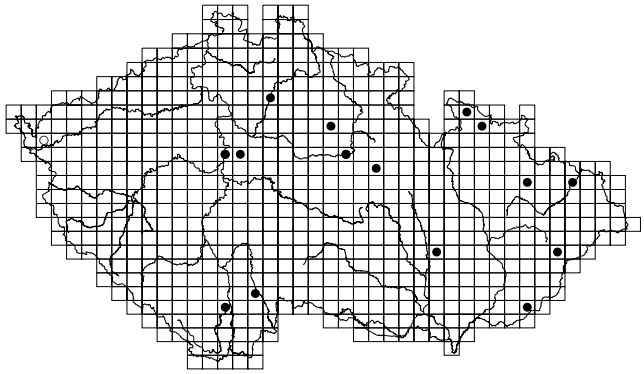
Achaearanea riparia



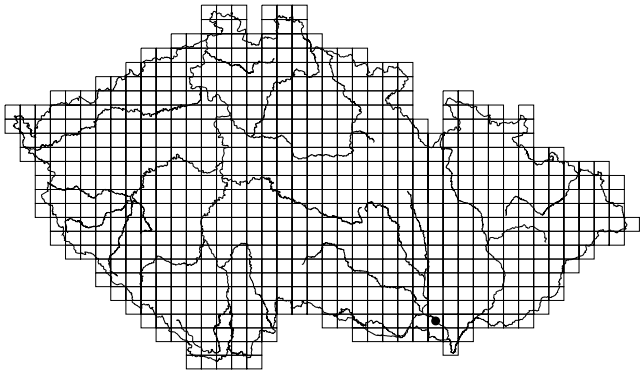
Achaearanea simulans



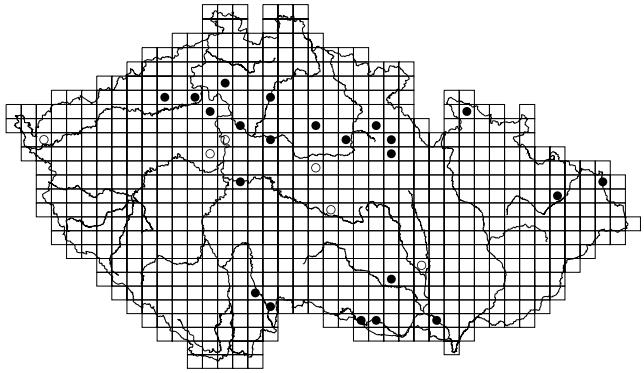
Achaearanea tepidariorum



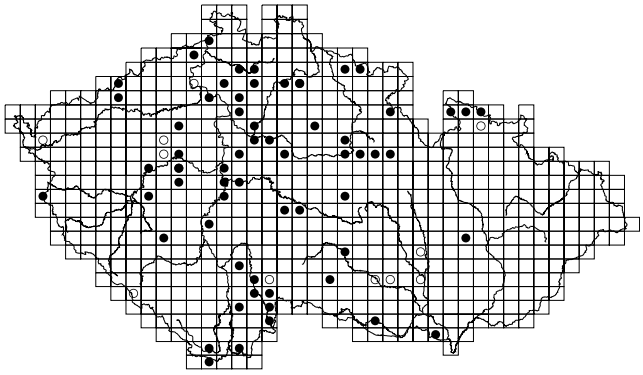
Anelosimus aulicus



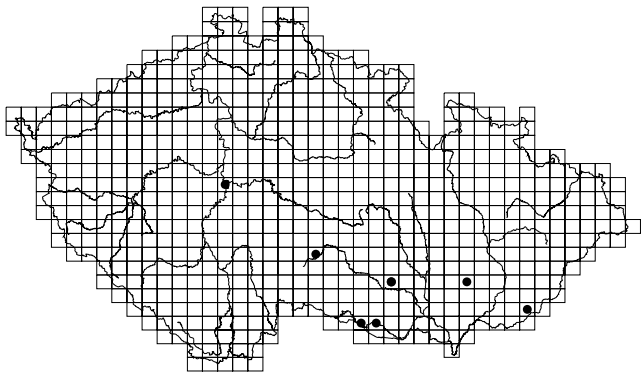
Anelosimus vittatus



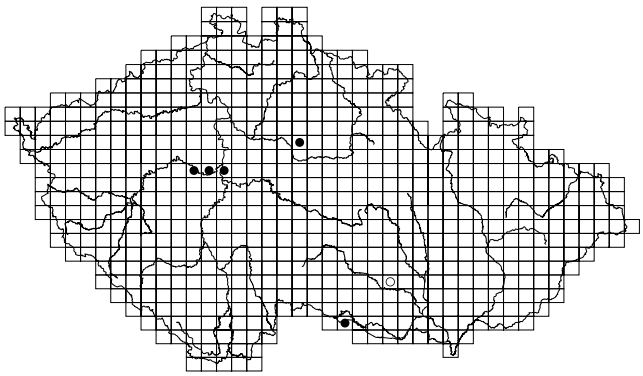
Crustulina guttata



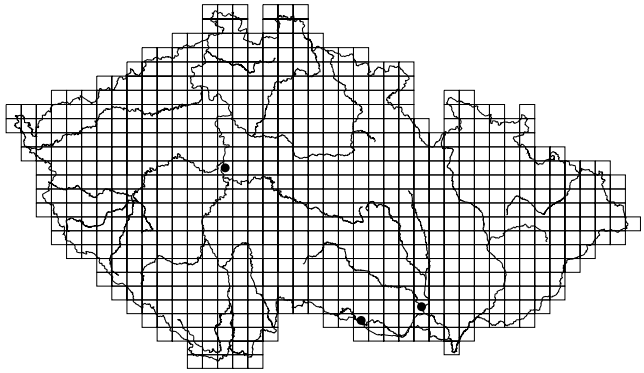
Dipoena braccata



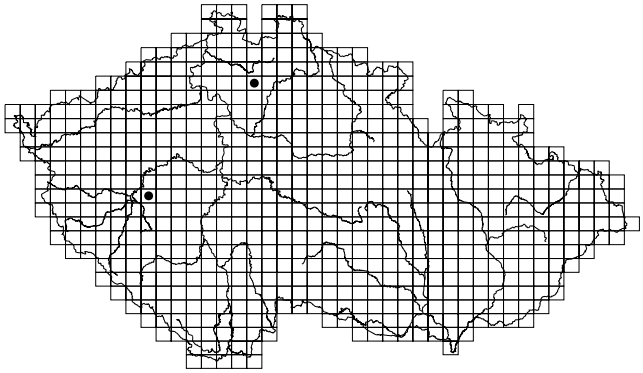
Dipoena coracina



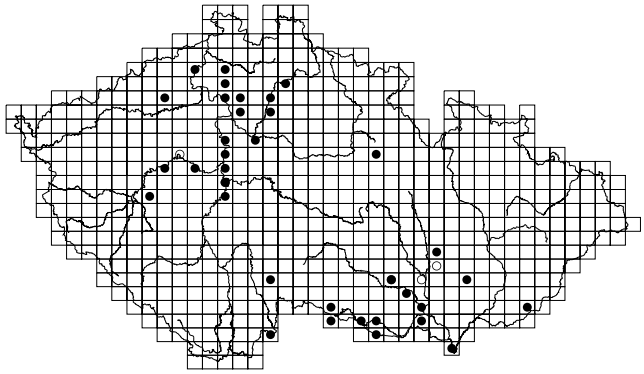
Dipoena erythropus



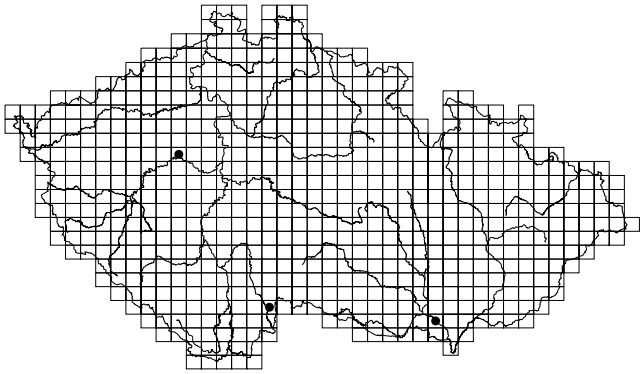
Dipoena inornata



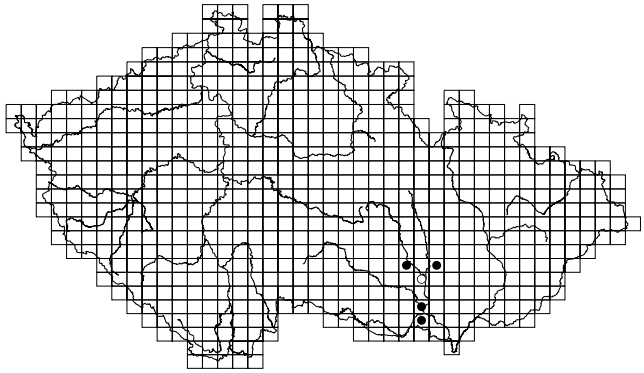
Dipoena melanogaster



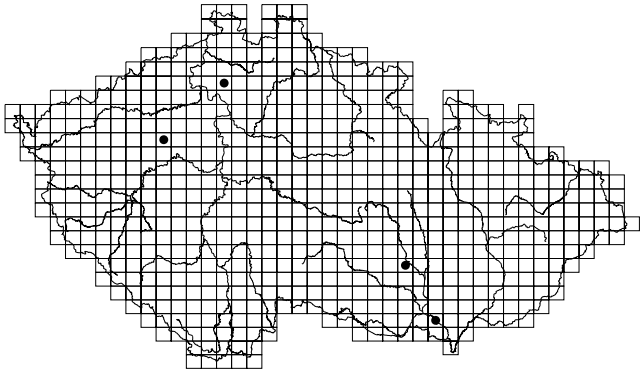
Dipoena nigroreticulata



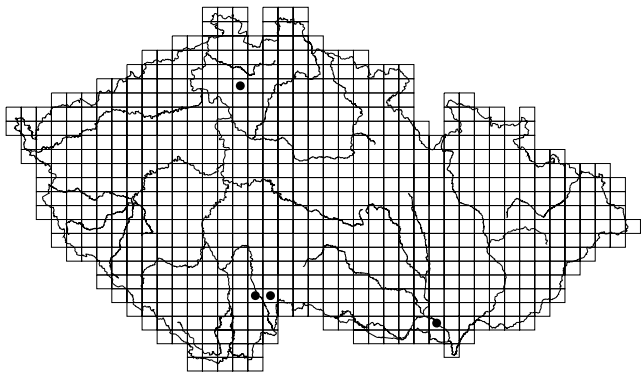
Dipoena prona



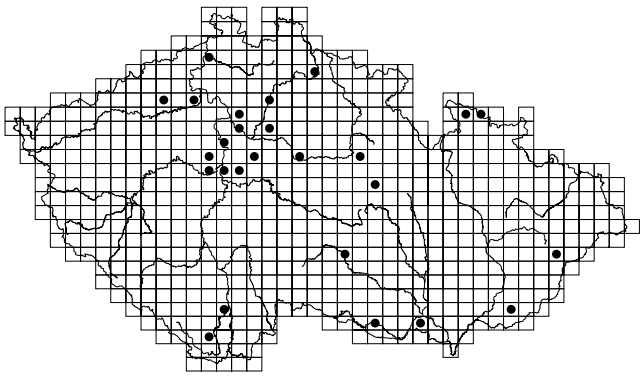
Dipoena torva



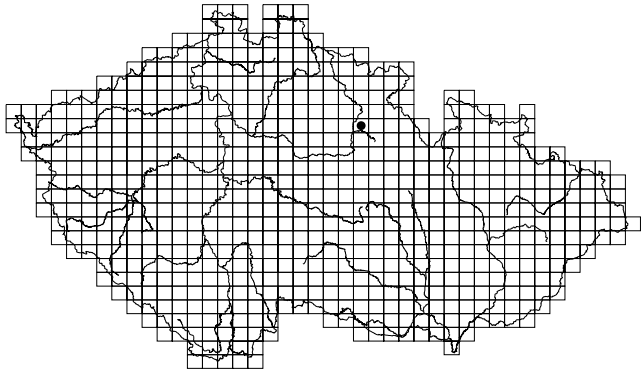
Enoplognatha caricis



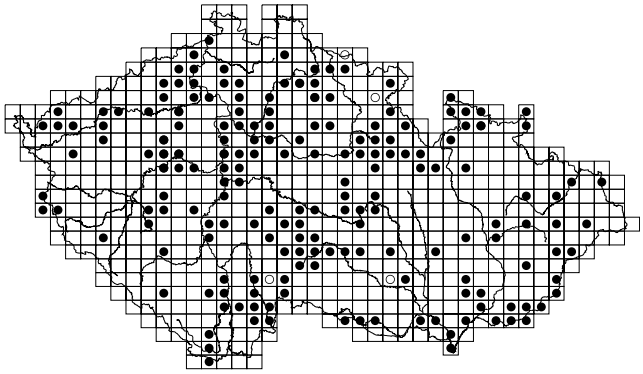
Enoplognatha latimana



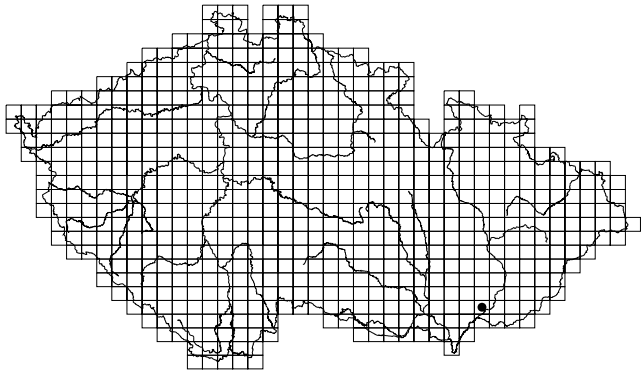
Enoplognatha mordax



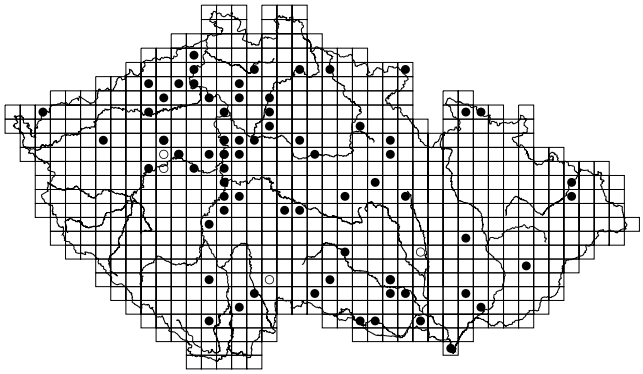
Enoplognatha ovata



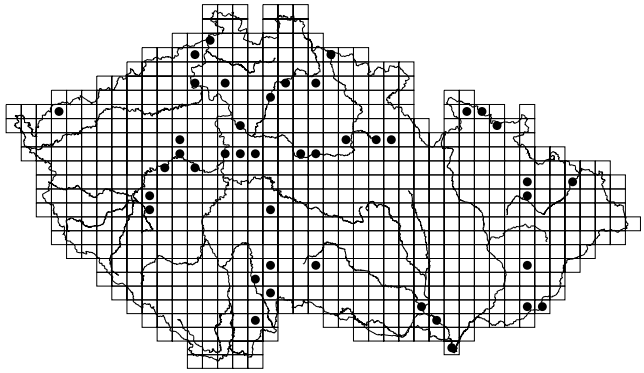
Enoplognatha serratosignata



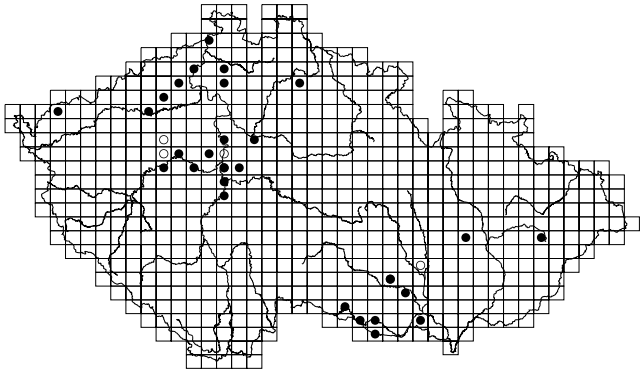
Enoplognatha thoracica



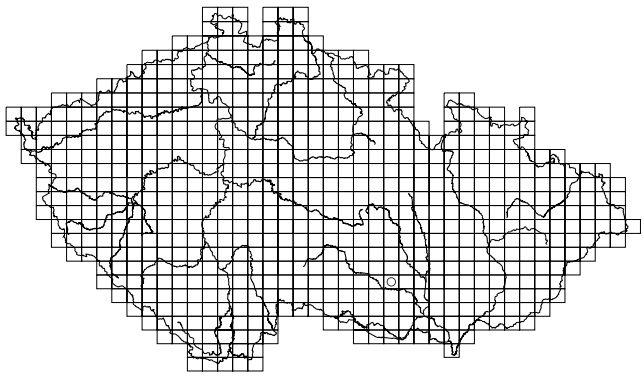
Episinus angulatus



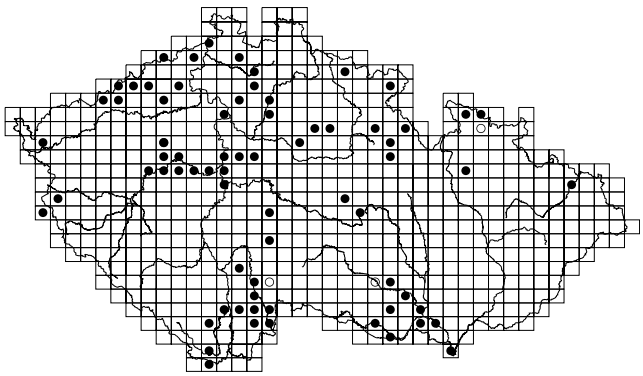
Episinus truncatus



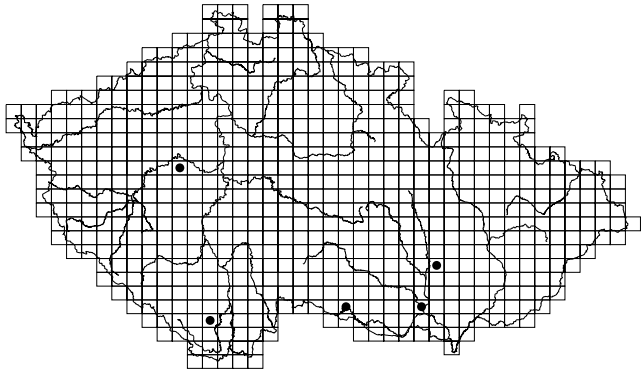
Euryopis episinoides



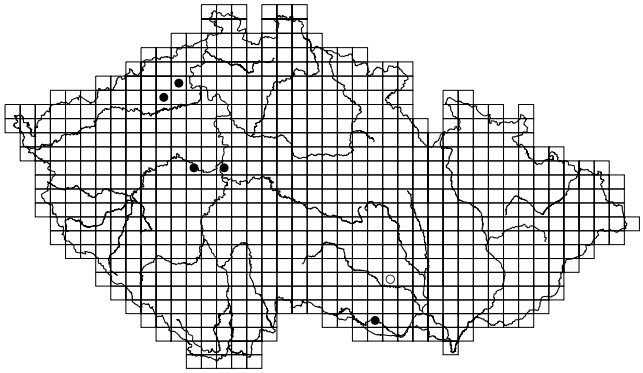
Euryopis flavomaculata



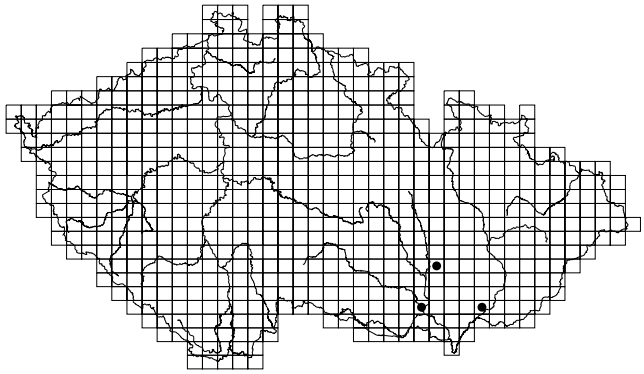
Euryopis laeta



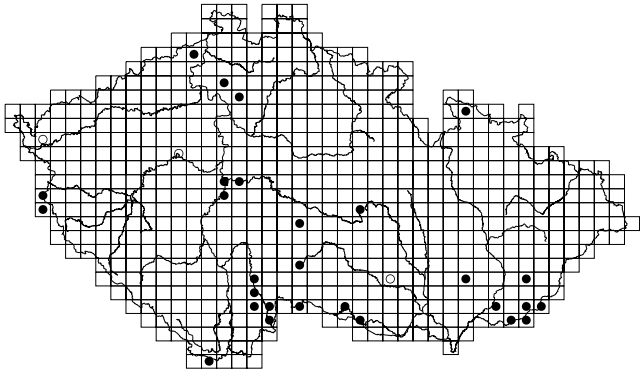
Euryopis quinqueguttata



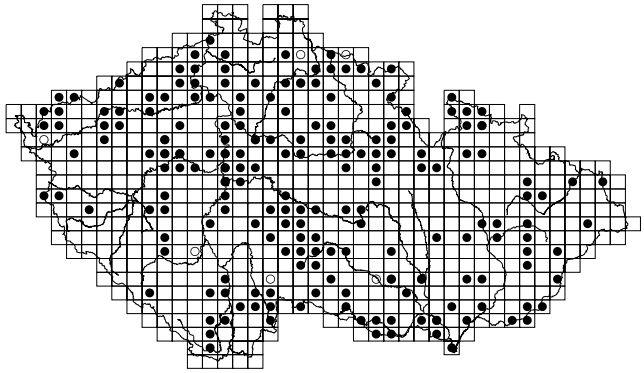
Euryopis saukea



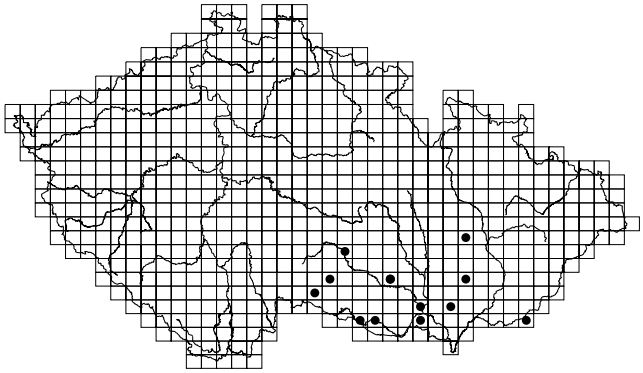
Lasaeola tristis



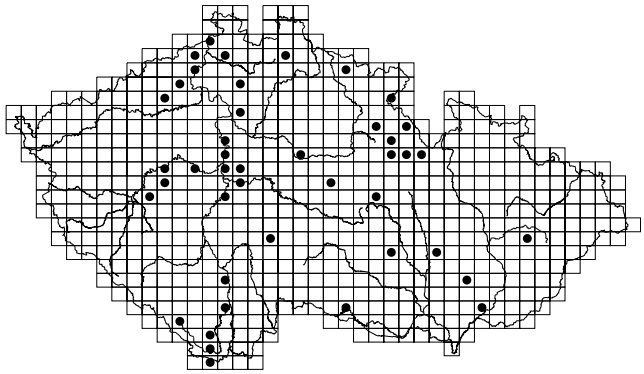
Neottiura bimaculata



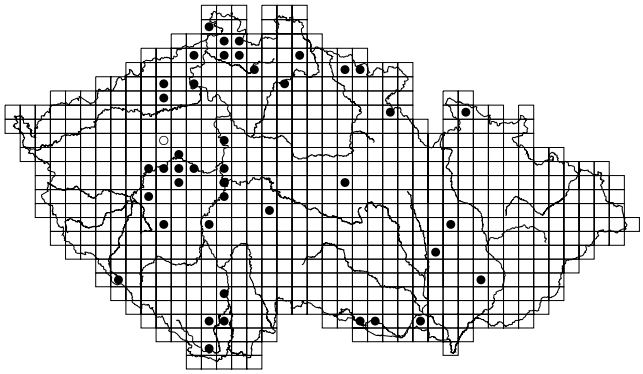
Neottiura suaveolens



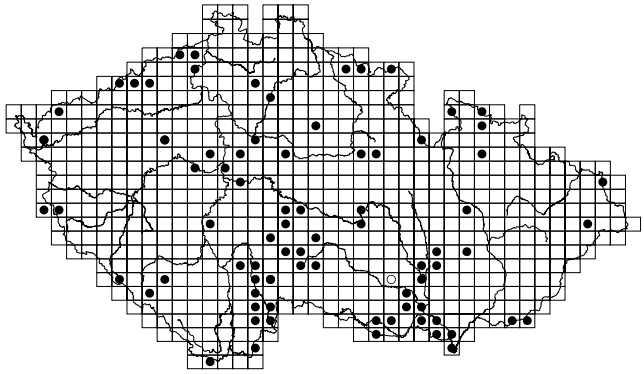
Paidiscura pallens



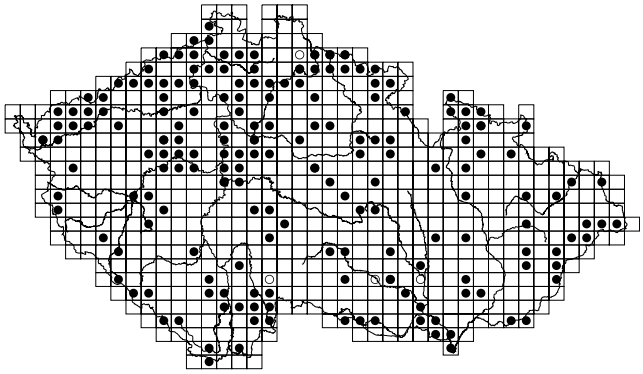
Pholcomma gibbum



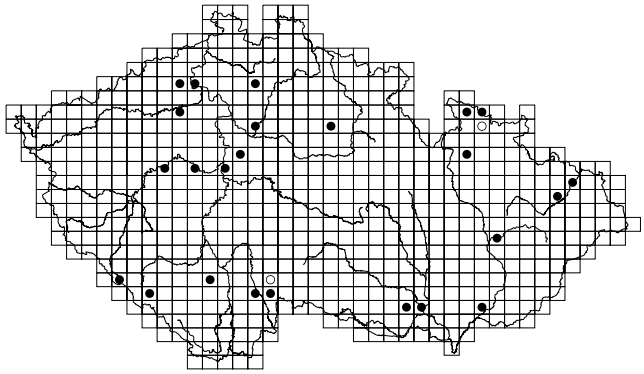
Robertus arundineti



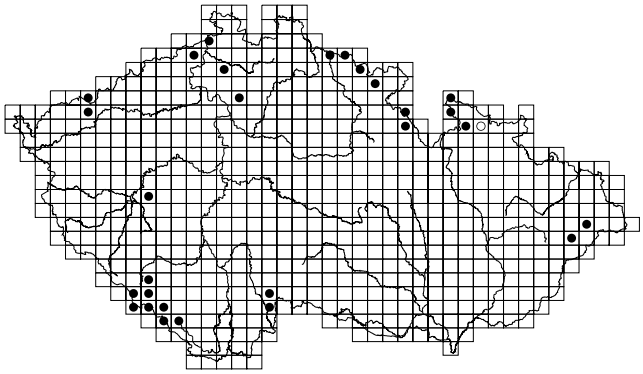
Robertus lividus



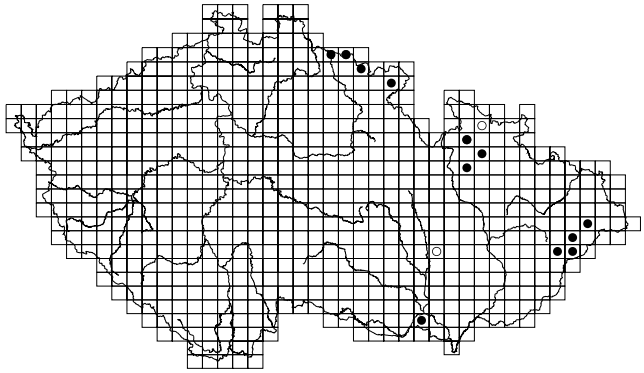
Robertus neglectus



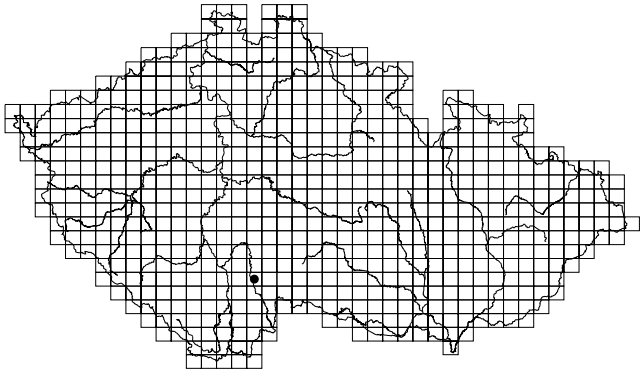
Robertus scoticus



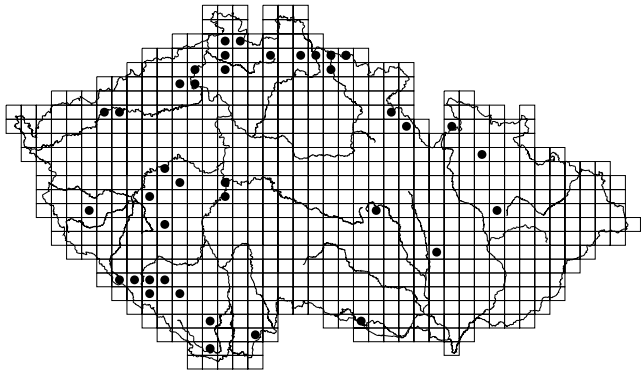
Robertus truncorum



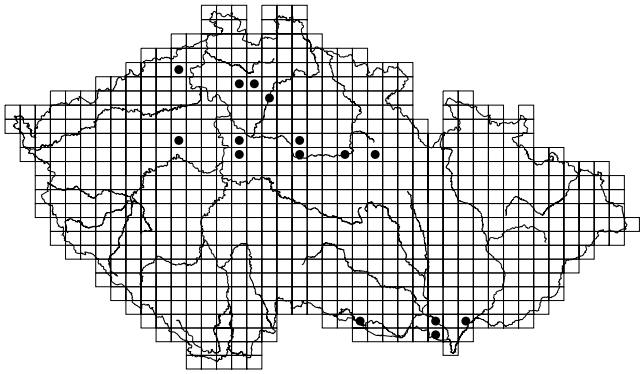
Robertus ungulatus



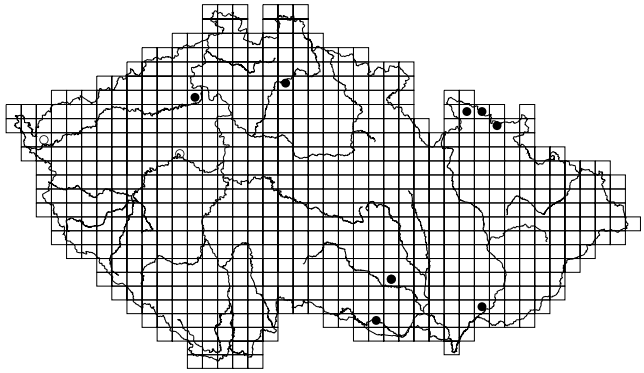
Rugathodes bellicosus



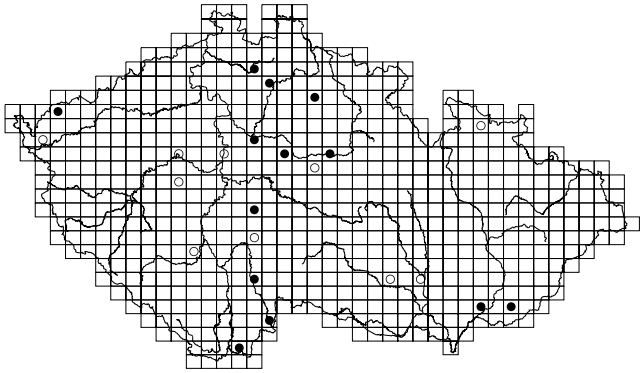
Rugathodes instabilis



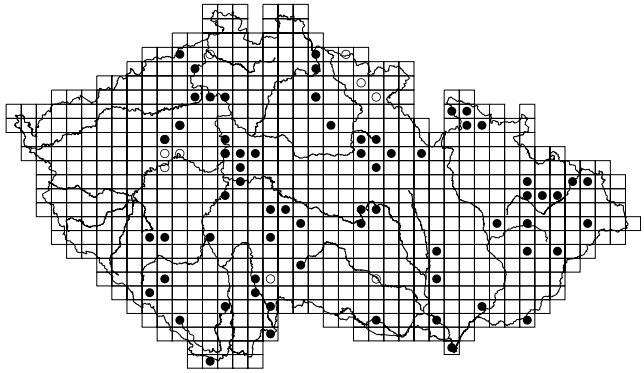
Simitidion simile



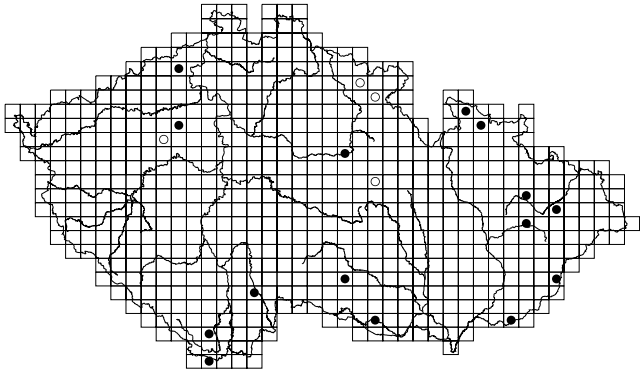
Steatoda albomaculata



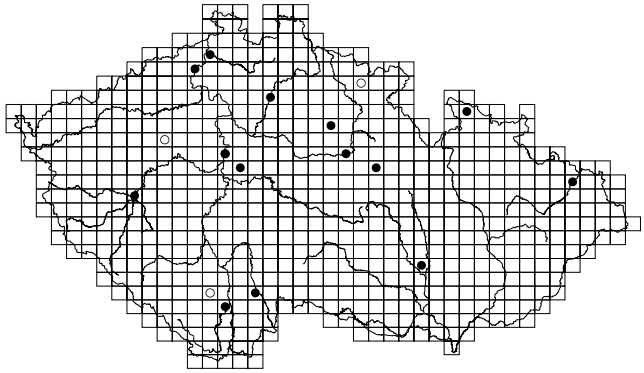
Steatoda bipunctata



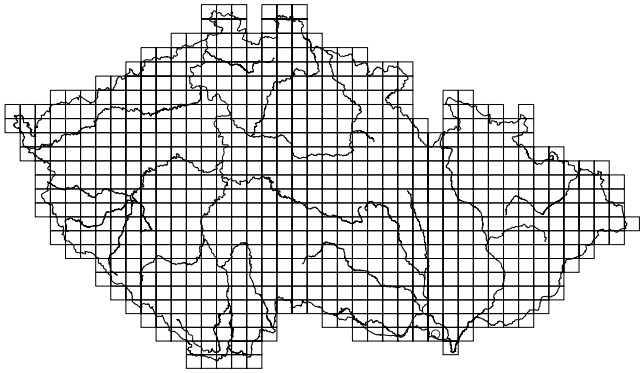
Steatoda castanea



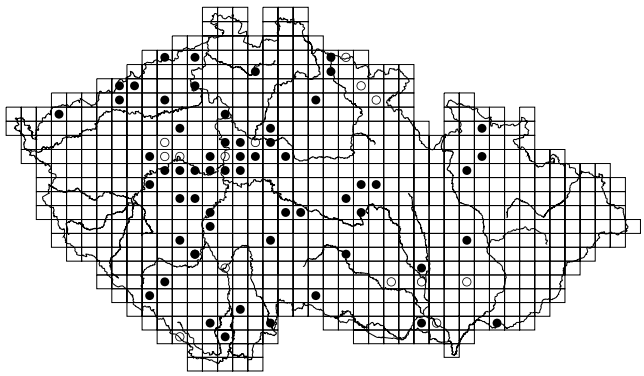
Steatoda grossa



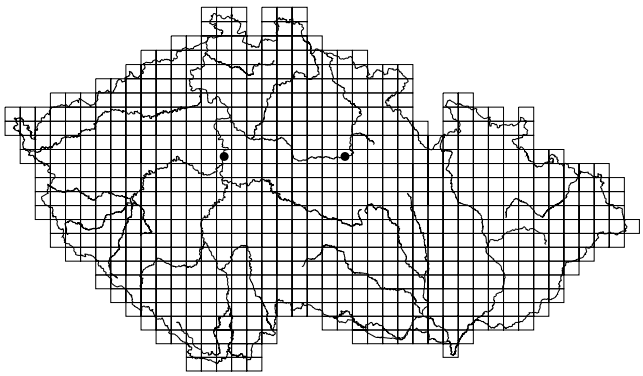
Steatoda meridionalis



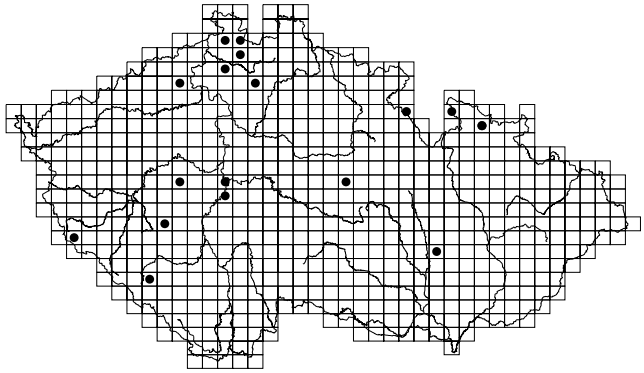
Steatoda phalerata



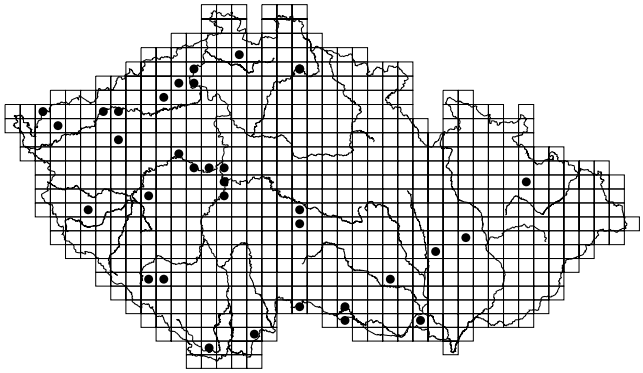
Steatoda triangulosa



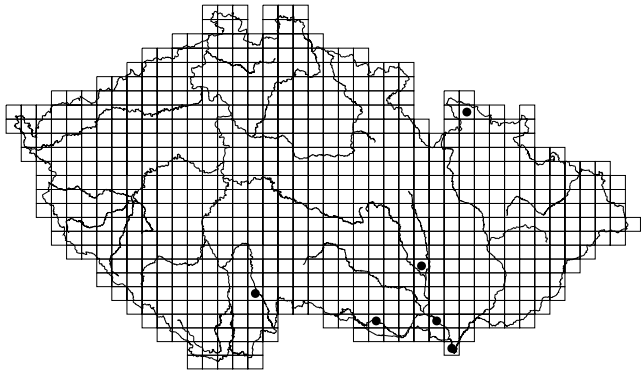
Theonoe minutissima



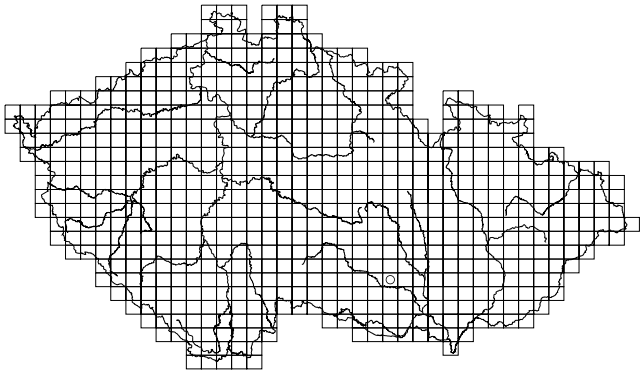
Theridion betteni



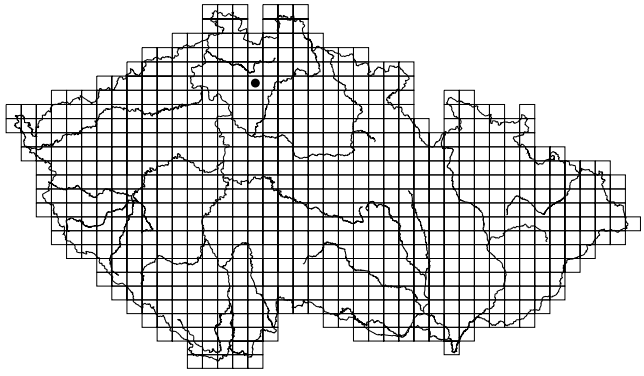
Theridion blackwalli



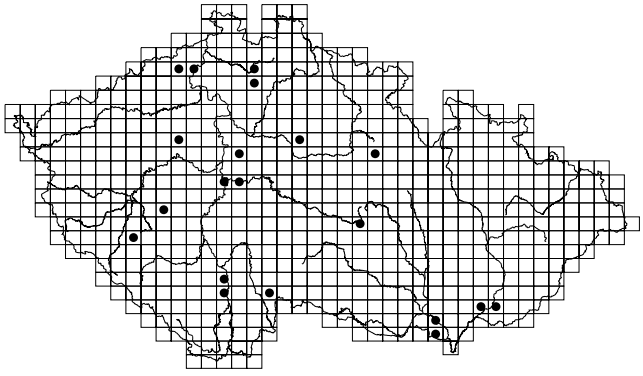
Theridion boesenbergi



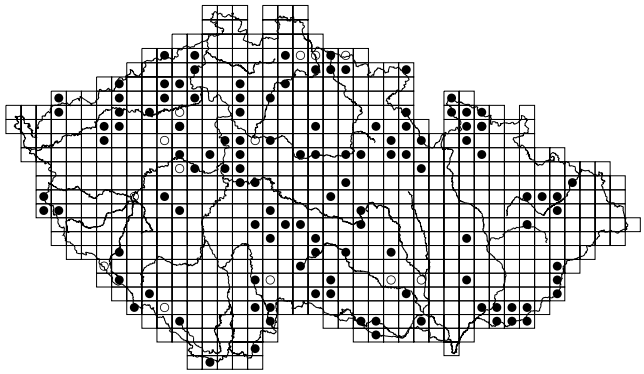
Theridion conigerum



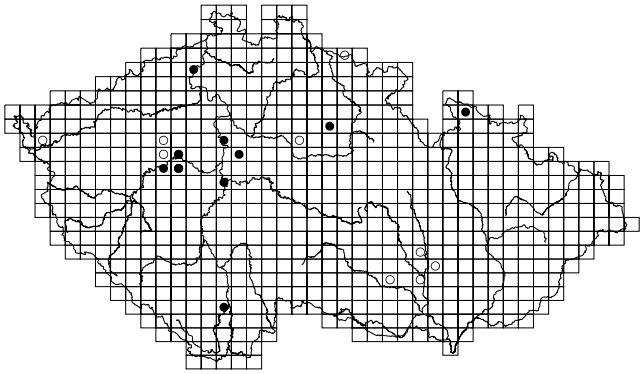
Theridion hemerobium



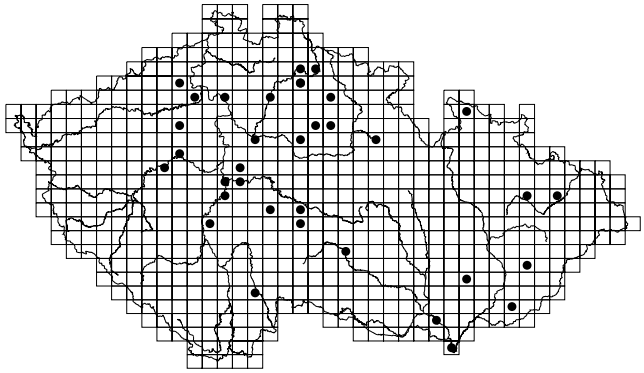
Theridion impressum



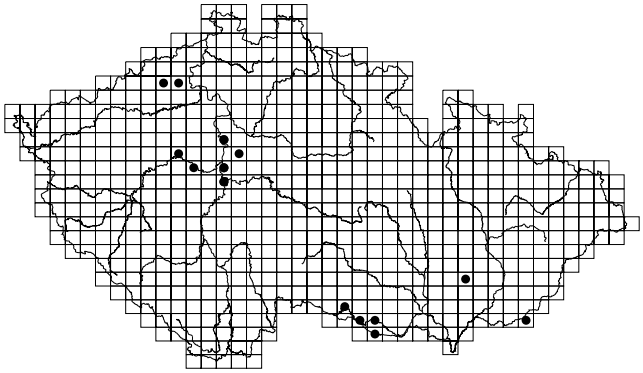
Theridion melanurum



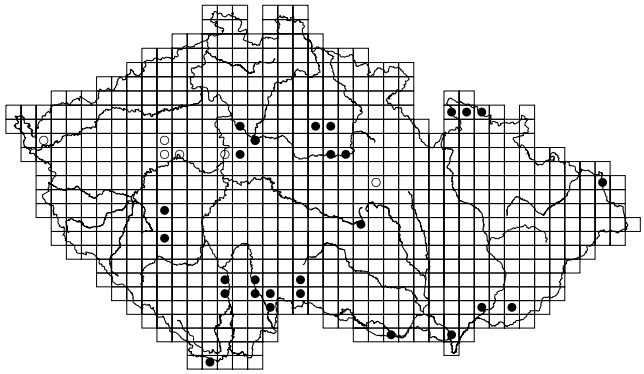
Theridion mystaceum



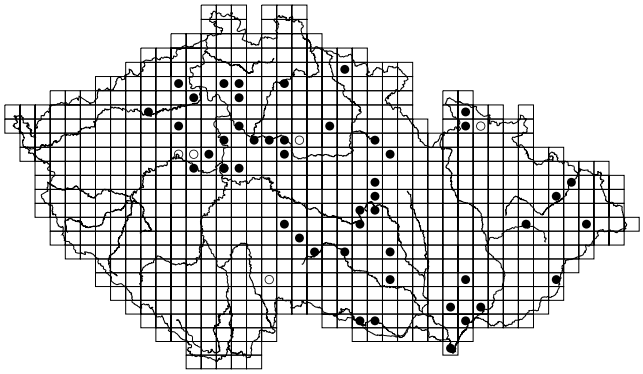
Theridion nigrovariegatum



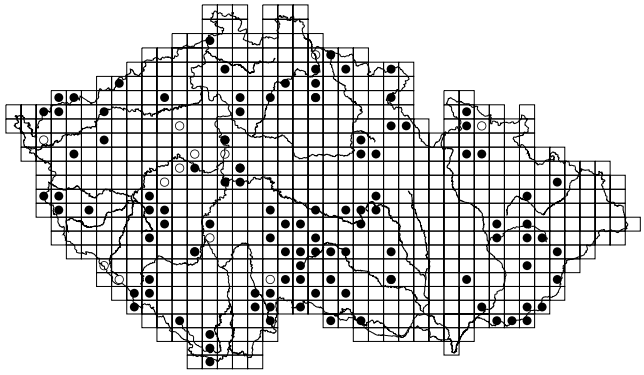
Theridion pictum



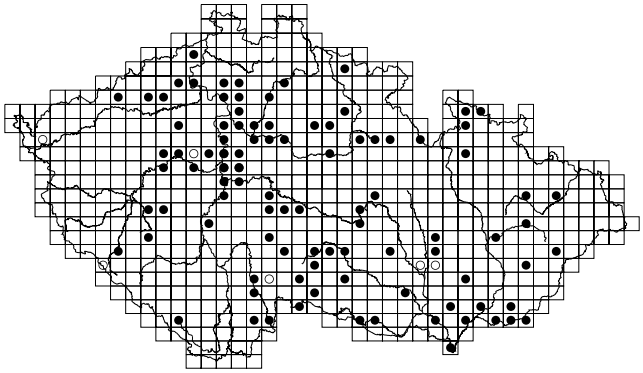
Theridion pinastri



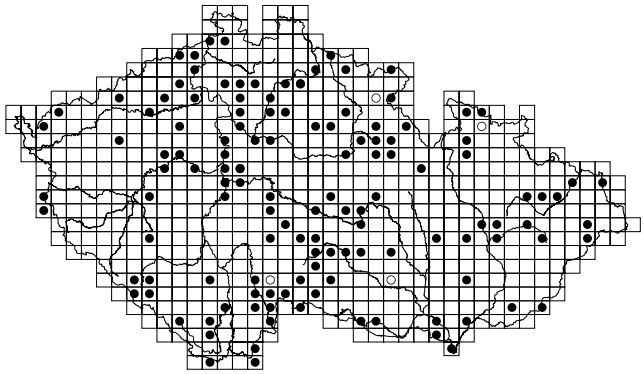
Theridion sisyphium



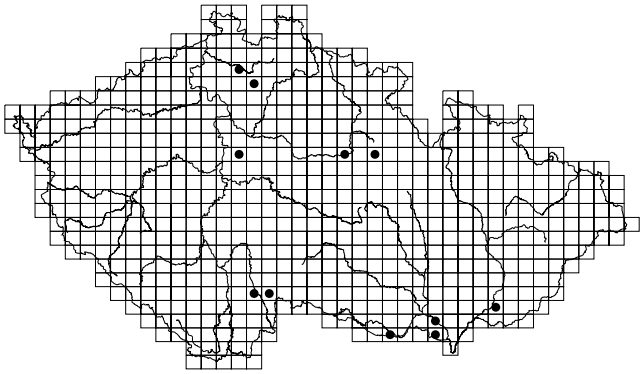
Theridion tinctum



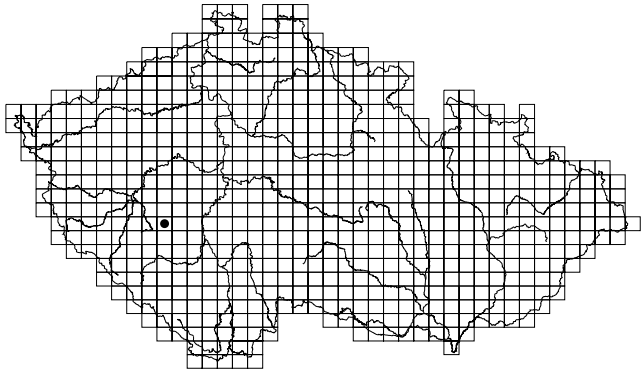
Theridion varians



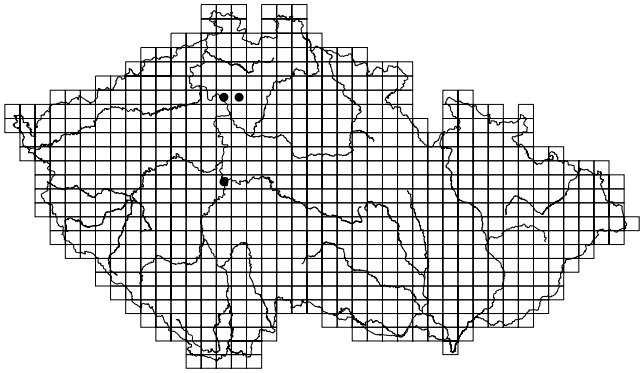
Theridiosoma gemmosum



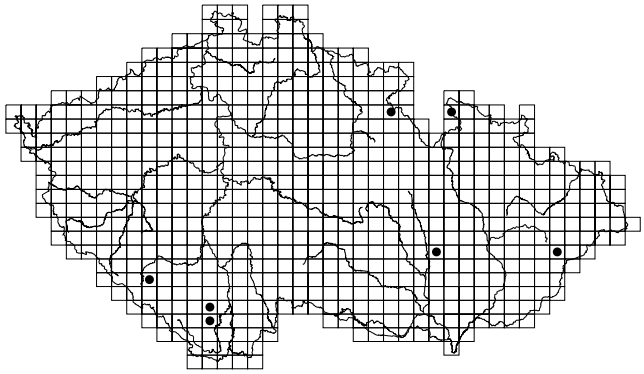
Comaroma simoni



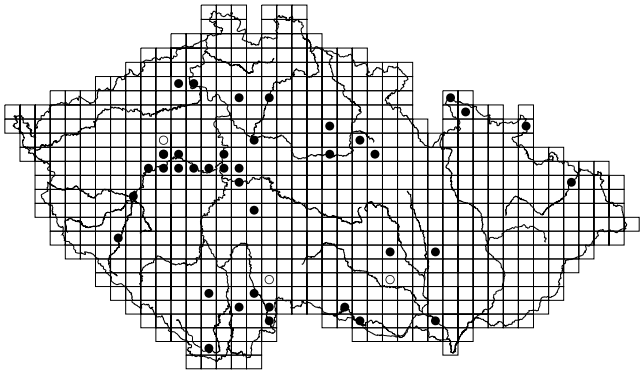
Mysmenella jobi



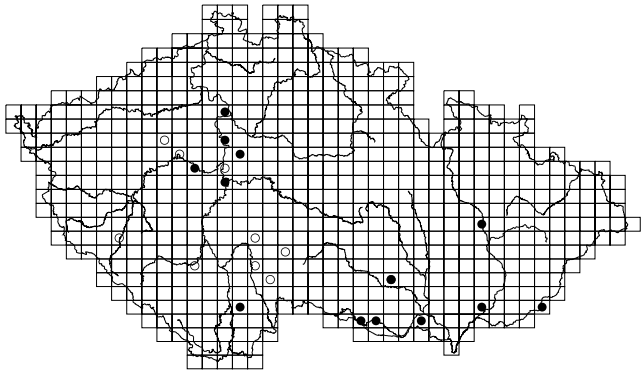
Trogloneta granulum



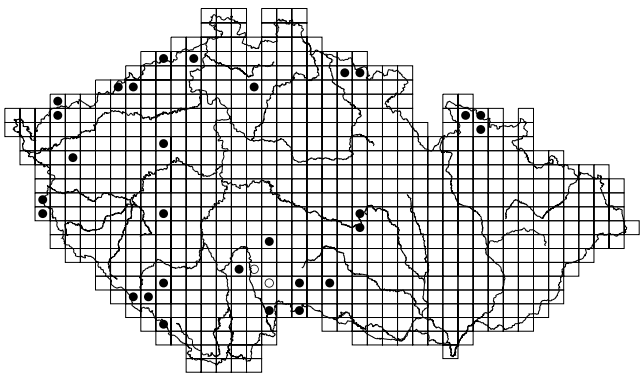
Abacoproeces saltuum



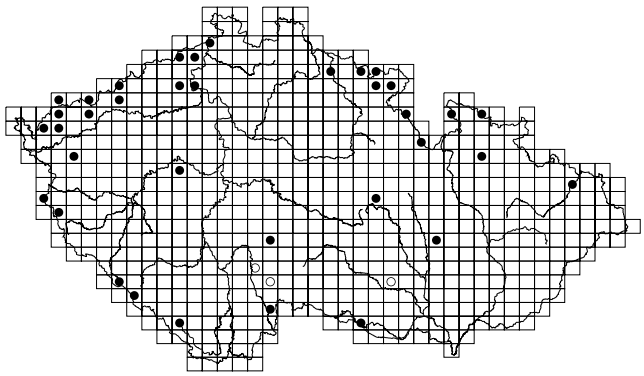
Acartauchenius scurrilis



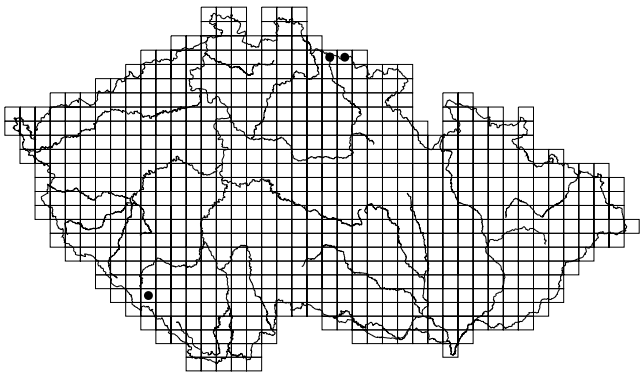
Agyneta cauta



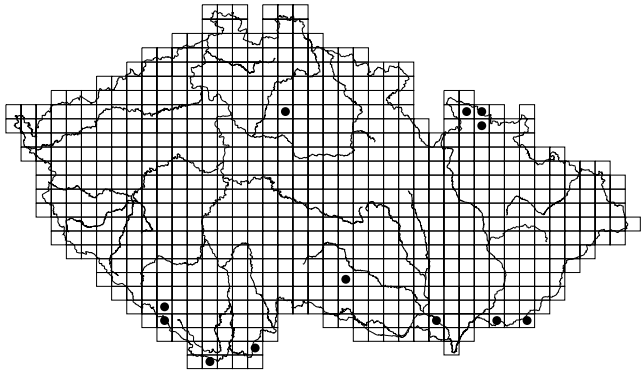
Agyneta conigera



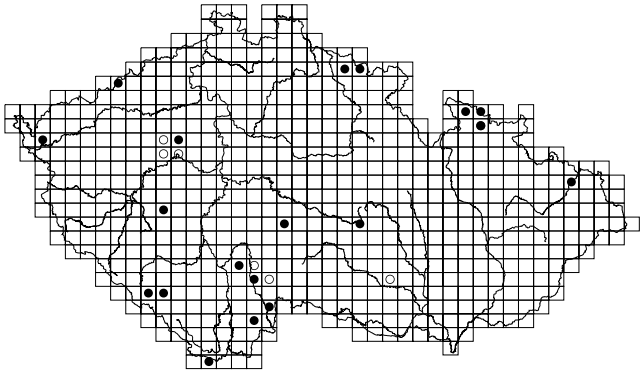
Agyneta decora



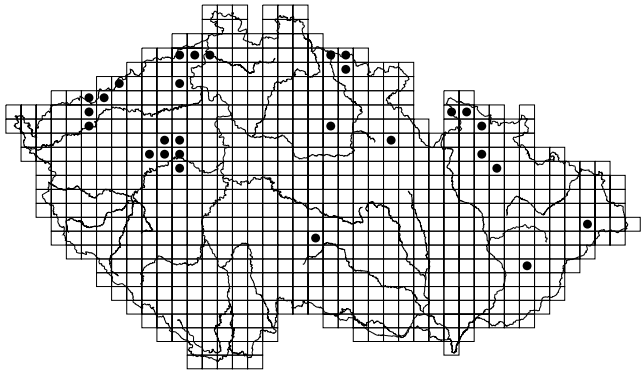
Agyneta ramosa



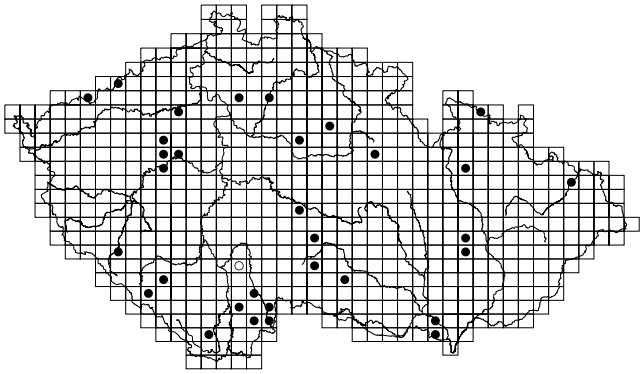
Agyneta subtilis



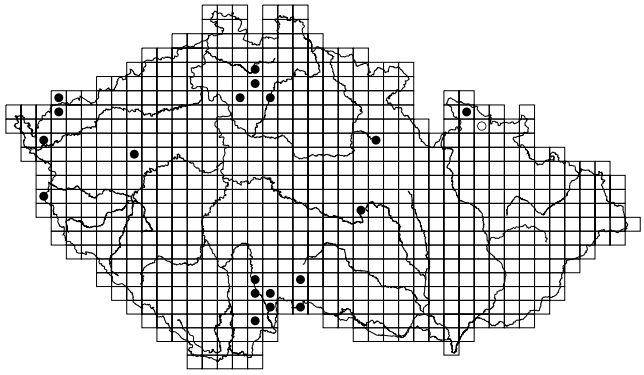
Allomengea scopigera



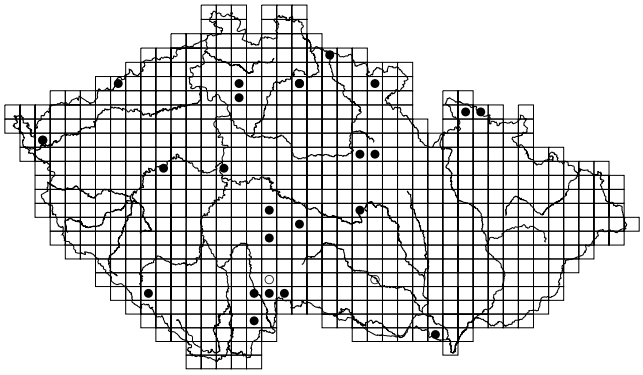
Allomengea vidua



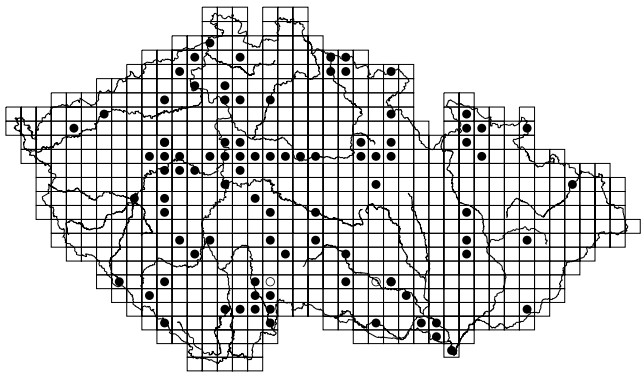
Aphileta misera



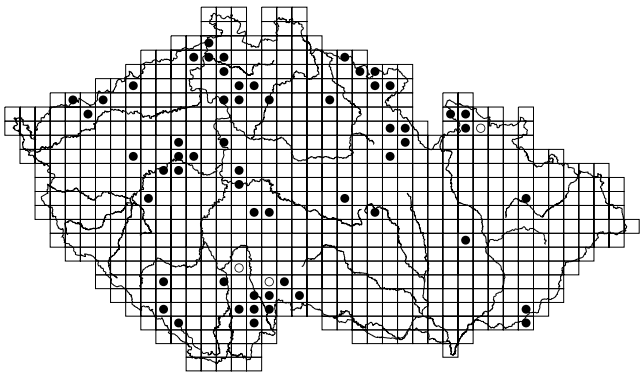
Araeoncus crassiceps



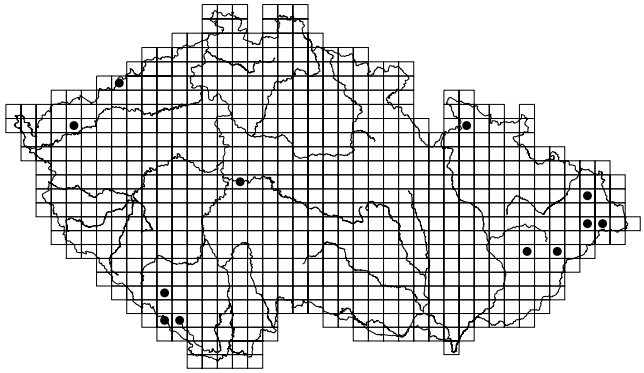
Araeoncus humilis



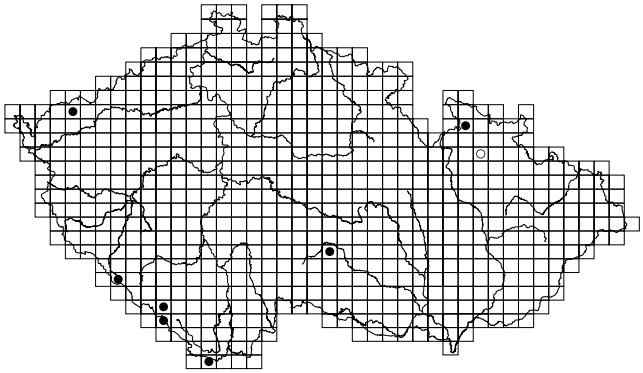
Asthenargus helveticus



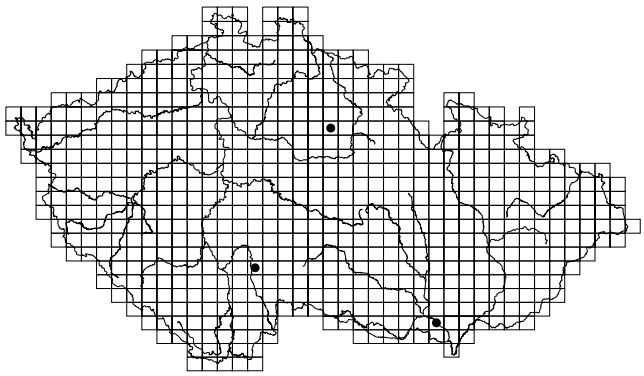
Asthenargus paganus



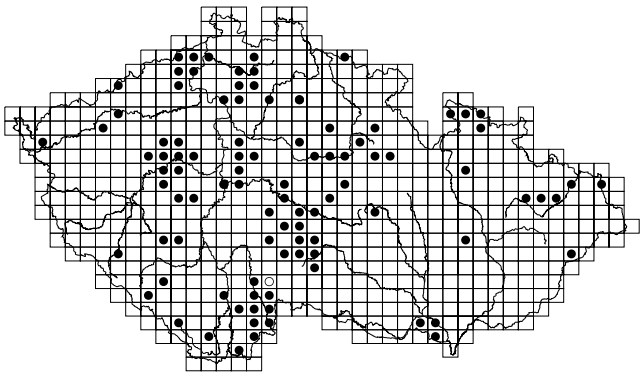
Asthenargus perforatus



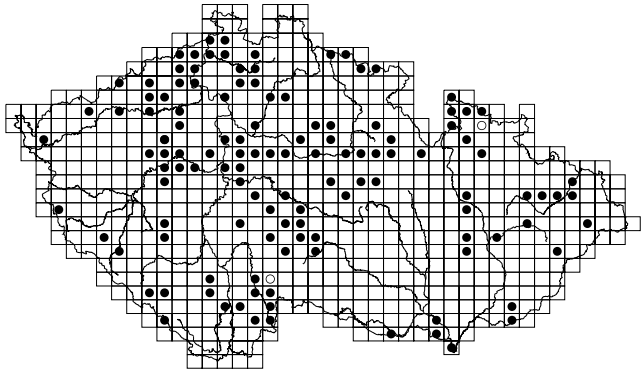
Baryphyma pratense



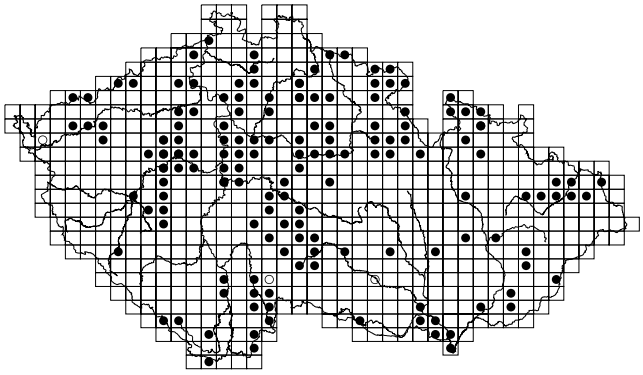
Bathyphantes approximatus



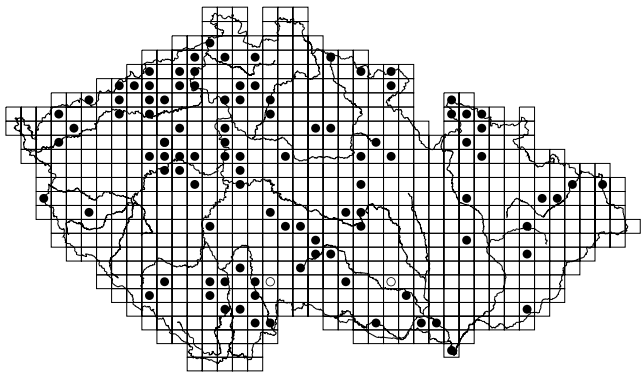
Bathyphantes gracilis



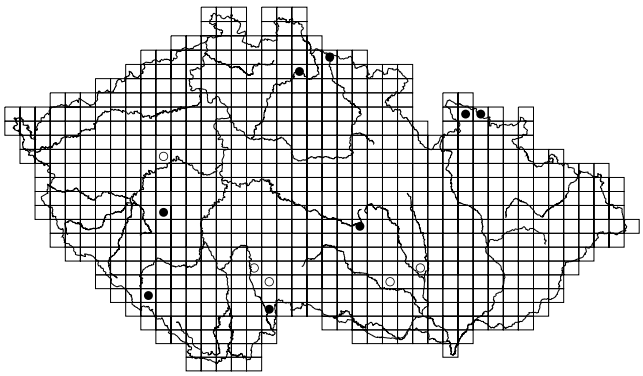
Bathyphantes nigrinus



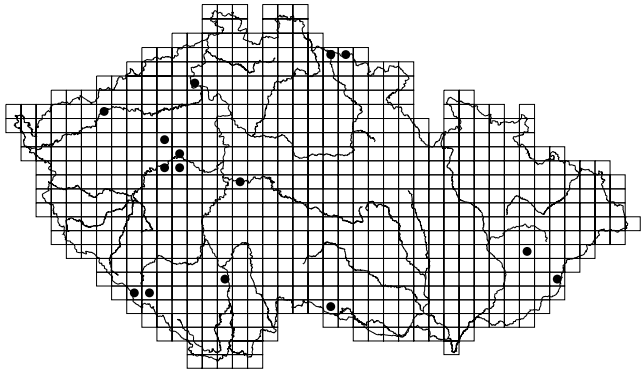
Bathyphantes parvulus



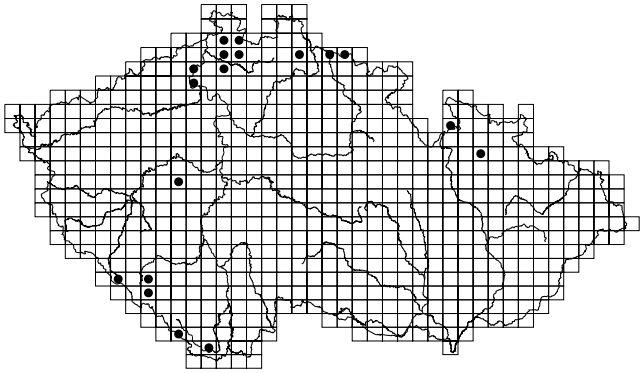
Bathyphantes setiger



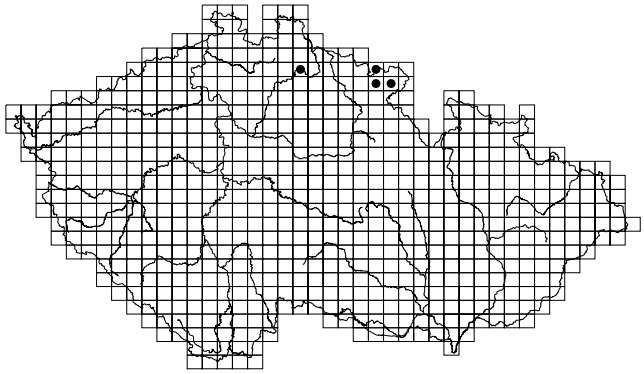
Bathyphantes similis



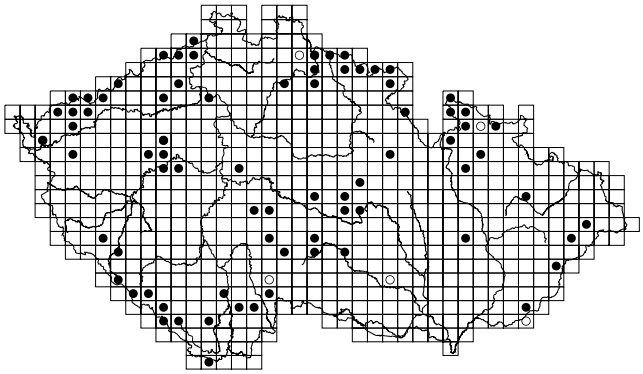
Bathyphantes simillimus buchari



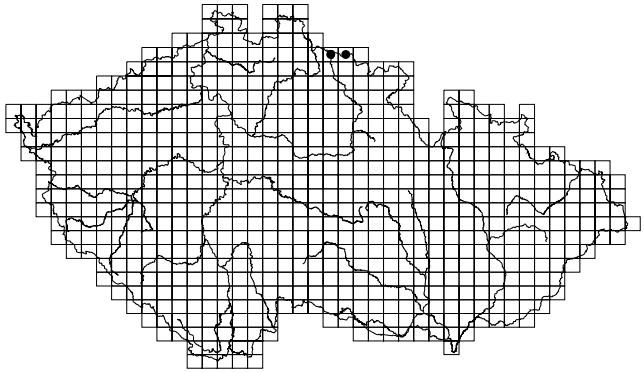
Bathyphantes simillimus simillimus



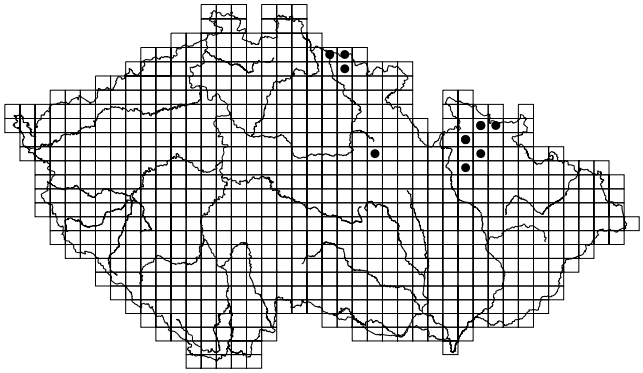
Bolyphantes alticeps



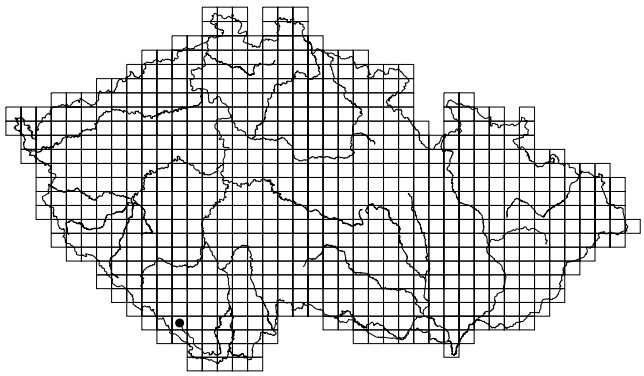
Bolyphantes index



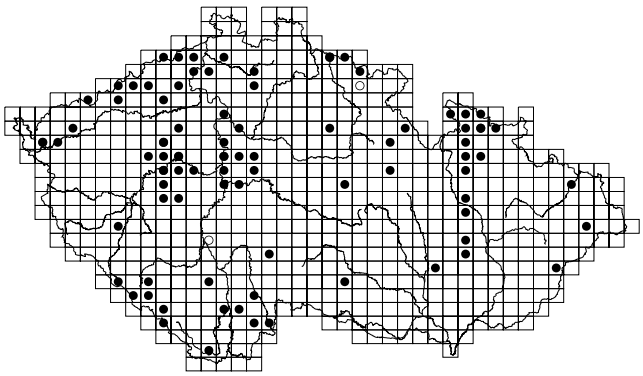
Bolyphantes luteolus



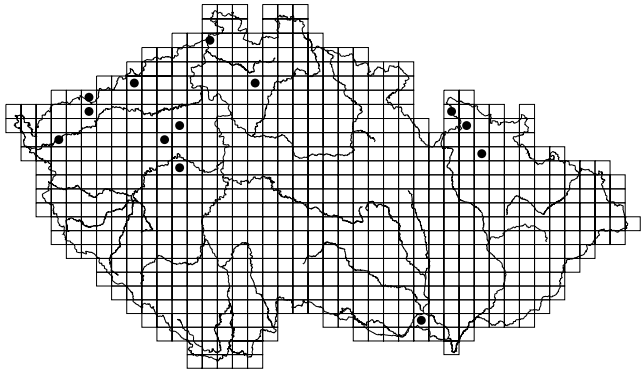
Carorita limnaea



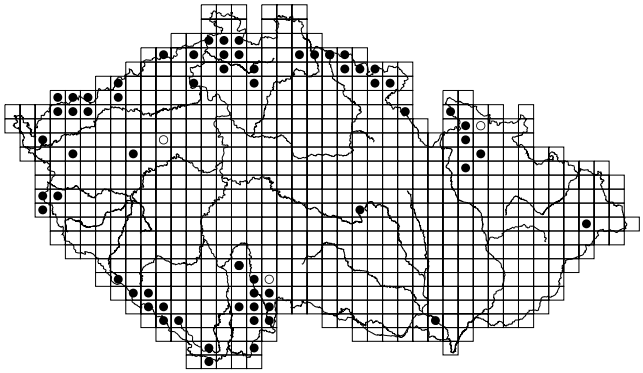
Centromerita bicolor



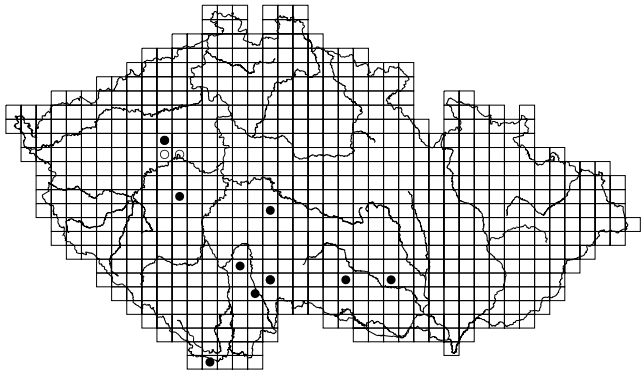
Centromerita concinna



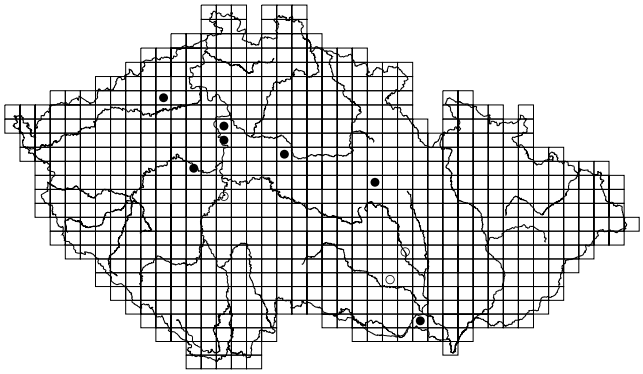
Centromerus arcanus



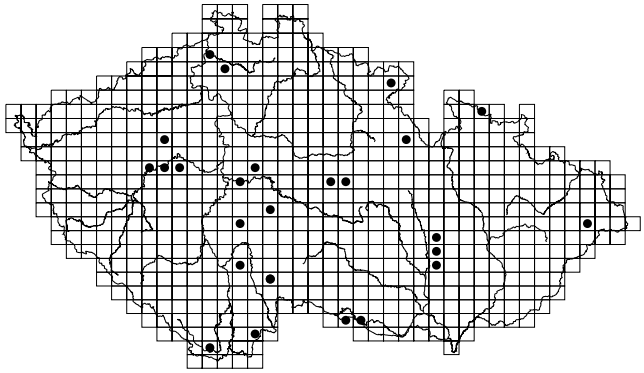
Centromerus brevivulvatus



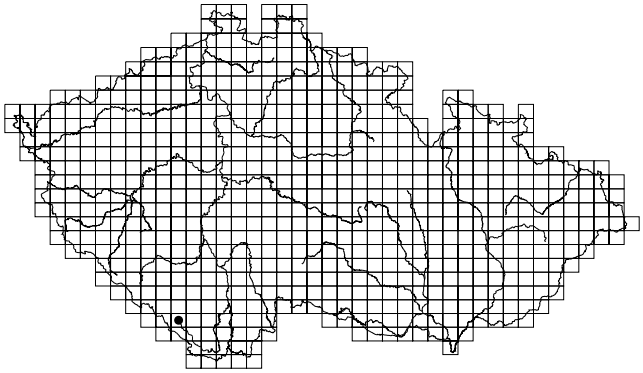
Centromerus capucinus



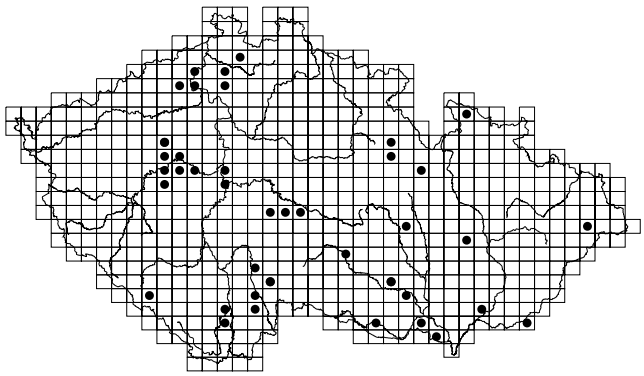
Centromerus cavernarum



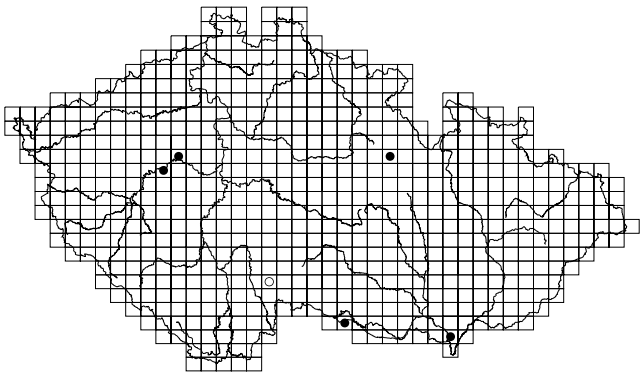
Centromerus dilutus



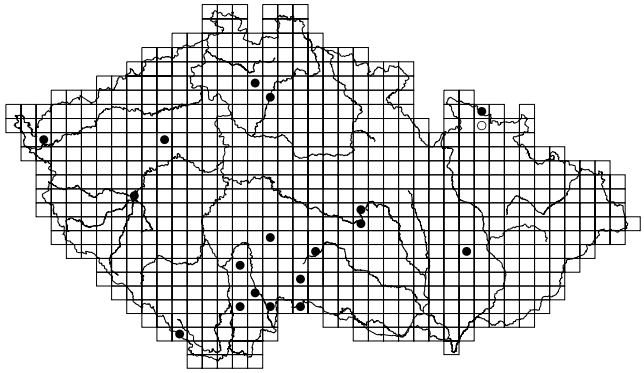
Centromerus incilium



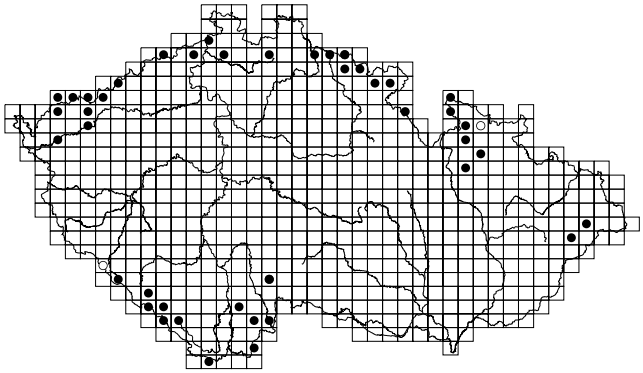
Centromerus leruthi



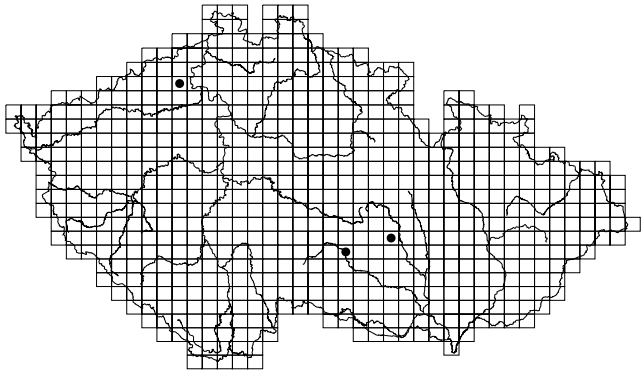
Centromerus levitarsis



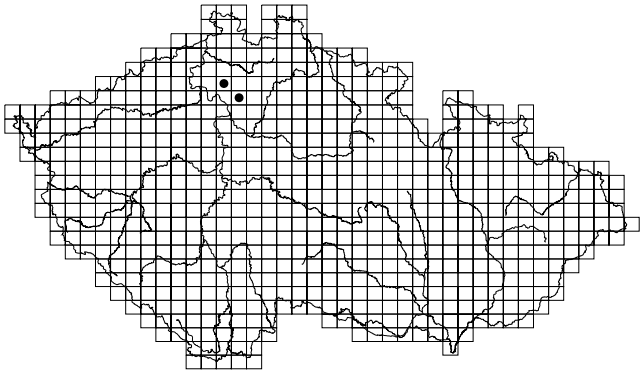
Centromerus pabulator



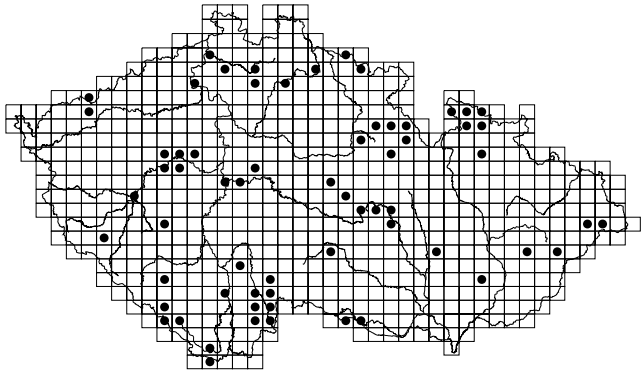
Centromerus persimilis



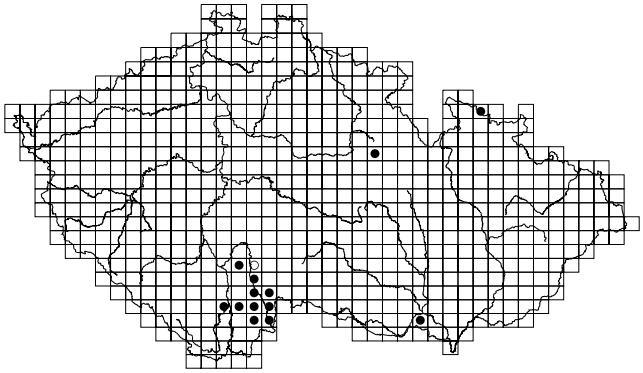
Centromerus prudens



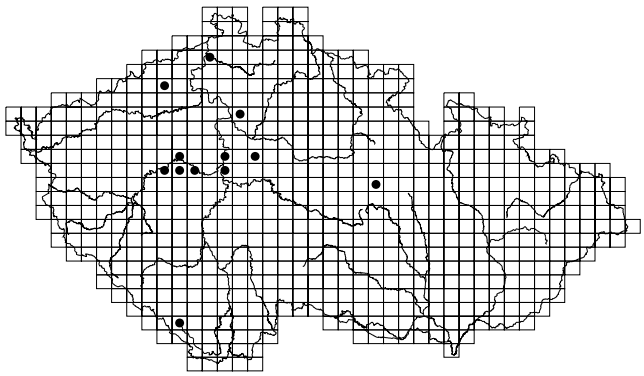
Centromerus sellarius



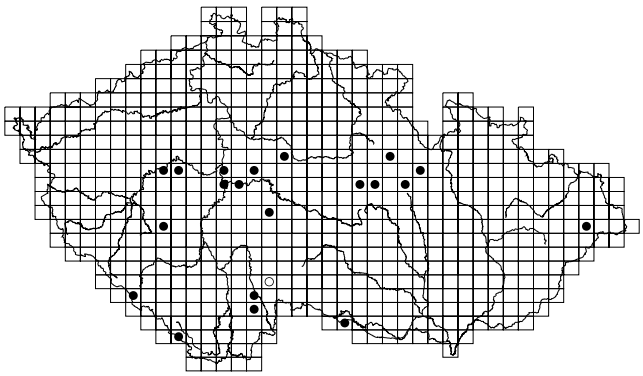
Centromerus semiater



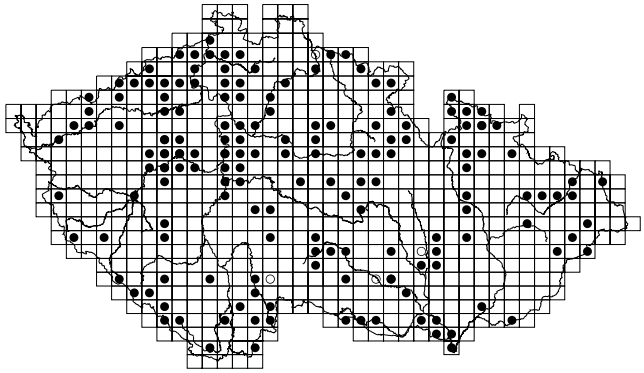
Centromerus serratus



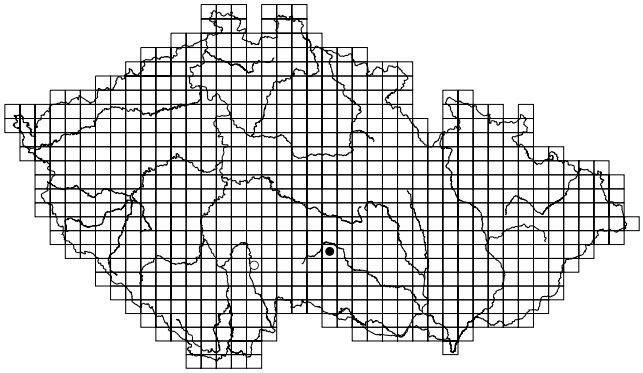
Centromerus silvicola



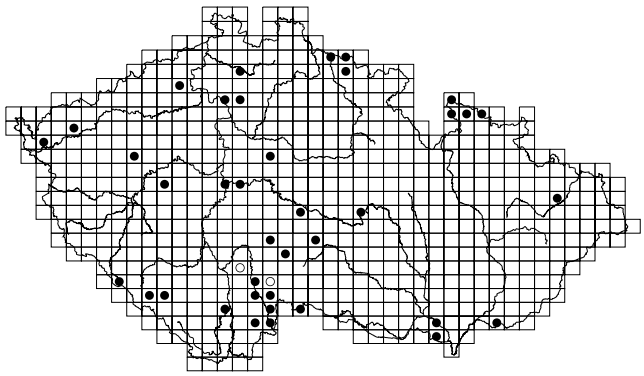
Centromerus sylvaticus



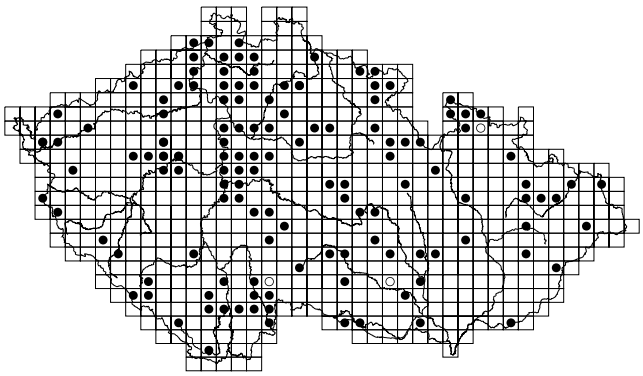
Centromerus unidentatus



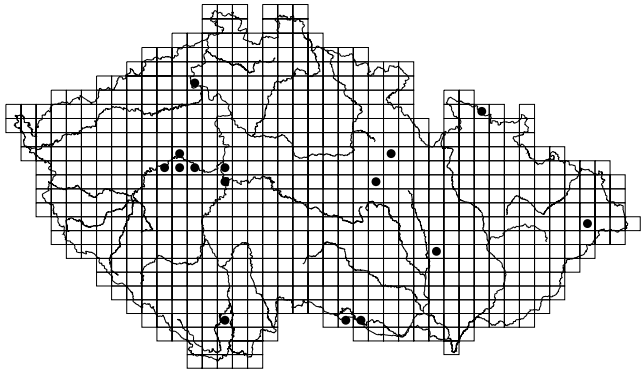
Ceratinella brevipes



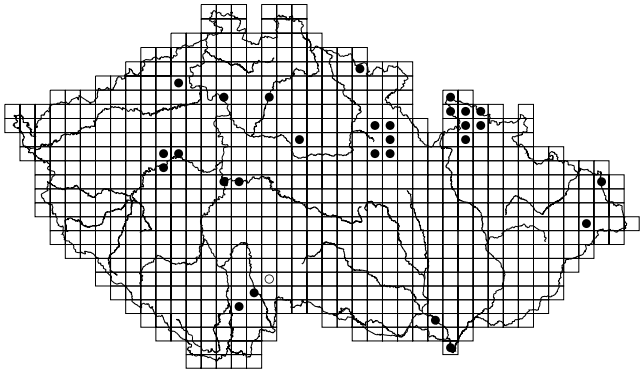
Ceratinella brevis



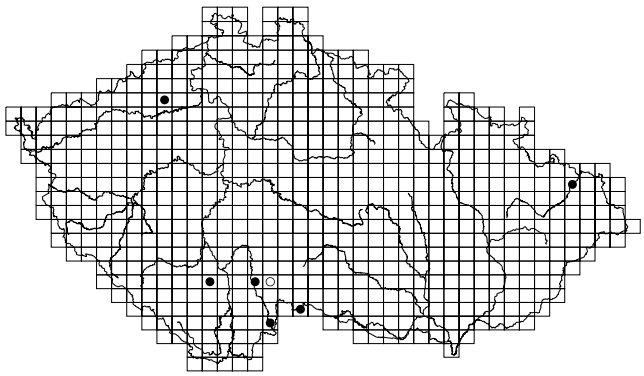
Ceratinella major



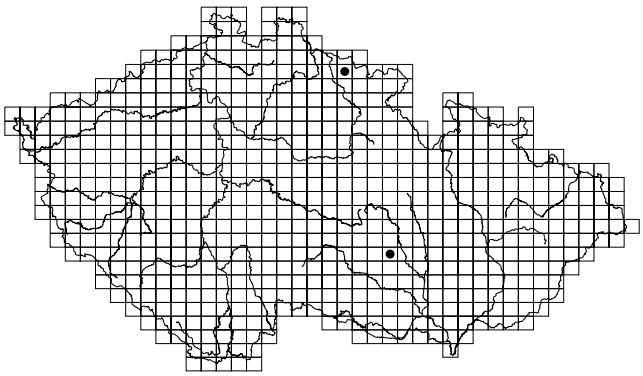
Ceratinella scabrosa



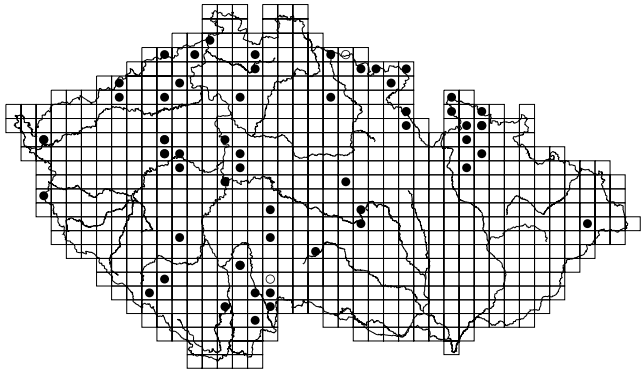
Ceratinella wideri



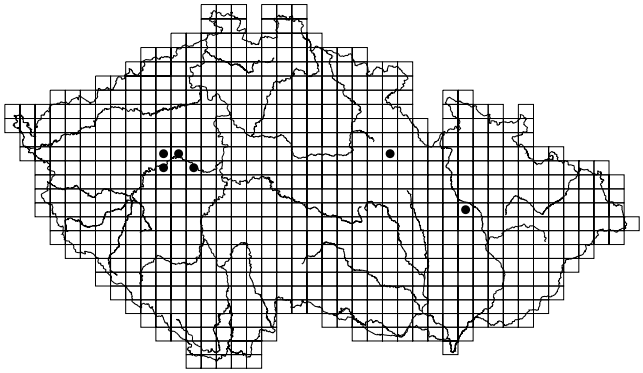
Cinetata gradata



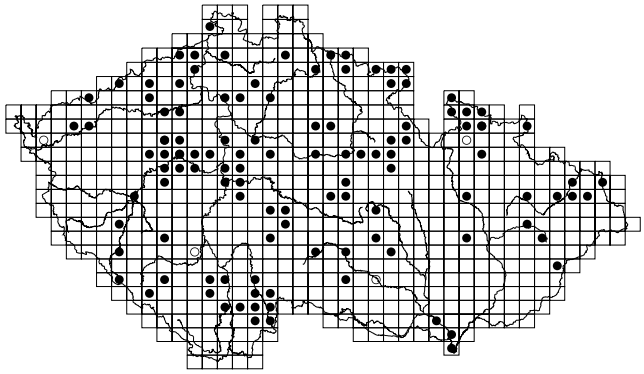
Cnephalocotes obscurus



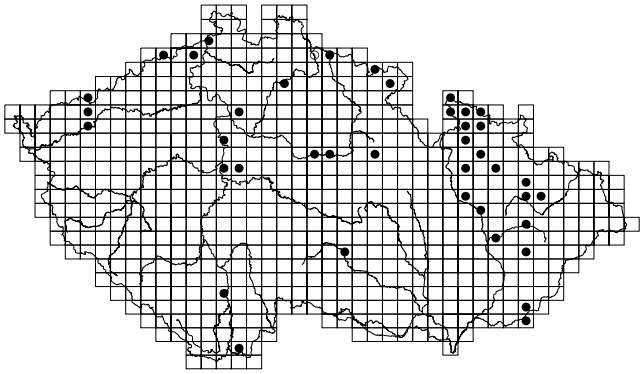
Collinsia distincta



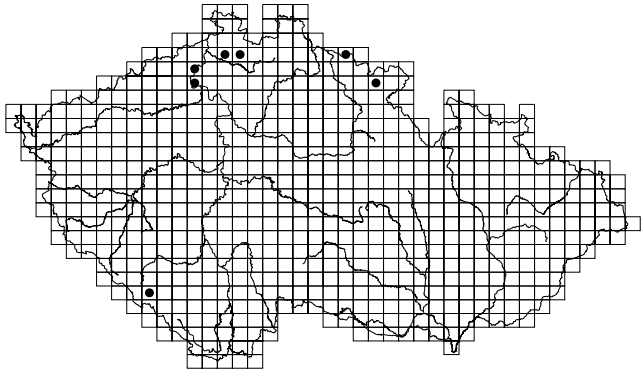
Dicymbium nigrum



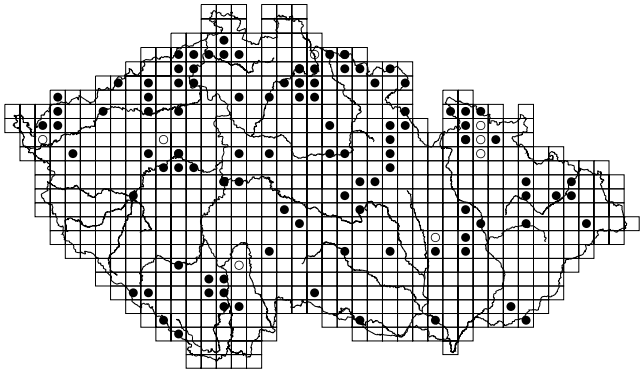
Dicymbium tibiale



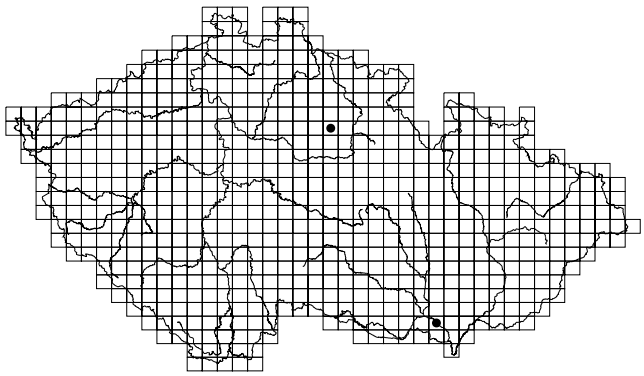
Diplocentria bidentata



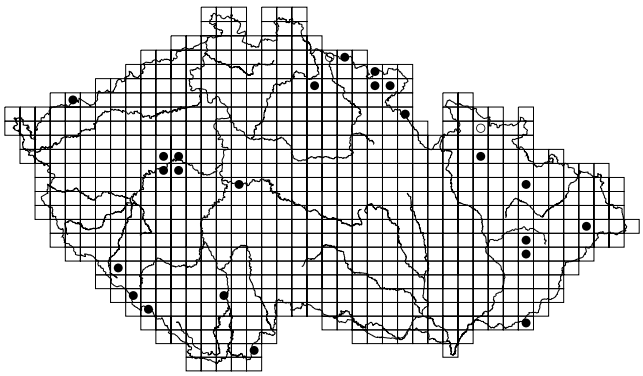
Diplocephalus cristatus



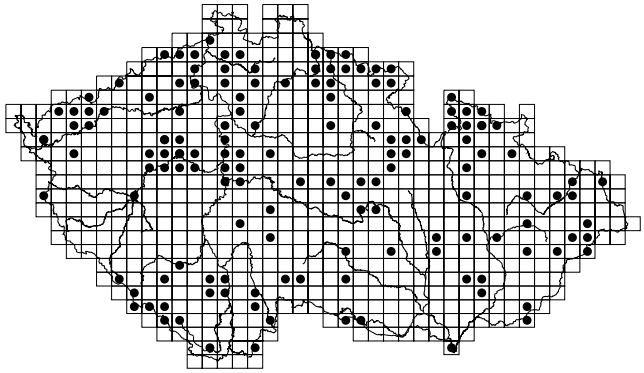
Diplocephalus dentatus



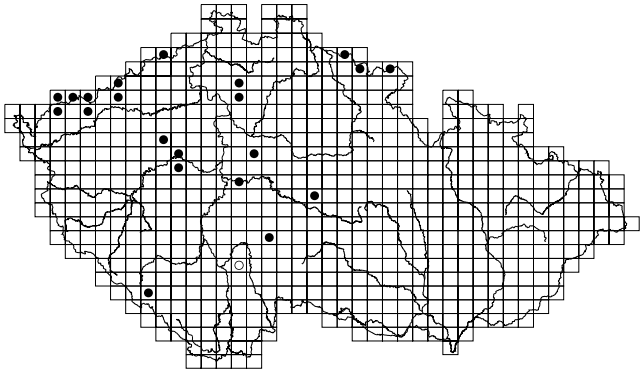
Diplocephalus helleri



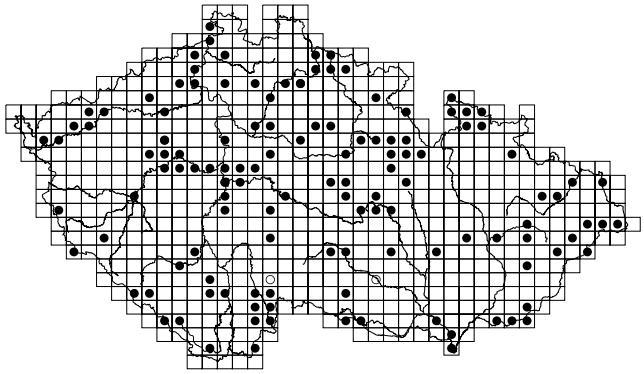
Diplocephalus latifrons



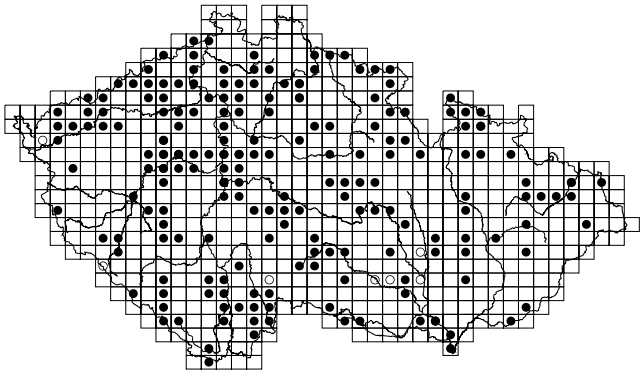
Diplocephalus permixtus



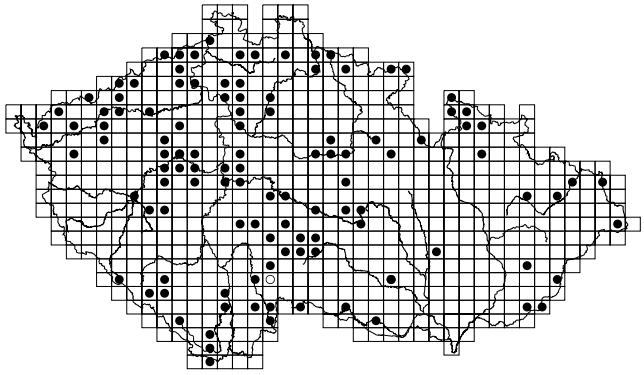
Diplocephalus picinus



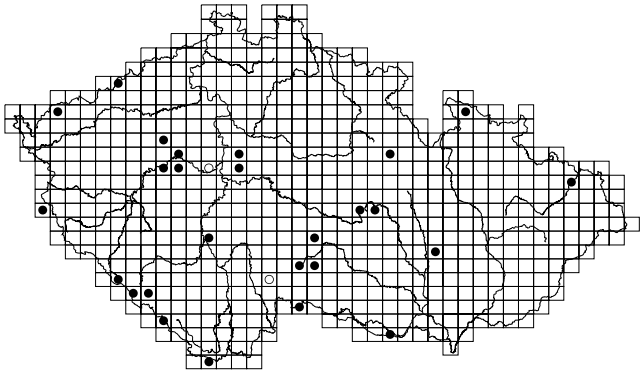
Diplostyla concolor



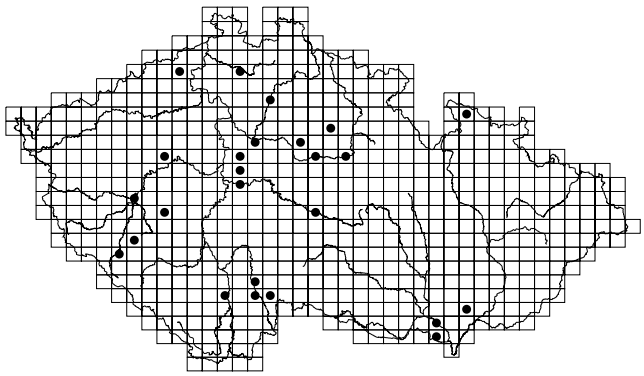
Dismodicus bifrons



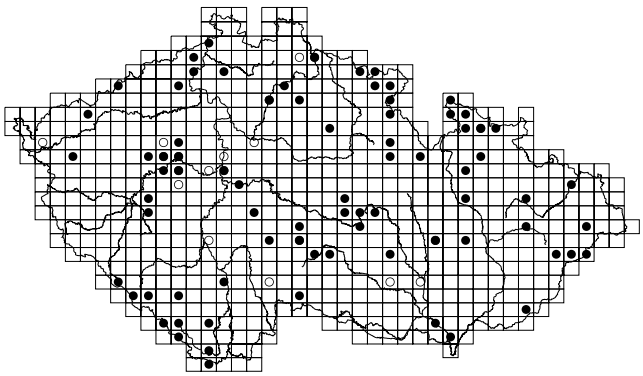
Dismodicus elevatus



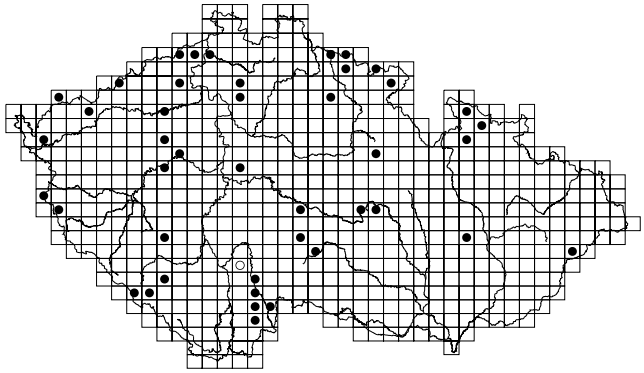
Donacochara speciosa



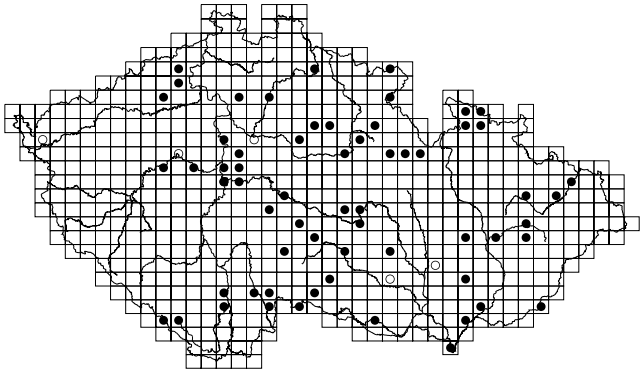
Drapetisca socialis



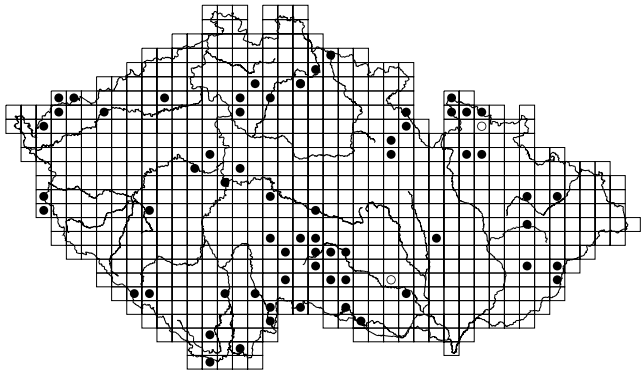
Drepanotylus uncatus



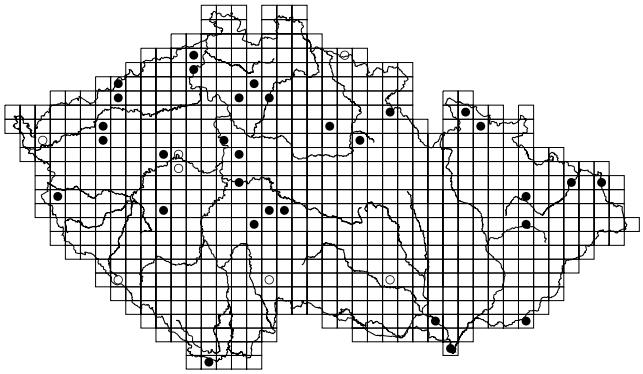
Entelecara acuminata



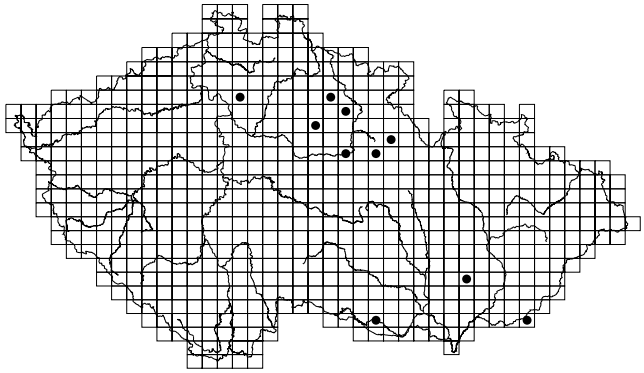
Entelecara congenera



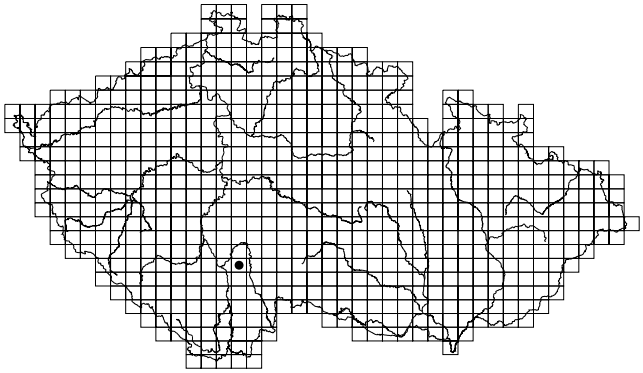
Entelecara erythropus



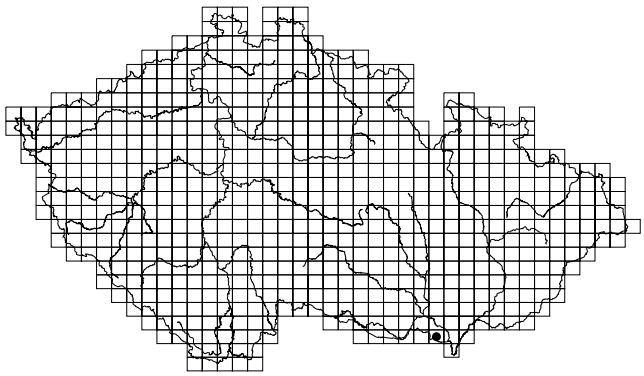
Entelecara flavipes



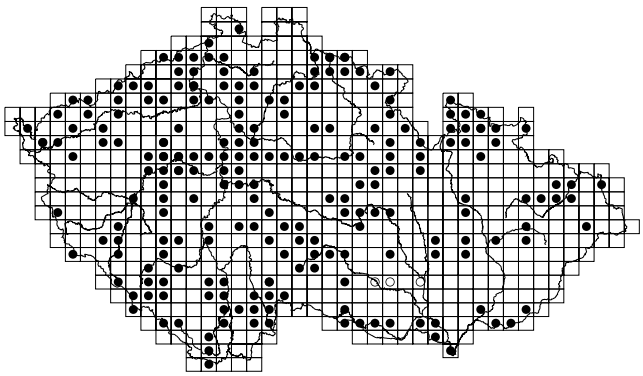
Entelecara obscura



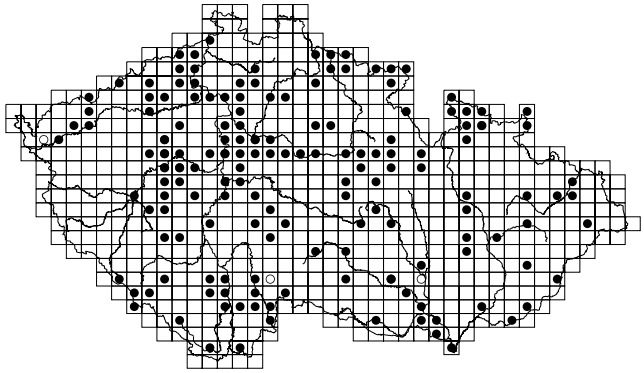
Entelecara omissa



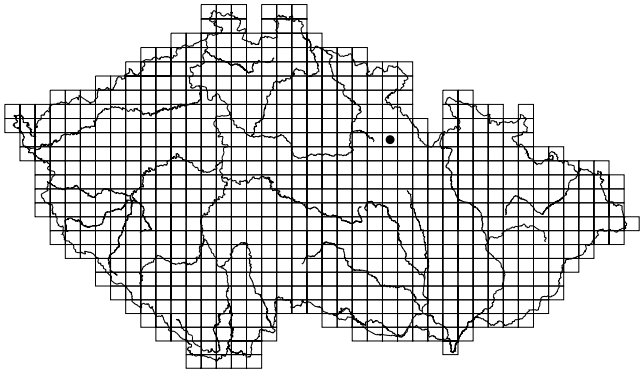
Erigone atra



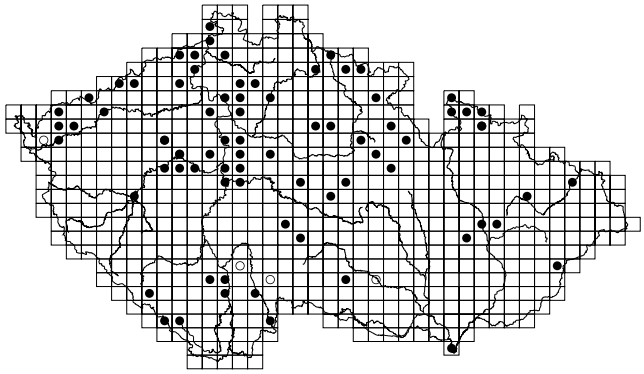
Erigone dentipalpis



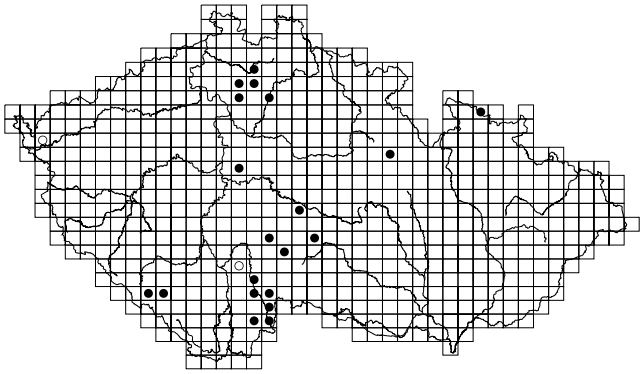
Erigone jaegeri



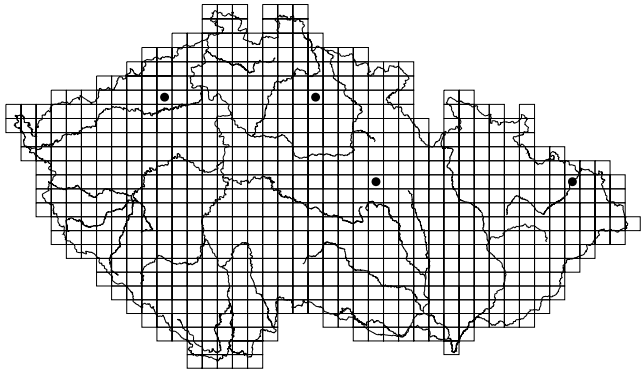
Erigonella hiemalis



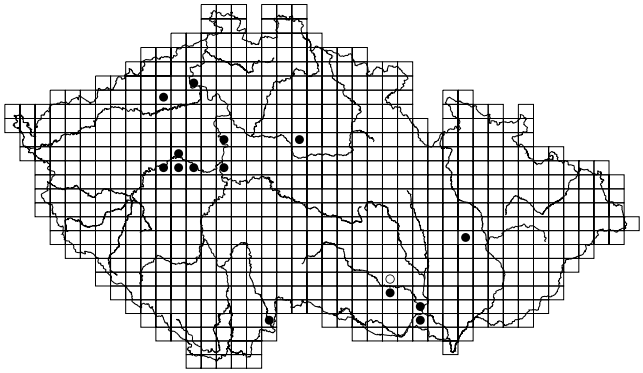
Erigonella ignobilis



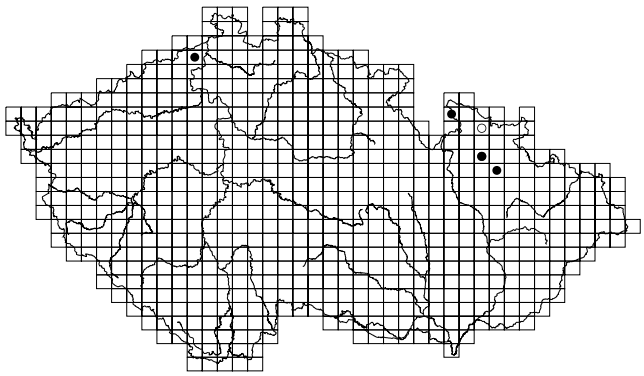
Erigonoplus globipes



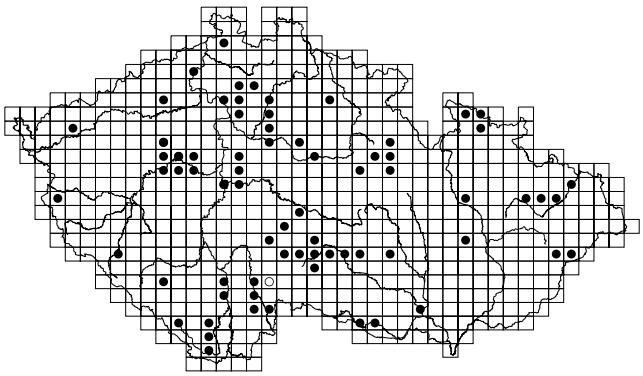
Erigonoplus jarmilae



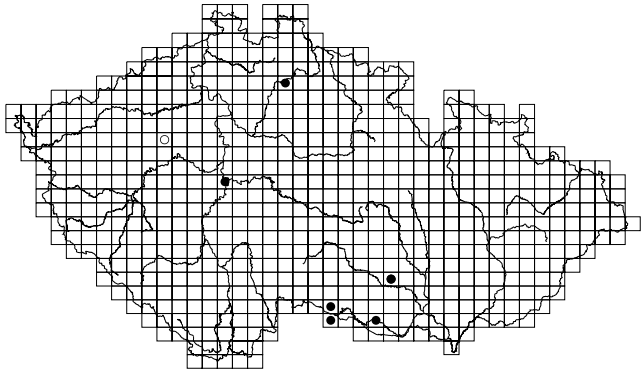
Evansia merens



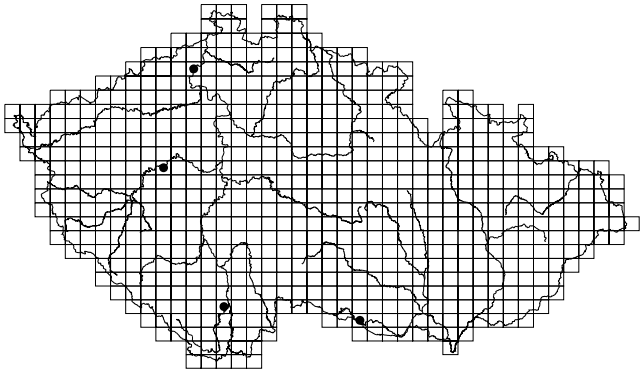
Floronia bucculenta



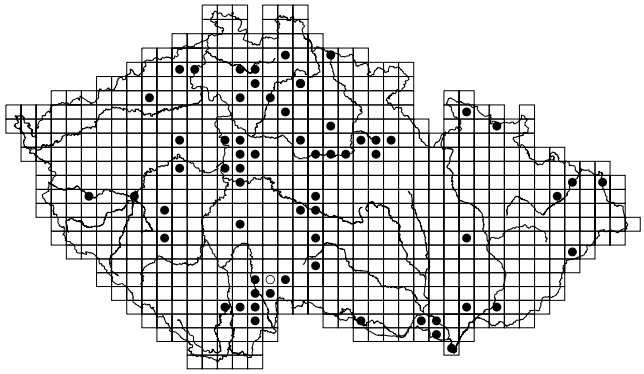
Frontinellina frutetorum



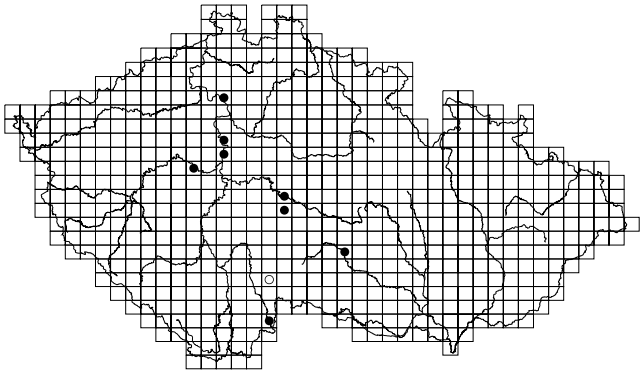
Glyphesis servulus



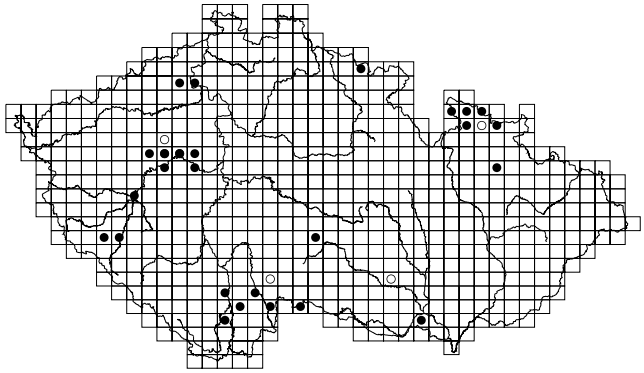
Gnathonarium dentatum



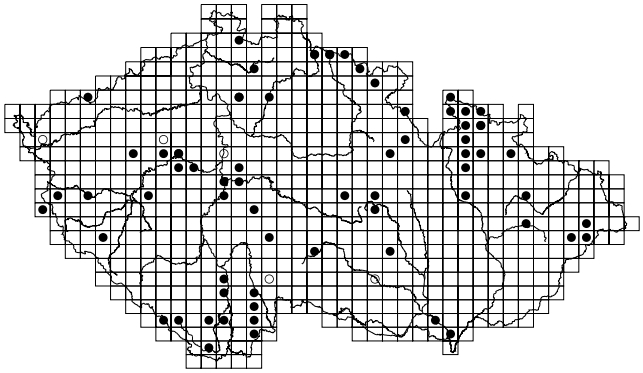
Gonatium hilare



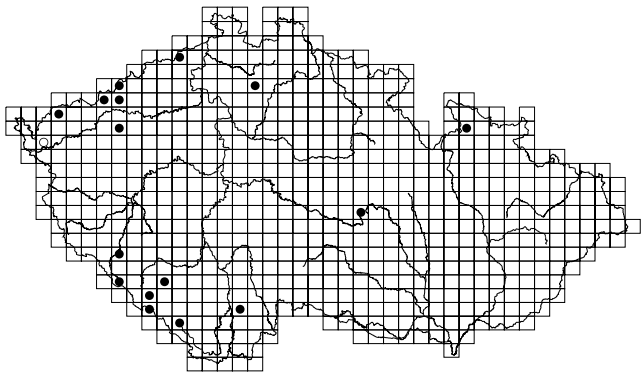
Gonatium paradoxum



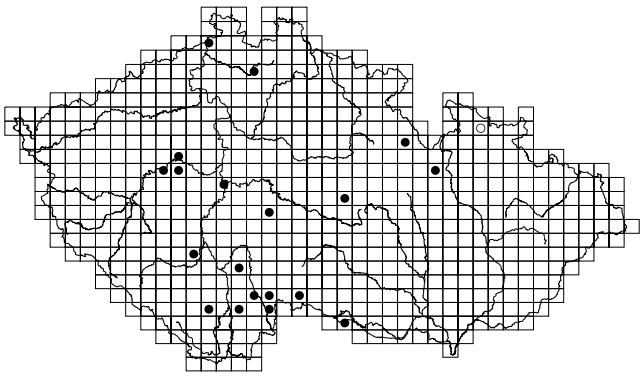
Gonatium rubellum



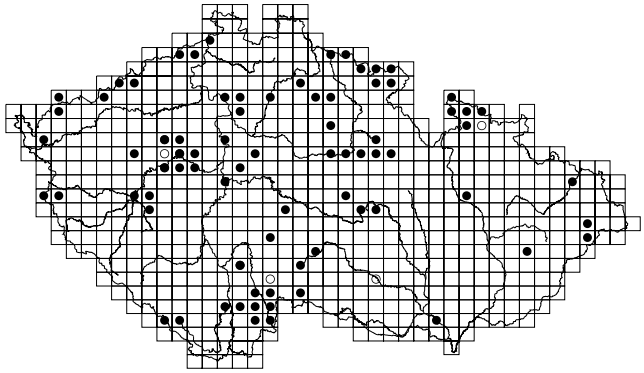
Gonatium rubens



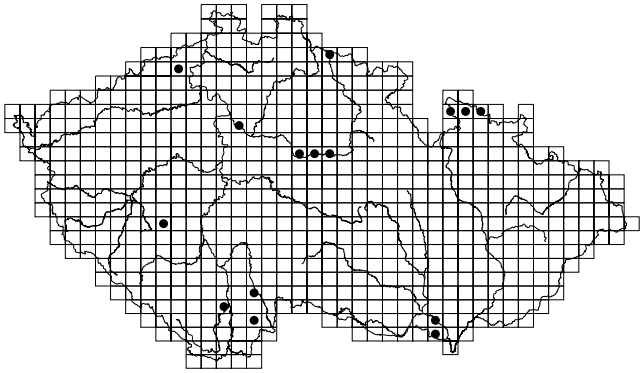
Gongylidiellum edentatum



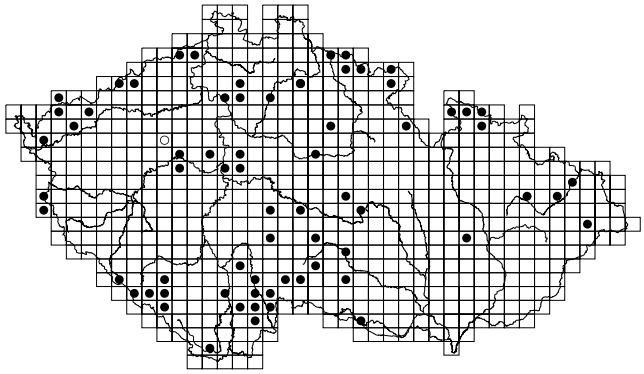
Gongylidiellum latebricola



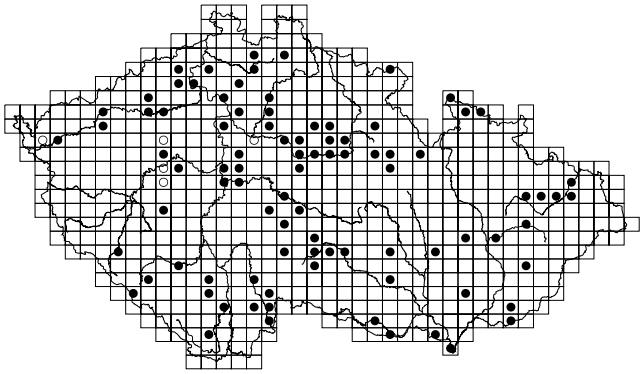
Gongylidiellum murcidum



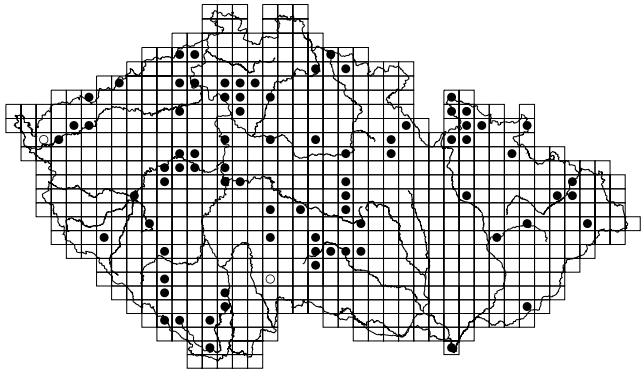
Gongylidiellum vivum



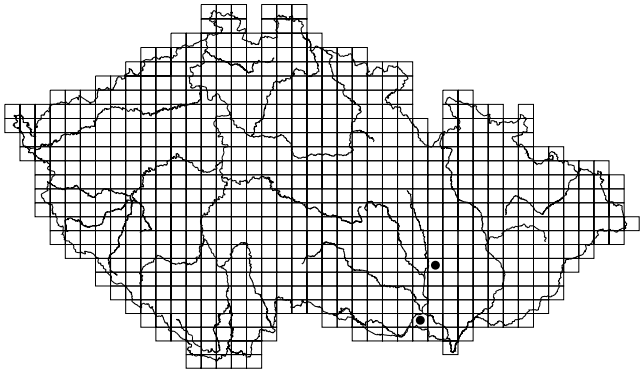
Gongylidium rufipes



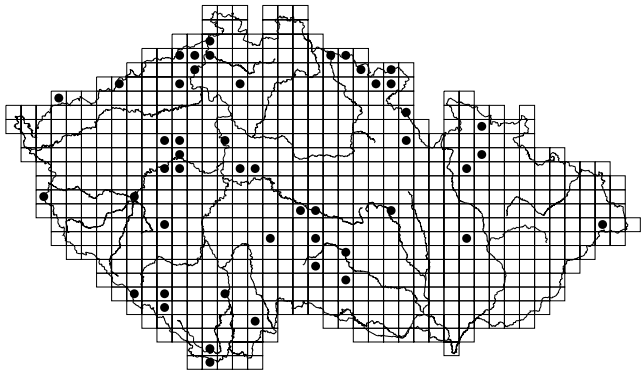
Helophora insignis



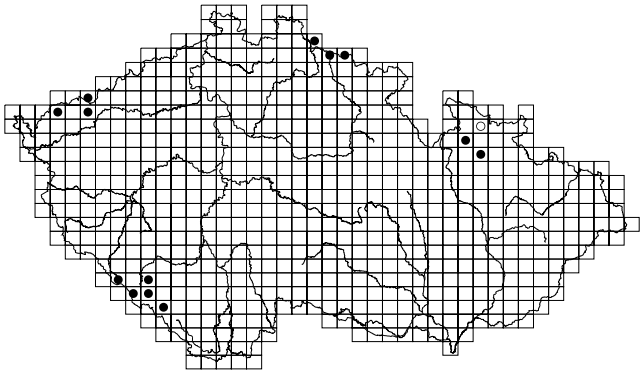
Heterotrichoncus pusillus



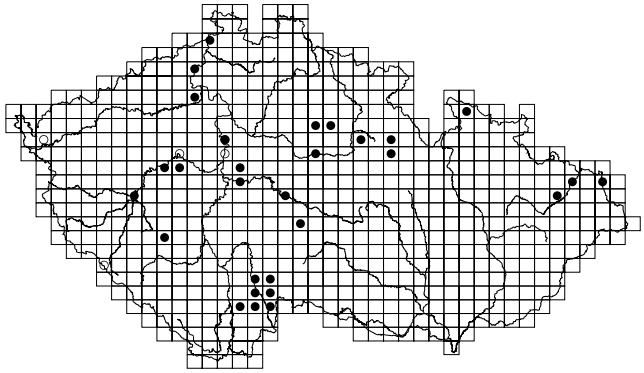
Hilaira excisa



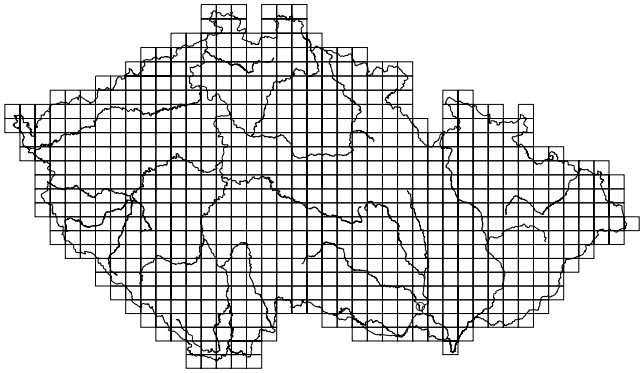
Hilaira tatrica



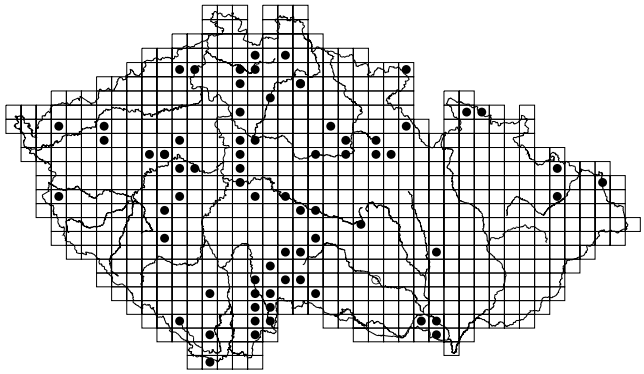
Hylyphantes graminicola



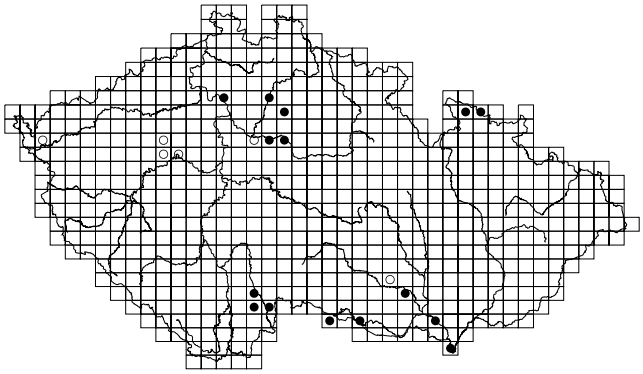
Hylyphantes nigritus



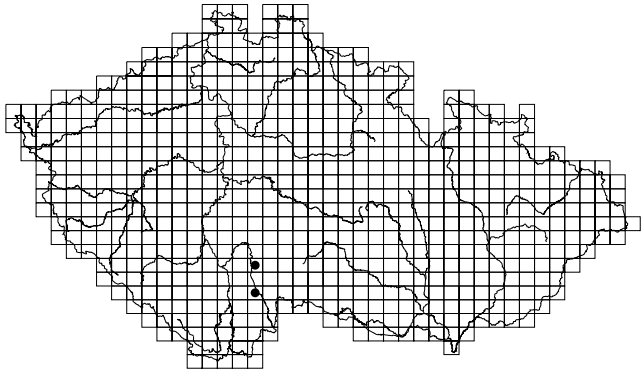
Hypomma bituberculatum



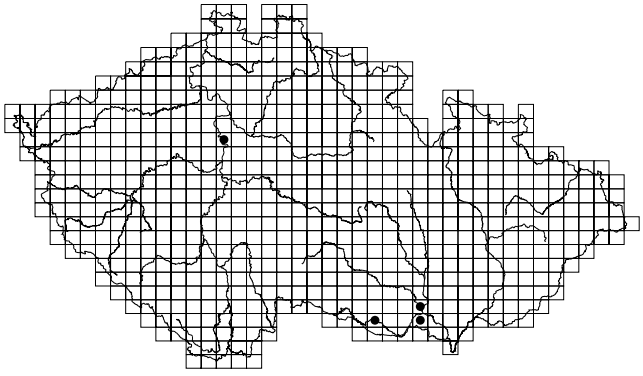
Hypomma cornutum



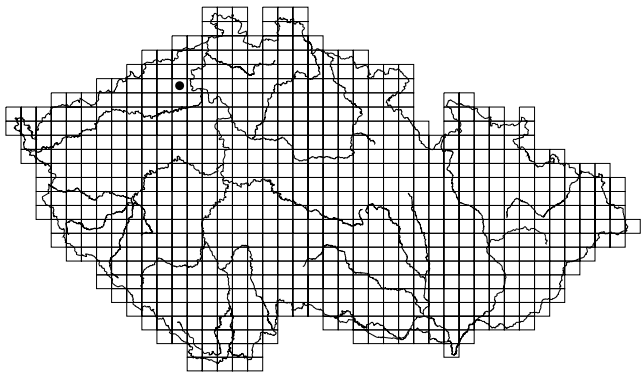
Hypomma fulvum



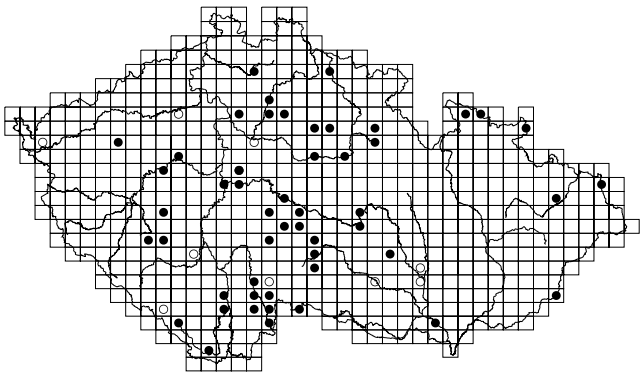
Hypsocephalus dahli



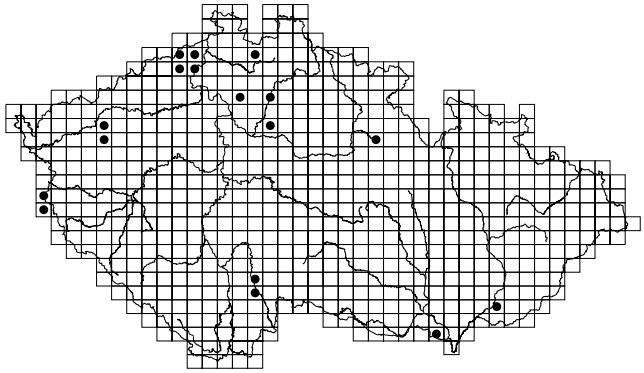
Jacksonella falconeri



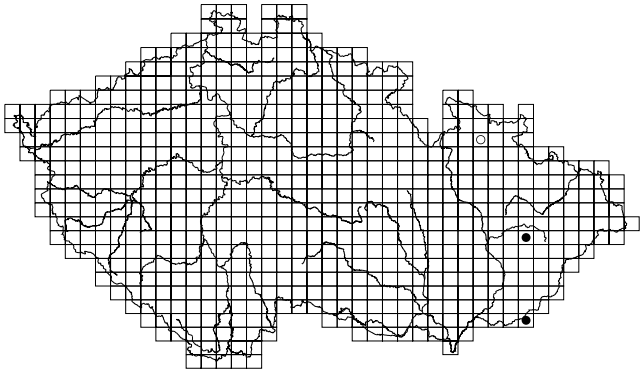
Kaestneria dorsalis



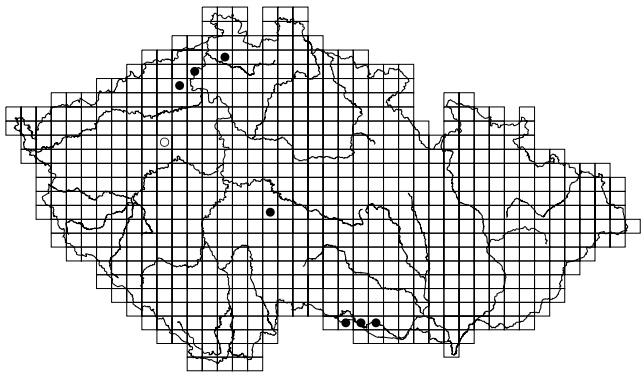
Kaestneria pullata



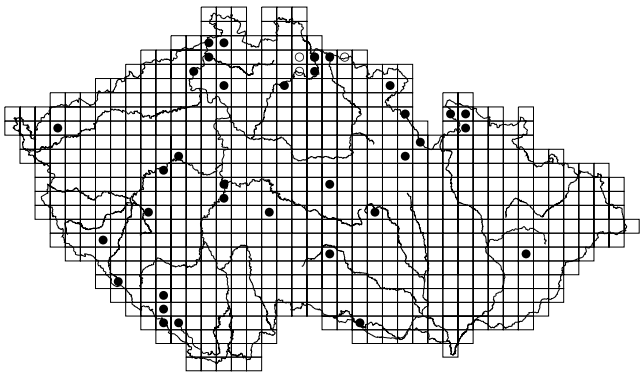
Kaestneria torrentum



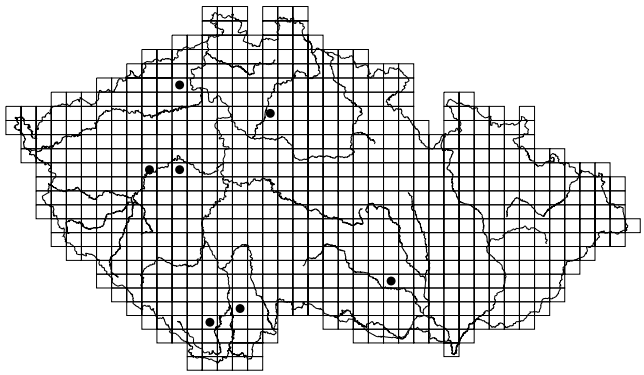
Kratochviliella bicapitata



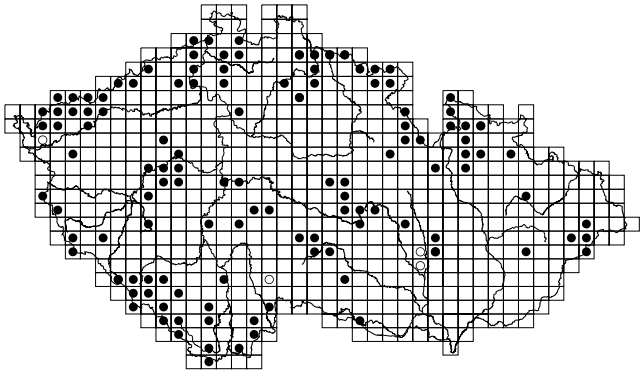
Labulla thoracica



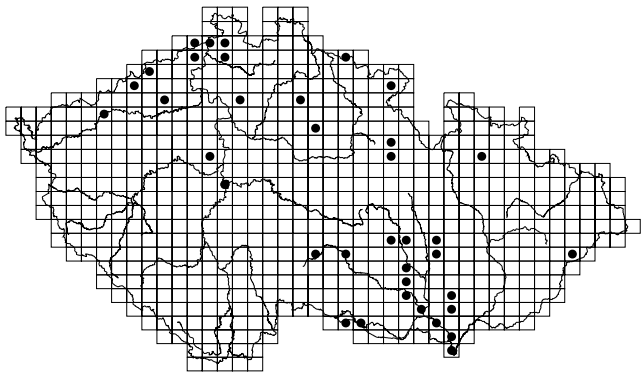
Lasiargus hirsutus



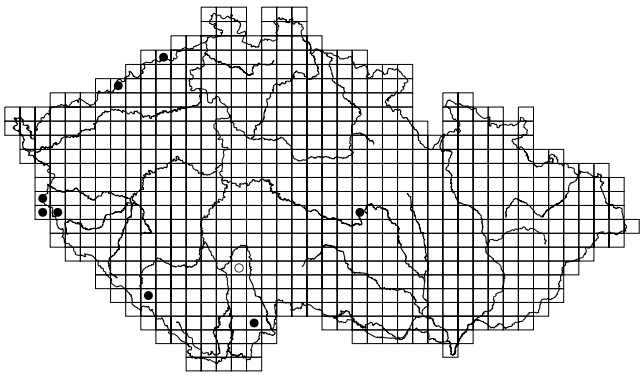
Lepthyphantes alacris



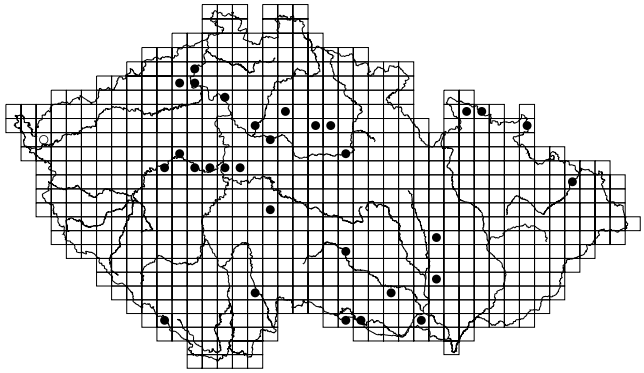
Lepthyphantes alutacius



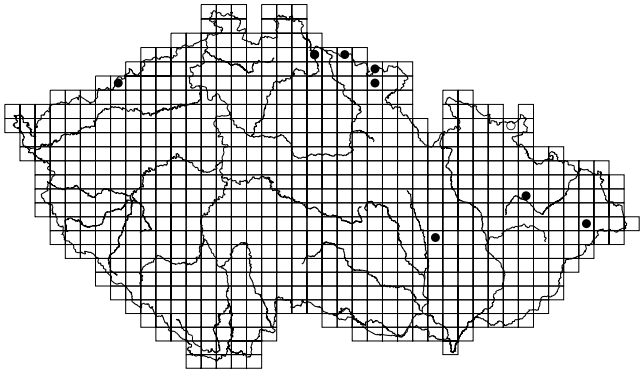
Lepthyphantes angulatus



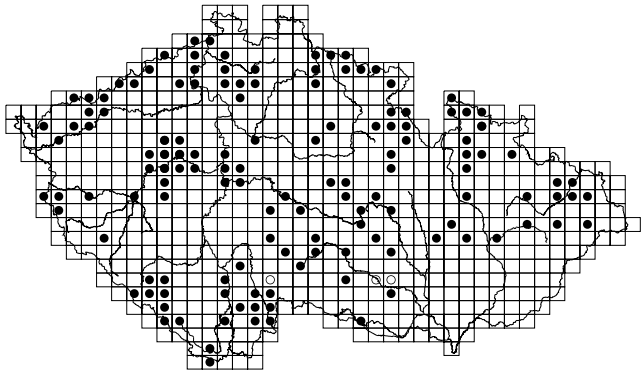
Lepthyphantes angulipalpis



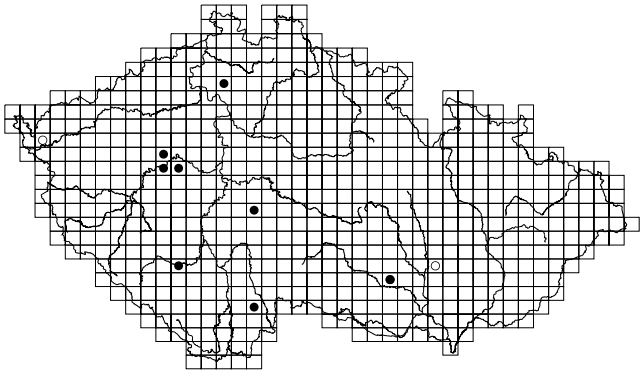
Lepthyphantes arciger



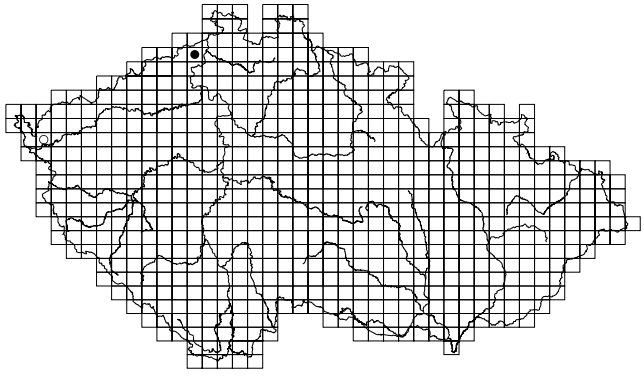
Lepthyphantes cristatus



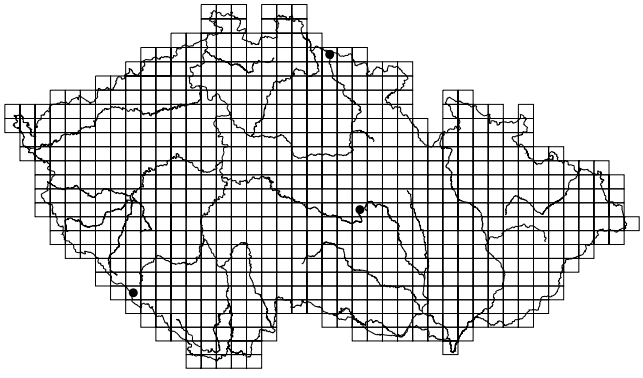
Lepthyphantes crucifer



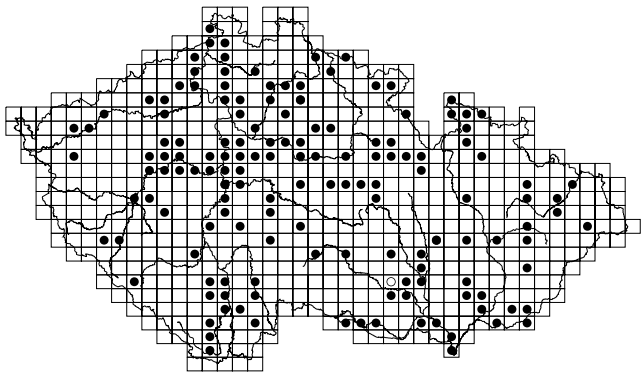
Lepthyphantes decolor



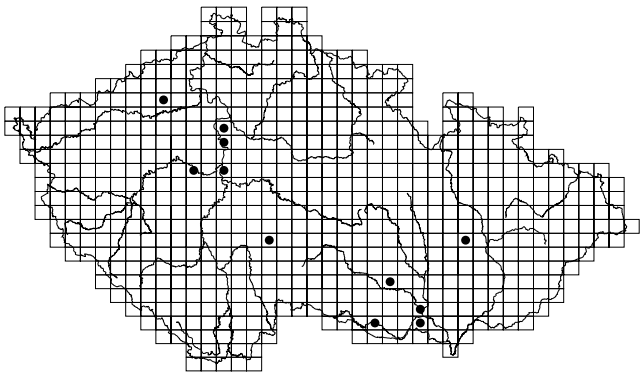
Lepthyphantes expunctus



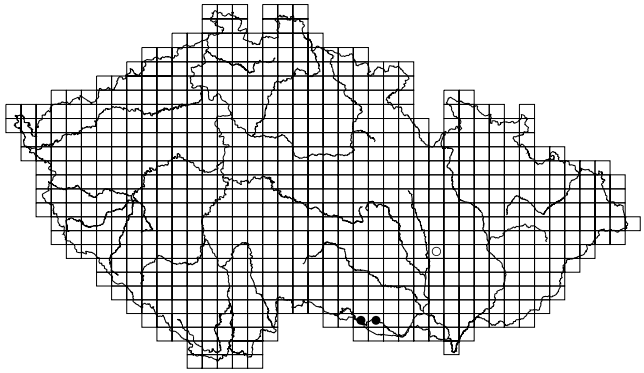
Lepthyphantes flavipes



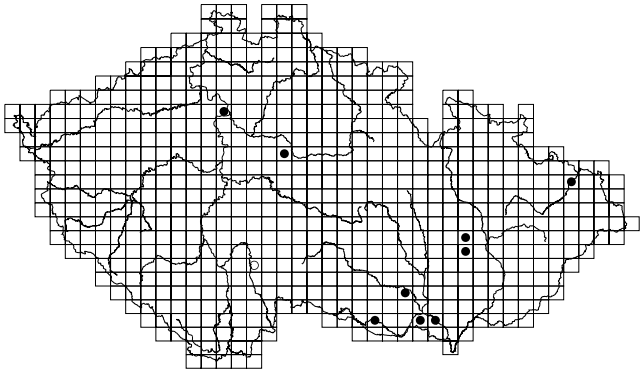
Lepthyphantes geniculatus



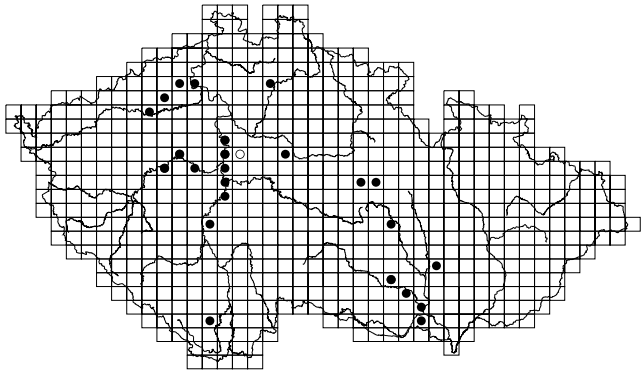
Lepthyphantes improbulus



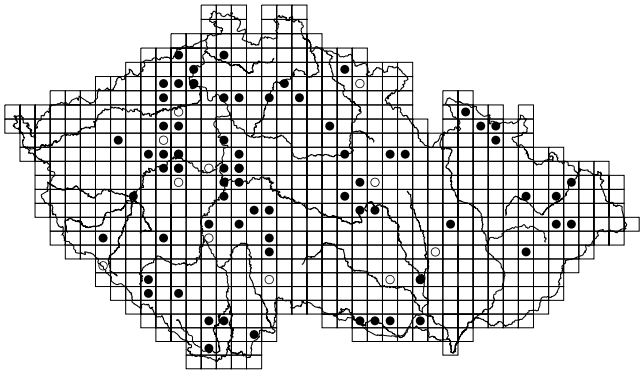
Lepthyphantes insignis



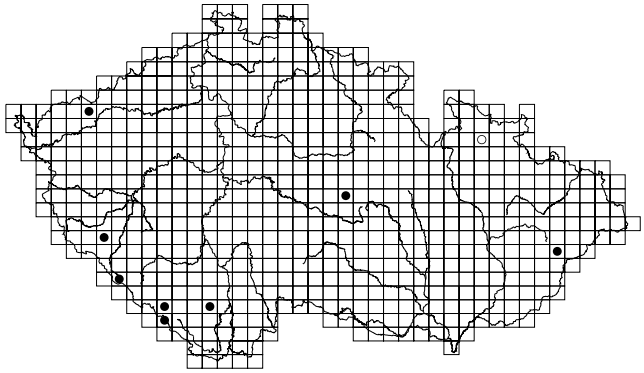
Lepthyphantes keyserlingi



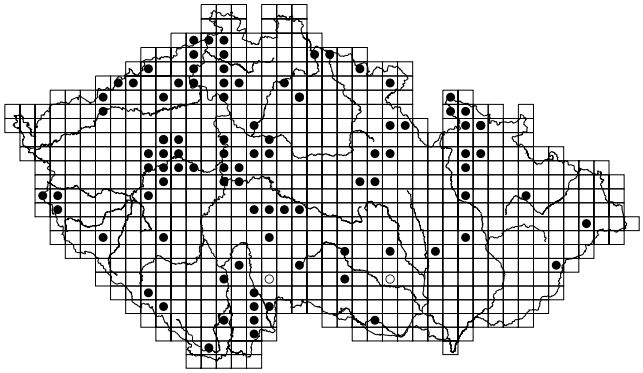
Lepthyphantes leprosus



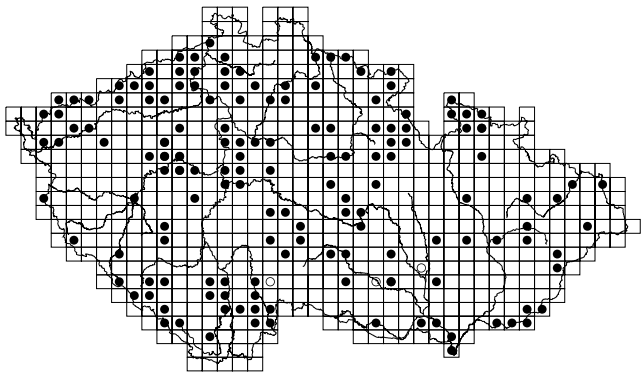
Lepthyphantes lephthyphantiformis



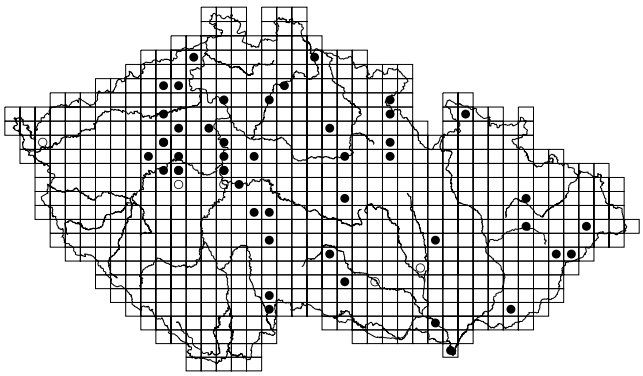
Lepthyphantes mansuetus



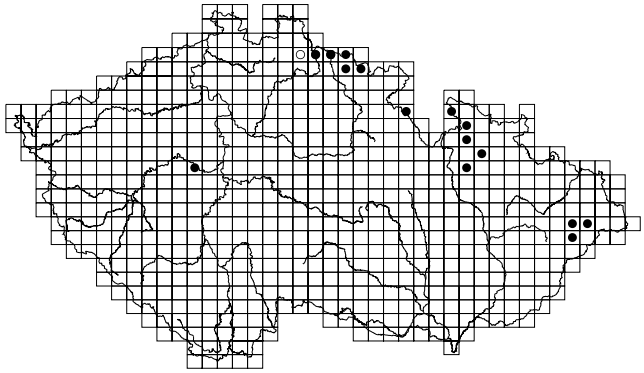
Lepthyphantes mengei



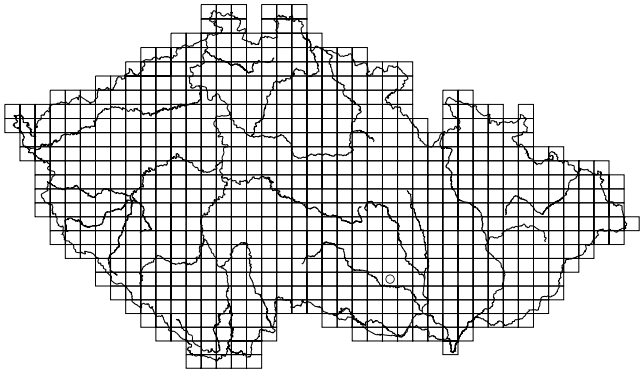
Lepthyphantes minutus



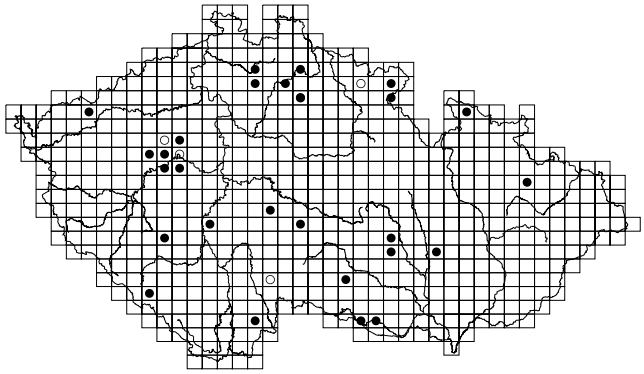
Lepthyphantes mughi



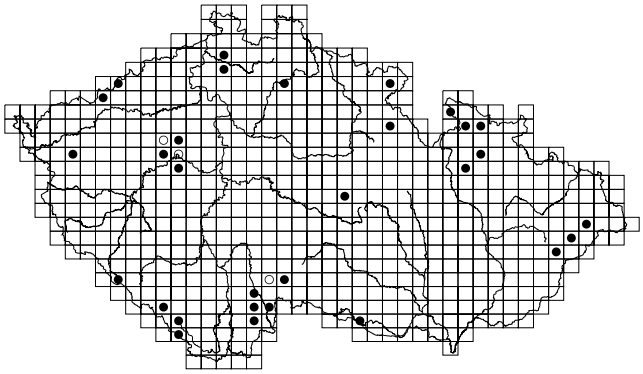
Lepthyphantes nanus



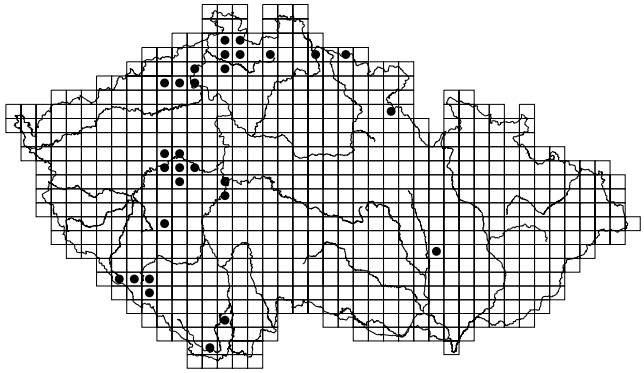
Lepthyphantes nitidus



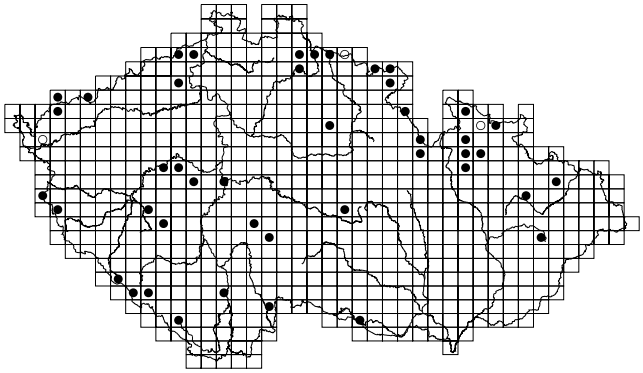
Lepthyphantes nodifer



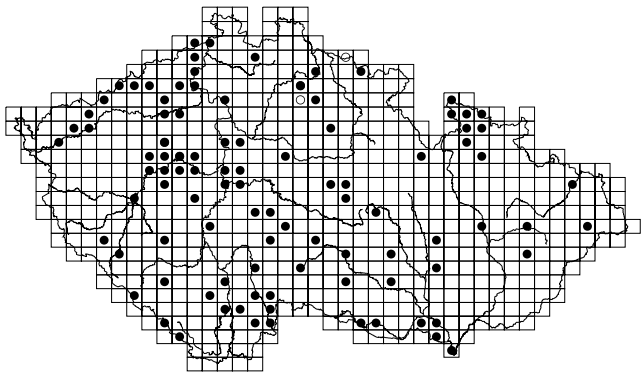
Lepthyphantes notabilis



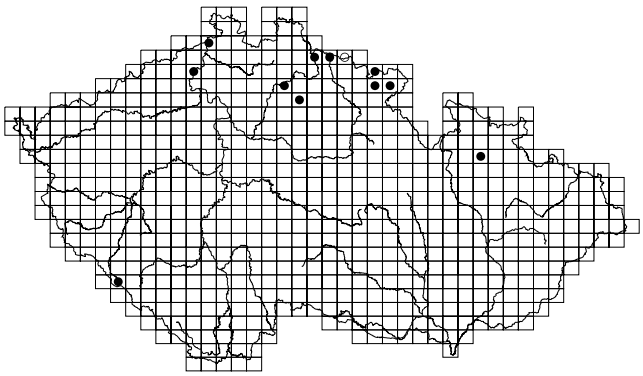
Lepthyphantes obscurus



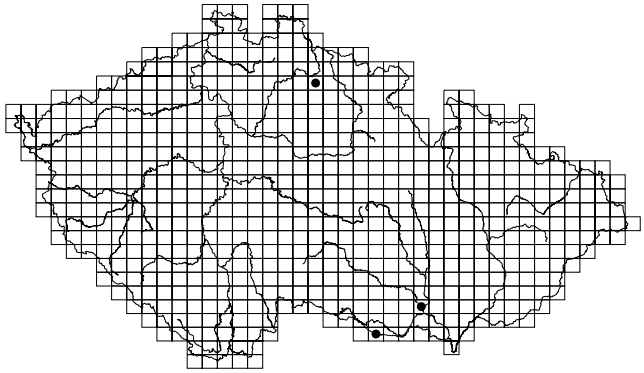
Lepthyphantes pallidus



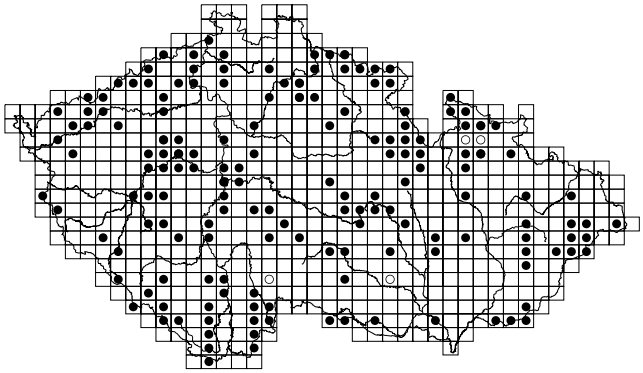
Lepthyphantes pulcher



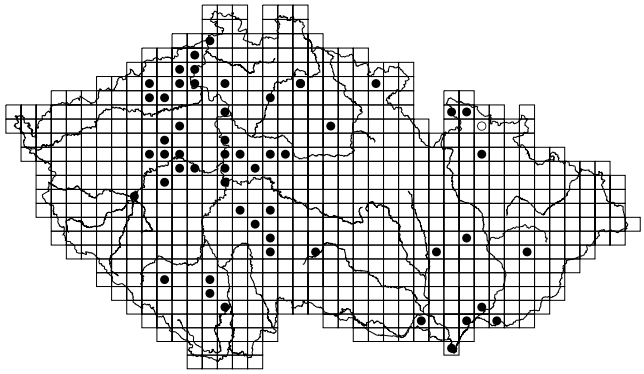
Lepthyphantes quadrimaculatus



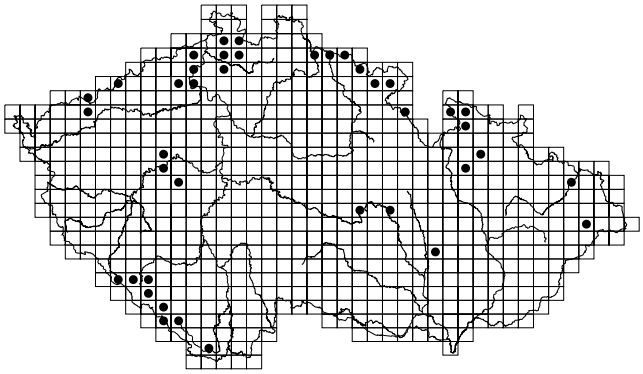
Lepthyphantes tenebricola



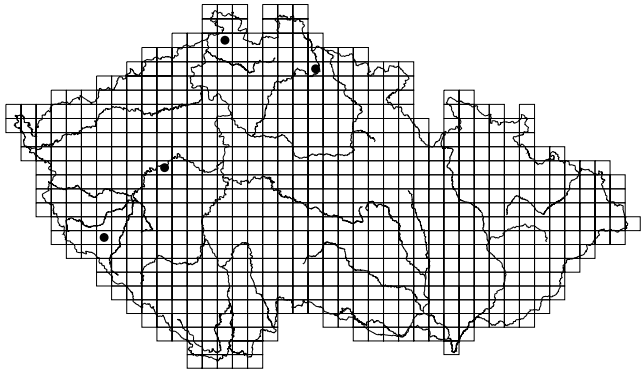
Lepthyphantes tenuis



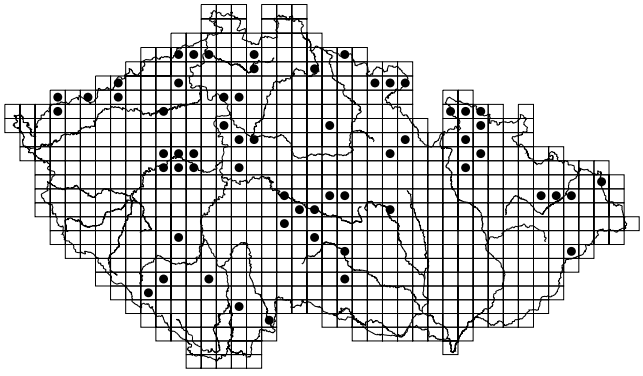
Lepthyphantes tripartitus



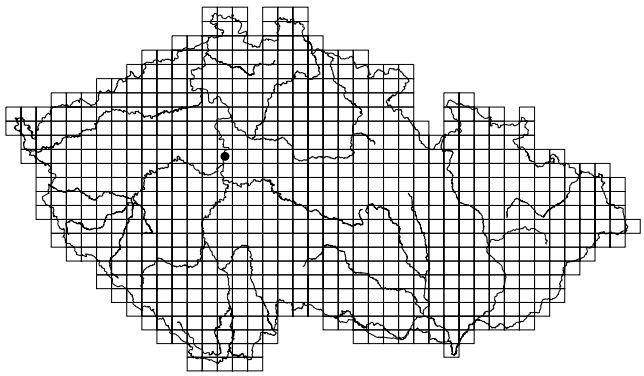
Lepthyphantes zimmermanni



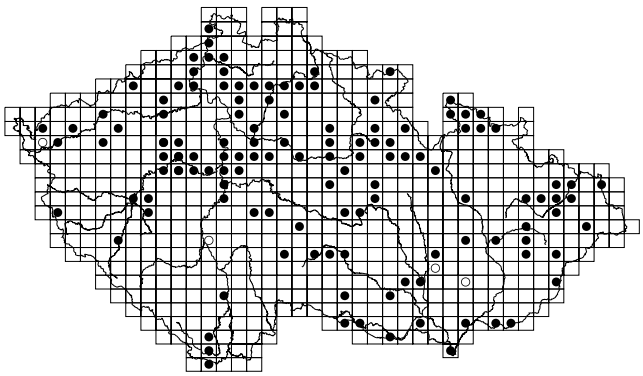
Leptorhoptrum robustum



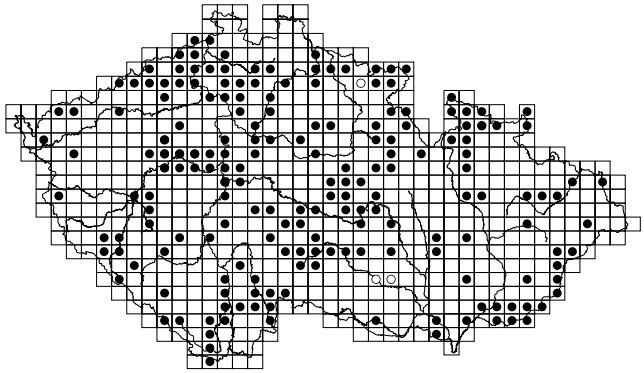
Lessertia dentichelis



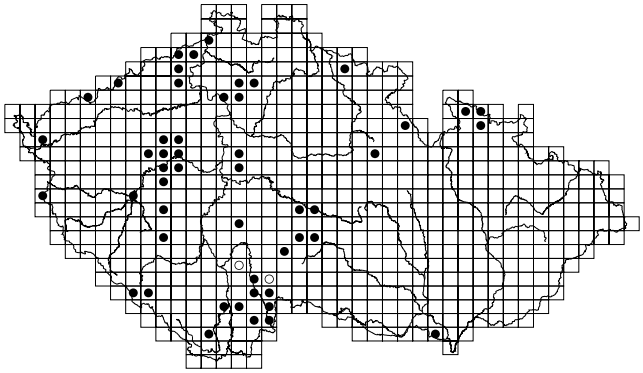
Linyphia hortensis



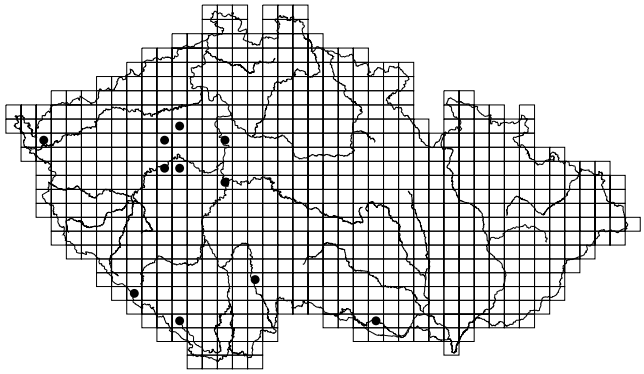
Linyphia triangularis



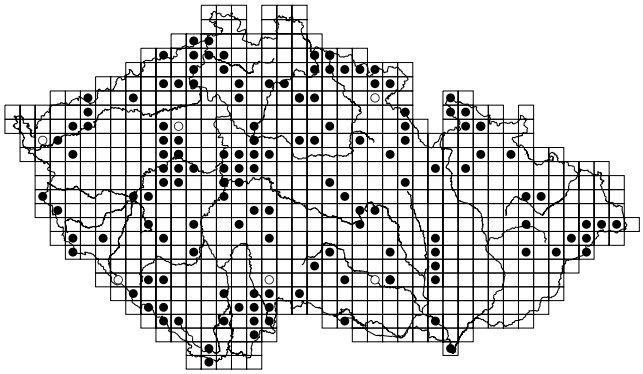
Lophomma punctatum



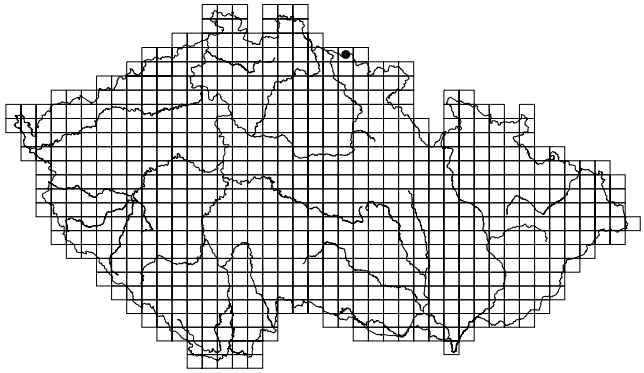
Macrargus carpenteri



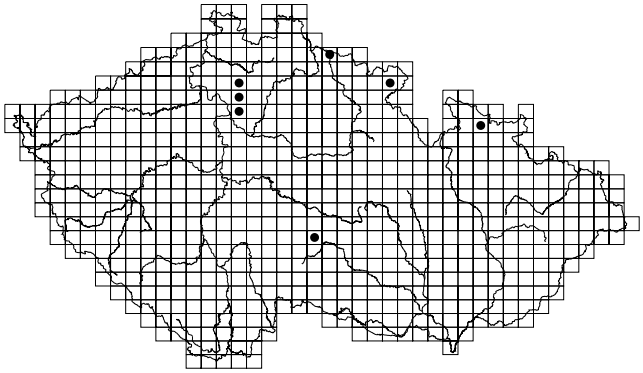
Macrargus rufus



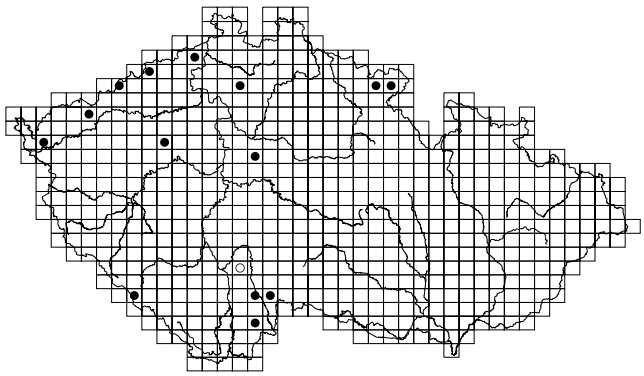
Maro lehtineni



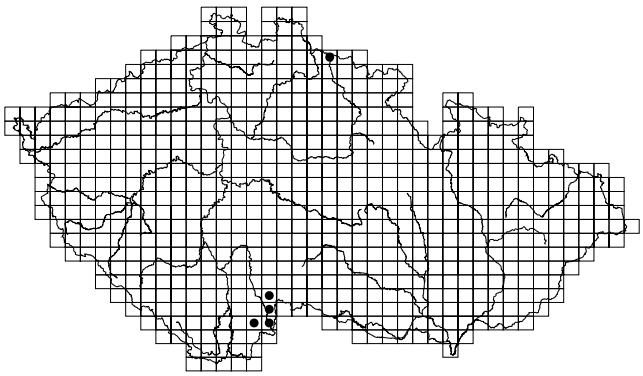
Maro lepidus



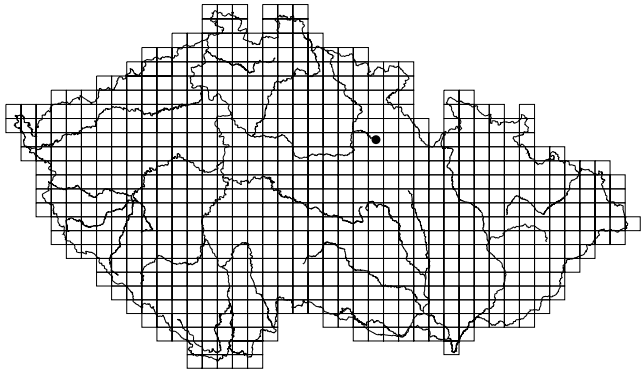
Maro minutus



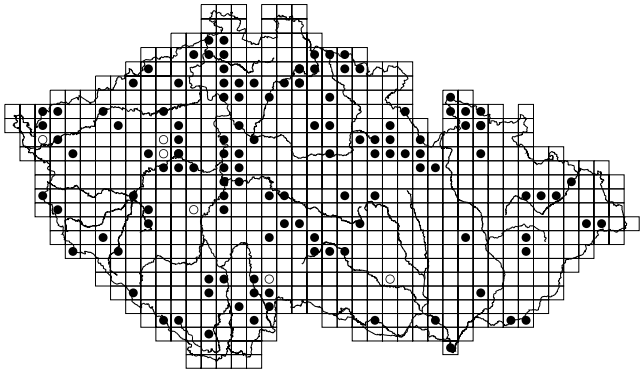
Maro sublestus



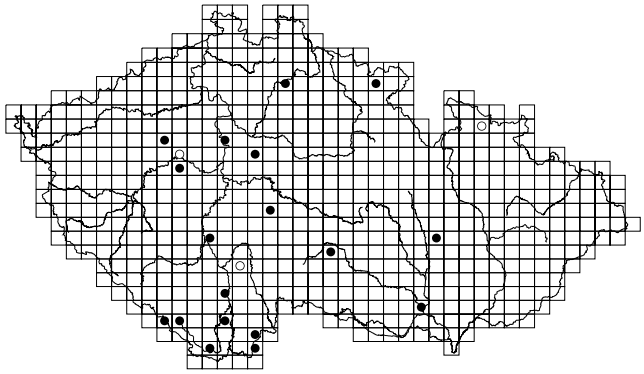
Maso gallicus



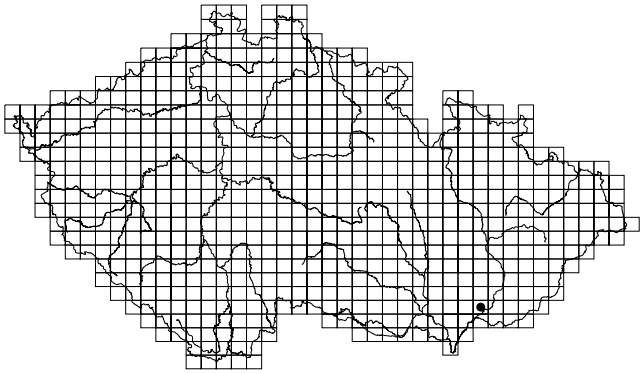
Maso sundevalli



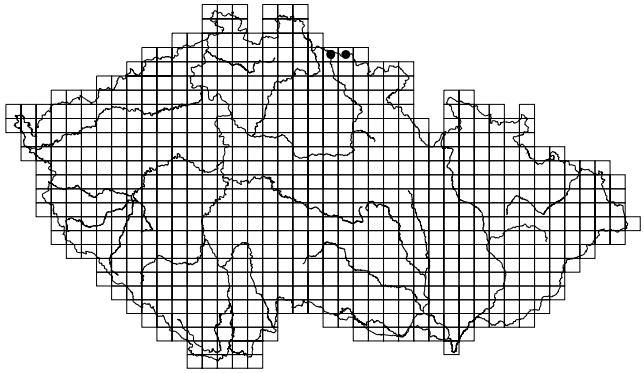
Mecopisthes silus



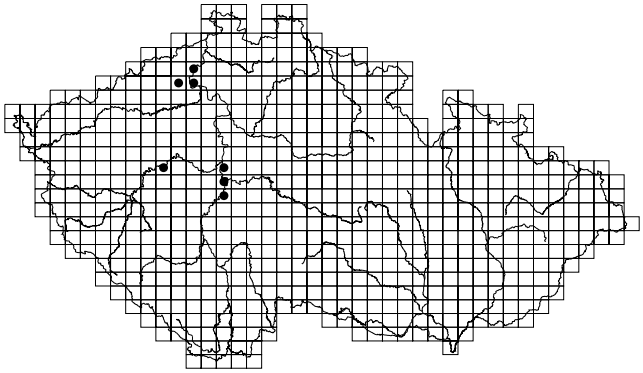
Mecynargus foveatus



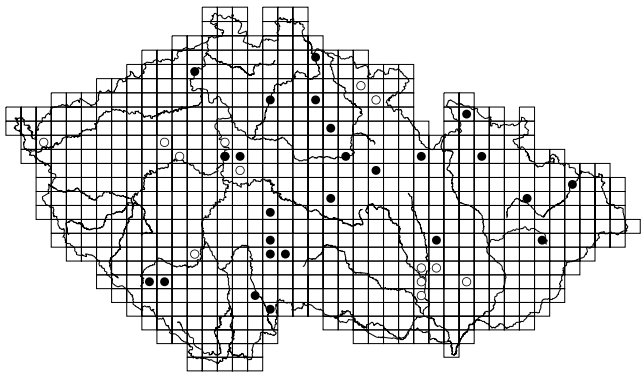
Mecynargus morulus



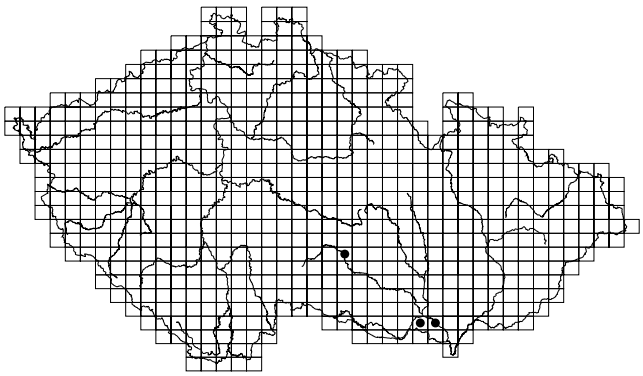
Megalepthyphantes collinus



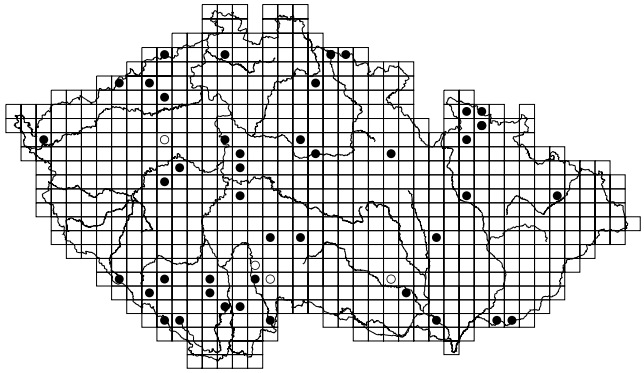
Megalepthyphantes nebulosus



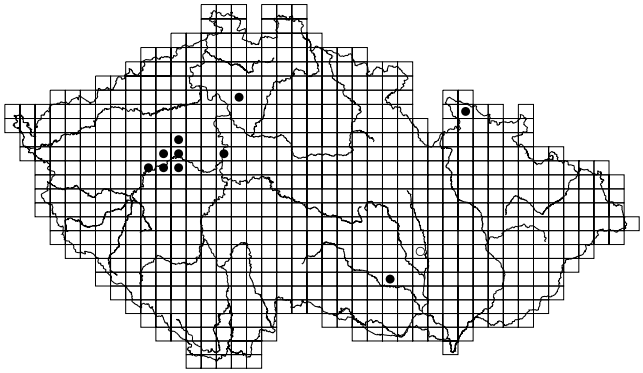
Megalepthyphantes pseudocollinus



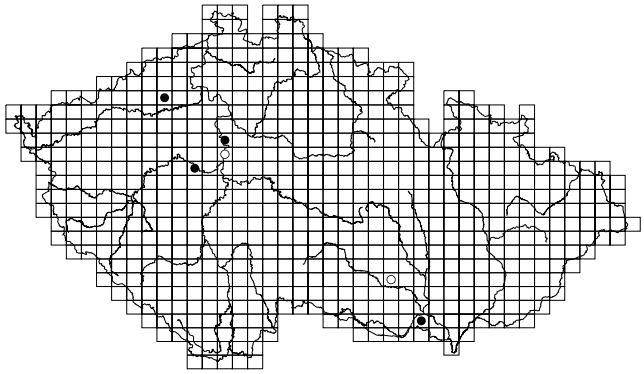
Meioneta affinis



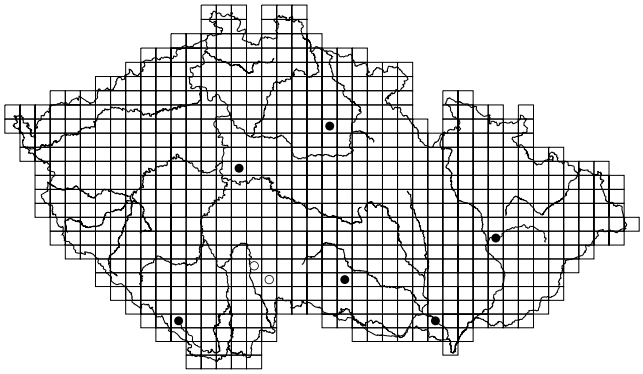
Meioneta equestris



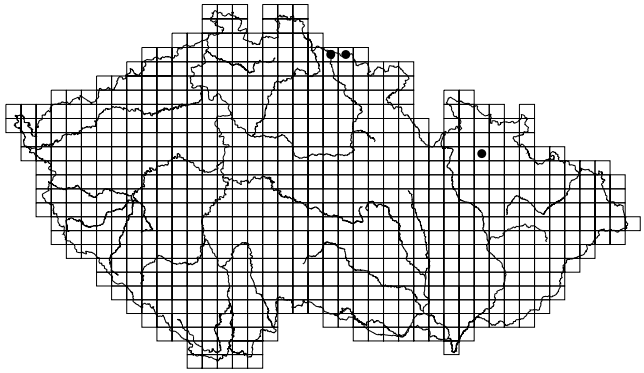
Meioneta fuscipalpa



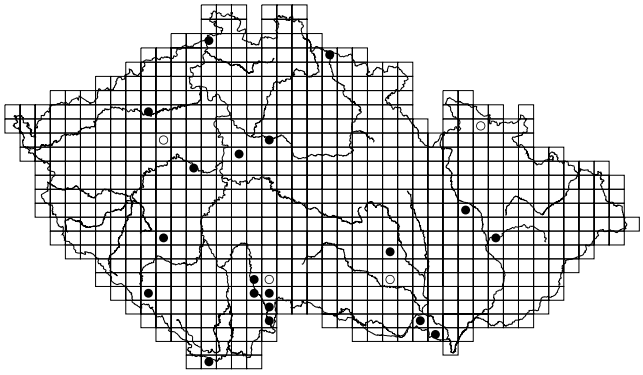
Meioneta innotabilis



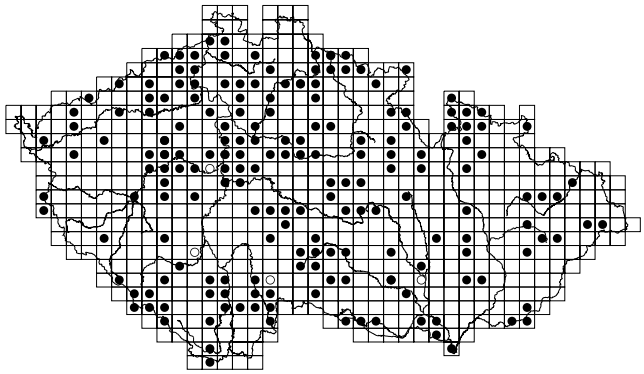
Meioneta milleri



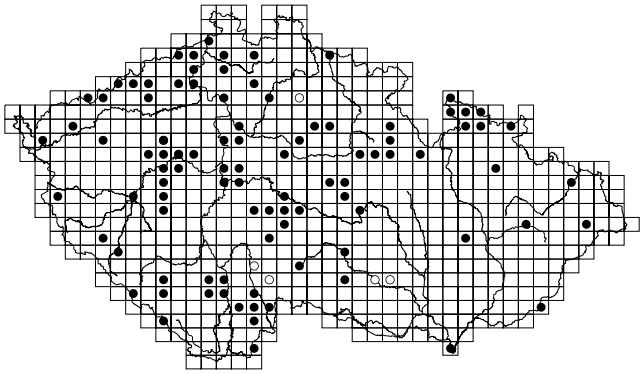
Meioneta mollis



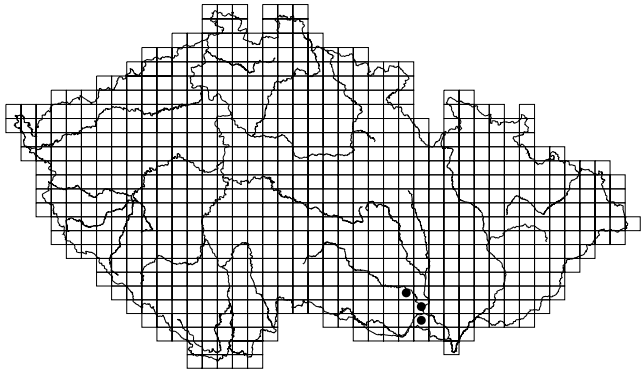
Meioneta rurestris



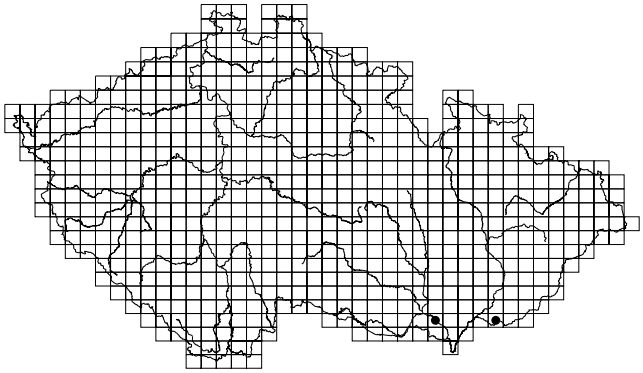
Meioneta saxatilis



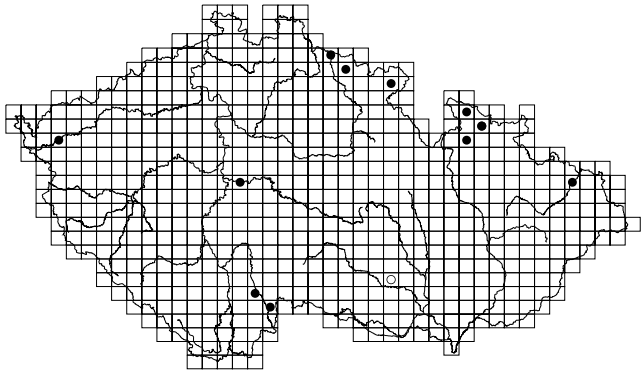
Meioneta simplicitarsis



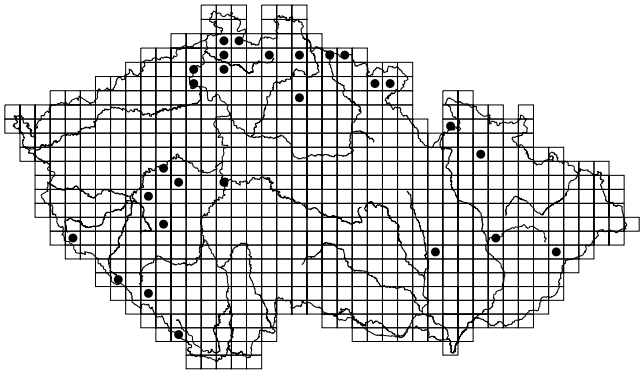
Metopobactrus ascitus



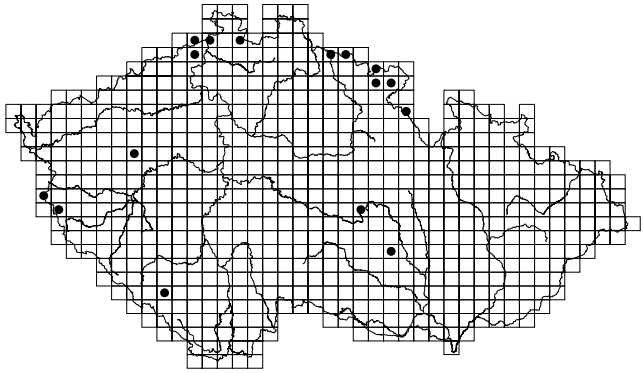
Metopobactrus prominulus



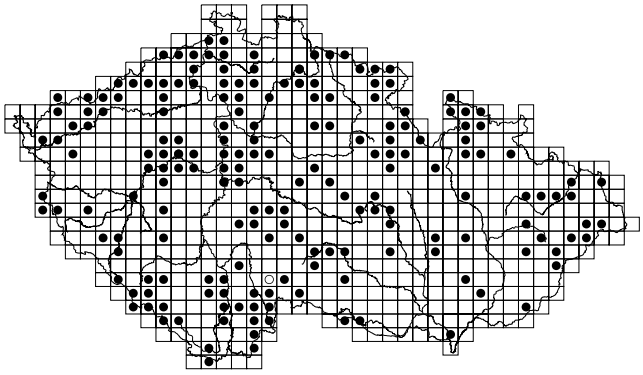
Micrargus apertus



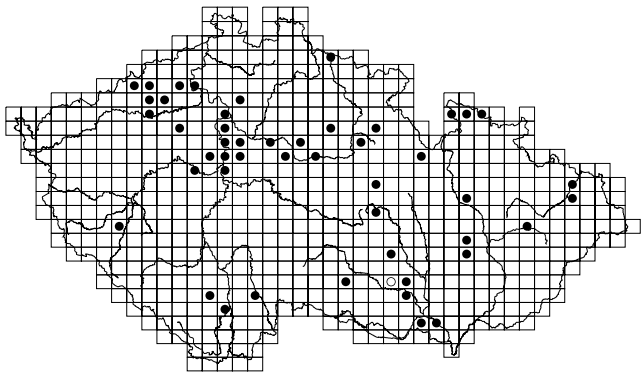
Micrargus georgescuae



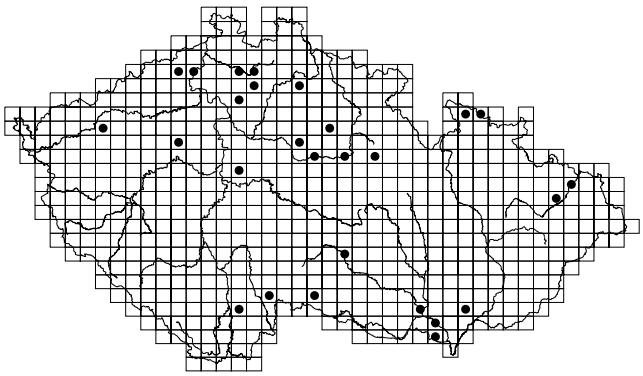
Micrargus herbigradus



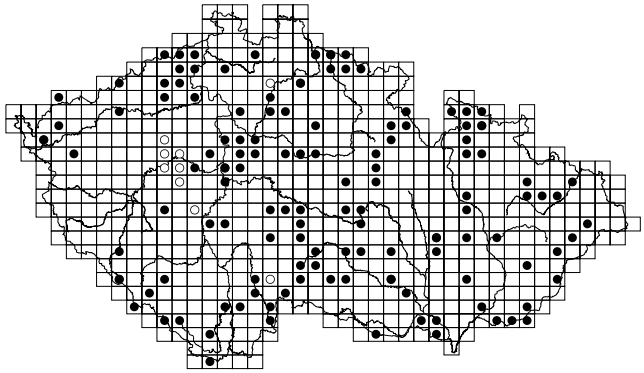
Micrargus subaequalis



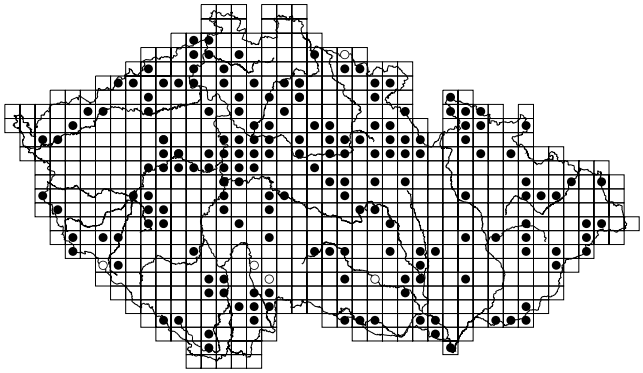
Microlinyphia impigra



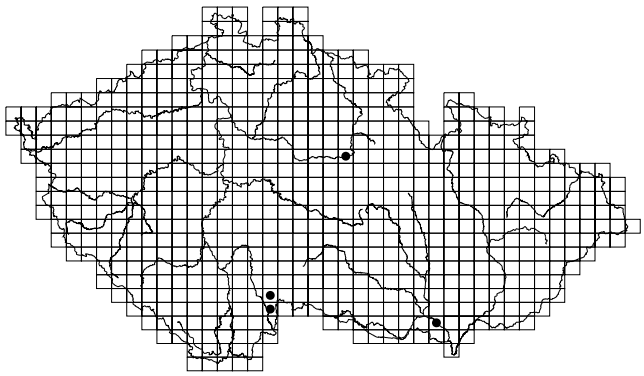
Microlinyphia pusilla



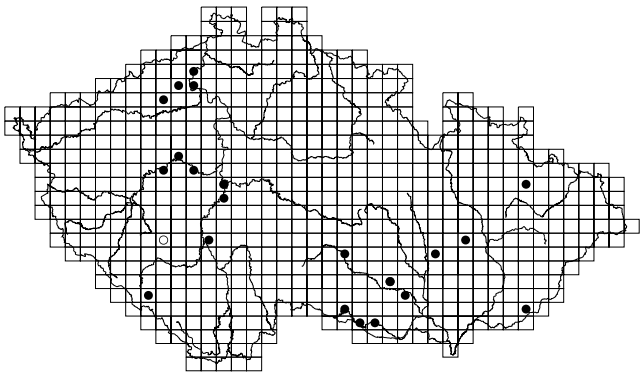
Microneta viaria



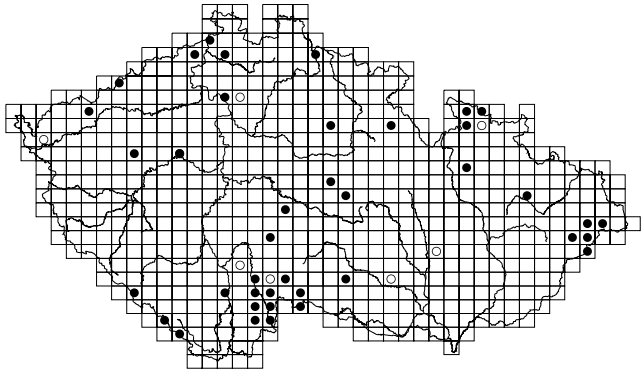
Midia midas



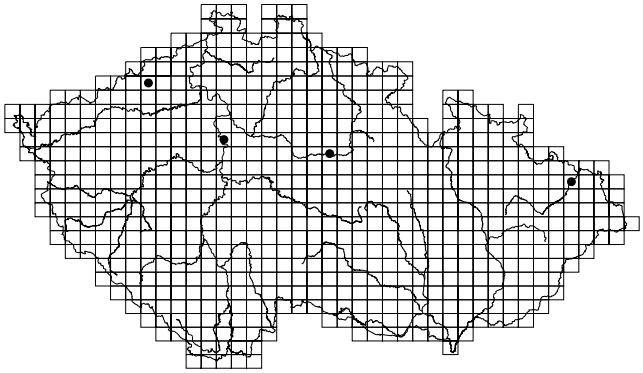
Minicia marginella



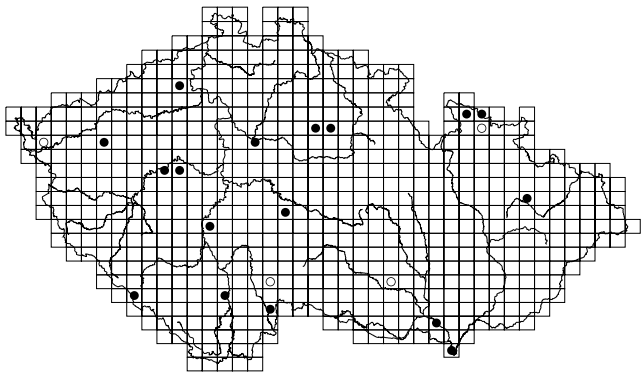
Minyriolus pusillus



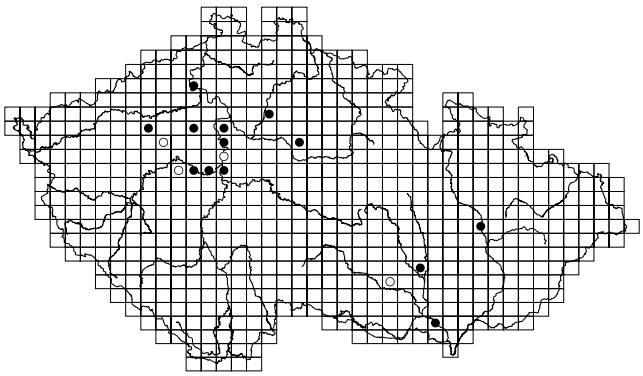
Mioxena blanda



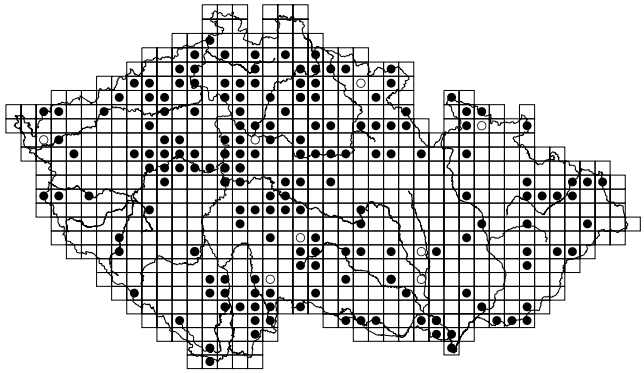
Moebelia penicillata



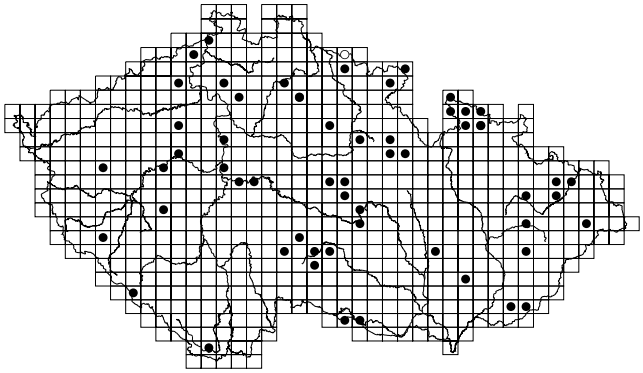
Nematogmus sanguinolentus



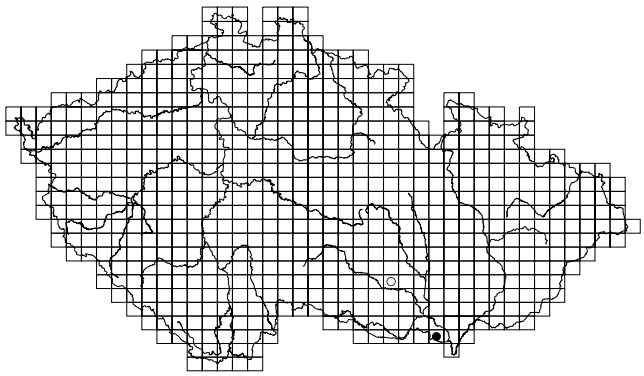
Neriene clathrata



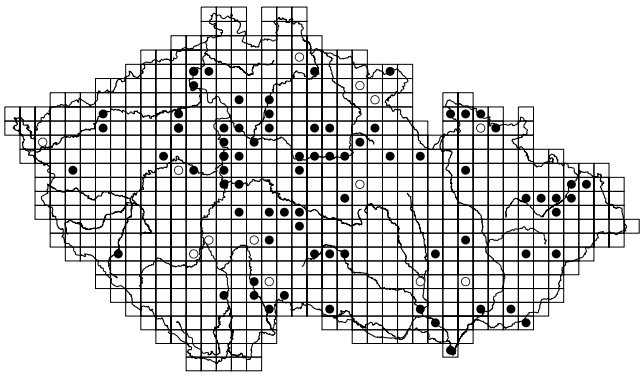
Neriene emphana



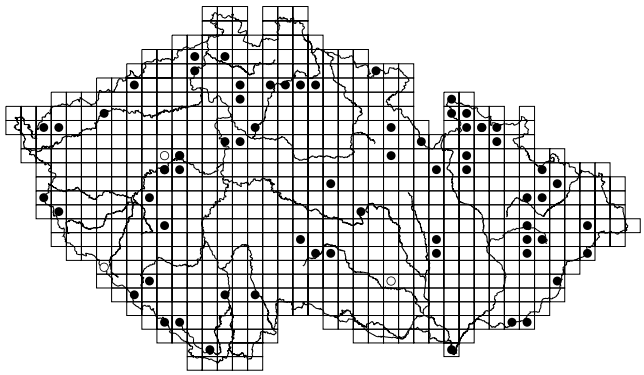
Neriene furtiva



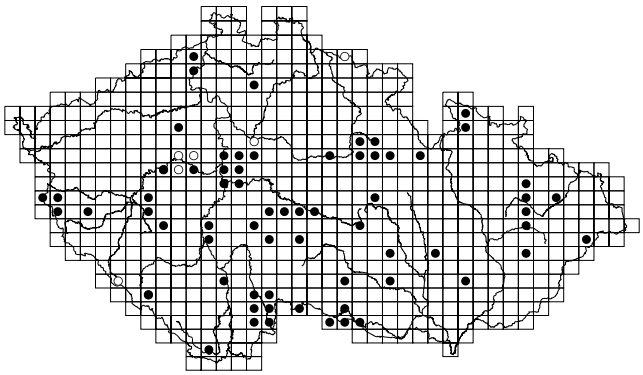
Neriene montana



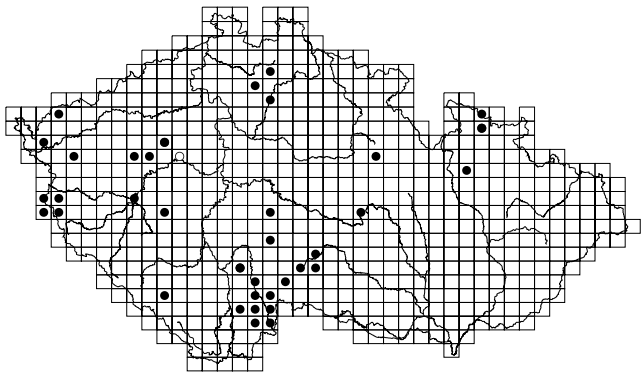
Neriene peltata



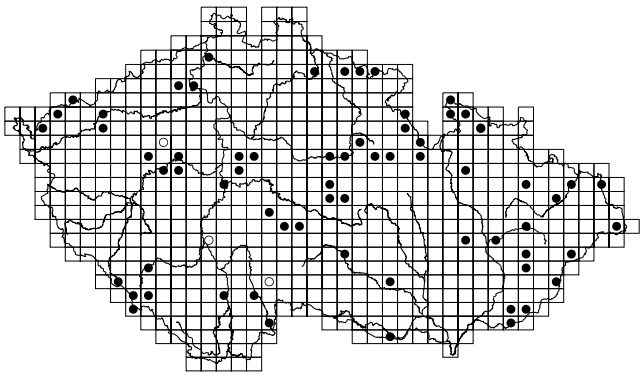
Neriene radiata



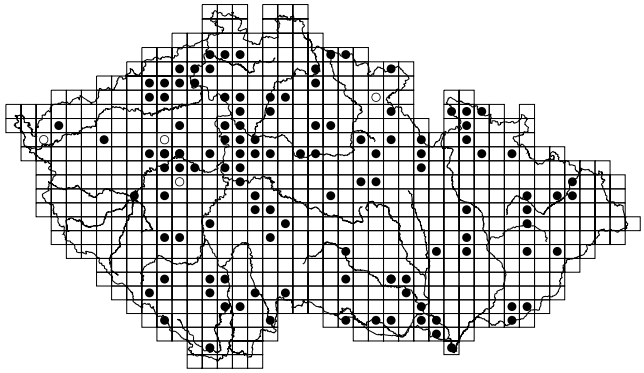
Notioscopus sarcinatus



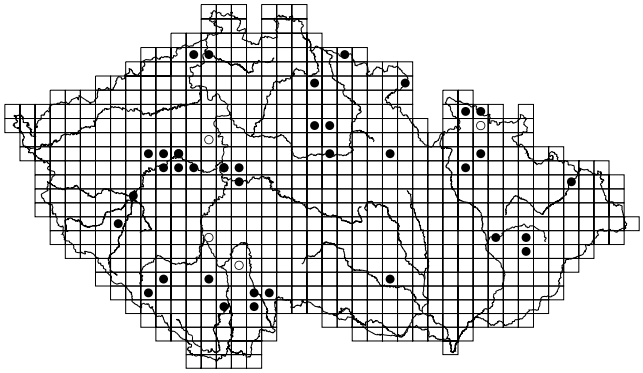
Oedothorax agrestis



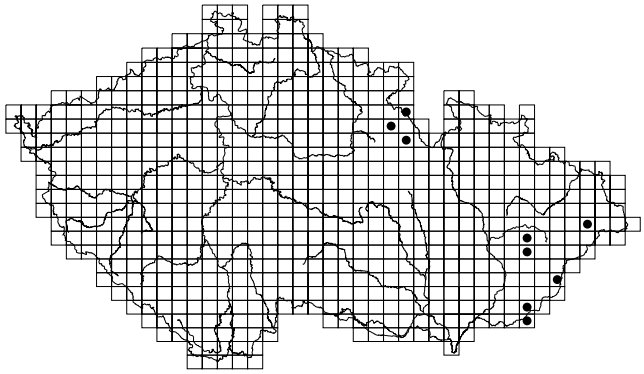
Oedothorax apicatus



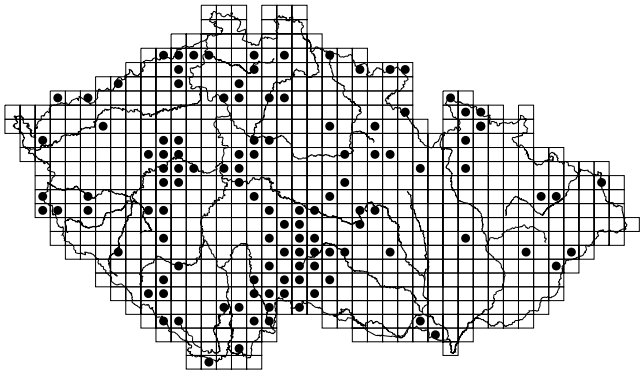
Oedothorax fuscus



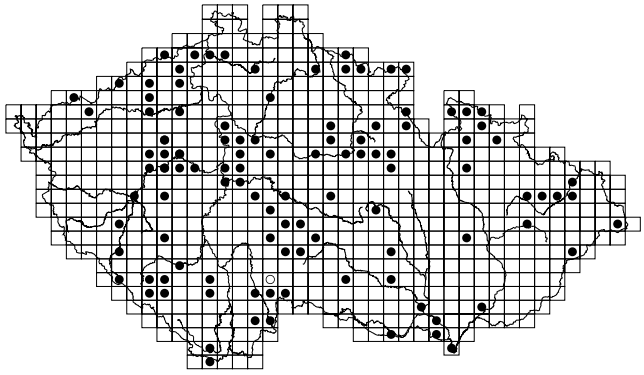
Oedothorax gibbifer



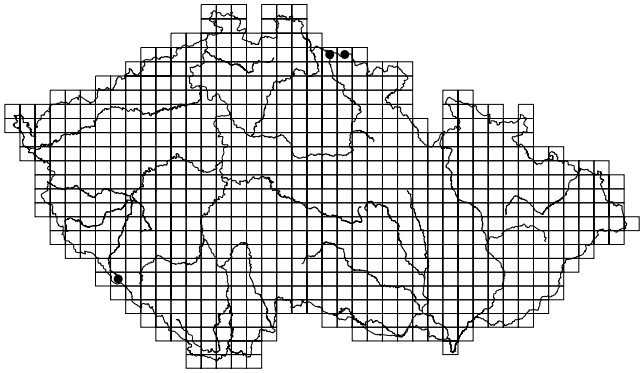
Oedothorax gibbosus



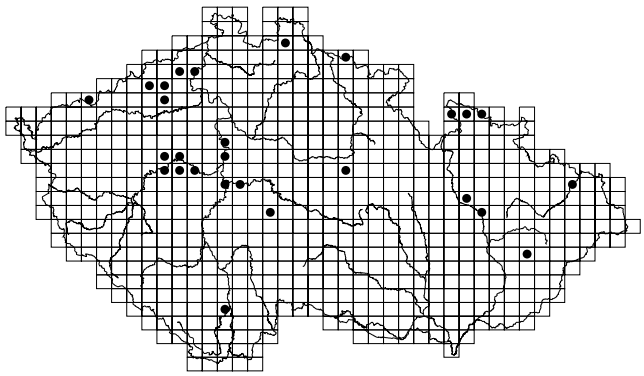
Oedothorax retusus



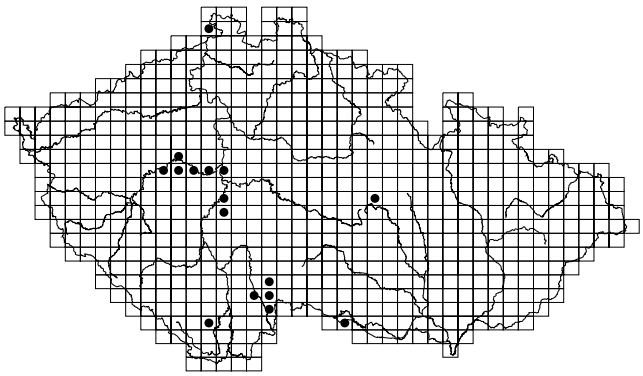
Oreonetides vaginatus



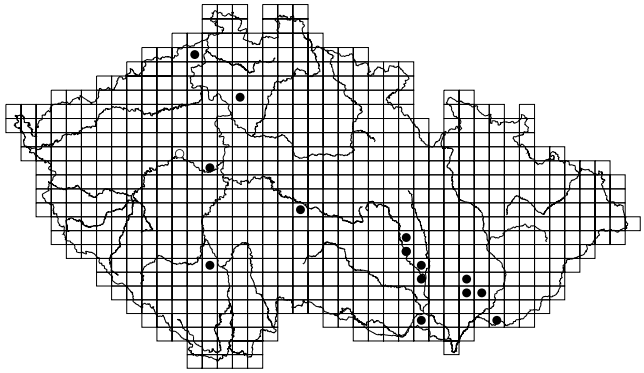
Ostearius melanopygius



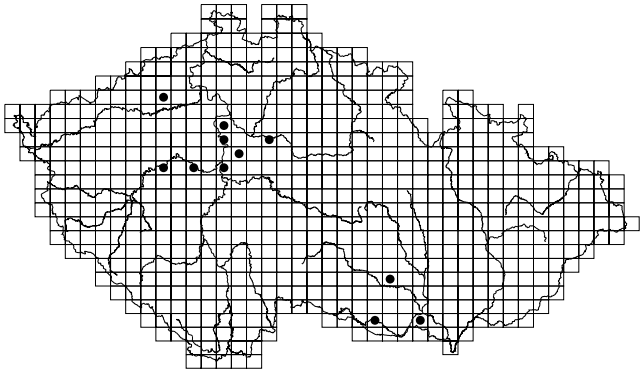
Panamomops affinis



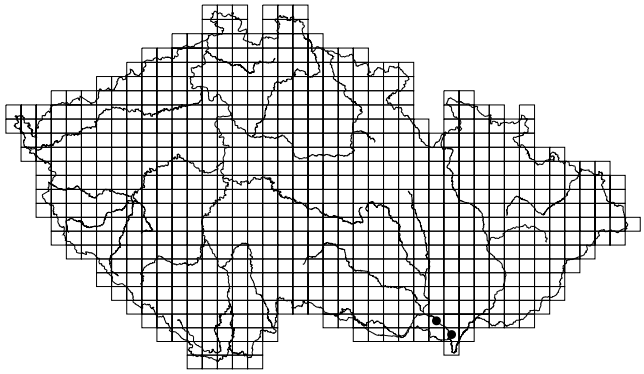
Panamomops fagei



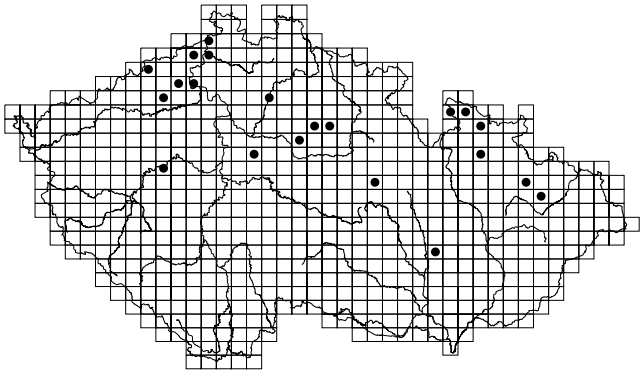
Panamomops inconspicuus



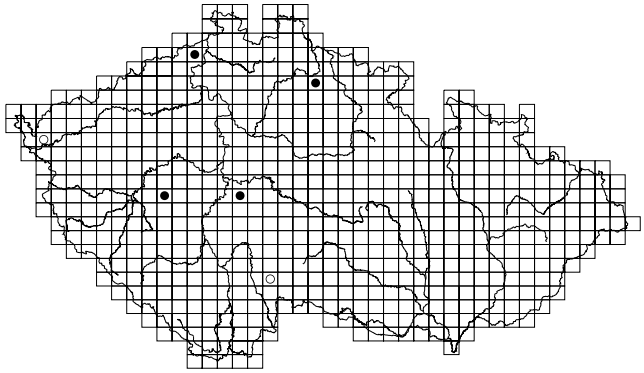
Panamomops latifrons



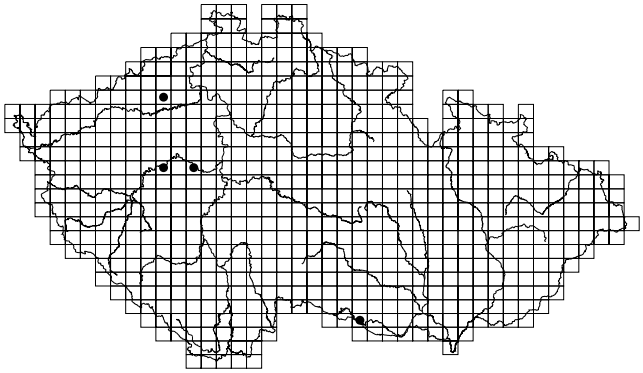
Panamomops mengei



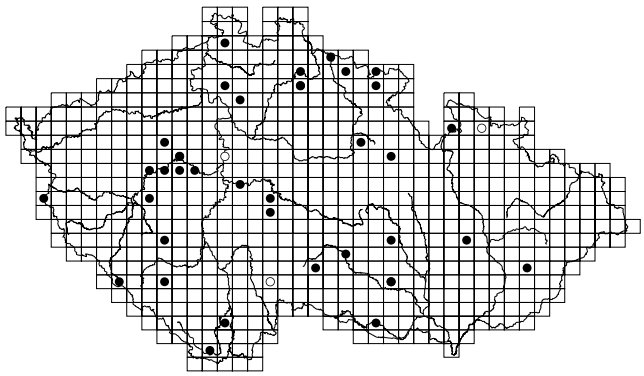
Panamomops sulcifrons



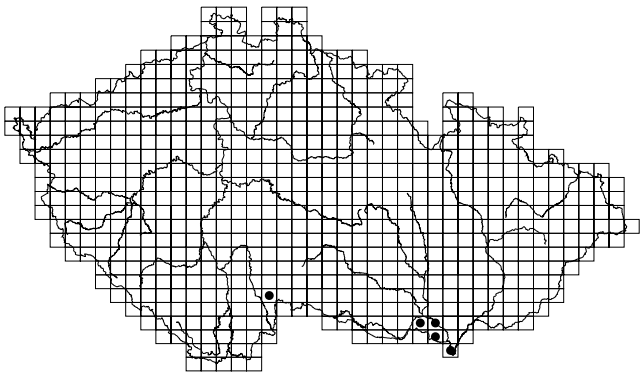
Parapelecopsis nemoralis



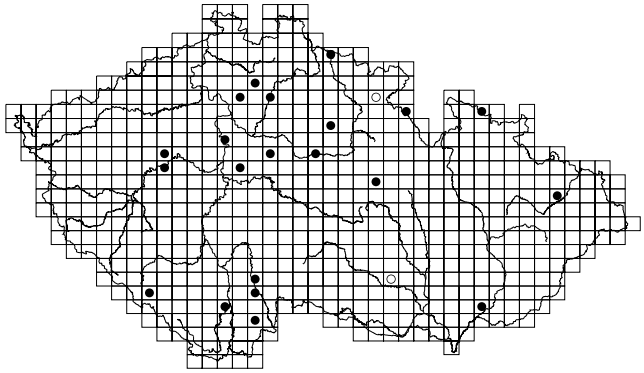
Pelecopsis elongata



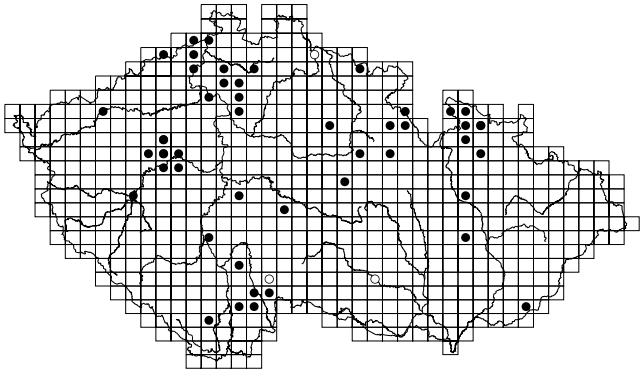
Pelecopsis mengei



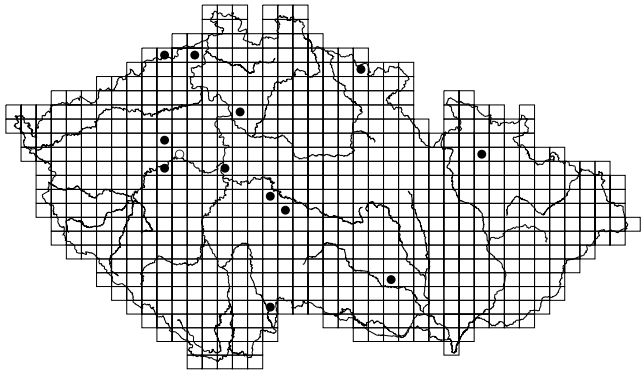
Pelecopsis parallela



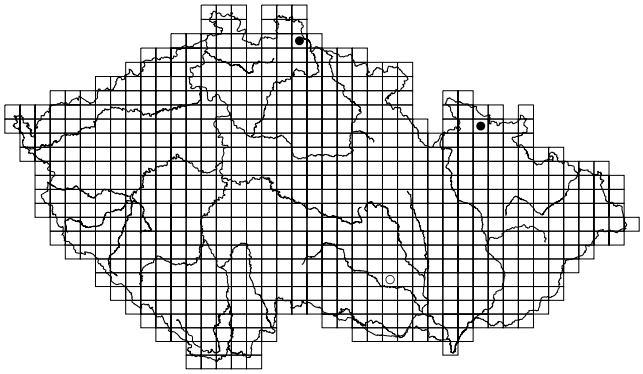
Pelecopsis radicicola



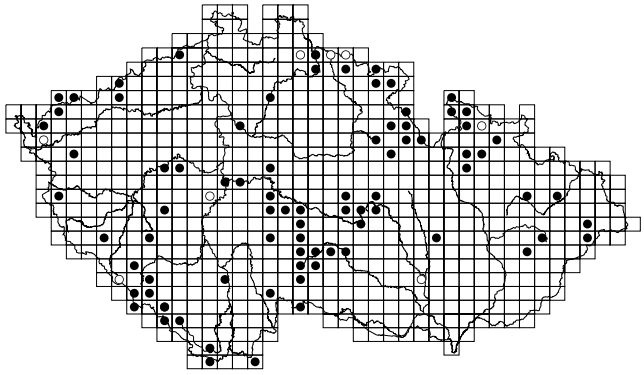
Peponocranium orbiculatum



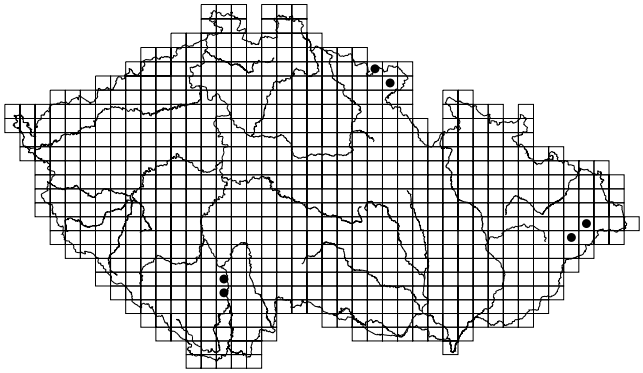
Peponocranium praeceps



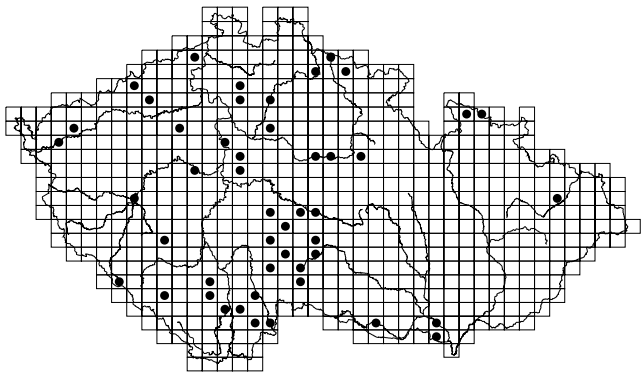
Pityohyphantes phrygianus



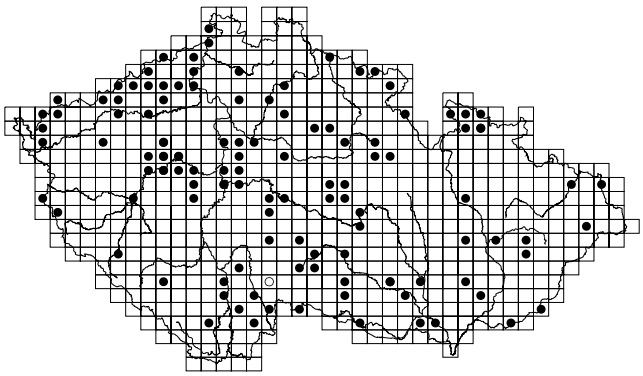
Pocadicnemis carpatica



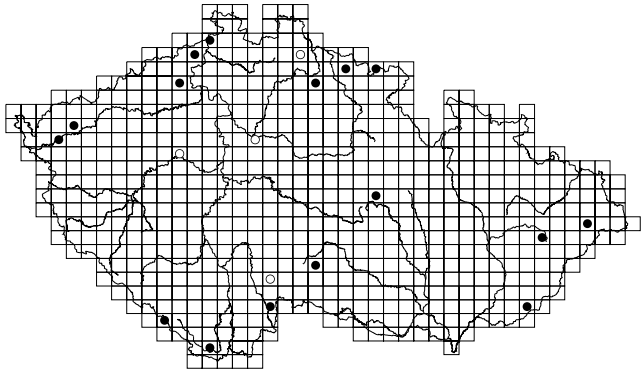
Pocadicnemis juncea



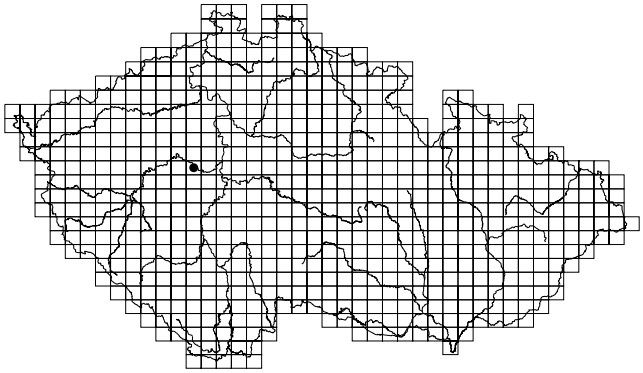
Pocadicnemis pumila



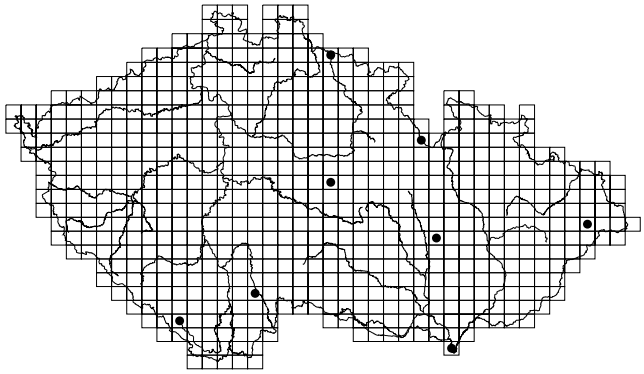
Poeciloneta variegata



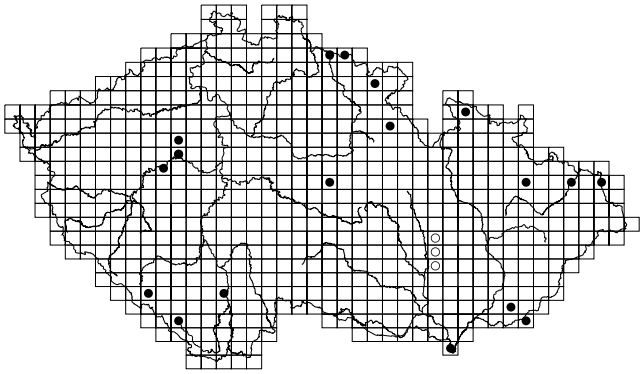
Porrhomma cambridgei



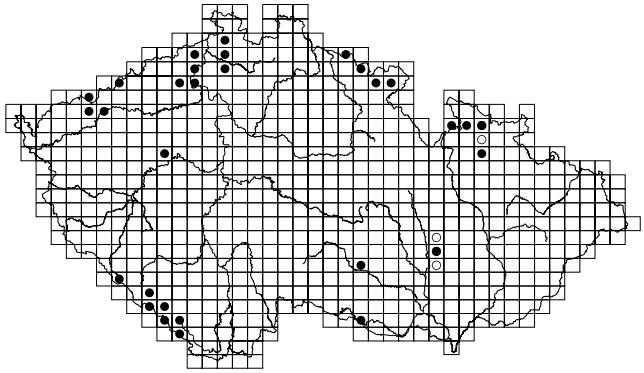
Porrhomma campbelli



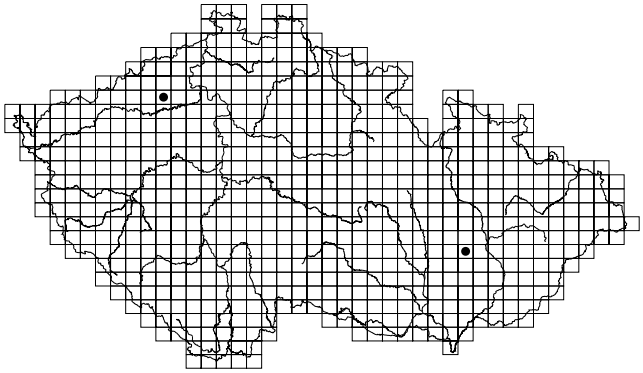
Porrhomma convexum



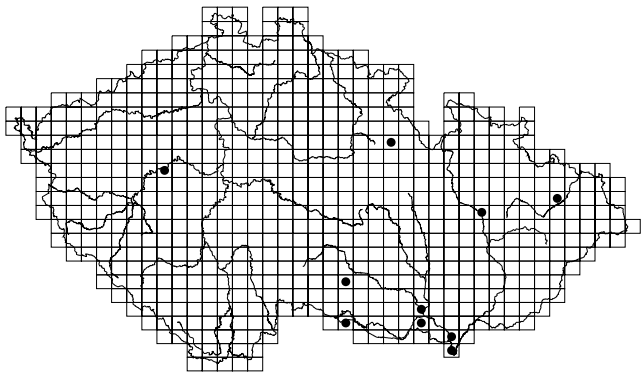
Porrhomma egeria



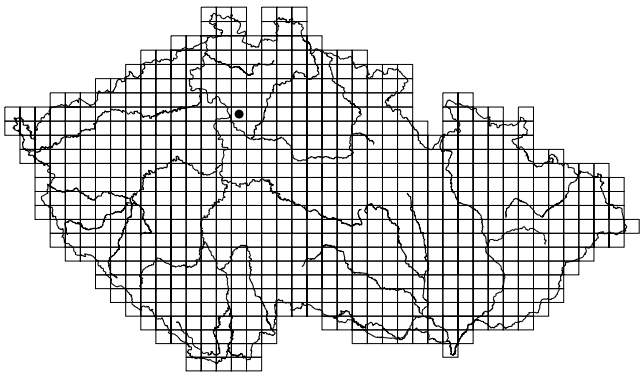
Porrhomma errans



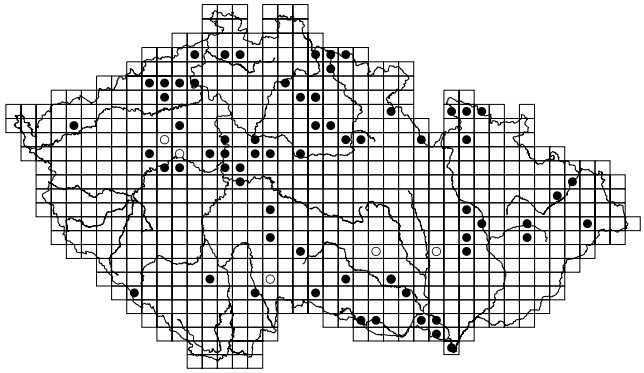
Porrhomma lativelum



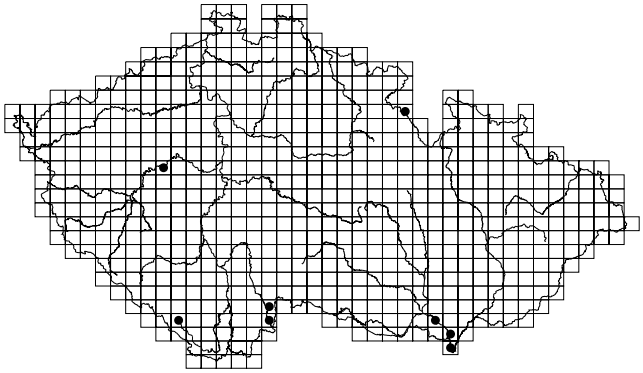
Porrhomma microcavense



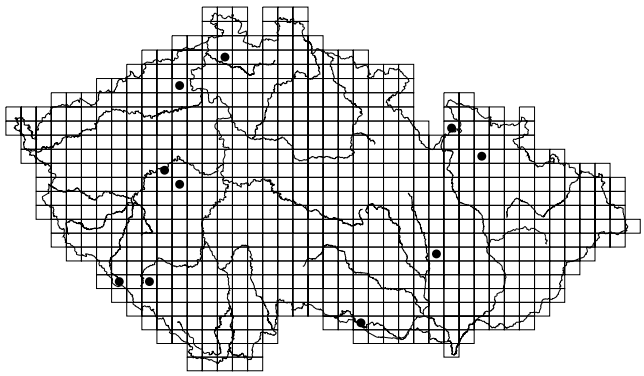
Porrhomma microphthalmum



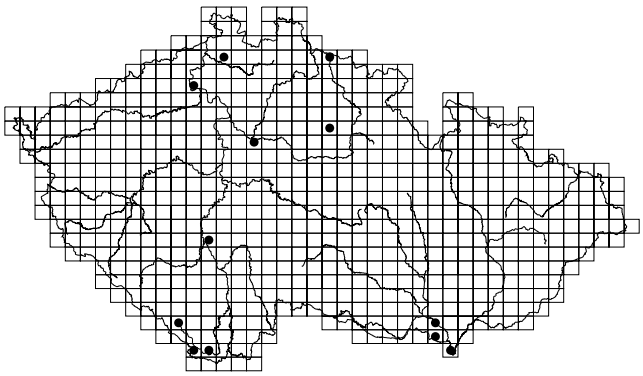
Porrhomma montanum



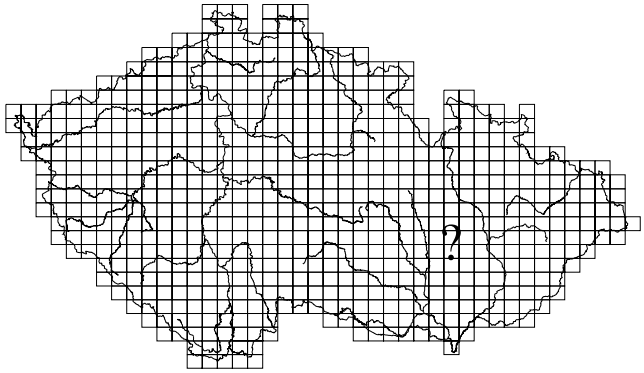
Porrhomma myops



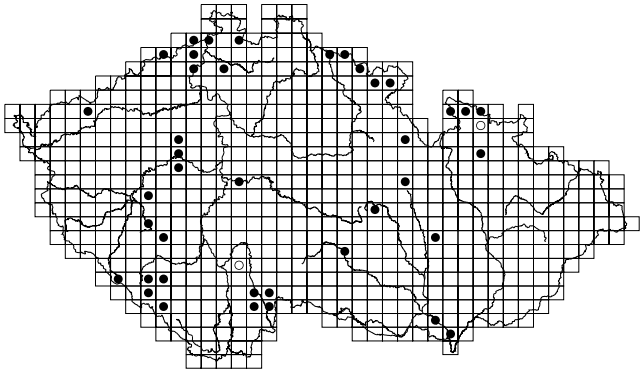
Porrhomma oblitum



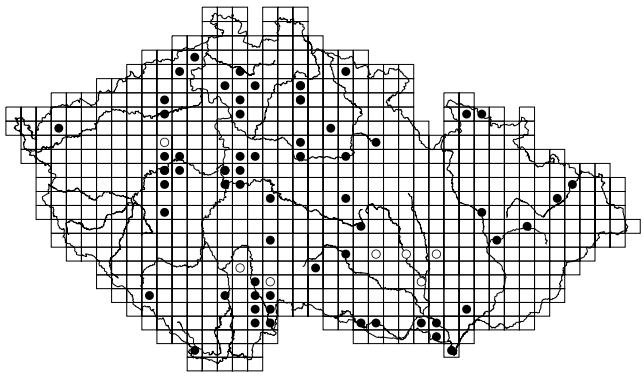
Porrhomma omissum



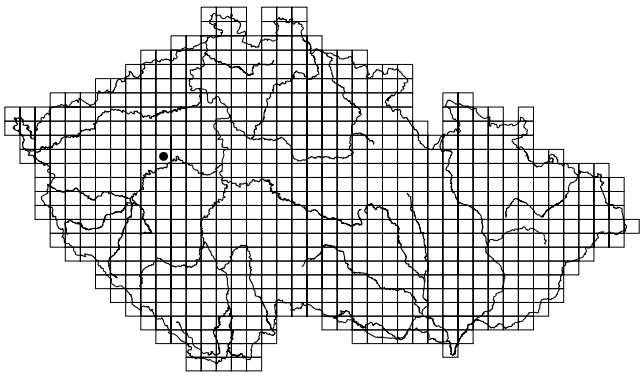
Porrhomma pallidum



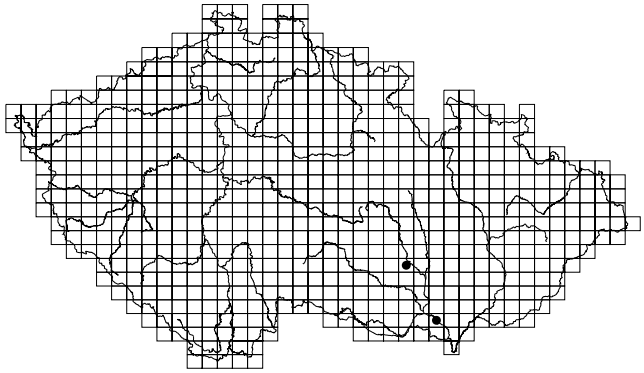
Porrhomma pygmaeum



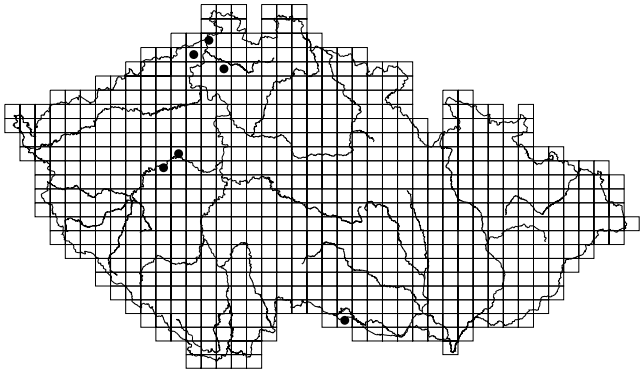
Porrhomma rosenhaueri



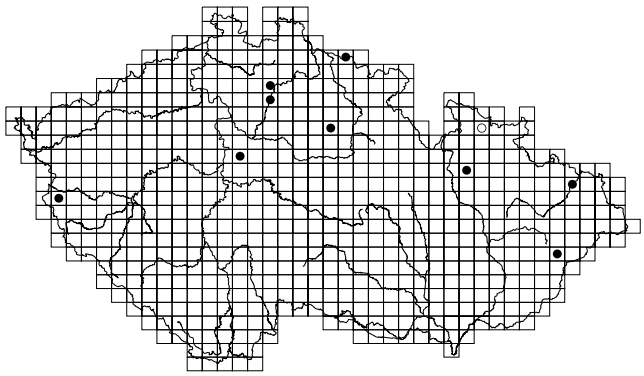
Prinerigone vagans



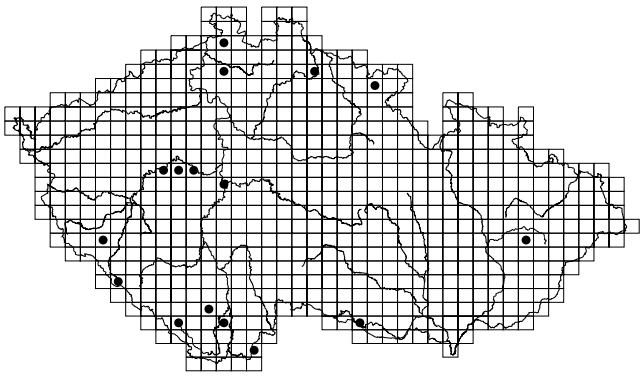
Pseudocarorita thaleri



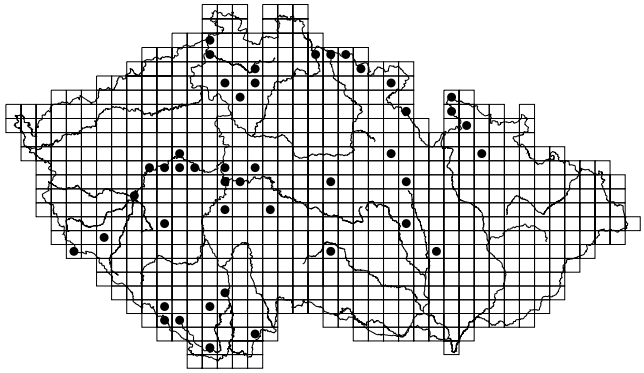
Saaristoa abnormis



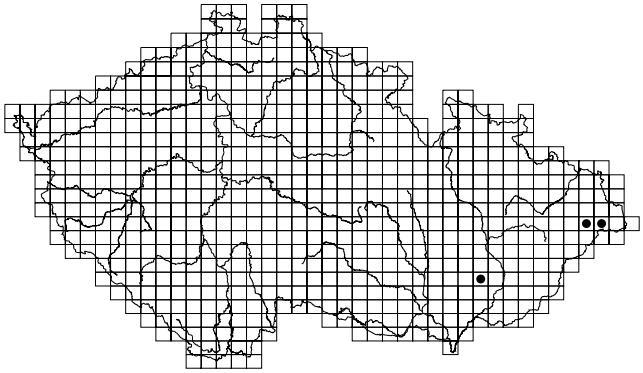
Saaristoa firma



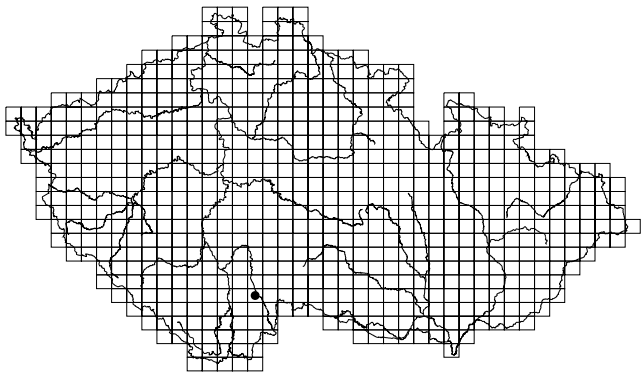
Saloca diceros



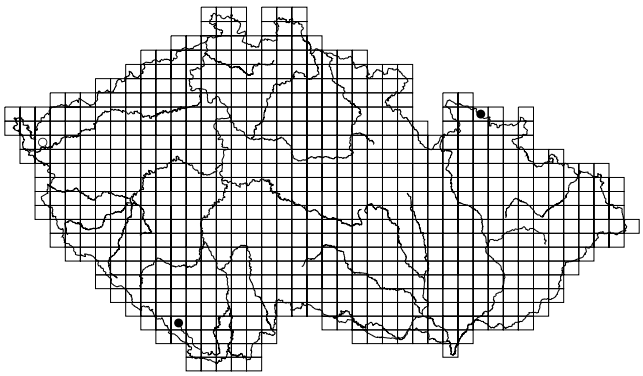
Saloca kulczynskii



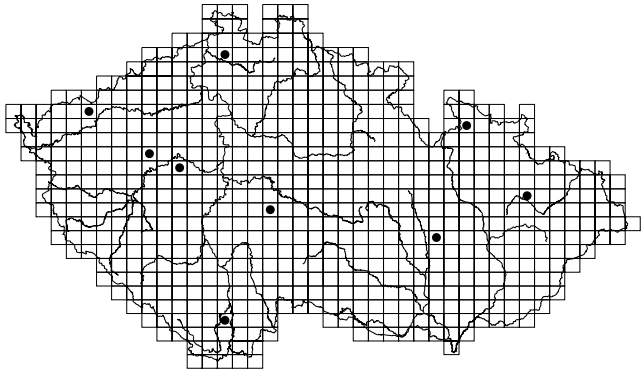
Satilatlas britteni



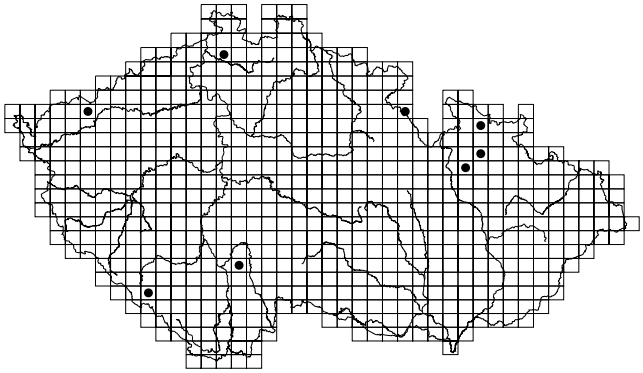
Savignia frontata



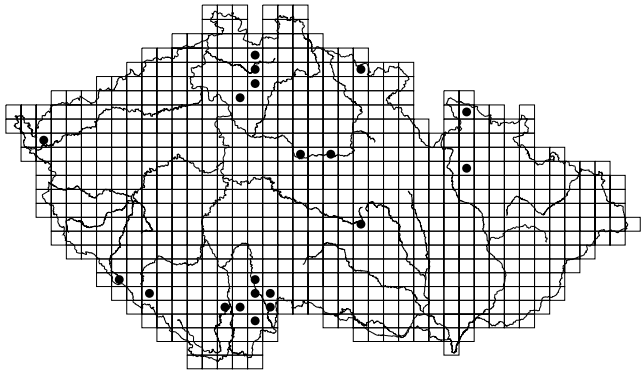
Scotargus pilosus



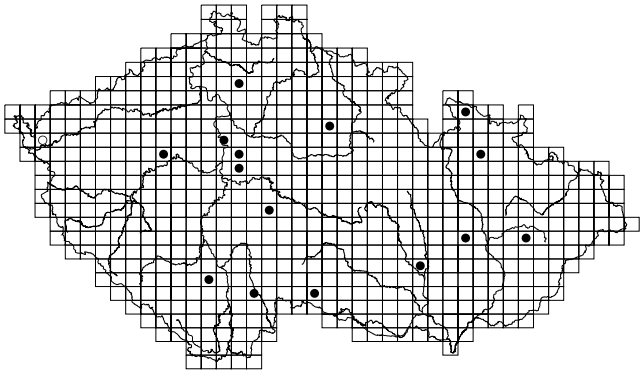
Semljicola faustus



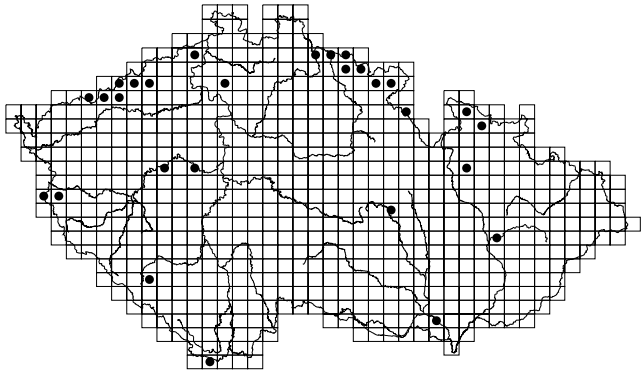
Silometopus elegans



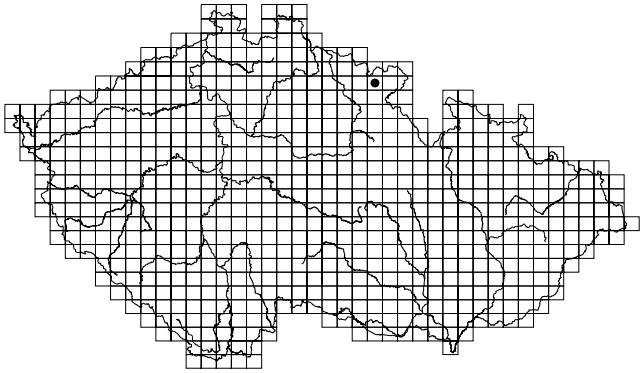
Silometopus reussi



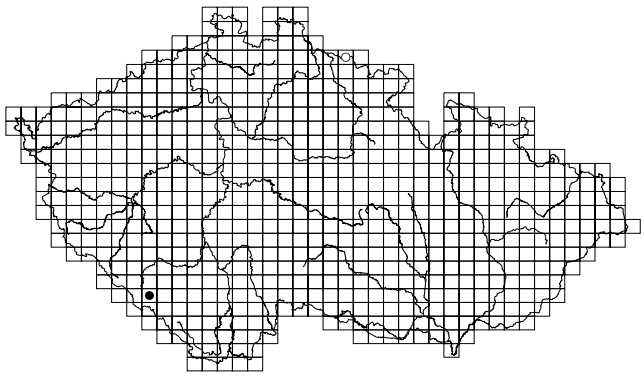
Sintula corniger



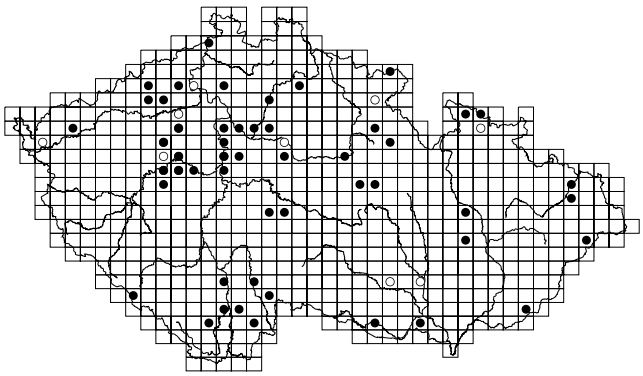
Sisicus apertus



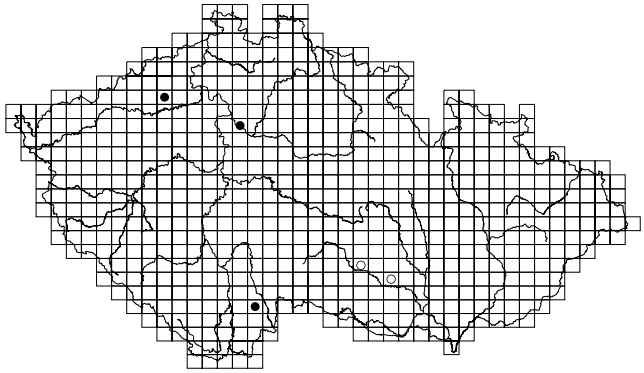
Stemonyphantes conspersus



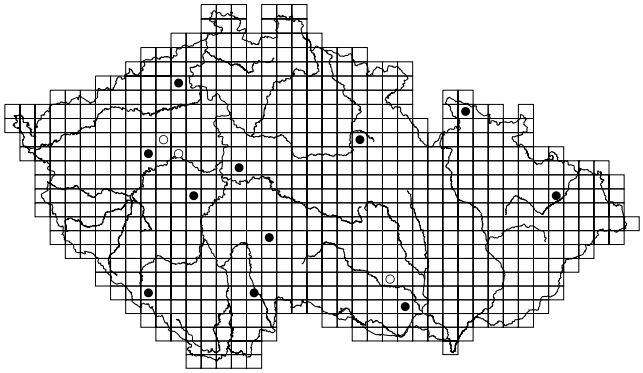
Stemonyphantes lineatus



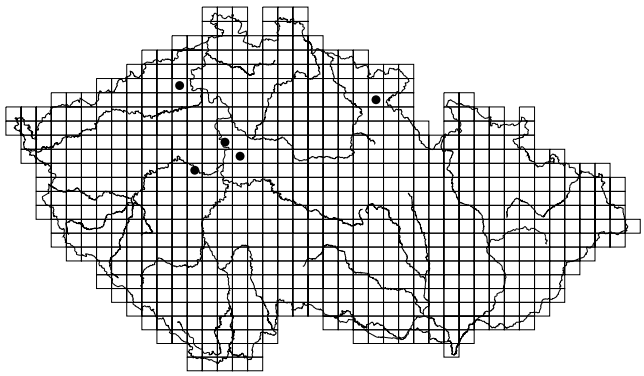
Styloctetor romanus



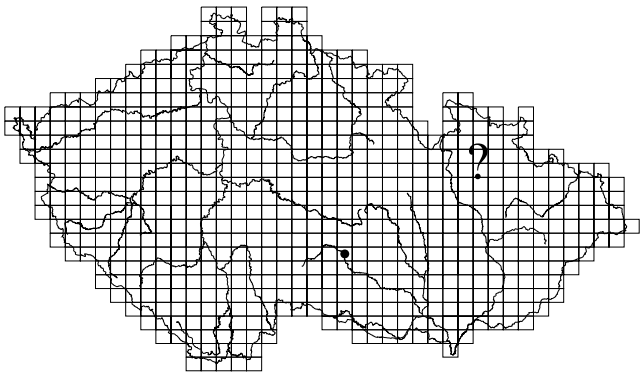
Styloctetor stativus



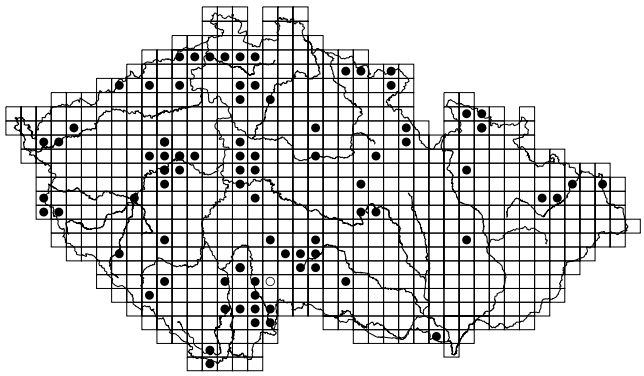
Syedra gracilis



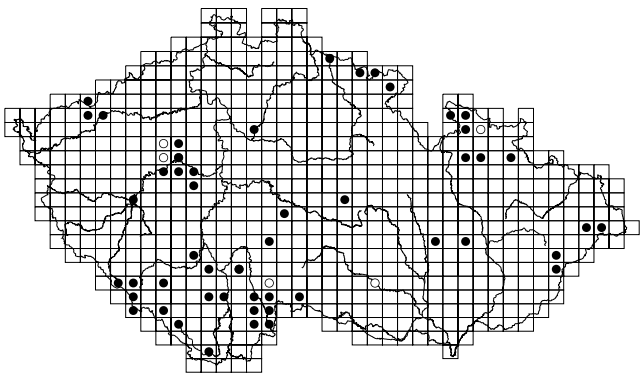
Syedra myrmicarum



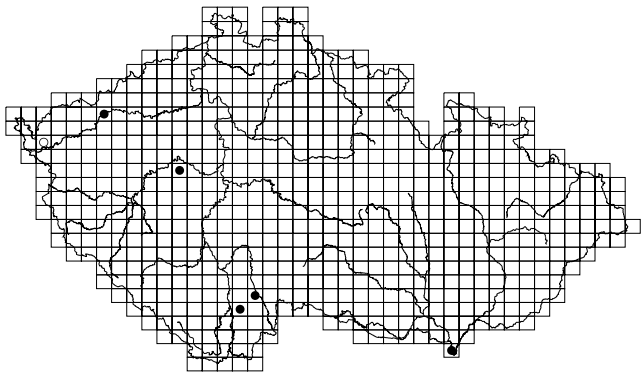
Tallusia experta



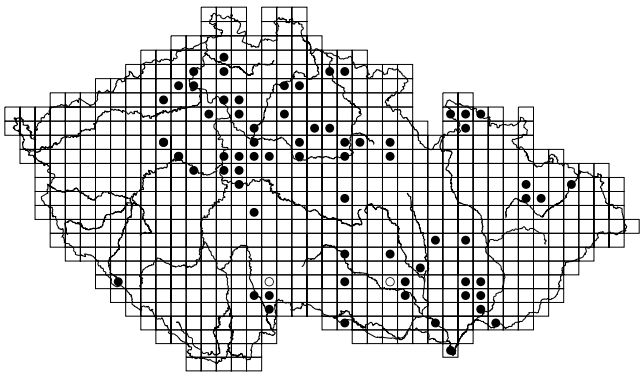
Tapinocyba affinis



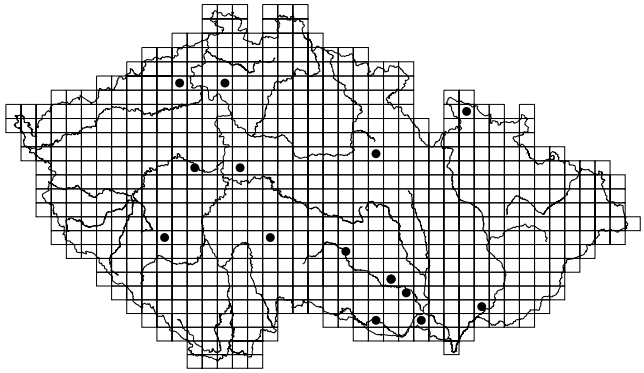
Tapinocyba biscissa



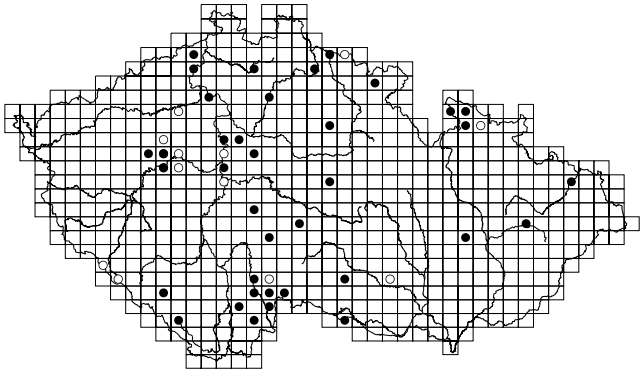
Tapinocyba insecta



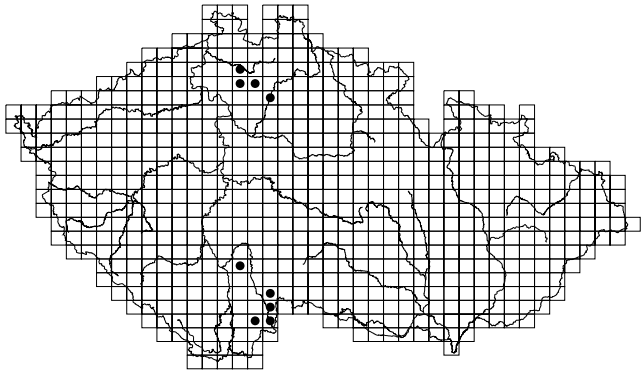
Tapinocyboides pygmaeus



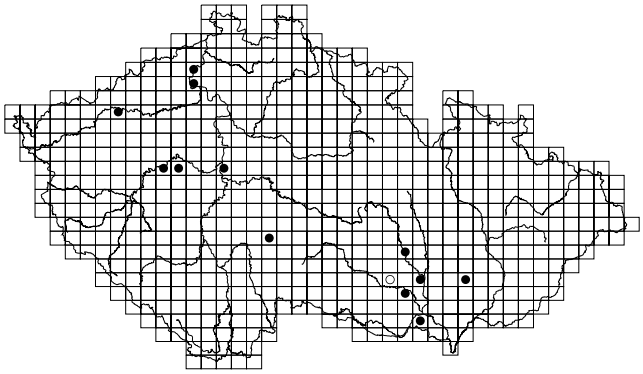
Tapinopa longidens



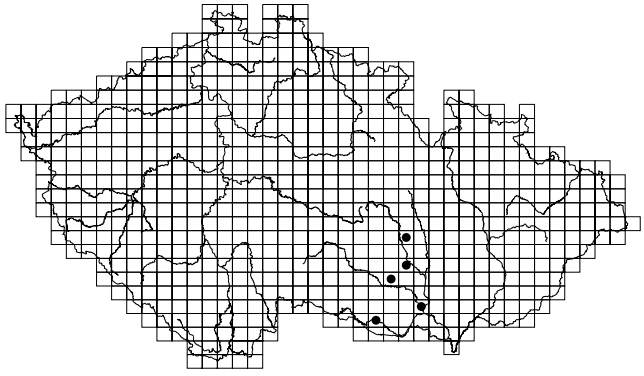
Taranucnus setosus



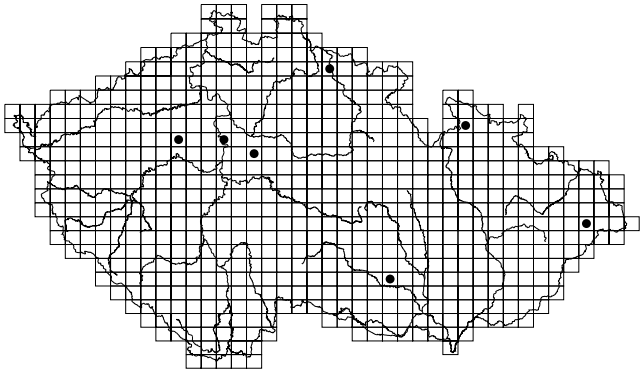
Theonina cornix



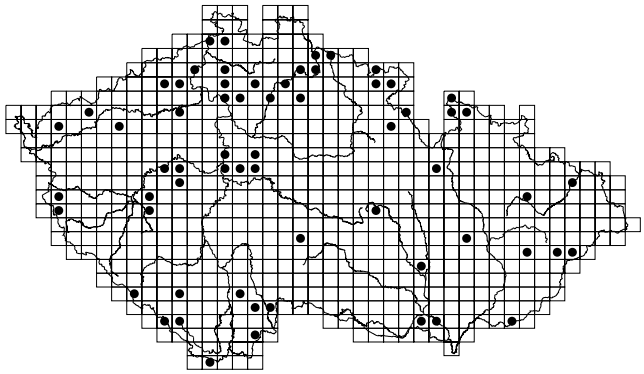
Theonina kratochvili



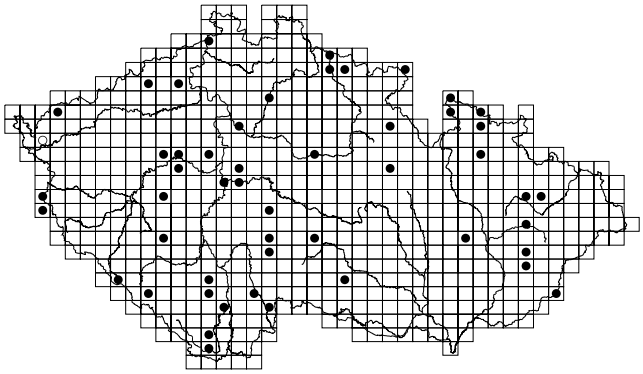
Thyreosthenius biovatus



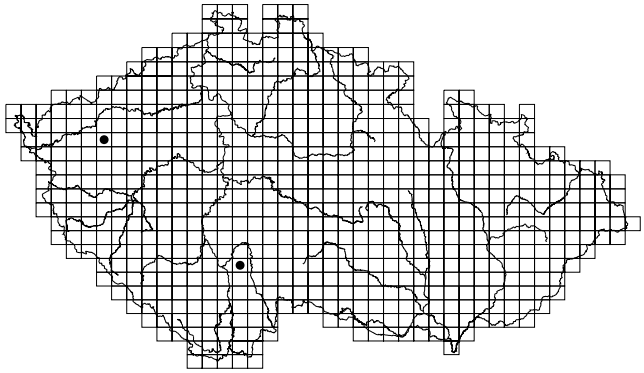
Thyreosthenius parasiticus



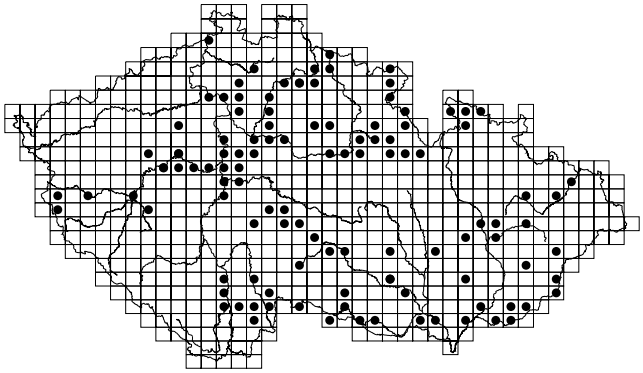
Tiso vagans



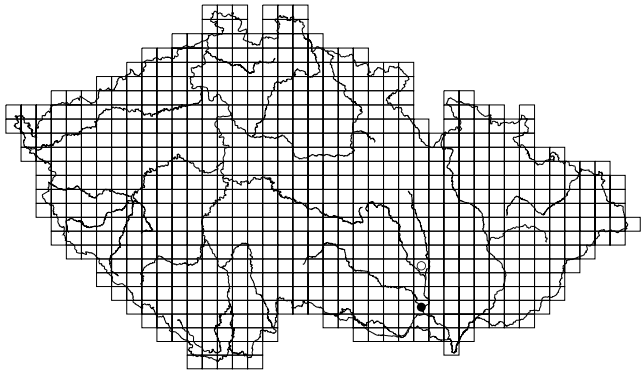
Tmeticus affinis



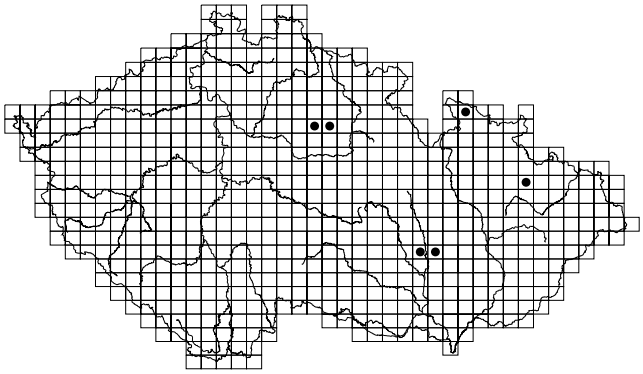
Trematocephalus cristatus



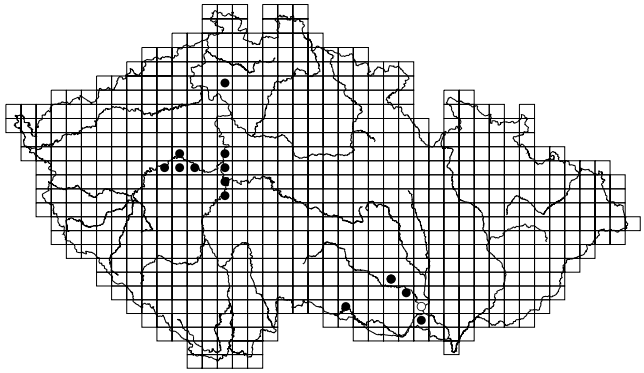
Trichoncoides piscator



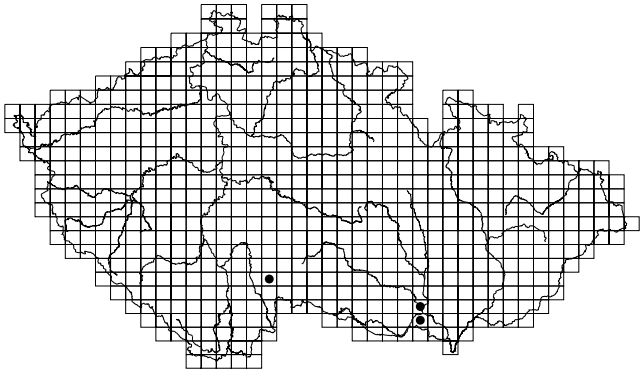
Trichoncus affinis



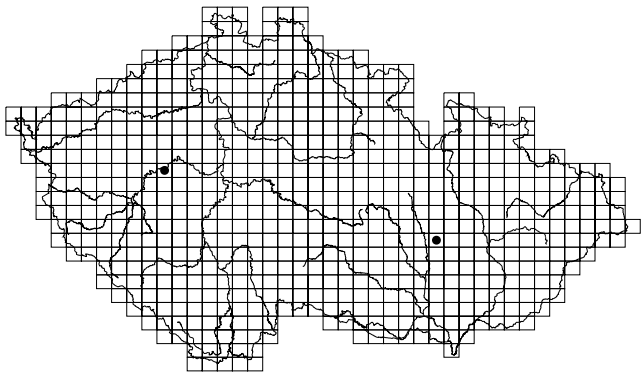
Trichoncus auritus



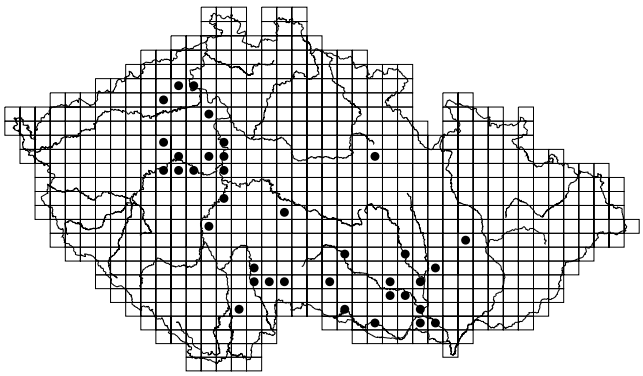
Trichoncus hackmanni



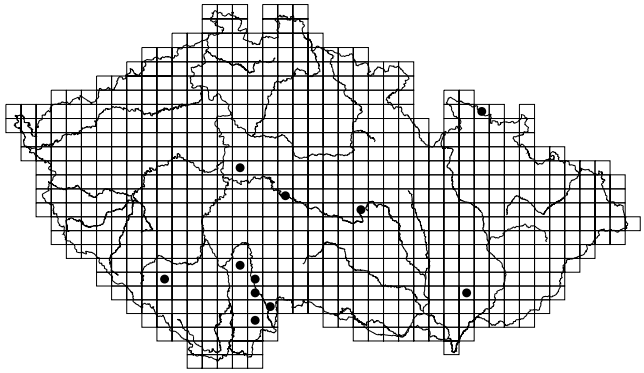
Trichoncus simoni



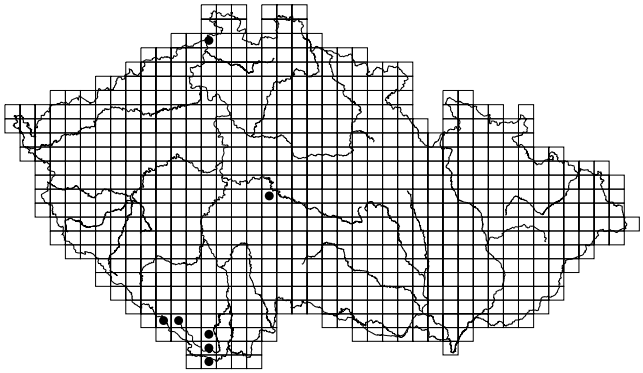
Trichopterna cito



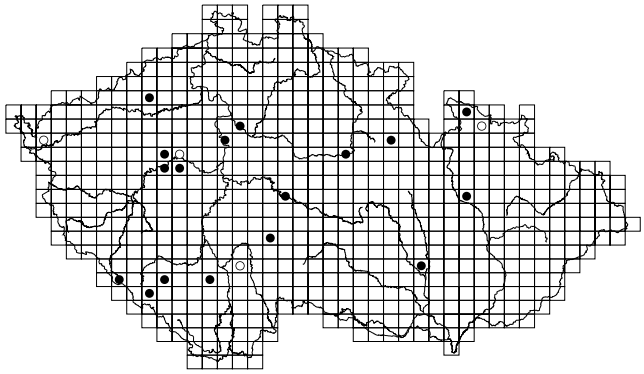
Trichopterna thorelli



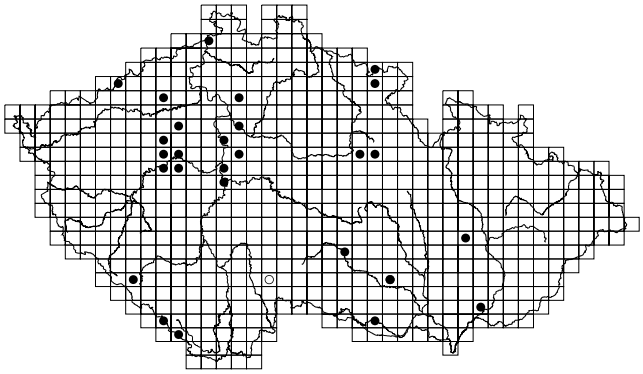
Troxochrus nasutus



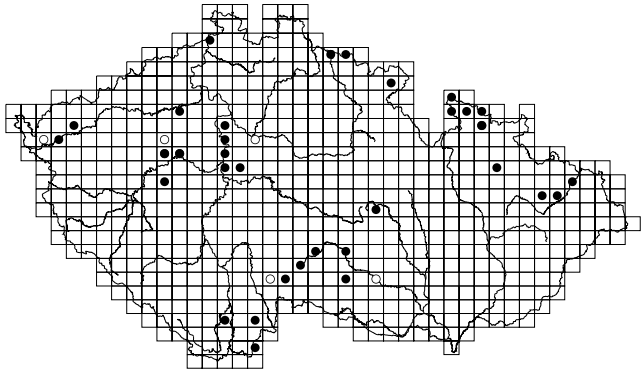
Troxochrus scabriculus



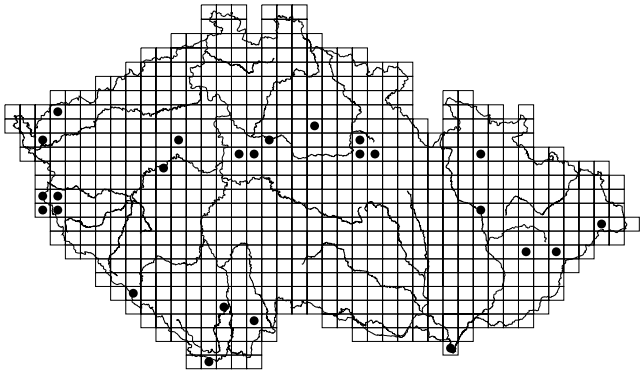
Typhochrestus digitatus



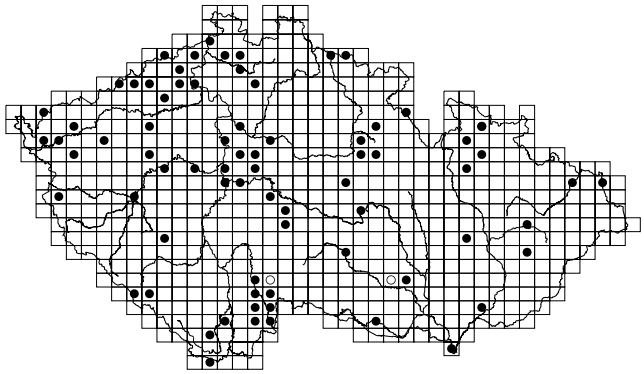
Walckenaeria acuminata



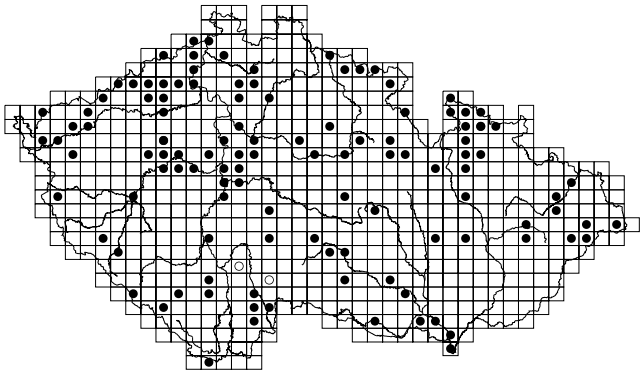
Walckenaeria alticeps



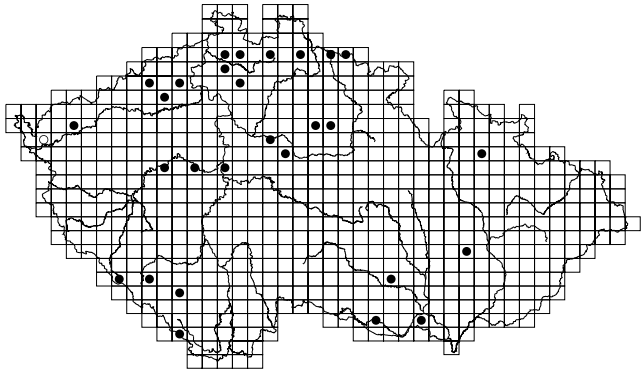
Walckenaeria antica



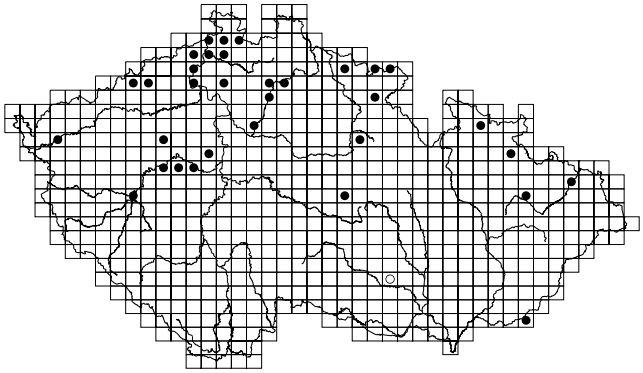
Walckenaeria atrotibialis



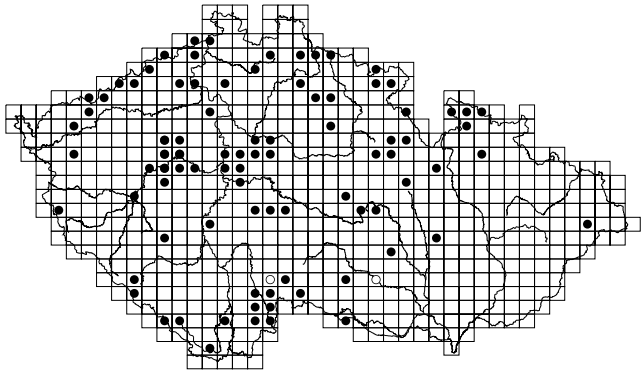
Walckenaeria capito



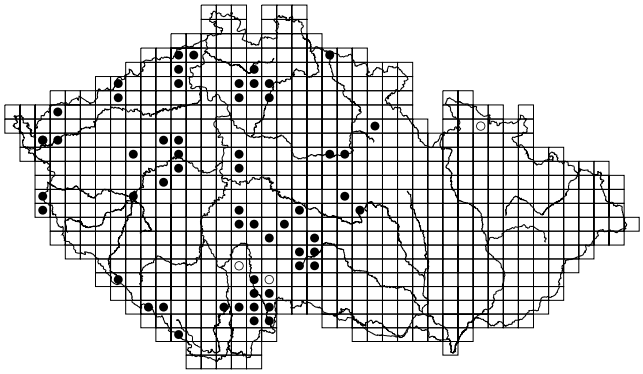
Walckenaeria corniculans



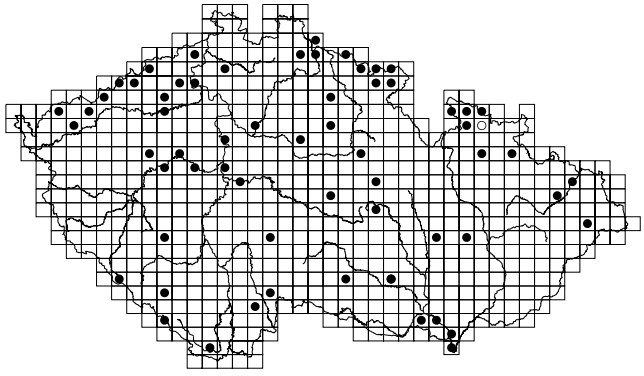
Walckenaeria cucullata



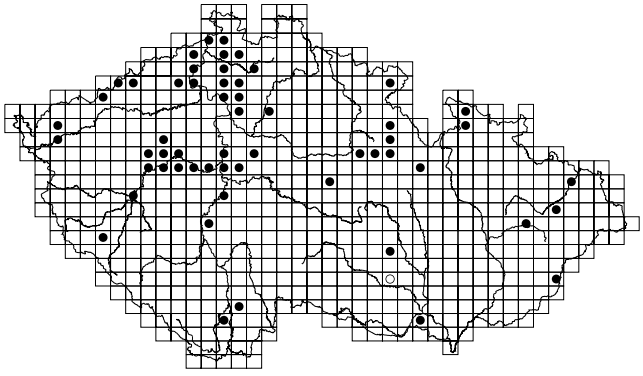
Walckenaeria cuspidata



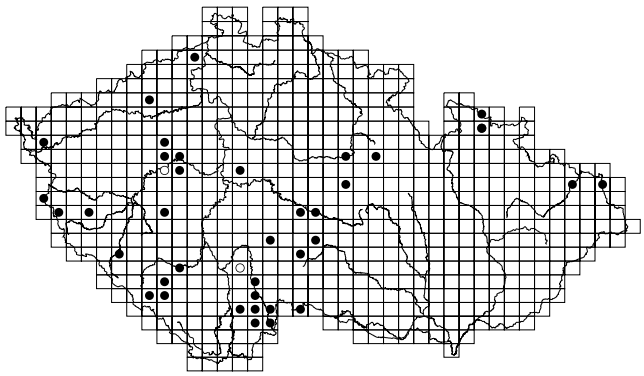
Walckenaeria dysderoides



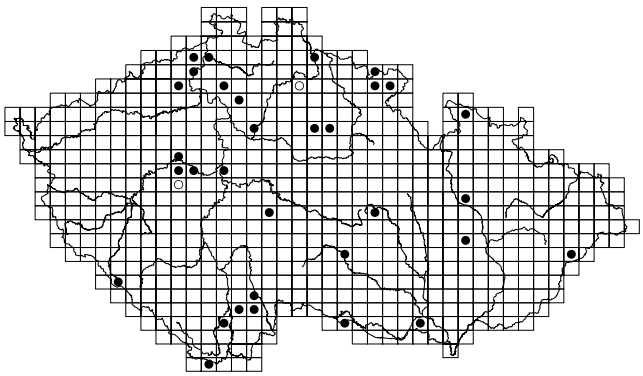
Walckenaeria furcillata



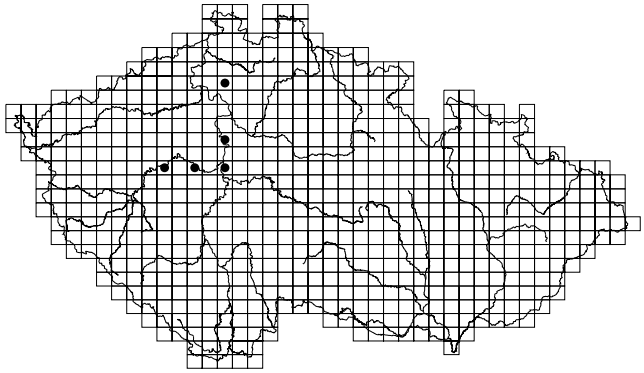
Walckenaeria kochi



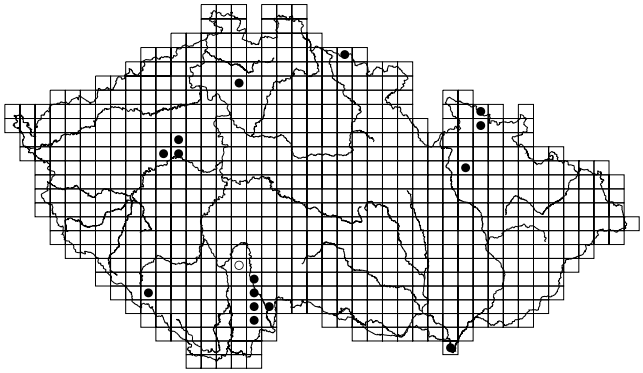
Walckenaeria mitrata



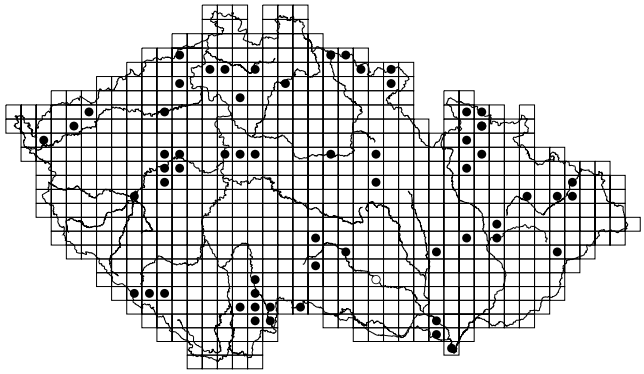
Walckenaeria monoceros



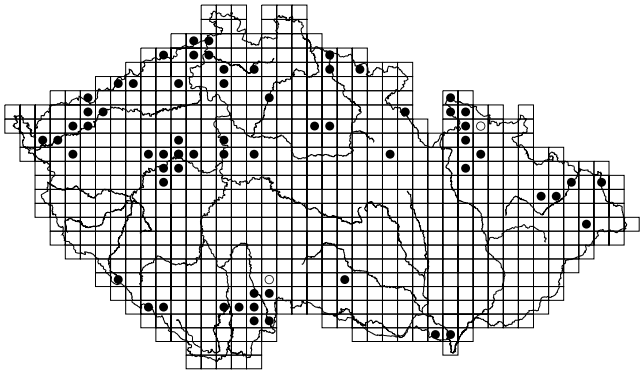
Walckenaeria nodosa



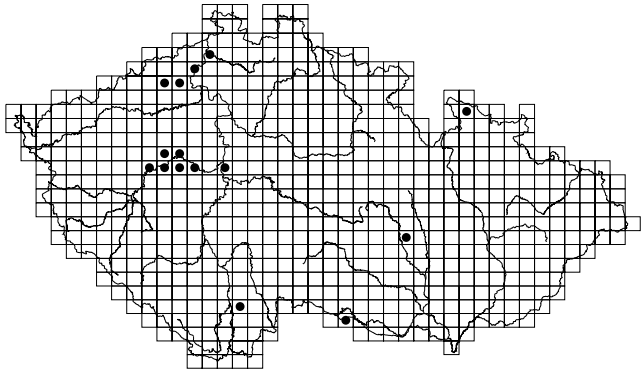
Walckenaeria nudipalpis



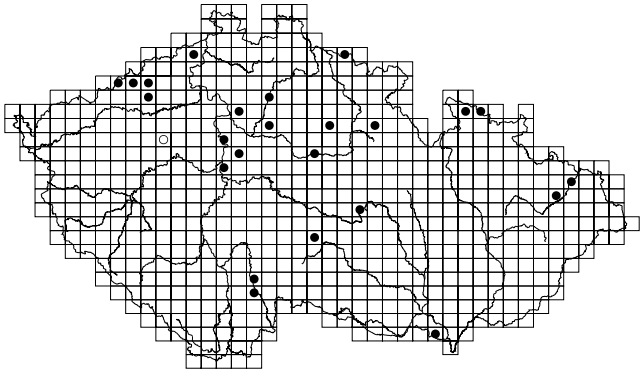
Walckenaeria obtusa



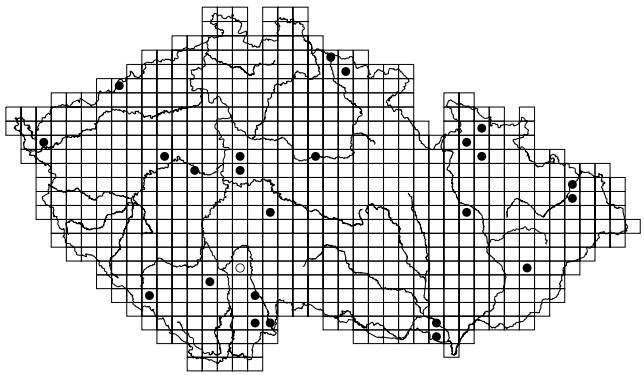
Walckenaeria simplex



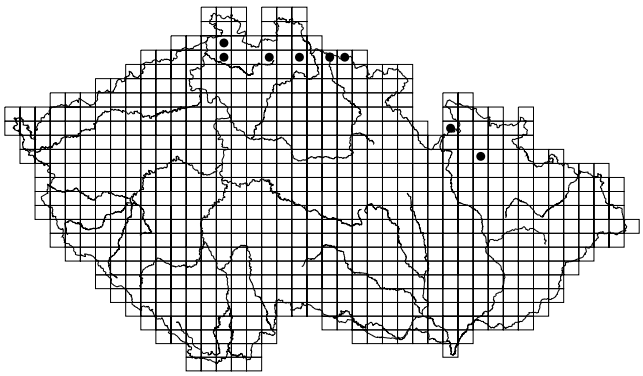
Walckenaeria unicornis



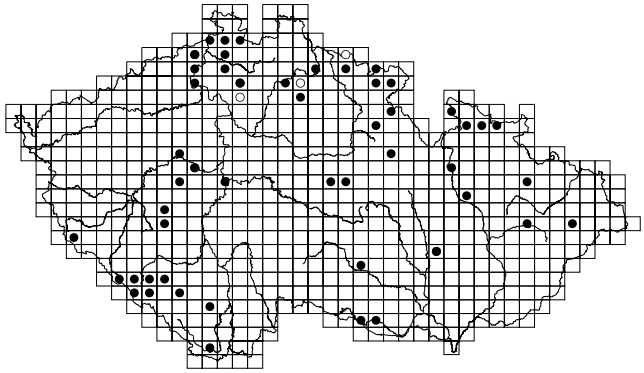
Walckenaeria vigilax



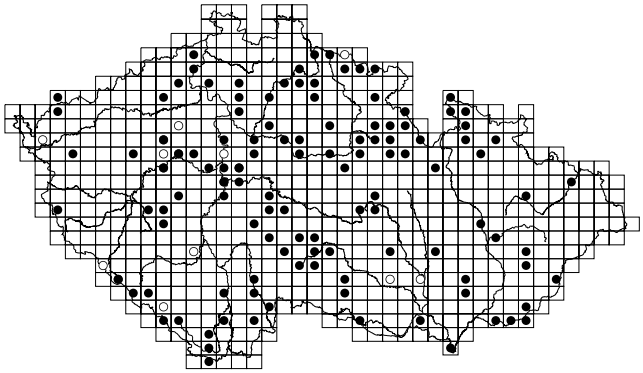
Wubanoides uralensis



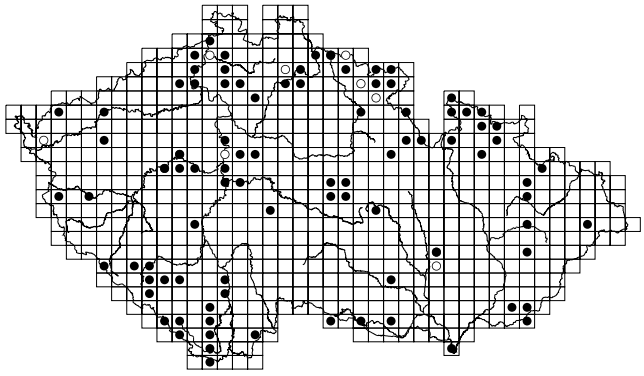
Meta menardi



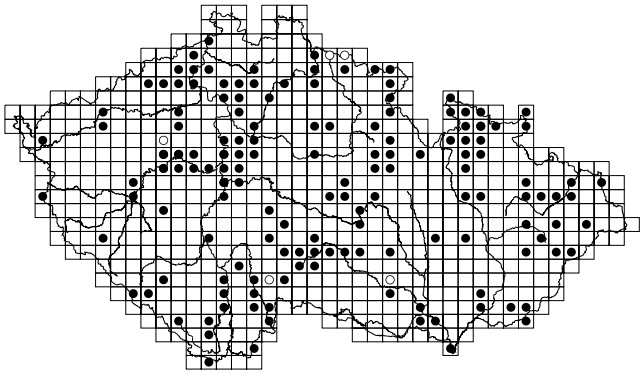
Metellina mengei



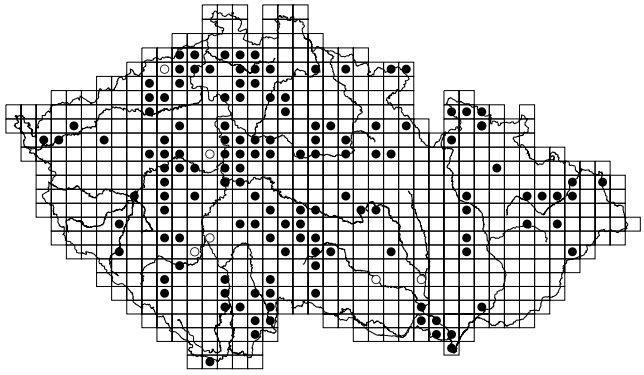
Metellina merianae



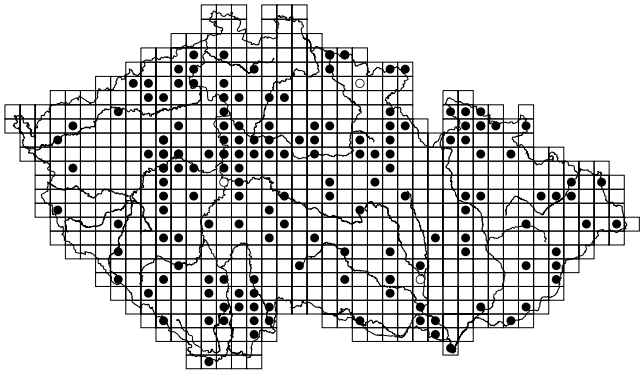
Metellina segmentata



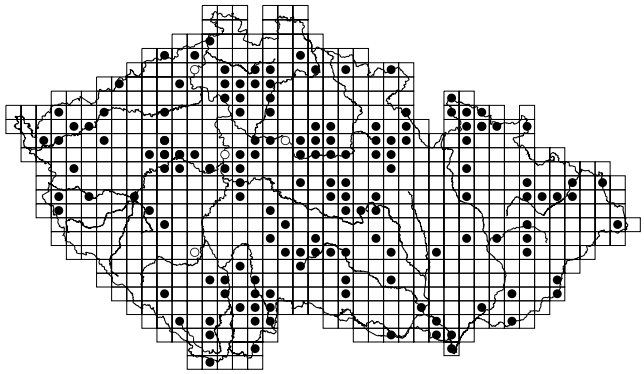
Pachygnatha clercki



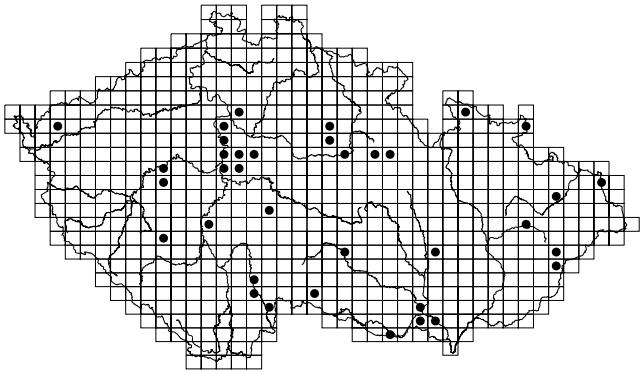
Pachygnatha degeeri



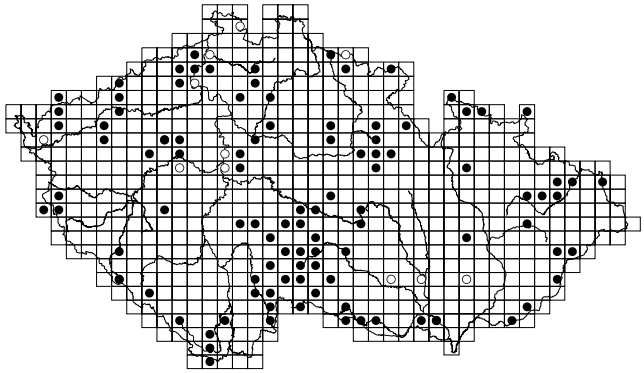
Pachygnatha listeri



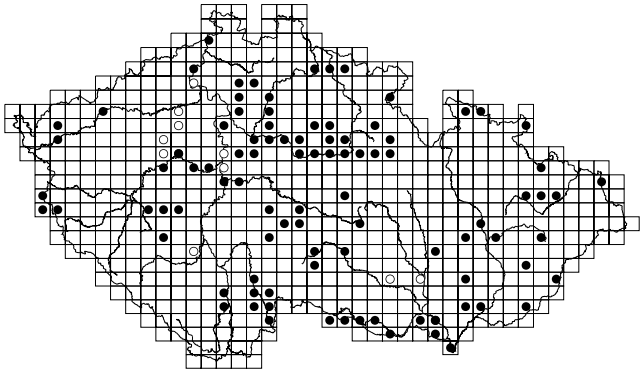
Tetragnatha dearmata



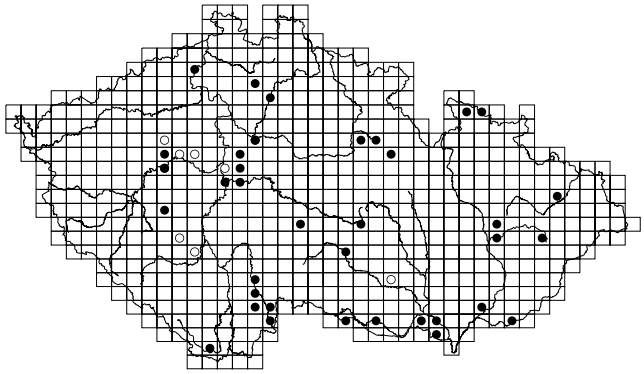
Tetragnatha extensa



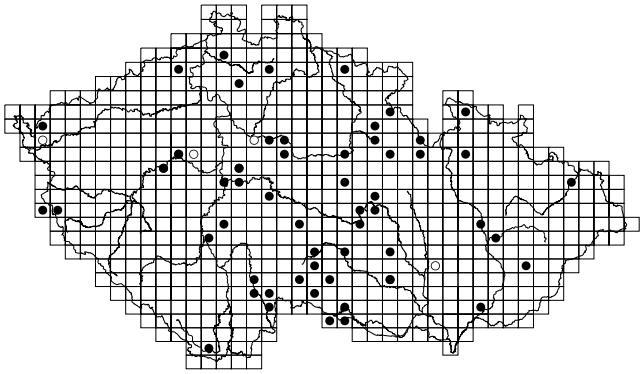
Tetragnatha montana



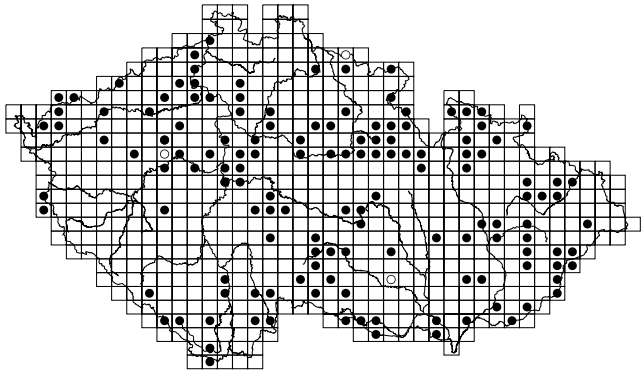
Tetragnatha nigrita



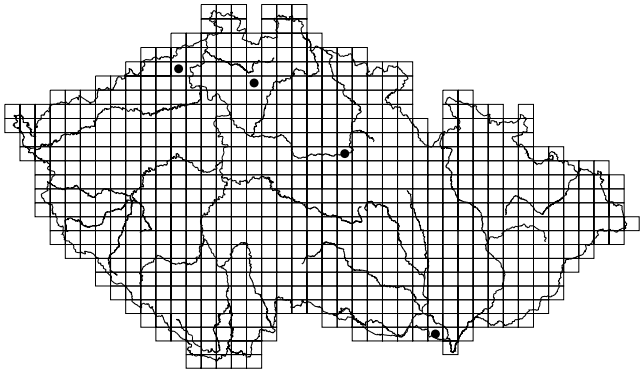
Tetragnatha obtusa



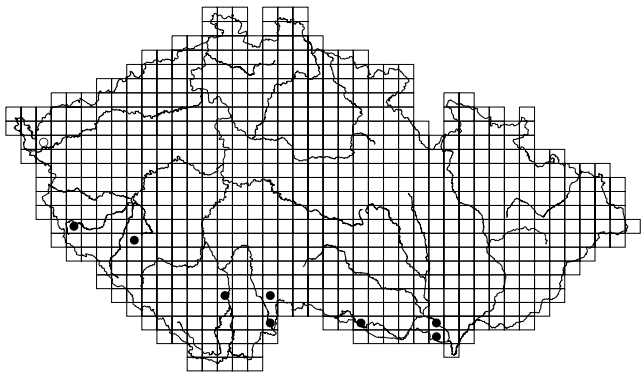
Tetragnatha pinicola



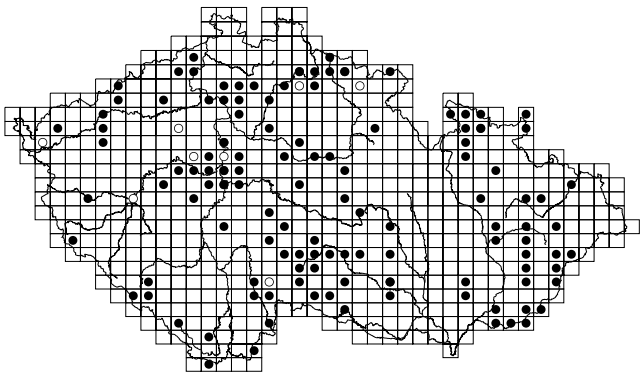
Tetragnatha shoshone



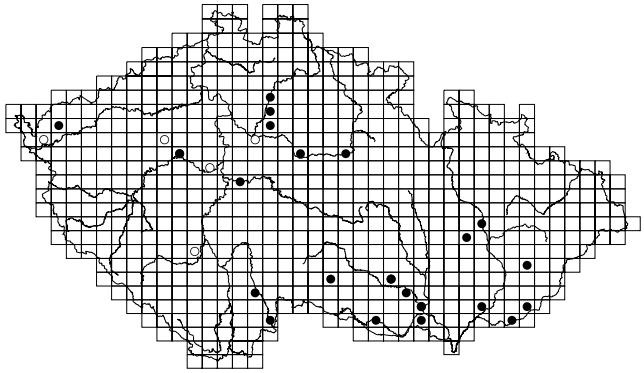
Tetragnatha striata



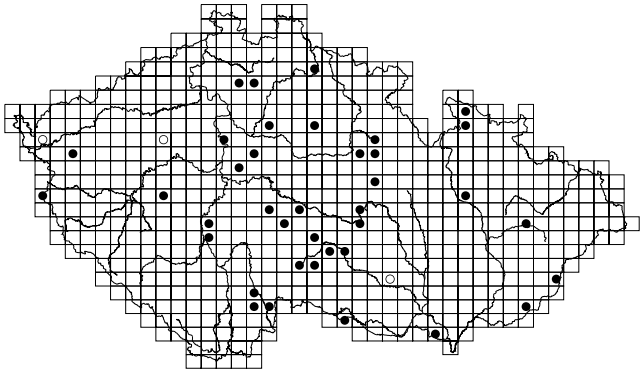
Aculepeira ceropegia



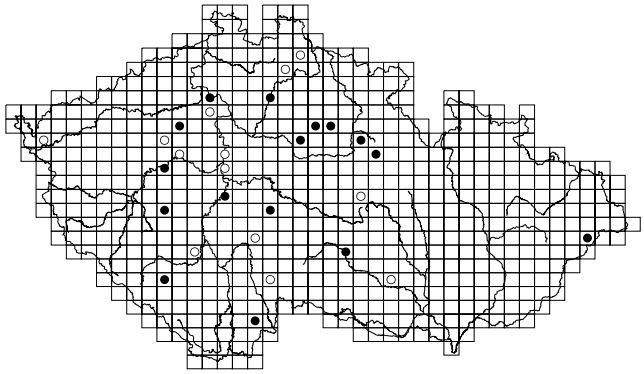
Agalenatea redii



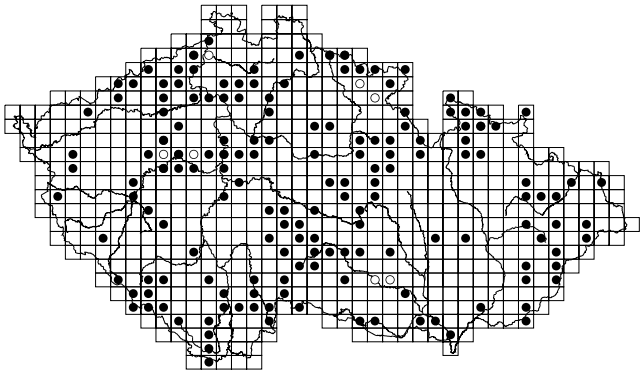
Araneus alsine



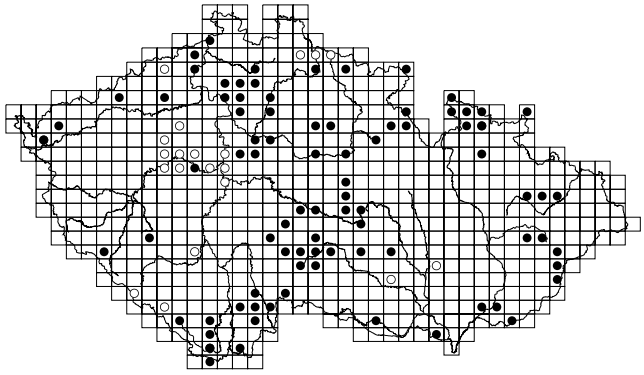
Araneus angulatus



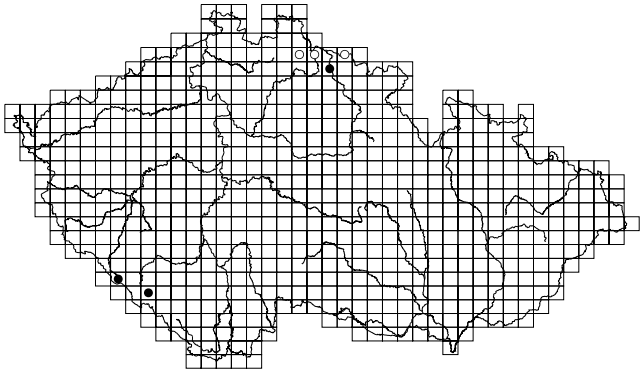
Araneus diadematus



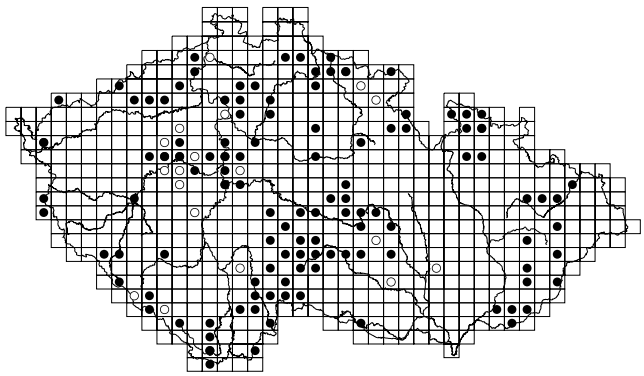
Araneus marmoreus



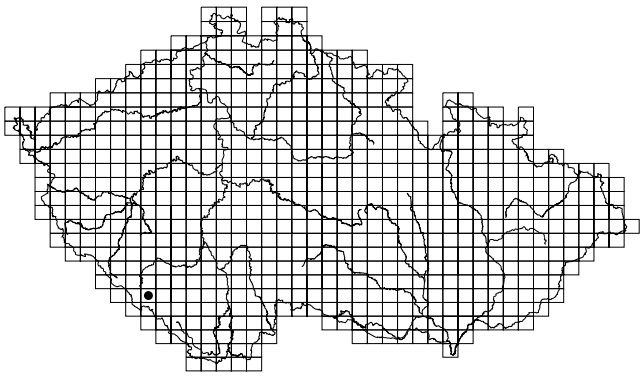
Araneus nordmanni



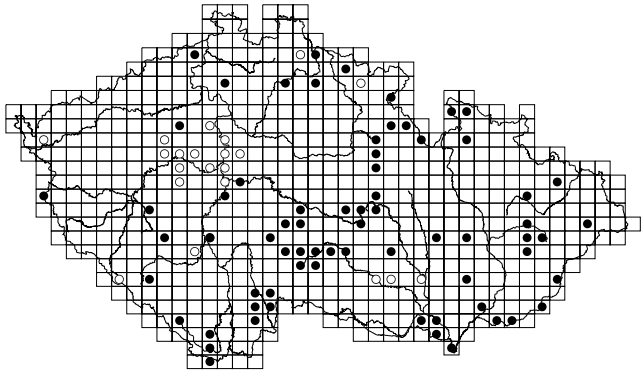
Araneus quadratus



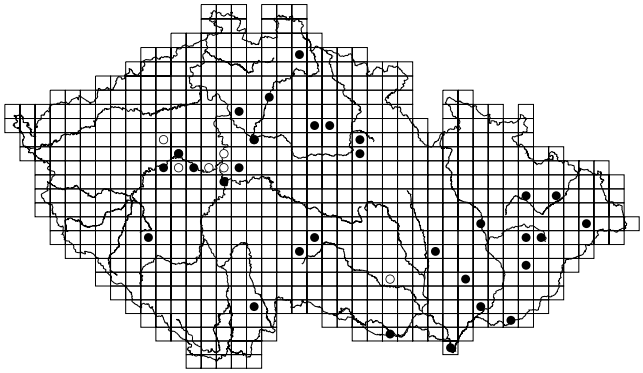
Araneus saevus



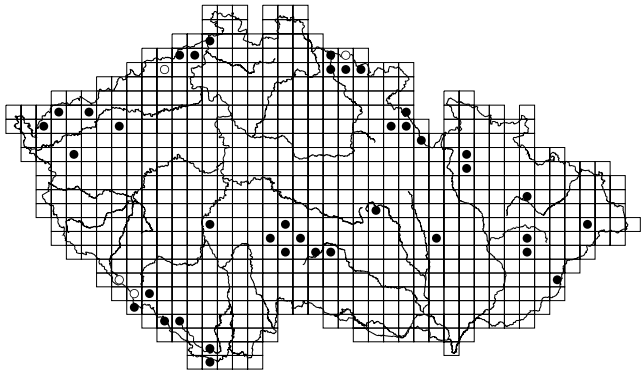
Araneus sturmi



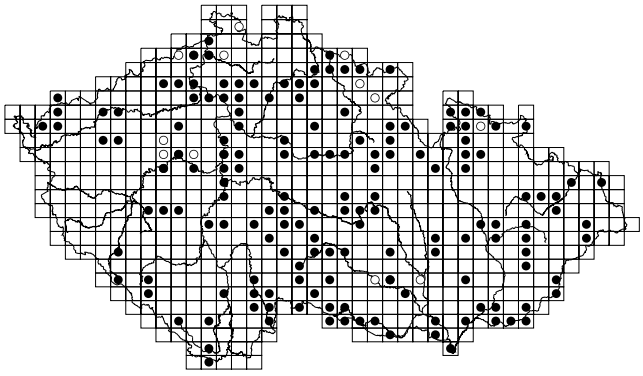
Araneus triguttatus



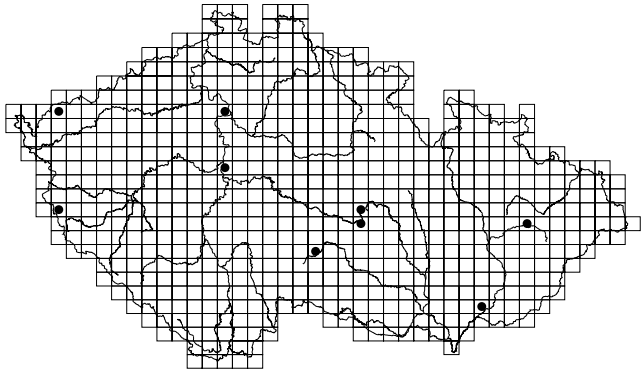
Araniella alpica



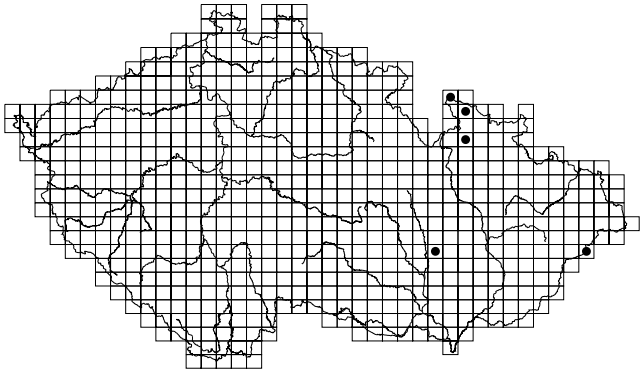
Araniella cucurbitina



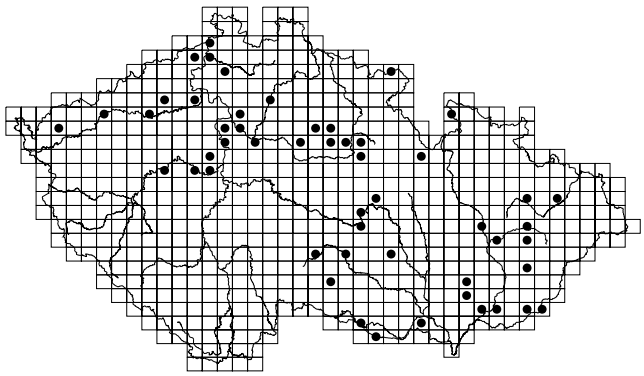
Araniella displicata



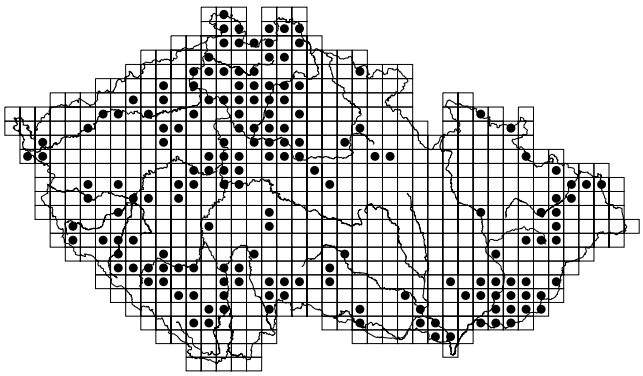
Araniella inconspicua



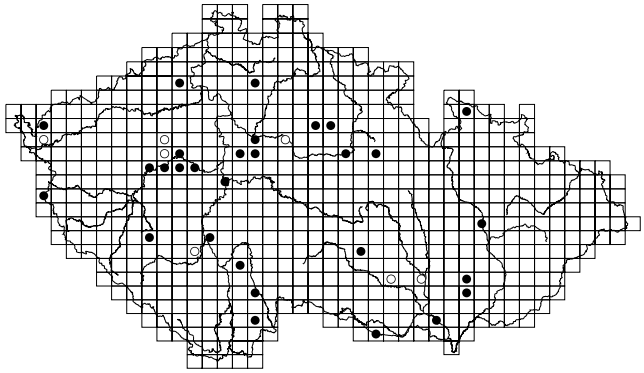
Araniella opisthographa



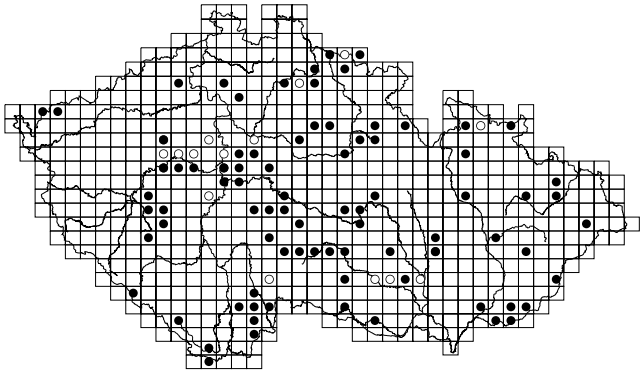
Argiope bruennichi



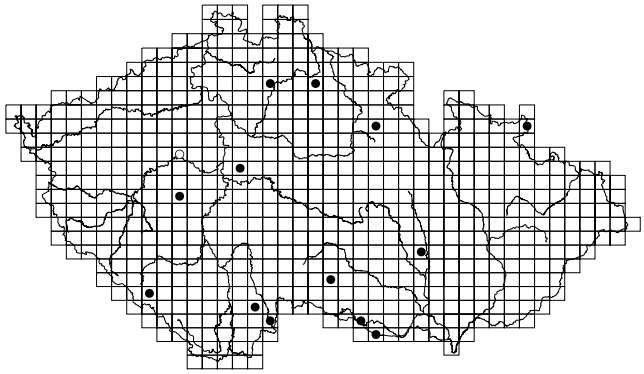
Cercidia prominens



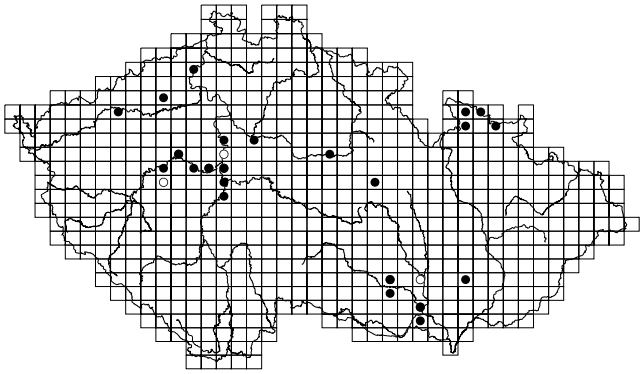
Cyclosa conica



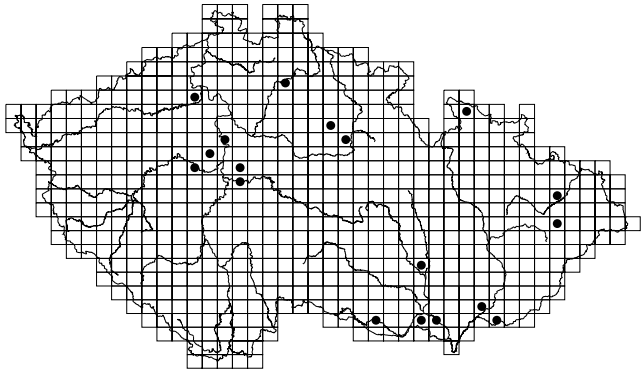
Cyclosa oculata



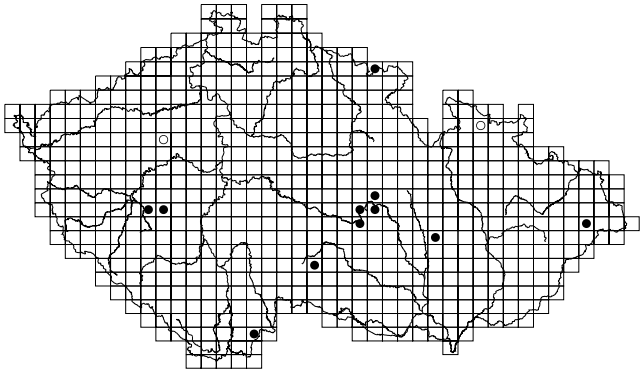
Gibbaranea bituberculata



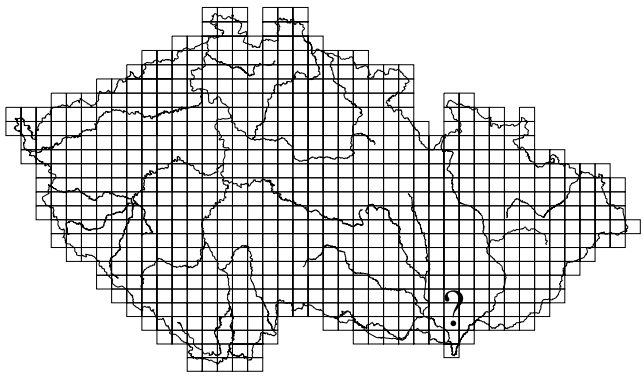
Gibbaranea gibbosa



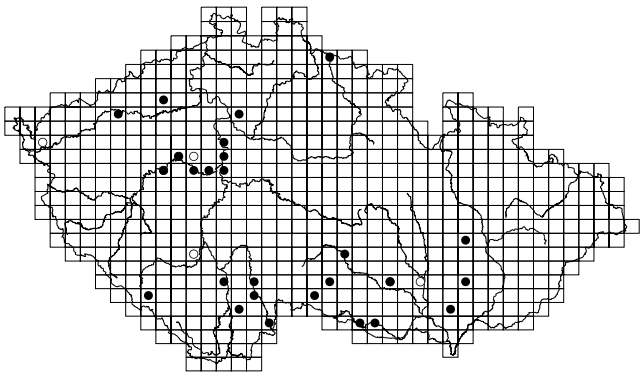
Gibbaranea omoeda



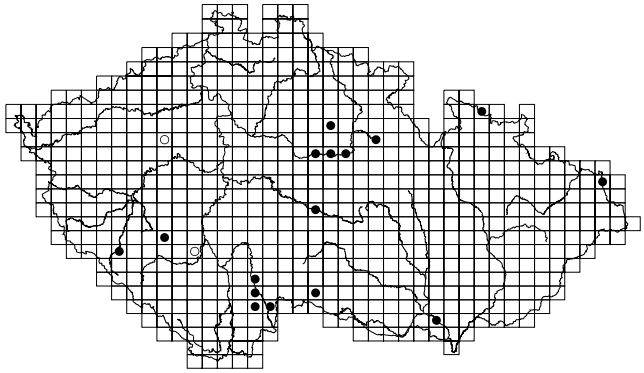
Gibbaranea ullrichi



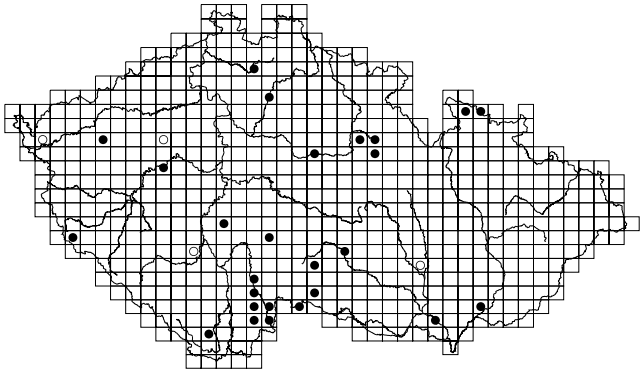
Hypsosinga albovittata



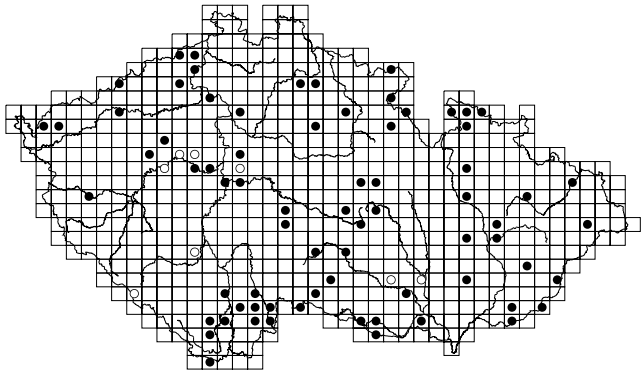
Hypsosinga heri



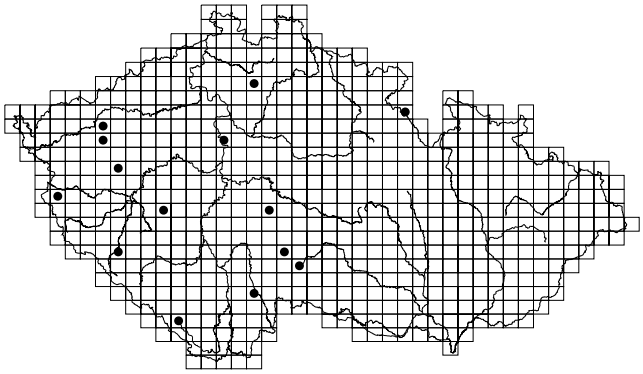
Hypsosinga pygmaea



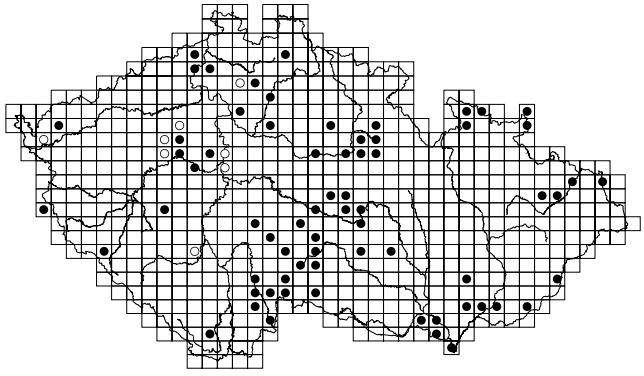
Hypsosinga sanguinea



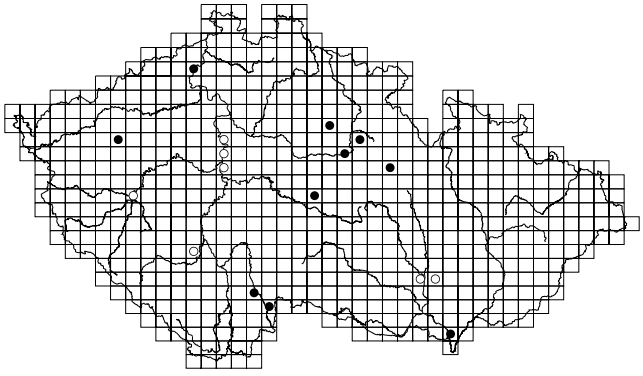
Larinioides cornutus



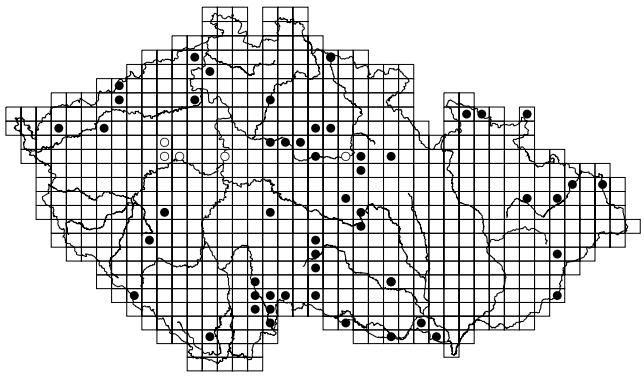
Larinioides folium



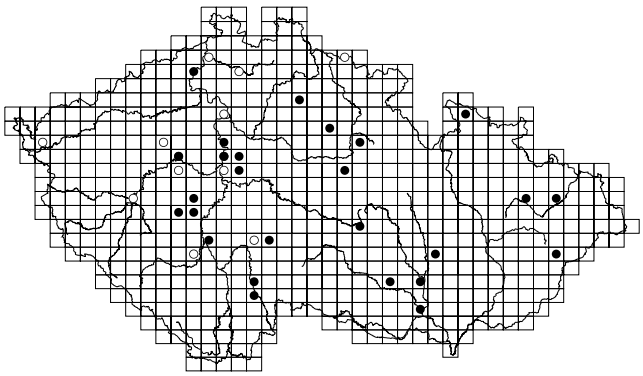
Larinioides ixobolus



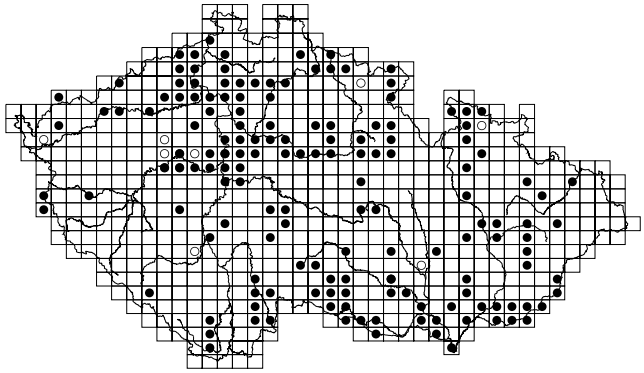
Larinioides patagiatus



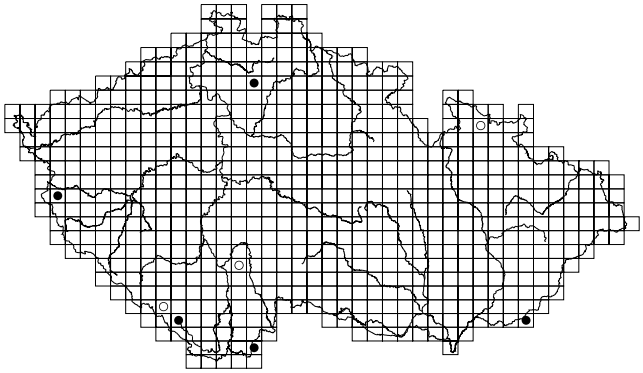
Larinioides sclopetarius



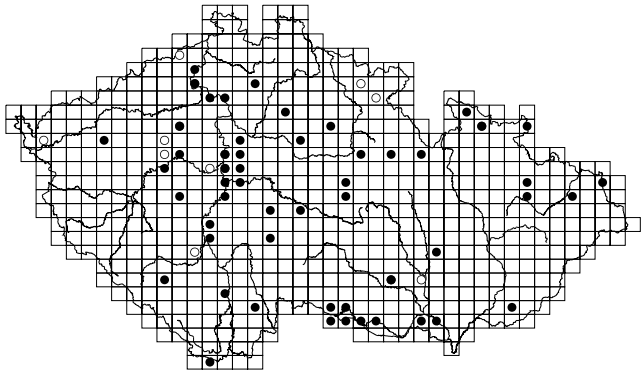
Mangora acalypha



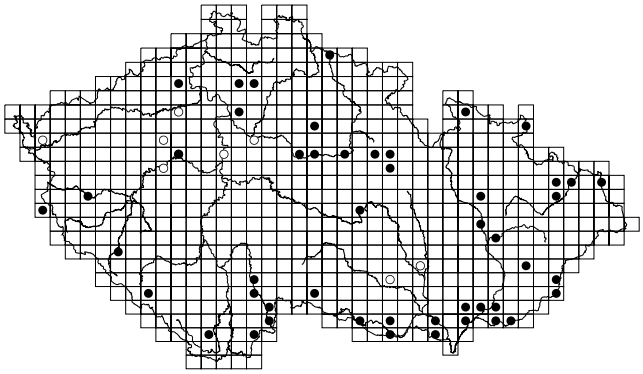
Nuctenea silvicultrix



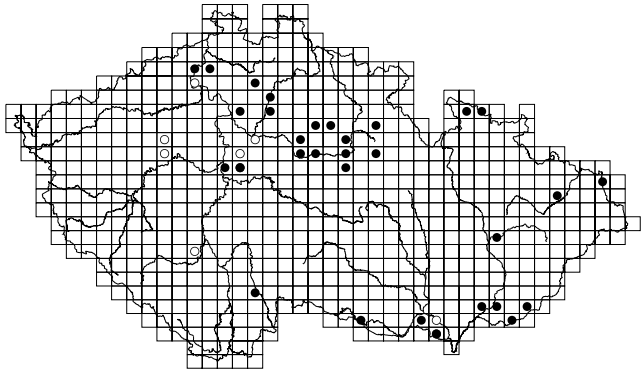
Nuctenea umbratica



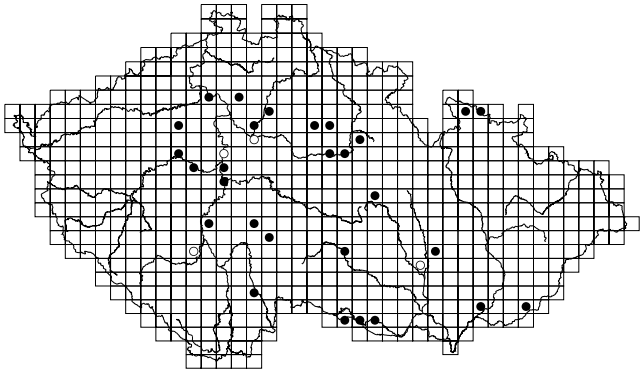
Singa hamata



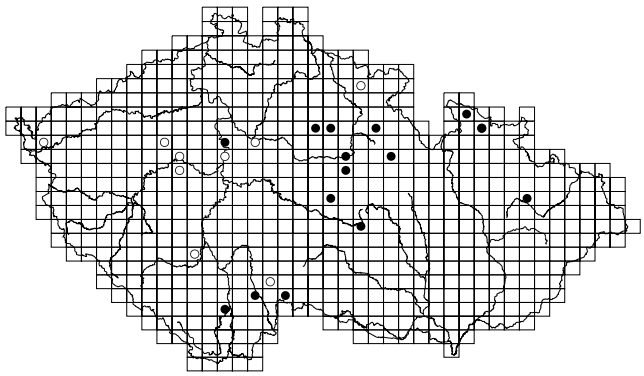
Singa nitidula



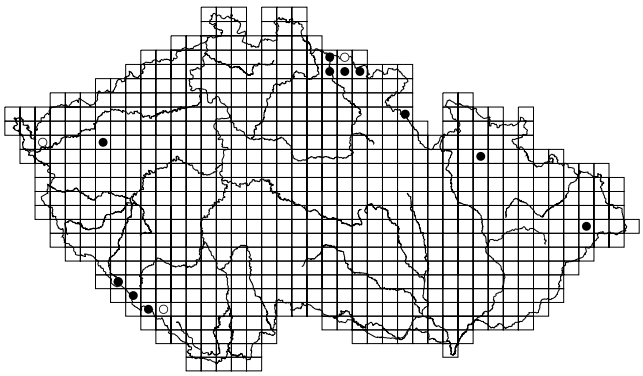
Zilla diodia



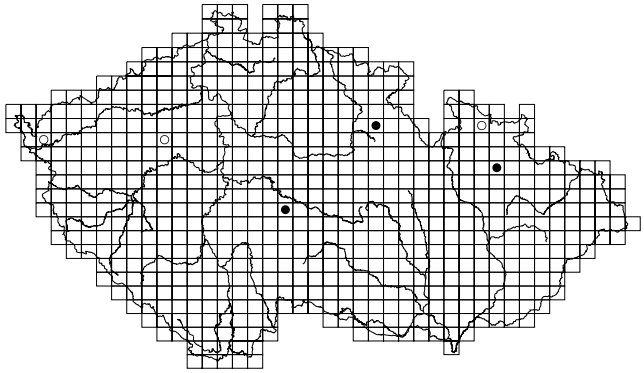
Zygiella atrica



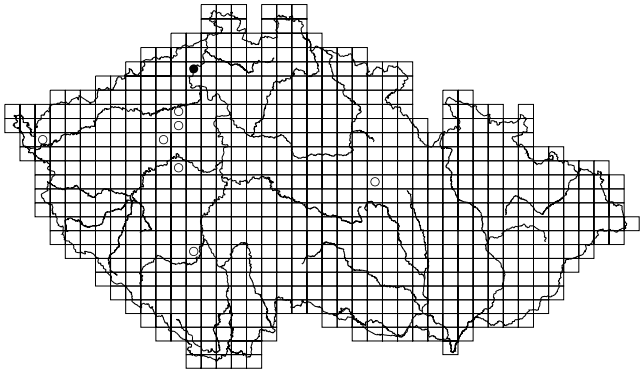
Zygiella montana



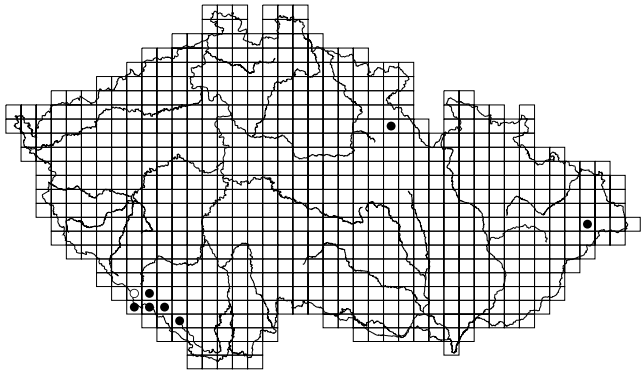
Zygiella stroemi



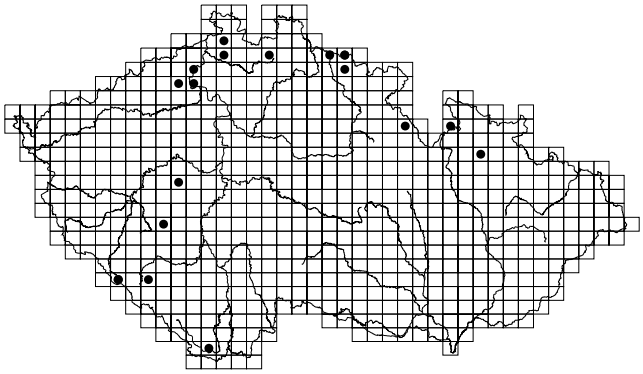
Zygiella x-notata



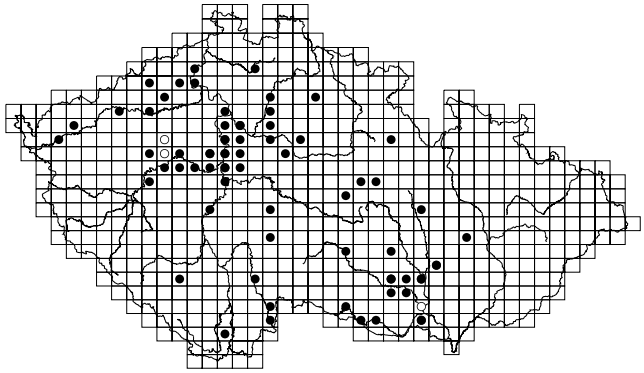
Acantholycosa lignaria



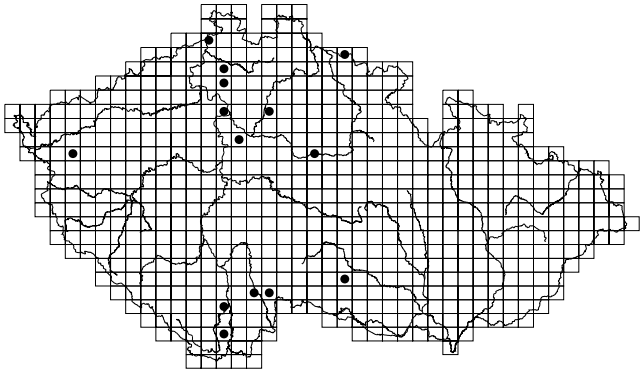
Acantholycosa norvegica



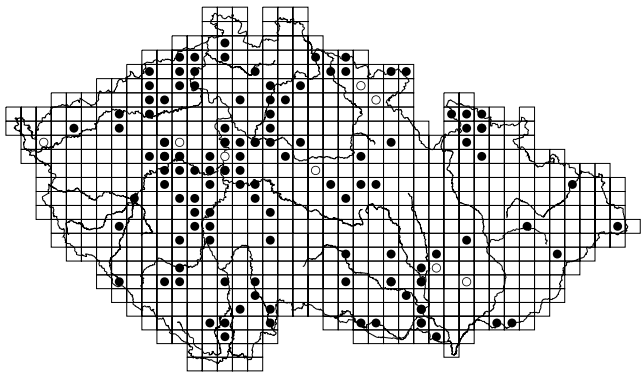
Alopecosa accentuata



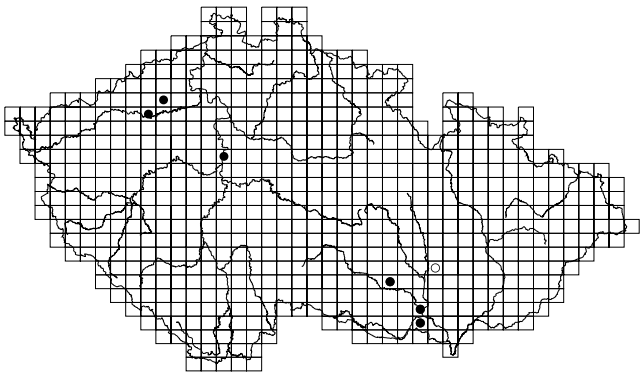
Alopecosa aculeata



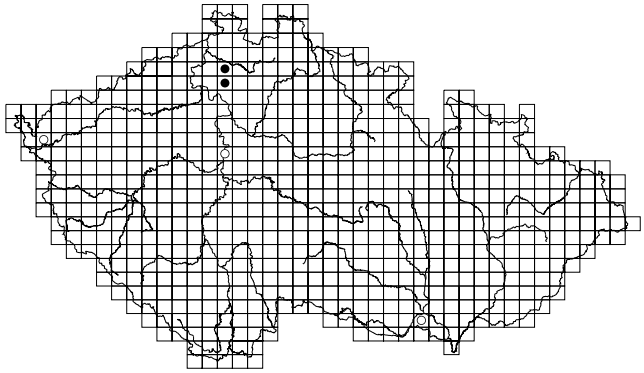
Alopecosa cuneata



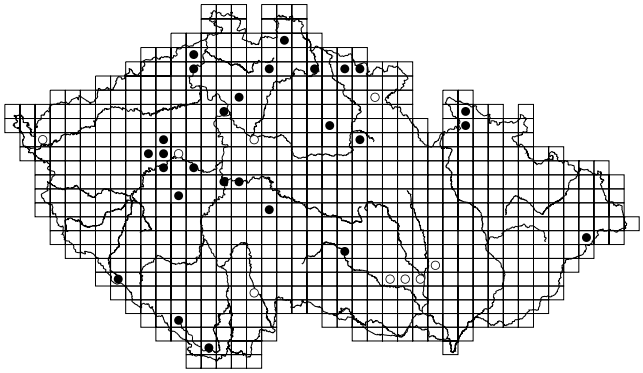
Alopecosa cursor



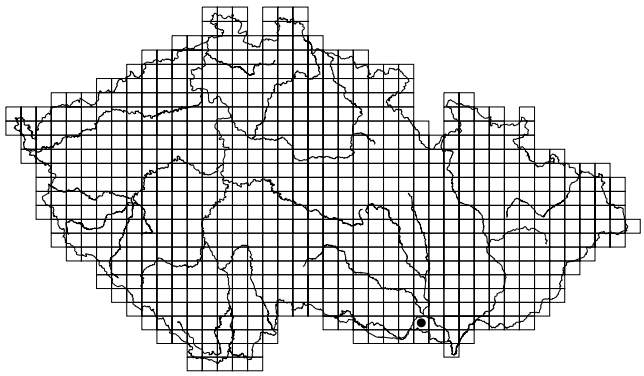
Alopecosa fabrilis



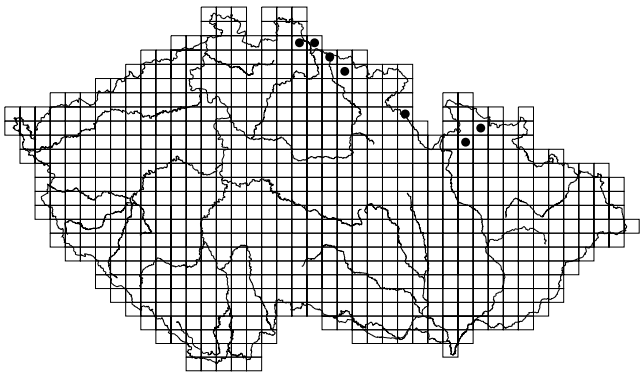
Alopecosa inquilina



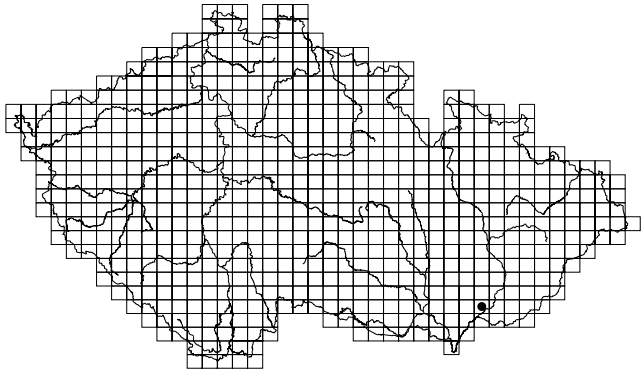
Alopecosa mariae



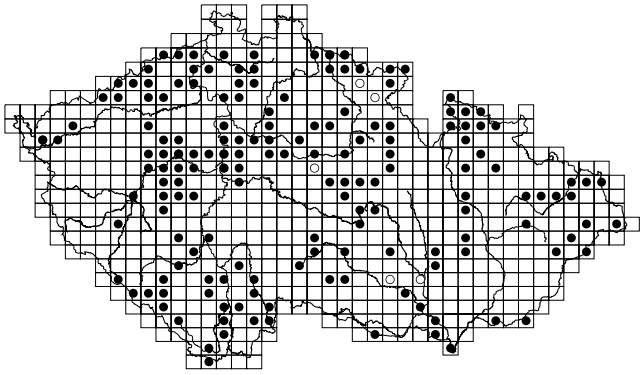
Alopecosa pinetorum



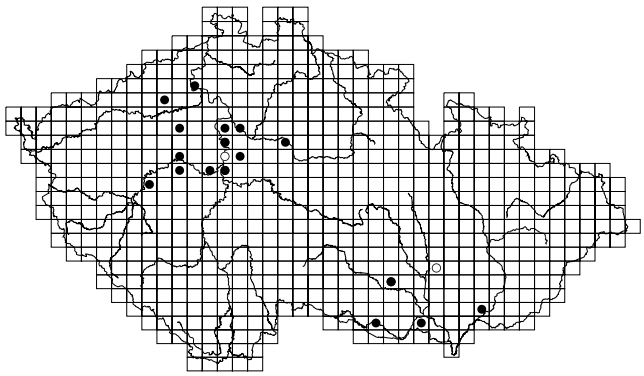
Alopecosa psammophila



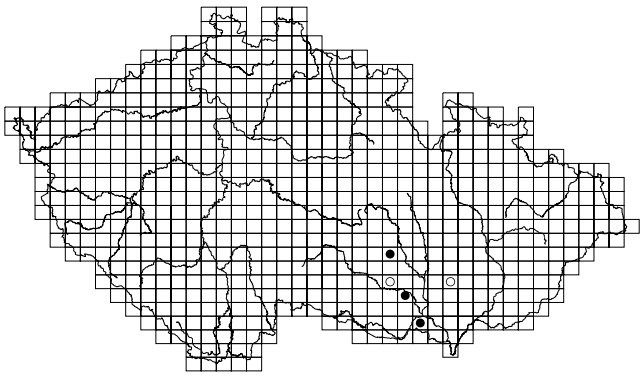
Alopecosa pulverulenta



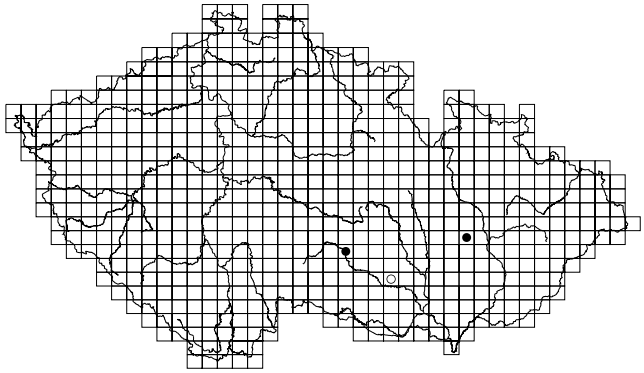
Alopecosa schmidti



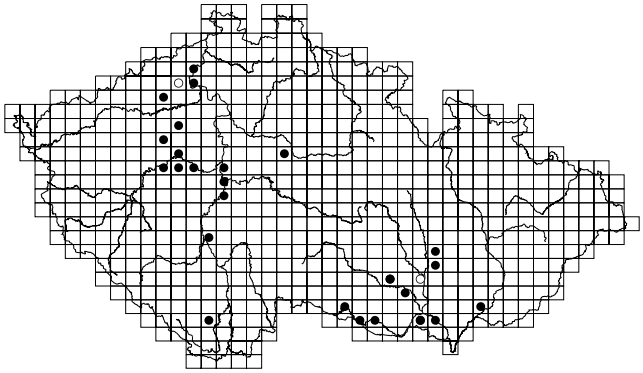
Alopecosa solitaria



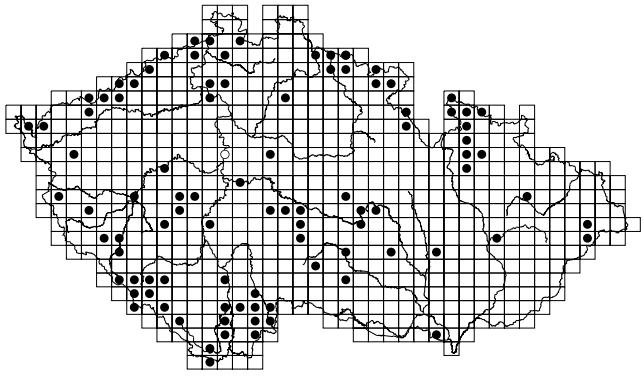
Alopecosa striatipes



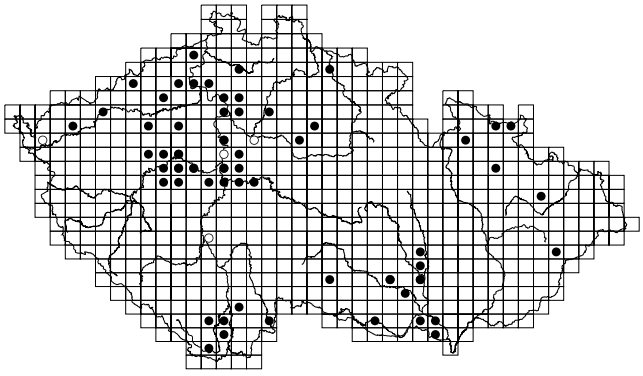
Alopecosa sulzeri



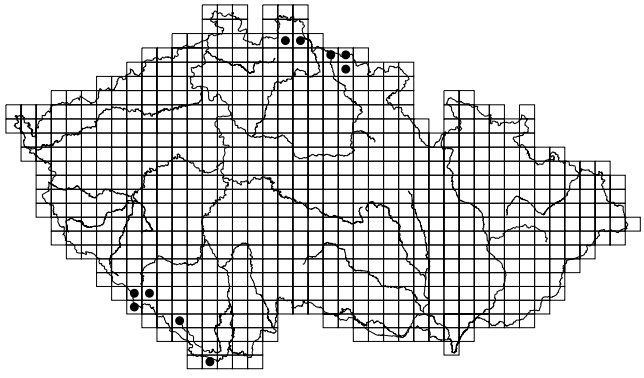
Alopecosa taeniata



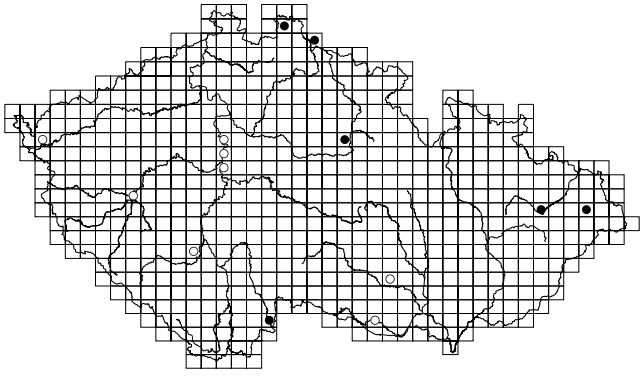
Alopecosa trabalis



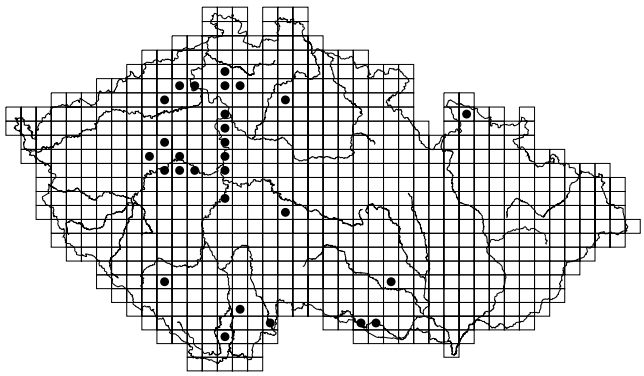
Arctosa alpigena lamperti



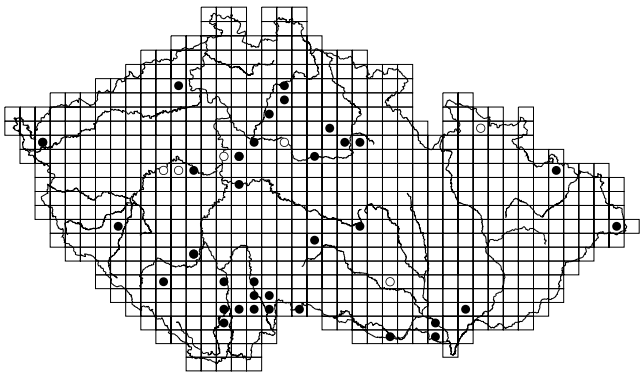
Arctosa cinerea



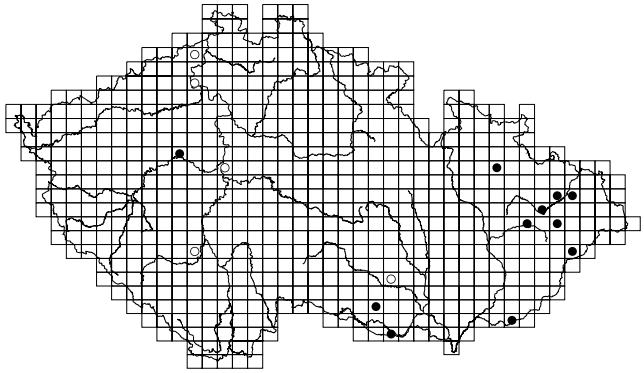
Arctosa figurata



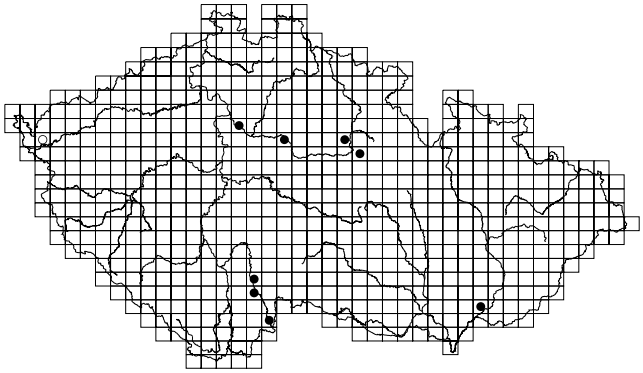
Arctosa leopardus



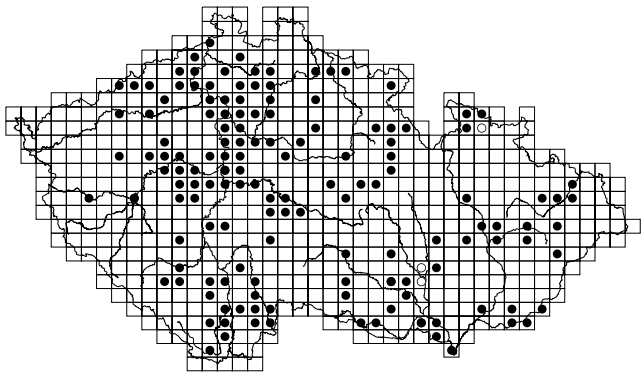
Arctosa maculata



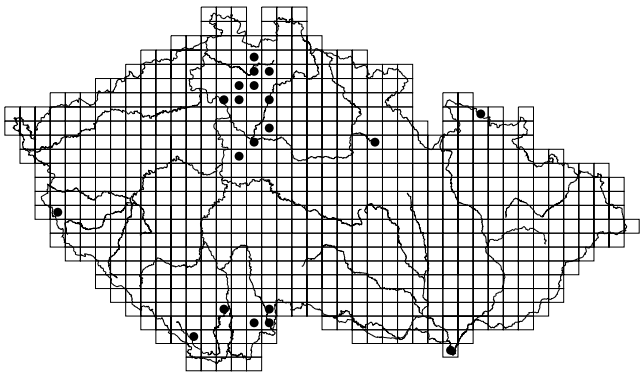
Arctosa perita



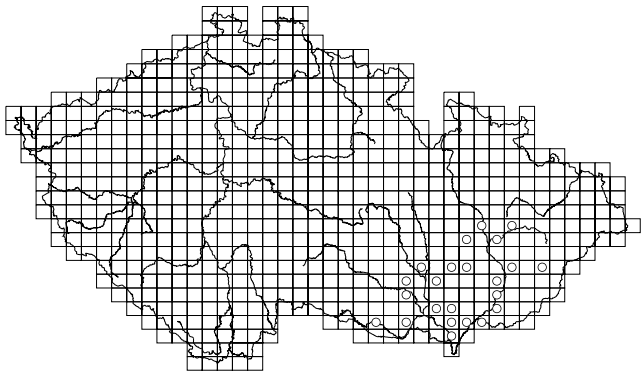
Aulonia albimana



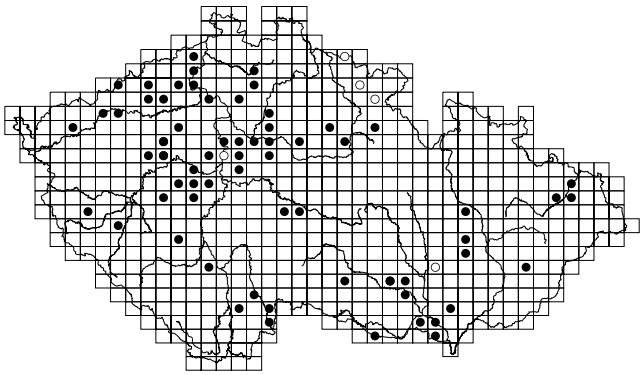
Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata



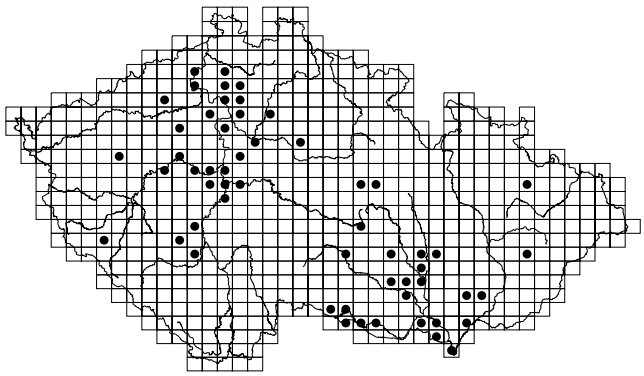
Lycosa singoriensis



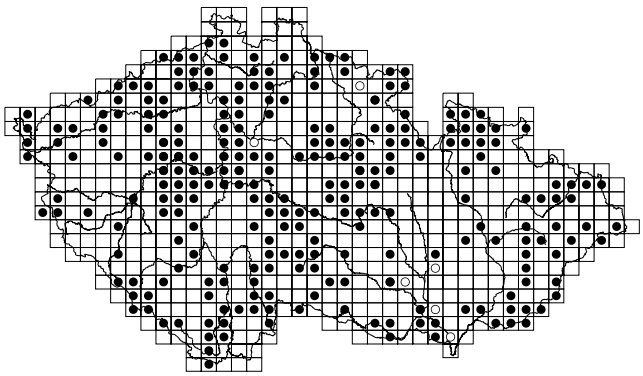
Pardosa agrestis



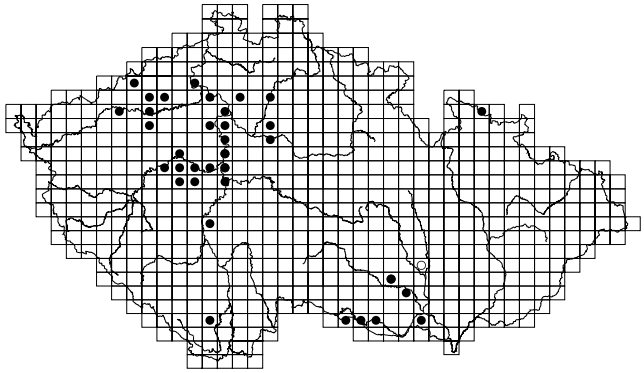
Pardosa alacris



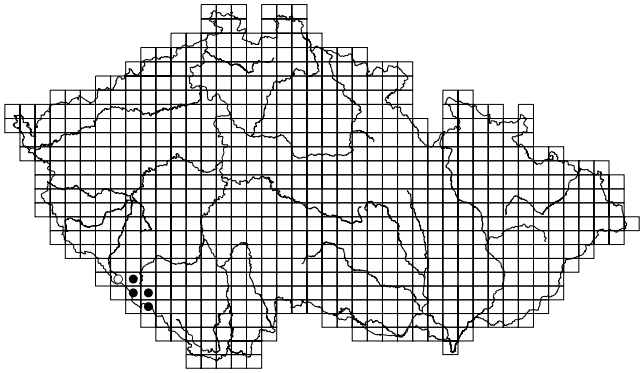
Pardosa amentata



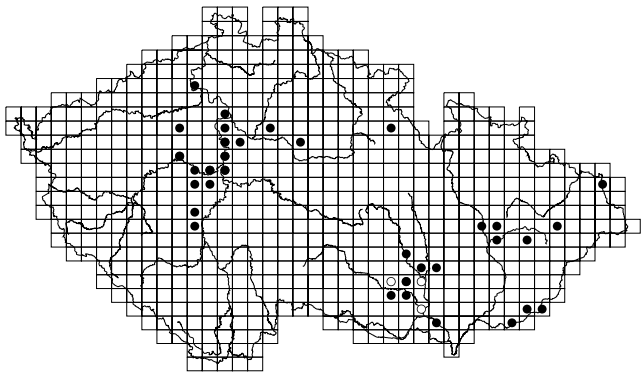
Pardosa bifasciata



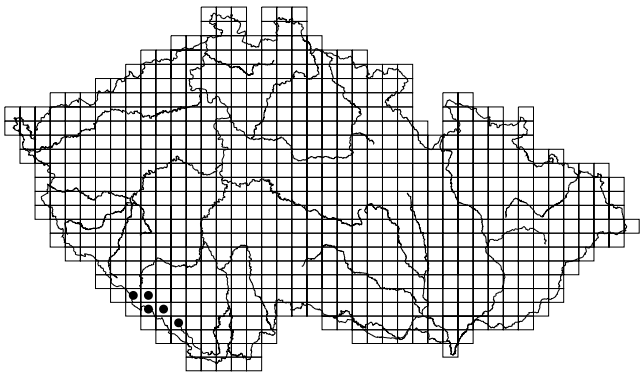
Pardosa ferruginea



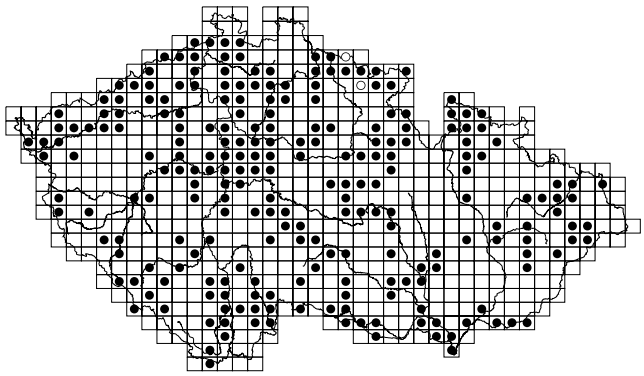
Pardosa hortensis



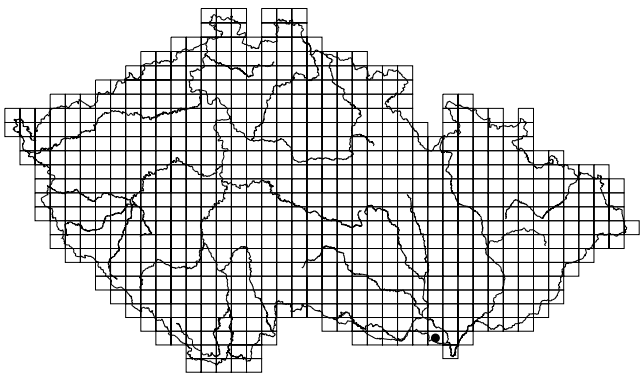
Pardosa hyperborea



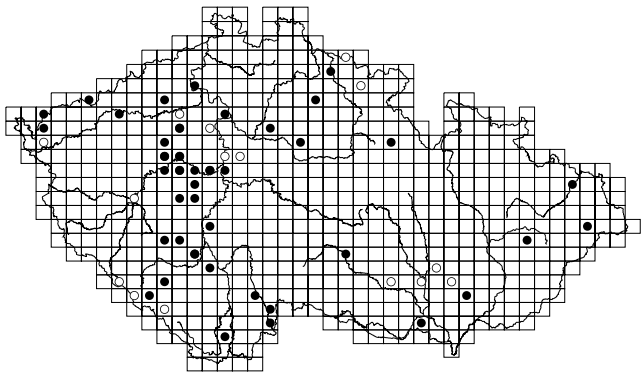
Pardosa lugubris



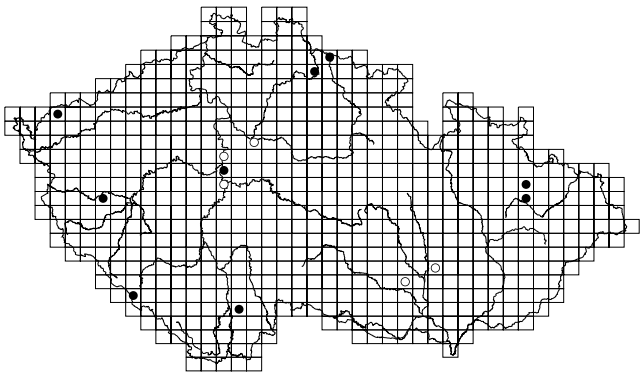
Pardosa maisa



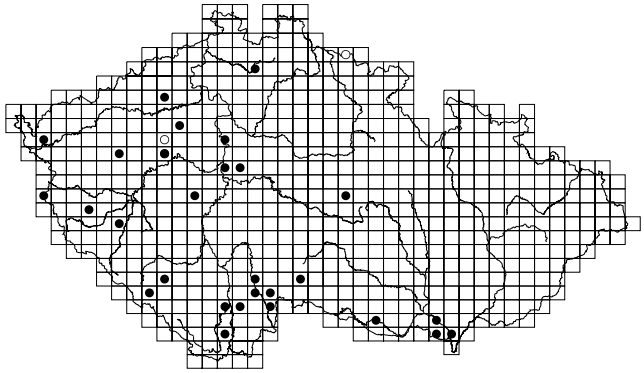
Pardosa monticola



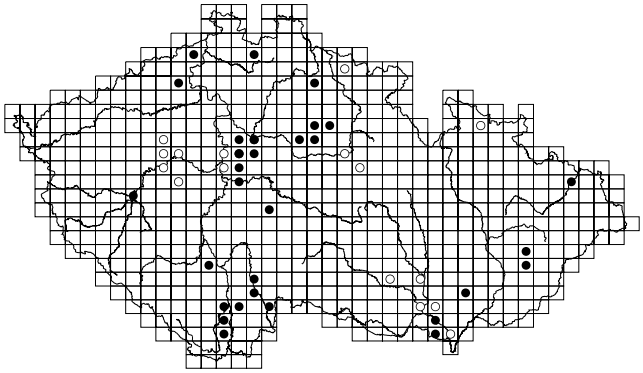
Pardosa morosa



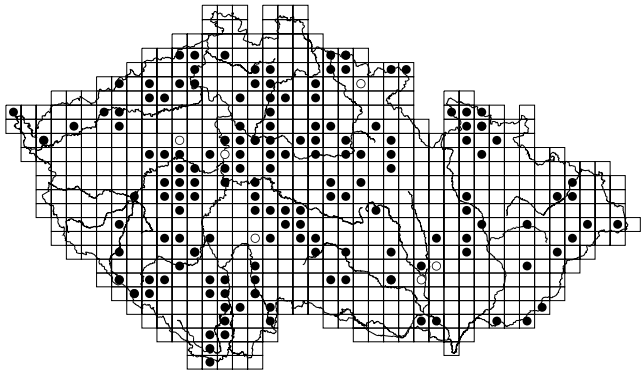
Pardosa nigriceps



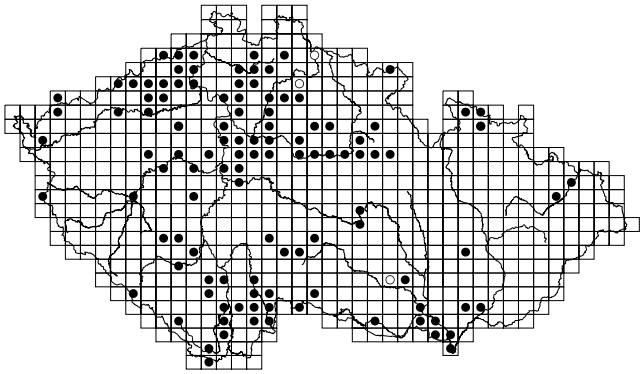
Pardosa paludicola



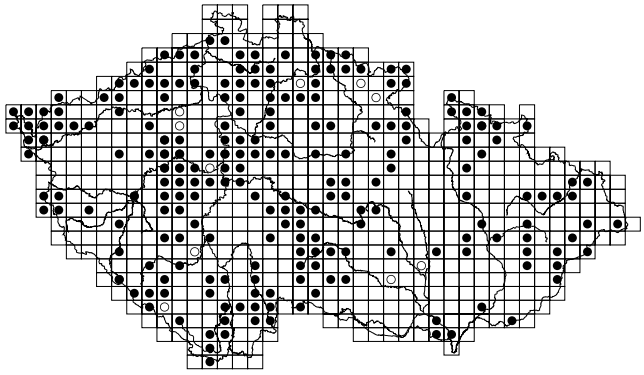
Pardosa palustris



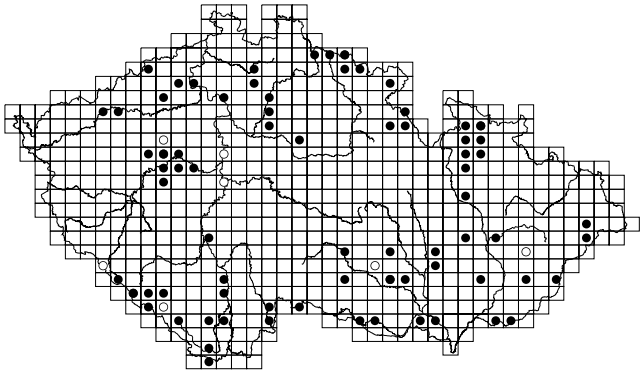
Pardosa prativaga



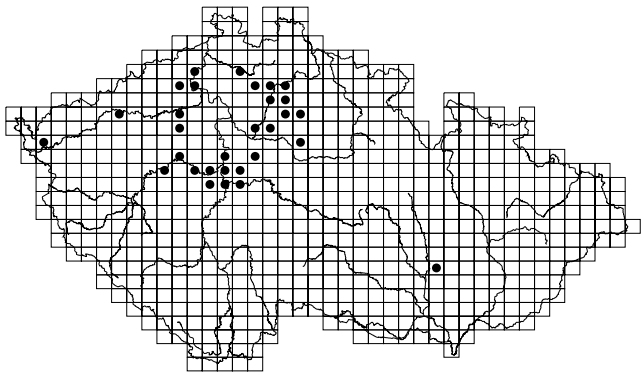
Pardosa pullata



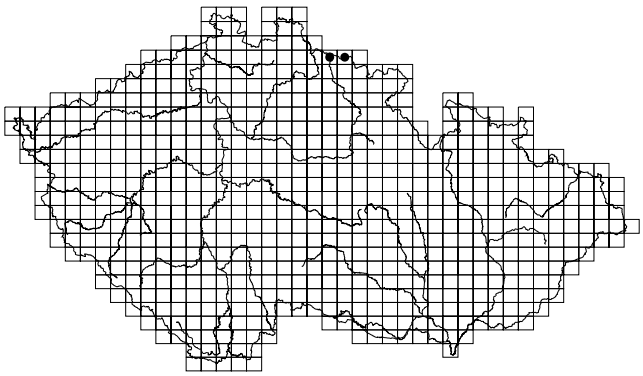
Pardosa riparia



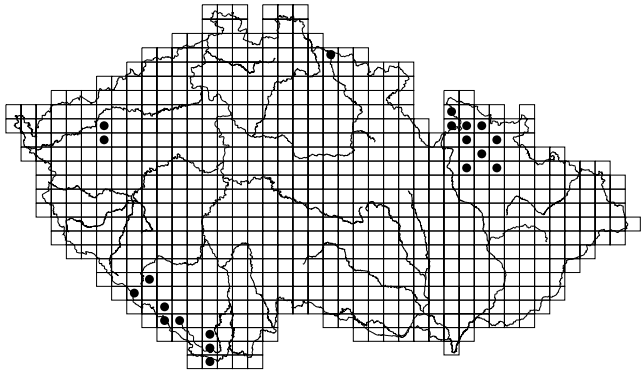
Pardosa saltans



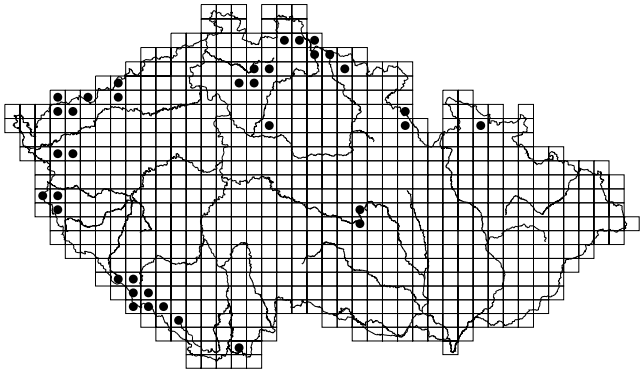
Pardosa saltuaria



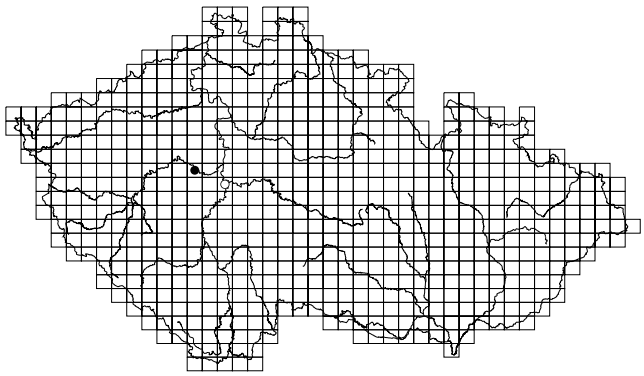
Pardosa sordidata



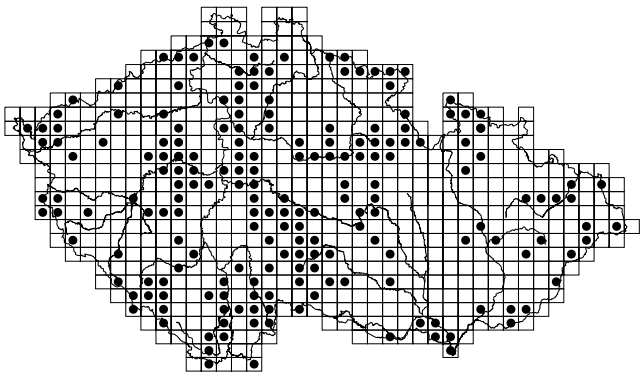
Pardosa sphagnicola



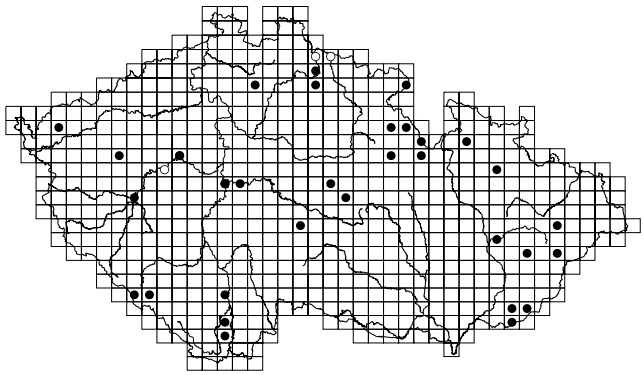
Pardosa wagleri



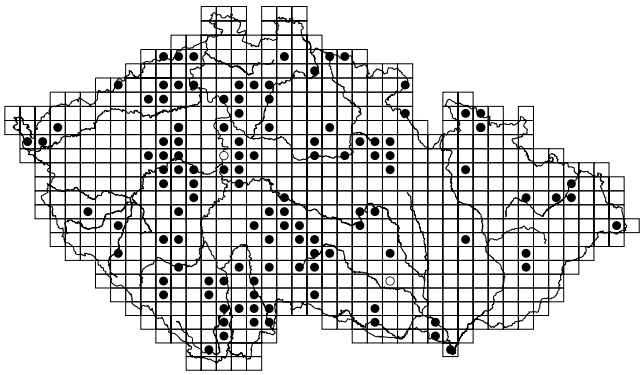
Pirata hygrophilus



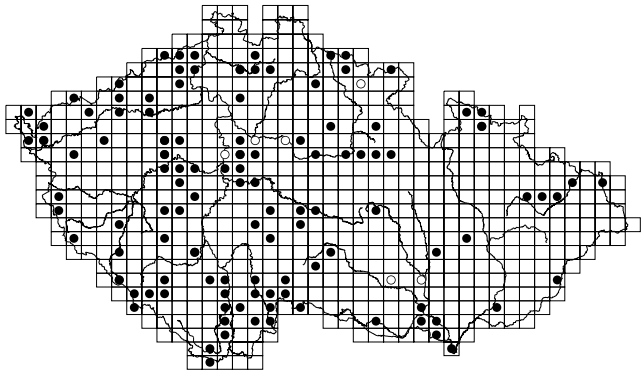
Pirata knorri



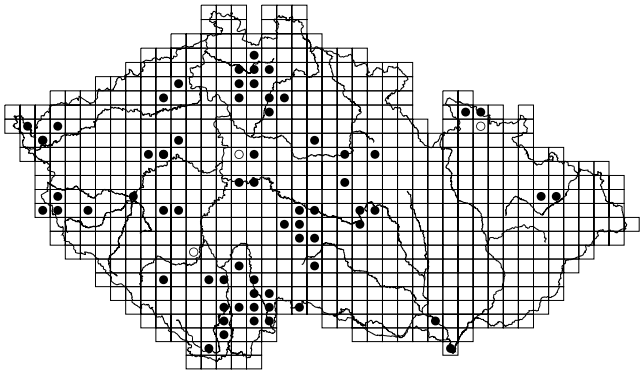
Pirata latitans



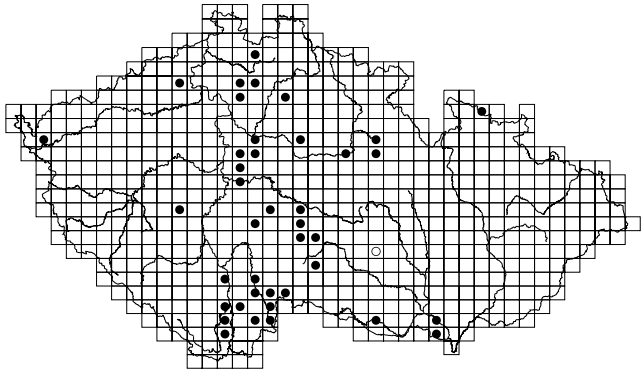
Pirata piraticus



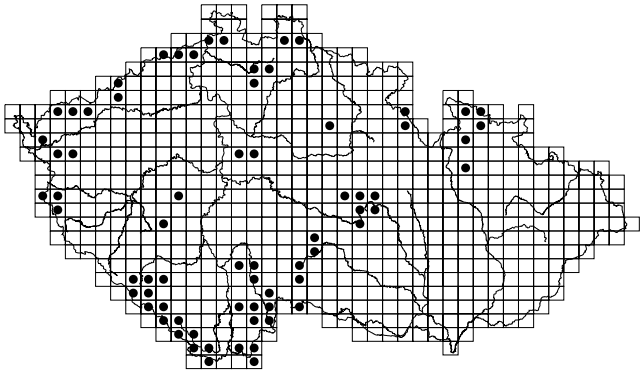
Pirata piscatorius



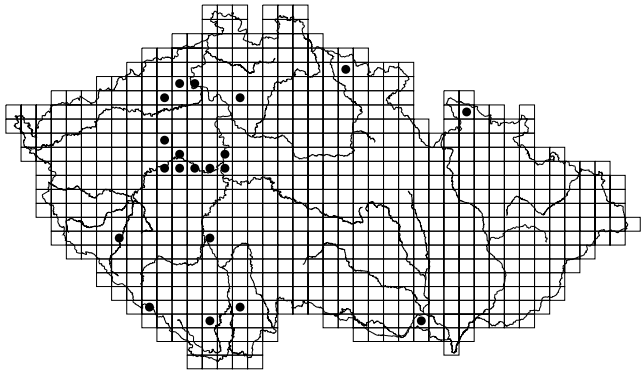
Pirata tenuitarsis



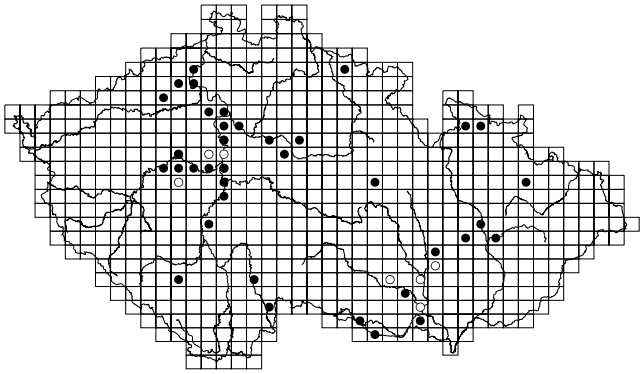
Pirata uliginosus



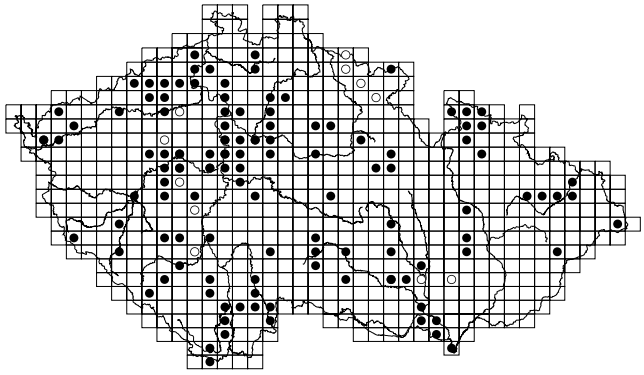
Tricca lutetiana



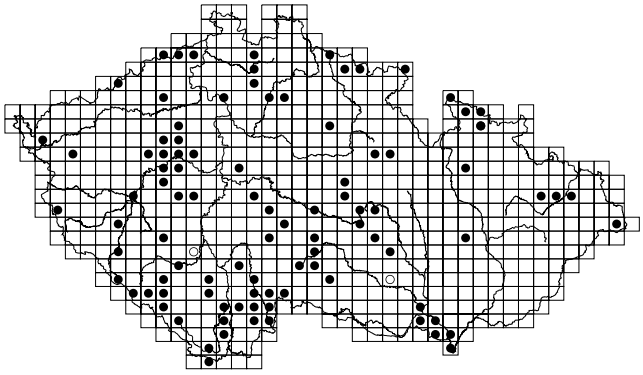
Trochosa robusta



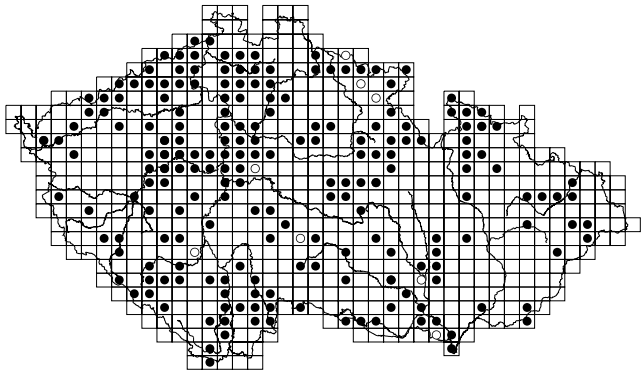
Trochosa ruricola



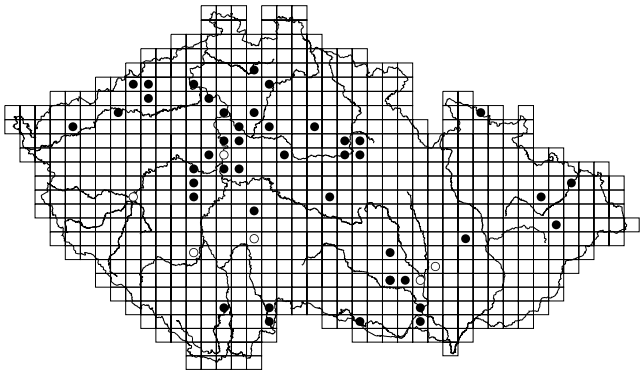
Trochosa spinipalpis



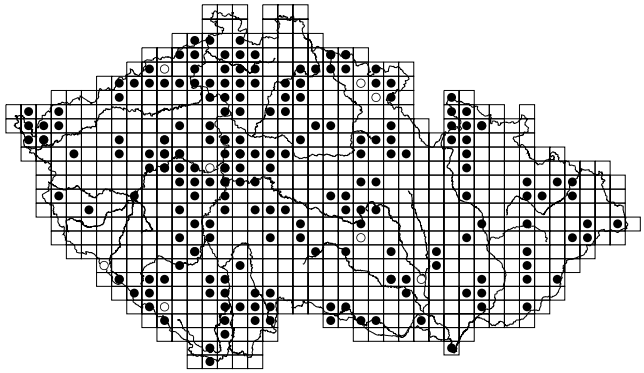
Trochosa terricola



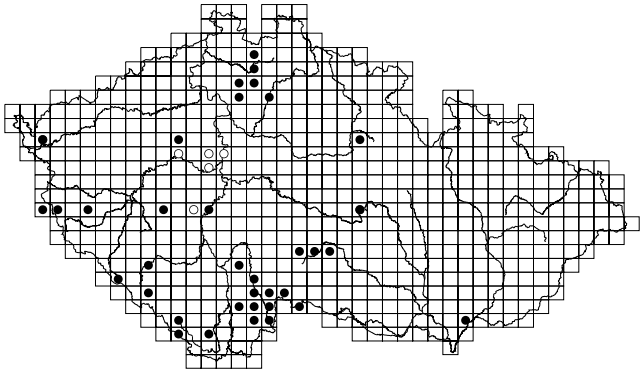
Xerolycosa miniata



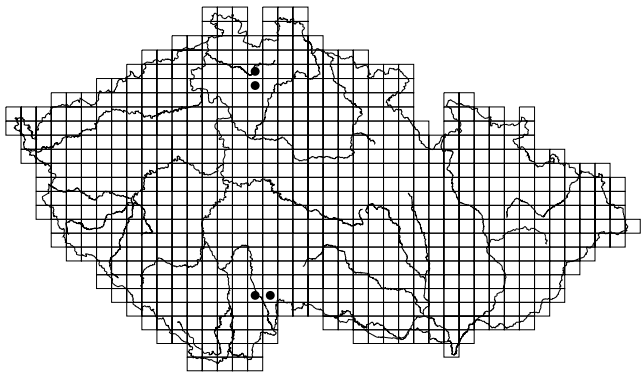
Xerolycosa nemoralis



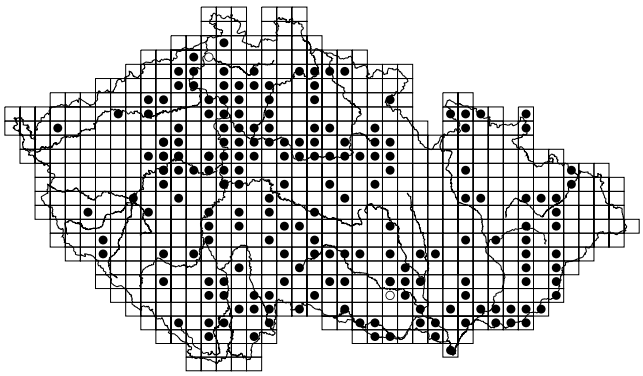
Dolomedes fimbriatus



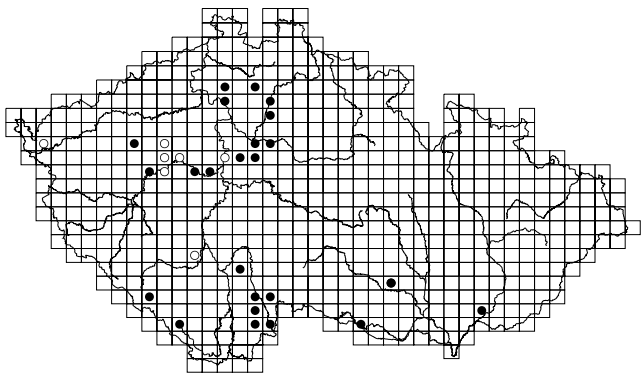
Dolomedes plantarius



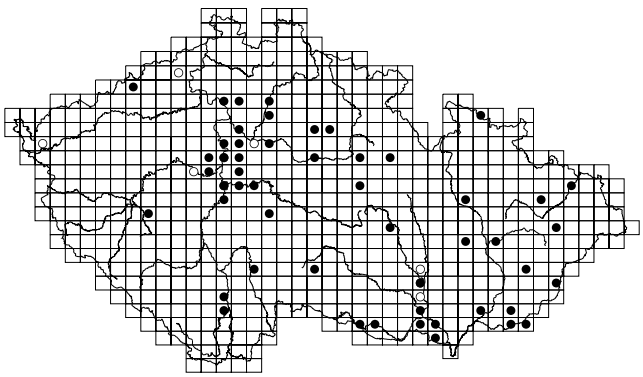
Pisaura mirabilis



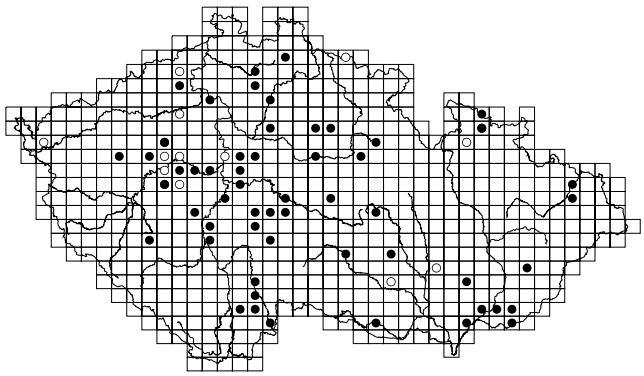
Oxyopes ramosus



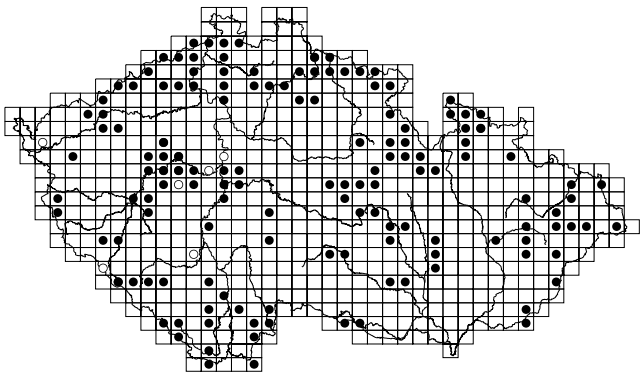
Agelena gracilens



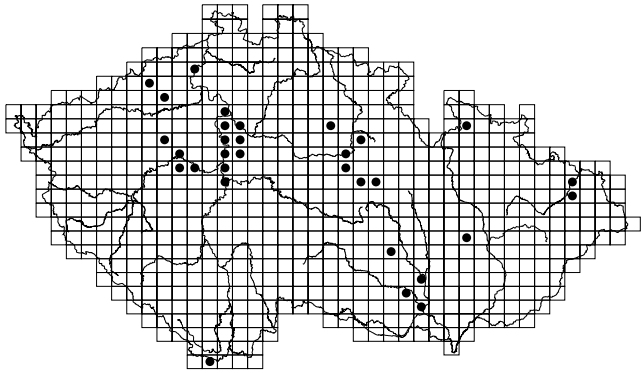
Agelena labyrinthica



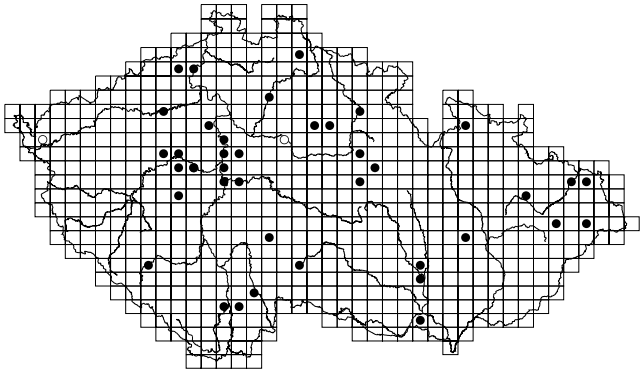
Histopona torpida



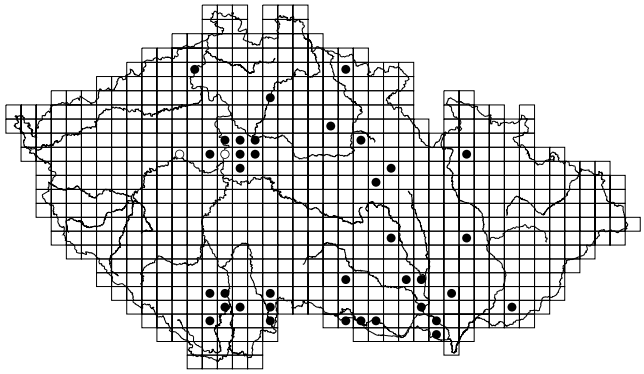
Tegenaria agrestis



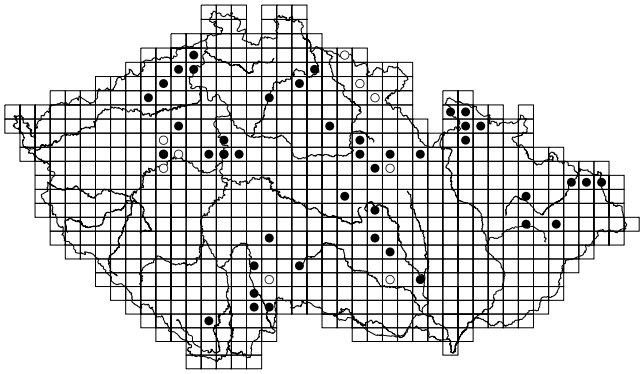
Tegenaria atrica



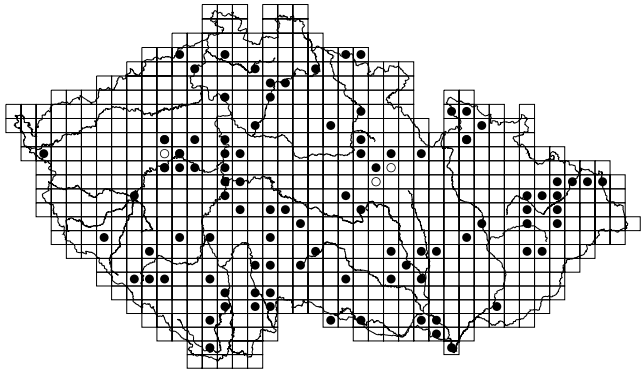
Tegenaria campestris



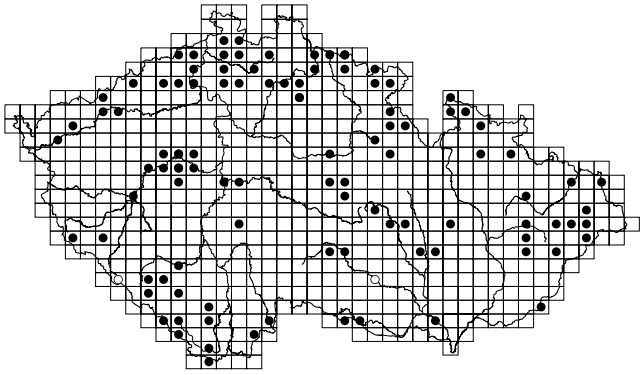
Tegenaria domestica



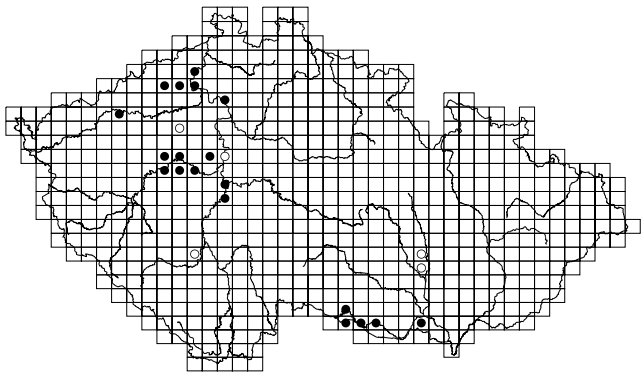
Tegenaria ferruginea



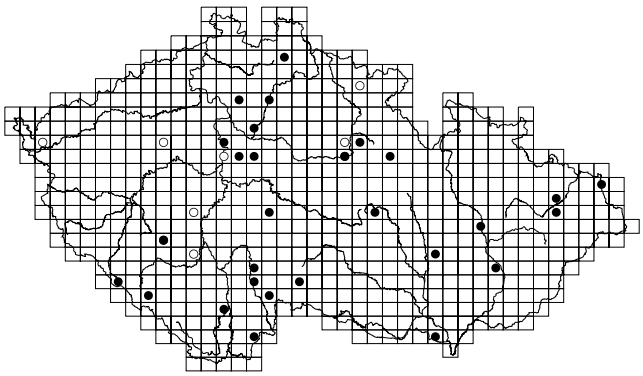
Tegenaria silvestris



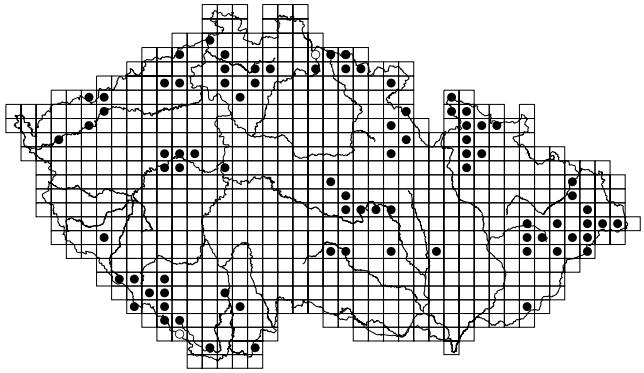
Textrix denticulata



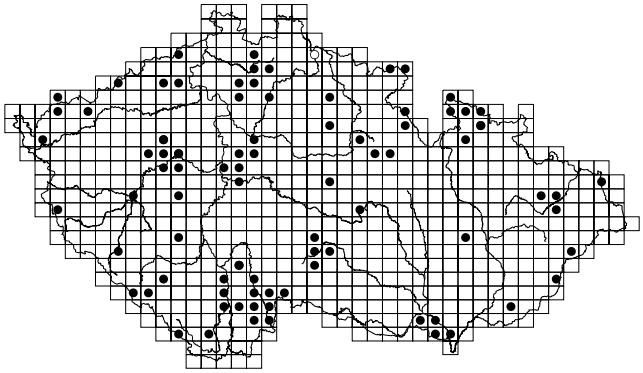
Argyroneta aquatica



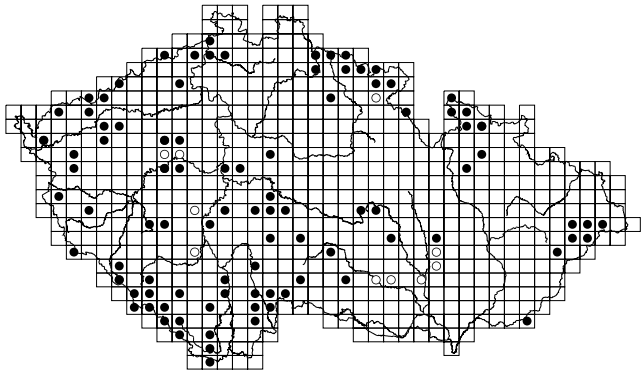
Cybaeus angustiarum



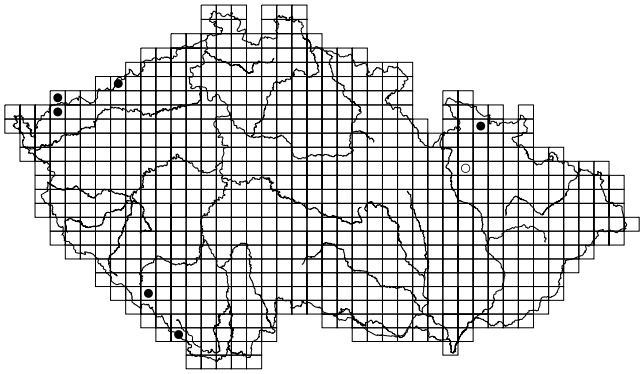
Antistea elegans



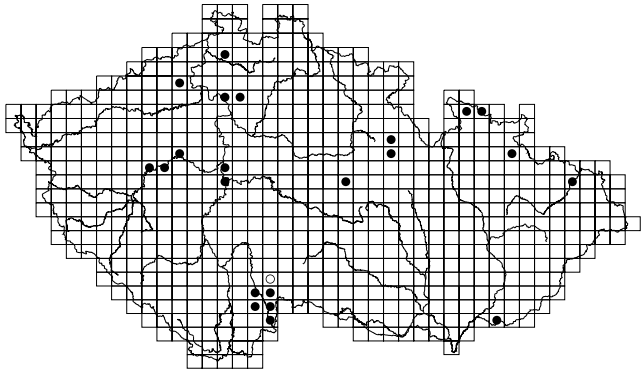
Cryphoeca silvicola



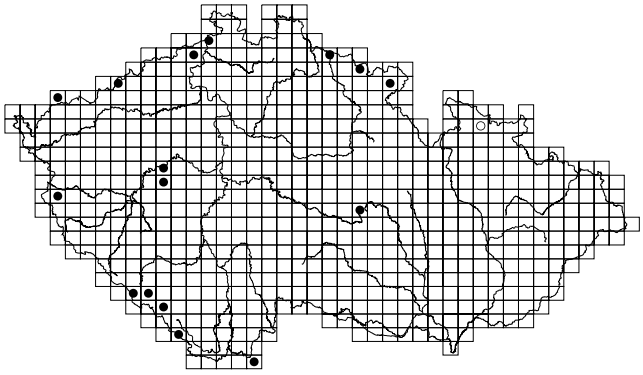
Hahnia difficilis



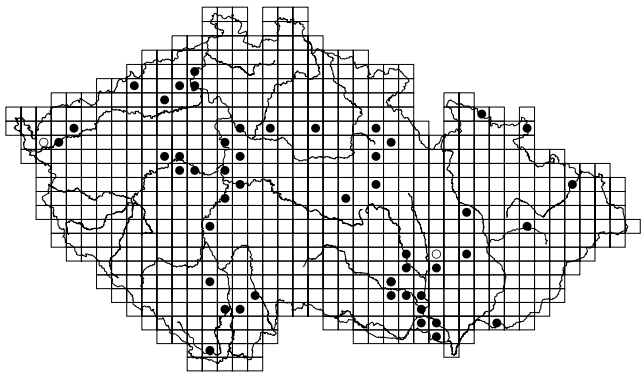
Hahnia helveola



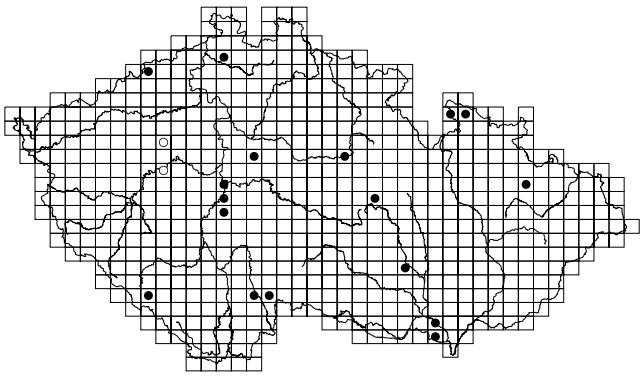
Hahnia montana



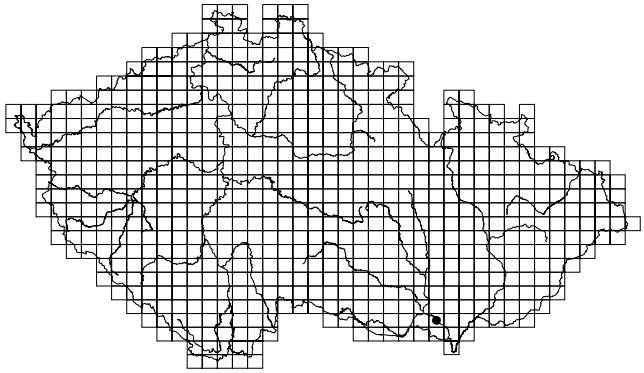
Hahnia nava



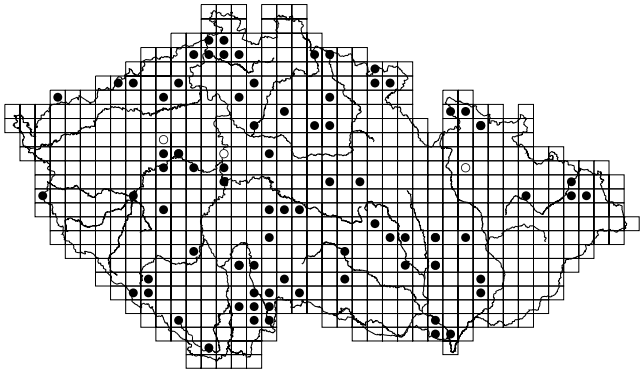
Hahnia ononidum



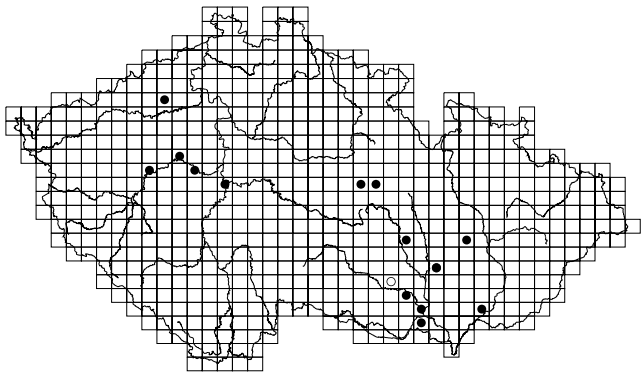
Hahnia picta



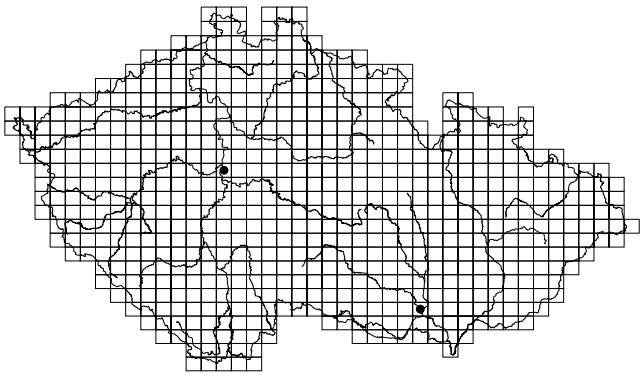
Hahnia pusilla



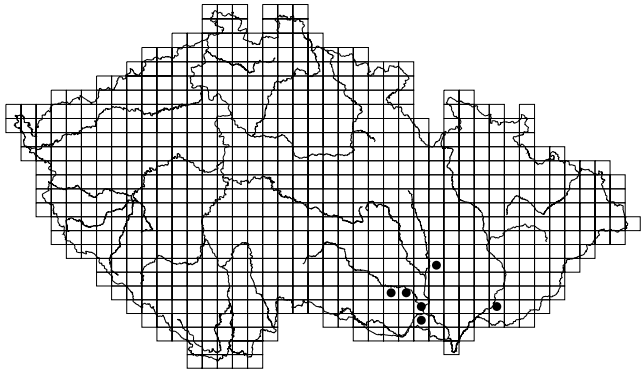
Altella biuncata



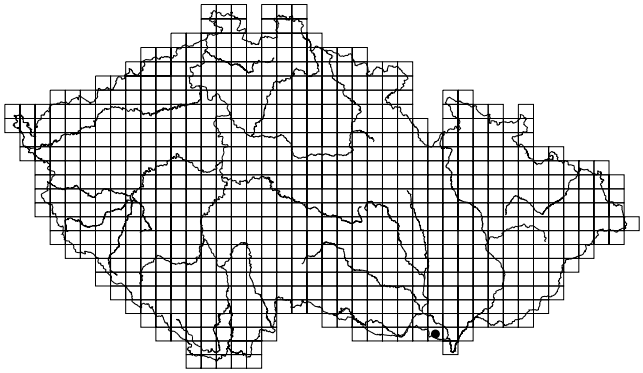
Archaeodictyna consecuta



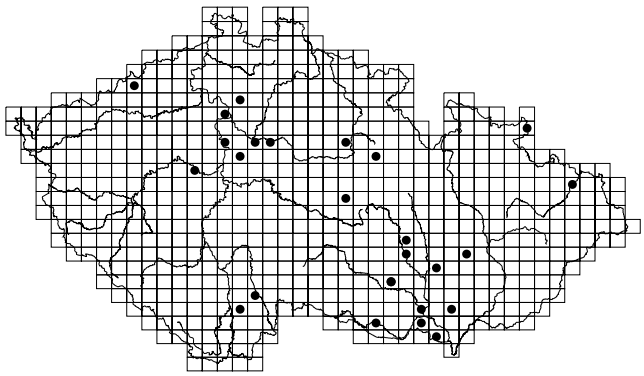
Archaeodictyna minutissima



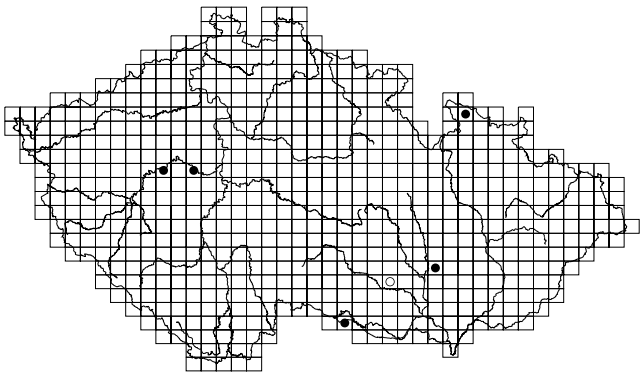
Argenna patula



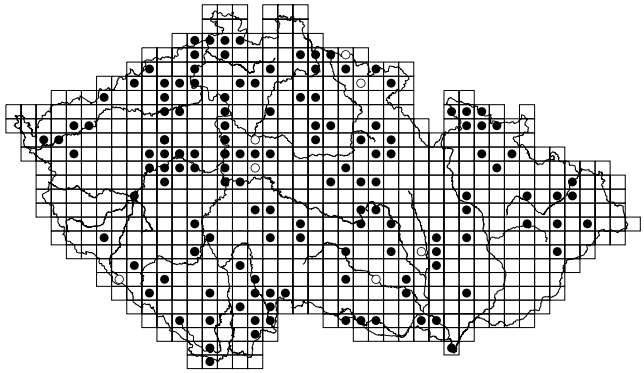
Argenna subnigra



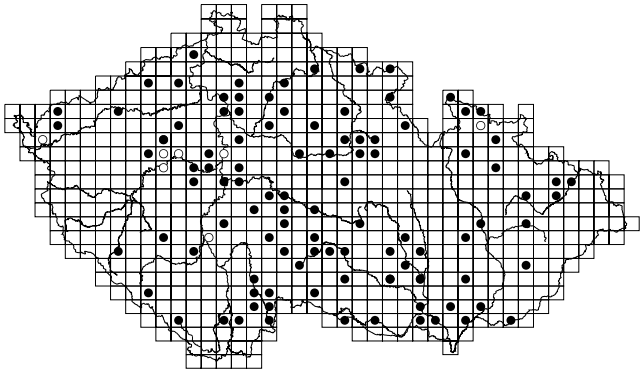
Brommella falcigera



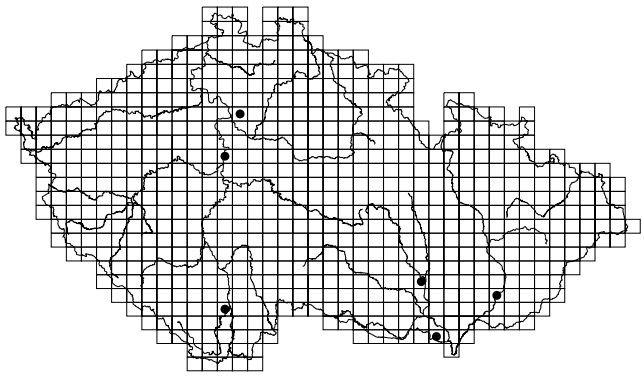
Cicurina cicur



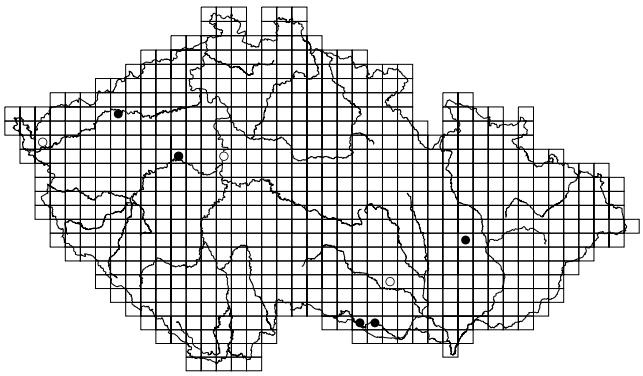
Dictyna arundinacea



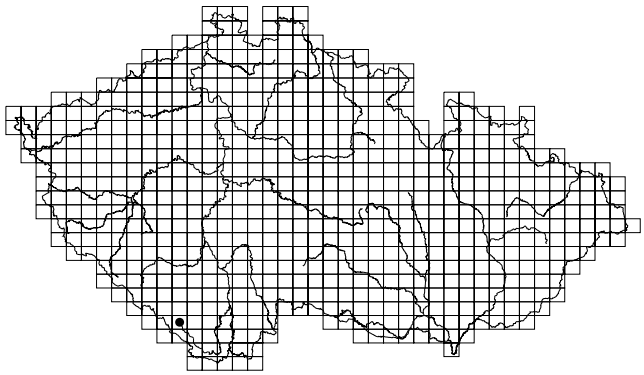
Dictyna civica



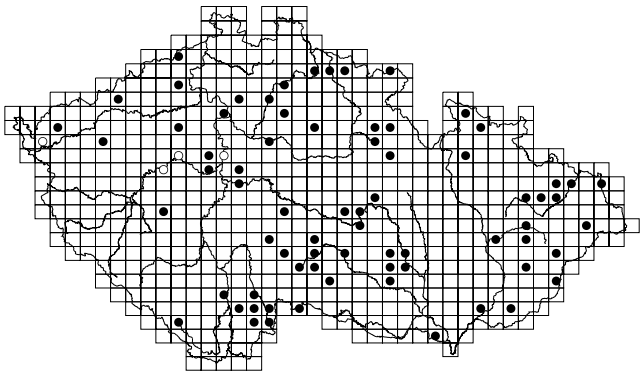
Dictyna latens



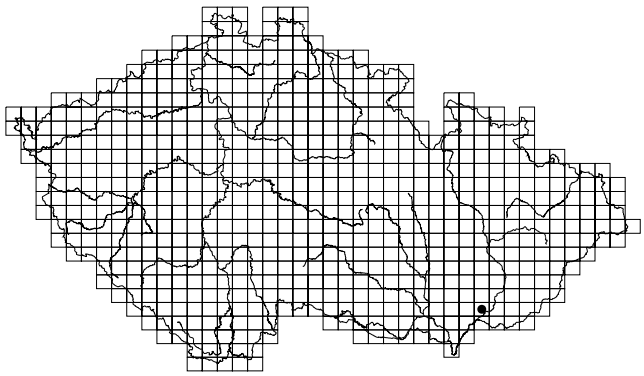
Dictyna major



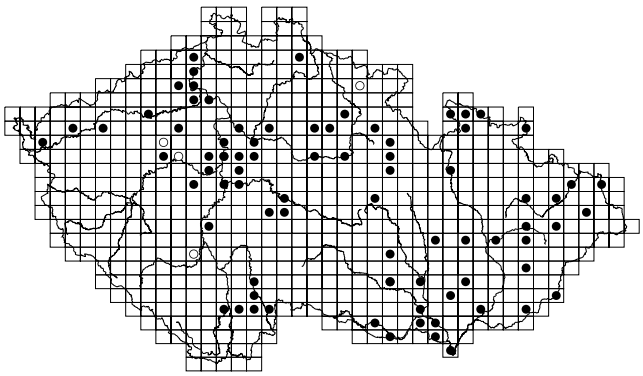
Dictyna pusilla



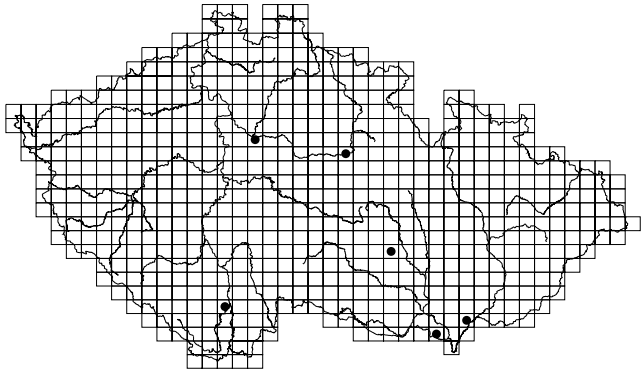
Dictyna szaboi



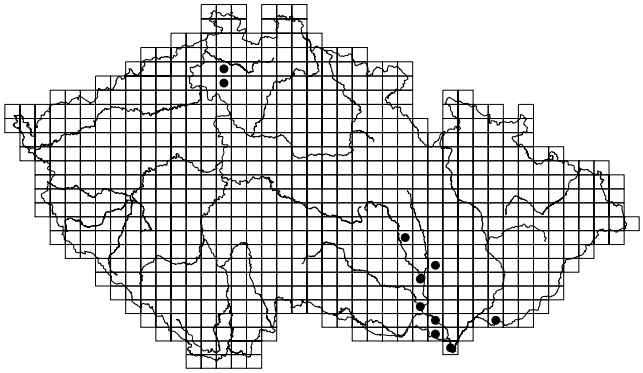
Dictyna uncinata



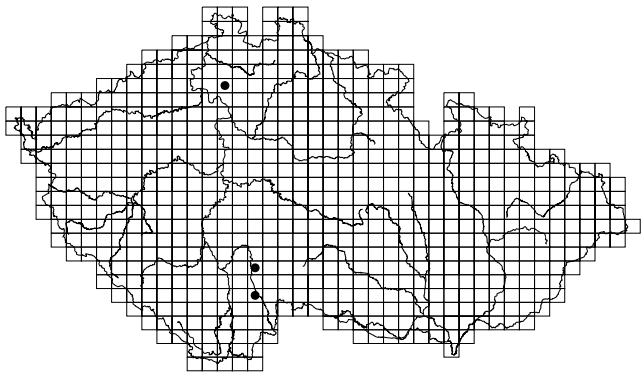
Emblyna annulipes



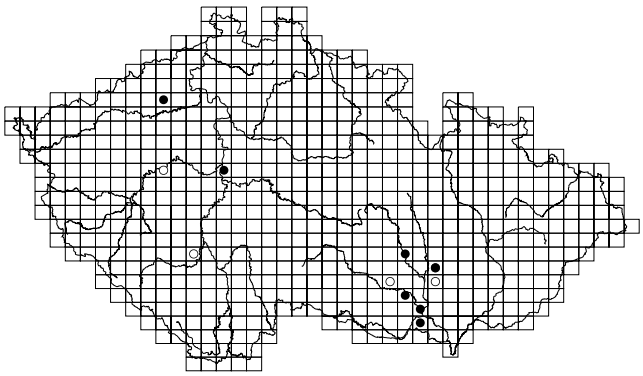
Lathys humilis



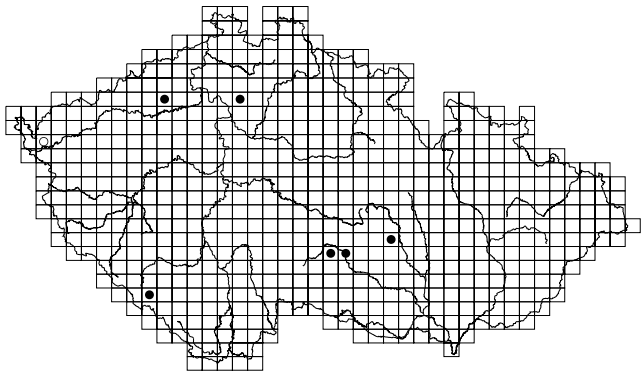
Lathys nielseni



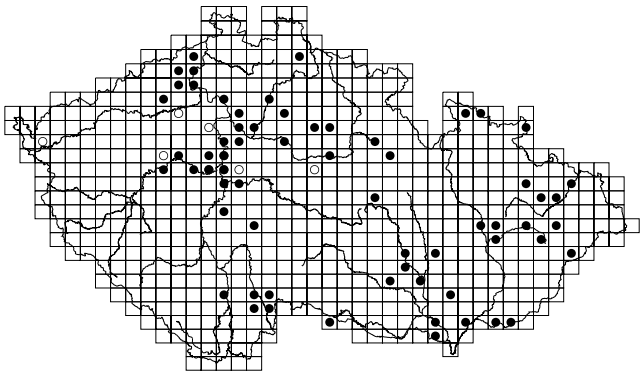
Lathys stigmatisata



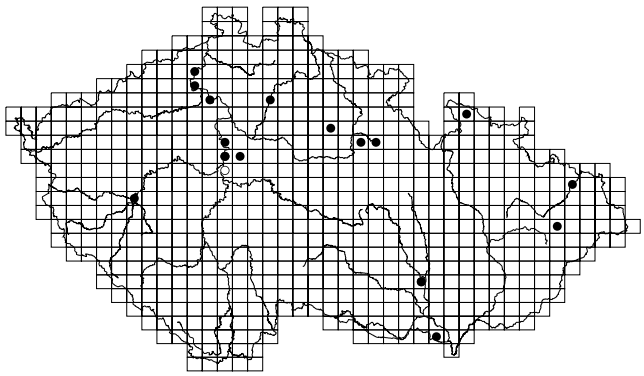
Mastigusa arietina



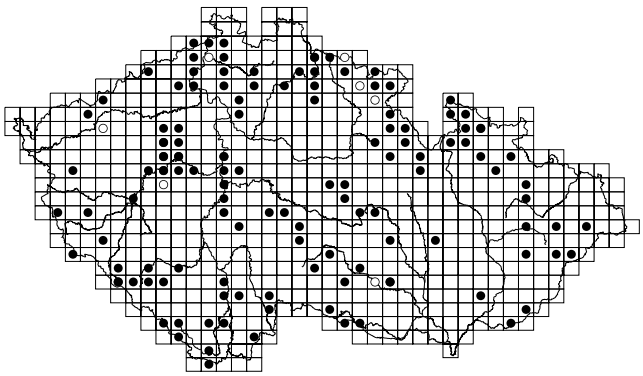
Nigma flavescens



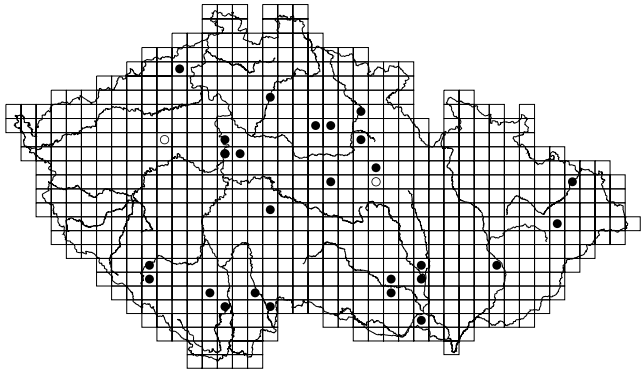
Nigma walckenaeri



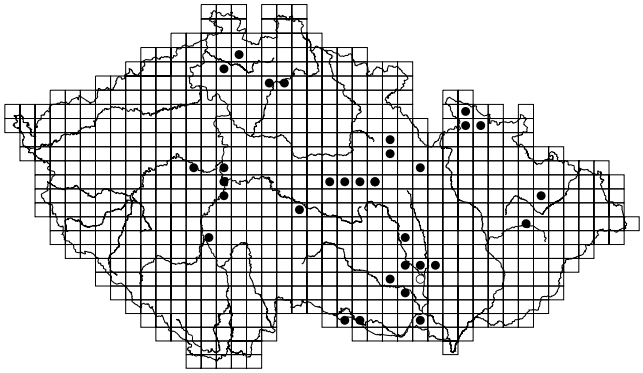
Amaurobius fenestralis



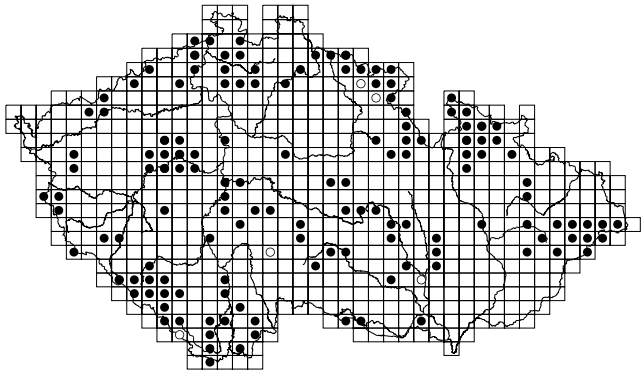
Amaurobius ferox



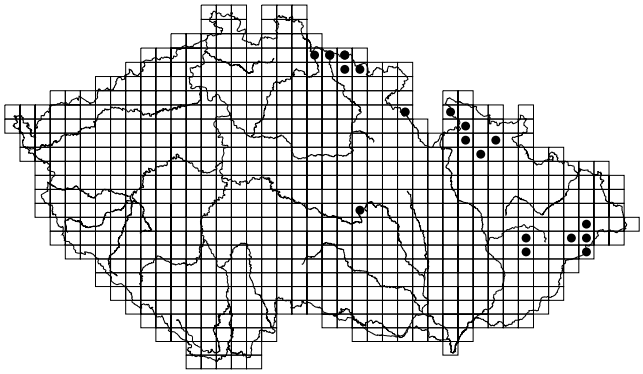
Amaurobius jugorum



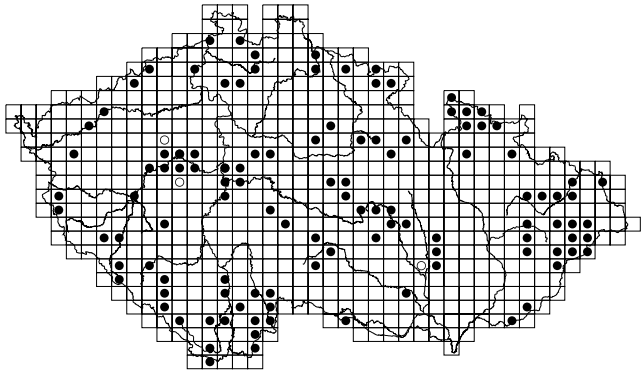
Callobius claustrarius



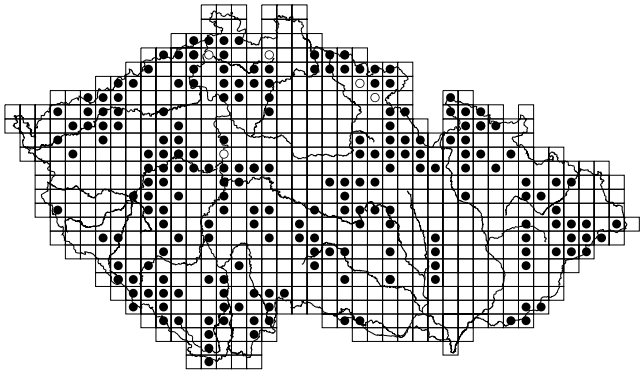
Coelotes atropos



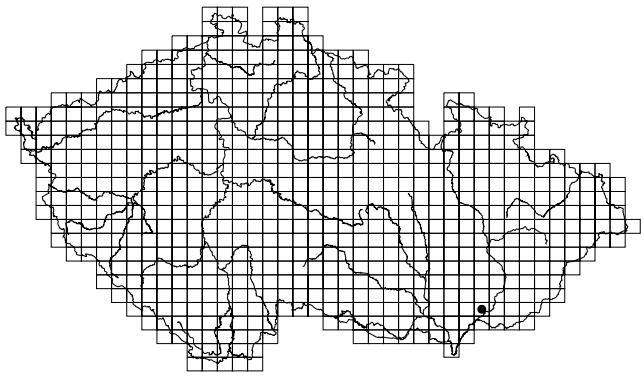
Coelotes inermis



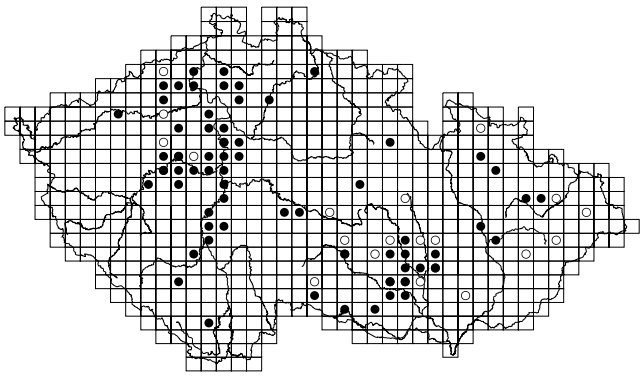
Coelotes terrestris



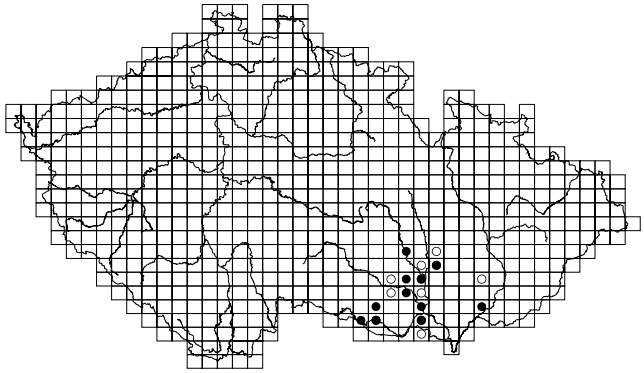
Titanoeca psammophila



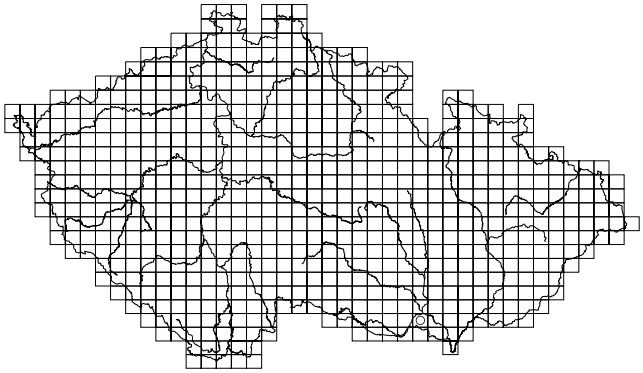
Titanoeca quadriguttata



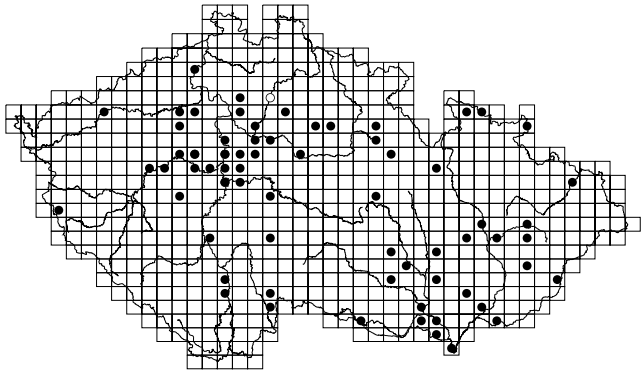
Titanoeca schineri



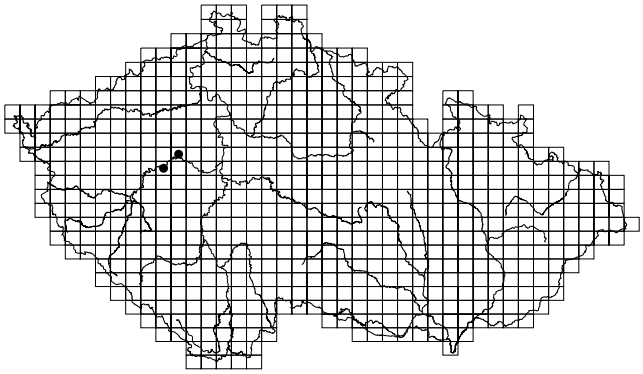
Titanoeca tristis



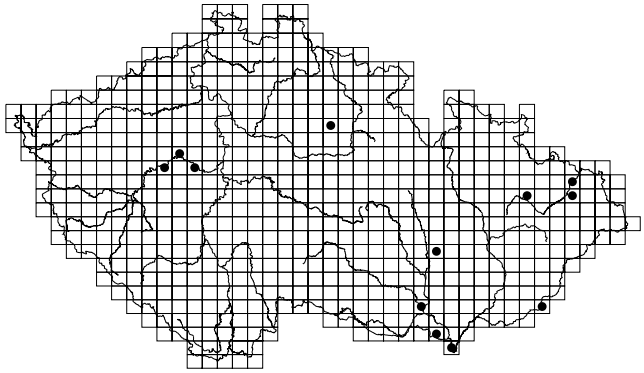
Anyphaena accentuata



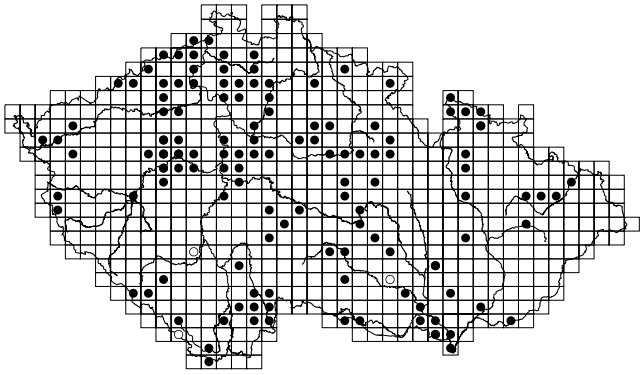
Anyphaena furva



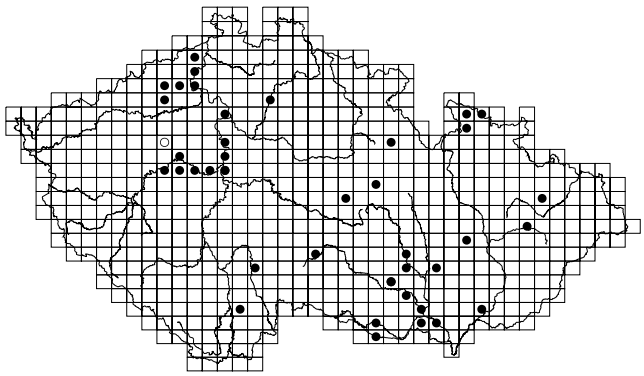
Agraecina striata



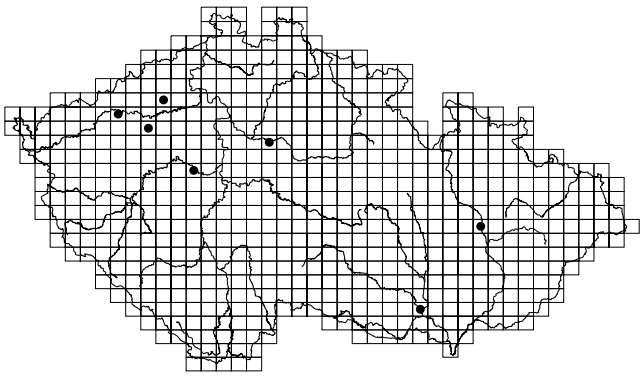
Agroeca brunnea



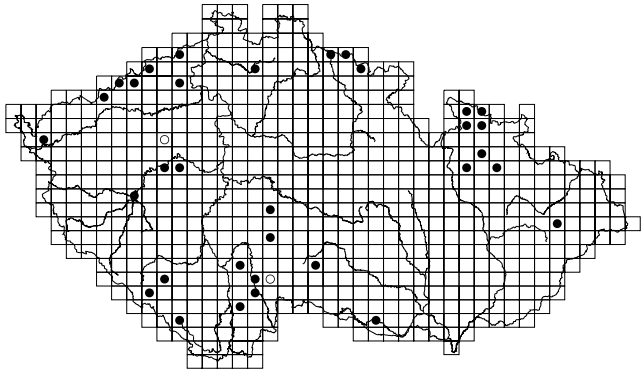
Agroeca cuprea



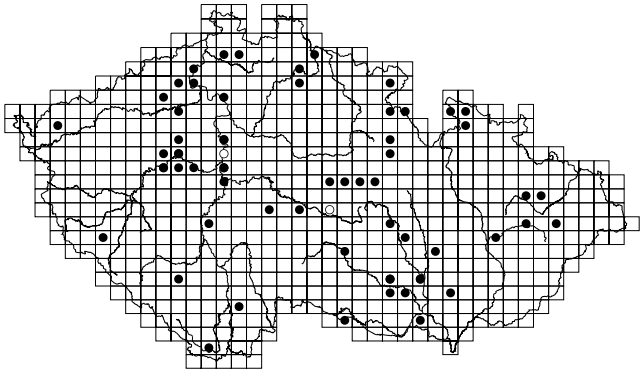
Agroeca lusatica



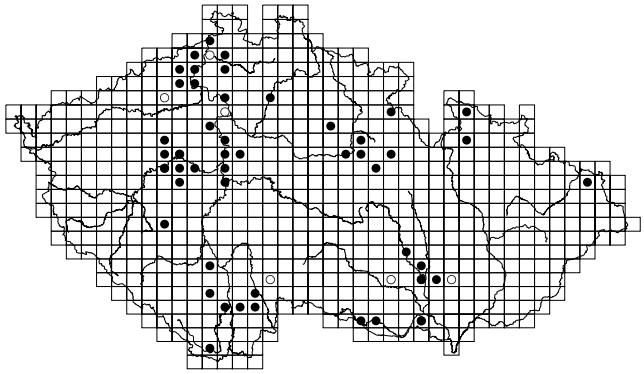
Agroeca proxima



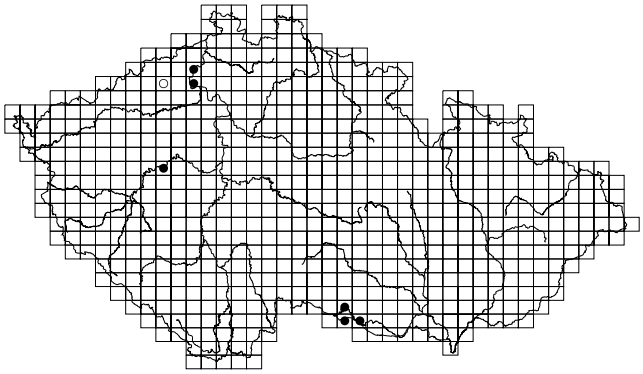
Apostenus fuscus



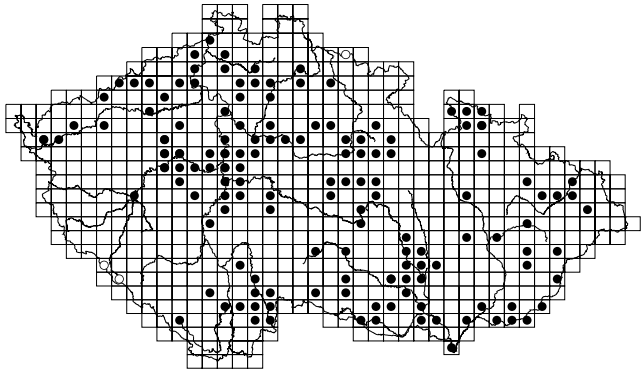
Liocranum rupicola



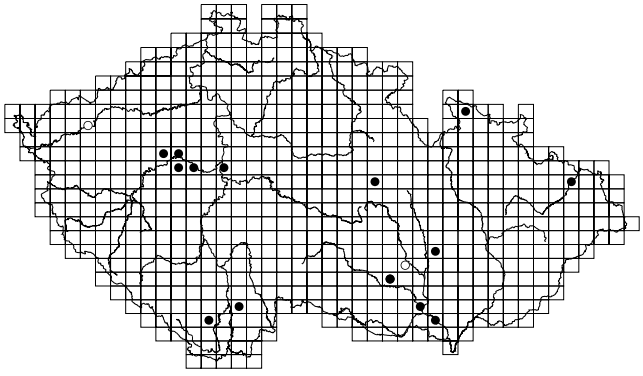
Liocranum rutilans



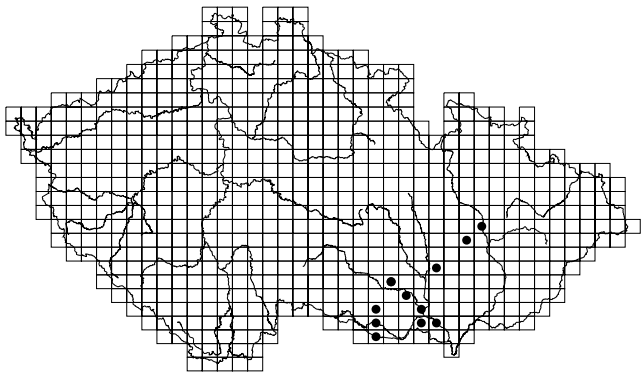
Phrurolithus festivus



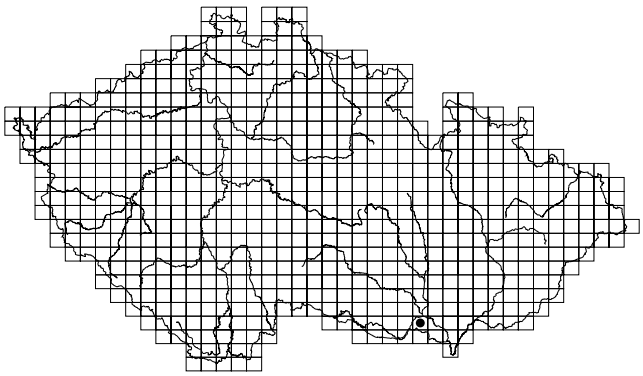
Phrurolithus minimus



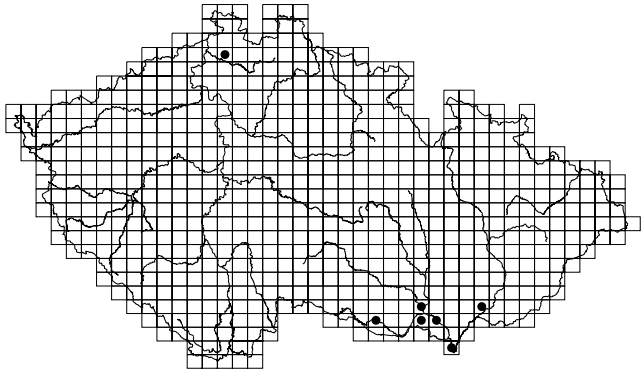
Phrurolithus pullatus



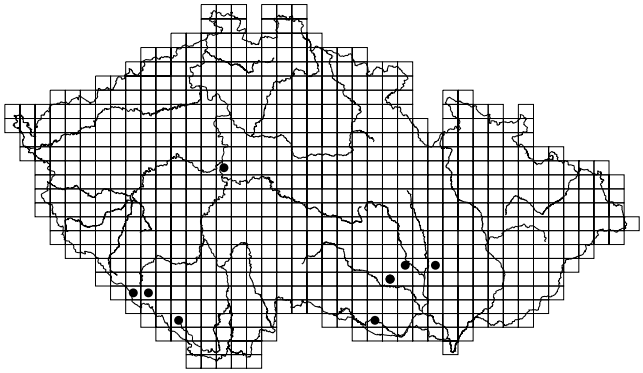
Phrurolithus szilyi



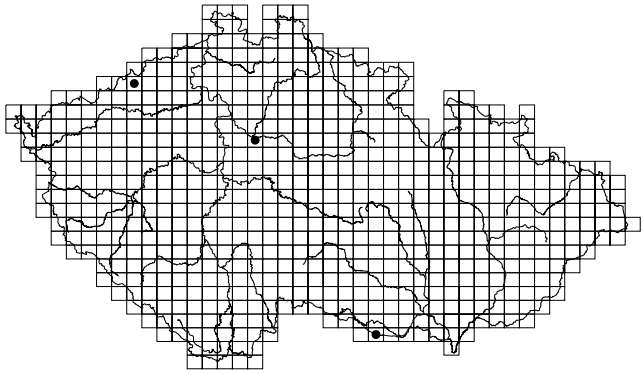
Scotina celans



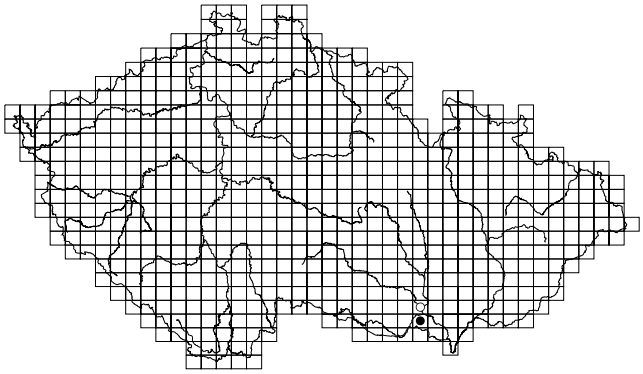
Scotina palliardii



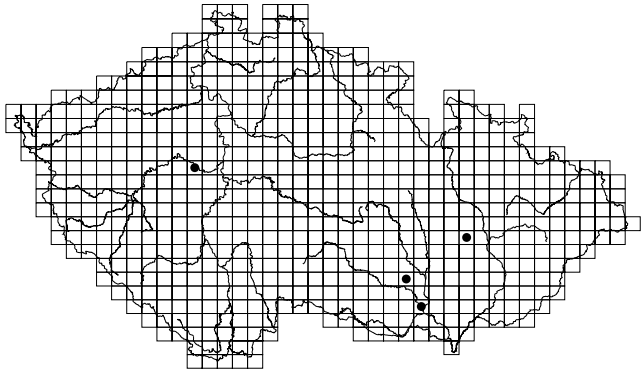
Cheiracanthium campestre



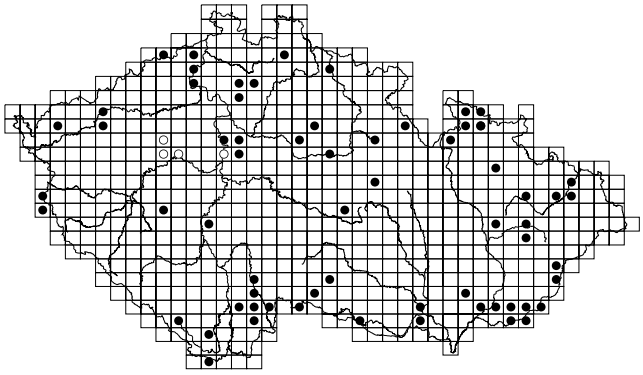
Cheiracanthium effossum



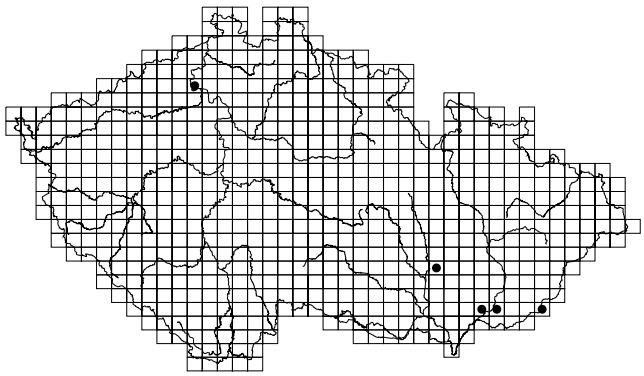
Cheiracanthium elegans



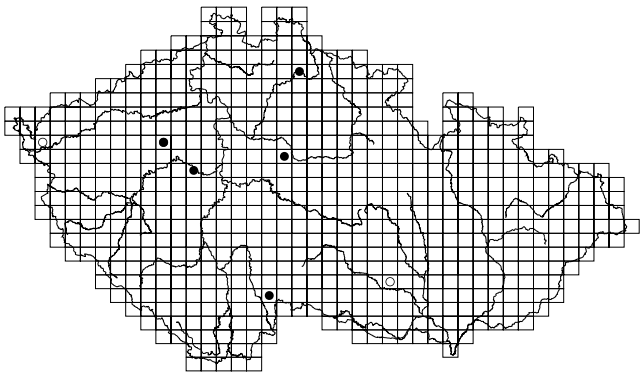
Cheiracanthium erraticum



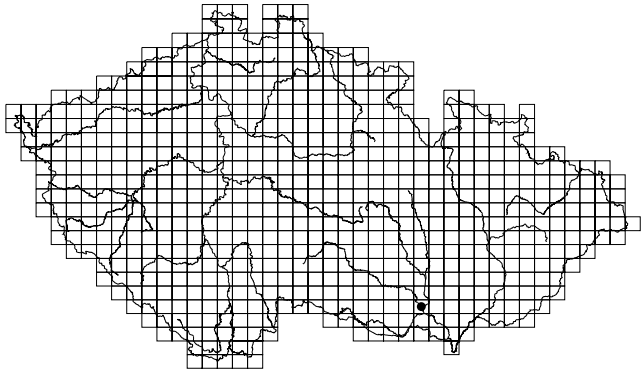
Cheiracanthium montanum



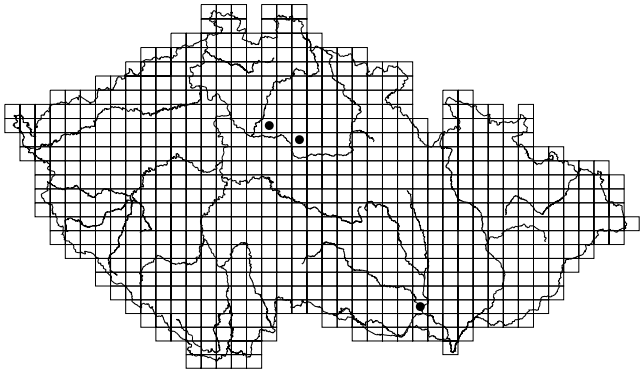
Cheiracanthium oncognathum



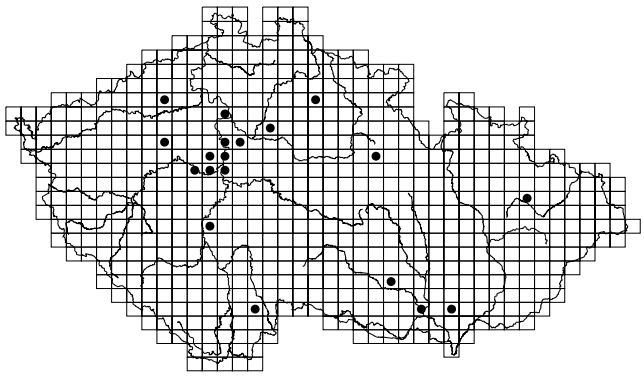
Cheiracanthium pennyi



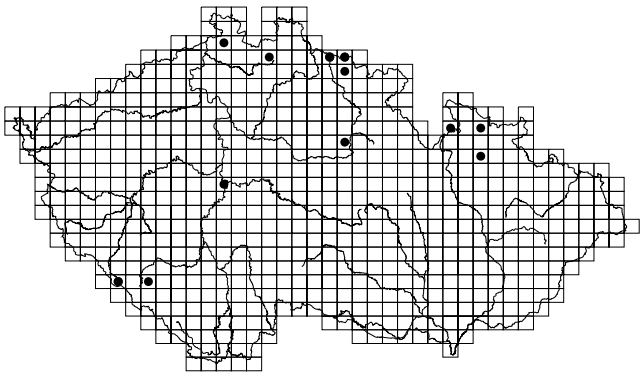
Cheiracanthium punctorium



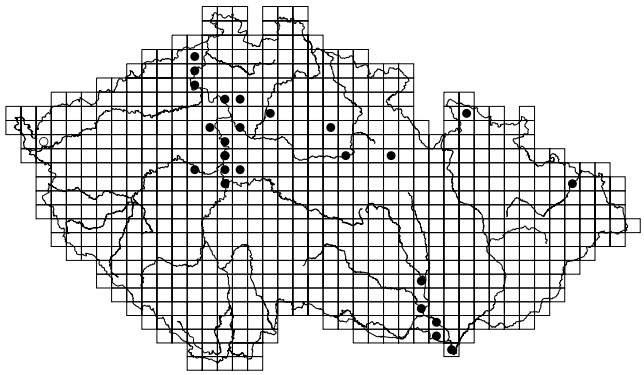
Cheiracanthium virescens



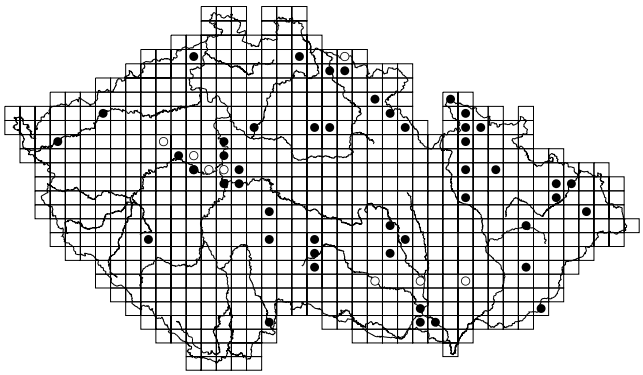
Clubiona alpicola



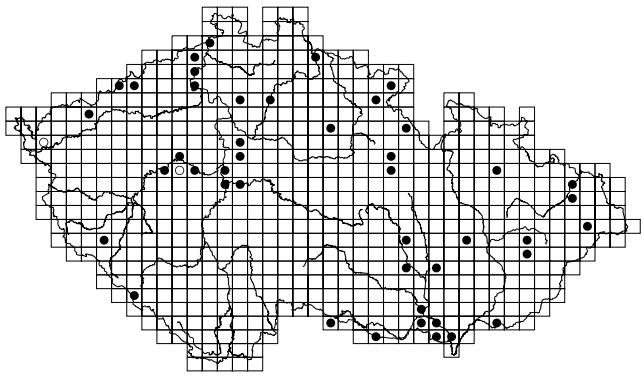
Clubiona brevipes



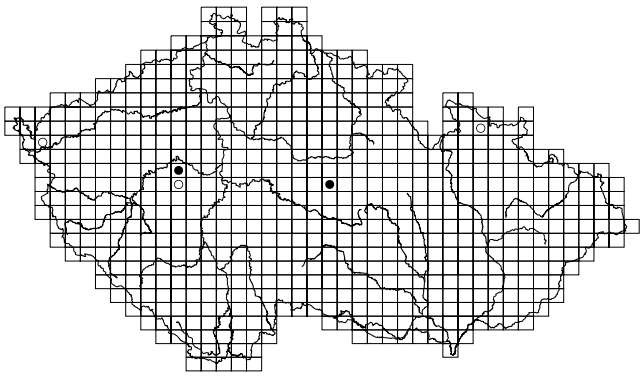
Clubiona caerulescens



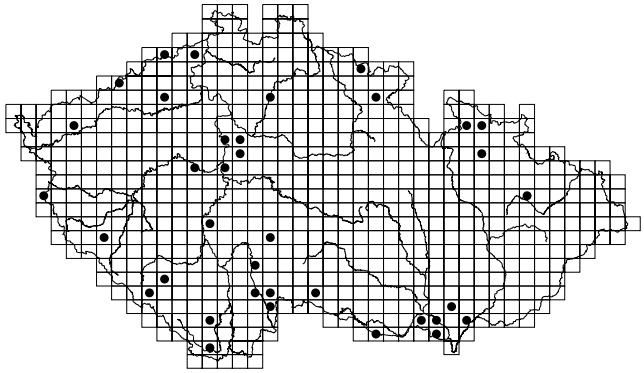
Clubiona comta



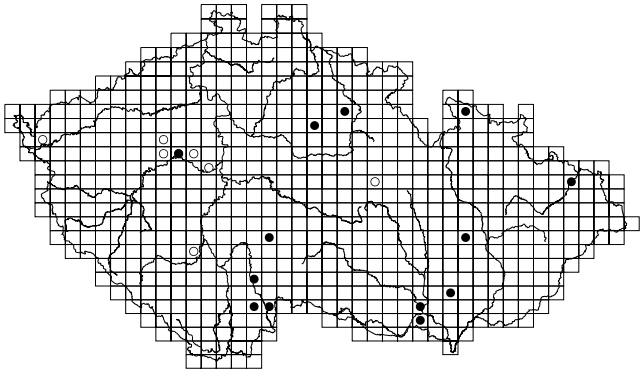
Clubiona corticalis



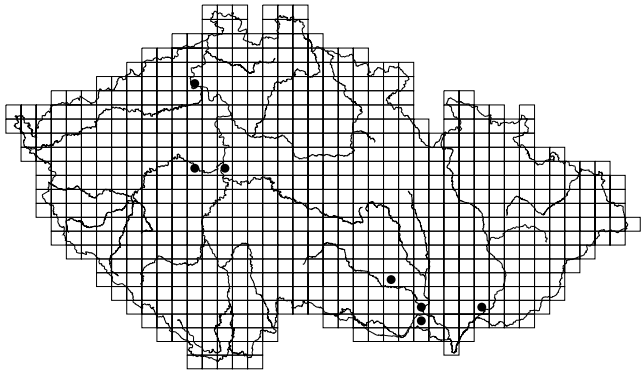
Clubiona diversa



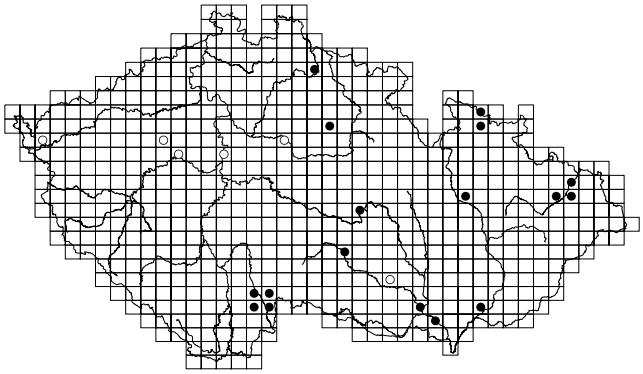
Clubiona frutetorum



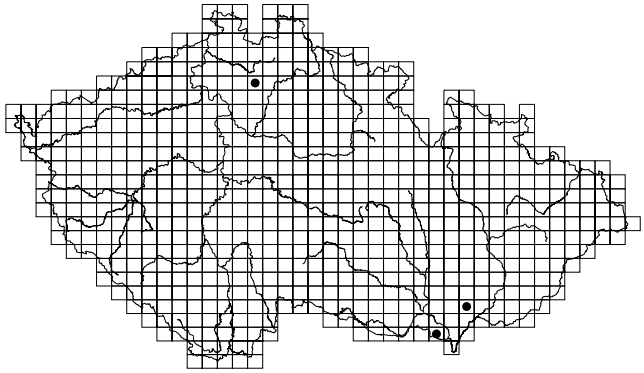
Clubiona genevensis



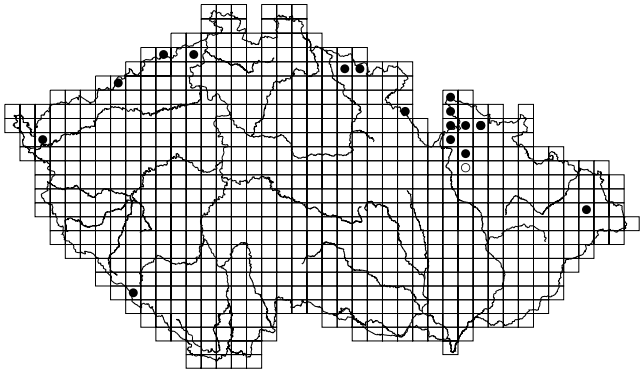
Clubiona germanica



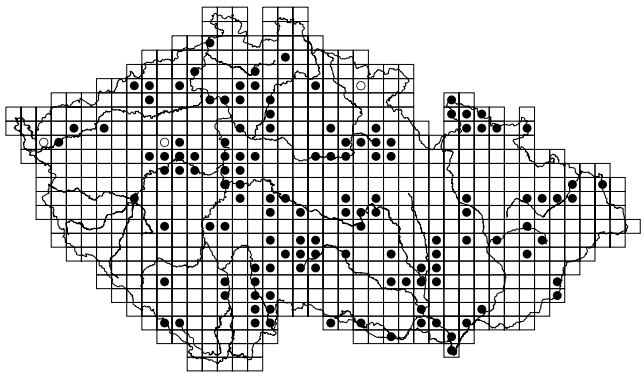
Clubiona juvenis



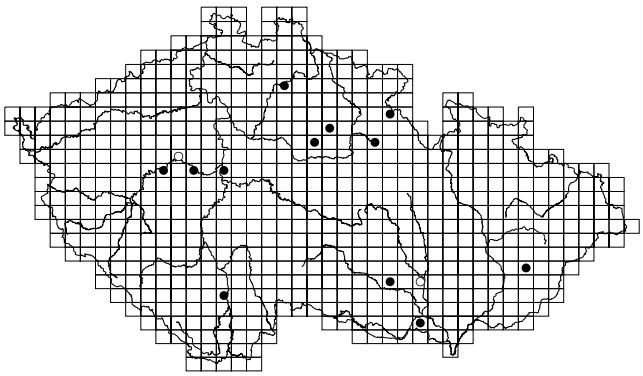
Clubiona kulczynskii



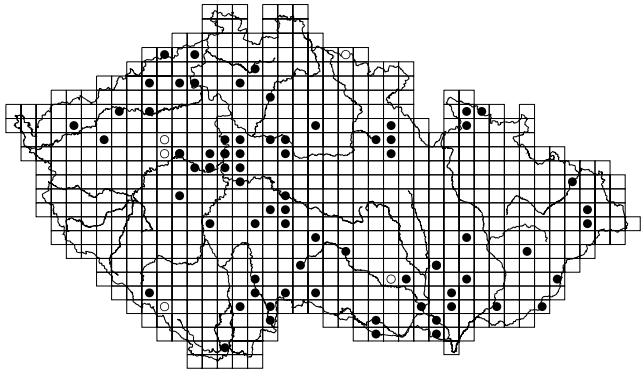
Clubiona lutescens



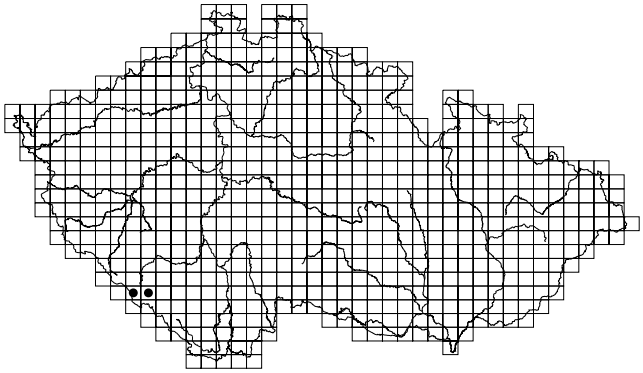
Clubiona marmorata



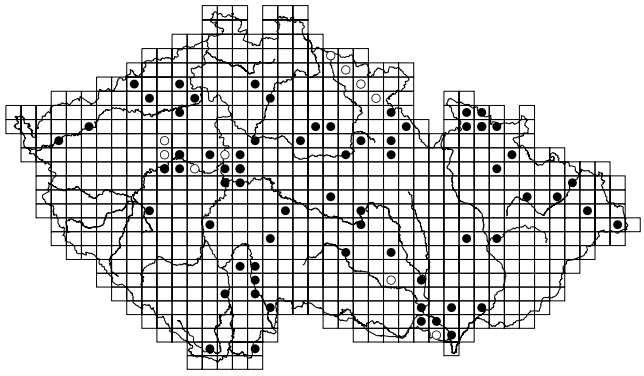
Clubiona neglecta



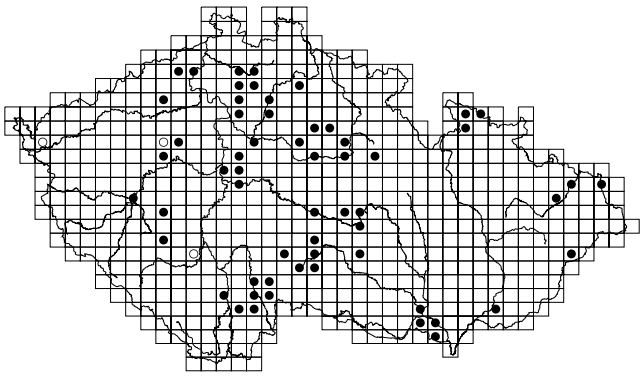
Clubiona norvegica



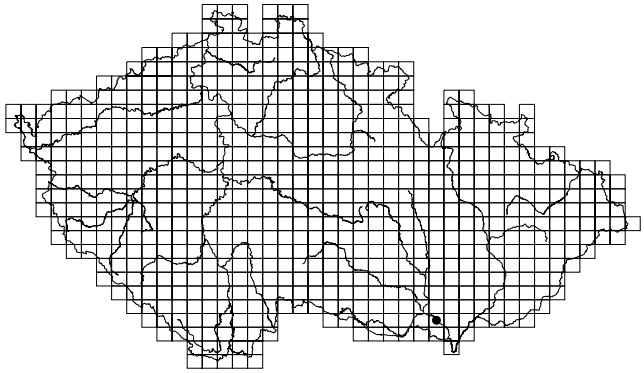
Clubiona pallidula



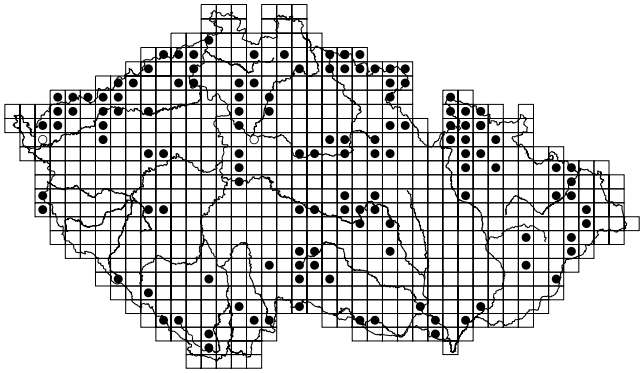
Clubiona phragmitis



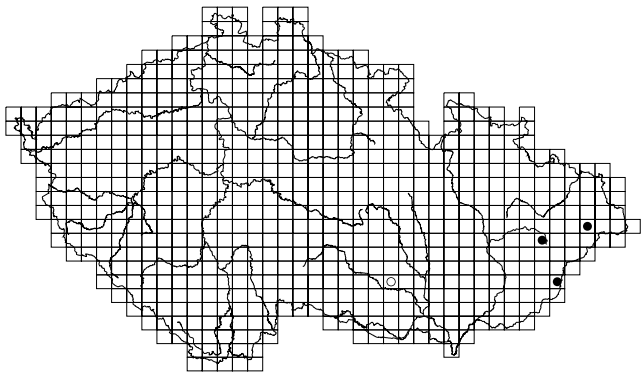
Clubiona pseudoneglecta



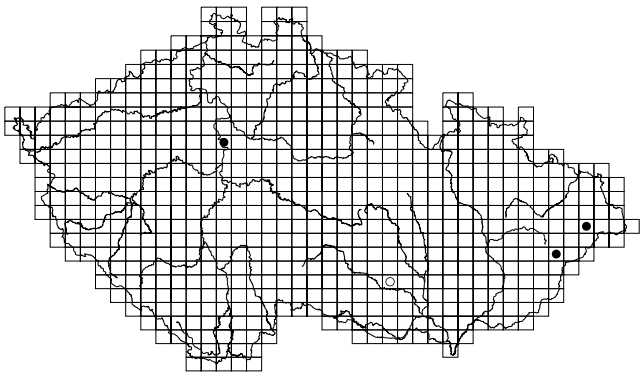
Clubiona reclusa



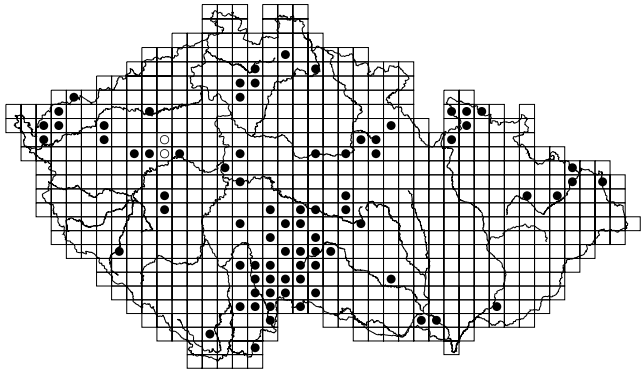
Clubiona saxatilis



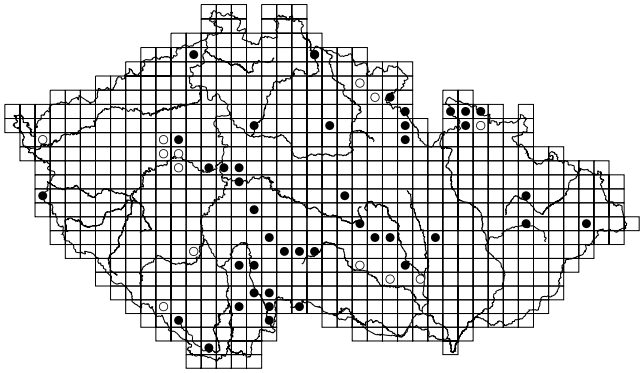
Clubiona similis



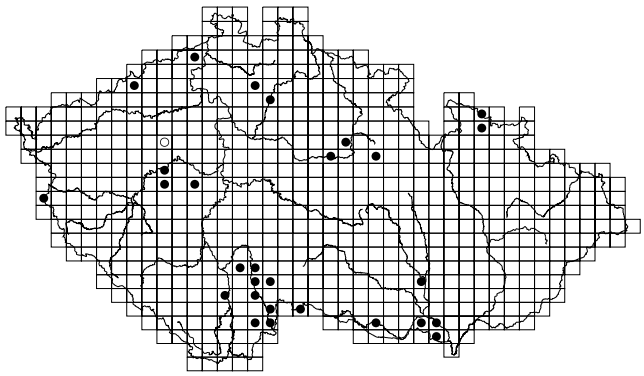
Clubiona stagnatilis



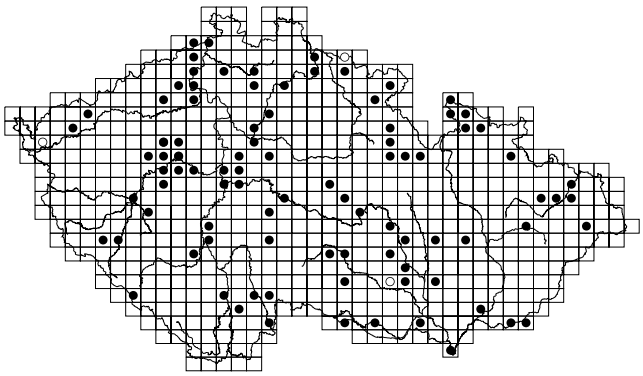
Clubiona subsultans



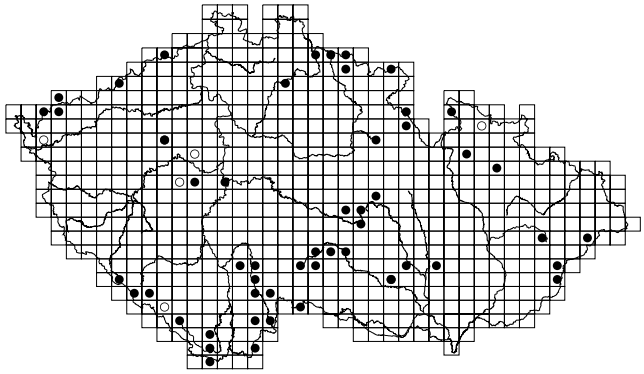
Clubiona subtilis



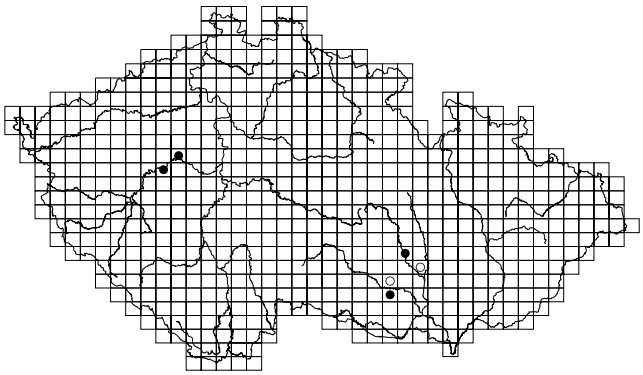
Clubiona terrestris



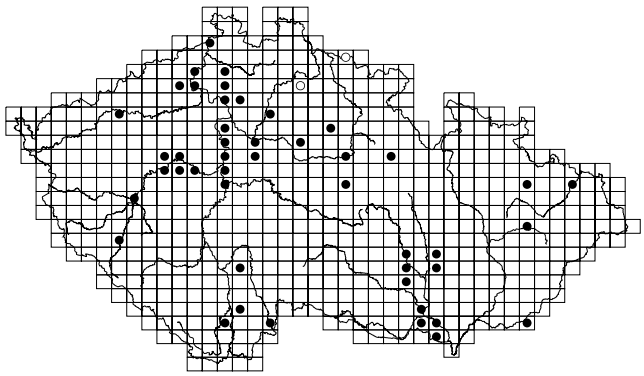
Clubiona trivialis



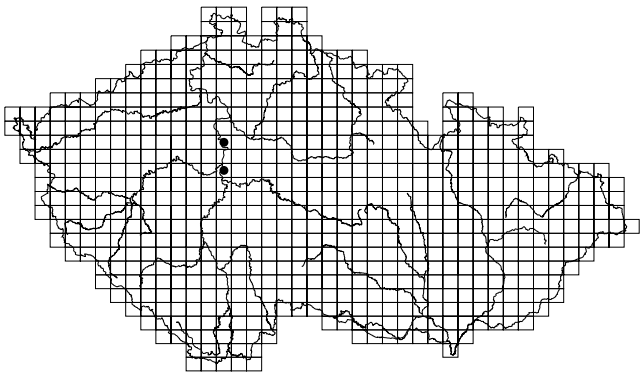
Cetonana laticeps



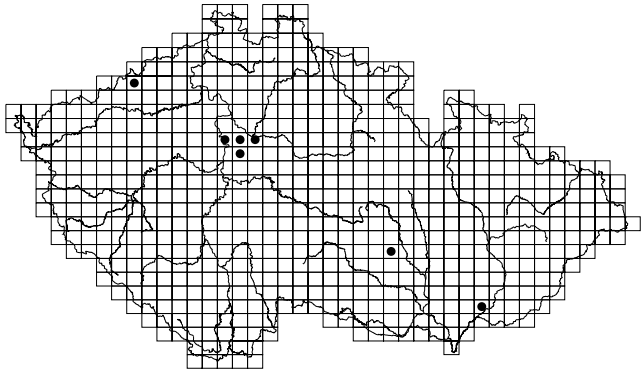
Zodarion germanicum



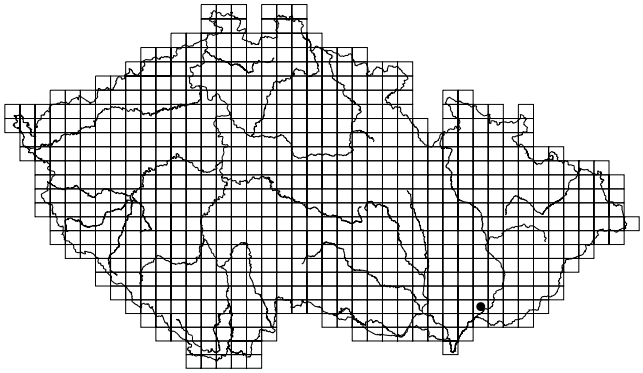
Zodarion italicum



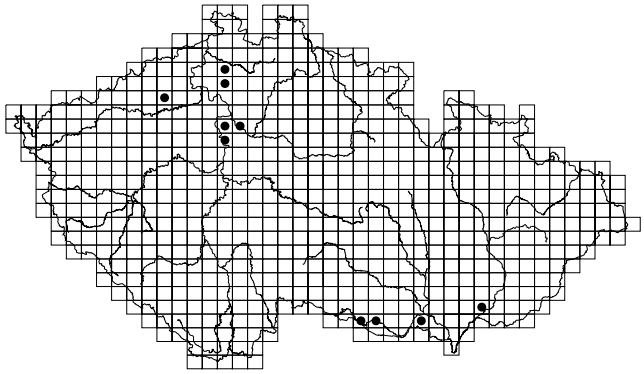
Zodarion rubidum



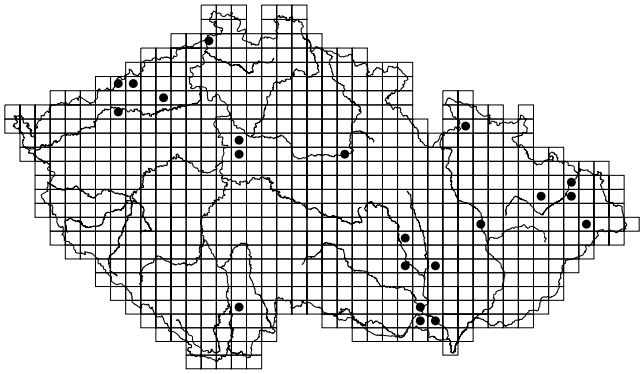
Aphantaulax cincta



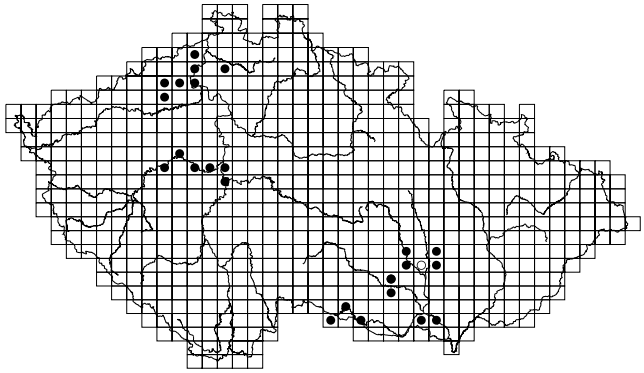
Berlandina cinerea



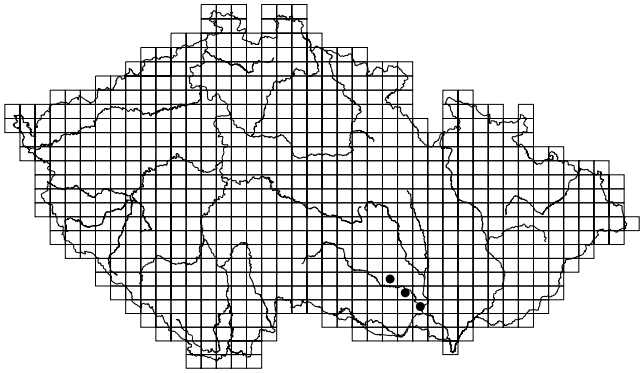
Callilepis nocturna



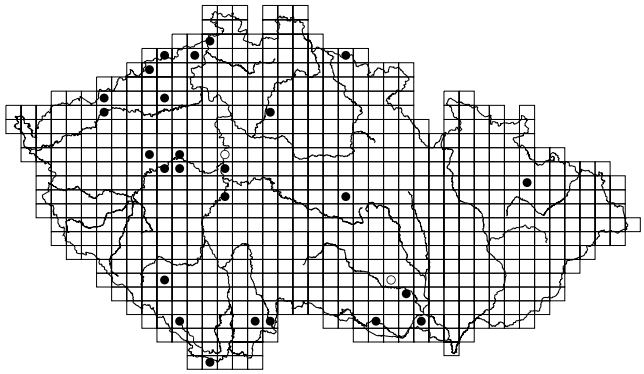
Callilepis schuszteri



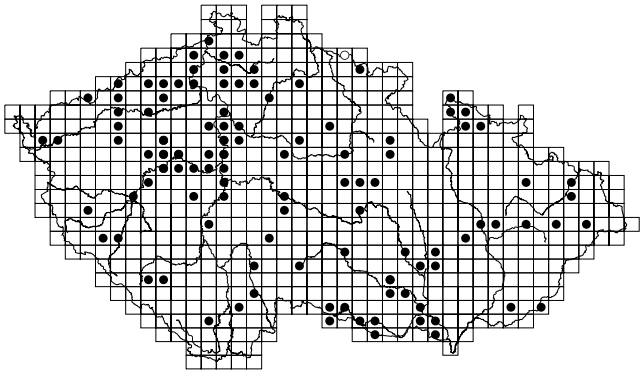
Cryptodrassus hungaricus



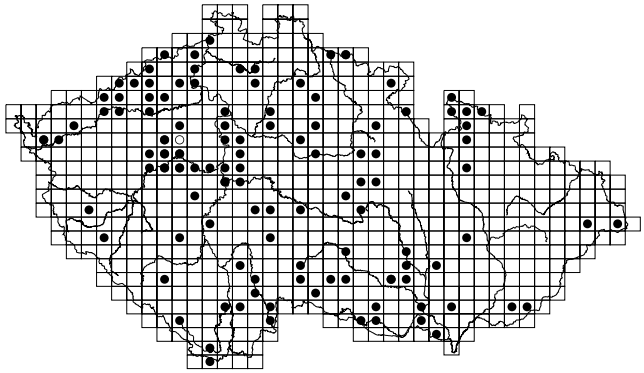
Drassodes cupreus



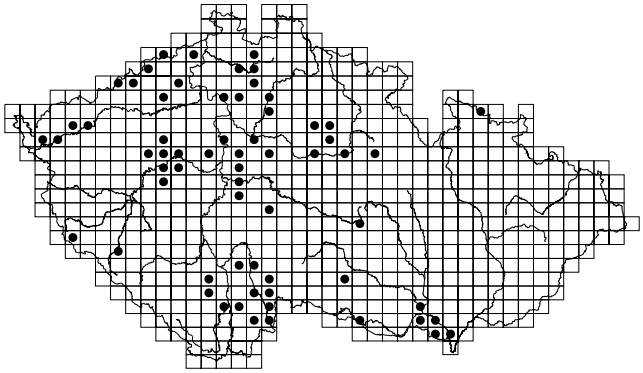
Drassodes lapidosus



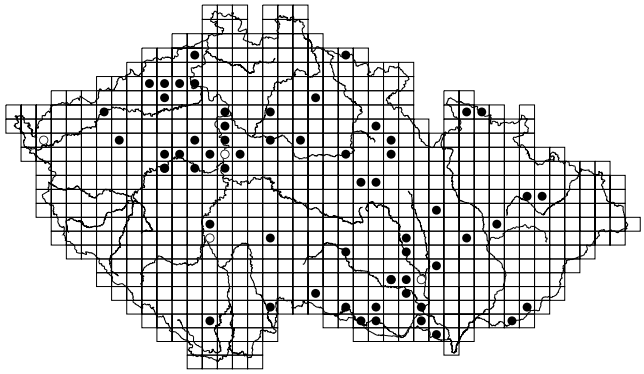
Drassodes pubescens



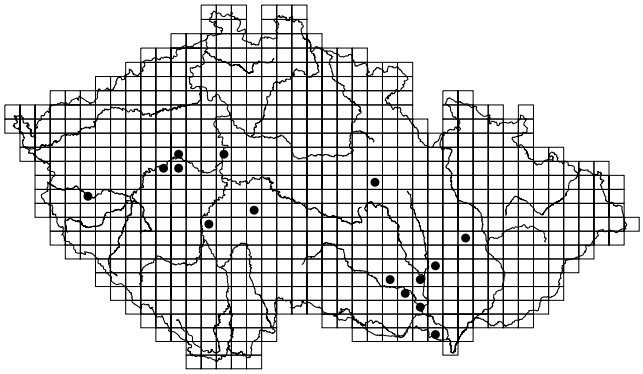
Drassyllus lutetianus



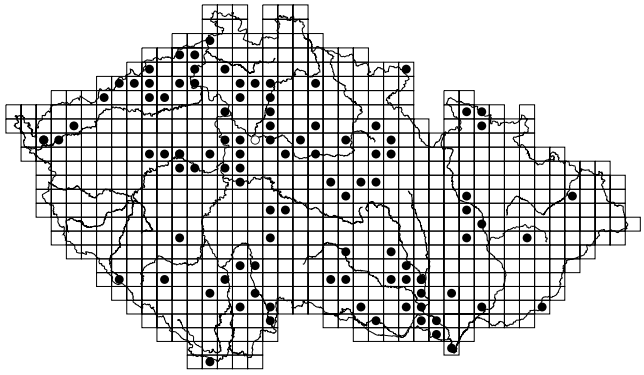
Drassyllus praeficus



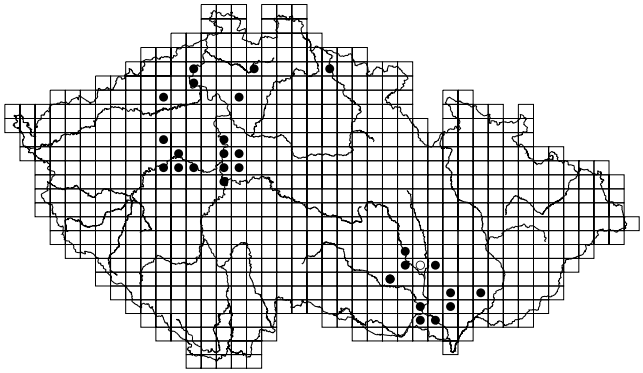
Drassyllus pumilus



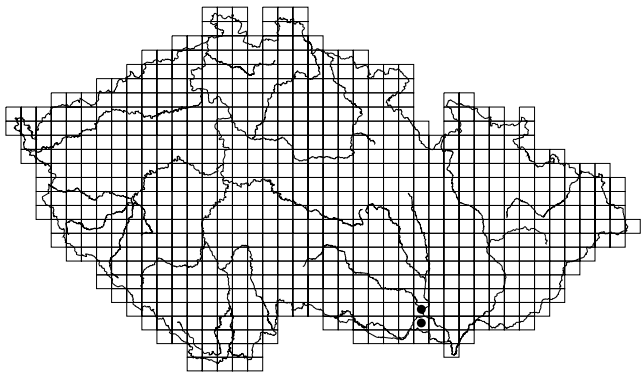
Drassyllus pusillus



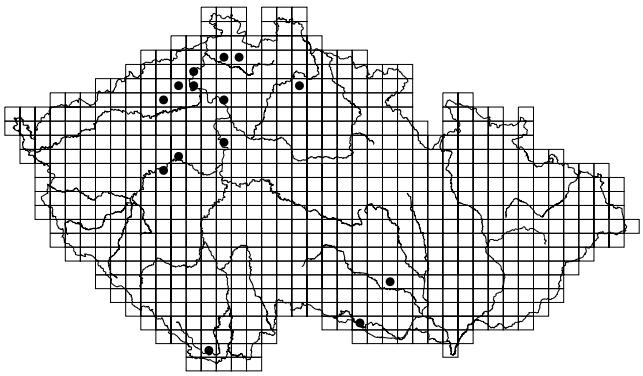
Drassyllus villicus



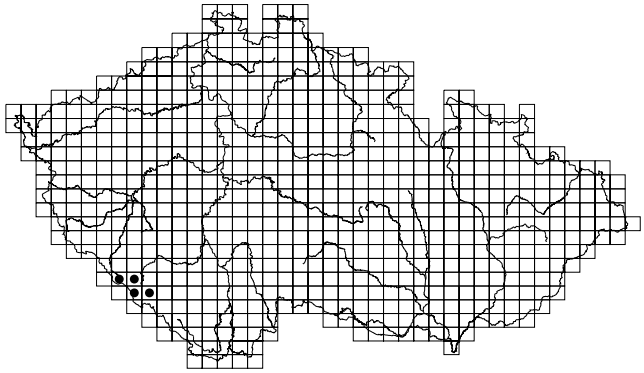
Drassyllus vinealis



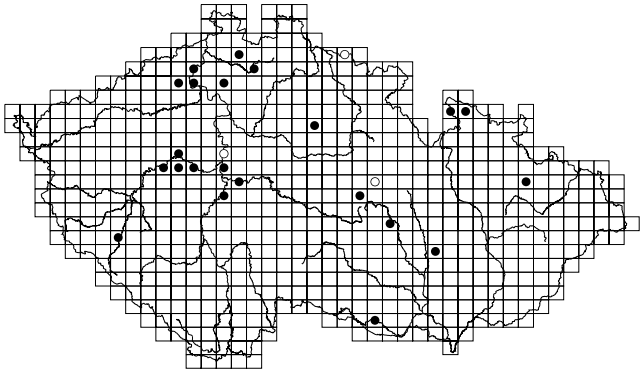
Echemus angustifrons



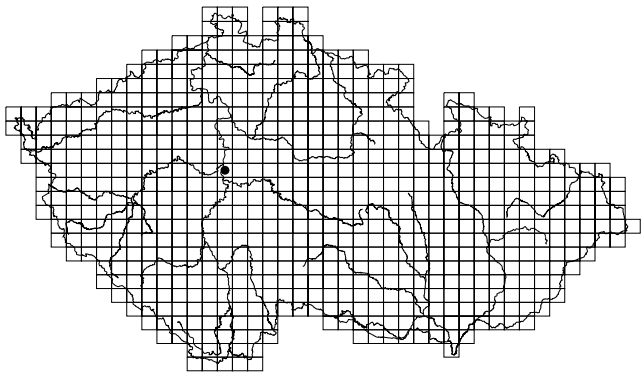
Gnaphosa badia



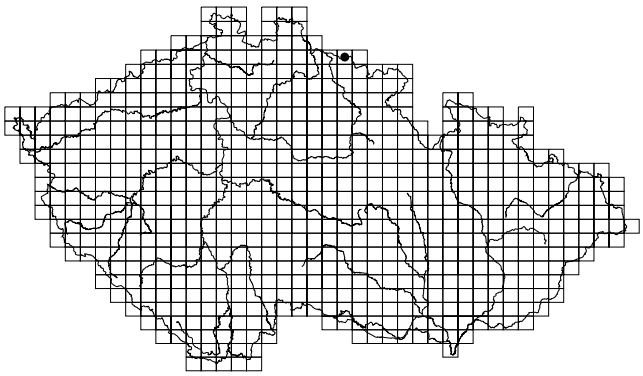
Gnaphosa bicolor



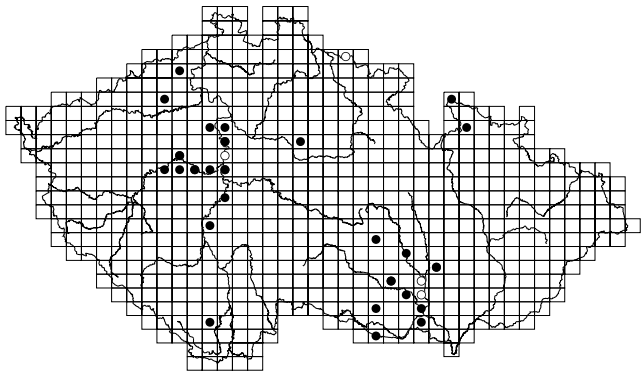
Gnaphosa inconspecta



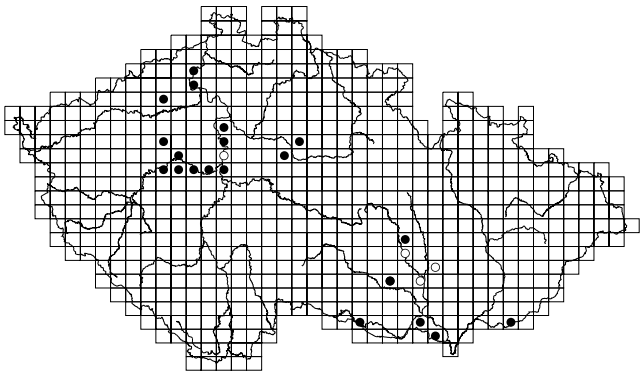
Gnaphosa lapponum



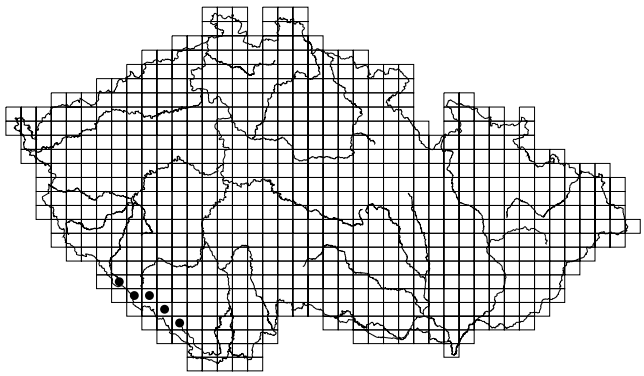
Gnaphosa lucifuga



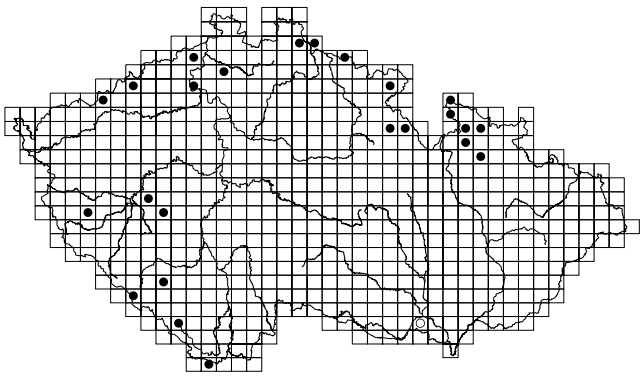
Gnaphosa lugubris



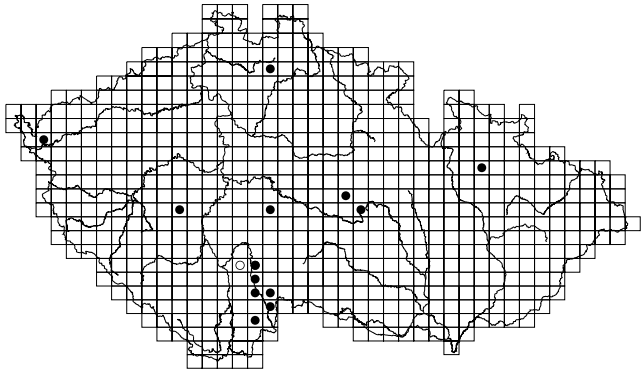
Gnaphosa microps



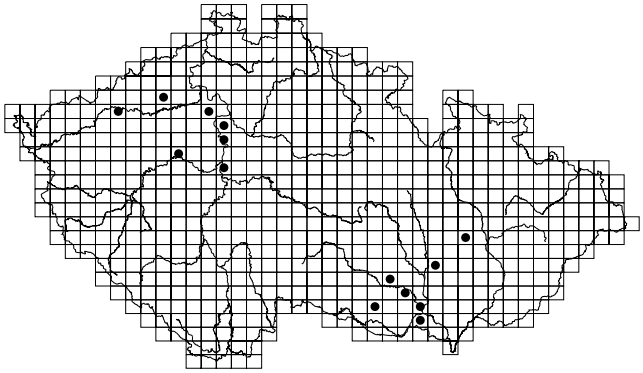
Gnaphosa montana



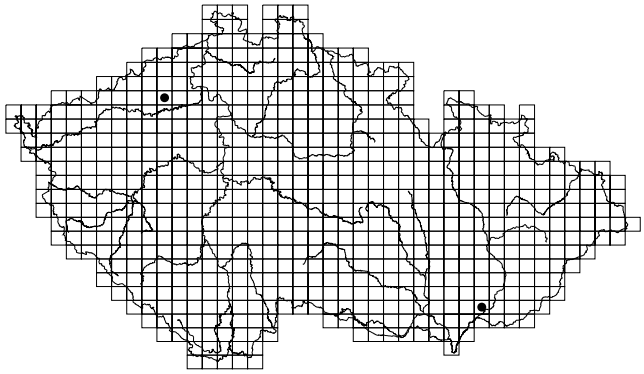
Gnaphosa nigerrima



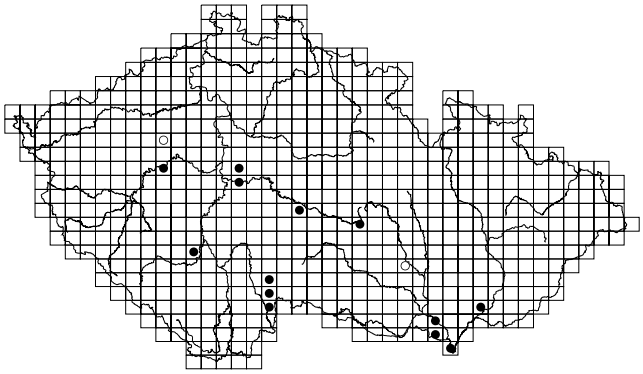
Gnaphosa opaca



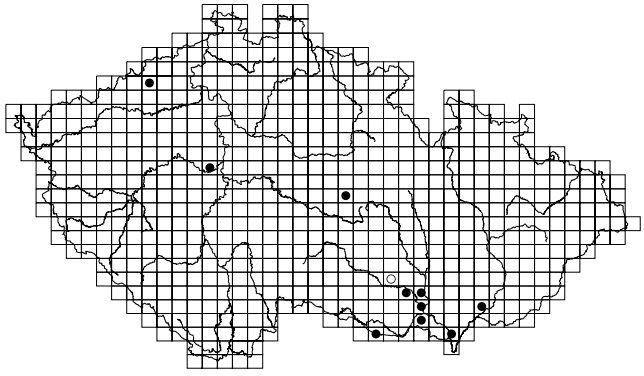
Haplodrassus bohemicus



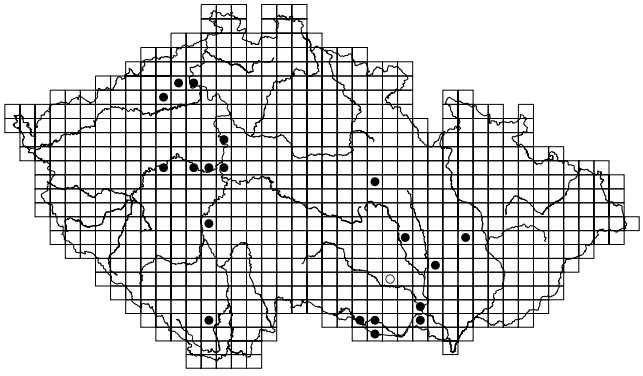
Haplodrassus cognatus



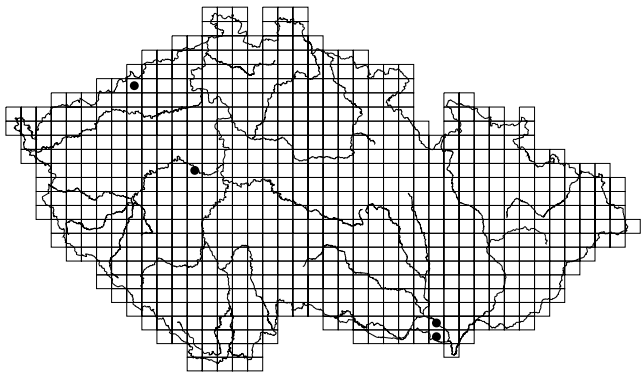
Haplodrassus dalmatensis



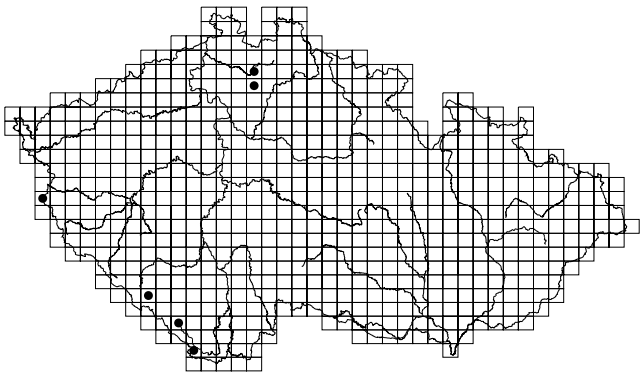
Haplodrassus kulczynskii



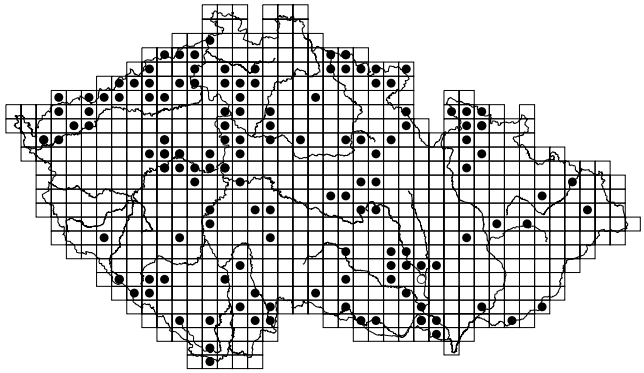
Haplodrassus minor



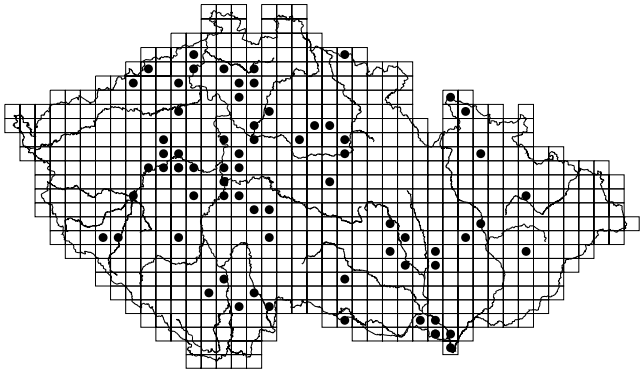
Haplodrassus moderatus



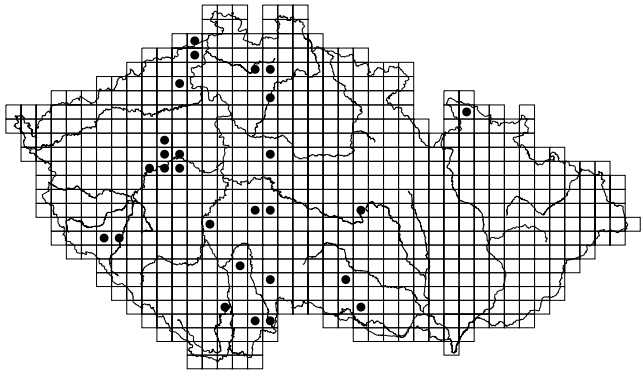
Haplodrassus signifer



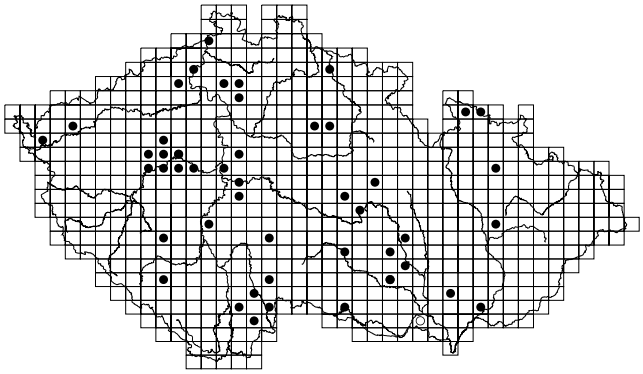
Haplodrassus silvestris



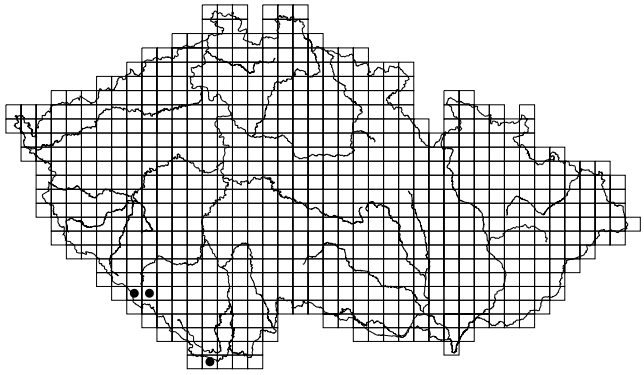
Haplodrassus soerenseni



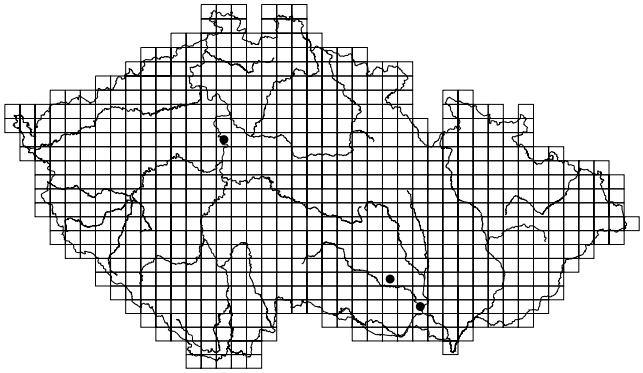
Haplodrassus umbratilis



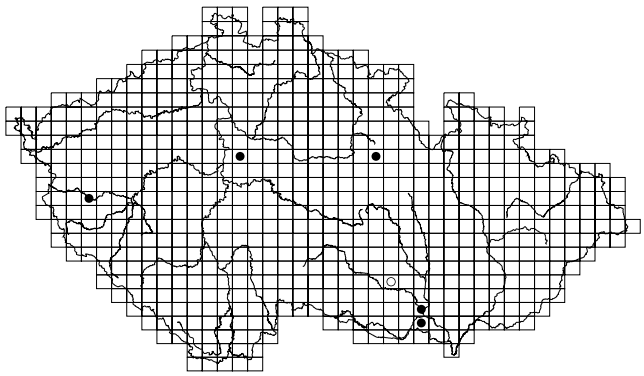
Micaria aenea



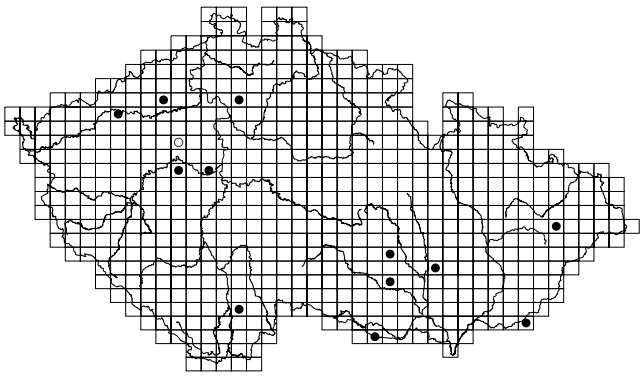
Micaria albovittata



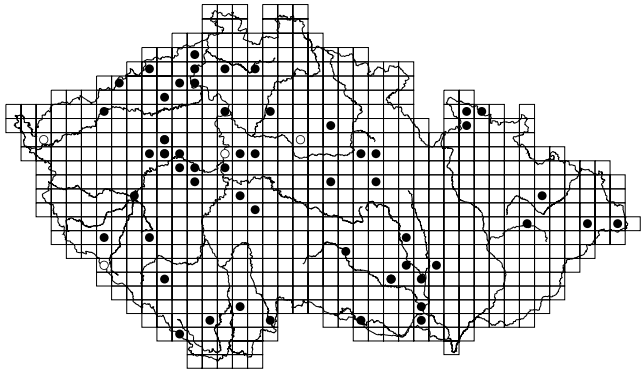
Micaria dives



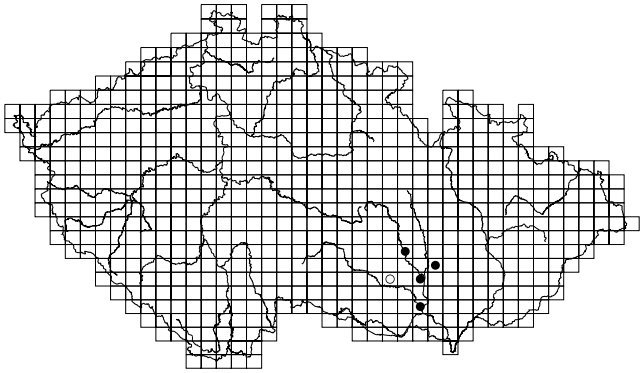
Micaria formicaria



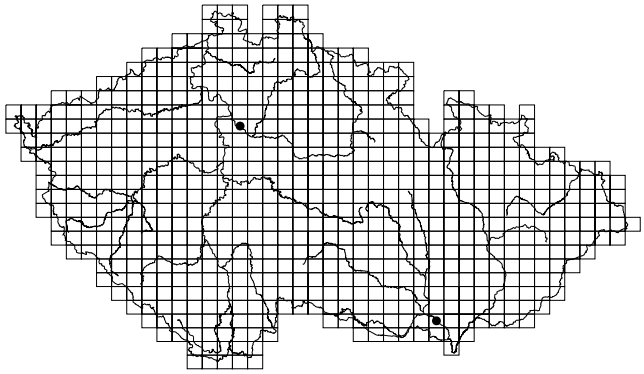
Micaria fulgens



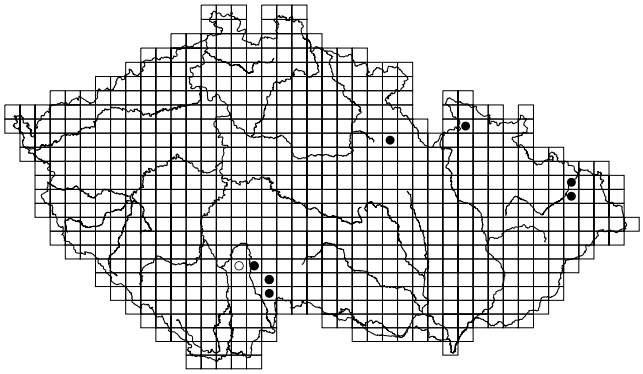
Micaria guttulata



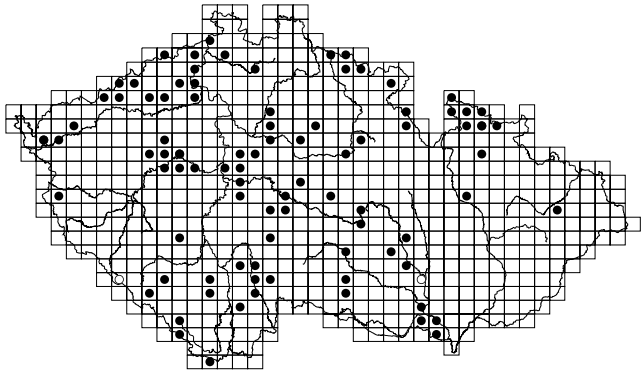
Micaria lenzi



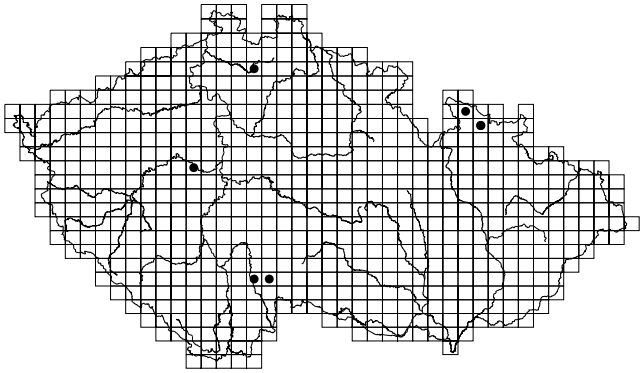
Micaria nivosa



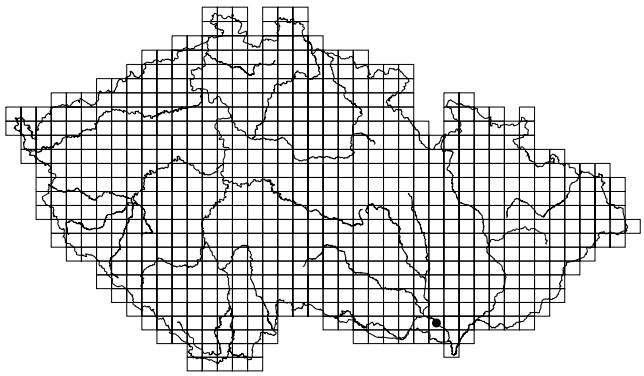
Micaria pulicaria



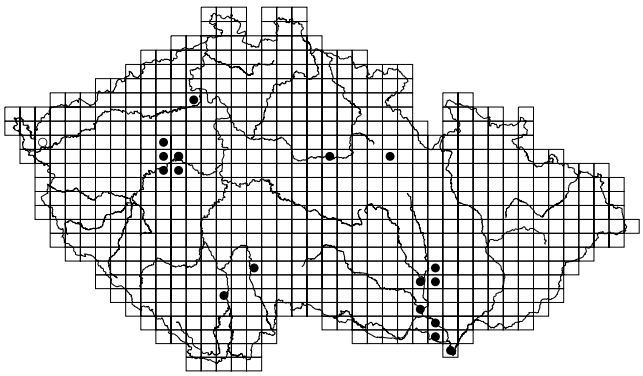
Micaria silesiaca



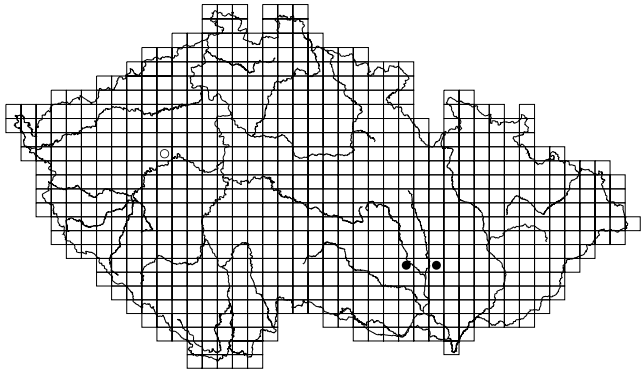
Micaria sociabilis



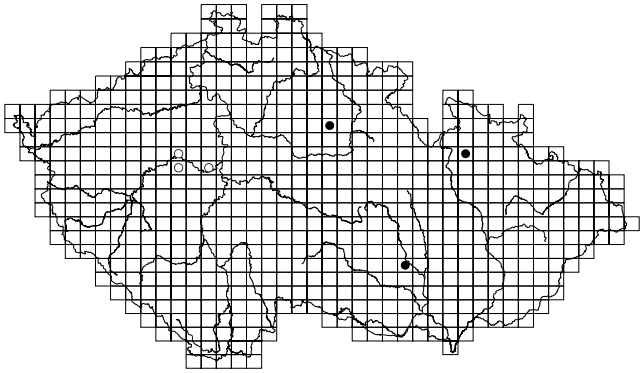
Micaria subopaca



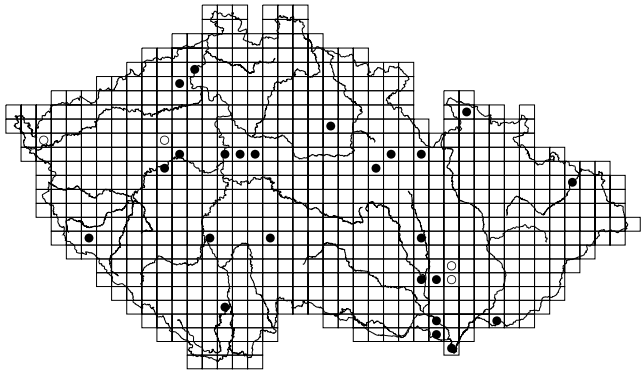
Phaeocedus braccatus



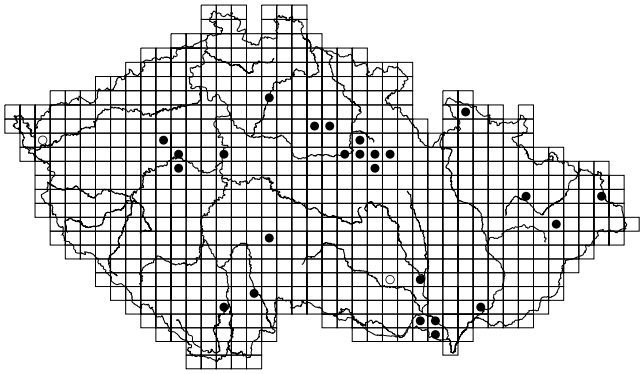
Poecilochroa conspicua



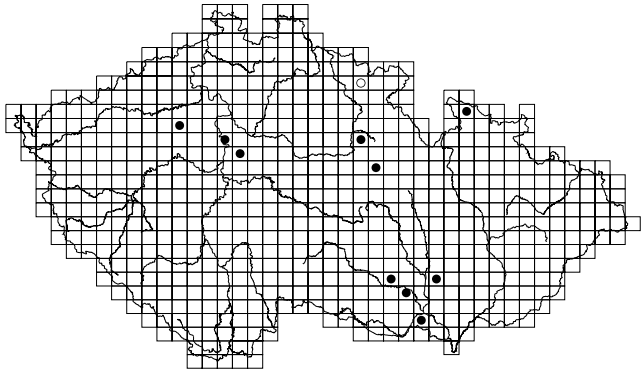
Scotophaeus quadripunctatus



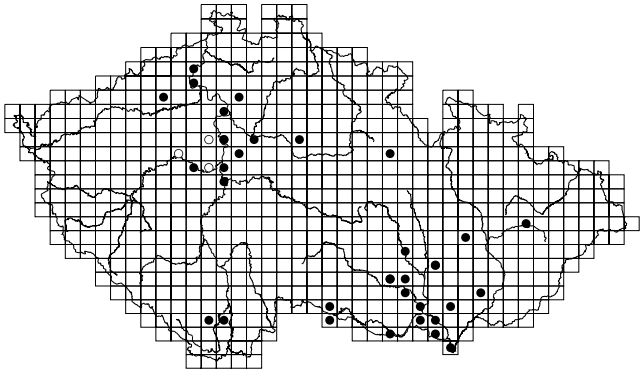
Scotophaeus scutulatus



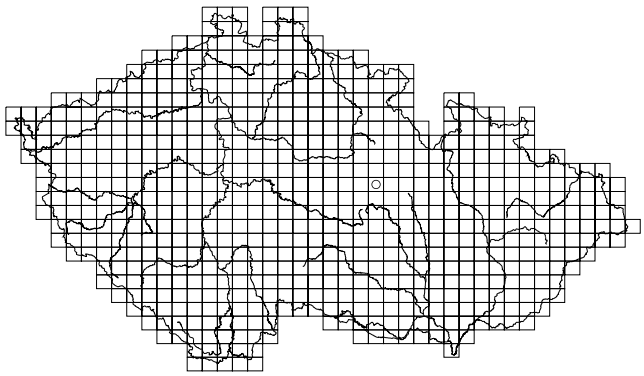
Sosticus loricatus



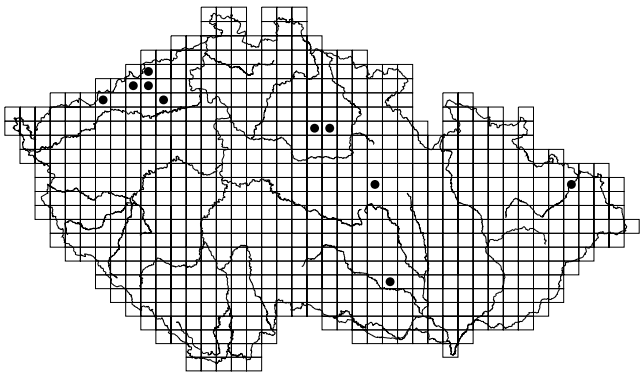
Trachyzelotes pedestris



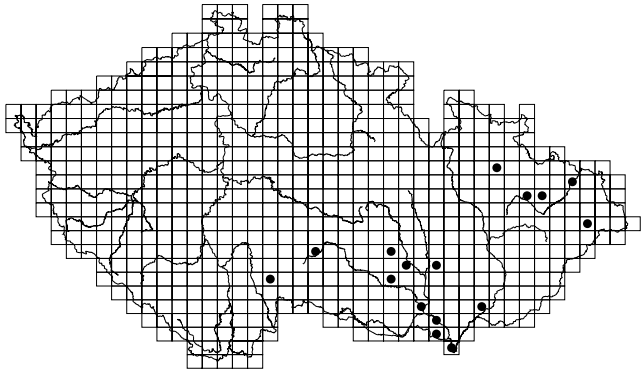
Urozelotes rusticus



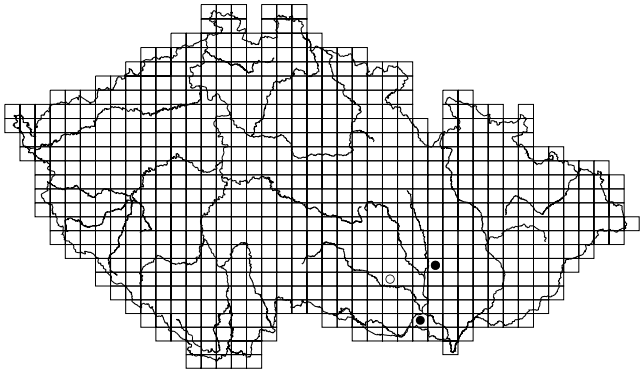
Zelotes aeneus



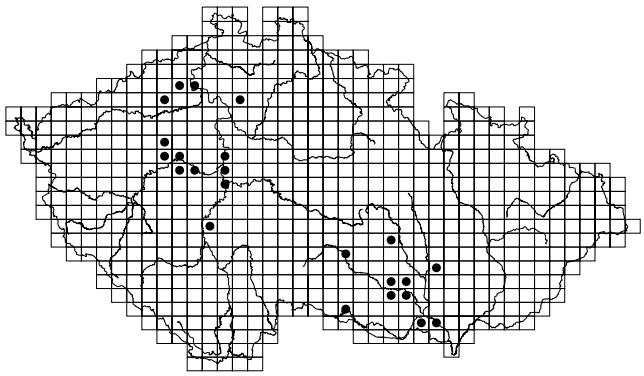
Zelotes apricorum



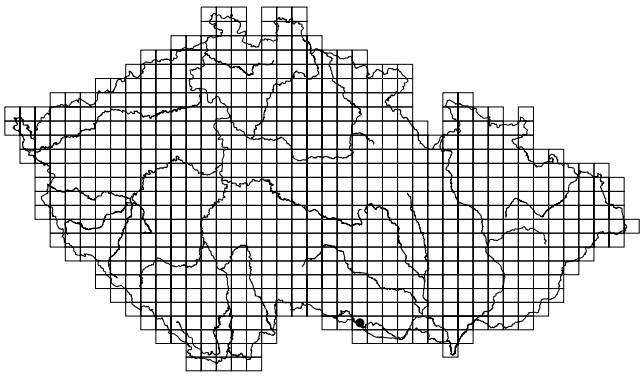
Zelotes atrocaeruleus



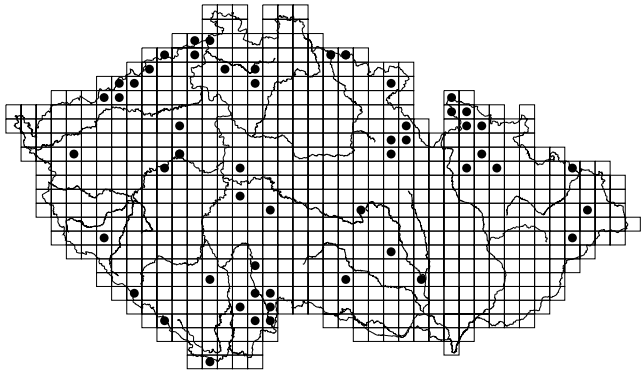
Zelotes aurantiacus



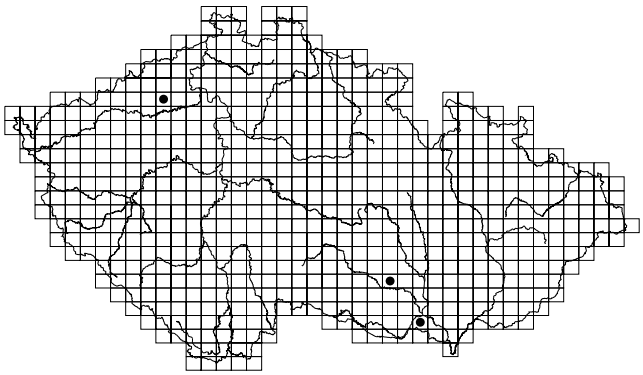
Zelotes caucasius



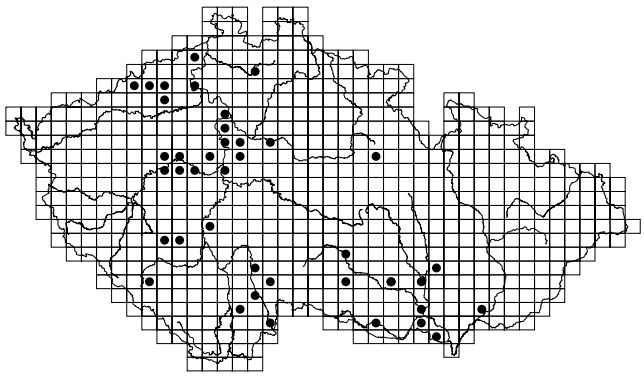
Zelotes clivicola



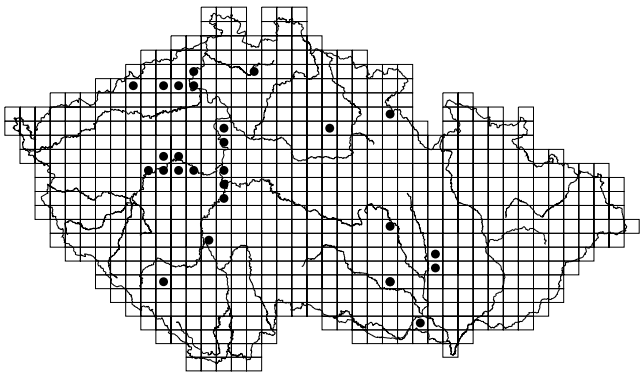
Zelotes declinans



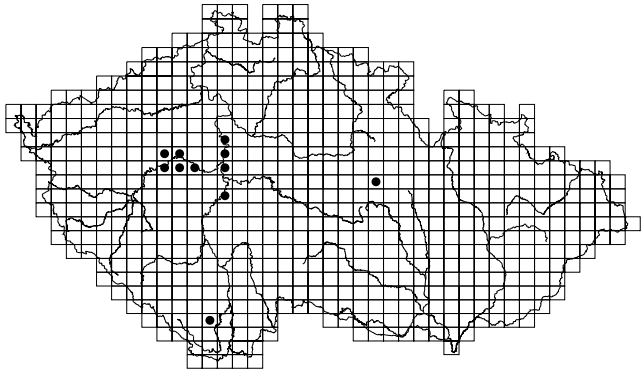
Zelotes electus



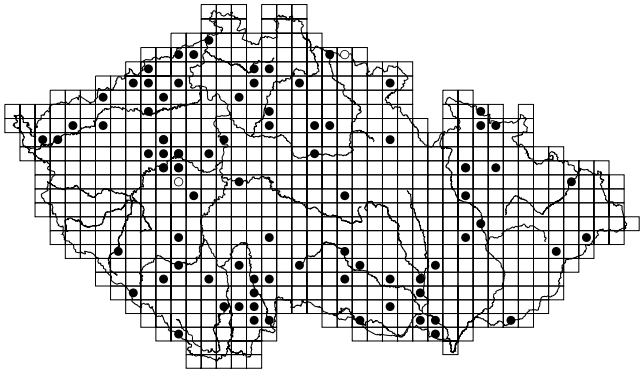
Zelotes erebeus



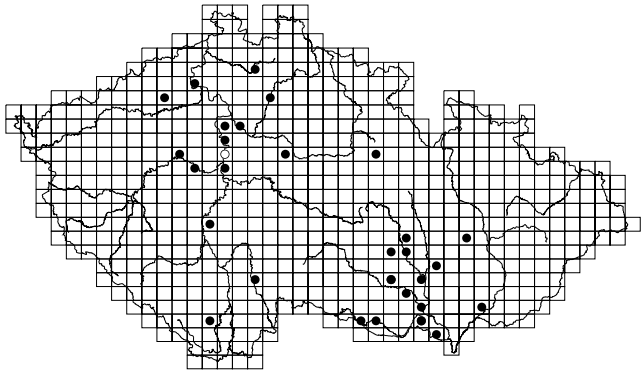
Zelotes exiguus



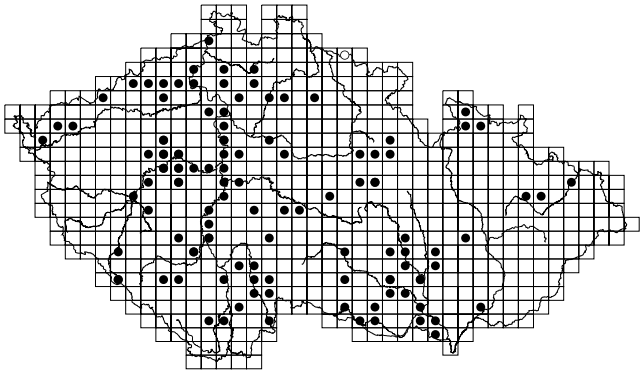
Zelotes latreillei



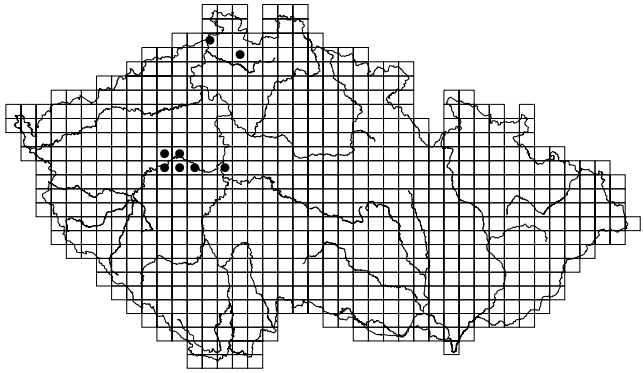
Zelotes longipes



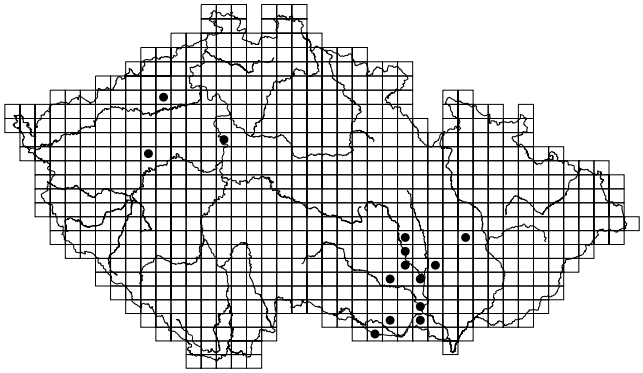
Zelotes petrensis



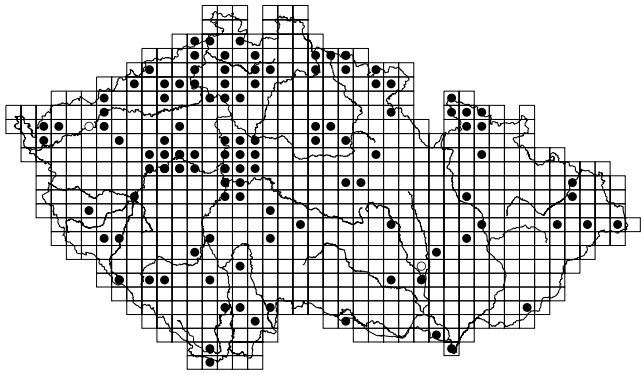
Zelotes puritanus



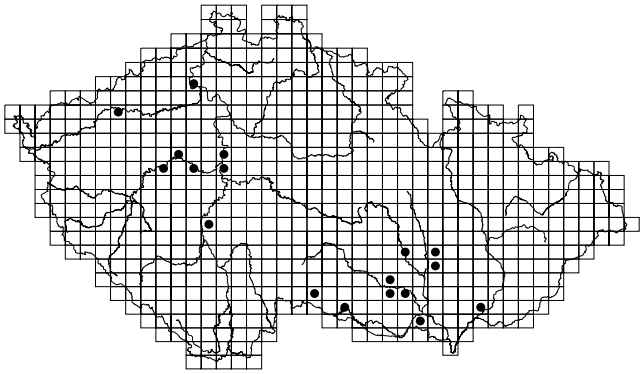
Zelotes pygmaeus



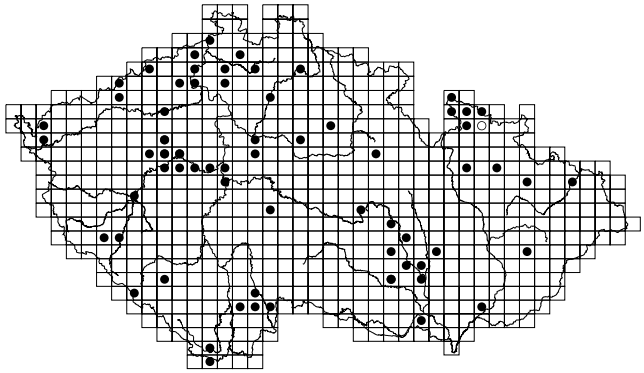
Zelotes subterraneus



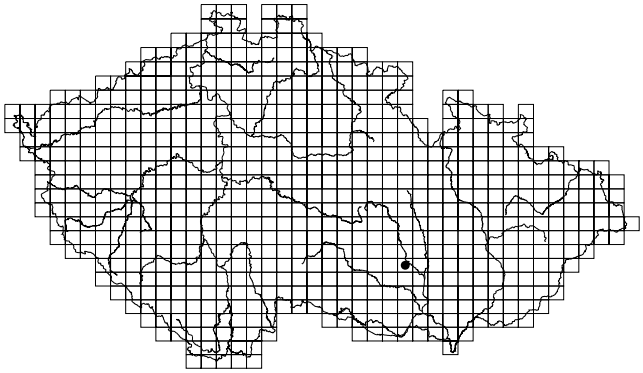
Zora manicata



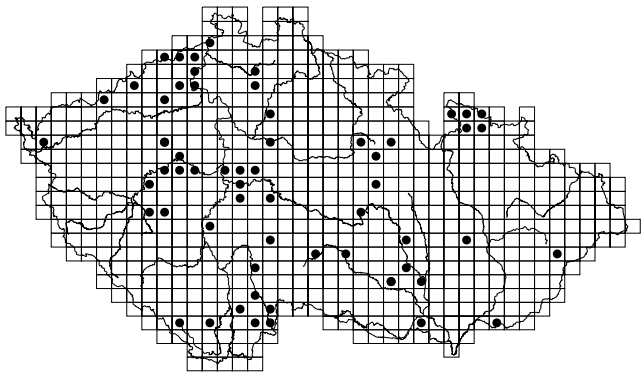
Zora nemoralis



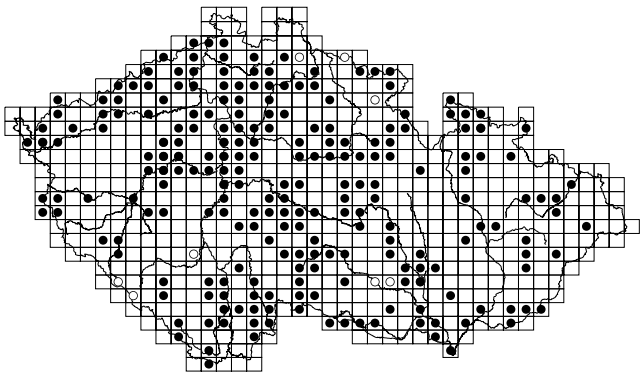
Zora pardalis



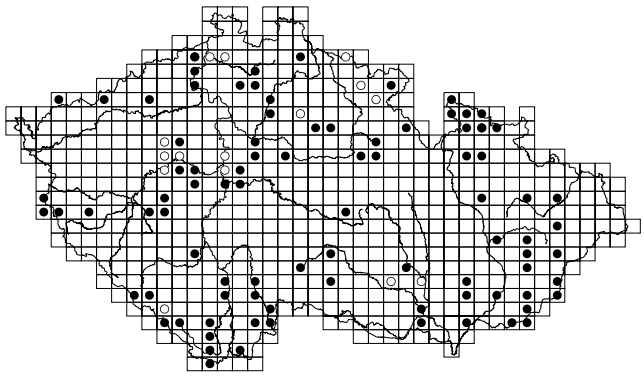
Zora silvestris



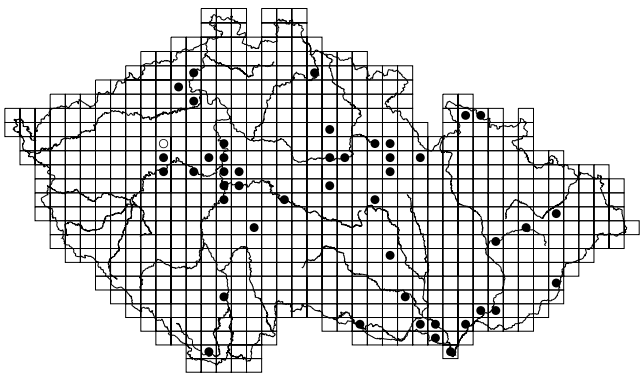
Zora spinimana



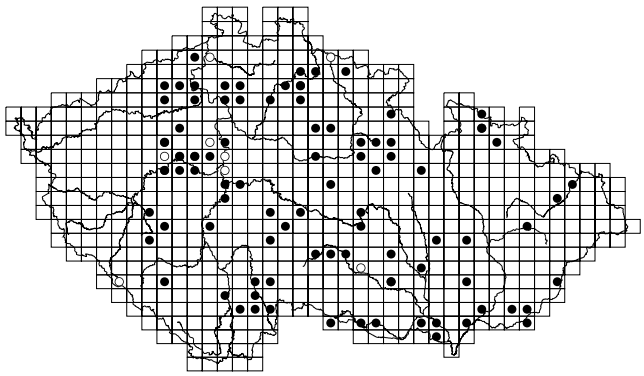
Micrommata virescens



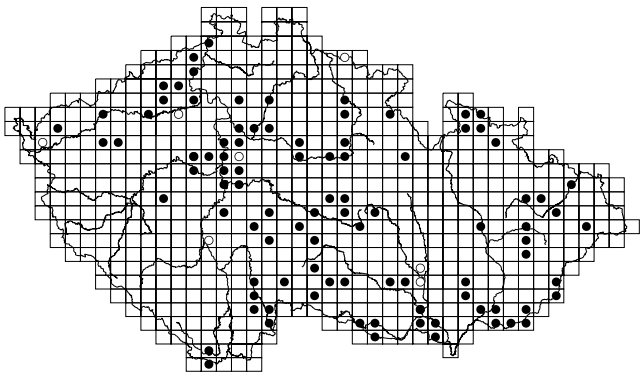
Philodromus albidus



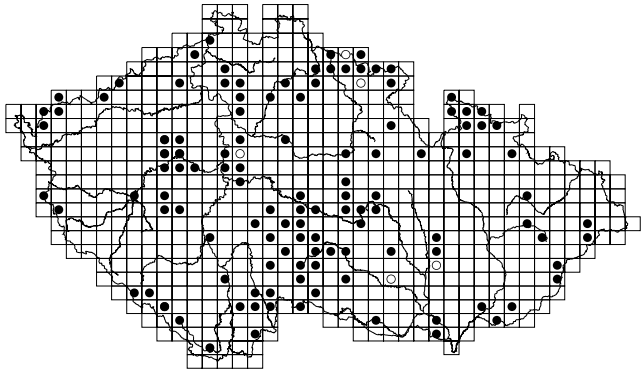
Philodromus aureolus



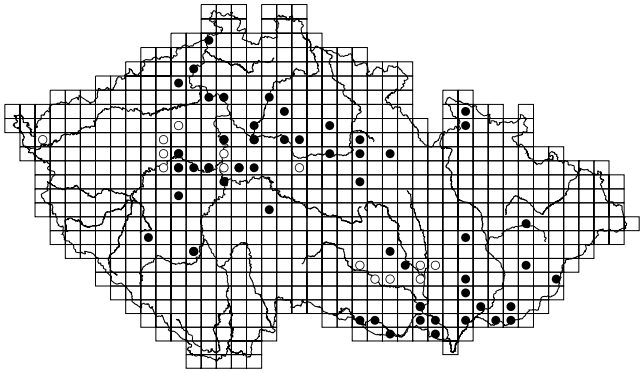
Philodromus cespitum



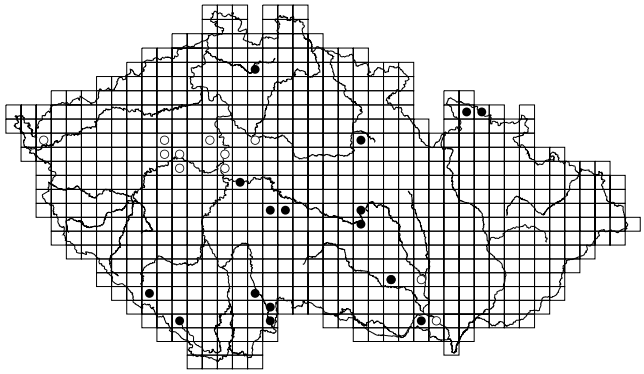
Philodromus collinus



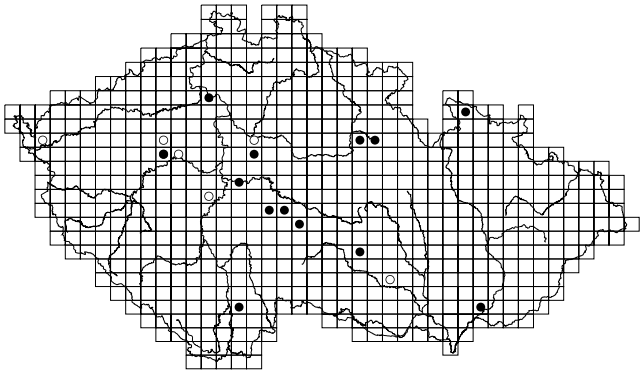
Philodromus dispar



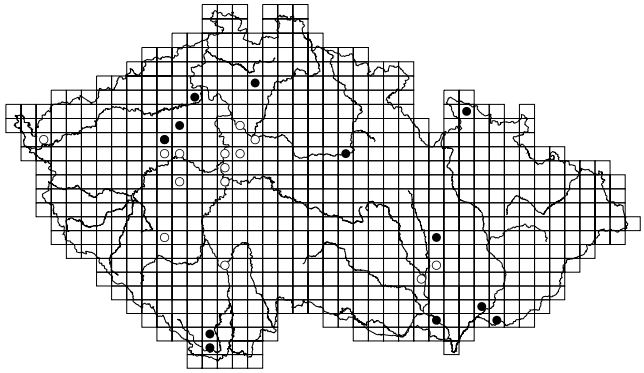
Philodromus emarginatus



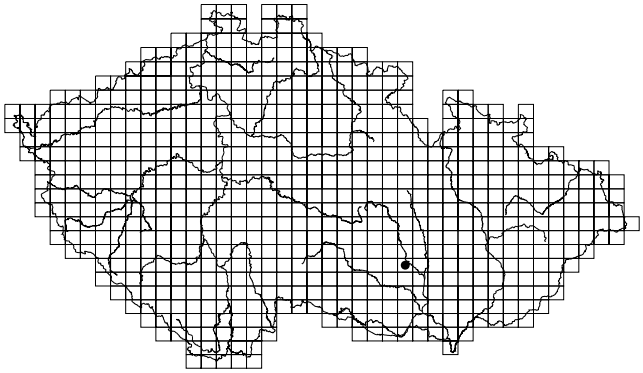
Philodromus fuscomarginatus



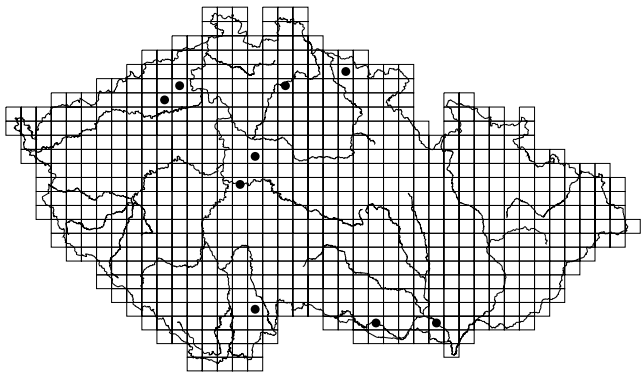
Philodromus margaritatus



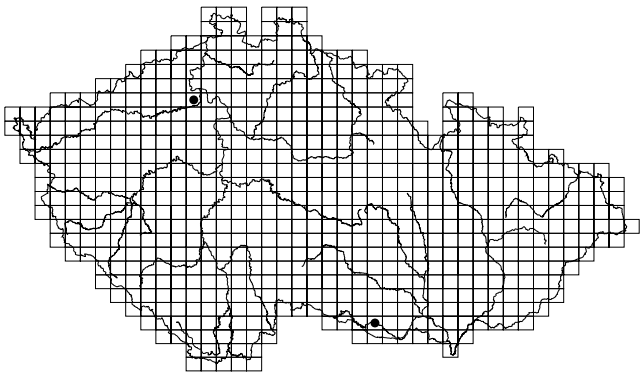
Philodromus poecilus



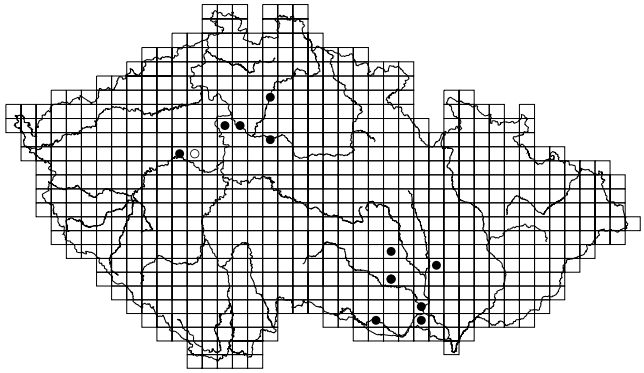
Philodromus praedatus



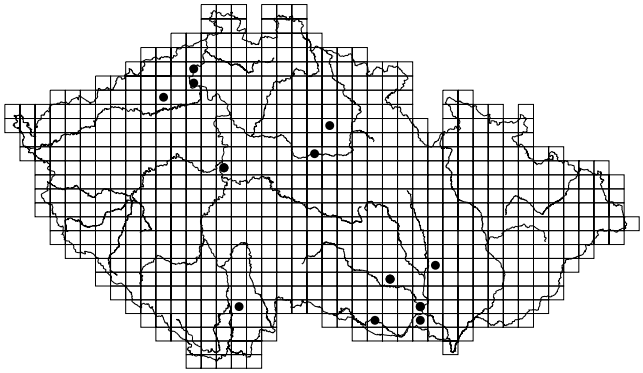
Philodromus rufus



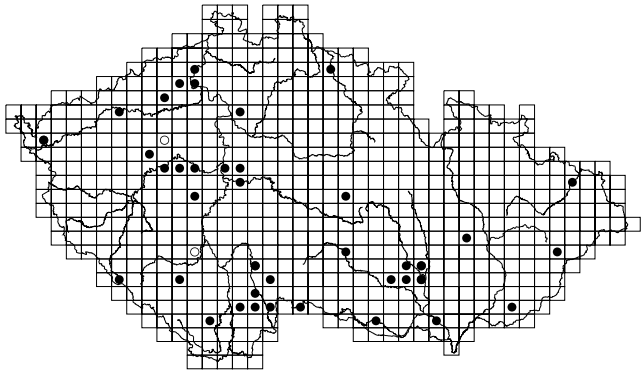
Thanatus arenarius



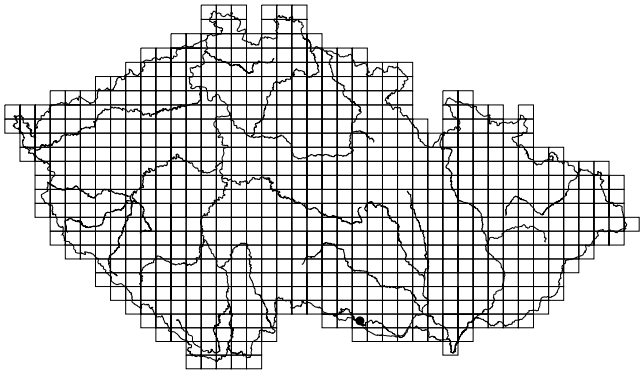
Thanatus atratus



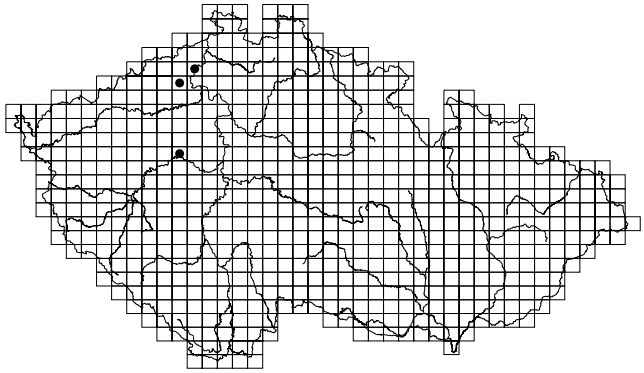
Thanatus formicinus



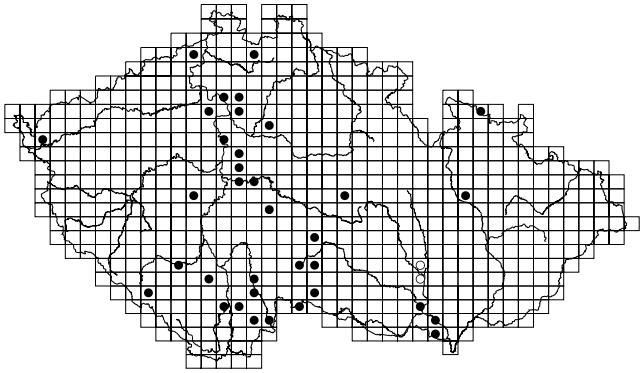
Thanatus pictus



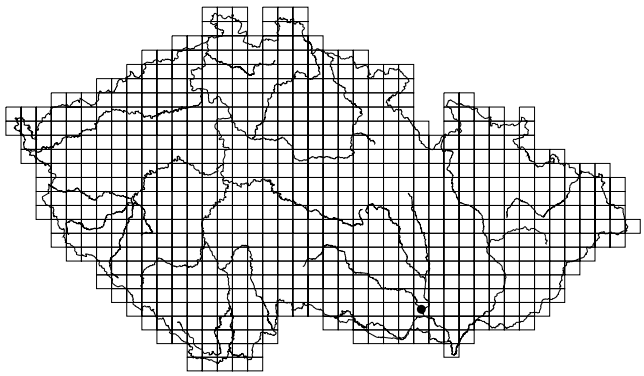
Thanatus sabulosus



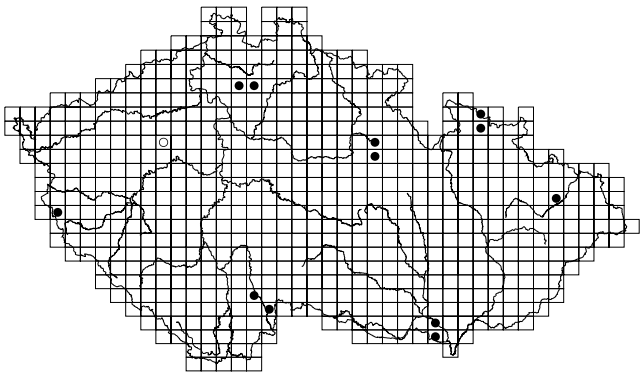
Thanatus striatus



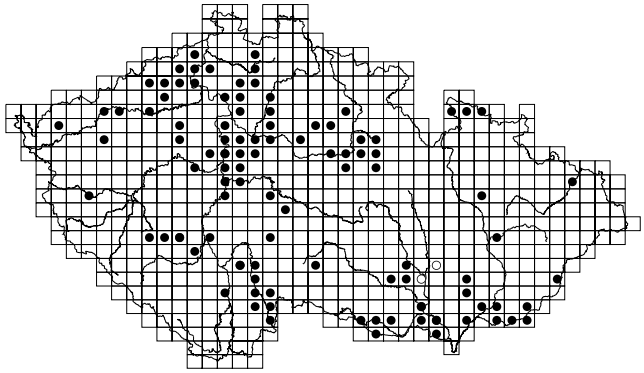
Tibellus macellus



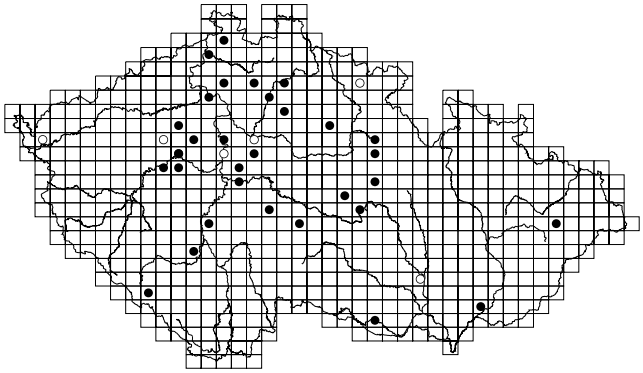
Tibellus maritimus



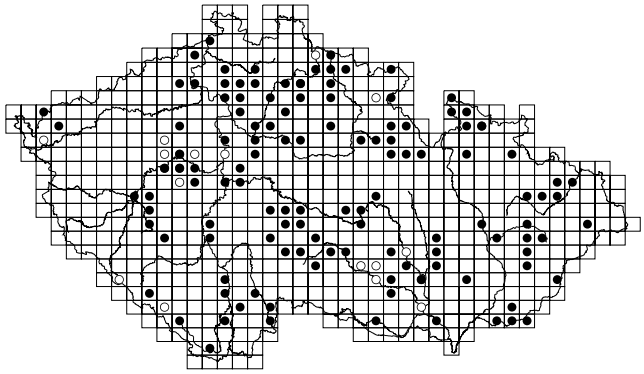
Tibellus oblongus



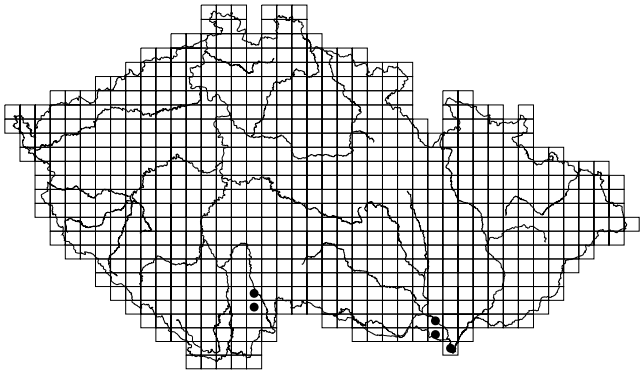
Coriarachne depressa



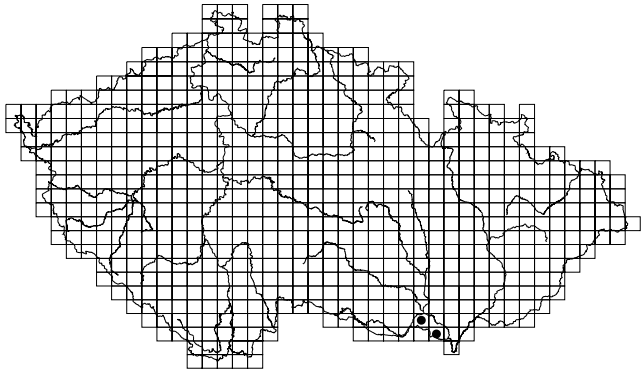
Diaea dorsata



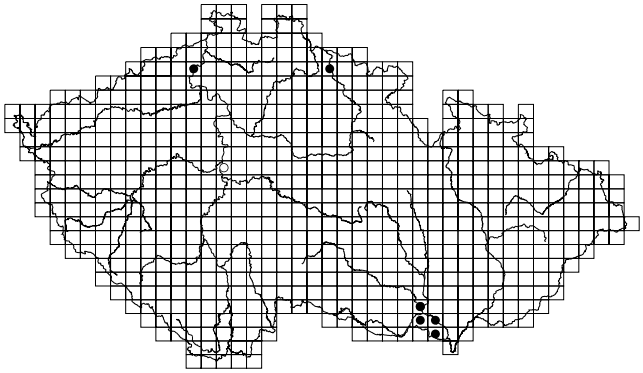
Diaea livens



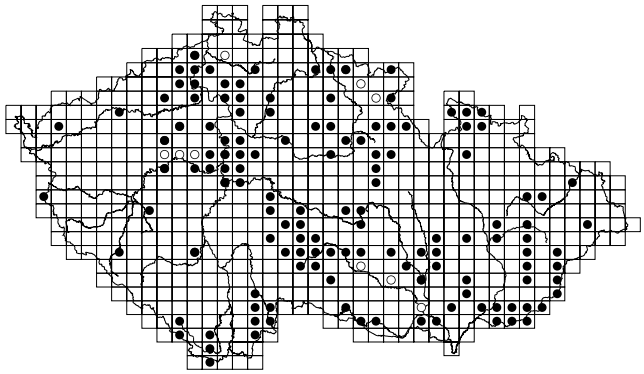
Heriaeus graminicola



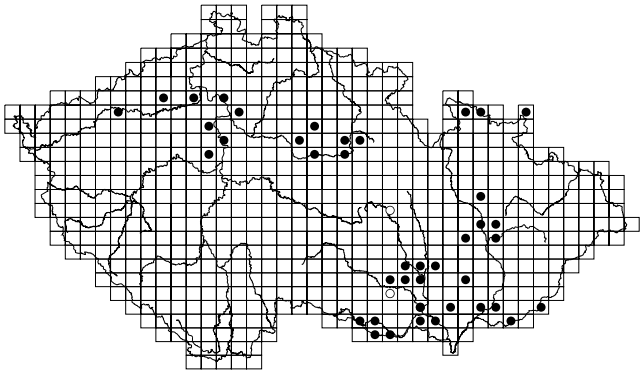
Heriaeus melloteei



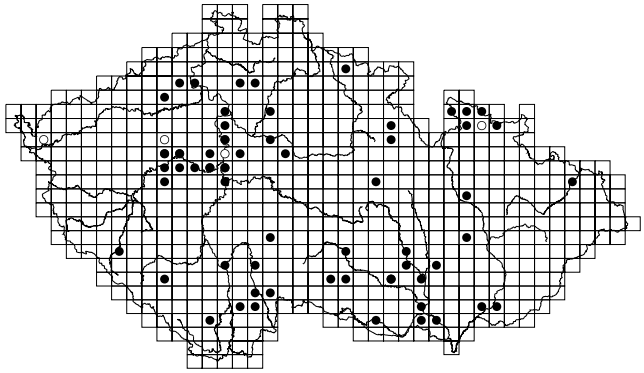
Misumena vatia



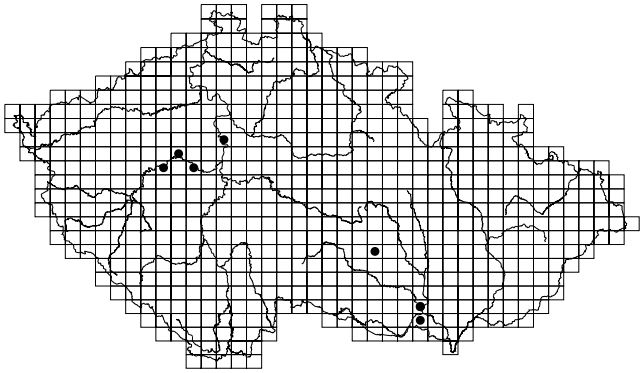
Misumenops tricuspidatus



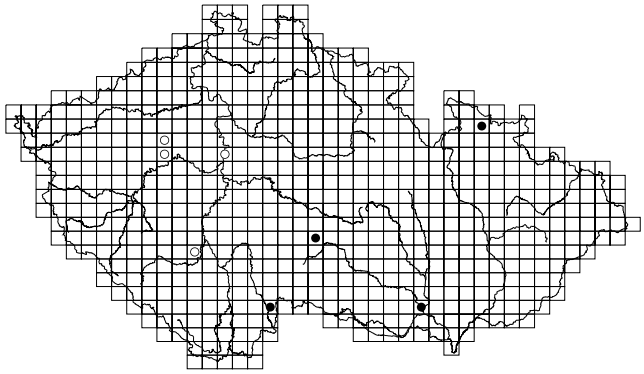
Ozyptila atomaria



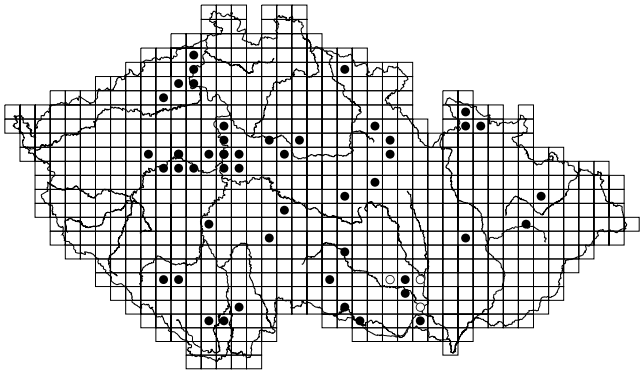
Ozyptila blackwalli



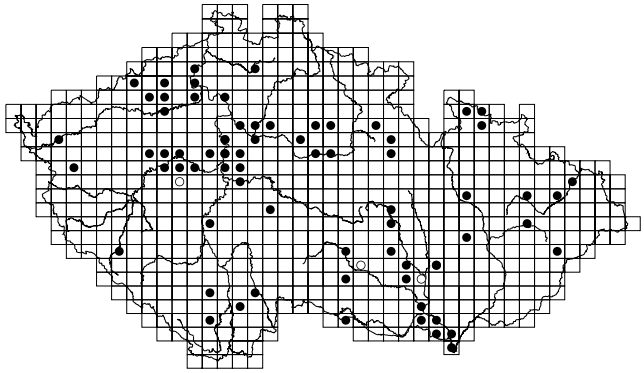
Ozyptila brevipes



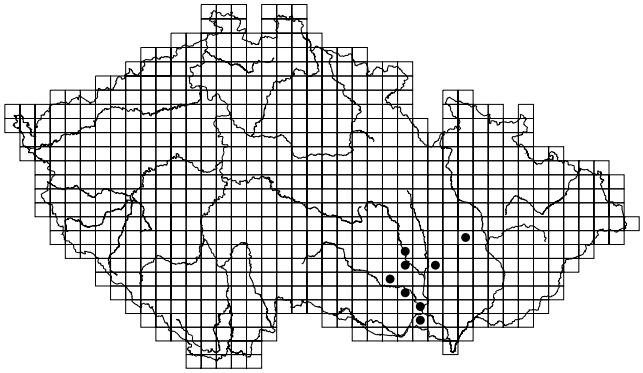
Ozyptila claveata



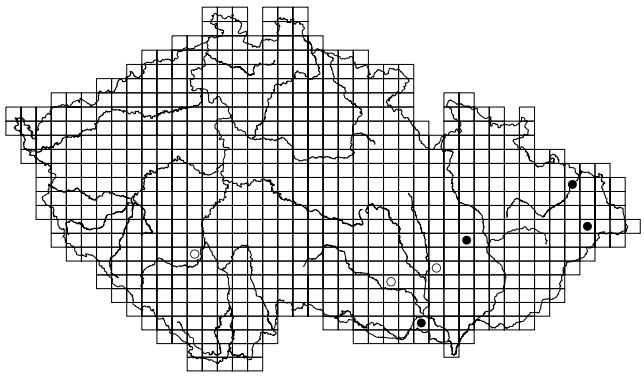
Ozyptila praticola



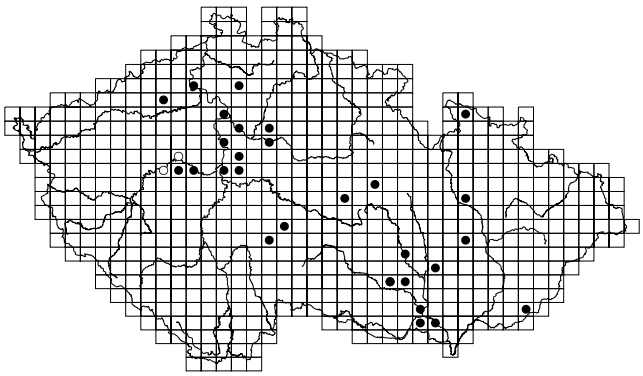
Ozyptila pullata



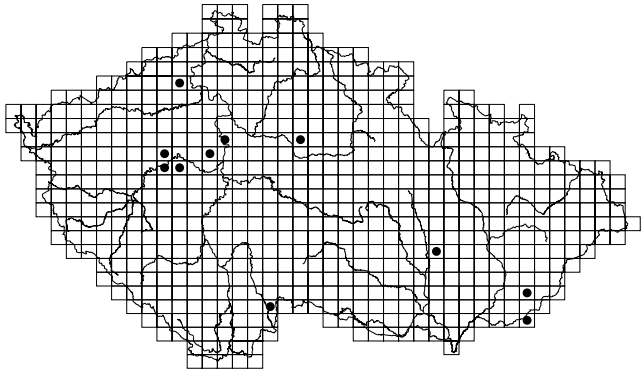
Ozyptila rauda



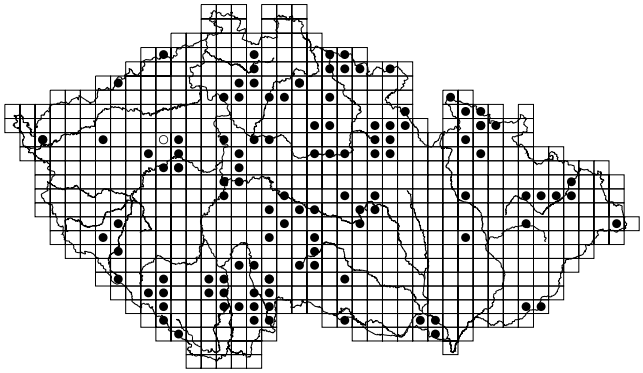
Ozyptila scabricula



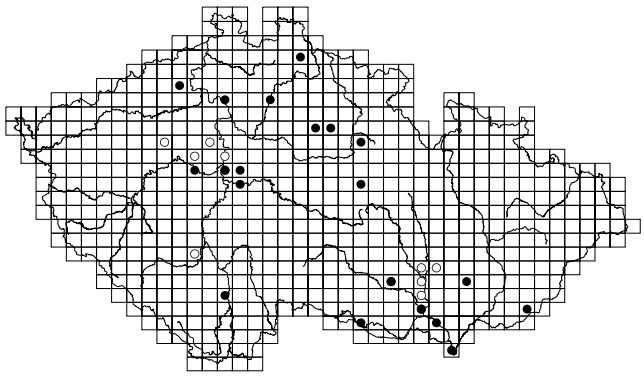
Ozyptila simplex



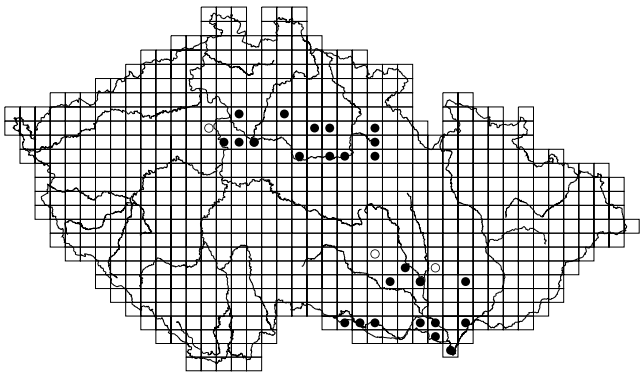
Ozyptila trux



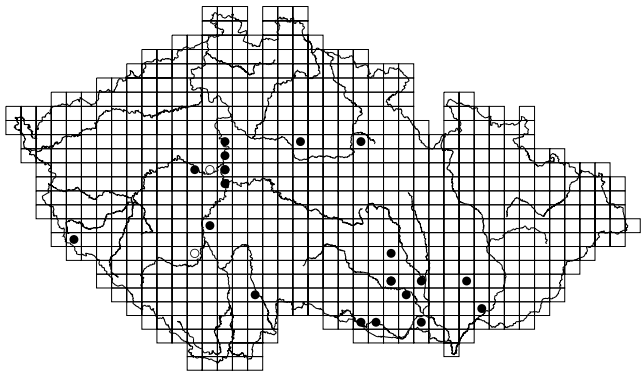
Pistius truncatus



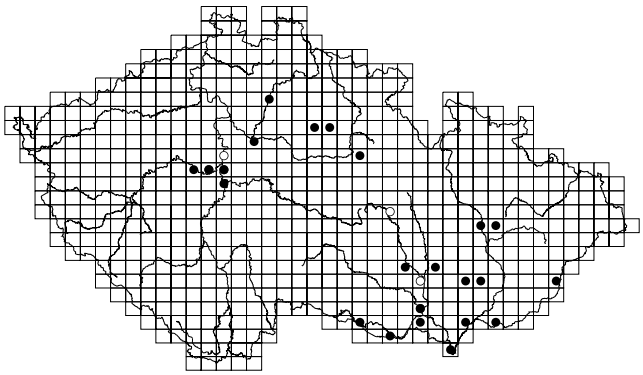
Synema globosum



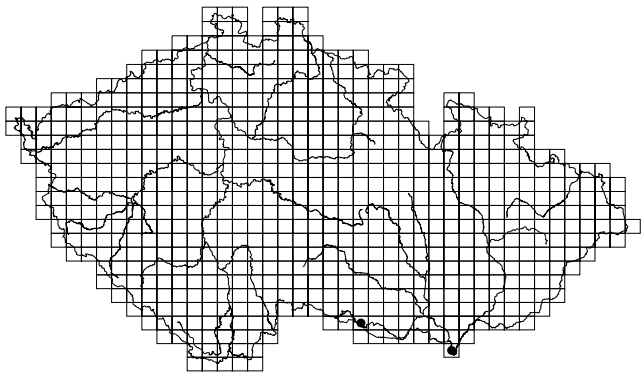
Thomisus onustus



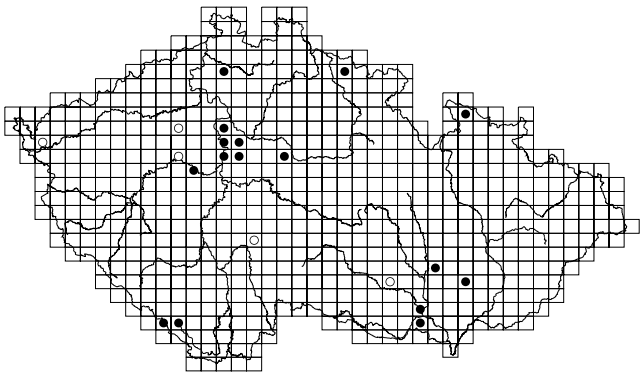
Tmarus piger



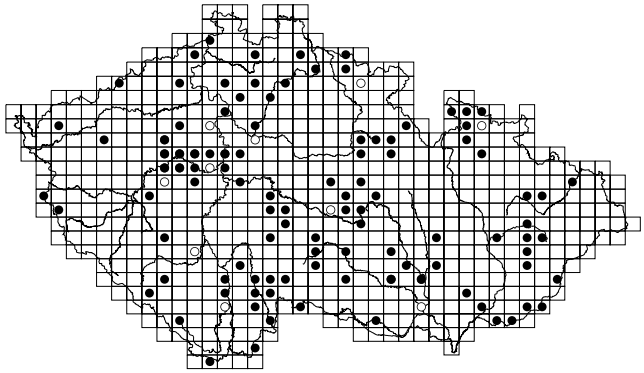
Tmarus stellio



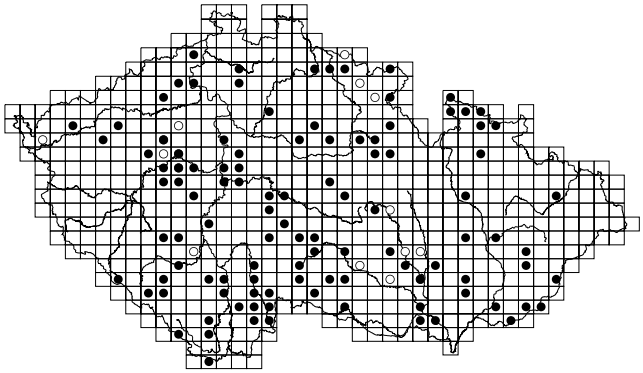
Xysticus acerbus



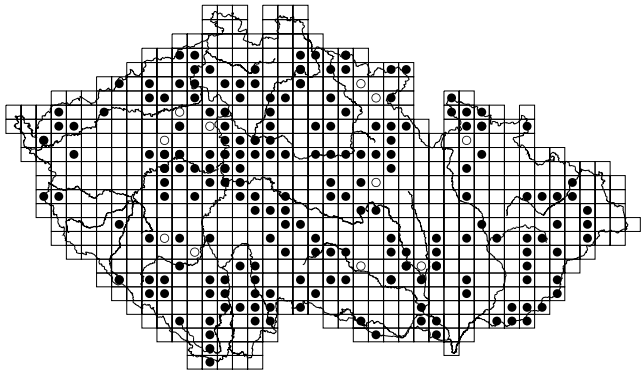
Xysticus audax



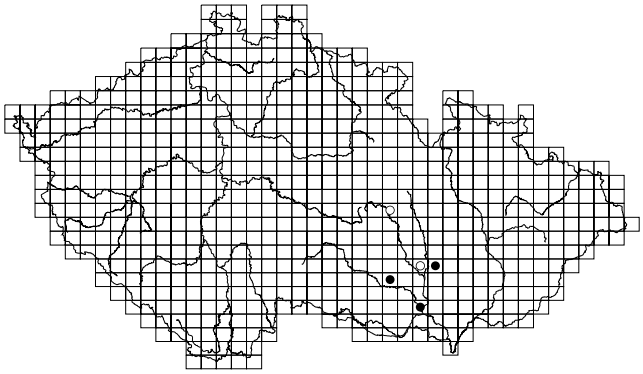
Xysticus bifasciatus



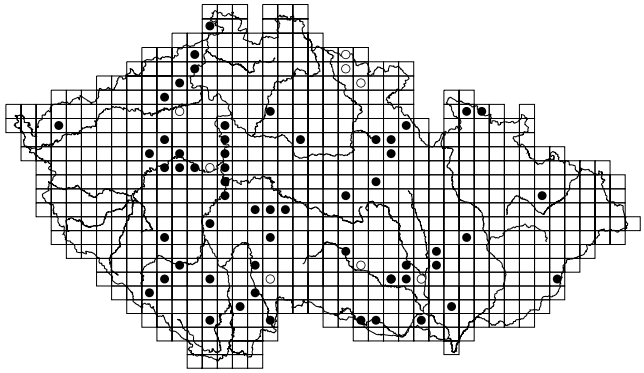
Xysticus cristatus



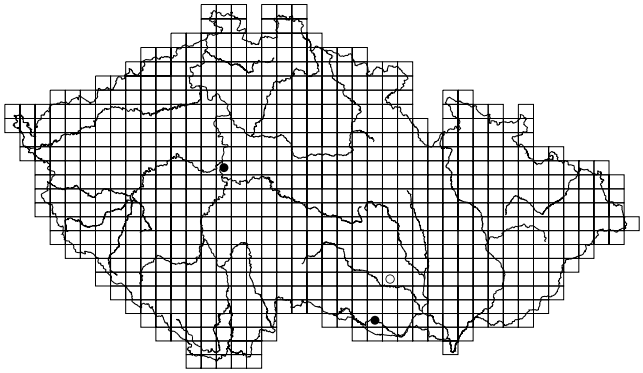
Xysticus embriki



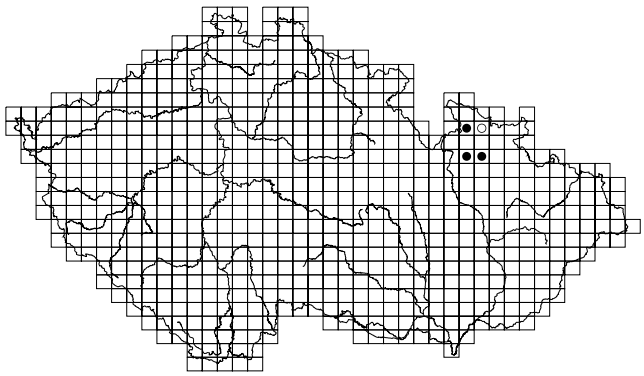
Xysticus erraticus



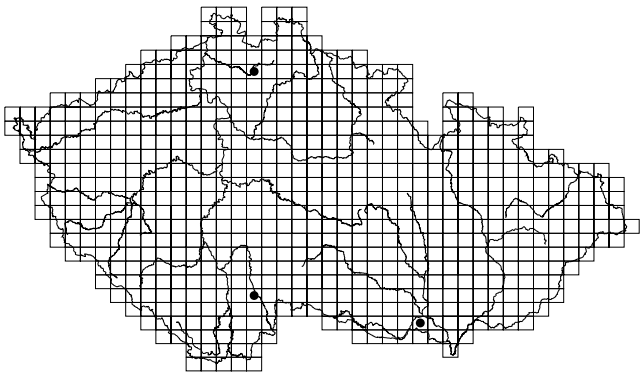
Xysticus ferrugineus



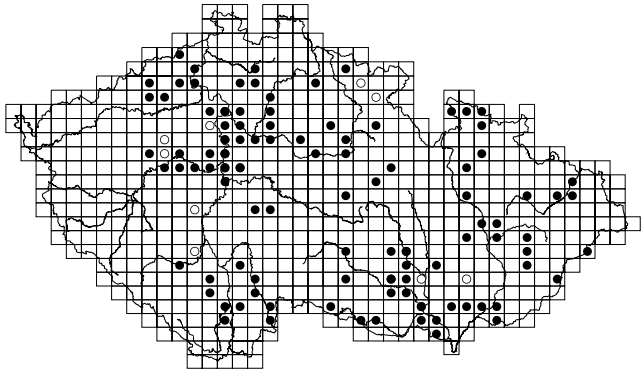
Xysticus gallicus



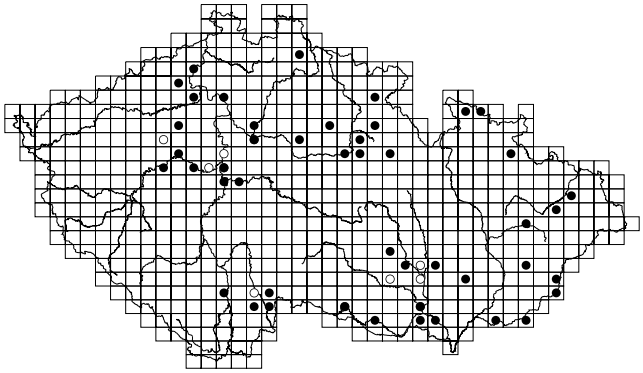
Xysticus kempeleni



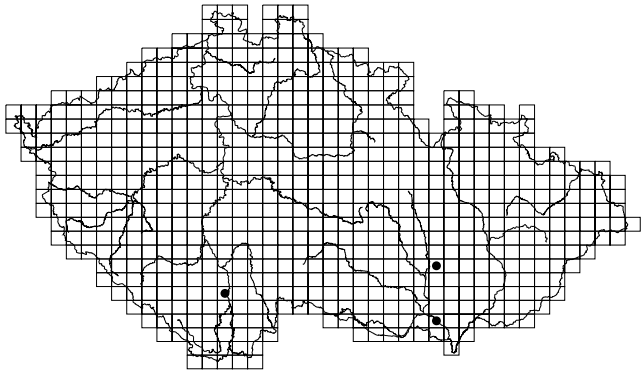
Xysticus kochi



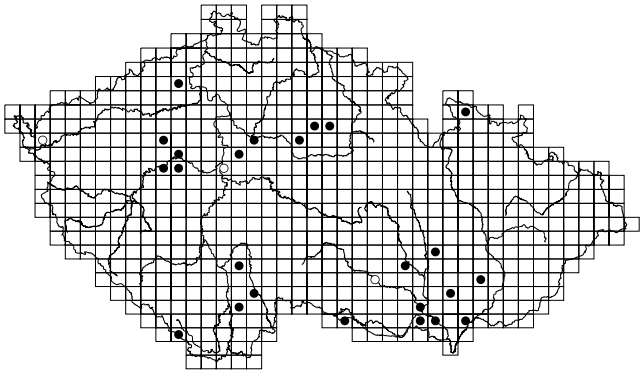
Xysticus lanio



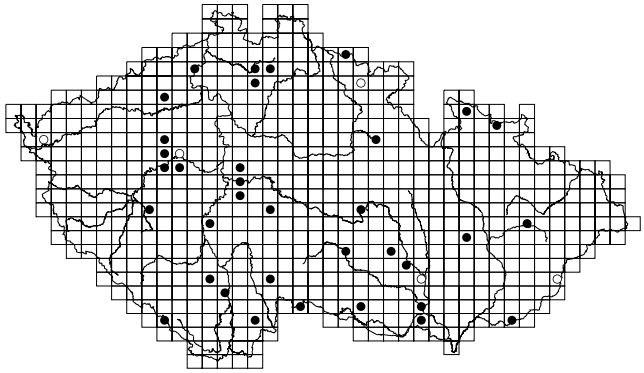
Xysticus lineatus



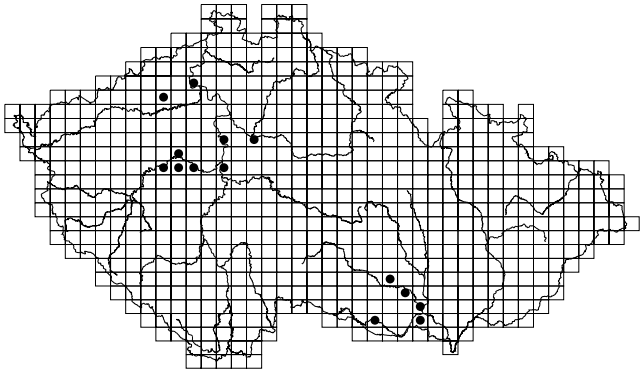
Xysticus luctator



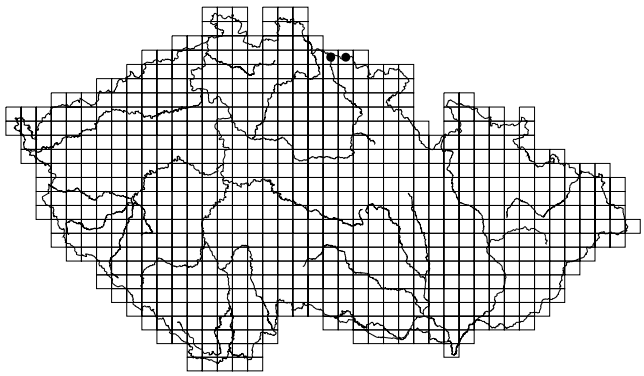
Xysticus luctuosus



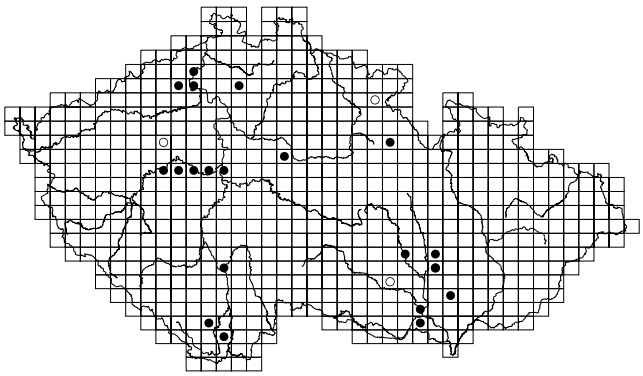
Xysticus ninnii



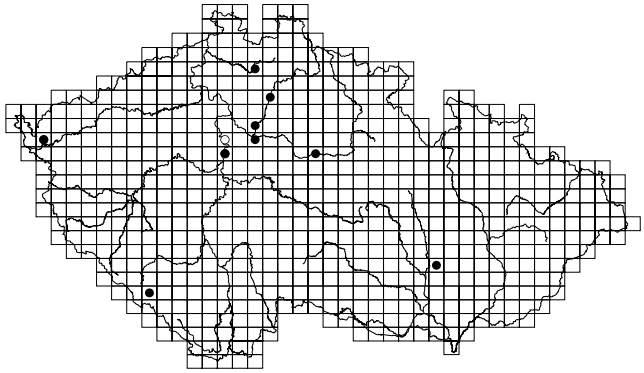
Xysticus obscurus



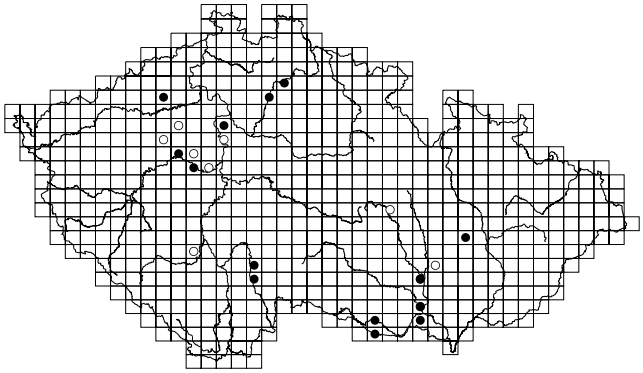
Xysticus robustus



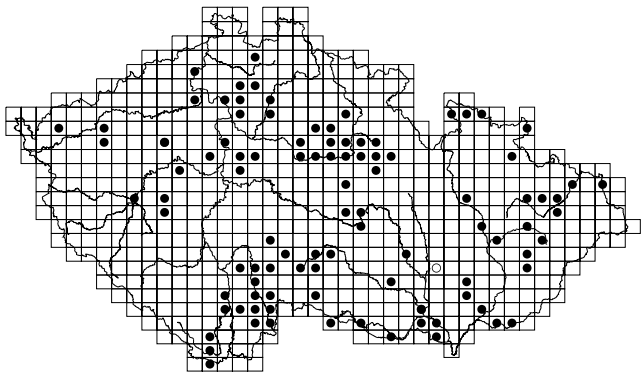
Xysticus sabulosus



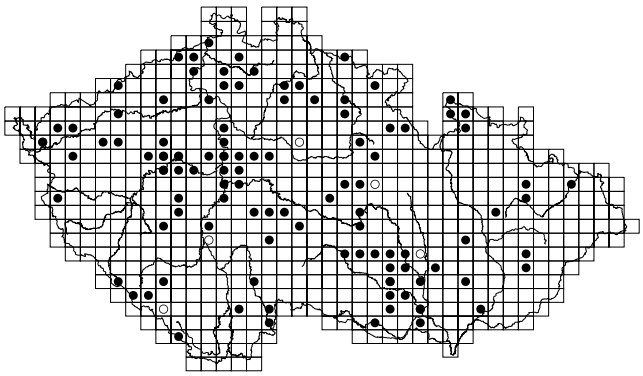
Xysticus striatipes



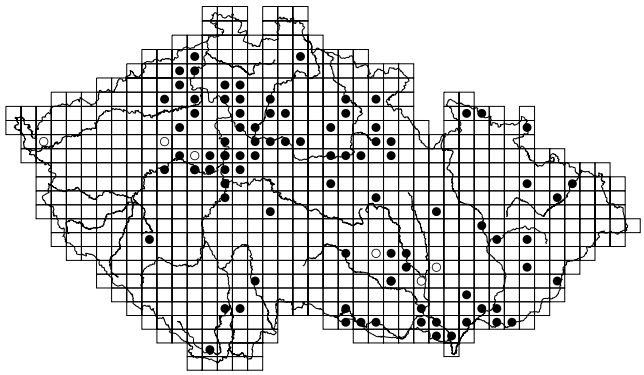
Xysticus ulmi



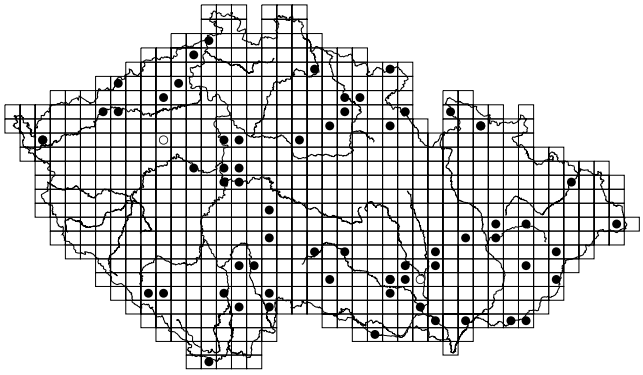
Aelurillus v-insignitus



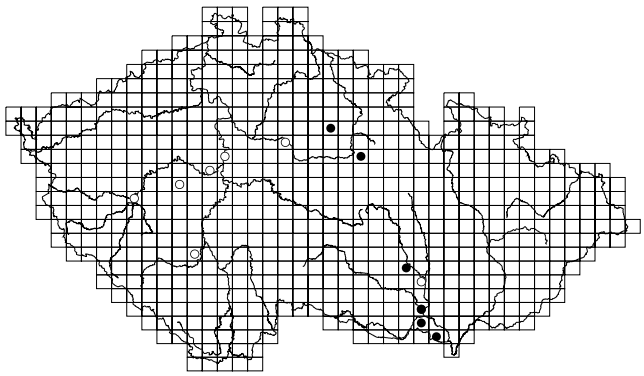
Ballus chalybeius



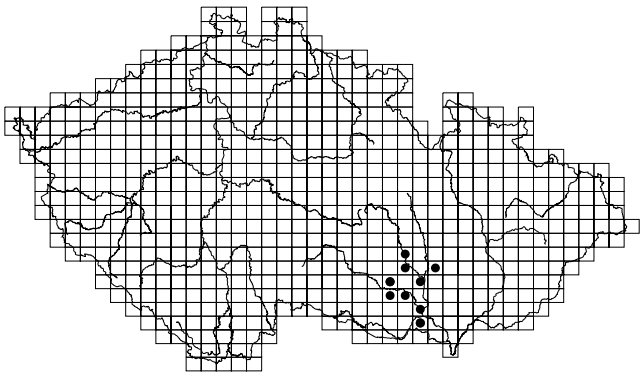
Bianor aurocinctus



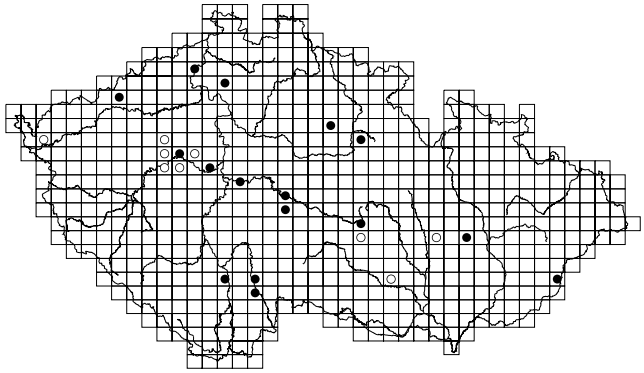
Carrhotus xanthogramma



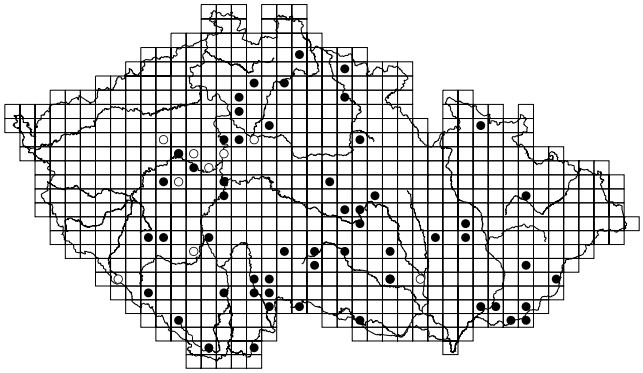
Chalcoscirtus brevicymbialis



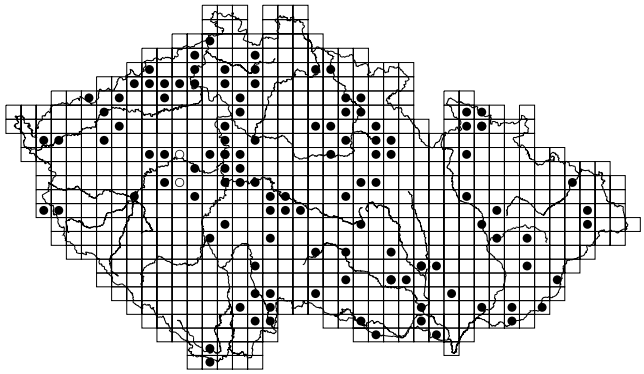
Dendryphantes hastatus



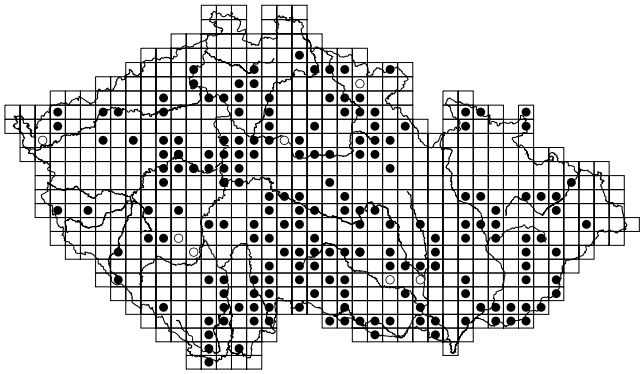
Dendryphantes rudis



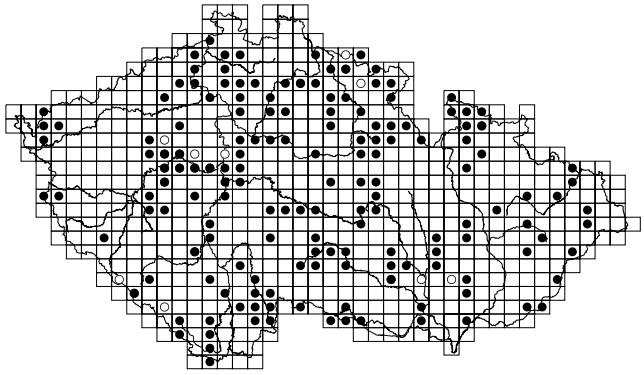
Euophrys frontalis



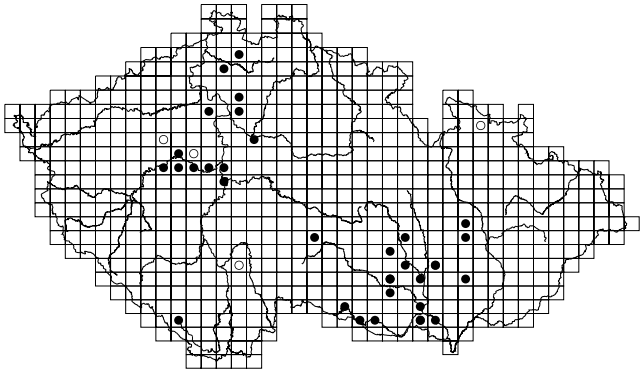
Evarcha arcuata



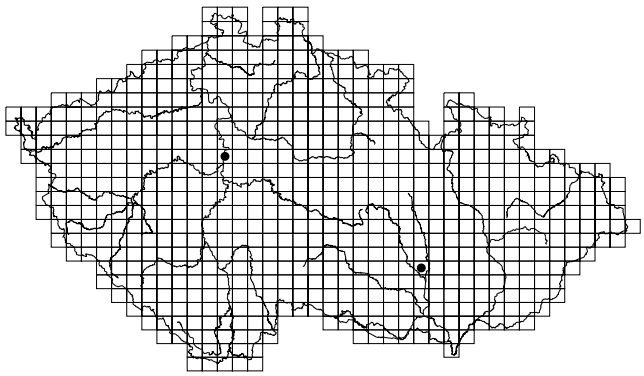
Evarcha falcata



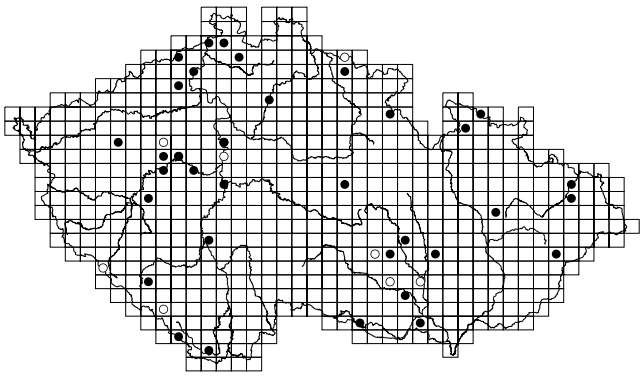
Evarcha laetabunda



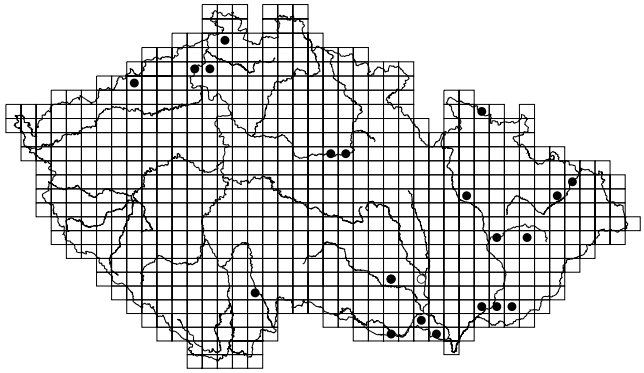
Hasarius adansoni



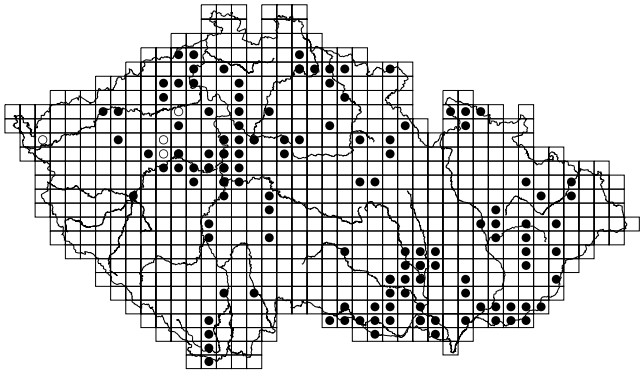
Heliophanus aeneus



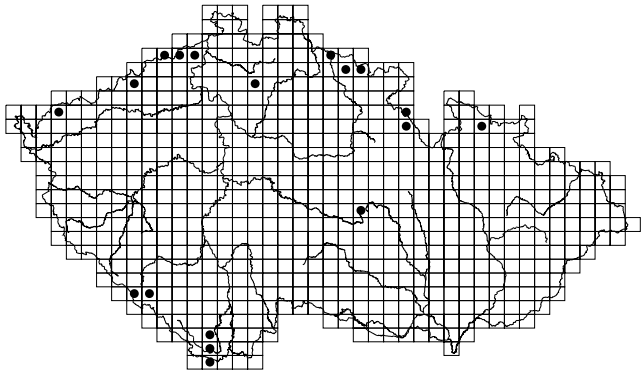
Heliophanus auratus



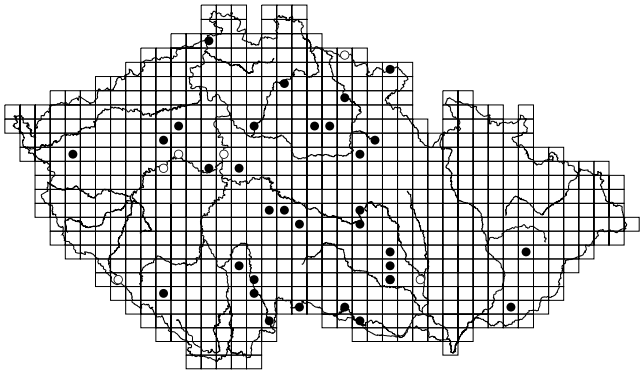
Heliophanus cupreus



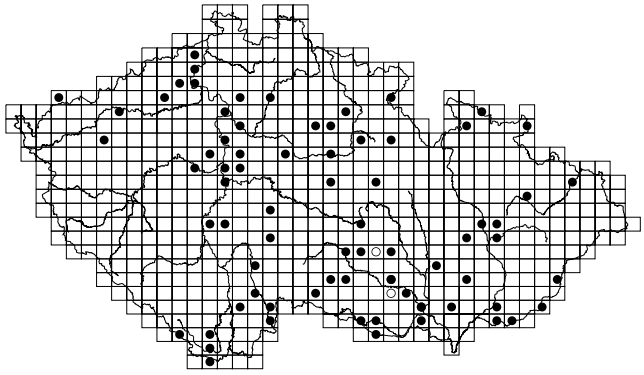
Heliophanus dampfi



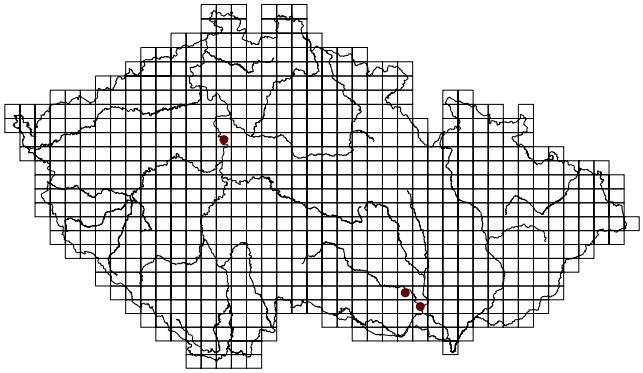
Heliophanus dubius



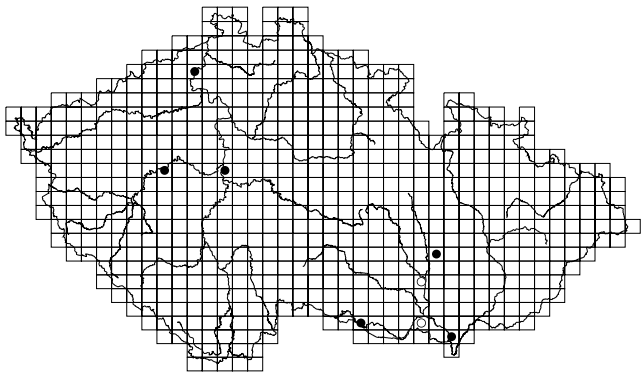
Heliophanus flavipes



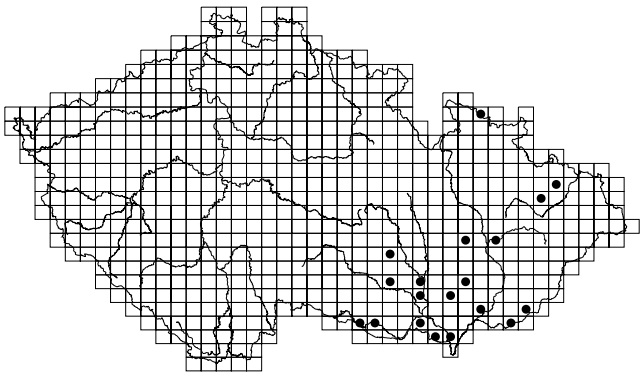
Heliophanus lineiventris



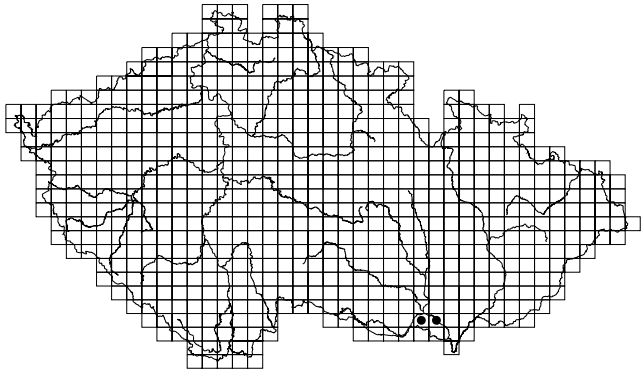
Leptorchestes berolinensis



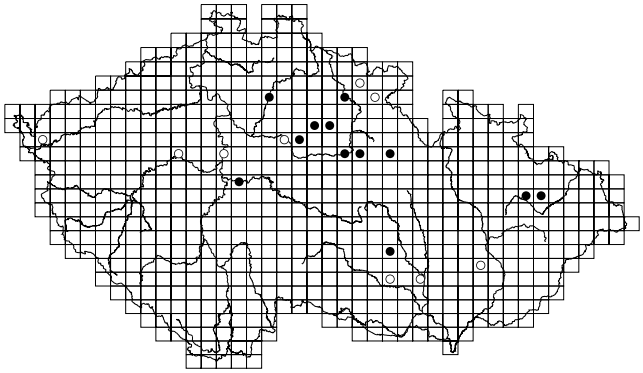
Macaroeris nidicolens



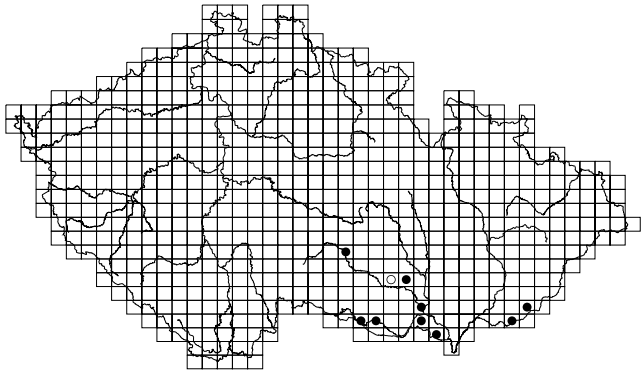
Marpissa canestrinii



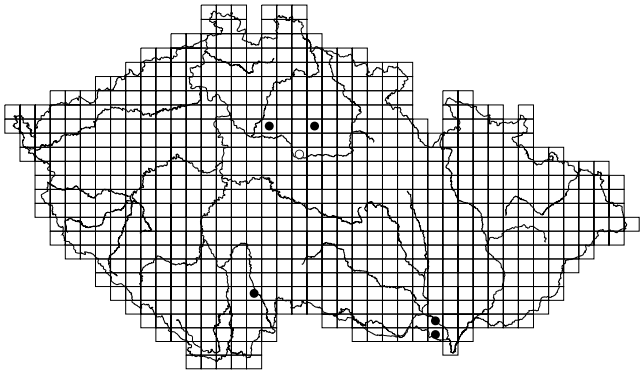
Marpissa muscosa



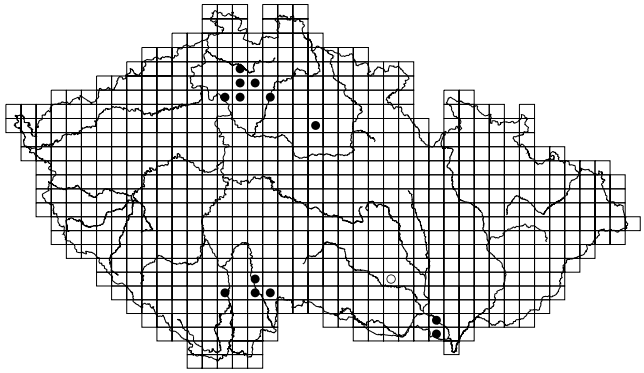
Marpissa nivoyi



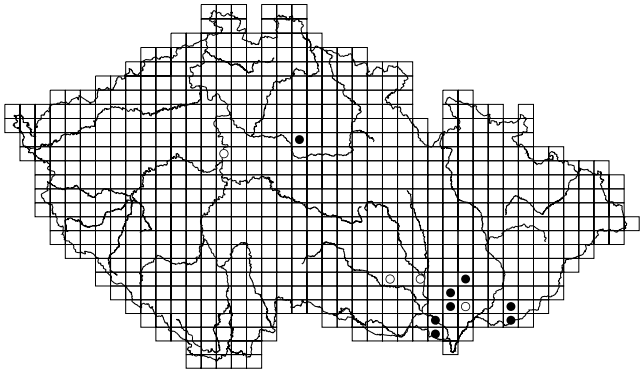
Marpissa pomatia



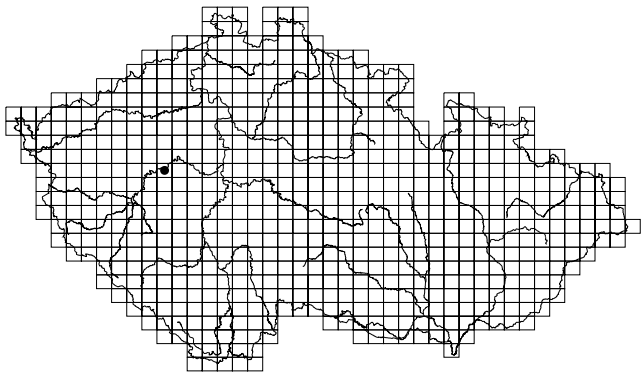
Marpissa radiata



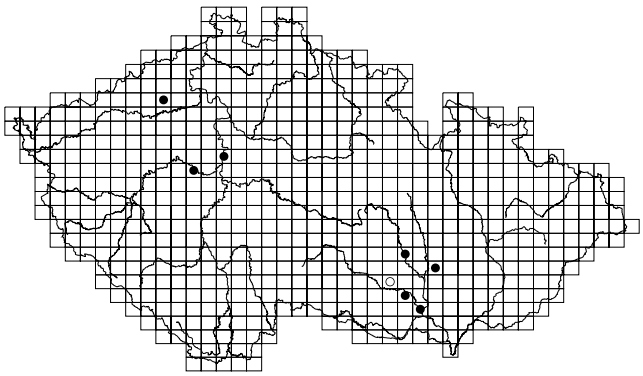
Myrmarachne formicaria



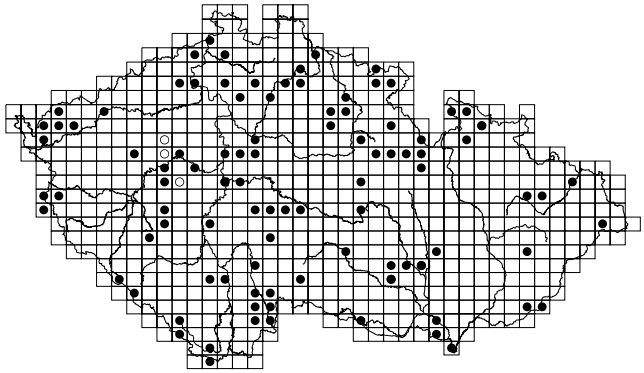
Neon levis



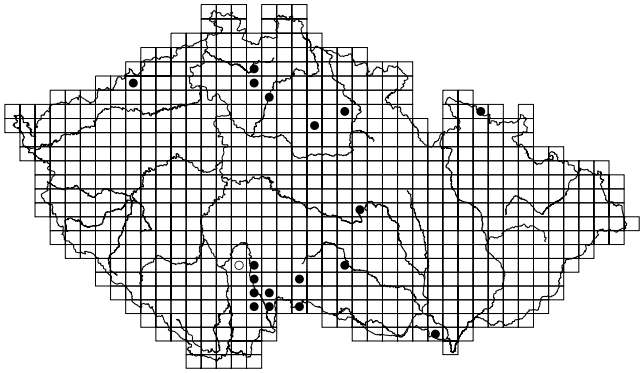
Neon rayi



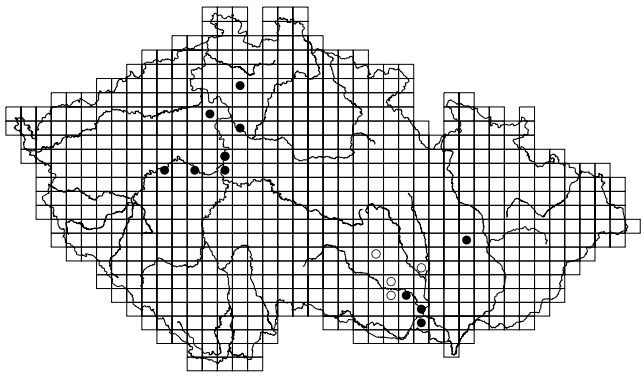
Neon reticulatus



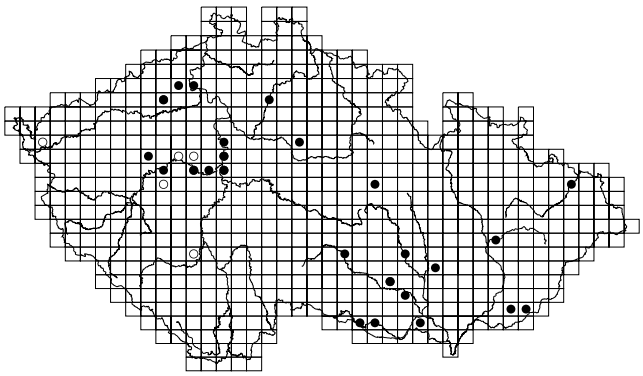
Neon valentulus



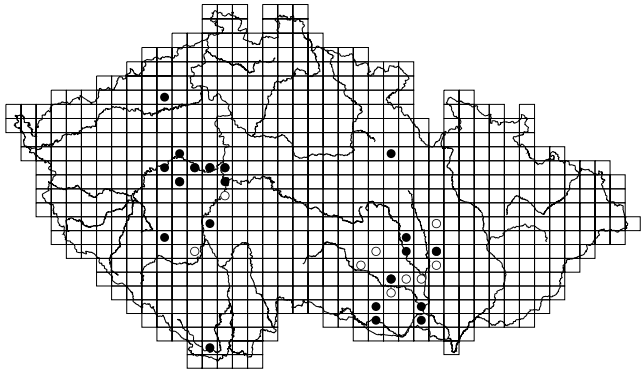
Pellenes nigrociliatus



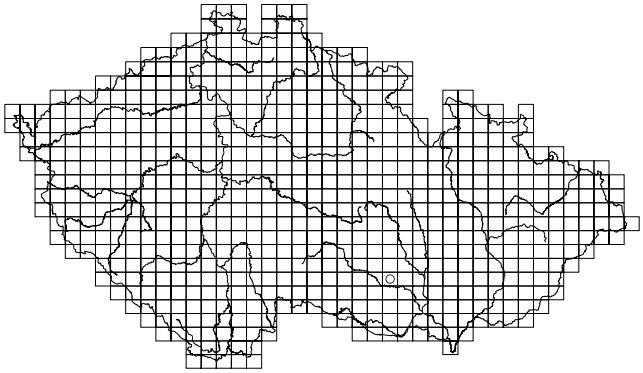
Pellenes tripunctatus



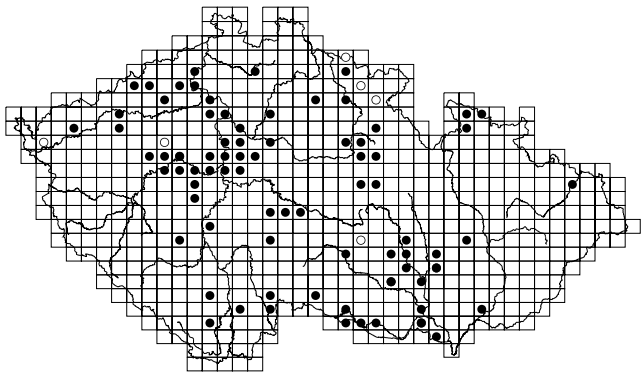
Philaeus chrysops



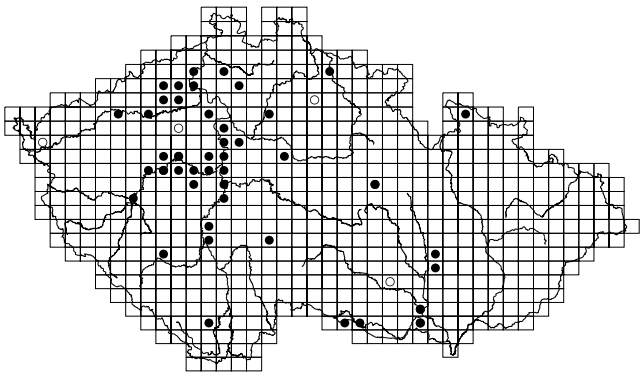
Phlegra bresnieri



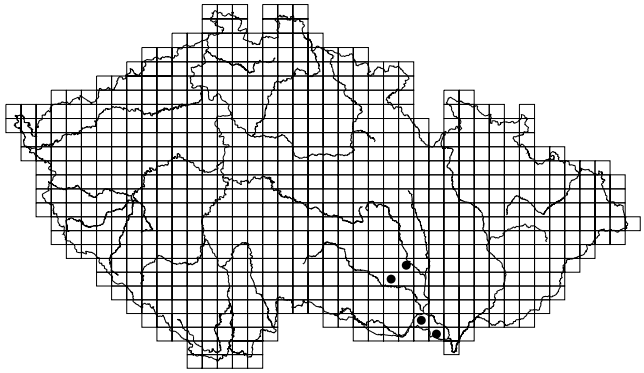
Phlegra fasciata



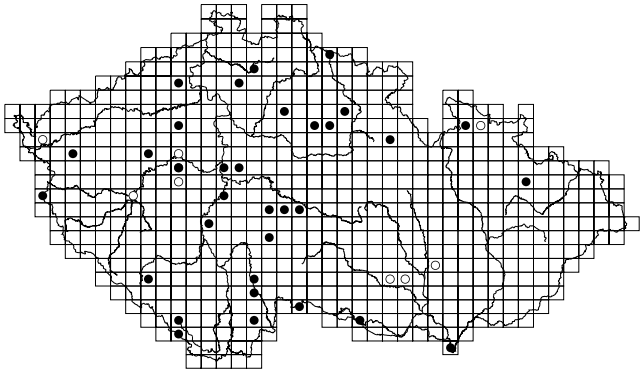
Phlegra festiva



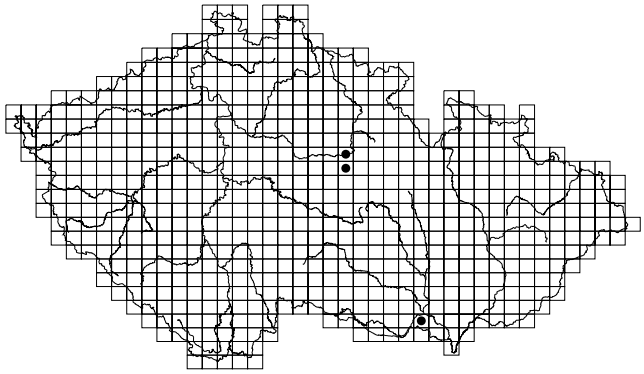
Phlegra fuscipes



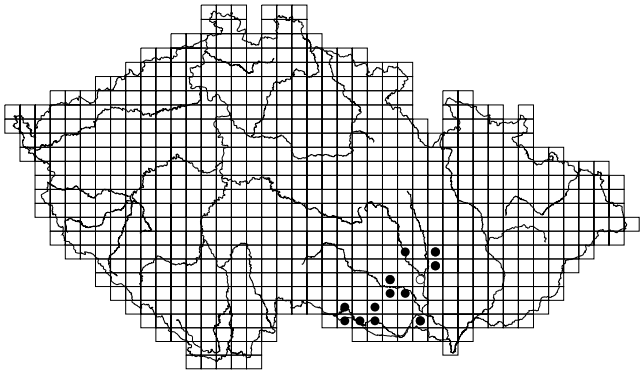
Pseudeuophrys erratica



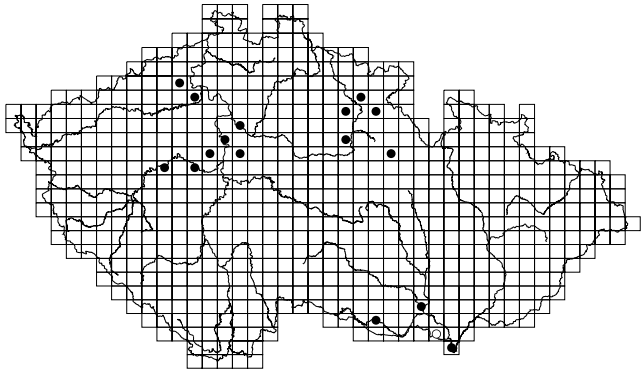
Pseudeuophrys lanigera



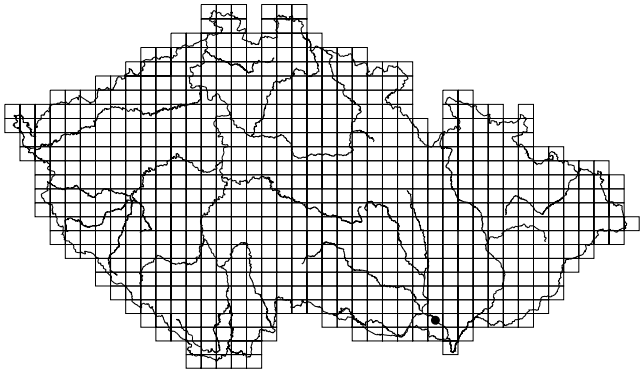
Pseudeuophrys obsoleta



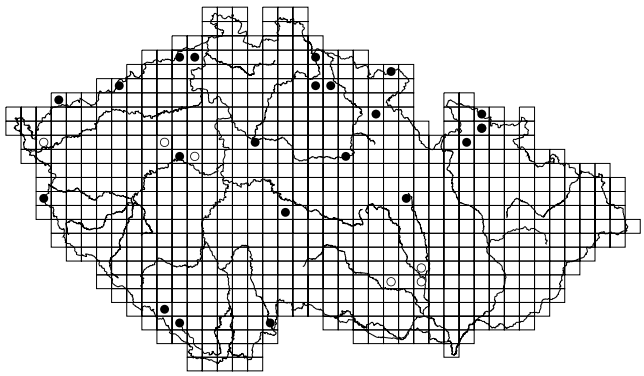
Pseudicius encarpatus



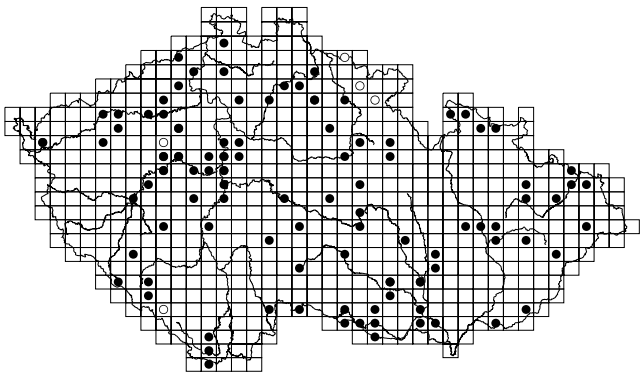
Pseudicius epiblemoides



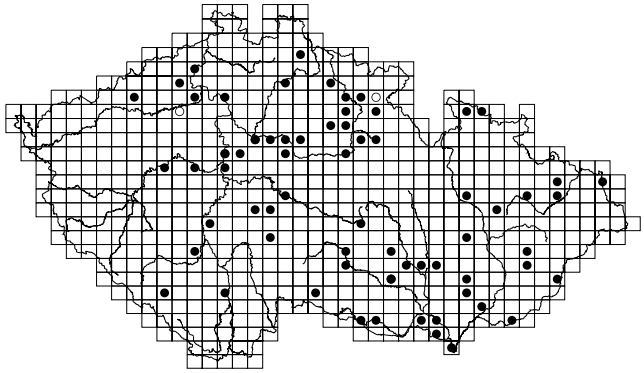
Salticus cingulatus



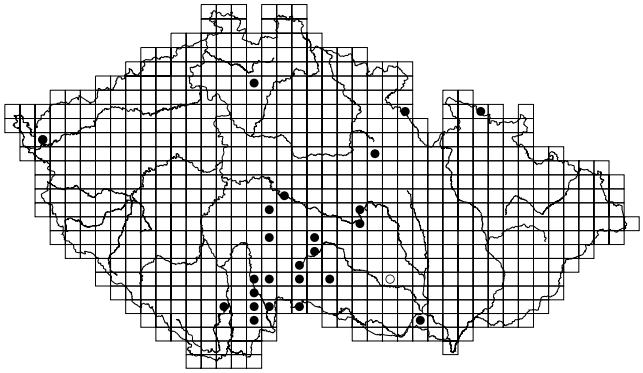
Salticus scenicus



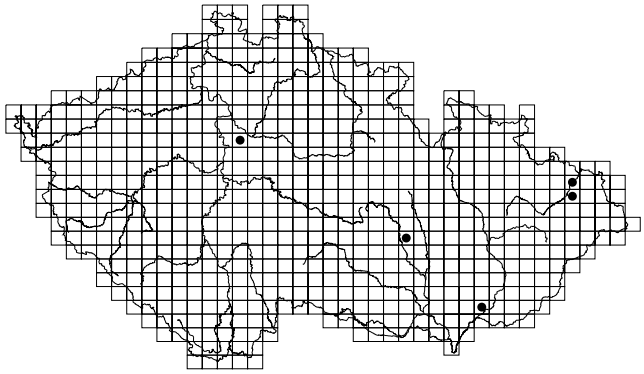
Salticus zebraneus



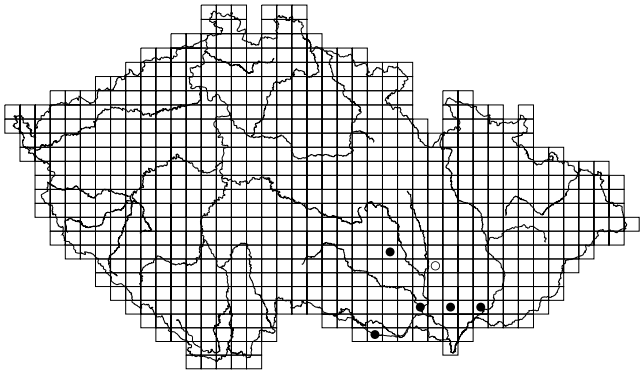
Sitticus caricis



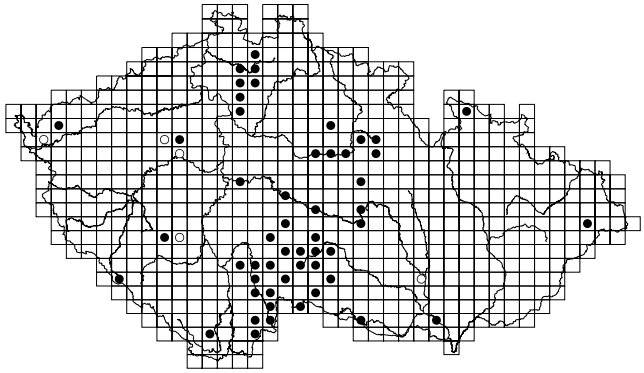
Sitticus distinguendus



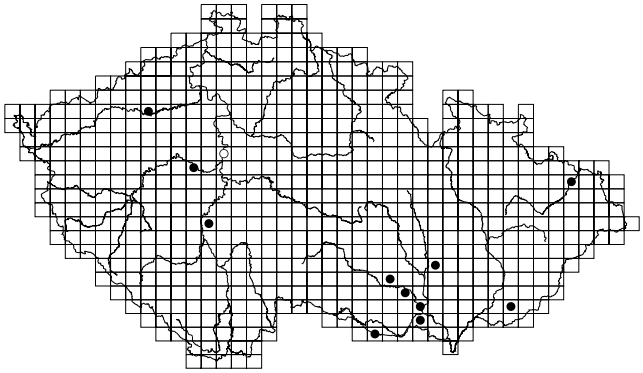
Sitticus dzieduszyckii



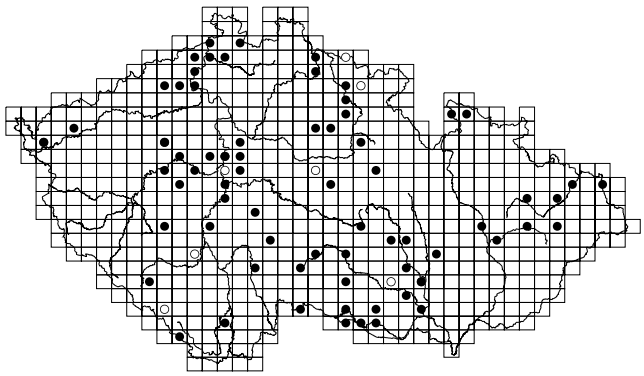
Sitticus floricola



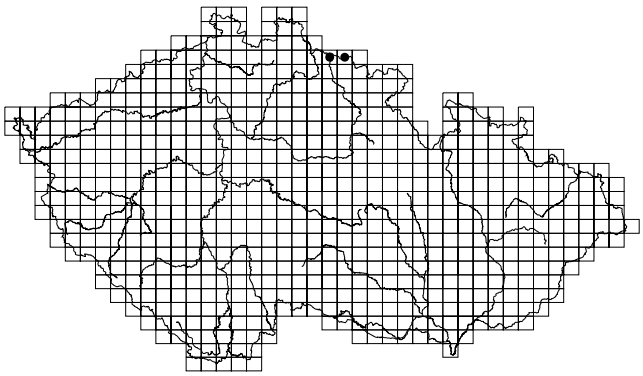
Sitticus penicillatus



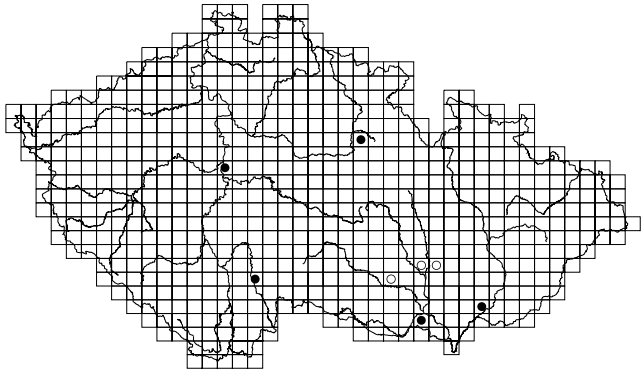
Sitticus pubescens



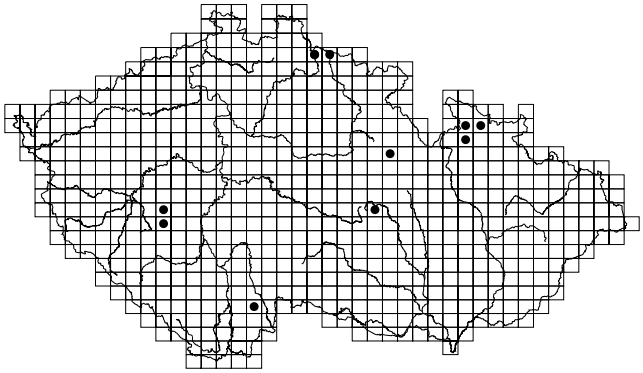
Sitticus rupicola



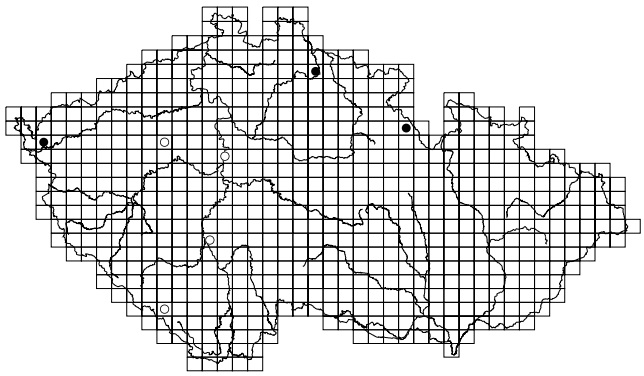
Sitticus saltator



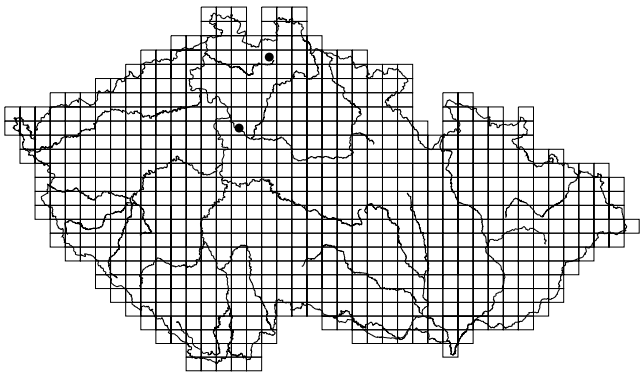
Sitticus saxicola



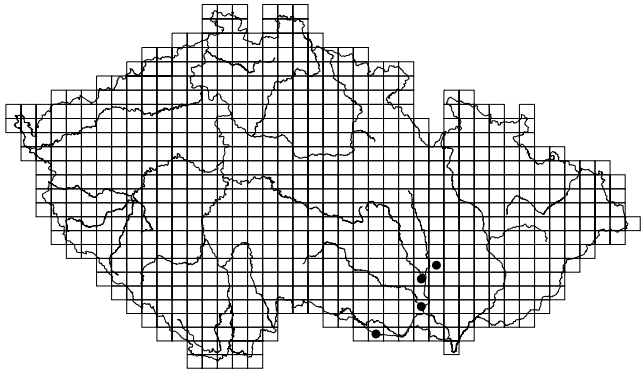
Sitticus terebratus



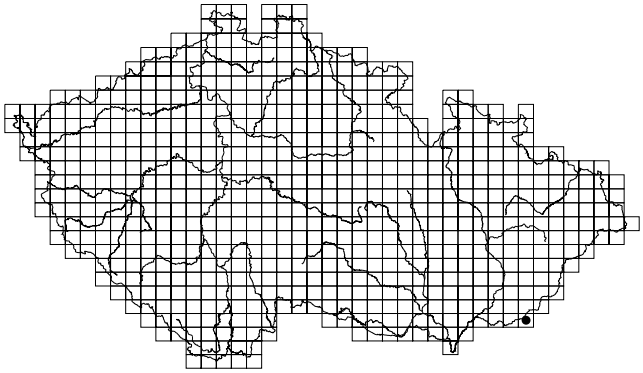
Sitticus zimmermanni



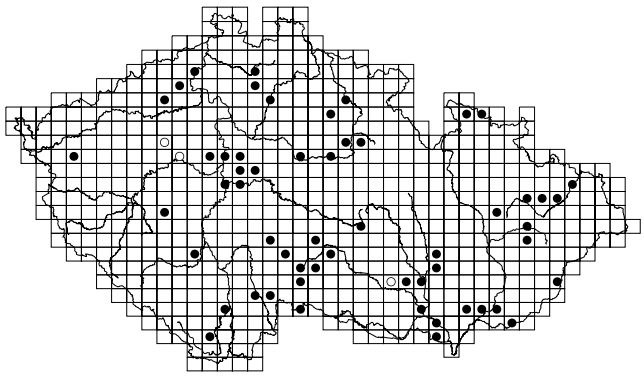
Synageles hilarulus



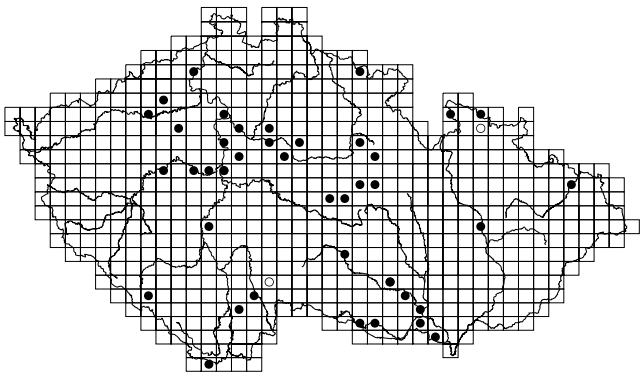
Synageles lepidus



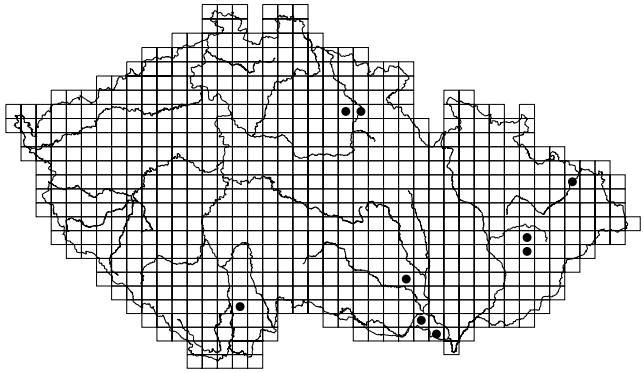
Synageles venator



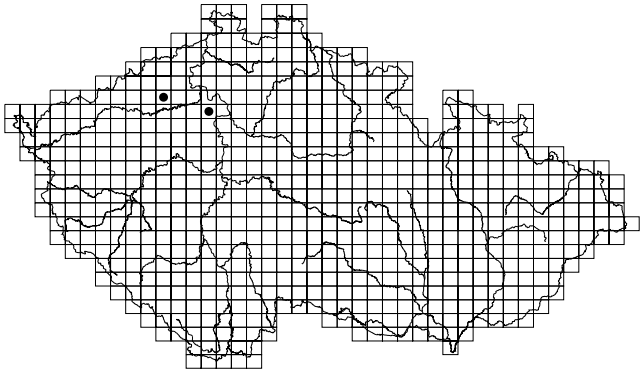
Talavera aequipes



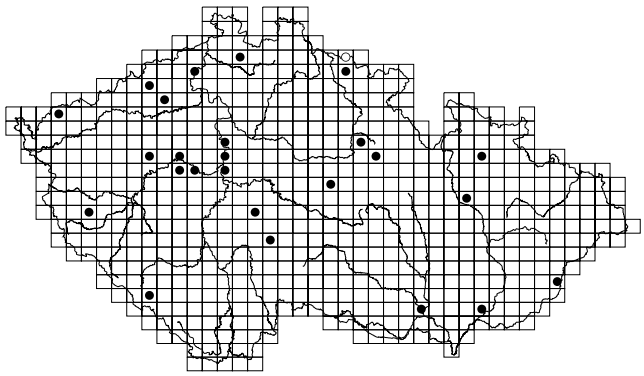
Talavera aperta



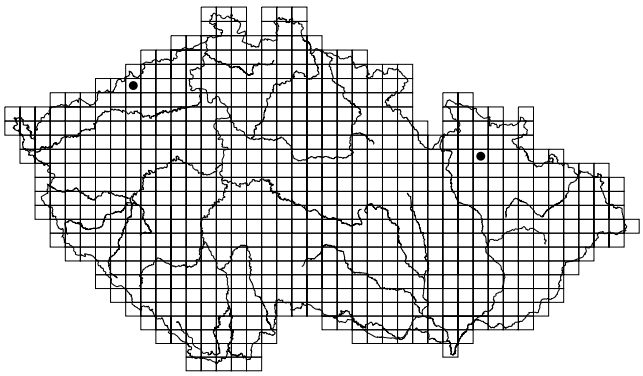
Talavera milleri



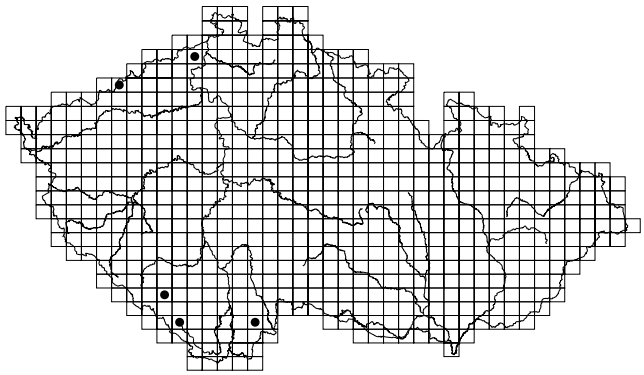
Talavera petrensis

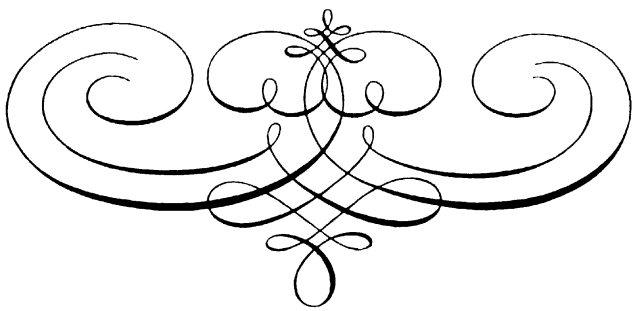


Talavera thorelli



Talavera westringi





References

Papers included in the Czech arachnological bibliography, i.e. papers containing data about the occurrence of spiders in the territory of the Czech Republic, papers by Czech arachnologists containing results of studies on spiders, and selected biographies, are marked by a black circle (●) or by a number in square brackets (articles containing cited records). All other literature sources cited are included. Data on non-periodical series are separated by a small black circle (•). Full titles of periodicals are listed at the end of the survey.

● ABSOLON K. 1899: Über die Fauna der Höhlen des mährischen Devonkalkes. *Zool. Anz.* **22**: 315–317, 321–325.

● ABSOLON K. 1900a: Einige Bemerkungen über mährische Höhlenfauna. *Zool. Anz.* **23**: 1–6, 57–60, 181–195.

● ABSOLON K. 1900b: Systematický přehled fauny jeskyň moravských. Descriptio systematica faunae subterraneae moravicae adhuc cognitae. *Věstník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Prostějově* **2** [1899]: 60–68 (in Czech).

● ABSOLON K. 1912a: *Führer durch den Mährischen Karst*. Carl Winiker, Brno, 271 pp.

● ABSOLON K. 1912b: *Průvodce Moravským krasem* [*A guide to Moravian Karst*]. Barvič & Novotný, Brno, 210 pp. (in Czech).

● ABSOLON K. 1913: Dva nové druhy Arachnidů z jeskyň bosensko-hercegovských a jiné zprávy o arachnofauně balkánské [Two new arachnids from the Bosnian-Hercegovian caves and a report on Balkan arachnofauna]. *Čas. mor. zem. musea* **13**: 1–17 (in Czech and Latin).

● ABSOLON K. 1980: *Ekologicko-cenologický rozbor a srovnání arachnofauny SPR Peliny a SPR Zámělský borek* [*An analysis of the arachnofauna of the Peliny and Zámělský Borek State Nature Reserves*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 128 pp. (in Czech).

● ABSOLON K. 1982: Příspěvěk k poznání arachnofauny lokalit Hrádníky u Chocně, Peliny a Zámělský borek. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Arachnofauna der Lokalität Hrádníky bei Choceň, Peliny und Zámělský Borek (Ostböhmen). *Práce a studie – Příroda* **13–14**: 99–110 (in Czech, German summary).

● ABSOLON K., KRÁL D. & SCHOLZ T. 1988:Výsledky entomologického a arachnologického průzkumu okolí Halámek (horní tok řeky Lužnice). Ergebnisse einer entomologischen und arachnologischen Forschung der Umgebung der Gemeinde Halámky (Oberlauf des Flusses Lužnice). *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **28**: 51–60 (in Czech, German summary).

● ABSOLON K. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1932: Zur Kenntnis der höhlenbewohnenden Araneae der illyrischen Karstgebiete. *Mitteilungen über Höhlen- und Karstforschung* **1932** (3): 73–81.

● ABSOLON K. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1933: Über höhlenbewohnende Arachniden. Vorläufige Mitteilung. *Čas. mor. zem. musea* **28–29** [1931–1932]: 595–600 (in German and Latin).

● ADAMUS R. 1991: *Ekologické hodnocení arachnofauny okolí Paskova jako pomůcka k bioindikaci průmyslové krajiny* [*Ecological evaluation of arachnofauna in Paskov area as an aid to bioindication of industrial landscape*]. MSc. thesis, Faculty of Pedagogics, Ostrava, 59 pp. (in Czech).

● ANTUŠ M. 1982: Příspěvěk k poznání arachnofauny Krkonoš. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Arachnofauna von Krkonoše (Riesengebirge). *Opera corcontica* **19**: 207–214 (in Czech, German summary).

● ANTUŠ M. 1988: Einfluss des fünfundzwanzigjährigen Betriebes der Zementfabrik auf die Arachnofauna in Lochkov. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 176–177.

BAEHR B. 1984: *Erigone jägeri* sp. nov. aus Südwestdeutschland (Araneae, Erigonidae). *Spixiana* **7**: 245–249.

BARRY R. G. & CHORLEY R. J. 1987: *Atmosphere, weather and climate*. Routledge, London and New York, 460 pp.

● BÁRTA E. 1869: Verzeichniss der Spinnen des nördlichen Böhmens. In KOŘISTKA C. & KREJČÍ J. (eds), *Archiv für die naturwissenschaftliche Landesdurchforschung von Böhmen. Erster Band. Section IV, Zoologische Abtheilung*. Praha, pp. 209–212, 133–140.

● BÁRTA E. 1870: Seznam pavouků severní části země české. In KOŘISTKA K. & KREJČÍ J. (eds), *Archiv pro přírodovědecké proskoumání Čech. První díl. Sekce IV, Zoologické oddělení*. Praha, pp. 135–144 (in Czech).

● BARTOŠ E. 1933: Pavoučí fauna Slovenska [The spider fauna of Slovakia]. *Příroda* **26**: 86–87 (in Czech).

● BARTOŠ E. 1938: Pavouci žilinského okolí [Spiders in the Žilina area]. *Sborník entom. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze* **16**: 97–107 (in Czech).

● BARTOŠ E. 1962: K nedožitým pětaosmdesátinám prof. PhDr. Karla Absolona [In memory of the late Prof. PhDr. Karel Absolon on his 85th birthday]. *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **26**: 287–291 (in Czech).

● BAŤA L. 1933: *Dosavadní výsledky zoologického výzkumu jižních Čech* [*Current results of zoological research in South Bohemia*]. Vlastivědná společnost jihočeská, České Budějovice, 67 pp. (in Czech).

BAUCHHENSS E. 1988: Neue und bemerkenswerte w-deutsche Spinnenfunde in Aufsammlungen aus Bayern (Arachnida: Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **68**: 377–388.

● BAUM J. 1929: Seznam pavouků Čech a Moravy [List of spiders of Bohemia and Moravia]. *Čas. Nár. Muz.* **103**: 76–97 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1930a: Doplněk seznamu pavouků [A supplement to the list of spiders]. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **27**: 131–133 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1930b: Seznam pavouků nasbíraných panem Dr. Černosvitovem v Jugoslavii. Sur les Araignées trouvées par Mr. Černosvitov en Yougoslavie (1929). *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **26** [1929]: 101 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1931: O sběru pavouků z Terchové. Verzeichnis der Spinnen von Terchová (Slowakei). In *Sborník Prírodovedného odboru Slovenského vlastivedného muzea v Bratislave 1924–1931*. Slovenské vlastivedné muzeum, Bratislava, pp. 15–16 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1933: Mimikry a podobné zjevy u pavouků [Some interesting cases of mimicry in spiders]. *Věda přír.* **14**: 229–234 (in Czech, English summary).

● BAUM J. 1934a: A list of spiders collected by Dr. Obenberger near Nouzov in Middle Bohemia. Seznam pavouků sebraných Dr. Obenbergerem blíže Nouzova ve středních Čechách (Kladensko). *Sborník zoolog. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze* **1**: 50–51 (in English).

● BAUM J. 1934b: Nově získané zajímavé druhy mé sbírky pavouků. List of rare or interesting spiders found recently in Czechoslovakia. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **31**: 82–84 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1934c: Péče o potomstvo u pavouků [The care of offspring in spiders]. *Věda přír.* **15**: 189–195 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1938a: O některých zajímavých druzích pavouků vyskytujících se v republice Československé [On some interesting spider species occurring in Czechoslovakia]. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **112**: 60–70 (in Czech, English summary).

● BAUM J. 1938b: O výskytu některých našich pavouků [A list of spiders collected in Czechoslovakia]. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **112**: 302–307 (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1938c: On the habits of the Australian spider *Dinopis subrufus* L. Koch. *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **5** [1937]: 28–33.

● BAUM J. 1938d: *V říši pavouků* [*In the realm of spiders*]. Vesmír, Praha, 176 pp. (in Czech).

● BAUM J. 1939: Notes on some spiders collected in Australia for the National Museum, Prague. (With remarks on their occurrence and habits.) *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **6–7** [1938–1939]: 39–51.

● BAUM J. & BUCHAR J. 1973: *V říši pavouků* [*In the realm of spiders*]. SPN, Praha, 292 pp. (in Czech).

● BENEDOVÁ E. 1985: *Pavoučí fauna Rakovnicka s ohledem na pole síťového mapování 5947* [*The spider fauna of the district of Rakovník, especially in the field 5947 of the grid map*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 123 pp. (in Czech).

[1] BÍLEK P. 1973: *Arachnofauna Novobydžovska* [*Arachnofauna of the Nový Bydžov surroundings*]. RNDr thesis, Charles University, Praha, 113 pp. (in Czech).

● BÍLEK P. 1975: Arachnofauna východní části Polabské nížiny a dva nové druhy pavouků pro ČSSR. Arachnofauna in the eastern part of the Labe lowlands and two new species of spiders in the ČSSR. *Z minulosti a prítomnosti Turca* **3**: 111–118 (in Czech, English, German and French summary).

● BÍLEK P. 1977: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí zvířeny státní přírodní rezervace Lichnice v Železných horách. On the arachnofauna of the state nature reserve Lichnice. *Práce a studie – Příroda* **9**: 121–125 (in Czech, English summary).

● BÍLEK P. 1978: Arachnofauna východní části Polabské nížiny. The spider fauna of the eastern part of the Labe lowlands (East Bohemia, Czechoslovakia). *Acta mus. Reginaehradecensis S. A* **15** [1974]: 71–91 (in Czech, English summary).

● BÍLEK P. 1981: Arachnofauna dubových lesů Bydžovské tabule. The oak forests arachnofauna of the Bydžovská tabule (East Bohemia). *Acta mus. Reginaehradecensis S. A* **16**: 195–210 (in Czech, English summary).

● BÍLEK P. 1985: Pavouci Rýchor. The spiders of the Rýchory Mt. *Opera corcontica* **22**: 199–203 (in Czech, English summary).

● BÍLEK P. 1986: The spinning apparatus of spider – the model of a protein producing tissue. External morphology of the spinnerets in SEM. *Verh. Anat. Ges.* **80**: 491–492.

● BÍLEK P. 1987: Differences of the enzyme activity in the diverse glandular types of the spider's spinning apparatus. *Histochem J.* **19**: 616.

● BÍLEK P. 1989: *Srovnávací morfologie a histochemie snovacího aparátu u modelových taxonů pavouků (Araneae)* [*The comparative morphology and histochemistry of the spinning apparatus in model spider taxons*]. PhD thesis, Charles University, Praha, 110 pp. (I), 41 pp. (II), 45 pp. (III) (in Czech).

● BÍLEK P. 1990: Histochemický průkaz enzymů ve snovacích žlázách pavouků. Histochemical enzyme detection in spider's spinning glands. *Suppl. Sbor. věd. Prací LF UK Hradec Králové* **32** (4) [1989]: 451–461 (in Czech, English summary).

● BÍLEK P. 1993: Cuticular spinning structures reveal evolutionary relationships in araneomorph spiders. *Sbor. věd. Prací LF UK Hradec Králové* **35** [1992]: 353–370.

[2] BÍLEK P. & BÍLKOVÁ V. 1984: Arachnofauna břehů vod Bydžovské tabule. The watersides arachnofauna of the Bydžovská tabule (East Bohemia). *Acta mus. Reginaehradecensis S. A* **18** [1983]: 75–82 (in Czech, English summary).

● BILÍKOVÁ I. 2000: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnofauny Štramberka* [*Eco-faunistic characterization of arachnofauna of Štramberk*]. University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 80 pp. (in Czech).

BLICK T. 1991: Zur Ökologie, Phänologie und Verbreitung von *Centromerus persimilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge 1912) (Arachnida: Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **71** [1990]: 129–137.

BLICK T., FISCHER J., MOLENDA R. & WEISS I. 1995: Nachweise von *Clubiona alpicola* in Deutschland und Tschechien (Araneida, Clubionidae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **9**: 26–35.

BLICK T. & HENDRICKS K. 1995: *Centromerus unidentatus* neu für Deutschland (Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **10**: 11–13.

BLICK T. & SCHEIDLER M. 1991: Kommentierte Artenliste der Spinnen Bayerns (Araneae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **1**: 27–80.

BLICK T. & SEGERS H. 1993: Probleme bei *Philodromus*-Arten in Mitteleuropa: *P. aureolus/praedatus* und *P. rufus/albidus* (Araneae: Philodromidae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **6**: 44–47.

● BOHÁČ D. & BUCHAR J. 1969: In memoriam Prof. J. Martínka [In memory of Prof. J. Martínek]. *Přírodní vědy ve škole* **20**: 187–188 (in Czech).

● BÖHM L. 1925: Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Spinnenfauna im Brünner Bezirk. In BAYER E. & JAROŠ Z. (eds), *Osmá výroční zpráva Komise na přírodovědecký výzkum Moravy a Slezska (žup moravských a slezských) v Brně za léta 1914–1924* [*Eighth annual report of a Commission for research of Moravia and Silesia in Brno for 1914–1924*]. Brno, pp. 30–31.

BONNET P. 1930: *La mue, l'autotomie et la régénération chez les Araignées, avec une étude des* Dolomedes *d'Europe*. ● Théses présentées a la Faculté des Sciences de Toulouse **44**. Toulouse, 464 pp.

BONNET P. 1945–1961: *Bibliographia Araneorum.* I (1945), 832 pp; II-1 (1955), pp. 1–918; II-2 (1956), pp. 919–1926; II-3 (1957), pp. 1927–3026; II-4 (1958), pp. 3027–4230; II-5 (1959), pp. 4231–5058; III (1961), 591 pp. Douladoure, Toulouse.

BOSMANS R. 1997: Revision of the genus *Zodarion* Walckenaer, 1833, part II. Western and Central Europe, including Italy (Araneae: Zodariidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **10**: 265–294.

BOSMANS R. & BLICK T. 2000: Contribution to the knowledge of the genus *Micaria* Westring in the West-Palaearctic region, with the description of the new genus *Arboricaria* and three new species (Araneae: Gnaphosidae). *Mem. Soc. ent. ital.* **78**: 443–476.

BOSMANS R. & VAN KEER 1999: The genus *Enoplognatha* Pavesi, 1880 in the Mediterranean region (Araneae: Theridiidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 209–241.

BRAUN R. 1963: Das *Tricca*-Problem (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **44**: 73–82.

BRAUN R. 1965: Beitrag zu einer Revision der paläarktischen Arten der *Philodromus aureolus*-Gruppe (Arach., Araneae). I. Morphologisch-systematischer Teil. *Senckenbergiana biol.* **46**: 369–428.

BRAUN R. 1969: Zur Autökologie und Phänologie der Spinnen (Araneida) des Naturschutzgebietes „Mainzer Sand". *Mz. Naturw. Arch.* **8**: 193–288.

● BREINDL V. 1945: Dr. Jiří Baum. *Vesmír* **24**: 77 (in Czech).

BRIGNOLI P. M. 1983: *A catalogue of the Araneae described between 1940 and 1981*. Manchester University Press, Manchester, 755 pp.

BROEN B. VON 1966: Zum Vorkommen von *Lepthyphantes geniculatus* in Deutschland (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **47**: 177–180.

● BRYJA V. 1999a: Araneida. In OPRAVILOVÁ V., VAŇHARA J. & SUKOP I. (eds), Aquatic invertebrates of the Pálava Biosphere Reserve of UNESCO. *Folia Fac. Sci. Nat. Univ. Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* **101**: 107–109.

● BRYJA V. 1999b: Pavouci (Araneidea) na vybraných lokalitách CHKO Poodří. Spiders (Araneidea) in some localities of the Protected Landscape Area of Poodří. In *Současné výsledky výzkumu v Chráněné krajinné oblasti Poodří* [*Current results of research in the Poodří Protected Landscape Area*]. Společnost přátel Poodří, Ostrava, pp. 59–64 (in Czech, English summary).

● BRYJA V. & MAJKUS Z. 1999: Pavouci (Araneida) CHKO Poodří (Česká republika). Spiders (Araneida) of Protected Landscape Area of Poodří (Czech Republic). *Čas Slez. Muz. Opava (A)* **48**: 73–82 (in Czech, English summary).

● BUCHAR J. 1959: Beitrag zur Bestimmung der mitteleuropäischen Arten der Gattung *Trochosa* (C. L. Koch). Příspěvek k určování středoevropských druhů rodu *Trochosa* (C. L. Koch). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1959**: 159–164 (in German).

● BUCHAR J. 1961: Revision des Vorkommens von seltenen Spinnenarten auf dem Gebiete von Böhmen. Revize výskytu vzácných druhů pavouků z území Čech. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1961**: 87–101 (in German).

[3] BUCHAR J. 1962a : Beiträge zur Arachnofauna von Böhmen I. Příspěvky k arachnofauně Čech I. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1962**: 1–7 (in German).

● BUCHAR J. 1962b: Příspěvek k arachnofauně louky. Beitrag zur Arachnofauna der Wiese. *Rozpravy ČSAV, Řada MPV* **72** (7): 101–109 (in Czech, German summary).

● BUCHAR J. 1963a: *Luční společenstva pavouků* [*The meadow spider communities*]. PhD thesis, Charles University, Praha, 108 pp. (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1963b: Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen den Arten *Acantholycosa norvegica* (Thorell) und *Acantholycosa sudetica* (L. Koch) (Araneae: Lycosidae). Příbuzenské vztahy mezi druhy *Acantholycosa norvegica* (Thorell) a *Acantholycosa sudetica* (L. Koch). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1963**: 191–201 (in German).

● BUCHAR J. 1966a: Beitrag zur Kenntnis der paläarktischen *Pirata*-Arten (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **30**: 210–218.

● BUCHAR J. 1966b: Bemerkungen zu den verwandtschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen den mitteleuropäischen Populationen der Art *Acantholycosa norvegica* (Thorell) (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1966**: 1–8.

[4] BUCHAR J. 1967a: Eine wenig bekannte Baldachinspinne *Stemonyphantes pictus* Schenkel, 1930. *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **31**: 116–120.

[5] BUCHAR J. 1967b: Pavoučí fauna Pančické louky a blízkého okolí. Die Spinnenfauna der Pančická louka und der nahen Umgebung. *Opera corcontica* **4**: 79–93 (in Czech, German summary).

● BUCHAR J. 1968a: Analyse der Wiesenarachnofauna. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1967**: 289–318.

● BUCHAR J. 1968b: Zimní vycházka za pavouky [A winter trip among spiders]. *Živa* **16**: 24–25 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1968c: Zur Lycosidenfauna Bulgariens (Arachn., Araneae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **32**: 116–130.

● BUCHAR J. 1969a: Pavoukovci (Arachnoidea) [Arachnids (Arachnoidea)]. In BOHÁČ D., BUCHAR J., HANÁK P., OŠMERA S., SPITZER K. & VOSTRADOVSKÝ J., *Zvířena jižních Čech* [*Fauna of South Bohemia*]. Krajský pedagogický ústav, České Budějovice, pp.11–31 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1969b: Pojetí dlouhodobého faunistického výzkumu pavoučí zvířeny Čech a některé předběžné výsledky. Die langfristige Durchforschung der Spinnentierfauna Böhmens und ihre vorläufige Ergebnisse. *Studia geographica* **6**: 123–125, 158 (in Czech, German summary).

● BUCHAR J. 1970a: Dynamique des populations d'Araignées. *Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris* **41** [1969], **Suppl. nº 1**: 217–225.

● BUCHAR J. 1970b: Příspěvky k arachnofauně Čech II. (Polabí). Beiträge zur Arachnofauna von Böhmen II. (Elbetal). *Bohem. cent.* **2**: 43–58 (in Czech, German summary).

● BUCHAR J. 1970c: Zoolog a cestovatel dr. Jiří Baum [Zoologist and traveller Dr Jiří Baum]. *Vesmír* **49**: 372 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1971a: Co předcházelo letošnímu mezinárodnímu kongresu arachnologů v Brně [The events which preceded this year's International Congress of Arachnology in Brno]. *Živa* **19**: 142–143 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1971b: Die Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen der Art *Pardosa cincta* (Kulczyński) (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1970**: 121–129.

● BUCHAR J. 1971c: Zur Struktur der Arachnofauna des Böhmensgebietes. In *Abstracts of the Fifth International Congress of Arachnology*. Institute of Vertebrate Zoology, Brno, p. 7.

● BUCHAR J. 1972a: Letci bez křídel [Fliers without wings]. *Živa* **20**: 182 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1972b: *Rozbor pavoučí zvířeny Čech* [*An analysis of the Bohemian spider fauna*]. Thesis for qualification as docent, Charles University, Praha, pp. 1–265 (I), 266–394 (II) (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1973: V. mezinárodní arachnologický kongres v Brně. 5th International Congress on Arachnology in Brno. *Vertebrat. zprávy* **1973**: 55–56 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1974: Malá historie pavoučích států [A short history of the spider colonies]. *Živa* **22**: 26–29 (in Czech).

● BUCHAR J. 1975a: Arachnofauna Böhmens und ihr thermophiler Bestandteil. *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **39**: 241–250.

● BUCHAR J. 1975b: Metody faunistického výzkumu v arachnologii. Methods of the faunal research in arachnology. *Z minulosti a prítomnosti Turca* **3**: 95–106 (in Czech, English, German and French summary).

● BUCHAR J. 1976a: K pavoučí zvířeně SPR Kopeč [Spiders of the Kopeč State Nature Reserve]. *Bohem. cent.* **5**: 161–165 (in Czech).

- BUCHAR J. 1976b: Über einige Lycosiden (Araneae) aus Nepal. In HELLMICH W. & JANETSCHEK H. (eds), *Khumbu Himal. Ergebnisse des Forschungsunternehmens Nepal Himalaya und der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für vergleichende Hochgebirgsforschung 5*. Universitätsverlag Wagner, Innsbruck, pp. 201–227.
- BUCHAR J. 1977a: Dostaveníčko s pavouky [A meeting with spiders]. *Živa* **25**: 23–25 (in Czech).

[6] BUCHAR J. 1977b: Pavoučí zvířena [Spiders]. In ROČEK Z. (ed.), *Příroda Orlických hor a Podorlicka* [*Natural conditions of the Orlické Hory Mountains and their adjacent submontane area*]. SZN, Praha, pp. 443–467 (in Czech).

- BUCHAR J. 1978a: Lycosidae aus dem Nepal-Himalaya. I. Die Gattung *Acantholycosa* Dahl 1908 und die *Pardosa sutherlandi*-Gruppe (Araneae: Lycosidae: Pardosinae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **59**: 253–265.
- BUCHAR J. 1978b: Structure and changes in the Bohemian spider fauna. *Symp. zool. Soc. Lond.* **42**: 505.
- BUCHAR J. (ed.) 1979: Arachnofauna aus dem Tale Brná nad Labem. Pavouci brnenského údolí. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **4**: 77–92 (in Czech, German summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1980a: Die ökologische und biogeographische Analyse der mitteleuropäischen Lycosidenfauna. In GRUBER J. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Arachnology*. Verlag H. Egermann, Wien, p. 469.
- BUCHAR J. 1980b: Lycosidae aus dem Nepal-Himalaya. II. Die *Pardosa nebulosa*- und *P. venatrix*-Gruppe (Araneae: Lycosidae: Pardosinae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **61**: 77–91.

[7] BUCHAR J. 1981a: Pavouci Třeboňska ze sbírky gymnaziálního profesora J. Martínka. Die Spinnen der Třeboň-Umgebung aus der Sammlung von Gymnasial-Professor J. Martínek. *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **21**: 1–12 (in Czech, German summary).

- BUCHAR J. 1981b: Zur Lycosiden-Fauna von Tirol (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **45**: 4–13.
- BUCHAR J. 1982a: K vývoji naší arachnologie [On the development of Czechoslovak arachnology]. In NOVÝ L. (ed.), *Věda v Československu 1945–1960, 2. svazek.* Institute of Czechoslovak and World History, Praha, pp. 199–206 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1982b: Proč výbor Československé zoologické společnosti při ČSAV vydal mapu ČSSR určenou pro záznam výskytu organismů [Why the council of the Czechoslovak Zoological Society published a map of Czechoslovakia for recording the occurrence of organisms]. *Živa* **30**: 182–184 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1982c: Způsob publikace lokalit živočichů z území Československa. Publication of faunistic data from Czechoslovakia. *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **46**: 317–318 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1983a: Bioindikační využití pavouků [The use of spiders for bioindication]. *Nika* **4** (3): 11–14 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1983b: Klasifikace druhů pavoučí zvířeny Čech, jako pomůcka k bioindikaci kvality životního prostředí. Die Klassifikation der Spinnenarten Böhmens als ein Hilfsmittel für die Bioindikation der Umwelt. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **8**: 119–135 (in Czech, German summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1983c: Problematika ochrany pavoukovců se zvláštním zřetelem ke změnám rozšíření některých druhů pavouků [The problems of arachnid protection, especially from the point of view of changes in distribution of some spider species]. In PELLANTOVÁ J. & HUDEC K. (eds), *Sborník referátů z konference Aktuální problémy ochrany fauny v ČSSR* [*Proceedings of the Conference on Actual Problems of Fauna Protection in Czechoslovakia*]. Institute of Vertebrate Zoology, Brno, pp. 60–66 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. (ed.) 1983d: Výsledky faunistického výzkumu Krkonoš I (Příspěvek k zoologickému inventarizačnímu průzkumu). Results of the faunistic investigation of the Krkonoše (Giant Mountains) I (Contribution to the zoological inventorial investigation). *Opera corcontica* **20**: 99–114 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1984: Lycosidae aus dem Nepal-Himalaya. III. Die *Pardosa ricta*- und *P. lapponica*-Gruppe (Araneae: Lycosidae: Pardosinae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **64**: 381–391.
- BUCHAR J. 1985a: In memory of MUDr Vladimír Šilhavý, CSc. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **82**: 157–158.
- BUCHAR J. 1985b: Poznámky k výskytu stepníka rudého na Úhošti a k významu podobných teplomilných druhů mediteránního původu vůbec [Notes on the occurrence of *Eresus cinnaberinus* and similar thermophilous species on the Úhošť hill]. *Živa* **33**: 104–105 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1986a: Distribution and changes in the distribution of the wolf spiders in the west of Czechoslovakia. In BARRIENTOS J. A. (ed.), *Actas X Congreso Internacional de Aracnologia, Vol. 1*. Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra (Barcelona), p. 414.
- BUCHAR J. 1986b: Fauna pavouků a životní prostředí [Spiders and the environment]. *Zprávy Čs. zool. společ.* **19–20**: 11–12 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1987a: First Czechoslovak-Polish Arachnological Symposium: "Long and short time changes in spider fauna". *Arachnologia* **4**: 5.
- BUCHAR J. 1987b: Několik poznámek k historii československé arachnologie se zvláštním zaměřením na území Čech [Several notes on the history of Czechoslovak arachnology with particular reference to the Bohemian territory]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 5–10 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1987c: Předpoklady pro využití arachnofauny ke sledování vývoje přírodních poměrů [The use of spiders for monitoring natural conditions]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 37–44 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1988a: Arachnological Section of the Slovakian Entomological Society of Slovakian Academy of Sciences. In COKENDOLPHER J. C. (ed.), Arachnological publications and societies of the world. *American Arachnology* **38**: 11.
- BUCHAR J. 1988b: Die Voraussetzungen für die Auswertung der Erforschung der Arachnofauna für das Studium der Entwicklung der Naturverhältnisse. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 170.
- BUCHAR J. 1988c: Eine quantitative Schätzung der Arachnofauna Böhmens. In HAUPT J. (ed.), *XI. Europäisches Arachnologisches Colloquium.* Technische Universität, Berlin, p. 132.
- BUCHAR J. 1989a: Akademik J. Kratochvíl arachno-entomolog [Professor J. Kratochvíl as arachno-entomologist]. *Zprávy ÚSEB* **1989**: 51–52 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1989b: *Poznání současné arachnofauny Čech a jeho využití k posouzení vývoje přírodních poměrů* [*The knowledge of the present Bohemian arachnofauna and its use for evaluation of natural conditions*]. DrSc. Thesis, Charles University, Praha, 206 pp. (in Czech).

- BUCHAR J. 1989c: Results of the research of Czech arachnofauna conducted in the years 1951–1985. *Reports from the Department of Biology, University of Turku* **19**: 8.
- BUCHAR J. 1990: Eightieth birthday of Academician Josef Kratochvíl. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 476.
- BUCHAR J. 1991: Využití faunistických dat pro biomonitoring. Employment of faunistic data for biomonitoring. In FOLK Č. (ed.), *Abstrakta referátů VIII. sjezdu československých zoologů* [*Abstracts of Contributions to 8th Meeting of Czechoslovak Zoologists*]. Československá zoologická společnost při ČSAV, Brno, p. 25 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1992a: Pavoukovci (Arachnida). In ŠKAPEC L. (ed.), *Červená kniha ohrožených a vzácných druhů rostlin a živočichů ČSFR* [*Czechoslovak Red Data Book*]. Príroda, Bratislava, pp. 39–53 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. l992b: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny CHKO Železné hory [Contribution to the knowledge of spider fauna in the Železné hory Mts. Protected Landscape Area]. In BÁRTA F. (ed.), *Sborník referátů z konference uspořádané u příležitosti 1. výročí vyhlášení Chráněné krajinné oblasti Železné hory* [*Proceedings of the Conference Organised on the 1st Anniversary of the Establishment of Železné Hory Protected Landscape Area*]. Železné Hory Protected Landscape Area administration, Nasavrky, pp. 28–34 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1993a: Komentierte Artenliste der Spinnen Böhmens (Araneida). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **36** [1992]: 383–428.
- BUCHAR J. 1993b: The use of faunistical data for biomonitoring. *Bull. Soc. neuchâtel. Sci. nat.* **116** (1): 49–57.
- BUCHAR J. 1994: Biogeographical and ecological relations of wolf spiders in Czechoslovakia and in Central Europe. *Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat.* **26** (345) [1993]: 27–34.
- BUCHAR J. 1995a: Bohemian wolf spiders (Araneida: Lycosidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **39**: 3–28.
- BUCHAR J. 1995b: Jak je utvářeno tělo pavouka. How is the spider's body shaped? *Živa* **43**: 185–187 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1995c: Řád: Pavouci – Araneida [Order: Spiders – Araneida]. In BUCHAR J., DUCHÁČ V., HŮRKA K. & LELLÁK J. (eds), *Klíč k určování bezobratlých* [*Key to the determination of invertebrates*]. Scientia, Praha, pp. 104–128 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1995d: Two remarkable relict spider communities in Czech Republic. In *Abstracts of the XIIIth International Congress of Arachnology*. Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, p. 6.
- BUCHAR J. 1995e: Zoogeographical questions of Czech spiders. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, p. 210.
- BUCHAR J. l996: Zoogeografické otázky rozšíření čeledi Lycosidae v bývalé ČSFR. Zoogeographic distribution of family Lycosidae in former Czechoslovakia. *Entomofauna carpathica* **8**: 52–55 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1997a: In memory of the late Professor Miller on his 95th birthday. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 275–278.
- BUCHAR J. 1997b: Lycosidae aus Bhuthan 1. Venoniinae und Lycosinae (Arachnida: Araneae). *Entomologica Basiliensia* **20**: 5–32.
- BUCHAR J. 1997c: Naši pavoučí podnájemníci I–III [Our spider lodgers]. *Zpravodaj Sdružení DDD* **6**: 30–32, 60–63, 115–118 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1997d: Supplement to the check list of spiders of the Czech Republic. In ŻABKA M. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 16th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, pp. 57–63.
- BUCHAR J. 1997e: Změny ve složení arachnofauny mohelenské hadcové stepi v letech 1942 až 1995. Changes in the composition of the arachnofauna of the Mohelno serpentine stony steppe between 1942 and 1995. *Přírod. Sbor. Západomorav. Muz. Třebíč* **28**: 1–28 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. 1998: Naši pavoučí podnájemníci IV [Our spider lodgers]. *Zpravodaj Sdružení DDD* **7**: 30–35 (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J. 1999a: Některé nepublikované údaje o arachnofauně Slovenska. Some unpublished data of Slovakian spiders (Araneae). *Entomofauna carpathica* **11**: 33–42 (in Czech, English summary).

[8] BUCHAR J. 1999b: Supplement to wolf-spider (Araneae: Lycosidae) grid mapping in Bohemia. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **43**: 135–154.

[9] BUCHAR J. 2001: Two new species of the genus *Alopecosa* (Araneae: Lycosidae) from south-eastern Europe. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **45**: 257–266.

- BUCHAR J., BABRAKZAI H. & HODEK I. 1990: Life cycle and phenology of the spider *Pisaura mirabilis* (Araneae) in central Europe. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 414–418.
- BUCHAR J. & HAJER J. 1990: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí zvířeny okresu Ústí nad Labem. Beitrag zur Erkenntnis des Spinnentierreich im Bezirk Ustí nad Labem. *Sborník Pedagogické fakulty v Ústí nad Labem, Řada biologická* **1990**: 25–53 (in Czech, German summary).
- BUCHAR J. & HAJER J. 1999: Arachnofauna navržené přírodní rezervace „Prameniště Chomutovky". Spiders of the projected natural reserve "Prameniště Chomutovky". *Sborník Okresního muzea v Mostě, řada přírodovědná* **20/21** [1998/1999]: 23–32 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. & HAJER J. 2000: Arachnofauna přírodní rezervace Polské rašeliniště (Boh. bor. occ.). Spiders of the natural reserve Polské rašeliniště (Boh. bor. occ.). *Sborník Okresního muzea v Mostě, řada přírodovědná* **22**: 19–27 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. & KOROLEVA E. G. 1994: The mapping for bioindication and nature conservation purposes. *Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. 5, Geografija* **1994** (6): 44–51.
- BUCHAR J. & KŮRKA A. 1998: *Naši pavouci* [*Our spiders*]. Academia, Praha, 155 pp. (in Czech).
- BUCHAR J., LAŠTOVKOVÁ E. & MACHÁČEK O. 1983: Vliv chemického zásahu proti obaleči modřínovému na členovce pohybující se po povrchu půdy [The influence of the spraying programme against the larch bud moth on epigeic arthropods]. In SKUHRAVÝ V. (ed.), Hmyzí škůdci lesních porostů v Krkonoších. Insect pests of forest stands in the Krkonoše (Giant Mountains). *Opera corcontica* **20**: 130 (in Czech, English summary).
- BUCHAR J. & POLENEC A. 1974: Zur Lycosidenfauna Jugoslawiens (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **38**: 81–85.
- BUCHAR J., RŮŽIČKA V. & KŮRKA A. 1995: Check list of spiders of the Czech Republic. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, pp. 35–53.
- BUCHAR J. & SKUHRAVÝ V. 1984: Za profesorem RNDr. Františkem Millerem, DrSc. [In memory of Prof. RNDr. František Miller, DrSc.]. *Živa* **32**: 60 (in Czech).

[10] BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 1984: Eine zweite *Diaea*-Art in Mitteleuropa: *Diaea pictilis* (Araneida, Thomisidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **48**: 1–8.

● BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 1993: Die Arten der Gattung *Acantholycosa* in Westeuropa (Arachnida, Araneida: Lycosidae). *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **100**: 327–341.

● BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 1995a: Die Wolfspinnen von Österreich 2: Gattungen *Arctosa, Tricca, Trochosa* (Arachnida, Araneida: Lycosidae) – Faunistisch-tiergeographische Übersicht. *Carinthia II* **185/105**: 481–498.

● BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 1995b: Zur Variation der Kopulationsorgane von *Pistius truncatus* (Pallas) (Araneida, Thomisidae) in Mitteleuropa. *Linzer biol. Beitr.* **27**: 653–663.

● BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 1997: Die Wolfspinnen von Österreich 4 (Schluß): Gattung *Pardosa* max. p. (Arachnida, Araneae: Lycosidae) – Faunistisch-tiergeographische Übersicht. *Carinthia II* **187/107**: 515–539.

● BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 1998: Lycosidae from the high alpine zone of the Caucasus range, with comparative remarks on the fauna of the Alps (Arachnida: Araneae). *Linzer biol. Beitr.* **30** (2): 705–717.

● BUCHAR J. & THALER K. 2001: Lycosidae aus dem Nepal-Himalaya: IV. *Arctosa raptor* (Kulczynski 1885), eine bemerkenswerte hochalpine Art aus dem Dhaulagiri-Massiv (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **81**: 55–59.

● BUCHAR J. & ŽĎÁREK J. 1960: Die Arachnofauna der mittelböhmischen Waldsteppe. Pavouci středočeské lesostepi. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1960**: 87–102 (in German).

● BUCHAR J. & ŽITŇANSKÁ O. 1974: Uplatňování ekologického přístupu v Československém arachnologickém výzkumu [The application of ecological methods in Czechoslovakian arachnological research]. *Zprávy Čs. zool. společ.* **4–6**: 49–53 (in Czech).

[11] BUKVA V. 1969: *Pavoučí společenstva stepních stanovišť Pavlovských vrchů* [*Spider communities of steppe habitats of the Pavlovské Vrchy Mts.*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 100 pp. (in Czech).

● ČERMÁK J. 1853: Jedovatá zbraň pavouků [Poison weapon of spiders]. *Živa* **1**: 60–61 (in Czech).

● ČEŘOVSKÝ V. 1995: *Ekologie kamenitých sutí severočeského regionu* [*Ecology of scree slopes in North Bohemia*]. BSc. thesis, J. E. Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem, 56 pp. (in Czech).

● ČEŘOVSKÝ V. & HOLEC M. 1996: Arachnofauna suťového svahu na vrchu Kamenec. Arachnofauna des Gerölles am Berghang Kamenec. *Sborník Okresního muzea v Mostě, řada přírodovědná* **18**: 21–25 (in Czech, German summary).

● CHALUPSKÁ E. 1983: *Pavoučí zvířena SPR Borkovická blata* [*Spiders of Borkovická Blata peatbog State Nature Reserve*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 112 pp. (in Czech).

● CHVÁTALOVÁ I. & BUCHAR J. in press: Some species of the genus *Talavera* recorded in the Czech Republic (Araneae: Salticidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica*.

CHYZER C. & KULCZYŃSKI W. 1891: *Araneae Hungariae. Tomus I: Salticoidae, Oxyopoidae, Lycosoidae, Heteropodoidae, Misumenoidae, Euetrioidae, Tetragnathoidae, Uloboroidae, Pholcoidae, Scytodoidae, Urocteoidae, Eresoidae, Dictynoidae*. Editio Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest, 178 pp.

CHYZER C. & KULCZYŃSKI W. 1894: *Araneae Hungariae. Tomi II-di pars prior: Theridioidae*. Editio Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest, pp. 1–156.

CHYZER C. & KULCZYŃSKI W. 1897: *Araneae Hungariae. Tomi II-di pars posterior: Zodarioidae, Agalenoidae, Drassoidae, Zoropseoidae, Dysderoidae, Filistatoidae, Calommatoidae, Theraphosoidae*. Editio Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest, pp. 145–370.

● COKENDOLPHER J. & BUCHAR J. 1995: Additions and corrections to MUDr Vladimir Silhavy's bibliography. *Arachnologia* **12**: 5–6.

CORDES D. & HELVERSEN O. VON 1990: Indications for the existance of *Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall 1832) as a 'sibling species' to *Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille 1817). Results of morphological, ethological and biogeographical studies. *Bulletin de la Société européenne d'Arachnologie* **1**: 70–74.

DAHL F. 1908: Die Lycosiden oder Wolfspinnen Deutschlands und ihre Stellung im Haushalte der Natur. *Abh. der kaiserl. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher, Nova Acta* **88** (3): 1–505.

DAHL F. & DAHL M. 1927: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea II. Lycosidae s. lat. (Wolfspinnen im weiteren Sinne)*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **5. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 80 pp.

DAHL M. 1926: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea I. 1. Familie: Springspinnen (Salticidae)*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **3. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 56 pp.

DAHL M. 1931: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VI. 24. Familie: Agelenidae*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **23. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 1–46.

DAHL M. 1937a: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VIII. 19. Familie: Hahniidae*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **33. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 100–114.

DAHL M. 1937b: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VIII. 20. Familie: Argyronetidae*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **33. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 115–118.

DEMEK J. (ed.) 1987: *Zeměpisný lexikon ČR. Hory a nížiny* [*Mountains and lowlands of the Czech Republic*]. Academia, Praha, 585 pp. (in Czech).

● DOBRORUKA L. J. 1995: Utilization of silk, use of webs, and predatory behaviour of the jumping spider *Pseudicius encarpatus* (Araneida: Salticidae). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **59**: 141–144.

● DOBRORUKA L. J. 1997: Predatory behaviour of four species of jumping spiders of the genus *Evarcha* (Araneae: Salticidae). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 279–285.

● DOBRORUKA L. J. 2001: *Pseudicius epiblemoides* (Araneae: Salticidae) in Central Europe. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **22**: 50–54.

● DOLANSKÝ J. 1997a: Nález slíďáka dřevomilného *Acantholycosa lignaria* (Clerck, 1757) (Araneida: Lycosidae) v Orlických horách. Find of wolf spider *Acantholycosa lignaria* (Clerck, 1757) (Araneida: Lycosidae) in Orlické hory Mts. *Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie* **5**: 185 (in Czech, English summary).

● DOLANSKÝ J. 1997b: Teplomilné společenstvo pavouků z jihovýchodní části Železných hor. Thermophilous community of spiders from east-west part of Železné hory Mts. *Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie* **5**: 121–126 (in Czech, English summary).

[12] DOLANSKÝ J. 1999: Tři vzácné druhy pavouků na pardubickém zámku. Three rare spiders from the Pardubice Castle (East Bohemia). *Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie* **6** [1998]: 155–156 (in Czech, English summary).

● DOLANSKÝ J., KASAL P., ANTUŠ M., RŮŽIČKA V. & HOLEC M. 1999: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny východního Polabí. Contribution to knowledge of spiders of eastern part of Labe river basin. *Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie* **6** [1998]: 107–116 (in Czech, English summary).

● DOLANSKÝ J., KASAL P., ŘEZÁČ M. & FENCLOVÁ I. 2001: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny ústeckoorlicka. Contribution to knowledge of spiders of Ústí nad Orlicí region (East Bohemia). *Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie* **8** [2000]: 247–254 (in Czech, English summary).

DONDALE C. D. & REDNER J. H. 1982: *The sac spiders of Canada and Alaska. Araneae: Clubionidae and Anyphaenidae*. ● The Insects and Arachnids of Canada **9**. Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa, 194 pp.

DUFFEY E. 1966: Spider ecology and habitat structure (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **47**: 45–49.

DUFFEY E. 1993: A review of factors influencing the distribution of spiders with special reference to Britain. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **33** (2): 497–502.

● DUFFEY E. 1995: The distribution, status and habitats of *Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Clerck) and *D. plantarius* (Clerck) in Europe. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, pp. 54–65.

● DUMITRESCU M. & MILLER F. 1962: *Lessertiella dobrogica* n. gen. n. sp. Araignée endémique de la grotte « Peştera Liliecilor della Gura Dobrogei » (Aranea). *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **59**: 165–173.

● DUNIN P. M., BUCHAR J. & ABSOLON K. 1986: Die dritte paläarktische *Aulonia*-Art, *Aulonia kratochvili* sp. n. (Araneida, Lycosidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **50**: 28–32.

DZIABASZEWSKI A. 1976: *Studium ekologiczno-faunistyczne nad pajęczakami (Aranei, Opiliones, Pseudoscorpionidea) koron drzew. Arachnoidea (Aranei, Opiliones, Pseudoscorpionidea) on crowns of trees. An ecological faunistic study.* Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza, Poznań, 218 pp. (in Polish, English summary).

● EFFENBERGEROVÁ I. 1983: *Pavoučí společenstva okolí Milešova* [*The spiders of Milešov area*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 96 pp. (in Czech).

ENGELHARDT W. 1964: Die mitteleuropäischen Arten der Gattung *Trochosa* C. L. Koch, 1848 (Araneae, Lycosidae). Morphologie, Chemotaxonomie, Biologie, Autökologie. *Z. Morph. Ökol. Tiere* **54**: 219–392.

ENGELHARDT W. 1970: Gestalt und Lebensweise der „Ameisenspinne“ *Synageles venator* (Lucas). Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Ameisenmimikryforschung. *Zool. Anz.* **185**: 317–334.

ESKOV K. Y. 1994: *Catalogue of the linyphiid spiders of northern Asia (Arachnida, Araneae, Linyphiidae)*. Pensoft, Moscow, 144 pp.

● FAGE L. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1933: Une Araignée cavernicole nouvelle de la province de Trieste. *Centromerus Crosbyi*, n. sp. *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **38**: 171–173.

[13] FENCLOVÁ I. (ed.) 1999: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny Brd. Contribution to knowledge of spiders of Brdy mountains. *Erica* **8**: 141–148 (in Czech, English summary).

[14] FICKERT C. 1875: *Myriopoden und Araneiden vom Kamme des Riesengebirges*. Thesis, Koeniglichen Universitaet, Wrocław, 49 pp.

● FOJTOVÁ H. 1999: *Charakteristika vybraných společenstev bezobratlých lužního lesa v závislosti na změnách vodního režimu* [*A characterization of selected groups of invertebrates in floodplain forest by dependence on changes in water regime*]. MSc. thesis, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Brno, 92 pp. (in Czech).

● FRIČ A. 1892: František Prach. *Vesmír* **21**: 145–146 (in Czech).

● FROUZ J. 1991: Bezobratlí táborských podzemních chodeb. The invertebrates of underground corridors in Tábor. *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **31**: 47–50 (in Czech, English summary).

FUHN I. E. & GHERASIM V. F. 1995: *Fascicula 5. Familia Salticidae*. ● Fauna României, Volumul V, Arachnida. Editura Academiei Române, Bucureşti, 303 pp.

FUHN I. E. & NICULESCU-BURLACU F. 1971: *Fascicula 3. Fam. Lycosidae*. ● Fauna Republicii Socialiste Româina, Volumul V, Arachnida. Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, Bucureşti, 256 pp.

● GAJDOŠ P. & PEKÁR S. 1999: *Dictyna szaboi* Chyzer, a cribellate spider recently found in Slovakia (Araneae: Dictynidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **43**: 3–5.

● GAJDOŠ P. & SVATOŇ J. 1994a: The red list of spiders of Slovakia. *Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat.* **26** (345) [1993]: 115–133.

● GAJDOŠ P. & SVATOŇ J. 1994b: Výskum a ochrana pavúkov (Araneae) na Slovensku. Research and protection of spiders (Araneae) in Slovakia). In BALÁŽ D. (ed.), *Zborník referátov zo seminára Ochrana biodiverzity na Slovensku. Proceedings of the seminar Protection of Biodiversity*. Bratislava, pp. 111–116 (in Slovak, English summary).

● GAJDOŠ P., SVATOŇ J. & KRUMPÁL M. 1984a: New and unusual records of spiders from Slovakia I. (Araneae: Atypidae, Dictynidae, Gnaphosidae, Clubionidae, Zoridae, Salticidae, Lycosidae). *Biológia* **39**: 223–225.

● GAJDOŠ P., SVATOŇ J. & KRUMPÁL M. 1984b: New and unusual records of spiders from Slovakia II. (Araneae: Linyphiidae, Micryphantidae). *Biológia* **39**: 633–635.

● GAJDOŠ P., SVATOŇ J. & MAJKUS Z. 1989: Pavúky (Araneae) okolia Novej Sedlice (Východné Karpaty). Spinnen (Araneae) der Umgebung von Nová Sedlica (Ostkarpaten). *Zborník Východoslovenského múzea PV* **29** [1988]: 73–90 (in Slovak, German summary).

● GAJDOŠ P., SVATOŇ J. & SLOBODA K. 1999: *Katalóg pavúkov Slovenska. Catalogue of Slovakian Spiders*. Ústav krajinnej ekológie SAV, Bratislava, 339 pp. (I), 315 pp. (II) (in Slovak and English).

● GAJDOŠ P., SVATOŇ J., ŽITŇANSKÁ O. & KRUMPÁLOVÁ Z. 1992: Spiders (Araneae) of the Danubian plain. *Entomol. Probl.* **23**: 39–60.

● GALLO J. & PEKÁR S. 1999: Winter wheat pests and their natural enemies under organic farming system in Slovakia: Effect of ploughing and previous crop. *Anz. Schädlingskunde* **72**: 31–36.

GRASSHOFF M. 1976: Zur Taxonomie und Nomenklatur mitteleuropäischer Radnetzspinnen der Familie Araneidae (Arachnida: Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **57**: 143–154.

● GRIM T. 1997: *Vliv mláděte kukačky obecné (*Cuculus canorus*) na potravní chování rákosníka obecného (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*)* [*The influence of a nestling of* Cuculus canorus *on the feeding behavior of* Acrocephalus scirpaceus]. BSc thesis, Masaryk University, Brno, 115 pp. (in Czech).

GRIMM U. 1985: Die Gnaphosidae Mitteleuropas (Arachnida, Araneae). *Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (NF)* **26**: 1–318.

GRIMM U. 1986: Die Clubionidae Mitteleuropas: Corinninae und Liocraninae (Arachnida, Araneae). *Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (NF)* **27**: 1–91.

- HABURA J. 1999: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnocenóz vybraných území Hlučínska* [*Eco-faunistic characterization of spider communities of selected territories in Hlučín-region*]. University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 78 pp. (in Czech).
- HAJER J. 1968: *Příspěvek k problému ontogenese cribella a calamistra u některých cribellátních pavouků* [*A contribution to the ontogeny of the cribellum and calamistrum in some cribellate spiders*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 68 pp. (in Czech).
- HAJER J. 1977: *Stavba a charakter redukčních změn kribela a kalamistra u kribelátních pavouků* [*The form of the cribellum and calamistrum and the character of their reduction in cribellate spiders*]. RNDr thesis, Charles University, Praha, 118 pp. (in Czech).
- HAJER J. 1979: Stavba cribella u některých zástupců pavouků čeledi Dictynidae. The construction of the cribellum at some specimens of family Dictynidae. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **4**: 53–76 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1980: Some findings concerning the ontogenesis of the cribellum of the Cribellatae. In GRUBER J. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Arachnology.* Verlag H. Egermann, Wien, pp. 361–366.
- HAJER J. 1981a: Ontogenese cribella u pavouků *Hyptiotes paradoxus* C. L. K., 1834. The ontogenesis of cribellum at spiders *Hyptiotes paradoxus* C. L. K., 1834. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **5–6**: 113–119 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1981b: Příspěvek k poznání ontogenese calamistra u některých cribellátních pavouků. Some findings concerning the ontogenesis of the calamistrum of the Cribellatae. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **5–6**: 121–181 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1982: Některé poznatky o biologii pavouků druhu *Titanoeca obscura* (Walck., 1802). Notes on the biology of *Titanoeca obscura* (Walck., 1802). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **7**: 151–165 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1983: Příspěvek k řešení problematiky pseudokalamistra u cribelátních pavouků. Notes on the pseudocalamistrum of the cribellate spiders. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **8**: 137–144 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1986: *Snovací ústrojí kribelátních pavouků, jeho stavba, postembryonální vývin a možnosti využití při studiu otázek fylogenetických a taxonomických* [*Spinning apparatus of cribellate spiders, its construction, postembryonic development and the possibilities of utilizing the results in the study of taxonomic and phylogenetic problems*]. PhD thesis, Charles University, Praha, 143 pp. (I), 110 pp. (II) (in Czech).
- HAJER J. 1988a: Plant substrate and the post-embryonal development of *Nigma flavescens* (Araneae: Dictynidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **52**: 96–97.
- HAJER J. 1988b: Snovací ústrojí kribelátních pavouků, jeho stavba, postembryonální vývin a možnosti využití při studiu otázek fylogenetických a taxonomických. The study of the ontogenesis of the spinning apparatus in cribellate spiders and its utilizing in solving phylogenetic and taxonomic problems. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **13**: 109–126 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1988c: The postembryonic development of the spinning apparatus in cribellatae spiders, and its utilizing in solving phylogenetic problems. In HAUPT J. (ed.), *XI. Europäisches Arachnologisches Colloquium.* Technische Universität, Berlin, pp. 79–88.
- HAJER J. 1990a: Snovací aparát pavouků rodu *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch, 1837. Spinnapparat der Spinnen der Gattung *Amaurobius* C. L. Koch, 1837 (Araneae: Amaurobiidae). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **14–15:** 55–70 (in Czech, German summary).
- HAJER J. 1990b: Spinning apparatus of the spider *Filistata insidiatrix* (Araneae: Filistatidae). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 401–413.
- HAJER J. 1992a: Snovací aparát pavouků čeledi Dictynidae. Spinning apparatus of the spiders family Dictynidae (Araneae). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **l7**: 99–116 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1992b: Snovací ústrojí pavouků [The spinning apparatus of spiders]. *Živa* **40**: 265–269 (in Czech).
- HAJER J. 1993a: Notes on the spinning apparatus of the spiders *Hyptiotes paradoxus* C. L. K., 1834, and *Uloborus walckenaerius* Latr., 1806 (Araneae: Uloboridae). *Bull. Soc. neuchâtel. Sci. nat.* **116** (1): 99–103.
- HAJER J. 1993b: Pavoučí hedvábí [Spider silk]. *Vesmír* **72**: 318–325 (in Czech).
- HAJER J. 1993c: Snovací aktivita pavouků čeledi Uloboridae. The spinning activity of the spiders family Uloboridae (Araneae). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **18**: 119–133 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1994a: Calamistrum of the spider *Titanoeca obscura* (Araneae: Titanoecidae). *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **1** [1993]: 1–8.
- HAJER J. 1994b: On the spinning apparatus of spiders of the genus *Atypus* (Araneae, Atypidae). *Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat.* **26** (345) [1993]: 165–173.
- HAJER J. 1994c: Sklípkani nežijí jen v tropech. Trap-door spiders occur not only in tropics. *Živa* **42**: 121–123 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1995: Notes on spinning activity and the way of life of the spiders *Cyrtophora citricola*, *Argyrodes gibbosus* and *Holocnemus pluchei*. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, pp. 84–88.
- HAJER J. 1996: Pavoučí kleptobionti. Spider kleptobionts. *Živa* **44**: 176–178 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1997a: Glandular hairs of spiders of the genus *Atypus* (Araneae: Mygalomorphae). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 287–296.
- HAJER J. 1997b: Spinnerets, silk production and evolution of spider webs. Snovací bradavky, produkce přediva a evoluce pavoučích sítí. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **22**: 107–116 (in English).
- HAJER J. 1998: Stavba sítí pavouků *Theonoe minutissima* (O. P.-Cambridge). Web construction of *Theonoe minutissima* (O. P.-Cambridge) (Araneae: Theridiidae). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **23**: 117–120 (in Czech, English summary).
- HAJER J. 1999: Did the way of attachment of the threads of spider webs to the ground affect the evolution of these webs? *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **3**: 13–24.
- HAJER J. 2000: The web of *Trogloneta granulum* Simon (Araneae, Mysmenidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 334–338.
- HAJER J. 2001a: Notes on the domed webs and protective silk of the spiders of the family Pholcidae (Araneae). *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **5**: 5–21.

● HAJER J. 2001b: Pavoučí kokony – hedvábná ochrana vajíček a embryí [Spider cocoons – a silky protection of eggs and embryos]. *Živa* **49**: 220–223 (in Czech, English summary).

● HAJER J. & ERHART J. 2001: Hedvábný noční rituál osminohého tkalce [Silk night ritual of eight-legged weaver]. *Vesmír* **80**: 282–287 (in Czech).

● HAJER J., POLÍVKOVÁ M. & ŘEHÁKOVÁ M. 1998: Egg sac building procedure for spiders of the species *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin) (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **2**: 11–17.

● HAJER J. & RŮŽIČKA V. 2001: Pavouci (Araneida) [Spiders]. In ŠUTERA V., KUNCOVÁ J. & VYSOKÝ V. (eds), *Labe. Příroda dolního českého úseku řeky na konci 20. století* [*Labe. Nature of the lower Czech section of a river at the end of the 20th century*]. AOS Publishing, Ústí nad Labem, pp. 89–90 (in Czech).

● HAJER J., RŮŽIČKA V. & BARTOŠ J. 1997: Pavouci suťového pole lokality Koštov (České středohoří, severní Čechy). Spiders of a stony debris field locality Koštov (České Středohoří Mts., northern Bohemia). *Sborník Okresního muzea v Mostě, řada přírodovědná* **19**: 19–28 (in Czech, English summary).

HÄNGGI A. 1999: Nachträge zum „Katalog der schweizerischen Spinnen" – 2. Neunachweise von 1993 bis 1999. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **18**: 17–37.

HÄNGGI A., STÖCKLI E. & NENTWIG W. 1995: *Lebensräume mitteleuropäischer Spinnen. Habitats of Central European spiders.* ● Miscellanea Faunistica Helvetiae **4**. Centre suisse de cartographie de la faune, Neuchâtel, 459 pp.

● HANUŠOVÁ M. 1993: *Populace pavouků skupiny* Pardosa lugubris *s. lato na lokalitě Závist* [*Spiders of the* Pardosa lugubris*-group in the Závist area*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 107 pp. (in Czech).

HARM M. 1966: Die deutschen Hahniidae (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **47**: 345–370.

HARM M. 1969: Revision der Gattung *Salticus* Latreille (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **50**: 205–218.

HARM M. 1971: Revision der Gattung *Heliophanus* C. L. Koch. (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **52**: 53–79.

HARM M. 1973: Revision der Gattung *Sitticus* Simon (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **54**: 369–403.

HARM M. 1977: Revision der mitteleuropäischen Arten der Gattung *Phlegra* Simon (Arach.: Araneae: Salticidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **58**: 63–77.

HARM M. 1981: Revision der mitteleuropäischen Arten der Gattung *Marpissa* C. L. Koch 1846 (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **61** [1980]: 277–291.

● HASCH F. 1984: *Pavoučí zvířena SPR Zábělá* [*Spiders of the Zábělá State Nature Reserve*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 86 pp. (in Czech).

● HAVEL L. 1984: *Studium arachnofauny Vacovska s využitím síťového mapování* [*The use of grid mapping for the study of arachnofauna in the territory of Vacov*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 99 pp. (in Czech).

HEIMER S. 1978: Zur intragenerischen Isolation der Arten der Gattung *Pocadicnemis* Simon, 1884 (Arachnida, Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Zool. Abh.* 35: 101–112.

HEIMER S. & NENTWIG W. (eds) 1991: *Spinnen Mitteleuropas: ein Bestimmungsbuch*. Verlag Paul Parey, Berlin & Hamburg, 543 pp.

HELSDINGEN P. J. VAN 1968: Comparative notes on the species of the Holarctic genus *Stemonyphantes* Menge (Araneida, Linyphiidae). *Zoologische Mededelingen* **43** (10): 117–139.

HELSDINGEN P. J. van 1969: A reclassification of the species of *Linyphia* Latreille based on the functioning of genitalia (Araneida, Linyphiidae), I. *Zoologische Verhandelingen* **105**: 1–306.

HELSDINGEN P. J. VAN 1979: Remarks concerning Clubionidae. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **4**: 298–302.

HELSDINGEN P. J. VAN, THALER K. & DELTSHEV C. in press: The European species of *Bolyphantes* with an attempt of a phylogenetic analysis (Araneae, Linyphiidae).

HIPPA H. & MANNILA R. 1982: *Pardosa maisa* sp. n. (Araneae, Lycosidae) from northern Europe. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **5**: 420–422.

HIPPA H. & OKSALA I. 1982: Definition and revision of the *Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck) group (Araneae: Theridiidae). *Ent. scand.* **13**: 213–222.

● HOLEC M. 1995: *Ekologie kamenitých sutí severočeského regionu* [*Ecology of scree slopes in North Bohemia*]. BSc. thesis, J. E. Purkyně University, Ústí nad Labem, 56 pp. (in Czech).

● HOLEC M. 1998: *Pavouci litorálních porostů* [*Spiders of littoral stands*]. MSc. thesis, South Bohemian University, České Budějovice, 39 pp. (in Czech).

● HOLEC M. 1999: Spiders (Araneae) in alder plantations of various age on heaps after brown coal mining. In TAJOVSKÝ K. & PIŽL V. (eds), *Soil Zoology in Central Europe*. Institute of Soil Biology, České Budějovice, pp. 81–90.

● HOLEC M. 2000: Spiders (Araneae) of the fishpond eulittoral zone. *Ecology (Bratislava)* **19**, **Supplement 4/2000**: 51–54.

● HOLEC M., ŠLACHTA M. & BOHÁČ J. 2001: Příspěvek k poznání fauny pavouků (Araneae), střevlíků (Carabidae) a drabčíků (Staphylinidae) pobřežních porostů rybníku Nesyt na jižní Moravě (Česká republika). Contribution to the knowledge of spiders (Araneae), ground beetles (Carabidae) and staphylinid beetles (Staphylinidae) of littoral vegetation of the Nesyt fishpond in South Moravia (Czech Republic). *Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti* **6**: 69–77 (in Czech, English summary).

HOLM Å. 1947: *Egentliga spindlar. Araneae, Fam. 8–10. Oxyopidae, Lycosidae och Pisauridae.* ● Svensk spindelfauna **3**. Entomologiska föreningen, Stockholm, 58 pp.

HOLM Å. & KRONESTEDT T. 1970: A taxonomic study of the wolf spiders of the *Pardosa pullata*-group (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **67**: 408–428.

● HOLUŠA J. 1994: Výskyt pavouka *Arctosa cinerea* (Fabr., 1777) na Místecku. Das Vorkommen der Spinne *Arctosa cinerea* (Fabr., 1777) auf dem Gebiet Místek. *Práce a studie* **8**: 105–107 (in Czech, German summary).

HOMANN H. 1975: Die Stellung der Thomisidae und der Philodromidae im System der Araneae (Chelicerata, Arachnida). *Z. Morph. Ökol. Tiere* **80**: 181–202.

● HOTSKÁ A. 1981: *Pavoučí zvířena stromového a keřového patra Státní přírodní rezervace Týřov* [*The spiders of the shrub and tree stratum in Týřov State Nature Reserve*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 182 pp. (in Czech).

IUCN Red List categories and criteria as adopted by IUCN Council. IUCN, Gland (1994), 16 pp.

JÄGER P. 1995: Erstnachweise von *Macaroeris nidicolens* und *Icius subinermis* für Deutschland in Köln (Araneae: Salticidae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **9**: 38–39.

● JELÍNEK A. 1995: První nález křižáka pruhovaného (*Argiope bruennichi*) na Českomoravské vrchovině (Araneae, Araneidae). The first finding of banded garden spider (*Argiope bruennichi*) in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. *Vlastivědný sborník Vysočiny, Oddíl věd přírodních* **12**: 253–254 (in Czech, English summary).

● JELÍNEK A. 1997: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnofauny navrhovaného chráněného území Údolí řeky Brtnice* [*Spiders of the proposed protected area Brtnice river valley*]. BSc. thesis, University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 50 pp. (in Czech).

● JELÍNEK A. 1999: *Výskyt teplomilných druhů pavouků (Araneae) v údolí řeky Jihlavy na Českomoravské vrchovině* [*An occurrence of thermophilous spider species (Araneae) in the Jihlava river valley at Českomoravská Vrchovina highland*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 60 pp. (in Czech).

● JELÍNEK A. & SVATOŇ J. 1995: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí zvířeny (Araneae) břehových porostů vybraných rybníků Jihlavských vrchů. Contribution to the knowledge of the spider fauna (Araneae) in the growth on the banks of selected ponds in Jihlavské vrchy mts. *Vlastivědný sborník Vysočiny, Oddíl věd přírodních* **12**: 167–177 (in Czech, English summary).

JUNKER E. A. & RATSCHKER U. M. 1999: Erstnachweis von *Trichoncus auritus* (L. Koch, 1869) (Araneae, Linyphiidae, Erigoninae) für Deutschland. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **18**: 61–65.

[15] KASAL P. 1981: Faunistic records from Czechoslovakia. Araneida. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **78**: 351.

[16] KASAL P. 1982: *Theridion antusi* sp. n. and *Mysmena jobi* from Czechoslovakia (Araneida, Theridiidae and Symphytognathidae). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **79**: 73–76.

● KASAL P. 1997: Evolution of tarsal comb in theridiid spiders (Arachnida: Araneae). In ŻABKA M. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 16th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, pp. 133–137.

● KASAL P., CHVÁTALOVÁ I. & ZBYTEK F. 1995a: Method for graphic representation of ecological types of spiders. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, pp. 99–102.

● KASAL P., CHVÁTALOVÁ I. & ZBYTEK F. 1995b: Relations between chaetotaxis and ecological type of linyphiid spiders. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, pp. 103–106.

● KASAL P., HLADÍKOVÁ M. & HÄNGGI A. 2000: Prediction of spider species occurrence: an example using theridiid spiders (Araneae). *Ecology (Bratislava)* **19**, **Supplement 3/2000**: 119–124.

● KAULICHOVÁ J. 2000: *Využití výsledků arachnologického výzkumu pro hodnocení kvality přírodních poměrů Východočeského kraje*. [The use of the results of arachnological research for evaluating the quality of natural conditions in the East Bohemian region]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 121 pp. (in Czech).

KEER R. DE & MAELFAIT J.-P. 1988: *Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall) and *Oedothorax tuberosus* (Blackwall): one species. *Newsl. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **53**: 3.

KEKENBOSCH J. 1961: Notes sur les araignées de la faune de Belgique. IV. Salticidae. *Bull. Inst. R. Sc. N. Belg., Entomologie* **37** (43): 1–29.

● KLIMEŠ L. 1987: Comparison of bioindicative value of vascular plants and spiders in classification of ecosytems. *Ecology (CSSR)* **6**: 165–178.

● KLIMEŠ L. & SECHTEROVÁ E. 1990: Epigaeic arthropods across an arable land and grassland interface. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 459–475.

● KLIMEŠ L. & ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1984: Příspěvek k poznání dynamiky arachnofauny na lesním ekotonu. Beitrag zum Erkennen der Dynamik vom Arachnofauna an dem Waldekoton. *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **24**: 167–190 (in Czech, German summary).

● KNOBLOCH Z. 1979: *Arachnofauna údolí Oupořského potoka Státní přírodní rezervace Týřov* [*Spiders of the Oupořský Potok stream valley in the Týřov State Nature Reserve*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 118 pp. (in Czech).

KNOFLACH B. 1993: *Theridion conigerum* Simon – rediscovered in Austria (Araneida: Theridiidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **9**: 205–208.

KNOFLACH B. 1994: Zur Genitalmorphologie und Biologie der *Crustulina*-Arten Europas (Arachnida: Araneae, Theridiidae). *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.* **67**: 327–346.

[17] KNOFLACH B. 1996: Die Arten der *Steatoda phalerata*-Gruppe in Europa (Arachnida: Araneae, Theridiidae). *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.* **69**: 377–404.

KNOFLACH B. & THALER K. 1998: Kugelspinnen und verwandte Familien von Österreich: Ökofaunistische Übersicht (Araneae: Theridiidae, Anapidae, Mysmenidae, Nesticidae). *Stapfia* **55**: 667–712.

● KOHN M. 1987: Pavouci státní přírodní rezervace Libochovka u Hluboké nad Vltavou. Spiders of State Nature Reservation Libochovka near Hluboká nad Vltavou. *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **27**: 17–28 (in Czech, English summary).

● KOLEŠKA Z. 1988: Seznam biografií československých entomologů: Nosek Antonín [A survey of biographies of Czechoslovak entomologists: Nosek Antonín]. *Zprávy Čs. spol. entom.* **24** (10): 344–345 (in Czech).

KOS J. & MARŠÁKOVÁ M. 1997: *Chráněná území České republiky* [*Protected areas of the Czech Republic*]. Agentura ochrany přírody a krajiny ČR, Praha, 246 pp. (in Czech).

● KOVAŘÍK F. 1998: *Sklípkani* [*Tarantulas*]. Madagaskar, Jihlava, 120 pp. (in Czech).

● KOVAŘÍK F. 2001: *Chov sklípkanů* [*Rearing tarantulas*]. Madagaskar, Jihlava, 112 pp. (in Czech).

● KOŽENÁ I. 1975: The food of young house martins (*Delichon urbica*) in the Krkonoše Mountains. *Zoologické listy* **24**: 149–162.

● KRAJČA A. & SVATOŇ J. 1999: The epigeic spider fauna (Araneae) in meadow, forest-steppe and forest ecosystems of the National Nature Reserve Rozsutec in Malá Fatra Mts. (Slovakia) in comparison 1972–73 and 1996–98. In TAJOVSKÝ K. & PIŽL V. (eds), *Soil Zoology in Central Europe*. Institute of Soil Biology, České Budějovice, pp. 169–176.

● KRÁL J. 1994: Přehled cytogenetiky pavoukovců. Review of arachnid cytogenetics. *Biologické listy* **59**: 282–306 (in Czech, English summary).

- KRÁL J. 1995a: The karyotype of *Argyroneta aquatica* and basic scheme of the karyotype evolution in the superfamilies Amaurobioidea and Dictynoidea. In *Abstracts of the XIIIth International Congress of Arachnology*. Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Genève, p. 27.
- KRÁL J. 1995b: The karyotype studies in central Europe's species of the superfamilies Amaurobioidea and Dictynoidea (Araneida). In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, p. 224.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1931: Příspěvek k znalosti západomoravských Salticid a Lycosid. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der westmährischen Salticiden und Lycosiden. *Sborník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Brně* **13** [1930]: 68–73 (in Czech, German summary).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1932a: Příspěvek k poznání Araneid střední Slavonie. Sur quelques Araignées de Slavonie centrale avec la déscription d'une nouvelle Salticide fissidentatée (*Roeweriella balcanica* n. g., n. sp.) et de la nouvelle espèce *Troglohyphantes diurnus* n. sp. *Sborník Vysoké školy zemědělské, S. C* **23**: 1–16 (in Czech, French summary).

[18] KRATOCHVÍL J., 1932b: Rod pavouků *Titanoeca* Thor. v Československé republice. Les espèces du genre *Titanoeca* Thor. en Tchécoslovaquie. *Sborník Přírodovědecké společnosti v Mor. Ostravě* **7**: 11–24 (in Czech, French summary).

- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1932c: *Trochosa* (*Hogna*) *singoriensis* (Laxm.) na Moravě a její rozšíření ve střední Evropě [*Trochosa (Hogna) singoriensis* (Laxm.) in Moravia and its distribution in Central Europe]. *Příroda* **25**: 1–6 (in Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1932d: Zur Kenntnis der höhlenbewohnenden Araneae der illyrischen Karstgebiete. *Mitteilungen über Höhlen- und Karstförschung* **1932**: 1–19.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1933a: Evropské druhy čeledi Nesticidae Dahl. Les espèces européennes de la famille Nesticidae Dahl. *Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti* **8** (10): 1–69 (in Czech, French summary).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1933b: Studie o západomoravských Lycosidách [West-Moravian lycosids]. *Čas. mor. zem. musea* **28–29** [1931–1932]: 533–545 (in Czech, German summary).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1934a: Liste générale des Araignées cavernicoles en Yougoslavie. Pregled pećinskih paukova u Jugoslaviji. *Prirodoslovne razprave* **2** (4): 165–226 (in French).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1934b: Proč studujeme jeskynní zvířenu pavoukovitých v Jugoslavii [Why we study the cave spiders in Yugoslavia]. *Věda přír.* **15**: 13–17 (in Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1935a: Araignées cavernicoles de Krivošije. (Deuxième notice complémentaire de la « Liste générale des Araignées cavernicoles en Yougoslavie ».) *Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti* **9** [1934–1935] (12): 1–25 (in French and Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1935b: Araignées nouvelles ou non encore signalées en Yougoslavie. *Folia Zoologica et Hydrobiologica* **8**: 10–25.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1935c: *Ein neuer Vertreter der Gruppe* Rhodeae *(*Typhlorhode subterranea *n. gen. n. sp.) aus den balkanischen Höhlen*. ● Studie z oboru všeobecné krasové nauky, vědecké spelaeologie a sousedních oborů. B. Biologická řada. Studien aus dem Gebiete der allgemeinen Karstforschung, der wissenschaftlichen Höhlenkunde und den Nachbargebieten. B. Biologische Serie. Nr. 1. Brno, 10 pp.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1936a: Dvě zoogeograficky důležité čeledi pavoukovitých členovců z jugoslávských jeskyň (Two zoogeographically important spider families from Yugoslavian caves]. *Příroda* **29**: 45–50 (in Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1936b: Nouveau genre d'Araignées cavernicoles en Yougoslavie, *Typhlonyphia reimoseri* n. gen. n. sp. – Nový rod jeskynních pavouků z Jugoslavie, *Typhlonyphia reimoseri* n. gen. n. sp. (Première notice complémentaire de la « Liste générale des Araignées cavernicoles en Yougoslavie ».) *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **3** [1935]: 69–79 (in French).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1937: Un *Harpactocrates* nouveau de Crète (Araneae – Dysderidae). In *Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstage von Professor Dr. Embrik Strand 2*. Latvija, Riga, pp. 560–562.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1938a: Etude sur les Araignées cavernicoles du genre *Šulcia* nov. gen. *Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti* **11** [1938–1939] (3): 1–28.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1938b: Studie o jeskynních pavoucích rodu *Hadites*. Étude sur les Araignées cavernicoles du genre *Hadites*. *Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti* **11** [1938–1939] (1): 1–28 (in French and Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1939: A propos des deux Araignées cavernicoles de Yougoslavie. *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **6–7** [1938–1939]: 279–289.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1940: Etude sur les Araignées cavernicoles du genre *Stygopholcus* Kratochvíl. *Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti* **12** (5): 1–26.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1942: *Meta milleri* n. sp. (Aran.) z jeskyň střední Dalmacie. *Meta milleri* n. sp. (Aran.) des Grottes de la Dalmatie centrale. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **39**: 111–116 (in French and Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1948a: Étude sur les Araignées cavernicoles du genre *Stygohyphantes* gen. nov. *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **12**: 3–24.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1948b: Unfair činy v naší speleologii. The unfair deeds in the biospeleology. *Československý kras* **1**: 123–128 (in Czech, English summary).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1951: Jsme svědky rozšiřování zvířat [Are we witnesses of animals spreading]? *Příroda* **44**: 19–22 (in Czech).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1957: Pohled na dosavadní pracovní výsledky prof. Dr. Frant. Millera [A review of the results of the work of Prof. Dr Frant. Miller]. *Zoologické listy* **6**: 189–191 (in Czech). (Note: The man in the photograph is not Prof. Miller.)
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1970: Cavernicole Dysderae. *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno* **4** (4): 1–62.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. 1978: Araignées cavernicoles des iles dalmates. *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno* **12** (4): 1–59.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1938a: K poznání myrmekofilních pavouků Československa. Contribution a la connaissance des araignées myrmécophiles en Tchécoslovaguie. *Ent. Listy* **1**: 5–13 (in Czech, French summary).
- KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1938b: Sur le problème des araignées cavernicoles du genre *Centromerus* de la Péninsule balkanique. *Mitteilungen aus den Königlichen Naturwissenschaftlichen Instituten* **11**: 107–113.
- KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1939: Espèces nouvelles cavernicoles du genre *Paraleptoneta* (Aranéides) découvertes en Yougoslavie. *Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale, Notes et Revue* **80**: 96–115.

[19] KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1940a: *Lepthyphantes spelaeomoravicus* n. sp. (Aran.) z jeskyně „Býčí skála" na Moravě. *Lepthyphantes spelaeomoravicus* n. sp. (Aran.) de la grotte » Býčí skála « en Moravie. *Sborník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Brně* **22** [1939]: 60–66 (in Czech and French).

- KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1940b: Neue Höhlenspinnen der Gattung *Tegenaria* aus Jugoslawien. *Zool. Anz.* **131**: 188–201.

● KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1940c: Nový rod pavouků čeledi Eresidae z Evropy. Eine neue Spinnengattung der Fam. Eresidae aus Europa. *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **8**: 91–96 (in German and Czech).

[20] KRATOCHVÍL J. & MILLER F. 1947: Poznámka k znalosti zvířeny pavouků rašelinišť u Rejvízu. Notice a là connaissance des Araignées de la toubière près de Rejvíz. *Ent. Listy* **10**: 112–116 (in Czech).

KRAUS O. 1967: Zur Spinnenfauna Deutschlands, II. *Mysmena jobi* n. sp., eine Symphytognathide in Mitteleuropa (Arachnida: Araneae: Symphytognathidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **48**: 387–399.

KRAUS O. & BAUR H. 1974: Die Atypidae der West-Paläarktis. Systematik, Verbreitung und Biologie (Arach.: Araneae). *Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen des naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (NF)* **17**: 85–116.

● KŘÍSTEK J. 1985: Structure of insects, spiders and harvestmen of a floodplain forest. In PENKA M., VYSKOT M., KLIMO E. & VAŠÍČEK F. (eds), *Floodplain forest ecosystem*. Academia, Praha, pp. 327–356.

KRONESTEDT T. 1980a: Comparison between *Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon, new to Sweden and England, and *P. piraticus* (Clerck), with notes on taxonomic characters in male *Pirata* (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Ent. scand.* **11**: 65–77.

KRONESTEDT T. 1980b: Notes on *Walckenaearia alticeps* (Denis), new to Sweden, and *W. antica* (Wider) (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **5**: 139–144.

KRONESTEDT T. 1990: Separation of two species standing as *Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck) by morphological, behavioural and ecological characters, with remarks on related species in the *pulverulenta* group (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Zoologica Scripta* **19**: 203–225.

KRONESTEDT T. 1992: The identity of *Pardosa alacris* (C. L. Koch 1833) (Arachnida: Araneae: Lycosidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **72**: 179–182.

KRONESTEDT T. 1996: Vibratory communication in the wolf spider *Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata* (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **vol. hors série**: 341–354.

KROPF C. 1990: *Comaroma* is an anapid spider (Arachnida, Araneae, Anapidae). *Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg* **31/32**: 185–203.

KROPF C. & HORAK P. 1996: Die Spinnen der Steiermark (Arachnida, Araneae). *Mitt. naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark* **Sonderheft**: 1–112.

KUKLA G. J. 1975: Loess stratigraphy of Central Europe. In BUTZER K. W. & ISAAC G. L. (eds), *After the Australopithecines*. Mouton, The Hague & Paris, pp. 99–188.

● KUNCOVÁ M. 1966: Amaurobius terrestris, *vývoj a růst snovacích bradavek* [Amaurobius terrestris, *the development and growth of the spinnerets*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 91 pp. (in Czech).

KUPRYJANOWICZ J. 1995: *Pardosa maisa* Hippa et Mannila, 1982 in Poland (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Biological Sciences* **43** (1): 57–60.

● KŮRKA A. 1980: Pavouci (Araneida) vrchu Stříbrník v Českém středohoří. Spiders (Araneida) of the Stříbrník hill in the České Středohoří Mts. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **148** [1979]: 216–222 (in Czech, English summary).

[21] KŮRKA A. 1981a: Nález křižáka *Araneus saevus* (L. Koch, 1872) v Čechách (Araneida: Araneidae). The discovery of *Araneus saevus* (L. Koch, 1872) in Bohemia (Araneida: (Araneidae). *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **150**: 55–57 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1981b: Pavouci (Araneida) Státní přírodní rezervace Baba v Praze. Spiders (Araneida) of the Baba State Natural Reserve in Prague. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **150**: 70–88 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1982: Pavouci (Araneida) vrchu Stožec na Šumavě. Spinnen (Araneida) auf dem Stožec im Böhmerwald. *Acta Mus. Nat. Pragae, Ser. B* **38**: 47–78 (in Czech, German summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1987: Rozbor arachnofauny SPR Mrtvý luh na základě klasifikace reliktnosti pavoučí zvířeny Čech [An analysis of spider communities of the Mrtvý Luh State Nature Reserve based on the classification of the relictness of the Bohemian spider fauna]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 71–76 (in Czech).

● KŮRKA A. 1988: Analysis of the spider fauna of the natural reserve Mrtvý Luh according to Buchar's classification (1983). *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 175–176.

[22] KŮRKA A.1990: The arachnofauna of Bohemian peat bogs. Spiders (Araneida) of the State Nature Reserve Mrtvý Luh, Šumava Mts. *Acta Mus. Nat. Pragae, Ser. B* **46**: 37–77.

● KŮRKA A. 1992a: Historie arachnologického výzkumu Šumavy. History of the arachnological research in the Šumava Mts. (Bohemia). *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **159** [1990]: 12 (in Czech).

● KŮRKA A. 1992b: K šedesátinám docenta RNDr. Jana Buchara, DrSc. [For the sixtieth birthday of docent RNDr. Jan Buchar, DrSc.]. *Živa* **40**: 140 (in Czech).

● KŮRKA A. 1992c: Křižák pruhovaný – nový druh pro arachnofaunu Čech. *Argiope bruennichi* – a new spider species for Bohemia. *Živa* **40**: 129 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1992d: Pavouci (Araneida) chráněného naleziště Pitkovická stráň v Praze. The spiders (Araneida) of the protected area Pitkovická Stráň in Prague. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **159** [1990]: 1–11 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1992e: Pavouci (Araneida) státní přírodní rezervace Tiché údolí v Praze. The spiders (Araneida) of the State Nature Reserve Tiché Údolí in Prague. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **160** [1991]: 11–28 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1994a: Akce křižák pruhovaný (nové poznatky o rozšíření v ČR). The banded garden spider campaign – new knowledge on its distribution. *Živa* **42**: 169–170 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1994b: *Alopecosa pinetorum* (Thorell, 1856) – a new spider species for Bohemia (Araneida, Lycosidae). *Alopecosa pinetorum* (Thorell, 1856) – nový druh pavouka pro Čechy (Araneida, Lycosidae). *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **163**: 77–78 (in English).

● KŮRKA A. 1994c: Pavouci (Araneida) chráněného území Sedlecké skály v Praze. Spiders (Araneida) of the protected area Sedlecké Skály in Prague. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **162** [1993]: 101–115 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1994d: Pavouci (Araneida) lokality Benátecký vrch u Milovic. Spiders (Araneida) of the Benátecký vrch near Milovice. *Práce muz. v Kolíně – ser. natur.* **1**: 59–67 (in Czech, English summary).

[23] KŮRKA A. 1994e: Přehled druhů pavouků (Araneida) ve sbírce Prof. F. Millera (Zoologické sbírky přírodovědeckého muzea – Národního muzea), část I. A survey of spiders (Araneida) in Prof. F. Miller's collection (Department of Zoology, Museum of Natural History – National Museum), Part I. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **163**: 43–54 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1994f: První nález křižáka pruhovaného (*Argiope bruennichi*) v Čechách (Araneida, Araneidae). Über den ersten Fund der Zebraspinne (*Argiope bruennichi*) in Böhmen (Araneida: Araneidae). *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **163**: 25–27 (in Czech, English and German summary).

[24] KŮRKA A. 1994g: *Theridion conigerum* Simon, 1914 (Araneida: Theridiidae) – a new spider species for Bohemia. *Theridion conigerum* Simon, 1914 (Araneida: Theridiidae) – nový druh pavouka pro Čechy. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **163**: 28 (in English).

● KŮRKA A. 1995a: Arachnofauna rašelinišť Jizerských hor (Pavouci – Araneida). The spider fauna of the peat bogs in the Jizera Mountains (Araneida). *Sborn. Severočes. Muz. – Přír. Vědy* **19**: 99–112 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1995b: *Dipoena inornata* – a new spider species for the Czech Republic (Araneida: Theridiidae). *Dipoena inornata* – nový druh pavouka pro Českou republiku (Araneida: Theridiidae). *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **164**: 38 (in English).

● KŮRKA A. 1995c: Some rare and remarkable spider species (Araneida) from peatbogs of the Czech Republic. Některé vzácné a pozoruhodné druhy pavouků (Araneida) z rašelinišť České republiky. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **164**: 77–86 (in English).

● KŮRKA A. 1995d: Sto let výzkumů zoologického oddělení národního muzea na Šumavě: Pavouci [Hundred years of research done by Zoological Department of National Museum in Šumava Mts.: Spiders]. *Šumava* **1995** (8): 10, 15 (in Czech).

● KŮRKA A. 1995e: The arachnofauna of Bohemian peatbogs. Spiders (Araneida) of two peatbogs in the Šumava Mountains. *Acta Mus. Nat. Pragae, Ser. B* **50** [1994]: 93–106.

● KŮRKA A. 1995f: Wolf spiders (Lycosidae) in the peatbogs of the Czech Republic. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, p. 226.

[25] KŮRKA A. 1996a: A survey of spider species (Araneida) in Prof. F. Miller's collection (Department of Zoology, Museum of Natural History, National Museum), Part II. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **165**: 133–138.

● KŮRKA A. 1996b: Remarks on the peatbog spider fauna in the Šumava Mts. (Araneida). *Silva Gabreta* **1**: 195–196.

[26] KŮRKA A. 1997a: A survey of spider species (Araneida) in Prof. F. Miller's collection (Department of Zoology, Museum of Natural History – National Museum), part III: Thomisidae and Philodromidae. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **166**: 47–54.

● KŮRKA A. 1997b: Arachnofauna nivy řeky Smědé (Pavouci – Araneida). The spider fauna of the mead of the Smědá River (Araneida). *Sborn. Severočes. Muz. – Přír. Vědy* **20**: 31–38 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1997c: Arachnofauna vojenského výcvikového prostoru Ralsko (Pavouci – Araneida). The spider fauna (Araneida) of the military area Ralsko. *Bezděz* **5**: 237–268 (in Czech, English and German summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1997d: The spider fauna of Bohemian peatbogs. Check-list of spider species found in the peatbogs of the Šumava Mts. region. *Acta Mus. Nat. Pragae, Ser. B* **53**: 11–35.

● KŮRKA A. 1998: Křižák pruhovaný (*Argiope bruennichi* Scop.). The Striped Diadem Spider (*Argiope bruennichi* Scop.). *Ochrana přírody* **53**: 112–113 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1999a: Pavouci (Araneida) Chráněné krajinné oblasti Jizerské hory. Spiders (Araneida) of the Jizerské hory Mts. Protected Landscape Area. *Sborn. Severočes. Muz. – Přír. Vědy* **21**: 119–136 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. 1999b: Remarkable faunistic records of four spider species (Araneae) from Bohemia and Moravia. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **168**: 133–134.

[27] KŮRKA A. 2000a: A survey of spider species (Araneae) in Prof. F. Miller's collection (Department of Zoology, Museum of Natural History – National Museum), part V. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **169**: 35–40.

[28] KŮRKA A. 2000b: Some new or remarkable faunistic records of the spider species (Araneae) from Czech Republic. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.* **169**: 118.

● KŮRKA A. 2000c: Sukcese arachnocenóz v povrchových vápencových lomech v Českém krasu (pavouci – Araneae). The succession of the spider fauna in limestone quarries of the Bohemian Karst (spiders – Araneae). *Český kras* **26**: 22–27 (in Czech, English summary).

● KŮRKA A. in press: A survey of spider species (Araneida) in Prof. F. Miller's collection (Department of Zoology, Museum of Natural History – National Museum), part VI: Salticidae. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd.*

● KWIECIEN-WROTNIEWSKA J., WOZNY M. & ZBYTEK F. T. 1993: Pająk *Enoplognatha latimana* Hippa & Oksala (Aranei, Theridiidae) w Polsce i Republice Czeskiej. A spider *Enoplognatha latimana* Hippa & Oksala (Aranei, Theridiidae) in Poland and Czech Republic. *Przegląd Zoologiczny* **37**: 73–75 (in Polish, English summary).

LEVI H. V. 1971: The *diadematus* group of the orb-weaver genus *Araneus* north of Mexico (Araneae: Araneidae). *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* **141**: 131–179.

● LISZTWAN R. 1989: *Ekologické zhodnocení arachnofauny haldy dolu Vítězný únor* [*Ecological evaluation of arachnofauna of the spoil of "Vítězný Únor" mine*]. MSc. thesis, Faculty of Pedagogics, Ostrava, 52 pp. (in Czech).

LOCKET G. H. & ŁUCZAK J. 1974: *Achaearanea simulans* (Thorell) and its relationship to *Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch) (Araneae, Theridiidae). *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne* **44**: 267–285.

LOCKET G. H. & MILLIDGE A. F. 1951: *British spiders, Vol. I.* Ray Society, London, 310 pp.

LOCKET G. H. & MILLIDGE A. F. 1953: *British spiders, Vol. II.* Ray Society, London, 449 pp.

LOCKET G. H., MILLIDGE A. F. & MERRETT P. 1974: *British spiders, Vol. III.* Ray Society, London. 315 pp.

[29] LOERBROKS A. 1983: Revision der Krabbenspinnen-Gattung *Heriaeus* Simon. *Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg (NF)* **26**: 85–139.

LOGUNOV D. V. 1992: Definition of the spider genus *Talavera* (Araneae, Salticidae), with a description of a new species. *Bull. Inst. R. Sc. N. Belg., Entomologie* **62**: 75–82.

LOGUNOV D. V. 1993: Notes on the *penicillatus* group of the genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 with a description of a new species (Araneae, Salticidae). *Genus* **4**: 1–15.

LOGUNOV D. V. 1996: A critical review of the spider genera *Apollophanes* O. P.-Cambridge, 1898 and *Thanatus* C. L. Koch, 1837 in North Asia (Araneae, Philodromidae). *Revue Arachnologique* **11**: 133–202.

LOGUNOV D. V., CUTLER B. & MARUSIK Y. M. 1993: A review of the genus *Euophrys* C. L. Koch in Siberia and the Russian Far East (Araneae, Salticidae). *Ann. Zool. Fennici* **30**: 101–124.

LOGUNOV D. V. & KRONESTEDT T. 1997: A new Palearctic species of the genus *Sitticus* Simon, with notes on related species in the *floricola* group (Araneae, Salticidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **10**: 225–233.

LOGUNOV D. V. & MARUSIK Y. M. 1999: A brief review of the genus *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880 in the faunas of Central Asia and the Caucasus (Aranei: Salticidae). *Arthropoda Selecta* **7**: 205–226.

LOGUNOV D. V. & MARUSIK Y. M. 2000: *Catalogue of the jumping spiders of northern Asia (Arachnida, Araneae, Salticidae)*. KMK Scientific Press, Moscow, 299 pp.

LOGUNOV D. V. & WESOŁOWSKA W. 1995: New data on some poorly known Palaearctic species of *Sitticus* (Araneae: Salticidae). *Genus* **6**: 163–175.

LOKSA I. 1969: *Pókok I. – Araneae I. XVIII. Kötet – Arachnoidea, 2. füzet.* ● Fauna Hungariae **97**. Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest, 133 pp.

LOKSA I. 1972: *Pókok II. – Araneae II. XVIII. Kötet – Arachnoidea, 3. füzet.* ● Fauna Hungariae **109**. Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest. 112 pp.

LOŽEK V. 1988: Neživá příroda ve vztahu k flóře a vegetaci. Inorganic nature in relation to flora and vegetation. In HEJNÝ S. & SLAVÍK B. (eds), *Květena České socialistické republiky* [*The flora of the Czech Socialist Republic*]. Academia, Praha, pp. 31–35, 156–157 (in Czech, English summary).

LUGETTI G. & TONGIORGI P. 1965: Revisione delle specie italiane dei generi *Arctosa* C. L. Koch e *Tricca* Simon con note su una *Acantholycosa* delle Alpi Giulie (Araneae – Lycosidae). *Redia* **49** [1964–1965]: 165–229.

LUGETTI G. & TONGIORGI P. 1966: Su alcune specie dei generi *Arctosa* C. L. Koch e *Tricca* Simon (Araneae – Lycosidae). *Redia* **50** [1966–1967]: 133–150

LUGETTI G. & TONGIORGI P. 1969: Ricerche sul genere *Alopecosa* Simon (Araneae – Lycosidae). *Atti Soc. Tosc. Sc. Nat. Mem., Serie B* **76**: 1–100.

● MÄHRINGOVÁ M. 1993: *Střevlíkovití brouci (Col.,Carabidae) a pavouci (Araneida) různých typů rašelinišť CHKO Třeboňsko* [*Carabid beetles (Col., Carabidae) and spiders (Araneida) of various peat bog types in the Třeboňsko Protected Landscape Area*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 87 pp. (in Czech).

● MAJKUS Z. 1982a: Příspěvek k bionomii druhu *Zelotes aeneus* (Simon, 1878), (Araneidea). Beitrag zur Bionomie der Art *Zelotes aeneus* (Simon, 1878). *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **12**: 35–45 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1982b: Příspěvek k poznání fauny pavouků (Araneidea) SPR Loucké rybníky. Beitrag zur Erkenntnis von Spinnenfauna (Araneidea) des Naturschutzgebiets Loucké rybníky. *Přírodovědecký sborník* **26**: 21–29 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1985: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny (Araneidea) Poodří. Beitrag zur Erkenntnis von Arachnofauna (Arachnoidea) im Oderland. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **14** [1984]: 29–39 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1987a: Studium pavoučích společenstev vybraných ostravských hald [Spider communities of selected pit heaps in Ostrava]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 77–86 (in Czech).

● MAJKUS Z. 1987b: 1. československo-polské arachnologické symposium Ostrava 30. 6.–3. 7. 1986 [1st Czechoslovak-Polish arachnological symposium Ostrava 30. 6.–3. 7. 1986]. *Čas Slez. Muz. Opava (A)* **36**: 91–92 (in Czech).

● MAJKUS Z. 1988a: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnocenóz vybraných ostravských hald* [*The composition of arachnocoenoses of selected pit heaps in Ostrava*]. PhD thesis, University of J. A. Komenský, Bratislava, 339 pp. (in Czech).

● MAJKUS Z. 1988b: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnocenóz vybraných ostravských hald. Ökologisch-faunistische Charakteristik von Arachnozönosen ausgewählter Ostrava-Berghalden.* ● Spisy Pedagogické fakulty v Ostravě **63**, 192 pp. (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1988c: Fauna pavouků (Araneida) Státní přírodní rezervace Rašeliniště Na Skřítku. Die Spinnenfauna (Araneida) des Naturschutzgebiets Moosweichten (Na Skřítku). *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **17** [1987]: 85–102 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1988d: Untersuchungen von Spinnengemeinschaften auf ausgewählten Berghalden in dem Ostrava-Gebiet. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 177–178.

● MAJKUS Z. 1988e: 1. Československo-polské arachnologické sympozium v Ostravě [1st Czechoslovak-Polish arachnological symposium in Ostrava]. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 167–169 (in Czech).

● MAJKUS Z. 1990: Využití ekologických charakteristik k poznání sukcese arachnocenóz na ostravských haldách. Die Ausnutzung ökologischen Charakteristiken bei der Erkenntnis der Sukzession von Arachnozänosen auf Ostrauer Halden. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **20**: 107–116 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1991: Fauna pavouků (Araneae) z území Hranického krasu. Spinnen-Fauna (Araneae) aus dem Hranice-Karstgebiet. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **21**: 27–40 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1993: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí fauny (Araneae) Jesenického krasu. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Spinnenfauna (Araneae) von Gesenke-Karst. *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica* **1**: 113–133 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1995: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny Moravského krasu. Ein Beitrag zur Arachnofaunaerkenntnis des Mährischen Karstes. *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica* **3**: 119–136 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1996: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny okolí Mostů u Jablunkova. Contribution to the cognition of arachnofauna in the neighbourhood of "Mosty u Jablunkova". *Práce a studie* **10**: 128–133 (in Czech, English summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 1998: Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny Osoblažska. Ein Beitrag zur Arachnofaunaerkenntnis der Region von Osoblaha. *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica* **4–5**: 93–104 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. (ed.) 2000: Arachnofauna vybraných lokalit Vsetínska. Die Arachnofauna ausgewählter Gebiete des Bezirks Vsetín. *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica* **6–7**: 57–70 (in Czech, German summary).

● MAJKUS Z. (ed.) 2001a: Pavouci Hostýnských vrchů. Výsledky arachnologické exkurze Hostýnské vrchy 1999. The spiders of the Hostýnské vrchy hills. Arachnological excursion in the Hostýnské vrchy hills. *Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti* **6**: 86–96 (in Czech, English summary).

● MAJKUS Z. 2001b: Pavouci ve městě. Spiders in towns. *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica–Ecologica* **8**: 141–147 (in Czech, English summary).

[30] MAJKUS Z. & SVATOŇ J. 1995: Araneida. In ROZKOŠNÝ R. & VAŇHARA J. (eds), Terrestrial Invertebrates of the Pálava Biosphere Reserve of UNESCO I. *Folia Fac. Sci. Nat. Univ. Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* **92**: 35–50.

● MAKOVEC S. 1972: *Pavouci Pacovy a Kladrubské hory u Chýnova* [*Spiders of the Pacova Hora Mt. and Kladrubská Hora Mt. near Chýnov*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 65 pp. (in Czech).

[31] MARTINEK V. 1960: *Insecta, Arachnoidea a Diplopoda smrkových kultur střední Evropy. Insecta, Arachnoidea und Diplopoda der jungen Fichtenbestände in Mitteleuropa*. ● Rozpravy ČSAV, Řada MPV **70** (1), 143 pp. (in Czech, German summary).

MARUSIK Y. M. 1990: Spider genus *Chalcoscirtus* (Aranei, Salticidae) from the USSR. Communication 1. *Zoologichesky Zhurnal* **69** (6): 45–57.

MARUSIK Y. M. 1994: A check-list of spiders with trans-Palearctic distribution. *Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat.* **26** (345) [1993]: 273–279.

MARUSIK Y. M., ESKOV K. Y, KOPONEN S. & VINOKUROV N. N. 1993: A check-list of the spiders (Aranei) of Yakutia, Siberia. *Arthropoda Selecta* **2**: 63–79.

MAURER R. 1992a: *Checkliste der europäischen Agelenidae nach der Roewerschen Systematik 1954 – unter Berücksichtigung angrenzender östlicher Gebiete I*. Richard Maurer, Holderbank, 28 pp.

MAURER R. 1992b: *Checkliste der europäischen Agelenidae nach der Roewerschen Systematik 1954 – unter Berücksichtigung angrenzender östlicher Gebiete II*. Richard Maurer, Holderbank, 99 pp.

MAURER R. & HÄNGGI A. 1990: *Katalog der schweizerischen Spinnen. Catalogue des araignées de Suisse*. ● Documenta Faunistica Helvetiae **12**. Centre suisse de cartographie de la faune, Neuchâtel, 411 pp.

MERRETT P. 1994: *Porrhomma cambridgei*, replacement name for *Porrhomma oblongum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871), revalidated and redescribed from southern England (Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **9**: 318–320.

MERRETT P. 1998: *Lathys puta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) is a junior synonym of *Argenna subnigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861), not a senior synonym of *Lathys stigmatisata* (Menge, 1869) (Araneae: Dictynidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 120.

MERRETT P., LOCKET G. H. & MILLIDGE A. F. 1985: A check list of British spiders. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **6**: 381–403.

MERRETT P. & MILLIDGE A. F. 1992: Amendments to the check list of British spiders. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **9**: 4–9.

MERRETT P. & MURPHY J. A. 2000: A revised check list of British spiders. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 345–358.

MICHELUCCI R. & TONGIORGI P. 1975: *Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon (Araneae, Lycosidae): a widespread but long-ignored species. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **3**: 155–158.

MIKHAILOV K. G. 1987: Contribution to the spider fauna of the genus *Micaria* Westring, 1851 of the USSR. I (Aranei, Gnaphosidae). *Spixiana* **10**: 319–334.

MIKHAILOV K. G. 1995: Erection of infrageneric groupings within the spider genus *Clubiona* Latreille 1804 (Aranei Clubionidae): a typological approach. *Arthropoda Selecta* **4** (2): 33–48.

MIKHAILOV K. G. 1997: *Catalogue of the spiders of the territories of the former Soviet Union (Arachnida, Aranei)*. ● Archives of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University **37**. Moscow, 416 pp. (in English and Russian).

MIKHAILOV K. G. 1998: *Catalogue of the spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) of the territories of the former Soviet Union. Addendum 1*. KMK Scientific Press, Moscow, 50 pp.(in English and Russian).

MIKHAILOV K. G. 1999: *Catalogue of the spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) of the territories of the former Soviet Union. Addendum 2*. Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, 39 pp. (in English and Russian).

MIKHAILOV K. G. 2000: *Catalogue of the spiders (Arachnida, Aranei) of the territories of the former Soviet Union. Addendum 3*. Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, 33 pp. (in English and Russian).

[32] MILASOWSZKY N., BUCHAR J. & ZULKA K. P. 1999: Morphological variation in *Pardosa maisa* Hippa & Mannila 1982 (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **79**: 11–18.

MILASOWSZKY N. & ZULKA K. P. 1998: *Pardosa maisa* (Araneae, Lycosidae) in eastern Austria, with data on habitat and phenology. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 23–25.

● MILLER F. 1934a: Několik vzácnějších pavouků v republice československé [Several rather rare spiders in Czechoslovakia]. *Věda přír.* **15**: 106–109 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1934b: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí fauny Slovenska [Contribution to the knowledge of the spider fauna of Slovakia]. *Příroda* **27**: 5–6 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1935a: Dva noví pavouci v naší republice [Two new spiders in our republic]. *Věda přír.* **16**: 61–63 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1935b: Příspěvek k arachnologickému výzkumu jižních Čech [Contribution to the arachnological research in south Bohemia]. *Věda přír.* **16**: 19–21 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1935c: *Trichoncus scrofa* Kulcz. (nec Sim.) – (Araneae). *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **32**: 26–30 (in Czech, German summary).

[33] MILLER F. 1936a: Druhý příspěvek k pavoučí fauně již. Čech [Second contribution to the spider fauna of south Bohemia]. *Věda přír.* **17**: 98 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1936b: Několik vzácných, pro ČSR nových pavouků. Einige seltene, für die ČSR neue Spinnenarten. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **33**: 186–187 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1936c: Pavoučí biocenosa vápencových pahorků v okolí Štub. Teplic [Spider community of the limestone hills in the environs of Štubnianské Teplice]. *Věda Přír.* **17**: 127–128, 261–264 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1937: Neue Spinnenarten (Araneae) aus der Čechoslovakischen Republik II. In *Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstage von Professor Dr. Embrik Strand. Vol. 2*. Latvija, Riga, pp. 563–570.

● MILLER F. 1938a: Noví pavouci (Araneae) z Československa. I. Neue Spinnen (Araneae) aus der Čechoslovakischen Republik. I. *Ent. Listy* **1**: 61–66 (in German).

● MILLER F. 1938b: Zwei neue Höhlenspinnen aus den Grotten Jugoslaviens. In *Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstage von Professor Dr. Embrik Strand. Vol. 4*. Latvija, Riga, pp. 629–633.

[34] MILLER F. 1939: *Trichoncus Vejdovskýi* n. sp. (Araneae). *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **6–7** [1938–1939]: 318–321 (in German).

[35] MILLER F. 1941: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí fauny Rakovnicka [Contribution to the knowledge of the spider fauna of the Rakovník area]. *Věstník Musejního spolku královského města Rakovníka a politického okresu Rakovnického* **30** [1940]: 52–67 (in Czech).

[36] MILLER F. 1943: Noví pavouci z Mohelenské hadcové stepi. Neue Spinnen aus der Serpentinsteppe bei Mohelno in Mähren. *Ent. Listy* **6**: 11–29 (in German).

● MILLER F. 1944: *Abacoproeces ascitus* Kulczyński (Araneae). *Ent. Listy* **7**: 13–15 (in German).

[37] MILLER F. 1947: *Pavoučí zvířena hadcových stepí u Mohelna* [*Spiders of the serpentine rocky steppes near Mohelno*]. ● Archiv Svazu na výzkum a ochranu přírody i krajiny v zemi Moravskoslezské **7**. Svaz na výzkum a ochranu přírody i krajiny v zemi Moravskoslezské, Brno, 128 pp. (in Czech, French summary).

● MILLER F. 1949: Noví pavouci z hadcové stepi u Mohelna. The new spiders from the serpentine rocky heath near Mohelno (Moravia occ.). *Ent. Listy* **12**: 88–98 (in English).

[38] MILLER F. 1951: Pavoučí zvířena vrchovišť u Rejvízu v Jesenících. Araneous-Fauna of the Peat-Bogs near Rejvíz (High-Jeseník). *Přírodovědecký sborník ostravského kraje* **12**: 202–247 (in Czech, English summary).

● MILLER F. 1954: Pavouci – Araneida [Spiders – Araneida]. In HRBÁČEK J. (ed.), *Jak a proč sbírat hmyz* [*How and why to collect insects*]. NČSAV, Praha, pp. 61–66 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1958a: Nový druh rodu *Lepthyphantes* (*L. tranteevi*) z bulharských jeskyň. Eine neue *Lepthyphantes* (*L. tranteevi* sp. n.) aus den bulgarischen Höhlen. *Práce Brněnské základny ČSAV* **30**: 577–583 (in German).

[39] MILLER F. 1958b: Příspěvek k poznání československých druhů pavouků rodu *Centromerus* Dahl. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der tschechoslowakischen Spinnenarten aus der Gattung *Centromerus* Dahl. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **55**: 71–91 (in Czech and German).

[40] MILLER F. 1958c: Tři nové druhy pavouků z moravských stepních oblastí. Drei neue Spinnenarten aus den mährischen Steppengebieten. *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **22**: 148–155 (in German).

[41] MILLER F. 1959: Nové nebo neúplně známé druhy pavouků z čel. Erigonidae. Einige neue oder unvollkommen bekannte Spinnenarten aus der Familie der Erigoniden. *Sborník entom. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze* **33**: 41–59 (in German).

● MILLER F. 1962: Rad Araneida. [Order Araneida]. In PATOČKA J. ČAPEK M. & CHARVÁT K. (eds), *Príspevok k poznaniu korunovej fauny článkovcov na duboch Slovenska, predovšetkým so zreteľom na rad Lepidoptera* [*Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Arthropoden-Kronenfauna an Eichen in der Slowakei, vor allem unter Berücksichtigung der Ordnung Lepidoptera*]. ● Biologické práce, Bratislava **8** (5), pp. 19–20 (in Slovak).

[42] MILLER F. 1963: Tschechoslowakische Spinnenarten aus der Gattung *Euryopis* Menge (Araneae, Theridiidae). *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **60**: 341–348.

[43] MILLER F. 1966: Einige neue oder unvollkommen bekannte Zwergspinnen (Micryphantidae) aus der Tschechoslowakei (Araneidea). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **63**: 149–164.

[44] MILLER F. 1967: Studien über die Kopulationsorgane der Spinnengattung *Zelotes*, *Micaria*, *Robertus* und *Dipoena* nebst Beschreibung einiger neuen oder unvollkommen bekannten Spinnenarten. *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno* **1** (7): 251–298.

● MILLER F. 1968: *Sintula buchari* sp. n., eine neue Zwergspinne aus der Tschechoslowakei (Araneidea, Micryphantidae). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **65**: 241–245.

● MILLER F. 1969: Pavouci – Araneae [Spiders – Araneae]. In NOVÁK K. (ed.), *Metody sběru a preparace hmyzu* [*Methods of collecting and preparation of insects*]. Academia, Praha, pp. 90–94 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1970: Spinnenarten der Unterfamilie Micryphantidae und der Familie Theridiidae aus Angola. *Publ. cult. Co. Diam. Ang.* **82**: 75–166.

[45] MILLER F. 1971: Řád Pavouci – Araneida [Order Spiders – Araneida]. In DANIEL M. & ČERNÝ V. (eds), *Klíč zvířeny ČSSR IV* [*Key to the fauna of Czechoslovakia IV*]. ČSAV, Praha, pp. 51–306 (in Czech).

● MILLER F. 1974a: Arachnofauna. *Zborník TANAP* **16**: 75–79 (in Slovak).

[46] MILLER F. 1974b: Pavoučí fauna řepných polí v okolí Chválkovic a Nákla na Hané. Spider fauna of sugar beet fields in the surroundings of Chválkovice and Náklo in Haná. *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **15**, **Supplementum**: 175–181 (in Czech, English summary).

● MILLER F. 1974c: Sixtieth birthday of MUDr. Vladimír Šilhavý, CSc. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **71**: 55–59.

● MILLER F. 1975: Historie, vývoj a perspektiva arachnologického výzkumu v ČSSR. History, development and perspectives of arachnological research in the ČSSR. *Z minulosti a prítomnosti Turca* **3**: 87–93 (in Czech, English, German and French summary).

● MILLER F. 1978: *Lepthyphantes spelaeorum* und *L. korčulensis* (Araneae) aus den großen süddalmatinischen Höhlen. *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno* **12** (4): 59–64.

● MILLER F. & BUCHAR J. 1972: Einige neue Spinnenarten (Araneae) aus dem Hindukusch. *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1970**: 383–398.

● MILLER F. & BUCHAR J. 1977: Neue Spinnenarten aus der Gattung *Zelotes* Distel und *Haplodrassus* Chamberlin (Araneae, Gnaphosidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1974**: 157–171.

● MILLER F. & BUCHAR J. 1997: Spiders (Chelicerata: Araneae) collected in small mammal nests in the Western Carpathians. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 373–379.

● MILLER F. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1938: Několik nových pavouků pro Československo. Quelques nouvelles Araignées pour la faune tchécoslovaque. *Čas. Nár. Muz., Oddíl přírodověd.* **112**: 234–244 (in Czech and French).

● MILLER F. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1939: Několik nových pavouků ze střední Evropy. Einige neue Spinnen aus Mitteleuropa. *Sborník entom. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze* **17**: 32–38 (in German).

● MILLER F. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1940a: Ein Beitrag zur Revision der mitteleuropäischen Spinnenarten aus der Gattung *Porrhomma* E. Sim. *Zool. Anz.* **130**: 161–190.

● MILLER F. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1940b: Několik dalších nových pavouků ze střední Evropy. Einige weitere neue Spinnen aus Mitteleuropa. *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* **8**: 59–72 (in German and Czech).

● MILLER F. & KRATOCHVÍL J. 1948: Tři vzácné druhy rodu *Lepthyphantes* Menge (Araneae). Notes sur trois éspéces du genre *Lepthyphantes* Menge. *Ent. Listy* **11**: 137–140 (in Czech, French summary).

● MILLER F. & OBRTEL R. 1975a: Soil surface spiders (Araneidea) in terrestrial reed swamp in southern Moravia (Czechoslovakia). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **72**: 272–285.

[47] MILLER F. & OBRTEL R. 1975b: Soil surface spiders in a lowland forest. *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno* **9** (4): 1–40.

● MILLER F. & POLENEC A. 1975a: *Centrophantes* gen. n. und zwei neue *Lepthyphantes* Arten aus Slovenien (Chelicerata: Aranea). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **39**: 126–134.

● MILLER F. & POLENEC A. 1975b: Neue *Troglohyphantes*-Arten aus Slowenien (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **72**: 55–61.

● MILLER F. & SVATOŇ J. 1974: Príspevok k poznaniu fauny pavúkov Súľovských skál. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Spinnenfauna im Gebiet Súľovské skaly. In ŠTOLLMANN A. (ed.), *Súľovské skaly – štátna prírodná rezervácia*. Považské múzeum a galéria, Žilina, pp. 243–284 (in Slovak, German summary).

● MILLER F. & SVATOŇ J. 1978: Einige seltene und bisher unbekannte Spinnenarten aus der Slowakei. *Annot. zool. bot.* **126**: 1–20 (in German).

[48] MILLER F. & VALEŠOVÁ E. 1964: Zur Spinnenfauna der Kalksteinsteppen des Radotíner Tales in Mittelböhmen. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **61**: 180–188.

[49] MILLER F. & WEISS I. 1979: Neue Angaben über die Gattung *Theonina* Simon und *Meioneta* Hull aus Mitteleuropa. *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **43**: 30–34.

● MILLER F. & ŽITŇANSKÁ O. 1976a: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der slowakischen Spinnenfauna. *Biológia* **31**: 313–318.

[50] MILLER F. & ŽITŇANSKÁ O. 1976b: Einige bemerkenswerte Spinnen aus der Slowakei. *Biológia* **31**: 81–89.

MILLIDGE A. F. 1976: Re-examination of the erigonine spiders "*Micrargus herbigradus*" and "*Pocadicnemis pumila*" (Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **3** [1975]: 145–155.

MORITZ M. 1968: *Lepthyphantes zebrinus* (Menge), ein Widerfund für die deutsche Spinnenfauna (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Dtsch. Ent. Z., N. F.* **15**: 399–407.

[51] MRÁČEK Z. 1978: *Pavouci v ekosystému uměle založené smrčiny na polesí Rájec, LZ Rájec* [*Spiders living in the artificial spruce plantations near Rájec*]. MSc. thesis, University of Agriculture, Brno, 59 pp. (in Czech).

MUELLER-DOMBOIS D. & ELLENBERG H. 1974: *Aims and methods of vegetation ecology*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 547 pp.

MURPHY F. & TONGIORGI P. 1979: *Arctosa villica* (Lucas) 1846: drawings and observations. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **4**: 402–406.

● NEVORALOVÁ L. 1995: *Rozšíření druhů tří teplomilných čeledí pavouků na území České a Slovenské republiky* [*The distribution of three thermophilous spider families in the Czech and Slovak Republics*]. BSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 58 pp. (in Czech).

● NEVORALOVÁ L. 1997a: *Rozbor arachnofauny CHKO Blaník se zvláštním zřetelem k bylinnému patru* [*An analysis of spider communities inhabiting the herb layer in Blaník Protected Landscape Area*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 160 pp. (in Czech).

● NEVORALOVÁ L. 1997b: Sběry pavouků na Velkém Blaníku pomocí papírových pásů. Collecting spiders on Velký Blaník Mt. using paper strips. *Živa* **45**: 130–131 (in Czech, English summary).

● NEVORALOVÁ L. & ŠTROPOVÁ J. 1997: *Kartotéční listy. Sběry pavouků z CHKO Blaník (1995–1996) epigeon i bylinné patro* [*Card-index. Spider records from Blaník Protected Landscape Area (1995–1996), epigeion and herb stratum*]. Charles University, Praha, 179 pp. (in Czech).

NIKOLIĆ F. & POLENEC A. 1981: *Aranea*. ● Catalogus Faunae Jugoslaviae **III/4**. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Ljubljana, 135 pp.

● NOSEK A. 1892: Ze života našich pavoukův [The life of our spiders]. *Vesmír* **21**: 223–224, 230–232, 246–247, 268–271, 279–280 (in Czech).

[52] NOSEK A. 1895: Seznam českých a moravských pavouků [A survey of Czech and Moravian spiders]. *Věstník Král. České Společnosti Náuk. Třída mathematicko-přírodovědecká* **1895** (3): 1–56 (in Czech).

● NOSEK A. 1898: Vzácní pavouci okolí pražského [Rare spiders in the neighbourhood of Prague]. *Vesmír* **27**: 283 (in Czech).

● NOSEK A. 1904a: Klíč k určování rodů pavouků střední Evropy. Tabellae analyticae aranearum Europae centralis. *Věstník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Prostějově* **6** [1903]: 3–54 (in Czech).

● NOSEK A. 1904b: O snovací činnosti pavouků. Les constructions d'araignées. In *Výroční zpráva cís. král. státního vyššího gymnasia v Čáslavi za školní rok 1903–1904* [*Annual report of college in Čáslav for 1903–1904*]. Cís. král. státní vyšší gymnasium, Čáslav, pp. 3–47 (in Czech).

● NOSEK A. 1904c: Pavoukovití členovci Černé Hory. Arachnoidea montenigrina. *Věstník Král. České Společnosti Náuk. Třída mathematicko-přírodovědecká* **1903** (46): 1–4 (in Czech and Latin).

● NOSEK A. 1905a: Araneiden, Opilionen und Chernetiden. In PENTHER A. & ZEDERBAUER E. (eds), Ergebnisse einer naturwissenschaftlichen Reise zum Erdschias-Dagh (Kleinasien). *Annalen des k. k. naturhistorischen Hofmuseums* **20**: 114–154.

● NOSEK A. 1905b: Die Arachniden der herzegowinischen Höhlen. *Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **55**: 212–221.

● NOSEK J. 1954: *Výzkum půdní zvířeny jako součást výzkumu biocenosy lesa* [*Soil fauna research as part of forest biocoenosis research*]. NČSAV, Praha, 128 pp. (in Czech, French summary).

● NOVÁK B. 1956: K ethologii vodoucha stříbřitého (*Argyroneta aquatica* Clerck). Zur Ethologie der Wasserspinne (*Argyroneta aquatica* Clerck). *Sborník Vysoké školy pedagogické v Olomouci, Přírodní vědy* **2**: 119–128 (in Czech, German summary).

NOVÁKOVÁ B. (ed.) 1991: *Zeměpisný lexikon ČR. Obce a sídla* [*The settlements of the Czech Republic*]. Academia, Praha, pp. 1–604 (I), 605–1227 (II) (in Czech).

● NOVÁKOVÁ E. & HÉNIK M. 1963: Příspěvek k poznání epigeonu středoevropských bučin. Beitrag zur Kenntnis des Epigeons mitteleuropäischer Buchenwälder. *Lesnický časopis* **9**: 49–60 (in Czech, German and French summary).

OVTSHARENKO V. I., PLATNICK N. I. & SONG D. X. 1992: A review of the North Asian ground spiders of the genus *Gnaphosa* (Araneae, Gnaphosidae). *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* **212**: 1–88.

PALMGREN P. 1939: Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands I. Lycosidae. *Acta Zool. Fenn.* **25**: 1–86.

PALMGREN P. 1943: Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands II. Pisauridae, Oxyopidae, Salticidae, Clubionidae, Anyphaenidae, Sparassidae, Ctenidae, Drassidae. *Acta Zool. Fenn.* **36**: 1–112.

PALMGREN P. 1950: Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoskandiens III. Xysticidae und Philodromidae. *Acta Zool. Fenn.* **62**: 1–43.

PALMGREN P. 1974a: *Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoskandiens IV. Argiopidae, Tetragnathidae und Mimetidae*. ● Fauna Fennica **24**. Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, Helsinki, 70 pp.

PALMGREN P. 1974b: *Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoskandiens V. Theridiidae und Nesticidae*. ● Fauna Fennica **26**. Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, Helsinki, 54 pp.

PALMGREN P. 1975: *Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoskandiens. VI. Linyphiidae 1*. ● Fauna Fennica **28**. Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, Helsinki, 102 pp.

PALMGREN P. 1976: *Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoskandiens. VII. Linyphiidae 2*. ● Fauna Fennica **29**. Societas pro Fauna et Flora Fennica, Helsinki, 126 pp.

PALMGREN P. 1977: *Die Spinnenfauna Finnlands und Ostfennoskandiens VIII. Argyronetidae, Agelenidae, Hahniidae, Dictynidae, Amaurobiidae, Titanoecidae, Segestriidae, Pholcidae und Sicariidae. Anhang: Bestimmungstabelle der in Finnland repräsentierten Spinnenfamilien und kommentiertes Register der Teile I–VIII der Spinnenfauna*. ● Fauna Fennica **30**, 50 pp.

● PAROLOVÁ M. 1994: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnofauny Bruntálska* [*Eco-faunistic characterization of arachnofauna of Bruntál-region*]. University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 78 pp. (in Czech).

● PAVLÍK J. 1986: *Příspěvek k poznání arachnofauny jižních Čech s ohledem na síťové mapování* [*Contribution to the knowledge of spiders in south Bohemia with regard to grid mapping*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 123 pp. (in Czech).

● PAVLÍK J. 1992: Příspěvek k poznání fauny pavouků (Araneida) v jižních Čechách. Notes on fauna of spiders (Araneida) in South Bohemia. *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **32**: 49–58 (in Czech, English summary).

● PECHAR R. 1991: *Experimentální studium procesu dospívání u pavouků* Pisaura mirabilis [*Experimental study of ontogeny in* Pisaura mirabilis]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 110 pp. (in Czech).

● PECKA E. J. 1878: O snovacím ústrojí našich pavouků [On the spinning apparatus of our spiders]. *Vesmír* **7**: 179–182, 204–206 (in Czech).

● PEKÁR S. 1993: *Príspevok k poznaniu arachnofauny Horného Ponitria* [*A contribution to the knowledge of the arachnofauna of the Upper Nitra region*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 85 pp. (in Slovak).

● PEKÁR S. 1994a: Populačná dynamika pavúkov na plochách ošetrovaných kvapalnými hnojivami, alebo pesticídmi. Spider population dynamics of agricultural land treated by liquid fertilizers, or pesticides. In MIKULKA J., CHODOVÁ D., MARTINKOVÁ Z. & OLIBERIUS J. (eds), *Sborník referátů z XIII. české a slovenské konference o ochraně rostlin. Proceedings of the XIIIth Czech and Slovak Plant Protection Conference*. Research Institute for Crop Production, Praha, pp. 252–253 (in Slovak and English).

● PEKÁR S. 1994b: The first record of *Zodarion rubidum* and *Ostearius melanopygius* for Slovakia (Arachnida: Araneae: Zodariidae, Linyphiidae). *Entomol. Probl.* **25** (1): 97–100.

● PEKÁR S. 1996: A laboratory study of the efficiency and attractiveness of pitfall traps for *Pardosa agrestis* (Aranea). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **60**: 191–197.

● PEKÁR S. 1997a: Changes in epigeic spider community in primary succession on a brown-coal dump. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **14**: 40–50.

● PEKÁR S. 1997b: Effect of liquid fertilizer (UAN) combined with deltamethrin on beneficial arthropods in spring barley. *Ochr. Rostl.* **33**: 257–265.

● PEKÁR S. 1997c: Short-term effect of liquid fertilizer (UAN) on beneficial arthropods (Aranea, Opilionida, Carabidae, Staphylinidae) in winter wheat. *Ochr. Rostl.* **33**: 17–24.

● PEKÁR S. 1998a: Effect of selective insecticides on the beneficial spider community of a pear orchard in the Czech Republic. In SELDEN P. A. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 17th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. British Arachnological Society, Burnham Beeches, Bucks, pp. 337–342.

● PEKÁR S. 1998b: Effect of some insecticides on spiders. In *1st International Meeting of Young Scientists in Horticulture*. Faculty of Horticulture, Lednice, pp. 29–30.

● PEKÁR S. 1999a: Effect of IPM practices and conventional spraying on spider population dynamics in an apple orchard. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* **73**: 155–166.

● PEKÁR S. 1999b: *Euophrys aperta* Miller, 1971, a junior synonym of *Talavera thorelli* (Kulczyński, 1891) (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 153–154.

● PEKÁR S. 1999c: Foraging mode: a factor affecting the susceptibility of spiders (Araneae) to insecticide applications. *Pestic. Sci.* **55**: 1077–1082.

● PEKÁR S. 1999d: Life-histories and the description of developmental stages of *Theridion bimaculatum, T. impressum* and *T. varians* (Araneae: Theridiidae). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **63**: 301–309.

● PEKÁR S. 1999e: Side-effect of integrated pest management and conventional spraying on the composition of epigeic spiders and harvestmen in an apple orchard (Araneae, Opiliones). *J. Appl. Ent.* **123**: 115–120.

● PEKÁR S. 1999f: Some observations on overwintering of spiders (Araneae) in two contrasting orchards in the Czech Republic. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* **73**: 205–210.

● PEKÁR S. 2000a: *Biológia našich mravčíkov a pavúkov v sadoch* [*Biology of zodariid spiders and spiders in orchards*]. PhD thesis, Charles University, Praha, 107 pp. (in Slovak).

● PEKÁR S. 2000b: Webs, diet, and fecundity of *Theridion impressum* (Araneae: Theridiidae). *Eur. J. Entomol.* **97**: 47–50.

● PEKÁR S. in press: Revision of the genus *Zodarion* Walck., 1833 in the Czech and the Slovak Republics (Araneae: Zodariidae). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.*

● PEKÁR S. & GAJDOŠ P. 2001: *Orchestina pavesii* (Simon, 1873), an oonopid spider new to Slovakia (Araneae: Oonopidae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **21**: 50–53.

● PEKÁR S., KAZDA J. & VEVERKA K. 1997: Effect of an organophosphate insecticide combined with a liquid fertiliser (UAN) on some pests (Aphidoidea, Chrysomelidae) and beneficial arthropods (Araneae, Opiliones) in winter wheat stands. *Scientia Agric. Bohem.* **28**: 271–281.

● PEKÁR S. & KRÁL J. 1998: Mravčíky – pozoruhodná skupina myrmekofilných pavúkov. Zodariid spiders – the remarkable group of myrmecophagous spiders. *Živa* **46**: 173–174 (in Slovak, English summary).

● PEKÁR S., PAVELA R. & KŮRKA A. 1997: Pavouci komerčních sadů [Spiders of commercial orchards]. *AGRO ochrana a výživa rostlin* **1997** (11–12): 19–25, 31–34 (in Czech).

● PEKÁR S., SVATOŇ J. & THOMKA V. 1999: Reconsideration of *Lepthyphantes montanus* Kulczyński, 1898 and *Lepthyphantes milleri* Staręga, 1972 (Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 254–256.

PESARINI C. 1995: Arachnida: Araneae. In MINELLI A., RUFFO S. & LA POSTA S. (eds), *Checklist delle specie della fauna italiana* ***23***, pp. 1–42. Edizioni Calderini, Bologna.

● PLACHKÁ J. 1985: *Pavouci haldy dolu Rudý říjen* [*Spiders of the dump of "Rudý Říjen" mine*]. MSc. thesis, Faculty of Pedagogics, Ostrava, 85 pp. (in Czech).

PLATEN R., BLICK T., BLISS P., DROGLA R., MALTEN A., MARTENS J., SACHER P. & WUNDERLICH J. 1995: Verzeichnis der Spinnentiere (excl. Acarida) Deutschlands (Arachnida: Araneida, Opilionida, Pseudoscorpionida). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **Sonderband 1**: 1–55.

PLATNICK N. I. 1989: *Advances in Spider Taxonomy 1981–1987. A Supplement to Brignoli's A Catalogue of the Araneae described between 1940 and 1981*. Manchester University Press, Manchester and New York, 673 pp.

PLATNICK N. I. 1993: *Advances in Spider Taxonomy 1988–1991. With Synonymies and Transfers 1940–1980*. New York Entomological Society, New York, 846 pp.

PLATNICK N. I. 1998: *Advances in Spider Taxonomy 1992–1995. With Redescriptions 1940–1980*. New York Entomological Society, New York [1997], 976 pp.

PLATNICK N. I. 2002: *The world spider catalog version 2.5*. American Museum of Natural History, New York, online at http://research.amnh.org/entomology/spiders/catalog81-87/index.html.

PLATNICK N. I. & SHADAB M. U. 1988: A revision of the American spiders of the genus *Micaria* (Araneae, Gnaphosidae). *Am. Mus. Novitates* **2916**: 1–64.

PLESNÍK J. 1995: Návrh nových kritérií IUCN – Světového svazu ochrany přírody na zařazování druhů do červených seznamů [The proposal of new criteria of the IUCN for classifying species in Red lists]. *Ochrana přírody* **50**: 19–23, 54–58, 86–90, 207 (in Czech).

[53] POTUŽÁKOVÁ H. 1975: *Arachnofauna stepi v Troji a Podhoří* [*Spiders of the steppe in Troja and Podhoří*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 82 pp. (in Czech).

● PRACH F. K. 1860: Život pavouků pravých či předoucích (Araneae) [Life of spiders]. *Živa* **8**: 80–93 (in Czech).

[54] PRACH F. K. 1866: Monographie der Thomisiden (Krabbenspinnen) der Gegend von Prag, mit einem Anhange, das Verzeichniss der bisher in der Umgebung unserer Hauptstadt aufgefundenen Araneen enthaltend. *Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **16**: 597–638.

● PREYSSLER J. D. 1791: Beschreibungen und Abbildungen derjenigen Insekten, welche in Sammlungen nicht aufzubewahren sind, dann aller, die noch ganz neu, und solcher, von denen wir noch keine oder doch sehr schlechte Abbildung besitzen. In MAYER J. (ed.), *Sammlung physikalischer Aufsätze, besonders die Böhmische Naturgeschichte betreffend, von einer Gesellschaft Böhmischer Naturforscher. I*, pp. 55–151.

● PREYSSLER J. D., LINDACKER J. T. & HOFER J. K. 1793: Beobachtungen über Gegenstände der Natur auf einer Reise durch den Böhmerwald im Sommer 1791. In MAYER J. (ed.), *Sammlung physikalischer Aufsätze, besonders die Böhmische Naturgeschichte betreffend, von einer Gesellschaft Böhmischer Naturforscher. III*, pp. 135–378.

● PRÍDAVKA R. 1998: Mgr. Jaroslav Svatoň – šesťdesiatpäťročný [Mgr. Jaroslav Svatoň – 65 years old]. *Entomofauna carpatica* **10**: 58 (in Slovak).

PRÓSZYŃSKI J. 1976: *Studium systematyczno-zoogeograficzne nad rodziną Salticidae (Aranei) Regionów Palearktycznego i Nearktycznego*. ● Rozprawy NR **6**. Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, 260 pp. (in Polish).

PRÓSZYŃSKI J. 1990: *Catalogue of Salticidae (Araneae)*. Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, 366 pp.

PRÓSZYŃSKI J. 1991: Salticidae Springspinnen. In HEIMER S. & NENTWIG W. (eds), *Spinnen Mitteleuropas: ein Bestimmungsbuch*. Verlag Paul Parey, Berlin & Hamburg, pp. 488–523.

PRÓSZYŃSKI J. & STARĘGA W. 1971: *Pająki – Aranei* [*Spiders*]. ● Katalog fauny Polski **XXXIII**. Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, Warszawa, 382 pp. (in Polish).

● PURKYNĚ J. 1856: O babím létě [About windblown webs]. *Živa* **4**: 372–373 (in Czech).

RATSCHKER U. M. & BELLMANN H. 1994: Zur Bestimmung der mitteleuropäischen Arten der Gattung *Eresus* Walckenaer 1805 (Arachnida: Araneae: Eresidae). *Beitr. Araneol.* **4**: 217–218.

REIMOSER E. 1919: Katalog der echten Spinnen (Araneae) des paläarktischen Gebietes. *Abhandlungen des zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien* **10** (2): 1–280.

REIMOSER E. 1937a: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VIII. 16. Familie: Gnaphosidae oder Plattbauchspinnen*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **33. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 1–41.

REIMOSER E. 1937b: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VIII. 17. Familie: Anyphaenidae oder Zartspinnen*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **33. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 42–44.

REIMOSER E. 1937c: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VIII. 18. Familie: Clubionidae oder Röhrenspinnen*. ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **33. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 45–99.

RELYS V. & WEISS I. 1997: *Micrargus alpinus* sp. n., eine weitere Art der *M. herbigradus*-Gruppe aus Österreich (Arachnida: Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **104**: 491–501.

RENNER F. 1987: Revision der europäischen *Dolomedes*-Arten (Araneida: Pisauridae). *Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk., Ser. A* **406**: 1–15.

● ŘEZÁČ M. 2000: Arachnofauna (Araneae, Opiliones) Klánovického lesa a jeho okolí (Praha) s důrazem na zdejší rašeliniště. Arachnofauna (Araneae, Opiliones) of the Klánovický forest and its surroundings (Prague) with special emphasis on local peatbogs. *Muzeum a současnost, ser. natur.* **14**: 3–26 (in Czech, English summary).

● ŘEZÁČ M. 2001: Nové údaje o některých pozoruhodných pavoucích (Araneae) z České republiky. New records of some remarkable spiders (Araneae) from the Czech Republic. *Muzeum a současnost, ser. natur.* **15**: 8–12 (in Czech, English summary).

● ŘEZÁČ M. & BRYJA V. in press: *Dysdera hungarica* Kulczyński, 1897 (Araneae, Dysderidae), a new interesting species for arachnofauna of Czech Republic. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae*.

● ŘEZÁČ M., ŠPRYŇAR P. & VOTÝPKA J. 1999: Pavouk stepník rudý ve středním Povltaví. Spider *Eresus cinnaberinus* in the "Střední Povltaví" (Central Moldavian Hilly Land). *Ochrana přírody* **54**: 208–209 (in Czech, English summary).

ROBERTS M. J. 1985: *The Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. 1. Atypidae to Theridiosomatidae*. Harley Books, Colchester, 229 pp.

ROBERTS M. J. 1987: *The Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. 2. Linyphiidae and Check List*. Harley Books, Colchester, 204 pp.

ROBERTS M. J. 1995: *Spiders of Britain & Northern Europe*. ● Collins Field Guide. HarperCollins, London, 383 pp.

ROEWER C. F. 1929: 4. Ordnung: Aráneæ, Echte oder Webespinnen. In BROHMER P., EHRMANN P. & ULMER G. (eds), *Die Tierwelt Mitteleuropas. Band III, Spinnentiere*. Verlag von Quelle & Meyer, Leipzig, Abteilung VI, pp. 1–144, Tables 1–28.

ROEWER C. F. 1942–55: *Katalog der Araneae von 1758 bis 1940.* 1. Band (1942), Natura, Bremen, 1 040 pp. 2. Band, Abt. a (1955), 923 pp., 2. Band, Abt. b (1955), pp. 927–1 751, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles.

● ROUBAL J. 1905: Prodromus myrmecophilů českých [A survey of the Czech myrmecophiles]. *Věstník Král. České Společnosti Náuk. Třída mathematicko-přírodovědecká* **1905** (15): 1–41 (in Czech).

● ROUŠAR A. 1985: Přežije stepník rudý [Will *Eresus cinnaberinus* survive]? *Živa* **33**: 104 (in Czech).

● ROUŠAR A. 1995: Výjimečný pavouk – křižák pruhovaný, nový druh pro chomutovský region [Exceptional spider – Bruennich's *Argiope*, new species in the Chomutov region]. *Památky, příroda, život* **27**: 109–111 (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1976: *Revize diagnostických znaků československých samic rodu* Oedothorax *Bertk., 1883 (Araneae: Micryphantidae)* [*A revision of the diagnostic characters of females of the Czech species of the genus* Oedothorax *Bertk. 1883*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 72 pp. (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1978: Revision der diagnostischen Merkmale der Weibchen der tschechoslowakischen Arten der Gattung *Oedothorax* (Araneae: Micryphantidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **42**: 195–208.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1980: *Velikostní skupiny u pavouků a střevlíků (Araneae, Col. Carabidae)* [*Size groups in spiders and carabids*]. RNDr thesis, Charles University, Praha, 49 pp. (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1981: *Analýza arachnocenóz luk Třeboňské pánve* [*An analysis of spider communities in the meadows of the Třeboň basin*]. PhD thesis, Charles University, Praha, 164 pp. (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1982a: Beitrag zur Erkennung der Gattung *Saloca* (Araneae, Micryphantidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **46**: 298–303.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1982b: Modifications to improve the efficiency of pitfall traps. *Newsl. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **34**: 2–4.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1985a: *Lepthyphantes retezaticus* sp. n., a new spider from the Rumanian mountains (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **49**: 234–238.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1985b: Percentual representation of species group in the community (on example of spiders). *Ecology (CSSR)* **4**: 3–18.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1985c: The size groups in the spiders (Araneae) and carabids (Col. Carabidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **1982–1984**: 77–107.

[55] RŮŽIČKA V. 1986a: *Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913) – nový druh pavouka pro Československo (Araneae, Erigonidae). *Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913) – a new spider species from Czechoslovakia (Araneae, Erigonidae). *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **26**: 93–96 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1986b: The structure of spider communities based upon the ecological strategy as the bioindicator of landscape deterioration. In PAUKERT J., RŮŽIČKA V. & BOHÁČ J. (eds), *Proceedings of the IVth International Conference Bioindicatores Deteriorisationis Regionis*. Institute of Landscape Ecology, České Budějovice, pp. 219–237.

[56] RŮŽIČKA V. 1987a: An analysis of spider communities in the meadows of the Třeboň basin. *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno* **21** (5): 1–39.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1987b: Biodiagnostic evaluation of epigeic spider communities. *Ecology (CSSR)* **6**: 345–357.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1987c: Biodiagnostické hodnocení epigeických společenstev pavouků [Biodiagnostic evaluation of epigeic spider communities]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 11–25 (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1987d: Jednotka aktivity [The activity unit]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 34–36 (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1988a: Biodiagnostische Auswertung epigäischer Spinnengesellschaften. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 171.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1988b: Die Masseinheit der Aktivität. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 171–172.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1988c: Pavouci šumavských sutí a balvanových moří. Spinnen (Araneae) aus Blockfeldern in Šumava (Böhmerwald, Südböhmen). *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **28**: 73–82 (in Czech, German summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1988d: Problems of *Bathyphantes eumenis* and its occurrence in Czechoslovakia (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **52**: 149–155.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1988e: The longtimely exposed rock debris pitfalls. *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **52**: 238–240.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1989a: Invertebrate (spider) communities as an indicator of landscape deterioration. *Reports from the Department of Biology, University of Turku* **19**: 91.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1989b: Příspěvek k poznání pavouků (Araneae) sutí Nízkých Tater. Contribution to the knowledge of spiders (Araneae) in the Low Tatras broken stones. *Stredné Slovensko* **8**: 115–121 (in Czech, English and German summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1989c : The spiders of stony debris. *Reports from the Department of Biology, University of Turku* **19**: 90.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1990a: On the lithobionts *Lepthyphantes notabilis, Rugathodes bellicosus* and on *Rugathodes instabilis* (Araneae: Linyphiidae, Theridiidae). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 432–441.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1990b: Size structure of epigeic communities of spiders, carabids and staphylinids (Araneae; Coleoptera: Carabidae, Staphylinidae). *Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica* **34**: 263–274.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1990c: Spider (Araneae) communities of rock debris on a typical hillside in the České Středohoří Mts. (North Bohemia). *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 419–431.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1990d: The spiders of stony debris. *Acta Zool. Fennica* **190**: 333–337.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 1991a: Araneae. In *Fauna Durmitora 4*. Crnogorska akademija nauka i umjetnosti, Titograd, p. 295.

- RŮŽIČKA V. 1991b: Auswertungsmöglichkeiten der gesamten Spinnenfauna und einzelner Spinnenfamilien in der Bewertung des natürlichen Wertes eines Gebietes. In MAHN E.-G. & TIETZE F. (eds), *Agro-Ökosysteme und Habitatinseln in der Agrarlandschaft*. ● Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg Wissenschaftliche Beiträge **1991/6 (P 46)**, pp. 423–427.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1992a: Current results of an arachnological survey of some sandstone rock sites in Bohemia (so-called "rock cities"). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **3**: 1–13.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1992b: Příspěvek k metodice síťového mapování výskytu pavouků slíďáků. Beitrag zur Rasterkartierungsmethodik vom Vorkommen der Wolfspinnen (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **17**: 89–97 (in Czech, German summary).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1992c: Some spider species from the rock debris of the Rumanian and Yugoslav mountain ranges. *Fragm. balc. Mus. maced. sci. nat.* **15** (1/313): 1–6.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1993a: Ekosystémy kamenitých sutí. Stony debris ecosystems. *Ochrana přírody* **48**: 11–15 (in Czech, English summary).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1993b: Pavouci hrabanky bukových lesů. Die Spinnen aus der Streuschicht der Buchenwälder (Araneae). *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **18**: 135–142 (in Czech, German summary).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1993c: Stony debris ecosystems – sources of landscape diversity. *Ecology (Bratislava)* **12**: 291–298.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1993d: Structure and ecology of invertebrates communities of stony debris in Czech Republic. Research project. *Bull. Soc. neuchâtel. Sci. nat.* **116** (1): 209–214.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1994a: Spiders in South Bohemian stony debris. *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **1** [1993]: 9–18.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1994b: Spiders of the Průčelská Rokle defile, Klíč Mt. and Zlatník Mt. in North Bohemia. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **19**: 129–138.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1995a: Spiders in North-Bohemian and South-Bohemian villages. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **20**: 133–144.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1995b: The spreading of *Ostearius melanopygius* (Araneae: Linyphiidae) through Central Europe. *Eur. J. Entomol.* **92**: 723–726.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1996a: Pavouci (Araneae) národní přírodní rezervace Brouskův mlýn. Spiders (Araneae) of the Brouskův Mlýn National Nature Reserve (South Bohemia). *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **36** (2): 101–107 (in Czech, English summary).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1996b: Pavouci kamenitých sutí a pseudokrasových jeskyní Národního parku Podyjí. Spiders of stony debris and pseudokarst caves in Podyjí National Park. In GRUNA B. & REITER A. (eds), *Výzkum lokality Ledové sluje u Vranova nad Dyjí (NP Podyjí). Investigation of the locality "Ledové sluje" (Ice caves) near Vranov nad Dyjí (Podyjí National Park)*. ● Příroda, Sborník prací z ochrany přírody, Praha **3**. Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic, Praha, pp. 123–132 (in Czech, English summary).

[57] RŮŽIČKA V. 1996c: Species composition and site distribution of spiders (Araneae) in a gneiss massif in the Dyje river valley. *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **vol. hors série**: 561–569.

- RŮŽIČKA V. 1996d: Spiders in stony debris in South Bohemian mountains. *Silva Gabreta* **1**: 187–194.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1997a: Professor Jan Buchar – a tribute to his 65th birthday. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 269–273.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1997b: Spiders (Araneae) from boulder debris of Králický Sněžník and Hrubý Jeseník Mountains (Czech Republic). *Čas. Slez. Muz. Opava (A)* **45** [1996]: 239–243.

[58] RŮŽIČKA V. 1997c: Spiders (Araneae) of dwarf Norway spruces. In ŻABKA M. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 16th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, pp. 281–287.

- RŮŽIČKA V. 1997d: The first steps of the underground evolution of the spiders in the Central Europe. In PIŽL V. & TAJOVSKÝ K. (eds), *Abstracts of the 4th Central European Workshop on Soil Zoology*. Institute of Soil Biology, České Budějovice, p. 30.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1998a: Bezobratlí živočichové pseudokrasových terénů. Wirbellose Tiere des Pseudokarstes. In CÍLEK V. & KOPECKÝ J. (eds), *Pískovcový fenomén: klima, život a reliéf. Das Sandsteinphänomen: Klima, Leben und Georelief*. ● Knihovna České speleologické společnosti **32**. Czech Speleological Society, Praha, pp. 33–36 (in Czech, German and English summary).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1998b: Dosavadní výsledky arachnologického průzkumu pískovcových skalních měst [Current results of an arachnological survey of some sandstone rock sites, so-called "rock cities"]. In CÍLEK V. & KOPECKÝ J. (eds), *Pískovcový fenomén: klima, život a reliéf. Das Sandsteinphänomen: Klima, Leben und Georelief*. ● Knihovna České speleologické společnosti **32**. Czech Speleological Society, Praha, pp. 113–125 (in Czech).

[59] RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.) 1998c: Pavouci jihovýchodní Moravy. Spiders of southeastern Moravia. *Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti* **3**: 23–35 (in Czech, English summary).

- RŮŽIČKA V. 1998d: Podzemní led v kamenných sutích [Underground ice in scree slopes]. *Vesmír* **77**: 397–399 (in Czech).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1998e: The subterranean forms of *Lepthyphantes improbulus*, *Theonoe minutissima* and *Theridion bellicosum* (Araneae: Linyphiidae, Theridiidae). In SELDEN P. A. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 17th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. British Arachnological Society, Burnham Beeches, Bucks, pp. 101–105.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1999a: O pojmech „vzácný" a „ohrožený". On the "Rare" and on the "Threatened" concept. *Ochrana přírody* **54**: 50–54 (in Czech, English summary).
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1999b: Spiders (Araneae) of scree slopes in the Moravian Karst. *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* **84**: 205–210.
- RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.) 1999c: Spiders of Doupovské Hory Mts. *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **3**: 25–34.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1999d: The first steps in subterranean evolution of spiders (Araneae) in Central Europe. *Journal of Natural History* **33**: 255–265.
- RŮŽIČKA V. 1999e: The freezing scree slopes and their arachnofauna. In MÖSELER B. M. & MOLENDA R. (eds), Lebensraum Blockhlade. *Decheniana-Beihefte* **37**: 141–147.

[60] RŮŽIČKA V. 2000a: *Entelecara omissa* (Araneae) na Moravě. *Entelecara omissa* (Araneae) in Moravia. *Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti* **5**: 214–216 (in Czech, English summary).

- RŮŽIČKA V. 2000b: *Porrhomma myops* and *Porrhomma egeria* in the Czech Republic. *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **4**: 149–150.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 2000c: První kroky podzemní evoluce pavouků [The first steps in subterranean evolution of spiders]. *Vesmír* **79**: 153–155 (in Czech).

[61] RŮŽIČKA V. 2000d: Spiders (Araneae) of two valleys in the Krkonoše Mts. (Czech Republic). *Ecology (Bratislava)* **19**, **Supplement 3/2000**: 235–244.

[62] RŮŽIČKA V. 2000e: Spiders in rocky habitats in Central Bohemia. *J. Arachnol.* **28**: 217–222.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 2001a: Araneae. In BOSÁK P. & VAŠÁTKO J. (eds), Czech Republic. In JUBERTHIE C. & DECU V. (eds), *Encyclopaedia Biospeleologica, Tome III*. Société de Biospéologie, Moulis and Bucarest, p. 1414.

● RŮŽIČKA V. 2001b: The female of *Anyphaena furva* Miller (Araneae: Anyphaenidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **12**: 46–48.

● RŮŽIČKA V. & ANTUŠ M. 1989: 25-year changes in steppe spider communities in the surroundings of Lochkov at Prague. In BOHÁČ J. & RŮŽIČKA V. (eds), *Proceedings of the Vth International Conference Bioindicatores Deteriorisationis Regionis*. Institute of Landscape Ecology, České Budějovice, pp. 154–159.

● RŮŽIČKA V. & ANTUŠ M. 1990: Metodické náměty pro sběratele hmyzu a pavouků [Methodological tips for insect and spider collectors]. *Zprávy Čs. spol. entom.* **26**: 49–54 (in Czech).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & ANTUŠ P. 1997: Collecting spiders from rocky habitats. *Newsl. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **80**: 4–5.

[63] RŮŽIČKA V. & ANTUŠ P. 1998: Spiders in stony debris in central Bohemia. *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **2**: 19–29.

[64] RŮŽIČKA V. & BEZDĚČKA P. 2000: Pavouci (Araneae) vátých písků u Bzence. Spiders (Araneae) of sand dunes near Bzenec. *Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti* **5**: 208–213 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & BOHÁČ J. 1988: Epigeičtí bezobratlí nivy horní Lužnice (Araneae, Coleoptera). Epigeic invertebrates of the floodplain of the upper Lužnice river (Araneae, Coleoptera). *Sborník Agronomické fakulty VŠZ v Českých Budějovicích, řada fytotechnická* **5** (2): 149–154 (in Czech, English and German summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & BOHÁČ J. 1991: Bezobratlí živočichové dutých stromů. The invertebrates from tree-hollows. *Živa* **39**: 265–267 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & BOHÁČ J. 1994: The utilization of epigeic invertebrate communities as bioindicators of terrestrial environmental quality. In SALANKI J., JEFFREY D. & HUGHES G. M. (eds), *Biological Monitoring of the Environment. A Manual of Methods*. CAB International & IUBS, Wallingford and Paris, pp. 79–86.

[65] RŮŽIČKA V., BOHÁČ J. & MACEK J. 1991: Bezobratlí živočichové dutých stromů na Třeboňsku. Invertebrate animals from hollow trees in the Třeboň basin. *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy* **31**: 33–46 (in Czech, English summary).

[66] RŮŽIČKA V., BOHÁČ J., SYROVÁTKA O. & KLIMEŠ L. 1989: Bezobratlí kamenitých sutí v severních Čechách (Araneae, Opiliones, Coleoptera, Diptera). Invertebrates from rock debris in north Bohemia (Araneae, Opiliones, Coleoptera, Diptera). *Sborn. Severočes. Muz. – Přír. Vědy* **17**: 25–36 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & BRYJA V. 2000: Females of *Walckenaeria*-species (Araneae, Linyphiidae) in the Czech Republic. *Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica* **4**: 135–147.

● RŮŽIČKA V., BUCHAR J., KASAL P. & CHVÁTALOVÁ I. 1996: Pavouci Národního parku Podyjí. The spiders of the Podyjí National Park. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **21**: 99–115 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & HAJER J. 1996a: Arachnofauna lokality Černá luka v Přírodním parku Východní Krušné hory. Spiders of the Černá Luka locality in the East Krušné hory Mountains Nature Park. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **21**: 93–98 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & HAJER J. 1996b: Arachnofauna na březích řeky Labe v úseku Ústí nad Labem–Malé Březno. Arachnofauna on the Labe river banks from Ústí Nad Labem to Malé Březno. *Fauna Bohem. septentr.* **21**: 85–92 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & HAJER J. 1996c: Spiders (Araneae) of stony debris in North Bohemia. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **12**: 46–56.

● RŮŽIČKA V. & HAJER J. 2000: Pavouci (Araneae) mokřadů Lučiny u Tisé (Boh. bor. occ.). The spiders (Araneae) of wetlands Lučiny near Tisá (Boh. bor. occ.). *Sborník Okresního muzea v Mostě, řada přírodovědná* **22**: 13–18 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V., HAJER J. & ZACHARDA M. 1995: Arachnid population patterns in underground cavities of a stony debris field (Araneae, Opiliones, Pseudoscorpionidea, Acari: Prostigmata, Rhagidiidae). *Pedobiologia* **39**: 42–51.

● RŮŽIČKA V. & HEJKAL J. 1997: Succession of epigeic spider communities (Araneae) on spoil banks in North Bohemia. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 381–388.

[67] RŮŽIČKA V. & HOLEC M. 1998: New records of spiders from pond littorals in the Czech Republic. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **16**: 1–7.

[68] RŮŽIČKA V. & KOPECKÝ J. 1994: Spiders of pseudokarst caves in northeastern Bohemia. *Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat.* **26** (345) [1993]: 299–309.

● RŮŽIČKA V. & KOPECKÝ J. 1998: Pavouci pseudokrasových jeskyní v severovýchodních Čechách. Spiders of pseudokarst caves in northeastern Bohemia. In CÍLEK V. & KOPECKÝ J. (eds), *Pískovcový fenomén: klima, život a reliéf. Das Sandsteinphänomen: Klima, Leben und Georelief.* ● Knihovna České speleologické společnosti **32**. Czech Speleological Society, Praha, pp. 102–112 (in Czech, English and German summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & NOVÁK J. 2001: Pavouci (Araneae) přírodní rezervace Peklo u Nového Města nad Metují. Spiders (Araneae) of Nature Reserve Peklo near Nové Město nad Metují (Eastern Bohemia). *Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie* **8** [2000]: 255–258 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & RŮŽIČKA F. 1990: Bezobratlí živočichové kamenitých sutí [Invertebrate animals of stony debris]. *Živa* **38**: 217–220 (in Czech).

[69] RŮŽIČKA V. & VANĚK J. 1997: Pavouci (Araneae) Úpské rašeliny a Studniční hory. Spiders (Araneae) of the Úpská rašelina peatbog and Studniční hora mountain. *Opera corcontica* **34**: 179–187 (in Czech, English summary).

● RŮŽIČKA V. & ZACHARDA M. 1994: Arthropods of stony debris in the Krkonoše Mountains, Czech Republic. *Arctic and Alpine Research* **26**: 332–338.

● RŮŽIČKA V. & ZACHARDA M. 1997: Stony debris ecosystems and their spider and mite inhabitants. In HEMP A. (ed.), Das Blockschutthalden-Symposium am 6. und 7. September 1996 in Bayreuth. *Hoppea, Denkschr. Regensb. Bot. Ges.* **58**: 349–352.

[70] RŮŽIČKA Z. 1965: *Arthropoda stepní formace Kotis* [*Arthropods of rock steppe Kotis*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 147 pp. (in Czech).

SAARISTO M. I. 1971: Revision of the genus *Maro* O. P.-Cambridge (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Ann. Zool. Fennici* **8**: 463–482.

SAARISTO M. I. 1973: Taxonomical analysis of the type-species of *Agyneta*, *Anomalaria*, *Meioneta*, *Aprolagus*, and *Syedrula* (Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Ann. Zool. Fennici* **10**: 451–466.

SAARISTO M. I. 1997: Description of *Megalepthyphantes pseudocollinus*, n. sp. (Araneae: Linyphiidae: Micronetinae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **10**: 257–259.

SAARISTO M. I. & ESKOV K. Y. 1996: Taxonomy and zoogeography of the hypoarctic erigonine spider genus *Semljicola* (Araneida, Linyphiidae). *Acta Zool. Fennica* **201**: 47–69.

SAARISTO M. I. & WUNDERLICH J. 1995: *Midia* – a new genus for *Lepthyphantes midas* Simon 1884 (Arachnida: Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Beitr. Araneol.* **4**: 311–314.

SACHER P. 1983: Spinnen (Araneae) an und in Gebäuden – Versuch einer Analyse der synanthropen Spinnenfauna in der DDR. *Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte* **27**: 97–104, 141–152, 197–204, 224.

● ŠAFAŘÍK J. 1856: Pavouk. Nástin zootomicko-přírodopisný [Spider]. *Živa* **4**: 335–346 (in Czech).

● SCHENKEL E. 1929: Spinnen vom Riesengebirge, gesammelt von E. Nielsen. *Entomologiske Meddelelser* **16**: 335–338.

[71] SCHENKEL E. 1930: Spinnen vom Petzer, Riesengebirge, und Mayrhof, Tirol, gesammelt von E. Nielsen. *Entomologiske Meddelelser* **17**: 228–231.

● SCHENKEL E. 1939: Spinnen aus dem Riesengebirge, gesammelt von Prof. Cl. Špaček in Trautenau. In *Festschrift zum 60. Geburtstage von Professor Dr. Embrik Strand. Vol. 5*. Latvija, Riga, pp. 456–459.

● SCHMIDT G. & KOVAŘÍK F. 1996: *Nesipelma insulare* gen. and sp. n. from the Nevis Island, Lesser Antilles (Arachnida: Araneida: Theraphosidae). *Arachnol. Mag.* **4** (6): 1–9.

● SCHMIDT G. & KOVAŘÍK F. 1997: Das Männchen von *Cyrtopholis flavostriatus* Schmidt, 1995 (Araneae: Theraphosidae: Theraphosinae). *Arthropoda* **5** (2): 2–6.

● SCHUBERT K. 1933: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Tierwelt des Moosebruches im Altvatergebirge (Ostsudeten) [Spinnentiere (teilweise), Insekten, Wirbeltiere]. *Z. Morph. Ökol. Tiere* **22**: 325–372.

SCHÜTT K. 1995: *Drapetisca socialis* (Araneae: Linyphiidae): Web reduction – ethological and morphological adaptations. *Eur. J. Entomol.* **92**: 553–563.

● SECHTEROVÁ E. 1989: The spatial horizontal distribution of epigeic spider and harvestman populations living in a spruce forest in the Beskydy Mountains (Araneae; Opiliones). In *Studia Oecologica 2*. Institute of Industrial Landscape Ecology, Ostrava, pp. 17–27.

● SECHTEROVÁ E. 1990: Aktivita a sezónní dynamika populací epigeických pavouků a sekáčů v lesních biocenózách Beskyd (Araneae; Opiliones). Activity and seasonal dynamics of epigeic spider and harvestman populations living in the forest biotopes in the Beskydy Mountains (Araneae; Opiliones). *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **30**: 219–232 (in Czech, English summary).

● SECHTEROVÁ E. 1991: Biology and ecology of *Saloca kulczynskii* Mill. et Krat. 1939 in the Beskydy Mountains (Micryphantidae; Araneae). *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **31**: 139–148.

● SECHTEROVÁ E. 1992a: *Analýza epigeické arachnofauny lesních biotopů Beskyd (Araneae, Opiliones)* [*An analysis of the epigeic arachnofauna of forest biotopes in the Beskydy Mts.*]. PhD thesis, Institute of Industrial Landscape Ecology, Ostrava, 205 pp. (in Czech).

● SECHTEROVÁ E. 1992b: On the biology of species of the genus *Coelotes* (Araneae, Agelenidae) in central European mountains. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **89**: 337–349.

● SECHTEROVÁ-ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1987: Pavouci (Araneae) a sekáči (Opiliones) polních remízků. Species composition of spiders (Araneae) and harvestmen (Opiliones) in groves. *Zprávy Krajského vlastivědného muzea v Olomouci* **247**: 1–20 (in Czech, English summary).

● SECHTEROVÁ-ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1988a: Die Arachnofauna (Araneae; Opiliones) des geplanten Naturschutzgebietes „Smrk". *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 177.

● SECHTEROVÁ-ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1988b: Metoda zemních pastí a její užití v arachnologii. The method of pitfall trapping and its usage in arachnology. In *Studia Oecologica 1*. Institute of Industrial Landscape Ecology, Ostrava, pp. 45–56 (in Czech, English summary).

● SECHTEROVÁ-ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1989a: Communities of spiders (Araneida) and harvestmen (Opiliones) in State Nature Reserve Smrk in the Beskydy Mountains affected by imissions. *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **28** [1988]: 163–178.

● SECHTEROVÁ-ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1989b: Spiders (Araneida) and harvestmen (Opiliones) in the groves II. *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **29**: 165–184.4

SEGERS H. 1989: A redescription of *Philodromus albidus* Kulczynski, 1911 (Araneae, Philodromidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **8**: 38–40.

SEGERS H. 1992: Nomenclatural notes on, and redescription of some little-known species of the *Philodromus aureolus* group (Araneae: Philodromidae). *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **9**: 19–25.

SEGERS H. & BOSMANS R. 1992: *Pseudocarorita thaleri* (Saaristo, 1971), nieuw voor de Belgische fauna (Araneae: Linyphiidae). [*Pseudocarorita thaleri* (Saaristo, 1971), new for the Belgian fauna (Araneae: Linyphiidae)]. *Nwsbr. belg. arachnol. Ver.* **7**: 22–24 (in Flemish).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1938a: Několik pavouků z čeledi Thomisidae nových pro Moravu. Quelques araignées de la fam. Thomisidae, nouvelles pour la faune de Moravie. *Ent. Listy* **1**: 89–90 (in Czech, French summary).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1938b: Pavouk *Xysticus embriki* Kolosváry v Československé republice [*Xysticus embriki* Kolosváry in the Czech Republic]. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **35**: 36–38 (in Czech, French summary).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1940: *Thanatus aridorum* n. sp., nový pavouk z mohelnské hadcové stepi. *Thanatus aridorum* n. sp. (Aran., Thomisidae), e desertis serpentinicis apud Mohelno, Moravia occidentalis, descriptus. *Ent. Listy* **3**: 14–15 (in Czech and Latin).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1941: *Thanatus dvořáki* nov. spec., nový pavouk z Mohelnské hadcové stepi. *Thanatus dvořáki* nov. spec. (Aran. Thomisidae), e desertis serpentinicis apud Mohelno, Moravia occidentalis, descriptus. *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **38**: 77–78 (in Czech and Latin).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1944: Pavouci čeledi Thomisidae ze západního Balkánu. De Araneis familiae Thomisidae in Balcano occidentali viventibus. *Sborník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Brně* **25** [1942–1943]: 90–95 (in Czech and Latin).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1947: Variabilita kopulačních orgánů druhu *Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck). Ad cognitionem variabilitatis epigynarum speciei *Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck) (Araneae – Thomisidae). *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* **44**: 50–52 (in Czech, Latin summary).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1958: Nový druh pavouků z okolí Třebíče *Porrhoma moderatum* n. sp. Nova species aranearum Moraviae occidentalis, ČSR: *Porrhoma moderatum* n. sp. *Vlastivědný sborník Vysočiny, Oddíl věd přírodních* **2**: 103–107 (in Czech, German summary).

● ŠILHAVÝ V. 1975: Zakládání arachnologických sbírek [Establishing arachnological collections]. *Z minulosti a prítomnosti Turca* **3**: 107–110 (in Czech, English, German and French summary).

● ŠIMKOVÁ M. 2000: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnofauny Březové a Strání (CHKO Bílé Karpaty)* [*Eco-faunistic characterization of arachnofauna of Březová and Strání (White Carpathians Protected Landscape Area)*]. University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 73 pp. (in Czech).

SIMON E. 1874–1937: *Les arachnides de France*. I (1874, 269 pp.), II (1875, 359 pp.), III (1876, 372 pp.), IV (1878, 347 pp.), V-1 (1881, pp. 1–179), V-2 (1884, pp. 180–420), V-3 (1884, pp. 421–887), VI-1 (1914, pp. 1–308), VI-2 (1926, pp. 309–532), VI-3 (1929, pp. 533–772), VI-4 (1932, pp. 773–978), VI-5 (1937, pp. 979–1 298). Encyclopédie Roret, Paris.

SIMON U. 1995: *Untersuchung der Stratozönosen von Spinnen und Weberknechten (Arachn.: Araneae, Opilionida) an der Waldkiefer (*Pinus sylvestris *L.).* Wissenschaft und Technik Verlag, Berlin, 142 pp.

● ŠINDÝLKOVÁ L. 1996: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnocenóz vybraných ekosystémů CHKO Poodří* [*Eco-faunistic characterization of spider communities of selected ecosystems in Poodří Protected Landscape Area*]. University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 69 pp. (in Czech).

[72] ŠINKOVÁ H. 1973: *Pavouci vrchu Šance a Hradiště na Závisti u Zbraslavi* [*Spiders of the hills Šance and Hradiště at Závist near Zbraslav*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 67 pp. (in Czech).

● SISOJEVIĆ P. & MILLER F. 1979a: Contribution to the fauna of spiders (Araneida) of Fruška Gora. *Zbornik za prirodne nauke* **54** [1978]: 243–253 (in Serbian, English summary).

● SISOJEVIĆ P. & MILLER F. 1979b: Prilog poznavanju faune pauka (Araneida) hrastove zajednice (*Quercetum roboris*) u Jakovačkom ključu u Sremu. Contribution to arachnofauna of a stand of oak (*Quercetum roboris*) in Jakovački Ključ (Srem, Northern Serbia). *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belgrade, Sér. B* **34**: 137–154 (in Serbian, English summary).

SLAVÍK B. 1984: Grundlegende Phytochorotypen der Tschechischen Sozialistischen Republik. *Preslia* **56**: 241–265.

[73] ŠMAHA J. 1976: Weitere Feststellungen lästigen Vorkommens der Larven von Zipfelkäfern (*Malachius*: Col., Malachiidae). *Anz. Schädlingskunde* **49**: 86–87.

[74] ŠMAHA J. 1981: Příspěvek k fauně členovců umělých substrátů ve skladovacích prostorách Středočeského kraje [Contribution to the knowledge of arthropods of artificial substrates in storehouses in central Bohemia]. *Bohem. cent.* **10**: 265–268 (in Czech).

[75] ŠMAHA J. 1983a: Beitrag zur Erkenntnis der Arachnofauna einiger Biozönosen des Křivoklát-Gebietes (Mittelböhmen). *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* **47**: 126–136.

● ŠMAHA J. 1983b: Fauna pavouků (Araneae) v různých biocenózách a klimatopech Křivoklátska. Spinnenfauna (Araneae) in verschiedenen Biozönosen und Klimatopen der Křivoklát-Umgebung. *Bohem. cent.* **12**: 183–198 (in Czech, German summary).

[76] ŠMAHA J. 1985: Některé výsledky průzkumu arachnofauny Státní přírodní rezervace Týřov. Einige Ergebnisse der Arachnofaunaforschung im Staatlichen Schutzgebiet Týřov. *Bohem. cent.* **14**: 189–224 (in Czech, German summary).

● ŠMAHA J. 1986: Některé příklady závislosti antropogenních změn fauny na charakteru biotopů biosférického rezervátu Křivoklátsko [Some examples of the dependence of anthropogenic changes of fauna on the character of biotopes in Křivoklátsko Biosphere Reserve]. *Zprávy Čs. zool. společ.* **19–20**: 83 (in Czech).

● ŠMAHA J. 1987: Arachnologický rozbor katén společenstev a dvourozměrná konfigurace jejich arachnofaunul na příkladech z Křivoklátska [An analysis of spider communities in Křivoklátsko Biosphere Reserve]. *Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy* **1987**: 26–33 (in Czech).

● ŠMAHA J. 1988a: Arachnological analysis of chains (catenae) of communities and twodimensional configuration of their arachnofaunulas as shown in the examples from the Křivoklát area. *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E* **18**: 174.

● ŠMAHA J. 1988b: Některé příklady závislosti antropogenních změn fauny na charakteru biotopů Biosférické rezervace Křivoklátsko [Some examples of the dependence of anthropogenic changes of fauna on the character of biotopes in Křivoklátsko Biosphere Reserve]. *Bohem. cent.* **17**: 245–248 (in Czech).

[77] ŠMAHA J. 1990: Faunistic records from Czechoslovakia. Araneae. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **87**: 232.

● ŠMAHA J. 1991: Biocenotická diferenciace fauny pavouků (Araneae). Biocoenotical differentiation of the spider fauna (Araneae). In FOLK Č. (ed.), *Abstrakta referátů VIII. sjezdu československých zoologů* [*Abstracts of 8th meeting of Czechoslovak zoologists*]. Československá zoologická společnost při ČSAV, Brno, pp. 65–66 (in Czech).

● ŠMAHA J. 1995: Comparison of epigeic arachnofauna of most frequent biotopes and permanent plant associations in Czech hilly country based on the optimum biotope analysis. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, p. 234.

● ŠMAHA J. & CHYTRÝ P. 1995: Ecological preferences of epigeic spiders (Araneida) in the systems of many biotopes. *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **59**: 227–244.

● ŠMAHA J. & PĚNIČKA P. 1990: Differentiation of the ground-surface spider fauna of the climax pattern in different plant communities in central Bohemia. *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* **86** [1989]: 442–458.

● ŠMELHAUSOVÁ I. 1995: *Příspěvek k arachnofauně Mladoboleslavska se zvláštním přihlédnutím k místní populaci druhu* Atypus piceus [*Spiders of the Mladá Boleslav area with special respect to the local population of* Atypus piceus]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 78 pp. (in Czech).

SNAZELL R. 1995: *Euophrys thorelli* Kulczyński (Araneae: Salticidae), a salticid spider recently found in Britain. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **10**: 39–40.

[78] ŠPIČÁKOVÁ E. 1985: Příspěvek k arachnofauně Státní přírodní rezervace Čubernice a jejího blízkého okolí (Araneida). Ein Beitrag zur Arachnofauna des Naturschutzgebietes Čubernice und seiner näheren Umgebung. *Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica* **25**: 209–235 (in Czech, German summary).

STAREGA W. 1983: Wykaz krytyczny pająków (Aranei) Polski. Kritisches Verzeichnis der Spinnen (Aranei) Polen. *Fragmenta faunistica* **27** (11): 149–268 (in Polish, German summary).

● STAREGA W., MAJKUS Z. & MISZTA A. 2001: Czerwona lista pająków (Araneae) Górnego Śląska. Red List of Upper Silesian spiders (Araneae). *Raporty Opinie* **5**: 8–36 (in Polish, English summary).

● ŠTEFLOVÁ D. 1987: *Pokus o využití síťového mapování k vyjádření vztahů mezi výskytem teplomilných organismů a některými fyzickogeografickými faktory* [*An attempt at the use of quadrat mapping as an expression of relations between the occurrence of thermophilous organisms and some physicogeographical factors*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 77 pp. (in Czech).

● ŠTEIGEROVÁ A. 1966: *Srovnávací studie pozemních pavoučích společenstev porostů vojtěšky a louky* [*A comparative study of epigeic spider communities in alfalfa and meadows*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 66 pp. (in Czech).

● ŠTROPOVÁ J. 1995: *Porovnání fauny čeledi Lycosidae z území Belgie na základě poznatků dosažených na území Čech* [*A comparison of Czech and Belgian fauna of wolf spiders*]. BSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 36 pp. (in Czech).

● ŠTROPOVÁ J. 1997: *Rozbor arachnofauny CHKO Blaník se zvláštním zřetelem k epigeickému patru* [*An analysis of the arachnofauna of the Blaník Protected Landscape Area with special respect to the epigeion*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 145 pp. (in Czech).

● ŠUHAJ J. & HUDEČEK J. 2000: Šíření křižáka pruhovaného *Argiope bruennichi* (Araneida: Araneidae) v České republice a poznámky o funkci jeho stabilimenta. Propagation of striped diadem spider, *Argiope bruennichi* (Areneida: Araneidae) in Czech Republic and comments on function of its stabilimentum. *Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti* **5**: 217–222 (in Czech, English summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1981: Einige neue oder unvollkommen bekannte Spinnenarten aus der Slowakei. *Biológia* **36**: 167–177.

● SVATOŇ J. 1982: Bibliografia arachnologickej literatúry týkajúcej sa Turčianskej kotliny a priľahlých pohorí [Arachnological bibliography of the Turčianská Kotlina basin and the surrounding mountains]. *Kmetianum* **6**: 163–167 (in Slovak).

● SVATOŇ J. 1983a: Fauna pavúkov (Arachnida, Araneae) štátnej prírodnej rezervácie Čierny kameň vo Veľkej Fatre. Spider fauna (Arachnida, Araneae) of the State Nature Reservation Čierny Kameň in the mountains Veľká Fatra. *Ochrana prírody* **4**: 119–134 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1983b: Pavúky (Araneida) centrálnej časti Vysokých Tatier. Spiders (Araneida) of the central part of the High Tatras. *Zborník TANAP* **24**: 95–153 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1983c: Weitere neue oder unvollkommen bekannte Spinnenarten aus der Slowakei. *Biológia* **38**: 569–580.

● SVATOŇ J. 1984a: Pavúky (Araneida) Turčianskej kotliny. 1. časť (Mygalomorpha: Atypidae. Cribellatae: Amaurobiidae, Dictynidae, Uloboridae) [Spiders of Turčianská Kotlina basin. 1st part]. *Kmetianum* **7**: 217–225 (in Slovak).

● SVATOŇ J. 1984b: Príspevok k poznaniu pavúkov (Araneida) ŠPR Starhrad v Malej Fatre. Beitrag zum Kennenlernen der Spinnen (Araneida) der Staatlichen Naturschutzreservation Starhrad in der Kleinen Fatra. *Kmetianum* **7**: 227–259 (in Slovak, German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1985a: K poznaniu pavúkov (Arachnida: Araneae) štátnej prírodnej rezervácie Suchý v Malej Fatre. Deeper knowledge of spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) of the State Nature Reserve Suchý in Malá Fatra. *Ochrana prírody* **6**: 113–133 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1985b: K poznaniu pavúkov (Araneida) južnej časti Muránskej planiny. Spiders (Araneida) of the southern part of the Muráň plateau. *Stredné Slovensko* **4**: 108–124 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1985c: Náčrt fauny pavúkov (Araneida) navrhovaného chráneného náleziska Urpín pri Banskej Bystrici. An outline of the araneidan fauna in the protected finding site of Urpín near Banská Bystrica. *Stredné Slovensko* **4**: 237–259 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1985d: Pavúky (Araneida) v hniezdach belorítky obyčajnej (*Delichon urbica* (L.)) na západnom Slovensku. Die Spinnen (Araneida) aus den Nestern der Mehlschwalbe, *Delichon urbica* (L.) in der Westslowakei. *Zbor. Slov. nár. Múz., Prír. Vedy* **31**: 189–192 (in Slovak, German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1987a: Príspevok k poznaniu pavúkov (Araneae) Ipeľskej kotliny a priľahlej časti Krupinskej planiny. Contribution to the knowledge of spiders of the Ipeľ hollow (Ipeľská kotlina) and adjacent part of the Krupina plain (Krupinská planina). *Stredné Slovensko* **6**: 68–102 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1987b: Vplyv pesticídov na arachnocenózy polí, lúk a pasienkov v podmienkach Turčianskej kotliny. The effect of pesticides on arachnocenoses of fields, meadows, and pastures of the Turiec Hollow. *Kmetianum* **8**: 229–283 (in Slovak, English summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1989: K poznaniu pavúkov (Araneae) ŠPR Ohnište v Nízkych Tatrách. Towards the knowledge of spiders (Araneae) in the SNR Ohnište in the Low Tatras. *Stredné Slovensko* **8**: 101–114 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 1998: Súčasný stav poznania fauny pavúkov (Arachnida: Araneae) Kriváskej Fatry: review. Current knowledge of spider fauna (Arachnida: Araneae) in the Kriváska Fatra Mts.: review. In KORŇAN M. (ed.), *Proceedings of the seminar Výskum a ochrana Kriváskej Fatry* [*Proceedings of a seminar on research and protection of the Kriváska Fatra Mts.*]. Malá Fatra National Park Administration, Varín, pp. 66–69 (in Slovak, English summary).

● SVATOŇ J. 2000: Fauna pavúkov (Araneae) slovenských jaskýň. Spider fauna (Araneae) of Slovak caves. In MOCK A, KOVÁČ Ľ. & FULÍN M. (eds), *Fauna jaskýň (Cave fauna)*. East Slovakian Museum, Košice, pp. 157–170 (in Slovak, English summary).

● SVATOŇ J., FRANC V., KRAJČA A., KRUMPÁLOVÁ Z., KŘÍŽOVÁ V., PEKÁR S., STAŇKOVÁ E. & SVATOŇOVÁ E. 1998: K poznaniu pavúkov (Araneae) CHKO Kysuce. On the subject of spiders (Araneae) in the preserve area of Kysuce. *Vlastivedný zborník Považia* **19**: 101–115 (in Slovak, English summary).

[79] SVATOŇ J. & JELÍNEK A. 1998: Příspěvek k poznání pavoučí zvířeny (Araneae) v údolí řeky Brtnice na Českomoravské vysočině. Contribution to the knowledge of spider fauna (Araneae) in the Brtnice river valley in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands. *Vlastivědný sborník Vysočiny. Oddíl věd přírodních* **13**: 83–109 (in Czech, English sumary).

● SVATOŇ J. & MAJKUS Z. 1988: Príspevok k poznaniu pavúkov (Araneae) Plešivskej planiny. Contribution to recognition of arachnids of the plateau Plešivská Planina. *Ochrana prírody, Výskumné práce z ochrany prírody* **6 B**: 203–242 (in Slovak, English and German summary).

- SVATOŇ J. & MAJKUS Z. 1990: Pavúky (Araneae) [Spiders]. In ROZLOŽNÍK M. & KARASOVÁ E. (eds), *Slovenský kras. Chránená krajinná oblasť – biosférická rezervácia* [*The Slovak Karst – A Biosphere Reservation*]. Osveta, Martin, pp. 148–154 (in Slovak).
- SVATOŇ J. & MILLER F. 1979: Fauna pavúkov štátnej prírodnej rezervácie Rozsutec. Die Spinnenfauna der staatlichen Naturschutzreservation Rozsutec. *Kmetianum* **5**: 177–198 (in Slovak, German summary).
- SVATOŇ J. & PRÍDAVKA R. 1997: Fauna pavúkov (Araneae) NPR Kláštorské lúky v Turčianskej kotline. Spiders (Araneae) of the Kláštorské lúky meadows NNR in the Turčianska kotlina basin. In KADLEČÍK J. (ed.), *Zborník Turiec 1996. Zborník príspevkov zo seminára „30 rokov ochrany rieky Turiec" a odborných príspevkov z povodia rieky Turiec* [*Proceedings of the conference on the protection of the Turiec river*]. Ministry of the Environment of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava, pp. 131–143 (in Slovak, English summary).
- SVATOŇ J. & PRÍDAVKA R. 2000: Spiders (Araneae) of the peatbog National Nature Reserve Švihrovské rašelinisko (Slovakia). *Ecology (Bratislava)* **19**, **Supplement 4/2000**: 97–104.
- SVATOŇ J., ŽITŇANSKÁ O. & KRUMPÁL M. 1977: Prof. RNDr. František Miller, DrSc. sedemdesiatpätročný [Prof. RNDr. František Miller, DrSc., 75 years old]. *Biológia* **32**: 637–638 (in Slovak).

SZITA É. & SAMU F. 2000: Taxonomical review of *Thanatus* species (Philodromidae, Araneae) of Hungary. *Acta zool. hung.* **46**: 155–179.

TANASEVITCH A. V. 1990: Spiders of the family Linyphiidae (Arachnida, Aranei) of the Caucasus Mts. In STRIGANOVA B. R. (ed.), *Epigeic invertebrates of the Caucasus Mts*. Nauka, Moscow, pp. 5–114 (in Russian).

THALER K. 1968: Zum Vorkommen von *Porrhomma*-Arten in Tirol und anderen Alpenländern (Arachn., Araneae, Linyphiidae). *Ber. nat.-med. Ver. Innsbruck* **56**: 361–388.

THALER K. 1969: Über einige wenig bekannte Zwergspinnen aus Tirol. *Ber. nat.-med. Ver. Innsbruck* **57**: 195–219.

THALER K. 1973: Über wenig bekannte Zwergspinnen aus den Alpen, III (Arachnida: Aranei, Erigonidae). *Ber. nat.-med. Ver. Innsbruck* **60**: 41–60.

THALER K. 1974: Eine verkannte Kreuzspinne in Mitteleuropa: *Araneus folium* Schrank (Kulczynski 1901) und *Araneus cornutus* Clerck (Arachnida: Aranei, Araneidae). *Zool. Anz.* **193**: 256–261.

THALER K. 1975: *Trogloneta granulum* Simon, eine weitere Reliktart der Nordostalpen (Arachnida, Aranei, „Symphytognathidae". *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **82**: 283–291.

THALER K. 1978: Über wenig bekannte Zwergspinnen aus den Alpen – V (Arachnida: Aranei, Erigonidae). *Beitr. Ent.* **28**: 183–200.

THALER K. 1980a: Die Spinnenfauna der Alpen: Ein zoogeographischer Versuch. In GRUBER J. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Arachnology*. H. Egermann, Wien, pp. 389–404.

THALER K. 1980b: Über wenig bekannte Zwergspinnen aus den Alpen – VI (Arachnida: Aranei, Erigonidae). *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **87**: 579–603.

THALER K. 1981: Bemerkenswerte Spinnenfunde in Nordtirol (Österreich) (Arachnida: Aranei). *Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum* **61**: 105–150.

THALER K. 1982: Weitere wenig bekannte *Leptyphantes*-Arten der Alpen (Arachnida: Aranei, Linyphiidae). *Revue suisse de Zoologie* **89**: 395–417.

THALER K. 1983a: Bemerkenswerte Spinnenfunde in Nordtirol (Österreich) und Nachbarländern: Deckennetzspinnen, Linyphiidae (Arachnida: Aranei). *Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum* **63**: 135–167.

THALER K. 1983b: *Salticus unciger* (Simon) und *Synageles lepidus* Kulczynski, zwei für die Schweiz neue Spingspinnen (Arachnida: Araneae, Salticidae). *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.* **56**: 295–301.

THALER K. 1985: Über die epigäische Spinnenfauna von Xerothermstandorten des Tiroler Inntales (Österreich) (Arachnida: Aranei). *Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum* **65**: 81–103.

THALER K. 1986: Über wenig bekannte Zwergspinnen aus den Alpen – VII (Arachnida: Aranei, Linyphiidae: Erigoninae). *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.* **59**: 487–498.

THALER K. 1991: *Porrhomma*. In HEIMER S. & NENTWIG W., *Spinnen Mitteleuropas: ein Bestimmungsbuch*. Verlag Paul Parey, Berlin & Hamburg, pp. 236–239.

THALER K. 1995: Beiträge zur Spinnenfauna von Nordtirol – 5. Linyphiidae 1: Linyphiinae (sensu Wiehle) (Arachnida: Araneida). *Ber. nat.-med. Verein Innsbruck* **82**: 153–190.

THALER K. 1997a: Beiträge zur Spinnenfauna von Nordtirol – 3: „Lycosaeformia" (Agelenidae, Hahniidae, Argyronetidae, Pisauridae, Oxyopidae, Lycosidae) und Gnaphosidae (Arachnida: Araneae). *Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum* **75/76**: 97–146.

THALER K 1997b: Beiträge zur Spinnenfauna von Nordtirol – 4. Dionycha (Anyphaenidae, Clubionidae, Heteropodidae, Liocranidae, Philodromidae, Salticidae, Thomisidae, Zoridae). *Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum* **77**: 233–285.

THALER K. 1999: Beiträge zur Spinnenfauna von Nordtirol – 6. Linyphiidae 2: Erigoninae (sensu Wiehle) (Arachnida: Araneae). *Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum* **79**: 215–264.

- THALER K. & BUCHAR J. 1993*:* Eine verkannte Art der Gattung *Lepthyphantes* in Zentraleuropa: *L. tripartitus* Miller & Svatoň (Araneida: Linyphiidae). *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.* **66**: 149–158.
- THALER K. & BUCHAR J. 1994: Die Wolfspinnen von Österreich 1: Gattungen *Acantholycosa*, *Alopecosa*, *Lycosa* (Arachnida, Araneida: Lycosidae) – Faunistisch-tiergeographische Übersicht. *Carinthia II* **184/104**: 357–375.
- THALER K. & BUCHAR J. 1996: Die Wolfspinnen von Österreich 3: Gattungen *Aulonia*, *Pardosa* (p. p.), *Pirata*, *Xerolycosa* (Arachnida, Araneae: Lycosidae) – Faunistisch-tiergeographische Übersicht. *Carinthia II* **186/106**: 393–410.
- THALER K., BUCHAR J. & KNOFLACH B. 2000: Notes on wolf spiders from Greece (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Linzer biol. Beitr.* **32**: 1071–1091.
- THALER K., BUCHAR J. & KŮRKA A. 1997: A new species of Linyphiidae (Araneae) from the sudeto-carpathian range (Czech Republic and Slovakia). *Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem.* **61**: 389–394.

THALER K. & KNOFLACH B. 1995: Adventive Spinnentiere in Österreich – mit Ausblicken auf die Nachbarländer (Arachnida ohne Acari). *Stapfia* **37**: 55–76.

● TOMEČKOVÁ M. 1985: *Pavouci haldy dolu Vítězný únor* [*Spiders of the spoil of "Vítězný Únor" mine*]. MSc. thesis, Faculty of Pedagogics, Ostrava, 52 pp. (in Czech).

TONGIORGI P. 1966a: Italian wolf spiders of the genus *Pardosa* (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* **134**: 275–334.

TONGIORGI P. 1966b: Wolf spiders of the *Pardosa monticola* group (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* **134**: 335–359.

● TONNEROVÁ O. 1998: *Ekologicko-faunistická charakteristika arachnocenóz vybraných území nPR Žďárský potok* [*Eco-faunistic characterization of spider communities of selected sites in the proposed nature reserve Žďárský Potok*]. University of Ostrava, Ostrava, 67 pp. (in Czech).

TÖPFER-HOFMANN G. & HELVERSEN O. VON 1990: Four species of the *Pardosa lugubris*-group in Central Europe (Araneae, Lycosidae) – a preliminary report. *Bulletin de la Société européenne d'Arachnologie* **No hors série 1**: 349–352.

TÖPFER-HOFMANN G., CORDES D. & HELVERSEN O. VON 2000: Cryptic species and behavioural isolation in the *Pardosa lugubris* group (Araneae, Lycosidae) with description of two new species. *Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.* **11**: 257–274.

TRETZEL E. 1952: Zur Ökologie der Spinnen (Araneae). Autökologie der Arten im Raum von Erlangen. *Sitzungsberichte der Physikalisch-medizinischen Societät zu Erlangen* **75** [1943–1951]: 36–131.

● TRPÁK P. 1964: Šumavská zvířena [Fauna of Šumava Mts.]. *Ochrana přírody* **19**: 78–80 (in Czech).

● TRUCOVÁ M. 1973: *Rozbor otrnění končetin samic slíďáka hajního* – Pardosa lugubris *(Walck.) (Araneae, Lycosidae)* [*An analysis of the leg chaetotaxy of* Pardosa lugubris]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 104 pp. (in Czech).

TULLGREN A. 1944: *Egentliga spindlar. Araneae, Fam. 1–4. Salticidae, Thomisidae, Philodromidae och Eusparrassidae.* ● Svensk Spindelfauna **3**. Entomologiska Föreningen, Stockholm, 138 pp. (in Swedish).

TYSHCHENKO V. P. 1971: *Classification key of Aranei of the European part of the USSR.* ● Keys of the fauna of the USSR **105**. Nauka, Leningrad, 281 pp. (in Russian).

UHL G., SACHER P., WEISS I. & KRAUS O. 1992: Europäische Vorkommen von *Tetragnatha shoshone* (Arachnida, Araneae, Tetragnathidae). *Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg* **33**: 247–261.

● VALEŠOVÁ E. 1962: *Arachnofauna stepní lokality Lochkov-Radotín* [*Spiders of the steppe locality Lochkov-Radotín*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 128 pp. (in Czech).

● VALEŠOVÁ-ŽĎÁRKOVÁ E. 1966: Synanthrope Spinnen in der Tschechoslowakei. *Senckenbergiana biol.* **47**: 73–75.

● VERNER P. H. 1959: Studie Arthropod žijících v půdě dubo-habrového porostu na Karlštejnsku [Soil arthropods in oak forest at Karlštejn]. *Bohem. cent.* **1** (7): 345–408 (in Czech, German summary).

● VEVERKA K. & PEKÁR S. 1995: Side-effects of liquid fertilizers on the pests. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **101** (**Supplement**): Abstract No. 1398.

VILBASTE A. 1969: *Eesti ämblikud. I. Die Spinnen Estlands I. Krabbenspinnen (Xysticidae), Laufspinnen (Philodromidae) und Springspinnen (Salticidae).* Valgus, Tallinn, 224 pp. (in Estonian, German summary).

● VLČEK K. 1995a: *Analýza epigamního chování slíďáka* Pardosa alacris [*An analysis of the courtship display of* Pardosa alacris]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, 61 pp. (in Czech).

● VLČEK K. 1995b: The wolf spider *Pardosa alacris* (Araneae, Lycosidae): the courtship display of this and related species and pheromone communication. In RŮŽIČKA V. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 15th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Institute of Entomology, České Budějovice, pp. 174–183.

VLČEK V. (ed.) 1984: *Zeměpisný lexikon ČR. Vodní toky a nádrže* [*Streams and reservoirs of the Czech Republic*]. Academia, Praha, 316 pp. (in Czech).

● WANKEL H. 1856: Ueber die Fauna der mährischen Höhlen. *Verhandlungen des zoologisch-botanischen Vereins in Wien* **6**: 467–470.

WEISS I. 1988: *Anyphaena pontica* n. sp. aus Rumänien (Arachnida: Araneae: Anyphaenidae). *Ber. nat.-med. Verein Innsbruck* **75**: 143–145.

WEISS I. & BAUCHHENSS E. 1995: *Centromerus silvicola* und *C. sellarius* (*C. similis*) – eine nomenklatorische Richtigstellung. *Arachnol. Mitt.* **10**: 28–31.

WEISS I., SZINETÁR C. & SAMU F. 1998: Zur Taxonomie von *Cryptodrassus hungaricus* (Balogh, 1935) (Araneae: Gnaphosidae). *Arachnol. Mitt.* **16**: 56–59.

WESOŁOWSKA W. 1986: A revision of the genus *Heliophanus* C. L. Koch, 1833 (Aranei: Salticidae). *Annales Zoologici* **40** (1): 1–254.

WIEHLE H. 1931: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VI. 27. Familie: Araneidae.* ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **23. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena. pp. 1–136.

WIEHLE H. 1937: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea VIII. 26. Familie: Theridiidae oder Haubennetzspinnen (Kugelspinnen).* ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **33. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, pp. 119–222.

WIEHLE H. 1953: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae) IX. Orthognatha – Cribellatae – Haplogynae – Entelegynae (Pholcidae, Zodariidae, Oxyopidae, Mimetidae, Nesticidae).* ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **42. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 150 pp.

WIEHLE H. 1956: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae). 28. Familie: Linyphiidae – Baldachinspinnen.* ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **44. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 337 pp.

WIEHLE H. 1960a: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der deutschen Spinnenfauna *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **88**: 195–254.

WIEHLE H. 1960b: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae) XI. Micryphantidae – Zwergspinnen.* ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **47. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 620 pp.

WIEHLE H. 1961: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der deutschen Spinnenfauna II. *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* **37**: 171–188.

WIEHLE H. 1963a: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der deutschen Spinnenfauna III. *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **90**: 227–298.

WIEHLE H. 1963b: *Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae) XII. 25. Familie: Tetragnathidae – Streckspinnen und Dickkiefer.* ● Die Tierwelt Deutschlands **49. Teil**. Gustav Fischer, Jena. 76 pp.

WIEHLE H. 1965a: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der deutschen Spinnenfauna IV. *Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin* **41**: 11–57.

WIEHLE H. 1965b: Die *Clubiona*-Arten Deutschlands, ihre natürliche Gruppierung und die Einheitlichkeit im Bau ihrer Vulva (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **46**: 471–505.

WIEHLE H. 1967: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der deutschen Spinnenfauna, V (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **48**: 1–36.

● WILCZEK G., MAJKUS Z., MIGULA P., BEDNARSKA K. & ŚWIERCZEK E. 1997: Heavy metals and detoxifying enzymes in spiders from coal and metallurgic dumps near Ostrava (Czech Republic). In ŻABKA M. (ed.), *Proceedings of the 16th European Colloquium of Arachnology*. Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna, Siedlce, pp. 317–328.

WOLF A. 1991: *Cheiracanthium*. In HEIMER S. & NENTWIG W. (eds), *Spinnen Mitteleuropas: ein Bestimmungsbuch*. Verlag Paul Parey, Berlin & Hamburg, pp. 396–399.

WUNDERLICH J. 1972a: Zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Walckenaeria* Blackwall 1833 unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der europäischen Subgenera und Arten (Arachnida: Araneae: Linyphiidae). *Zoologische Beiträge N. F.* **18**: 371–427.

WUNDERLICH J. 1972b: Zur Spinnenfauna Deutschlands, XII. Neue und seltene Arten der Linyphiidae und einige Bemerkungen zur Synonymie (Arachnida: Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **53**: 291–306.

WUNDERLICH J. 1973: Weitere seltene und bisher unbekannte Arten sowie Anmerkungen zur Taxonomie und Synonymie (Arachnida: Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **54**: 405–428.

WUNDERLICH J. 1979: Revision der europäischen Arten der Gattung *Micaria* Westring 1851, mit Anmerkungen zu den übrigen paläarktischen Arten (Arachnida: Araneida: Gnaphosidae). *Zoologische Beiträge (NF)* **25**: 233–341.

WUNDERLICH J. 1980: Drei neue Linyphiidae-Genera aus Europa (Arachnida: Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **61**: 119–125.

WUNDERLICH J. 1982: Mitteleuropäische Spinnen (Araneae) der Baumrinde. *Z. ang. Ent.* **94**: 9–21.

WUNDERLICH J. 1984a: Beschreibung der Wolfspinne *Pardosa pseudolugubris* n. sp. und Revision der *Pardosa amentata*-Gruppe, zugleich ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der innerartlichen Variabilität bei Spinnen (Arachnida: Araneae: Lycosidae). *Neue Ent. Nachr.* **10**: 1–15.

WUNDERLICH J. 1984b: Seltene und bisher unbekannte Wolfspinnen aus Mitteleuropa und Revision der *Pardosa saltuaria*-Gruppe (Arachnida: Araneae: Lycosidae). *Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg (NF)* **27**: 417–442.

WUNDERLICH J. 1984c: Zu Taxonomie und Determination europäischer Spinnen-Gattungen. l. Wolfspinnen (Lycosidae) (Arachnida: Araneae). *Neue Ent. Nachr.* **7**: 21–29.

WUNDERLICH J. 1986: *Spinnenfauna gestern und heute. Fossile Spinnen in Bernstein und ihre heute lebenden Verwandten*. Erich Bauer Verlag bei Quelle & Meyer, Wiesbaden, 283 pp.

WUNDERLICH J. 1993: Beschreibung der Springspinne *Talavera inopinata* n. sp. aus Mitteleuropa (Arachnida: Araneae: Salticidae). *Entomol. Z.* **103**: 109–112.

WUNDERLICH J. 1994: Beschreibung der bisher unbekannten Spinnen-Art *Clubiona pseudoneglecta* der Familie Sackspinnen aus Deutschland (Arachnida: Araneae: Clubionidae). *Entomol. Z.* **104**: 157–160.

ŻABKA M. 1997: *Salticidae. Pająki skaczące (Arachnida: Araneae)*. ● Fauna Polski – Fauna Poloniae **19**. Muzeum i Insytut Zoologii PAN, Warszawa, 187 pp.

[80] ZBYTEK F. T. & SVATOŇ J. 1998: Některé pozoruhodné a vzácné druhy pavouků (Araneida) severozápadního Slezska. Some very remarkable and rare species of spiders (Araneida) of northwest Silesia in the Czech Republic. *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica* **4–5**: 105–120 (in Czech, English summary).

● ŽĎÁREK J. 1961: *Morfologie a funkce ústního ústrojí vybraných skupin pavouků* [*Morphology and function of mouth parts in spiders*]. MSc. thesis, Charles University, Praha, pp. 1–200 (I), 201–300 (II) (in Czech).

● ŽĎÁREK J. 1965: Naši sklípkani [Our tarantulas]. *Živa* **13**: 143–144 (in Czech).

● ŽĎÁREK J. 1966: Zur funktionellen Morphologie der Mundwerkzeuge der Spinnen (Arach., Araneae). *Senckenbergiana biol.* **47**: 57–61.

● ŽĎÁRKOVÁ E. & ŽĎÁREK J. 1970: Some observations on nutrition during the larval development of *Heteropoda venatoria* L. (Eusparassidae, Araneae). *Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris* **41** [1969], **Suppl. nº 1**: 117–122.

● ZELENÝ J., HAVELKA J. & SLÁMA K. 1997: Hormonally mediated insect-plant relationships: Arthropod populations associated with ecdysteroid-containing plant, *Leuzea carthamoides* (Asteraceae). *Eur. J. Entomol.* **94**: 183–198.

A list of periodicals

Journal titles are printed in italics, alternative titles in normal font.

Abh. der kaiserl. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher (Halle)
Abhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (Hamburg); one branch of continuation of the title "Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen…" from 1980
Abhandlungen des zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien (Wien)
Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (NF) (Hamburg); until 1978, then divided into separate series of "Abhandlungen" and "Verhandlungen"
Acta Academiae Scientiarum Čechoslovenicae Basis Brunensis = *Práce Brněnské základny ČSAV*
Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov. → *Acta entomologica Bohemoslovaca* (Praha, from 1986 České Budějovice); a continuation of *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.* from 1965
Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae = *Sborník entom. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze*
Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E → *Acta Facultatis Paedagogicae Ostraviensis, Series E* (Ostrava) = Sborník prací Pedagogické fakulty v Ostravě, Řada E
Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica –Ecologica → *Acta Facultatis Rerum Naturalium Universitatis Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica* (Ostrava) = Sborník prací Přírodovědecké fakulty Ostravské univerzity, řada Biologie – Ekologie
Acta Mus. Nat. Pragae, Ser. B → *Acta Musei Nationalis Pragae, Series B – Historia Naturalis* (Praha) = Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, Řada B – Přírodní vědy
Acta mus. Reginaehradecensis S. A → *Acta musei Reginaehradecensis, Series A: Scientiae naturales* (Hradec Králové) = Práce muzea v Hradci Králové, Série A: Vědy přírodní
Acta musei Bohemiae borealis, Scientiae naturales = *Sborn. Severočes. Muz. – Přír. Vědy*
Acta Musei Bohemiae meridionalis in České Budějovice – Scientiae naturales = *Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy*
Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae (Brno)
Acta Musei Moraviensis = *Čas. mor. zem. musea*
Acta Musei slovaciae regionis orientalis Košice, Prírodné vedy = *Zborník Východoslovenského múzea PV*
Acta Rerum Naturalium Districtus Ostraviensis = *Přírodovědecký sborník ostravského kraje*
Acta Sc. Nat. Brno → *Acta scientiarum naturalium Academiae scientiarum bohemoslovacae – Brno* (Brno) = Přírodovědné práce ústavů Československé akademie věd v Brně; a continuation of *Práce Brněnské základny ČSAV* from 1967
Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem. → *Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemicae* (Praha), a continuation of *Věst. čs. Společ. zool.* from 1990
Acta Societatis entomologicae Čechosloveniae = *Čas. Čs. Spol. ent.*
Acta societatis scientiarum naturalium Moravicae = *Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti*
Acta societatis zoologicae Bohemoslovacae = *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.*
Acta Univ. Carolinae – Biologica → *Acta Universitatis Carolinae – Biologica* (Praha)
Acta Univ. Purkynianae, Biologica → *Acta Universitatis Purkynianae, Biologica* (Ústí nad Labem)
Acta UPO, Fac. rer. nat., Biologica → *Acta Universitatis Palackianae Olomucensis, Facultas rerum naturalium, Biologica* (Olomouc)
Acta Zool. Fennica → *Acta Zoologica Fennica* (Helsinki)
Acta zool. hung. → *Acta Zoologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* (Budapest)
Acta Zoologica Musei Nationalis Pragae Čechoslovakensis = *Sborník zoolog. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze*
Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment (Amsterdam)
AGRO ochrana a výživa rostlin (České Budějovice)
Am. Mus. Novitates → *American Museum Novitates* (New York)
American Arachnology (Indianapolis)
Ann. Zool. Fennici → *Annales Zoologici Fennici* (Helsinki)
Annalen des k. k. naturhistorischen Hofmuseums (Wien)
Annales Zoologici (Warszawa)
Annot. zool. bot. → *Annotationes zoologicae et botanicae* (Bratislava)
Anz. Schädlingskunde → *Anzeiger für Schädlingskunde, Pflanzenschutz, Umweltschutz* (Berlin)
Arachnol. Mag. → *Arachnologisches Magazin* (Nürnberg)
Arachnol. Mitt. → *Arachnologische Mitteilungen* (Basel)
Arachnologia (Paris)
Archives de Zoologie expérimentale et générale, Notes et Revue (Paris)
Arctic and Alpine Research (Boulder)
Arthropoda (Rosslau)
Arthropoda Selecta (Moscow)
Atti Soc. Tosc. Sc. Nat. Mem. → *Atti della Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali* (Pisa)
Beitr. Araneol. → *Beiträge zur Araneologie* (Straubenhardt)
Beitr. Ent. → *Beiträge zur Entomologie* (Berlin)
Ber. nat.-med. Verein Innsbruck → *Berichte des Naturwissenschaftlich-Medizinischen Vereins in Innsbruck* (Innsbruck)
Bezděz (Česká Lípa)
Biológia (Bratislava)
Biologické listy (Praha)
Bohem. cent. → *Bohemia centralis* (Praha, in 1970 Poděbrady)

Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat. → *Bollettino dell'Accademia Gioenia di Scienze Naturali* (Catania)
Bull. Acad. Polonaise Sci. Cl. II. → *Bulletin de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences, série des sciences biologiques, Cl. II*
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. → *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* (New York)
Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. → *Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society* (Farnham Common)
Bull. Inst. R. Sc. N. Belg., Entomologie → *Bulletin de l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Entomologie* (Brussel) = Mededelingen Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen
Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. → *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* (Harvard, Cambridge, U. S. A.)
Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat. Paris → *Bulletin du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle* (Paris)
Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belgrade, Sér. B → *Bulletin de Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Belgrade, Série B, Sciences Biologiques* (Beograd)
Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. → *Bulletin de la Société entomologique de France* (Paris)
Bull. Soc. neuchâtel. Sci. nat. → *Bulletin de la Société neuchâteloise des Sciences naturelles* (Neuchâtel)
Bulletin de l'Institut national agronomique Brno, RČS, Faculté d'Agriculture = *Sborník Vysoké školy zemědělské, S. C*
Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse = *Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges.*
Bulletin de la Société européenne d'Arachnologie (Paris)
Bulletin des Institutions Royales d'Histoire Naturelle = *Mitteilungen aus den Königlichen Naturwissenschaftlichen Instituten*
Bulletin Entomologique de Pologne = *Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne*
Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Biological Sciences (Warszawa)
Carinthia II (Klagenfurt)
Čas. Čs. Spol. ent. → *Časopis Československé společnosti entomologické* (Praha) = Acta Societatis entomologicae Čechosloveniae
Čas. mor. zem. musea → *Časopis moravského zemského musea* (Brno) = Acta Musei Moraviensis
Čas. Nár. Muz., Řada přírodověd. → *Časopis Národního muzea, Řada přírodovědná* (Praha)
Čas Slez. Muz. Opava (A) → *Časopis Slezského zemského muzea, Série A, Vědy přírodní* (Opava)
Československý kras (Praha)
Český kras (Beroun)
Decheniana-Beihefte (Bonn)
Dtsch. Ent. Z. → *Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift* (Berlin)
Ecology (Bratislava) (Bratislava) = Ekológia (Bratislava); a continuation of *Ecology (CSSR)* from 1993
Ecology (CSSR) (Bratislava) = Ekológia (ČSSR)
Ekológia (Bratislava) = *Ecology (Bratislava)*
Ekológia (ČSSR) = *Ecology (CSSR)*
Ent. Listy → *Entomologické listy* (Brno) = Folia entomologica
Ent. scand. → *Entomologica scandinavica* (Lund)
Entomofauna carpathica (Bratislava)
Entomol. Probl. → *Entomologické problémy* (Bratislava) = Entomological Problems
Entomol. Z. → *Entomologische Zeitschrift mit Insektenbörse* (Essen)
Entomologica Basiliensia (Basel)
Entomological Problems = *Entomol. Probl.*
Entomologische Nachrichten und Berichte (Leipzig)
Entomologiske Meddelelser (Kjøbenhavn)
Erica (Plzeň)
Eur. J. Entomol. → *European Journal of Entomology* (České Budějovice); a continuation of *Acta Entomol. Bohemoslov.* from 1993
Fauna Bohem. septentr. → *Fauna Bohemiae septentrionalis* (Ústí nad Labem)
Folia entomologica = *Ent. Listy*
Folia Fac. Sci. Nat. Univ. Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia → *Folia Facultatis Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Masarykianae Brunensis, Biologia* (Brno)
Folia zoologica = *Zoologické listy*
Folia Zoologica et Hydrobiologica (Riga)
Fragm. balc. Mus. maced. sci. nat. → *Fragmenta balcanica Musei macedonici scientiarum naturalium* (Skopje)
Fragmenta faunistica (Warszawa)
Genus (Wrocław)
Histochem J. → *The Histochemical Journal* (London)
Hoppea, Denkschr. Regensb. Bot. Ges. → *Hoppea, Denkschriften der Regensburgischen Botanischen Gesellschaft* (Regensburg)
J. Appl. Ent. → *Journal of Applied Entomology* (Berlin)
J. Arachnol. → *The Journal of Arachnology*
Journal of Natural History (London)
Kmetianum (Martin)
Lesnický časopis (Praha)
Linzer biol. Beitr. → *Linzer Biologische Beiträge* (Linz)
Mededelingen Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut voor Natuurwetenschappen = *Bull. Inst. R. Sc. N. Belg., Entomologie*
Mem. Soc. ent. ital. → *Memorie della Società Entomologica Italiana* (Genova)
Mémoires de la Société zoologique tchécoslovaque de Prague = *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.*
Memoirs of the Queensland Museum (Brisbane)
Mitt. naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark → *Mitteilungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereines für Steiermark* (Graz)
Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. → *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft* (Neuchâtel) = Bulletin de la Société Entomologique Suisse
Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin → *Mitteilungen aus dem Zoologischen Museum in Berlin* (Berlin)
Mitteilungen aus den Königlichen Naturwissenschaftlichen Instituten (Sofia) = Bulletin des Institutions Royales d'Histoire Naturelle

Mitteilungen über Höhlen- und Karstforschung (Berlin)
Muzeum a současnost, ser. natur. → *Muzeum a současnost, serie natur.* (Roztoky u Prahy)
Mz. Naturw. Arch. → *Mainzer naturwissenschaftliches Archiv* (Mainz)
Neue Ent. Nachr. → *Neue entomologische Nachrichten* (Keltern)
Newsl. Br. arachnol. Soc. → *Newsletter of the British Arachnological Society* (Farnham Common)
Nika (Praha)
Nwsbr. belg. arachnol. Ver. → *Nieuwsbrief van de Belgische arachnologische Vereniging* (Brussel)
Ochr. Rostl. → *Ochrana rostlin* (Praha)
Ochrana prírody (Liptovský Mikuláš)
Ochrana přírody (Praha)
Ochrana prírody, Výskumné práce z ochrany prírody (Liptovský Mikuláš)
Opera corcontica (Vrchlabí)
Památky, příroda, život (Chomutov)
Pedobiologia (Jena)
Pestic. Sci. → *Pesticide Science* (Chichester)
Polskie Pismo Entomologiczne (Wrocław) = Bulletin Entomologique de Pologne
Práce a studie (Frýdek-Místek)
Práce a studie – Příroda → *Práce a studie krajského střediska státní památkové péče a ochrany přírody Východočeského kraje, oddíl Ochrana přírody a krajiny* (1969–1980), *Práce a studie – Příroda* (from 1982) (Pardubice)
Práce Brněnské základny ČSAV (Brno) = Acta Academiae Scientiarum Čechoslovenicae Basis Brunensis; a continuation of the next title in 1955–1962
Práce Moravské přírodovědecké společnosti (Brno) = Acta societatis scientiarum naturalium Moravicae (1924–1954)
Práce muz. v Kolíně – ser. natur. → *Práce muzea v Kolíně – řada přírodovědná* (Kolín)
Práce muzea v Hradci Králové, Série A: Vědy přírodní = *Acta mus. Reginaehradecensis S. A*
Preslia (Praha)
Přírod. Sbor. Západomorav. Muz. Třebíč → *Přírodovědný sborník Západomoravského muzea v Třebíči* (Třebíč)
Příroda (Brno, from 1948 Praha)
Přírodní vědy ve škole (Praha)
Prirodoslovne razprave (Ljubljana)
Přírodovědecký sborník (Ostrava)
Přírodovědecký sborník ostravského kraje (Opava) = Acta Rerum Naturalium Districtus Ostraviensis
Přírodovědné práce ústavů Československé akademie věd v Brně = *Acta Sc. Nat. Brno*
Przegląd Zoologiczny (Wrocław)
Publ. cult. Co. Diam. Ang. → *Publicações Culturais da Companhia de Diamantes de Angola* (Lisboa)
Raporty Opinie (Katowice)
Redia (Firenze)
Reports from the Department of Biology, University of Turku (Turku)
Revue Arachnologique (Aramon)
Revue suisse de Zoologie (Genève)
Rozpravy ČSAV, Řada MPV → *Rozpravy Československé akademie věd, Řada matematických a přírodních věd* (Praha)
Sbor. Jihočes. Muz. v Čes. Budějovicích, Přír. Vědy → *Sborník Jihočeského muzea v Českých Budějovicích, Přírodní vědy* (České Budějovice) = Acta Musei Bohemiae meridionalis in České Budějovice – Scientiae naturales
Sbor. věd. Prací LF UK Hradec Králové → *Sborník vědeckých prací Lékařské fakulty Univerzity Karlovy v Hradci Králové* (Hradec Králové)
Sborn. Severočes. Muz. – Přír. Vědy → *Sborník Severočeského muzea – Přírodní vědy* (Liberec) = Acta musei Bohemiae borealis, Scientiae naturales
Sborník Agronomické fakulty VŠZ v Českých Budějovicích, řada fytotechnická (České Budějovice)
Sborník entom. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze → *Sborník entomologického oddělení Národního Musea v Praze* (Praha) = Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae
Sborník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Brně (Brno)
Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, Řada B – Přírodní vědy = *Acta Mus. Nat. Pragae, Ser. B*
Sborník Okresního muzea v Mostě, řada přírodovědná (Most)
Sborník Pedagogické fakulty v Ústí nad Labem, Řada biologická (Ústí nad Labem)
Sborník prací Pedagogické fakulty v Ostravě, Řada E = *Acta Fac. paedag. Ostraviensis, Ser. E*
Sborník prací Přírodovědecké fakulty Ostravské univerzity, řada Biologie – Ekologie = *Acta Fac. Rer. Nat. Univ. Ostraviensis, Biologica – Ecologica*
Sborník Přírodovědecké společnosti v Mor. Ostravě (Moravská Ostrava)
Sborník Přírodovědného klubu v Uh. Hradišti (Uherské Hradiště)
Sborník Vysoké školy pedagogické v Olomouci, Přírodní vědy (Olomouc)
Sborník Vysoké školy zemědělské, S. C → *Sborník Vysoké školy zemědělské v Brně, ČSR, Sign. C, Fakulta hospodářská* (Brno) = Bulletin de l'Institut national agronomique Brno, RČS, Faculté d'Agriculture
Sborník zoolog. odd. Nár. Musea v Praze → *Sborník zoologického oddělení Národního Musea v Praze* (Praha) = Acta Zoologica Musei Nationalis Pragae Čechoslovakensis
Scientia Agric. Bohem. → *Scientia Agriculturae Bohemica* (Praha)
Senckenbergiana biol. → *Senckenbergiana biologica* (Frankfurt a. M.)
Silva Gabreta (Vimperk)

Sitzungsberichte der königl. böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche classe = *Věstník Král. České Společnosti Náuk. Třída mathematicko-přírodovědecká*
Sitzungsberichte der Physikalisch-medizinischen Societät zu Erlangen (Erlangen)
Spisy Pedagogické fakulty v Ostravě (Ostrava)
Spixiana (München)
Stapfia (Linz)
Stredné Slovensko (Martin)
Studia geographica (Brno)
Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk., Ser. A → *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde, Serie A (Biologie)* (Stuttgart)
Šumava (Vimperk)
Suppl. Sbor. věd. Prací LF UK Hradec Králové → *Supplementum Sborníku vědeckých prací Lékařské fakulty Univerzity Karlovy v Hradci Králové* (Hradec Králové)
Symp. zool. Soc. Lond. → *Symposia of the Zoological Society of London* (London)
Vč. sb. přír. – Práce a studie → *Východočeský sborník přírodovědný – Práce a studie* (Pardubice)
Věda přír. → *Věda přírodní* (Praha)
Verh. Anat. Ges. → *Verhandlungen der Anatomischen Gesellschaft* (Jena)
Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg (NF) → *Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (NF)* (Hamburg); one branch of continuation of *Abhandlungen und Verhandlungen des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins in Hamburg (NF)* from 1979
Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien (Wien)
Verhandlungen des zoologisch-botanischen Vereins in Wien (Wien)
Veröff. Mus. Ferdinandeum → *Veröffentlichungen des Tiroler Landesmuseums Ferdinandeum* (Innsbruck)
Vertebrat. zprávy → *Vertebratologické zprávy* (Brno)
Vesmír (Praha)
Věst. čs. Společ. zool. → *Věstník Československé společnosti zoologické* (Praha); a continuation of *Věst. Čsl. zool. společ.* from 1962
Věst. Čsl. zool. společ. → *Věstník Československé zoologické společnosti* (Praha) = Mémoires de la Société zoologique tchécoslovaque de Prague = Acta societatis zoologicae Bohemoslovacae
Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Ser. 5, Geografija → *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Ser. 5, Geografija* (Moskva)
Věstník Klubu přírodovědeckého v Prostějově (Prostějov)
Věstník Král. České Společnosti Náuk. Třída mathematicko-přírodovědecká (Praha) = Sitzungsberichte der königl. böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche classe
Věstník Musejního spolku královského města Rakovníka a politického okresu Rakovnického (Rakovník)
Vlastivědný sborník Vysočiny, Oddíl věd přírodních (Jihlava)
Vlastivedný zborník Považia (Žilina)
Z. ang. Ent. → *Zeitschrift für angewandte Entomologie* (Hamburg)
Z minulosti a prítomnosti Turca (Martin)
Z. Morph. Ökol. Tiere → *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Ökologie der Tiere* (Berlin)
Zbor. Slov. nár. Múz., Prír. Vedy → *Zborník Slovenského národného múzea, Prírodné vedy* (Bratislava)
Zborník TANAP → *Zborník prác o Tatranskom národnom parku* (Tatranská Lomnica)
Zborník Východoslovenského múzea PV → *Zborník Východoslovenského múzea v Košiciach, Prírodné vedy* (Košice) = Acta Musei slovaciae regionis orientalis Košice, Prírodné vedy
Zbornik za prirodne nauke (Novi Sad)
Živa (Praha); published in three periods (1853–1867, 1891–1914, 1953 until present) always with separate numbering of volumes
Zool. Abh. → *Zoologische Abhandlungen* (Dresden)
Zool. Anz. → *Zoologischer Anzeiger* (Leipzig, from 1974 Jena)
Zool. Jb. Syst. → *Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Ökologie und Geographie der Tiere* (Jena)
Zoologica Scripta (Oxford)
Zoologichesky Zhurnal (Moscow)
Zoologické listy (Brno) = Folia zoologica; a continuation of *Entomologické listy* from 1952
Zoologische Beiträge (Berlin)
Zoologische Mededelingen (Leiden)
Zoologische Verhandelingen (Leiden)
Zpravodaj ochrany přírody města Ostravy (Ostrava)
Zpravodaj Sdružení DDD → *Zpravodaj Sdružení pracovníků dezinfekce, dezinsekce, deratizace České republiky* (Praha)
Zprávy Čs. spol. entom. → *Zprávy Československé společnosti entomologické při ČSAV* (Praha)
Zprávy Čs. zool. společ. → *Zprávy Československé zoologické společnosti* (Praha)
Zprávy Krajského vlastivědného muzea v Olomouci (Olomouc)
Zprávy ÚSEB (Brno); a continuation of *Vertebrat. zprávy* from 1988

Index

Names currently considered valid are printed in italics. For species considered to belong to the arachnofauna of the Czech Republic, the first number in bold indicates the page with the main paragraph, the second bold number (after semicolon) the page with a distribution map.

A

Abacoproeces **45**
abnormis **91**; **245**
acalypha **112**; **259**
Acantholycosa 22, **114**
Acartauchenius **45**
accentuata (*Alopecosa*) **115**, 195; **260**
accentuata (*Anyphaena*) **139**; **275**
accepta 152
acerbus **173**; **297**
Achaearanea **30–31**
aculeata 15, **115**, 118; **260**
Aculepeira **106**
acuminata (*Entelecara*) **58**; **224**
acuminata (Euryopis) 35
acuminata (*Walckenaeria*) **99**; **250**
adansoni **179**; **301**
adianta 195
adipata(-us) 84
Aelurillus **177**, 184, 200
aenea (*Micaria*) **156**; **286**
aenescens (Bianor) 177
aeneus (*Heliophanus*) **179**; **301**
aeneus (*Zelotes*) **160**; **289**
aequalis 51
aequipes **188**; **307**
aeria 78
affinis (*Atypus*) **25**; **204**
affinis (*Meioneta*) **77**; **236**
affinis (*Panamomops*) **84**; **241**
affinis (*Tapinocyba*) **95**; **247**
affinis (*Tmeticus*) **97**; **249**
affinis (*Trichoncus*) **97**; **249**
Agalena 128
agalena 107
Agalenatea **106**
Agelena **128**
Agraecina **139**
agrestis (*Oedothorax*) **83**; **240**
agrestis (*Pardosa*) **120**; **263**
agrestis (*Tegenaria*) **128**; **269**
agricola 195
Agroeca **139–140**
Agroecina 139
Agyneta 44, **45–46**
alacris (*Lepthyphantes*) **67**; **229**
alacris (*Pardosa*) **120**; **264**
albidus **165**; **291**
albimaculata 113
albimana 23, **119**; **263**
albomaculata **39**; **212**
albostriata 159
albovittata (*Hypsosinga*) **110**; **258**
albovittata (*Micaria*) **157**; **286**
albus 172
allodroma 118
Allomengea 44, **46**
alnicola 53
Alopecosa 15, 23, 114, **115–118**, 195
alpica (*Araniella*) **108**; **256**
alpica (Clubiona) 144
alpicola **144**; **278**
alpigena **118**; **262**
alpinus 199
alsine **106**, 195; **255**
Altella **132**, 196
Altellela 132
alticeps (*Bolyphantes*) **49**; **218**
alticeps (*Walckenaeria*) 16, **99**; **250**
alutacius **67**; **230**
amarantha 146
Amaurobius **136–137**, 197
ambiguus 201
amentata 23, **120**; **264**
amylacea 119
Anacotyle 94
Anelosimus **31**
angulatus (*Araneus*) **106**; **255**
angulatus (*Episinus*) **35**; **209**
angulatus (*Lepthyphantes*) **67**; **230**
angulipalpis **67**; **230**
angustiarum **130**; **270**
angustifrons **152**; **284**
annulata 121
annulipes (*Emblyna*) **135**; **273**
annulipes (Euryopis) 36
Anomalaria 46
antepenultimus 95
antica 15, **99**; **251**
Antistea **130**
antusi 41
Anyphaena **139**
aperta (*Talavera*) **189**; **307**
apertus (*Micrargus*) **79**; **237**
apertus (*Sisicus*) **93**; **246**
aphana **28**; **206**
Aphantaulax **150**
Aphileta **46**
apicatus **83**; **240**
Apostenus **140**
approximatus **48**; **217**
apricorum **160**; **289**
Aprolagus 77, 78
aquatica **130**; **270**
Araeoncus **46–47**
Aranea 106, 129, 170, 199
Araneus **106–108**, 109–113, 194, 195
Araniella **108**
arcanus **50**; **219**
Archaeodictyna **132**
arciger **68**; **230**
Arctosa 114, **118–119**, 195
arcuata **178**; **300**
arenaria (Pardosa) 195
arenarius (*Thanatus*) **167**; **293**
arenicola 195
Argenna **133**
Argiope **109**
Argyroneta **130**
aridorum 167
arietina **136**, 197; **273**
Artamus 166, 199
arundinacea **133**; **272**
arundineti **37**; **211**
Arundognatha 105
Asagena 40
ascitus **78**; **237**
Asthenargus **47**
Atea 33, 107, 108, 112
atellanus 200
atomaria (Ero) 28
atomaria (*Ozyptila*) **170**; **295**
atra (*Erigone*) **59**; **225**
atra (Melanophora) 163
atratus **167**, 199; **293**
atrica (*Tegenaria*) **129**; **269**
atrica (*Zygiella*) **113**; **260**
atrocaeruleus **161**; **289**
atropos **137**; **274**
atrotibialis **100**; **251**
atrox 136
Attulus 186, 187
Attus 178, 179, 181, 186, 187, 200
Atypus **25**
audax **173**; **297**
aulicus **31**; **207**
Aulonia 23, **119**
aurantiaca (Atea) 108
aurantiacus (*Zelotes*) **161**; **289**
auratus **179**; **301**
aureolus **165**; **292**
auriculatus 199
auritus **98**; **249**
aurocinctus **177**; **299**

B

badia **153**; **284**
Ballus **177**
barbipes 115, 195
Baryphyma **47**, 192
Bathyphantes **48–49**, 66, 96, 192
baumi 47
bavarica **26**; **204**
beata 77
becki 96
bedeli 183

bellicosus **38**; **212**
benigna 133
Berlandina **150**
berolinensis **181**; **302**
betteni **40**; **213**
Bianor **177**
bicapitata **66**; **229**
bicolor (Carrhotus) 177
bicolor (*Centromerita*) **50**; **219**
bicolor (*Gnaphosa*) **153**; **284**
bicolor (Micryphantes) 193
bicolor (Philaeus) 177
bicuspis 85
bidentata **56**; **222**
bifasciata (*Pardosa*) 23, **120**; **264**
bifasciatus (*Xysticus*) **173**; **297**
bifoveolatus 135
bifrons **57**; **223**
bilineatus 183
bimaculata **36**; **210**
biovatus **96**; **248**
bipunctata **39**; **212**
biscissa **95**; **248**
bituberculata (*Gibbaranea*) **109**, 194; **257**
bituberculatum (*Hypomma*) **65**; **228**
biuncata **132**, 196; **271**
blackwalli (*Ozyptila*) **170**; **295**
blackwalli (*Scotophaeus*) 198
blackwalli (*Theridion*) **41**; **213**
blackwalli (Trichopterna) 98
blancardi 179
blanda (*Mioxena*) **81**; **238**
blanda (*Pardosa*) 195
Blaniargus 79
boesenbergi **41**; **213**
bohemica (Epeira) 107
bohemicus (*Haplodrassus*) **154**; **285**
Bolyphantes 48, **49–50**, 68
Bona 157
borealis 147
Boroechemus 152
braccata (*Dipoena*) **32**; **208**
braccatus (*Phaeocedus*) **159**; **288**
Brachycentrum 85, 86, 93
bresnieri **183**; **303**
brevicymbialis **178**, 200; **300**
brevidens 196
brevipalpis 51
brevipes (*Ceratinella*) **54**; **221**
brevipes (*Clubiona*) **144**; **278**
brevipes (Marpissa) 177
brevipes (*Ozyptila*) **170**; **295**
brevis **54**; **221**
brevisetosum 192
brevivulvatus **51**; **219**
Brigittea 134
britteni **92**; **246**
Brommella **133**
bruennichi **109**; **257**
brunnea **139**; **275**
bucculenta (*Floronia*) **61**; **226**
bucculentus (Stemonyphantes) 93
buchari **49**, 192; **218**
bursarius 161

C

caerulescens **144**; **278**
caespitum (Micryphantes) 56
callida 184
Calliethera 185, 186, 201
Callilepis **150**
Callobius **137**
calophylla 113
calycina 170
cambridgei (*Ero*) **28**; **206**
cambridgei (*Porrhomma*) **88**; **243**
cambridgei (Xysticus) 175
campbelli **88**; **243**
campestre (*Cheiracanthium*) **142**; **277**
campestris (*Tegenaria*) **129**; **269**
canestrinii **181**; **302**
capito **100**; **251**
capucinus **51**; **219**
Caracladus 60
caricis (*Enoplognatha*) **34**; **209**
caricis (*Sitticus*) **186**; **305**
Carorita **50**
Carpathonesticus 191
carpatica (*Dasumia*) **27**; **205**
carpatica (*Pocadicnemis*) **87**; **242**
carpenteri **74**; **234**
Carrhotus **177**
castanea **39**; **212**
caucasicus (Bolyphantes) 49
caucasius (*Zelotes*) **161**; **289**
cauta **45**; **215**
cavernarum **51**; **219**
celans **141**; **277**
Cellulana 191
cellulanus **30**, 191; **206**
Centromerita **50**
Centromerus 44, **50–54**
Ceratinella **54–55**
Ceratinopsis 94
Cercidia **109**
ceropegia **106**; **255**
cespitum **165**; **292**
Ceto 148
Cetonana **148**
Chalcoscirtus **178**, 200
chalybeius **177**; **299**
Cheiracanthium **142–144**
chelata 121
Chinestela 112
Chiracanthium 142
chrysea 140
chrysops **183**; **303**
Chrysso 41
cicur **133**; **272**
cicurea 133
Cicurina **133**
cincta **150**; **282**
cinerea (*Arctosa*) **118**; **262**
cinerea (*Berlandina*) **150**; **282**
cinereus (Drassus) 151
cinereus (Xysticus) 176
Cineta 55
Cinetata **55**
cingulatus (*Salticus*) **185**; **305**
cingulatus (Sitticus) 187
Ciniflo 136, 137
cinnaberinus 22, **29**; **206**
circe 194
circumflexa 76
cito **98**; **250**
civica **134**; **272**
civilis 129
clarkii 37
clathrata **81**; **239**
claustrarius **137**; **274**
claveata **170**; **295**
clavipes 115
clercki **104**; **253**
clivicola **161**; **289**
Clubiona 142, 143, **144–148**
Cnephalocotes **55**, 75, 81
Coelotes 130, 136, **137**, 197
coerulescens 144
cognatus **155**; **285**
Collinsia **55**
collinus (*Megalepthyphantes*) **76**; **235**
collinus (*Philodromus*) **165**; **292**
Colobocyba 44
coloradensis 199
Comaroma **43**
compar 193
compta 144
comta **144**; **279**
concinna (*Centromerita*) **50**; **219**
concinnus (Lepthyphantes) 70
concolor **57**; **223**
confusa 185
congenera **58**; **224**
conica **109**; **257**
conigera (*Agyneta*) **45**; **216**
conigerum (*Theridion*) **41**; **213**
consecuta **132**; **271**
conspersus **93**; **247**
conspicua **159**; **288**
convexum **88**; **243**
coracina **32**; **208**
corallipes 62
Coressa 40
Coriarachne **168**
corniculans **100**; **251**
Cornicularia 44
corniger **93**; **246**
cornix **96**; **248**
cornutum (*Hypomma*) **65**; **228**
cornutus (*Larinioides*) **111**; **258**
corollatus 39
corticalis **144**; **279**
corticinus 199
crassiceps **46**; **216**
crassipalpus 63
cretata 170
cristatus (*Diplocephalus*) **56**; **222**
cristatus (*Lepthyphantes*) **68**; **230**
cristatus (*Trematocephalus*) **97**; **249**
cristatus (*Xysticus*) **173**; **297**
crocata 191
crucifer (*Lepthyphantes*) 49, **68**; **230**
crucifera (Enophrys, Pales) 183
crucigera 183
Crustulina 30, **32**

Cryphoeca 130, **131**
Cryptodrassus **150**
cucullata **100**; **251**
cucurbitina **108**; **256**
cuneata **115**; **261**
cuneolus (Xysticus) 172
cuprea (*Agroeca*) **140**; **276**
cupreus (*Drassodes*) **151**; **283**
cupreus (*Heliophanus*) **180**; **301**
cursor (*Alopecosa*) **115**; **261**
cursoria (Pardosa) 123
cuspidata **100**, 194; **251**
cyaneonites 96
Cybaeus **130**, 196
Cyclosa **109**
Cyphepeira 111, 112

D

dahli **65**; **228**
dalmatensis **155**; **285**
dampfi **180**; **301**
Dasumia **27**
dearmata **104**; **254**
declinans **161**; **289**
decolor **68**; **230**
decora (*Agyneta*) **45**; **216**
decorata (Micaria) 158
degeeri **104**; **253**
Dendryphantes **178**, 181
dentatum (*Gnathonarium*) **62**; **226**
dentatus (*Diplocephalus*) **56**; **223**
dentichelis **73**; **234**
denticulata (*Textrix*) **130**; **270**
denticulatum (Theridion) 42
dentipalpis **60**; **225**
depressa (*Coriarachne*) **168**; **294**
depressus (Ballus) 177
derhamii 129
Dia 177, 200
diadema (Araneus) 106
diadema (Thomisus) 172
diadematus **106**; **255**
Diaea 168, **169**
diceros **91**; **245**
Dictyna 132, **133–135**, 136, 196
Dicymbium 44, **55–56**, 192
Dicyphus 65
difficilis **131**; **270**
digitatus **99**; **250**
dilutus **51**; **219**
diodia **113**; **259**
Diplocentria **56**, 66
Diplocephalus 44, 46, **56–57**, 92, 95, 192
Diplostyla 48, **57**, 66
Dipoena 30, **32–33**, 36
disjugata(*-ncta*) 194
Dismodicus **57–58**
dispar **165**; **292**
displicata **108**; **256**
distincta (*Collinsia*) **55**; **222**
distincta (*Zora*) 199
distinguendus **186**; **305**
diversa **145**; **279**
dives **157**; **287**
Dolomedes **127**
domestica (*Tegenaria*) **129**, 196, 197; **269**
domesticus (*Oonops*) **28**; **205**
Donacochara **58**
dorsalis **66**; **229**
dorsata **169**; **294**
Drapetisca **58**
Drassodes 149, **151**, 155, 156, 197
Drassus 151, 155, 156, 159, 160, 197
Drassyllus **151–152**
Drepanotylus **58**
dromedarius 109
dubius **180**; **301**
dumetorum 112
dvoraki (Clubiona) 147
dvoraki (Thanatus) 167
Dysdera **27**, 191
dysderoides **100**; **251**
dzieduszyckii **186**; **305**

E

Echemus **152**
edax 116, 195
edentatum **62**; **227**
effossum **142**; **277**
egeria **88**, 90; **243**
eichwaldi 117
electus **162**; **290**
elegans (*Antistea*) **130**; **270**
elegans (*Cheiracanthium*) **142**; **277**
elegans (*Silometopus*) **93**; **246**
elevatus **58**; **223**
elongata **85**; **242**
emarginatus **166**; **292**
Emblyna **135**, 196
embriki **173**; **297**
emphana **81**; **239**
encarpatus **185**; **304**
Enidia 44
Enophrys 177, 179, 183, 184, 187
Enoplognatha 30, **34–35**, 38
Entelecara 16, 44, **58–59**, 192
Enyo 149
Epeira 106**–**113, 195
epiblemoides **185**; **304**
Epiblemum 176
episinoides **35**; **210**
Episinus **35**
equestris **77**; **236**
erberi 197
erebeus **162**; **290**
Eresus 22, **29**
Ergane 176
Ergatis 136
Erigone 38, 54**–**57, **59–60**, 64, 75, 79, 83**–**85, 91, 100, 193
Erigonella 57, **60**
Erigonidium 64
Erigonoplus 44, **60**
Erigonopterna 44
Eris 181
Ero **28–29**, 31
errans **88**; **243**
erratica (Clubiona) 143
erratica (*Pseudeuophrys*) **184**; **304**
erraticum (*Cheiracanthium*) **143**; **227**
erraticus (*Xysticus*) **174**; **297**
erythrina **27**; **205**
erythrocephalus 74
erythropus (*Dipoena*) **32**; **208**
erythropus (*Entelecara*) **59**, 192; **224**
Eucharia 39, 113
Eugnatha 105
Euophrys 177, **178**, 179, 183**–**189, 200, 201
Euryopis 30, **35–36**
Evansia **61**
Evarcha 176, 177, **178–179**
evelinae 123
Evophrys 177
excisa **64**; **228**
exiguus **162**; **290**
experta **95**; **247**
expunctus **68**; **230**
extensa **104**; **254**

F

fabrilis **116**; **261**
fagei (*Panamomops*) **84**; **241**
fagei (Porrhomma) 88
falcata **179**; **300**
falcigera **133**; **272**
falconeri **65**; **229**
fallax 199
familiare 192
fasciata **184**; **304**
fastuosa 157
faustus **92**; **246**
fenestralis **136**; **274**
ferox **137**; **274**
ferruginea (*Pardosa*) **121**; **264**
ferruginea (*Tegenaria*) **129**, 196; **269**
ferrugineus (*Xysticus*) **174**; **297**
festiva (*Phlegra*) **184**; **304**
festivus (*Phrurolithus*) **141**; **276**
figurata **118**; **263**
fimbriatus **127**; **268**
firma **91**; **245**
flammata **179**
flavescens **136**; **273**
flavipes (*Entelecara*) **59**; **224**
flavipes (*Heliophanus*) **180**; **301**
flavipes (*Lepthyphantes*) **69**; **231**
flavomaculata **35**; **210**
floricola **186**; **305**
Floronia **61**
fluviatilis 195
fodinarum 191
foliatus 111
folium (Aranea) 199
folium (*Larinioides*) **111**; **258**
formicaria (*Micaria*) **157**; **287**
formicaria (*Myrmarachne*) **182**; **302**

formicinus **167**; **293**
formosum 30
foveatus **76**; **235**
frenata 61
frontalis **178**; **300**
frontata **92**; **246**
Frontinellina **61**
frutetorum (*Clubiona*) **145**; **279**
frutetorum (*Frontinellina*) **61**; **226**
fucatus 200
fucicola 195
fugax 100
fulgens **157**; **287**
fulvum **65**; **228**
fumigata 122
furcata **29**; **206**
furcillata **101**; **251**
furcula 76
furtiva **82**; **239**
furva **139**; **275**
fusca (Meta) 103
fusca (Pythonissa) 153
fuscipalpa **77**; **236**
fuscipalpis 77
fuscipes **184**; **304**
fuscomarginatus **166**; **292**
fuscus (*Apostenus*) **140**; **276**
fuscus (Drassus) 159
fuscus (*Oedothorax*) **83**; **240**

G

gallicus (Lepthyphantes) 70
gallicus (*Maso*) **75**; **235**
gallicus (*Xysticus*) **174**; **298**
Gauroclubiona 142
gemmosum **43**; **215**
genevensis **145**; **279**
geniculatus **69**; **231**
genistae 112
georgescuae **79**; **237**
germanica (*Clubiona*) **145**, 147; **279**
germanicum (*Zodarion*) **149**; **282**
Gibbaranea **109–110**, 194
gibbifer **83**; **240**
gibbosa (*Gibbaranea*) **110**; **257**
gibbosus (*Oedothorax*) **83**; **240**
gibbum **37**; **211**
globipes **60**; **225**
globosa (Poeciloneta) 87
globosum (*Synema*) **172**; **296**
Glyphesis **61**
Gnaphosa 149, **153–154**, 198
Gnathonarium **62**
Gonatium **62**, 65
Gongylidiellum **62–63**, 193
Gongylidium **64**, 83
gracilens **128**; **268**
gracilipes 197
gracilis (*Bathyphantes*) **48**; **217**
gracilis (*Syedra*) **94**; **247**
gradata **55**; **222**
graminicola (*Heriaeus*) **169**; **294**
graminicola (*Hylyphantes*) **64**; **228**
granulum **44**; **215**
gregori 70
griseus 166
grossa (Marpissa) 178
grossa (*Steatoda*) **39**; **212**
Gryphoeca 130
guttata **31**; **207**
guttulata **157**; **287**

H

hackmani **98**, 194; **249**
haglundi 139
Hahnia 130, **131–132**
Halorates 55
hamata **113**; **259**
Haplodrassus 149, 151, **154–156**
Harpactea 23, **27–28**, 191
Harpactes 26, 27
Harpactocrates 26
Hasarius **179**
hastatus **178**; **300**
Heliophanes 177, 179, 180
Heliophanus 177, **179–180**, 200
helleri **56**, 192; **223**
Helophora **63**
helveola **131**; **270**
helveticus **47**; **217**
hemerobium **41**; **213**
henricae 69
herbigradus 15, **79**; **237**
heri **110**; **258**
Heriaeus 168, **169**
heterophthalmus 196
Heteropoda 190
Heterotrichoncus **64**
hiemalis **60**; **225**
Hilaira 44, **64**, 193
hilare **62**; **226**
hilarulus **188**; **306**
Hillhousia 46
hirsutus (Heriaeus) 169
hirsutus (*Lasiargus*) **67**; **229**
Histopona **128**
histrionica 185
Hogna 120
holnacus 48
holosericea 146
hombergi 23, **27**; **205**
horridus 172
hortensis (*Linyphia*) **73**; **234**
hortensis (*Pardosa*) **121**; **264**
horticola 170
hospes 158
humilis (*Araeoncus*) **47**; **217**
humilis (*Bathyphantes*) 192
humilis (*Lathys*) **135**; **273**
hungarica (*Dysdera*) **27**; **205**
hungaricus (*Carpathonesticus*) 191
hungaricus (*Cryptodrassus*) **150**; **282**
huthwaitii 73
Hyctia 181
Hygrolycosa **119**
hygrophilus **124**; **266**
Hylyphantes **64**
hyperborea **121**; **264**
Hypomma 44, **65**
Hypselistes 94
Hypsocephalus **65**
Hypsosinga **110–111**
Hyptiotes **29**

I

ignobilis **60**; **225**
imbecillior 46
impigra **79**; **238**
impressum **41**; **214**
improbulus **69**; **231**
inaequalis 85
incertus 133
incilium **51**; **220**
incisa 194
incomta 146
inconspecta **153**, 198; **284**
inconspicua (*Araniella*) **108**; **256**
inconspicuus (*Panamomops*) **84**; **241**
incultus 53
index **49**; **218**
inermis **137**; **274**
infimus 178, 200
innotabilis **77**; **236**
Ino 184, 187
inornata **32**; **208**
inquilina **116**; **261**
insecta **95**; **248**
insignis (*Helophora*) **63**; **227**
insignis (*Lepthyphantes*) **69**; **231**
insignitus 177
instabilis **38**; **212**
intricata(-ria) 195
isabellinum(-nus) 62
Ischnyphantes 78
italicum **149**; **282**
ixobolus **111**; **258**

J

Jacksonella **65**
jacksoni 51
jaegeri **60**; **225**
jarmilae **61**; **225**
jejunus 166
jobi **44**; **215**
jugorum **137**; **274**
juncea **87**; **243**
juvenis **145**; **279**

K

Kaestneria 48, **66**
kempeleni **174**; **298**
kervillei 123
keyserlingi **69**; **231**

knorri **124**; **266**
kochi (Lepthyphantes) 71
kochi (*Walckenaeria*) **101**; **252**
kochi (*Xysticus*) **174**; **298**
kodaensis 163
kotulai 171
kratochvili (Neon) 182
kratochvili (*Theonina*) **96**; **248**
Kratochviliella **66**
Kulczynskiellum 44
kulczynskii (*Clubiona*) **146**; **279**
kulczynskii (*Haplodrassus*) **155**; **285**
kulczynskii (*Saloca*) **92**; **245**
kulczynskii (Trichoncus) 98

L

Labulla **66**
labyrinthica **128**; **269**
laeta **36**; **210**
laetabunda **179**; **300**
laevipes 166
laevis 182
lamperti **118**; **262**
lanigera **184**; **304**
lanio **175**; **298**
lapidicola (Chiracanthium) 144
lapidicola (Drassus) 151
lapidicola (Trochosa) 126
lapidosus **151**; **283**
lapponum **153**; **284**
Larinioides **111–112**
larva 129
Lasaeola **36**
Lasiargus **67**
latebricola **63**, 193; **227**
latens **134**; **272**
lateralis 175
Lathys 133, **135**
laticeps **148**; **281**
latifrons (*Diplocephalus*) **57**; **223**
latifrons (*Panamomops*) **85**; **241**
latimana **34**; **209**
latitans **124**; **266**
Latithorax 92
lativelum **89**, 194; **244**
latreillei **162**; **290**
Latrodectus 138
Leaena 195
lehtineni **74**; **234**
Leimonia 114
lenzi **158**; **287**
leopardus **119**; **263**
lephthyphantiformis **70**; **231**
lepida (*Harpactea*) **28**; **205**
lepidum (Theridium) 34
lepidus (Lepthyphantes) 68
lepidus (*Maro*) **74**; **234**
lepidus (*Synageles*) **188**; **306**
leporina 198
leprosus **70**; **231**
Lepthyphantes 44, 49, **67–73**, 76, 80, 193
Leptorchestes **181**
Leptorhoptrum 45, **73**
leruthi **52**; **220**
Lessertia **73**
levis **182**; **303**
levitarsis **52**; **220**
lignaria **114**; **260**
limbatus (Dolomedes) 127
limbatus (Philodromus) 165
limnaea **50**; **219**
lineata (Enoplognatha) 34
lineatus (*Oxyopes*) 196
lineatus (*Stemonyphantes*) **94**; **247**
lineatus (*Xysticus*) **175**; **298**
lineiventris **180**; **301**
Linyphia 52, 61, 63, 67, 70, **73–74**, 79–82, 87, 192
Liocranum 139, **140**
listeri (*Pachygnatha*) **104**; **254**
listeri (Pisaura) 127
Lithyphantes 39
litterata 114
littoralis 186
livens **169**; **294**
lividus **37**; **211**
Lochkovia 84
longicornis 102
longidens **95**, 194; **248**
longipalpis 193
longipes **162**; **290**
Lophocarenum 44
Lophomma **74**, 79
loricatus **160**; **288**
lucida 196
lucifuga **153**; **284**
lucorum 125
luctator **175**; **298**
luctuosus **175**; **298**
ludicrum 193
lugubris (Episinus) 35
lugubris (*Gnaphosa*) **154**; **284**
lugubris (*Pardosa*) 15, **121**; **264**
lunata **30**; **207**
lusatica **140**; **276**
luteolus **50**; **218**
lutescens **146**; **280**
lutetiana (*Tricca*) **125**; **267**
lutetianus (*Drassyllus*) **151**; **283**
Lycosa 114–119, **120**, 121–126, 195
lycosina 130

M

Macaria 157, 158
Macaroeris **181**
macellus **168**; **294**
macer 151
Macrargus **74**, 84
macrophthalma 197
maculata (*Arctosa*) **119**; **263**
maculata (Euophrys) 178
maisa 22, **121**; **264**
major (*Ceratinella*) **54**; **221**
major (*Dictyna*) **134**; **272**
Mangora **112**
manicata **163**; **291**
mansuetus **70**; **231**
marcgravi 178
margaritatus **166**; **292**
marginata 82
marginella **80**; **238**
mariae (*Alopecosa*) **116**; **261**
mariae (Heliophanes) 180
maritima (Enoplognatha) 34
maritimus (*Tibellus*) **168**; **294**
marmorata (*Clubiona*) **146**; **280**
marmoratus (Xysticus) 173
marmoreus **107**; **255**
Maro 16, 44, **74–75**, 91
Marpissa 177, 178, **181–182**
Marptusa 177
Maso **77**
Mastigusa **136**, 197
Maturna 178
Mecopisthes 44, 65, **75**
Mecynargus 22, **76**
media (*Entelecara*) 192
medius (Dendryphantes) 178
Megalepthyphantes 44, **76**
Meioneta 23, 44, **77–78**
melanocephala 100
melanogaster **33**; **208**
Melanophora 149, 152, 163
melanopygius **84**; **241**
melanurum **42**; **214**
melinus 200
melloteei **169**; **294**
menardi **103**; **253**
Mengea 46
mengei (Hahnia) 131
mengei (*Lepthyphantes*) **70**; **232**
mengei (*Metellina*) **103**; **253**
mengei (*Panamomops*) **85**; **241**
mengei (*Pelecopsis*) **86**; **242**
merens **61**; **226**
merianae **103**; **253**
meridionalis **40**; **212**
Meta 30, 58, **103**
metallicus 180
Metellina **103**
Metopobactrus **78–79**
Micaria 150, **156–159**
Micariolepis 157
Micariosoma 139
Micrargus 15, 44, **79**
microcavense **89**; **244**
Microclubiona 142
Microlinyphia **79–80**
Micrommata **164**
Microneta **80**
microphthalmum **89**, 194; **244**
microps (*Gnaphosa*) **154**; **285**
microps (Haplodrassus) 155
microps (Porrhomma) 194
Microstrandina 84
Micryphantes 56, 58, 62, 64, 77, 78, 85, 193
midas **80**; **238**
Midia **80**
milleri (Baryphyma) 192
milleri (*Meioneta*) **77**; **236**

milleri (*Talavera*) **189**; **307**
miniata **126**; **268**
Minicia **80**
minimus **141**; **276**
minor **155**; **286**
minusculus 155
minutissima (*Archaeodictyna*) **132**; **271**
minutissima (*Theonoe*) **40**; **213**
minutus (*Lepthyphantes*) **70**; **232**
minutus (*Maro*) **75**; **235**
Minyriolus **80**
Mioxena **81**
mirabilis **127**; **268**
Miranda 106, 108
misera **46**; **216**
Misumena **170**
Misumenops **170**
Mithras 29
mitrata **101**; **252**
moderatum (Porrhomma) 88
moderatus (*Haplodrassus*) **155**; **286**
Moebelia **81**
mollis **78**; **236**
monoceros **101**; **252**
montana (*Gnaphosa*) **154**; **285**
montana (*Hahnia*) **131**; **270**
montana (*Neriene*) **82**; **239**
montana (Sintula) 78
montana (*Tetragnatha*) **104**; **254**
montana (*Zygiella*) **113**; **260**
montanum (*Cheiracanthium*) **143**; **278**
montanum (*Porrhomma*) **89**; **244**
monticola (*Lepthyphantes*) 73, 193
monticola (*Pardosa*) **122**; **265**
monticola (*Talavera*) 201
montigena (*Hilaira*) 193
montigenus (Sitticus) 187
moravicum (Porrhomma) 88, 90
moravicus (Pirata) 125
mordax **34**; **209**
morosa **122**; **265**
morulus 22, **76**; **235**
mughi **70**; **232**
mundus 167
muralis **25**; **204**
murcidum **63**; **227**
murinus 197
muscorum (*Gnaphosa*) 198
muscorum (Heliophanes) 179
muscosa **181**; **302**
myops **89**; **244**
Myrmarachne **182**
myrmicarum **94**; **247**
Mysmena 44
Mysmenella **44**
mystaceum **42**; **214**

N

nana (Gnaphosa) 198
nanus (*Lepthyphantes*) **71**; **232**
nasutus **99**; **250**
nava **131**; **271**
nebulosus **76**; **236**
neglecta (*Clubiona*) **146**; **280**
neglectum (Theridion) 42
neglectus (*Robertus*) **37**; **211**
Nematogmus 55, **81**
nemoralis (*Parapelecopsis*) **85**; **241**
nemoralis (*Xerolycosa*) **126**; **268**
nemoralis (*Zora*) **164**; **291**
Neon 177, **182–183**
Neoscona 195
Neottiura **36**
Neriene 44, **81–82**, 83, 84
Nesticodes 190
Nesticus **30**, 191
nidicolens **181**; **302**
nielseni **135**; **273**
niger (Eresus) 29
niger (Oreoneta) 193
nigerrima **154**; **285**
Nigma **136**
nigriceps **122**; **265**
nigrinus **48**; **217**
nigrita (Ozyptila) 170
nigrita (*Tetragnatha*) **105**; **254**
nigritus (*Hylyphantes*) **64**; **228**
nigrociliatus **183**; **303**
nigroreticulata **33**; **208**
nigrovariegatum **42**; **214**
nigrum **55**, 192; **222**
ninnii (*Dysdera*) **27**; **205**
ninnii (*Xysticus*) **175**; **298**
nitens (Heliophanus) 200
nitens (Macaria) 158
nitescens 148
nitidula **113**; **259**
nitidus **71**; **232**
nivalis 117
nivosa **158**; **287**
nivoyi **181**; **302**
nocturna **150**; **282**
nodifer **71**; **232**
nodosa **101**; **252**
nordmanni **107**; **255**
norvegica (*Acantholycosa*) 22, **114**; **260**
norvegica (*Clubiona*) **146**; **280**
notabilis **71**; **232**
notata (Philoica) 140
notatum (Theridium) 42
Nothocyba 79
Notioscopus **82**
novaki 51
Nuctenea **112**
nudipalpis (*Walckenaeria*) **102**; **252**
nutrix 143

O

oblitum **90**; **244**
oblongum (Porrhomma) 90
oblongus (Heriaeus) 169
oblongus (*Tibellus*) **168**; **294**
obscura (*Entelecara*) **59**; **224**
obscura (Titanoeca) 138
obscurus (*Cnephalocotes*) **55**; **222**
obscurus (*Lepthyphantes*) **71**; **232**
obscurus (*Xysticus*) **176**; **299**
obsoleta **185**; **304**
obtusa (*Tetragnatha*) **105**; **254**
obtusa (*Walckenaeria*) **102**; **252**
ocellatus 112
oculata **109**; **257**
Ocyale 127
Oedipus 177
Oedothorax 44, 45, **83–84**
ohlerti **31**; **207**
olearii 186
omissa (*Entelecara*) **59**; **225**
omissum (*Porrhomma*) **90**; **244**
omoeda **110**; **257**
oncognathum 142, **143**; **278**
ononidum **131**; **271**
onustus **172**; **296**
Oonops **28**
opaca **154**, 198; **285**
opilionoides **26**; **204**
opisthographa **108**; **257**
orbiculatum **86**; **242**
Oreoneta 193
Oreonetides 46, **84**, 91
ornatus 164
Ostearius **84**
ovata (*Enoplognatha*) **34**; **209**
ovatus (Meioneta) 77
ovatus (Micryphantes) 193
Oxyopes **128**, 196
Oxyptila 168
Ozyptila 168, **170–172**

P

pabulator **52**; **220**
pabulatrix 52
Pachygnatha **104**
paganus **47**; **217**
Paidiscura **37**
Pales 183
pallens (Centromerus) 51
pallens (Clubiona) 147
pallens (*Paidiscura*) **37**; **211**
pallens (*Tapinocyba*) 194
palliardii **142**, 197; **277**
pallidula **146**; **280**
pallidum (*Porrhomma*) **90**; **244**
pallidus (*Amaurobius*) 197
pallidus (*Lepthyphantes*) 67, **72**; **233**
paludicola (*Pardosa*) **122**; **265**
paludosus(-icola) (Hypselistes) 94
palustris (*Pardosa*) **122**; **266**
palustris (Potamia) 124
Panamomops **84–85**
Pandora 184
paradoxum (*Gonatium*) **62**; **226**
paradoxus (*Hyptiotes*) **29**; **206**
paradoxus (Robertus) 38
parallela (*Pelecopsis*) **86**; **242**
parallelus (Tibellus) 168
Parapelecopsis **85**
parasiticus **96**; **249**

Paratrichoncus 97
pardalis **164**; **291**
Pardosa 15, 22, 23, 114, **120–124**, 195
parietina 196
parvulus **48**; **218**
patagiatus **112**; **259**
patula **133**; **271**
Pedanostethus 30, 37
pedestris **160**; **288**
Pelecopsis 44, **85–86**, 93
Pellenes **183**
pellucida 147
peltata **82**; **239**
penicillata (*Moebelia*) **81**; **239**
penicillatus (*Sitticus*) **186**; **305**
pennyi **143**; **278**
Peponocranium **86**, 193
perforatus **47**; **217**
Perimones 92
perita **119**; **263**
permixtus **57**; **223**
perpusillus 65
persimilis **52**; **220**
petrensis (*Talavera*) **189**; **307**
petrensis (Tegenaria) 196
petrensis (*Zelotes*) **162**; **290**
Phaeocedus **159**
phalangioides **26**; **204**
phalerata **40**; **213**
Philaeus 177, **183**
Philodromus 15, **165–166**, 199
Philoica 129
Phlegra 177, **183–184**
Phoebe 187
Pholcomma **37**
Pholcus **26**
phragmitis **147**; **280**
Phrurolithus 39, 139, **141**
phrygianus **87**; **242**
piceus **25**; **204**
picinus **57**; **223**
picta (*Hahnia*) **132**; **271**
pictilis (Diaea) 169
pictilis (Euophrys) 185
pictum (*Theridion*) **42**; **214**
pictus (Stemonyphantes) 93
pictus (*Thanatus*) **167**; **293**
piger **172**; **296**
pillichi 69
pilosus **92**; **246**
pinastri **42**; **214**
pinetorum (*Alopecosa*) **116**; **261**
pinetorum (Epeira) 106
pini (Dendryphantes) 178
pini (Xysticus) 173
pinicola **105**; **254**
Pirata 22, 114, **124–125**
piraticus **125**; **267**
pisai 70
Pisaura **127**
piscator **97**; **249**
piscatorius **125**; **267**
Pistius **172**
Pityohyphantes **87**
Plaesiocraerus 44
plantarius **127**; **268**
Plexisma 79
plumipes 190
Pocadicnemis 45, **87**
Poecilochroa **159**, 198
Poeciloneta **87**
poecilus **166**; **292**
pomatia **182**; **302**
Porrhomma 16, 45, **88–90**, 194
Potamia 124, 125
pouzdranensis 180
praeceps **86**; **242**
praedatus **166**; **293**
praeficus **151**; **283**
pratense (*Baryphyma*) **47**; **217**
pratensis (Hahnia) 130
pratensis (Linyphia) 80
pratensis (Thomisus) 170
pratincola (Euophrys) 187
praticola (*Ozyptila*) **171**; **295**
prativaga **123**; **265**
Prinerigone **91**
Proatypus 25
profundum 194
Prolinyphia 82
prominens (*Cercidia*) **109**; **257**
prominens (Lathys) 135
prominulus **79**; **237**
prona **33**; **208**
proserpina 88
Prosopotheca 44
Prosthesima 151, 152, 160–162, 198
protuberans 192
proxima **140**; **276**
Proxysticus 168
prudens **52**; **220**
Psammitis 168
psammophila (*Alopecosa*) **116**, 195; **261**
psammophila (*Titanoeca*) **138**; **275**
Pseudeuophrys **184–185**
Pseudevophrys 184
Pseudicius **185**
Pseudocarorita **91**
pseudocollinus **76**; **236**
pseudoneglecta **147**; **280**
psilocephala 100
Pterotricha 150
pubescens (*Drassodes*) **151**; **283**
pubescens (*Sitticus*) **187**; **306**
pulchellus 150
pulcher **72**; **233**
pulicaria **158**; **287**
pullata (Agroeca) 140
pullata (*Kaestneria*) **66**; **229**
pullata (*Ozyptila*) **171**; **295**
pullata (*Pardosa*) **123**; **265**
pullatus (*Phrurolithus*) **141**; **277**
pulverulenta **117**; **261**
pumila (*Pocadicnemis*) **87**; **243**
pumilus (*Drassyllus*) **152**; **283**
punctatum **74**; **234**
punctipes 104
punctorium **143**; **278**
puritanus **163**; **290**
pusilla (*Dictyna*) **134**; **272**
pusilla (*Hahnia*) **132**; **271**
pusilla (*Microlinyphia*) **80**; **238**
pusillus (*Drassyllus*) **152**; **283**
pusillus (*Heterotrichoncus*) **64**; **227**
pusillus (*Minyriolus*) **80**; **238**
pusiola(-us) 192
puta 135
pygmaea (*Hypsosinga*) **111**; **258**
pygmaeum (*Porrhomma*) **90**; **245**
pygmaeus (*Tapinocyboides*) **95**; **248**
pygmaeus (*Zelotes*) **163**; **290**
pyramidata 107
Pythonissa 153, 198

Q

quadratus **107**; **256**
quadriguttata **138**; **275**
quadrimaculatus **72**; **233**
quadripunctatum (Theridium) 39
quadripunctatus (*Scotophaeus*) **159**; **288**
quinqueguttata **36**; **210**
quinquepartita 177

R

radiata (*Marpissa*) **182**; **302**
radiata (*Neriene*) **82**; **239**
radicicola **86**; **242**
raji 107
ramosa (*Agyneta*) **46**; **216**
ramosus (*Oxyopes*) **128**; **268**
rasum 194
rauda **171**; **296**
rayi **182**; **303**
reaumuri 107
reclusa **147**; **280**
redii **106**; **255**
redimitum 34
resupina 82
reticulata (Meta) 103
reticulatum (Theridium) 36
reticulatus (*Neon*) **183**; **303**
retusus **84**; **240**
reussi **93**; **246**
Rhaebothorax 76
rhenanus 152
rhomboicus 168
riparia (*Achaearanea*) **31**; **207**
riparia (*Pardosa*) **123**; **265**
ritteri 180
Robertus 30, **37–38**
robusta (*Trochosa*) **126**; **267**
robustum (*Leptorhoptrum*) **73**; **233**
robustus (*Xysticus*) **176**; **299**
rogenhoferi 157
romana (Micaria) 157
romanus (*Styloctetor*) **94**; **247**
rosea 164
rosenhaueri **90**; **245**
rubellum **62**; **226**
rubens **62**; **227**

rubicunda **28**; **205**
rubidum **149**; **282**
rubripes 64
rubrofasciata **119**; **263**
rudis **178**; **300**
rufipalpus 193
rufipes (*Gongylidium*) **63**; **227**
rufipes (*Nesticodes*) 190
rufofasciata 127
rufus (*Macrargus*) **74**; **234**
rufus (*Philodromus*) **166**; **293**
Rugathodes **38**
rumpfi 181
rupicola (*Liocranum*) **140**; **276**
rupicola (*Sitticus*) **187**; **306**
rurestris 23, 77, **78**; **237**
ruricola **126**; **267**
rusticus **160**; **289**
rutilans **140**; **276**

S

Saaristoa **91**
sabulosus (*Thanatus*) **167**; **293**
sabulosus (*Xysticus*) **176**; **299**
saccata 120
saeva (*Harpactea*) 191
saevus (*Araneus*) **107**; **256**
Sagana 139
Saloca 45, **91–92**
saltans **123**; **266**
saltator **187**; **306**
Salticus 176, 177, 182, **185–186**, 201
saltuaria **123**; **266**
saltuum **45**; **215**
sanguinea **111**; **258**
sanguinolentus **81**; **239**
sarcinatus **82**; **240**
Satilatlas **92**
saukea **36**; **210**
Savignia 46, 57, 85, **92**
saxatile (Achaearanea) 31
saxatilis (*Clubiona*) **147**; **281**
saxatilis (*Meioneta*) **78**; **237**
saxicola (*Sitticus*) **187**; **306**
saxicola (Trichoncus) 194
scabricula (*Ozyptila*) **171**; **296**
scabriculus (*Troxochrus*) **99**; **250**
scabrosa **54**; **221**
scenicus **185**; **305**
schaufussi 34
schineri **138**; **275**
schmidti **117**; **262**
schuszteri **150**; **282**
sclopetarius **112**; **259**
scopigera **46**; **216**
Scotargus **92**
scoticus **38**; **211**
Scotina **141–142**, 197
Scotophaeus **159**, 160. 198
scurrilis **45**; **215**
scutulatus **159**; **288**
Scytodes **25**
sedilloti 132
Segestria **26**
segmentata **103**; **253**
sellarius **53**; **220**
semiater **53**; **220**
seminigra 150
Semljicola 45, **92**
senoculata **26**; **204**
sericatus 112
sericeus 159
serotinus 162
serratipes 40
serratosignata **34**; **209**
serratus **53**; **221**
servulus **61**; **226**
setiger **48**; **218**
setosus **96**; **248**
sexpunctatus 112
shoshone **105**; **254**
signifer **156**; **286**
silesiaca **158**; **287**
Silometopus **93**, 95
silus **75**; **235**
silvestris (*Haplodrassus*) **156**; **286**
silvestris (*Tegenaria*) **129**; **269**
silvestris (*Zora*) **164**; **291**
silvicola (*Centromerus*) **53**; **221**
silvicola (*Cryphoeca*) **131**; **270**
silvicultor 112
silvicultrix (Lycosa) 120
silvicultrix (*Nuctenea*) **112**; **259**
simile (*Simitidion*) **39**; **212**
similis (Agalena) 128
similis (*Amaurobius*) 198
similis (*Bathyphantes*) **48**; **218**
similis (Centromerus) 53
similis (*Clubiona*) **147**; **281**
simillimus **49**, 192; **218**
Simitidion **39**
simoni (*Comaroma*) **43**; **215**
simoni (*Trichoncus*) **98**; **250**
simplex (*Ozyptila*) **171**; **296**
simplex (*Walckenaeria*) **102**; **292**
simplicitarsis **78**; **237**
simulans **31**; **207**
Singa 109–111, **113**
singoriensis **120**; **263**
Sintula 78, **93**
Sisicus **93**
sisyphium **42**; **214**
Sitticulus 186, 187
Sitticus 177, **186–188**
smaragdina 164
sociabilis **158**; **288**
socialis **58**; **224**
soerenseni **156**; **286**
solandri 104
solitaria (*Alopecosa*) **117**; **262**
solitarius (*Coelotes*) 197
sordidata **123**; **266**
sordidus (*Trichoncus*) 194
Sosticus **160**
Sparassus 164
speciosa **58**; **224**
spelaeomoravicus 69
sphagnicola (Centromerus) 52
sphagnicola (Gnaphosa) 198
sphagnicola (*Pardosa*) **124**; **266**
Sphasus 128, 196
spinimana **164**; **291**
spinipalpis **126**; **267**
stagnatilis **148**; **281**
Stalita 191
stativus **94**; **247**
Steatoda 30, **39–40**
stellio **173**; **297**
Stemonyphantes **93–94**
stigmatisata **135**; **273**
strandi 52
Streptosphaenus 57
striata (*Agraecina*) **139**; **275**
striata (Alopecosa) 117
striata (Enophrys) 177
striata (Pandora) 184
striata (*Tetragnatha*) **105**; **255**
striatipes (*Alopecosa*) **117**; **262**
striatipes (*Xysticus*) **176**; **299**
striatus (*Thanatus*) **168**; **293**
striolata 200
stroemi **114**; **260**
sturmi **107**; **256**
Styloctetor 81, **94**
Stylophora 48, 57
Stylothorax 44
suaveolens **36**; **210**
subaequalis **79**; **238**
sublestus **75**; **235**
subnigra **133**; **272**
subopaca **159**; **288**
subsultans **148**; **281**
subterraneus (Lepthyphantes) 69
subterraneus (*Zelotes*) **163**; **291**
subtilis (*Agyneta*) **46**; **216**
subtilis (*Clubiona*) **148**; **281**
sudetica (Acantholycosa) 114
sudetica (Linyphia) 52
sulcifrons **85**; **241**
sulzeri **117**; **262**
sumavensis 195
sundevalli **75**; **235**
Syedra **94**
Syedrula 77
sylvaticus **53**; **221**
Synageles 177, **178**
Synema **172**
szaboi **134**; **273**
szilyi **141**; **277**

T

taenaria 191
taeniata 15, **118**, 23; **262**
Talavera 177, **188–189**, 201
Tallusia **95**
Tapinocyba 44, **95**, 194
Tapinocyboides **95**, 98
Tapinopa **95**, 194
Tara(-e-)ntula 114–117, 126, 195
Taranucnus **96**
tarsalis (Euryopis) 35
tarsalis (Pardosa) 122

tatrica **64**; **228**
tecta 34
Tegenaria **128–129**, 196, 197
tenebricola **72**; **233**
tenuis **72**; **233**
tenuitarsis **125**; **267**
tepidariorum **31**; **207**
terebratus **187**; **306**
terrestris (*Clubiona*) **148**; **281**
terrestris (*Coelotes*) **137**, 197; **274**
terricola (Lepthyphantes) 67
terricola (*Trochosa*) **126**; **268**
Tetragnatha **104–105**
tetricus 196
Tetrilus 197
Teutana 30
Textrix 128, **130**
thaleri **91**; **245**
Thanatus 165, **167–168**, 199
Theonina **96**
Theonoe **40**
Theridion 30, 31, 34, 36–39, **40–43**, 192
Theridiosoma **43**
Theridium 31, 32, 34, 36–39, 41–43
Thomisus 168–170, **172**, 199
thoracata(-um) 86
thoracica (*Enoplognatha*) **35**; **209**
thoracica (*Labulla*) **66**; **229**
thoracica (*Scytodes*) **25**; **204**
thorelli (*Talavera*) **189**; **307**
thorelli (*Trichopterna*) **98**; **250**
Thyreosthenius **96**
Tibellus **168**
tibiale **56**; **222**
Tigellinus 101, 194
tigrina (Cellulana) 191
tigrina (Euophrys) 184
tigrina (Meta) 58
tinctum **43**; **214**
Tiso **97**
Titanoeca **138**
Tmarus **172–173**
Tmeticus 64, **97**
torpida **128**; **269**
torrentum **66**; **229**
torva **33**; **208**
trabalis **118**; **262**
Trachygnatha 62
Trachynella 44, 62
Trachyzelotes **160**
Trematocephalus **97**
triangularis **74**; **234**
triangulosa **40**; **213**
Tricca 114, **125**
Trichoncoides **97**
Trichoncus 64, **97–98**, 194
Trichopterna 86, **98**
tricinctus 200
tricuspidatus **170**; **295**
trifasciata 111
triguttatus **108**; **256**
trilineatus (Bolyphantes) 94
trilineatus (Thanatus) 168
tripartitus **73**, 193; **233**
tripunctatus **183**; **303**
tristis (*Lasaeola*) **36**; **210**
tristis (*Titanoeca*) **138**; **275**
tristis (Zelotes) 198
trivialis **148**; **281**
Trochosa 114, 117–120, 125, **126**, 195
troglodytes 156
troglomoravicus 193
Trogloneta **44**
Troxochrus 60, **99**
truncatus (*Episinus*) **35**; **209**
truncatus (*Pistius*) **172**; **296**
truncorum (Heliophanus) 179
truncorum (*Robertus*) **38**; **211**
trux **172**; **296**
tuberculata **29**; **206**
tuberosus 83
tubulosa 113
Typhochrestus **99**

U

uliginosus 22, **125**; **267**
ullrichi **110**; **258**
ulmi **176**; **299**
Uloborus **30**, 190
umbratica (*Nuctenea*) **112**; **259**
umbraticum (Theridium) 31
umbratilis **156**; **286**
uncatus **58**; **224**
uncinata **135**; **273**
undata 112
undulatus 29
ungulatus **38**; **211**
unicornis **102**; **252**
unidentatus **54**; **221**
uralensis **102**; **253**
Urozelotes **160**

V

vagans (*Prinerigone*) **91**; **245**
vagans (*Tiso*) **97**; **249**
vaginatus **84**; **240**
valentulus **183**; **303**
varia (Calliethera) 186
variana (*Poecilochroa*) 198
varians (*Theridion*) **43**, 192; **215**
variegata (*Poeciloneta*) **87**; **243**
variegatus (Sphasus) 128
vatia **170**; **295**
vejdovskyi 97
venator (*Synageles*) **188**; **307**
venatoria (*Heteropoda*) 190
viaria **80**; **238**
viaticus 173
vidua **46**; **216**
vigilax **102**; **253**
villica (*Arctosa*) 195
villicus (*Drassyllus*) **152**; **283**
vinealis **152**; **284**
v-insignitus **177**; **299**
violacea 163
virescens (*Cheiracanthium*) **144**; **278**
virescens (*Micrommata*) **164**; **291**
viridissima (Micrommata) 164
viridissima (Nigma) 136
vittatus (*Anelosimus*) **32**; **207**
vittatus (Tibellus) 168
vivum **63**; **227**
vorax 117
vulgaris 167, 199

W

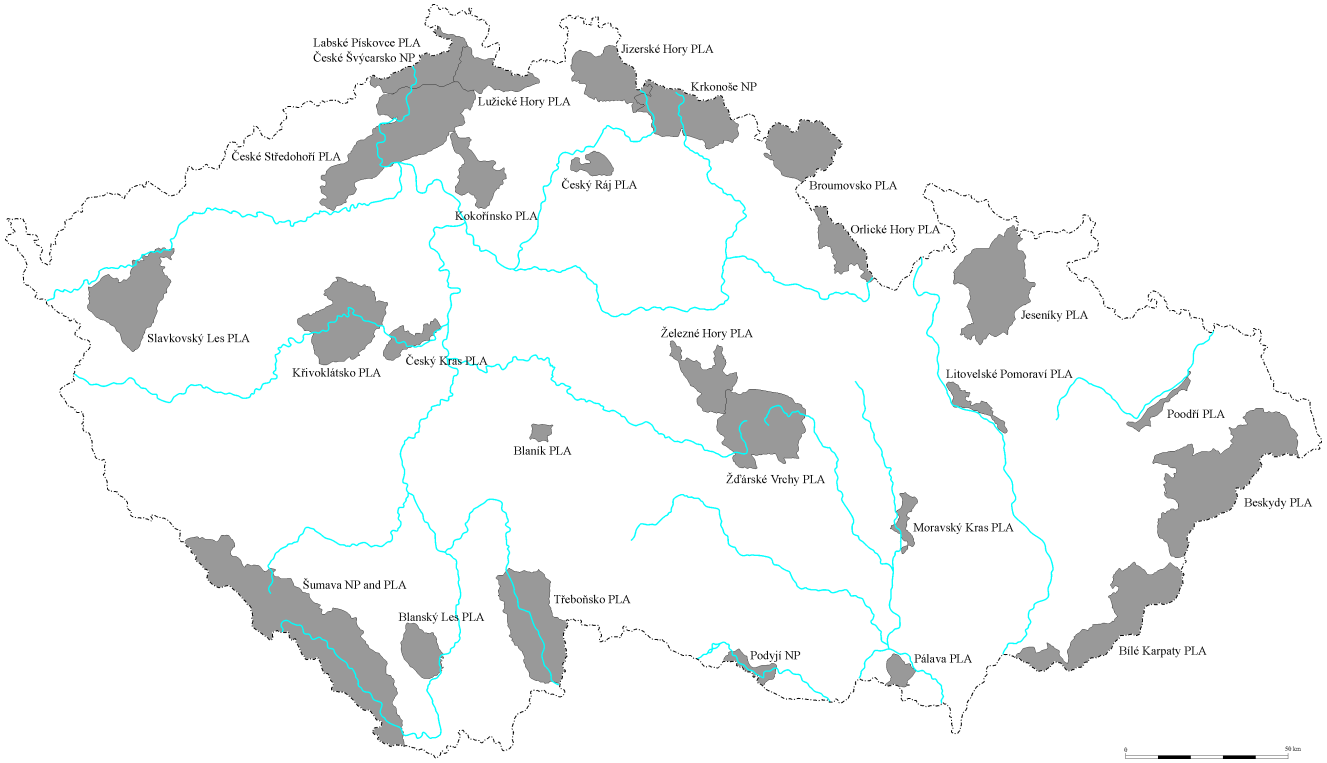
wagleri **124**; **266**
walckenaeri **136**; **274**
Walckenaeria 15, 44, 45, **99–102**, 194
walckenaerius **30**; **206**
warburtoni 46
westringi **189**; **307**
wideri **55**; **222**
Wideria 44, 100
Wubanoides **102**

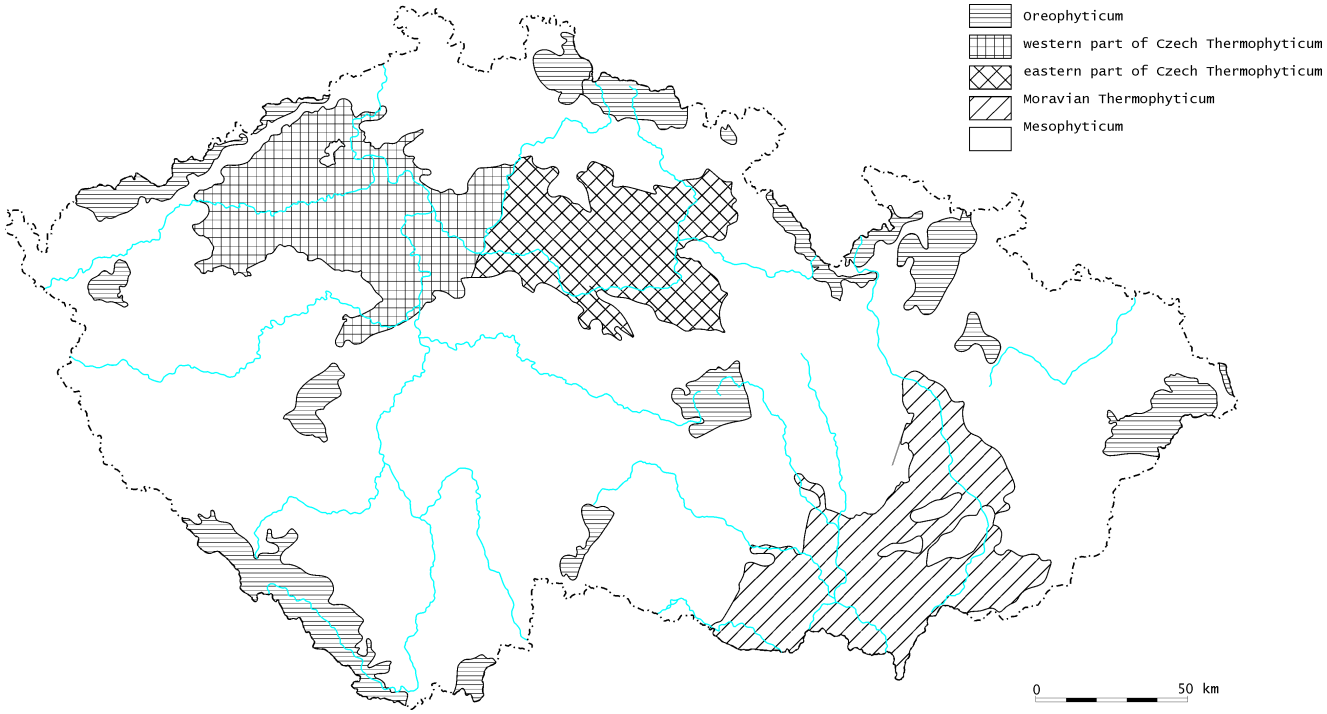
X

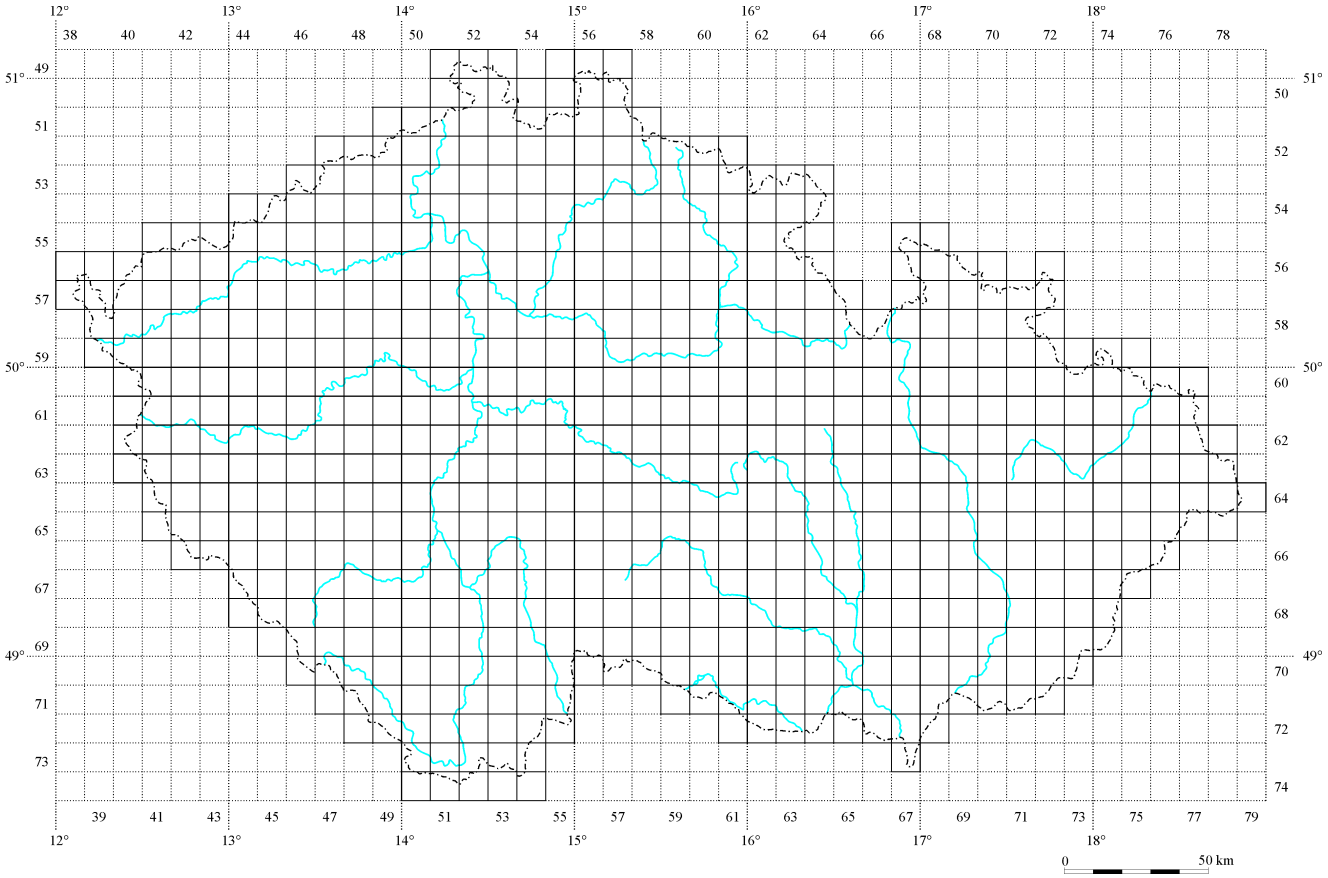
xanthogramma **177**; **300**
Xerolycosa 114, **126**
x-notata **114**; **260**
Xysticus 168, 170–172, **173–176**, 200

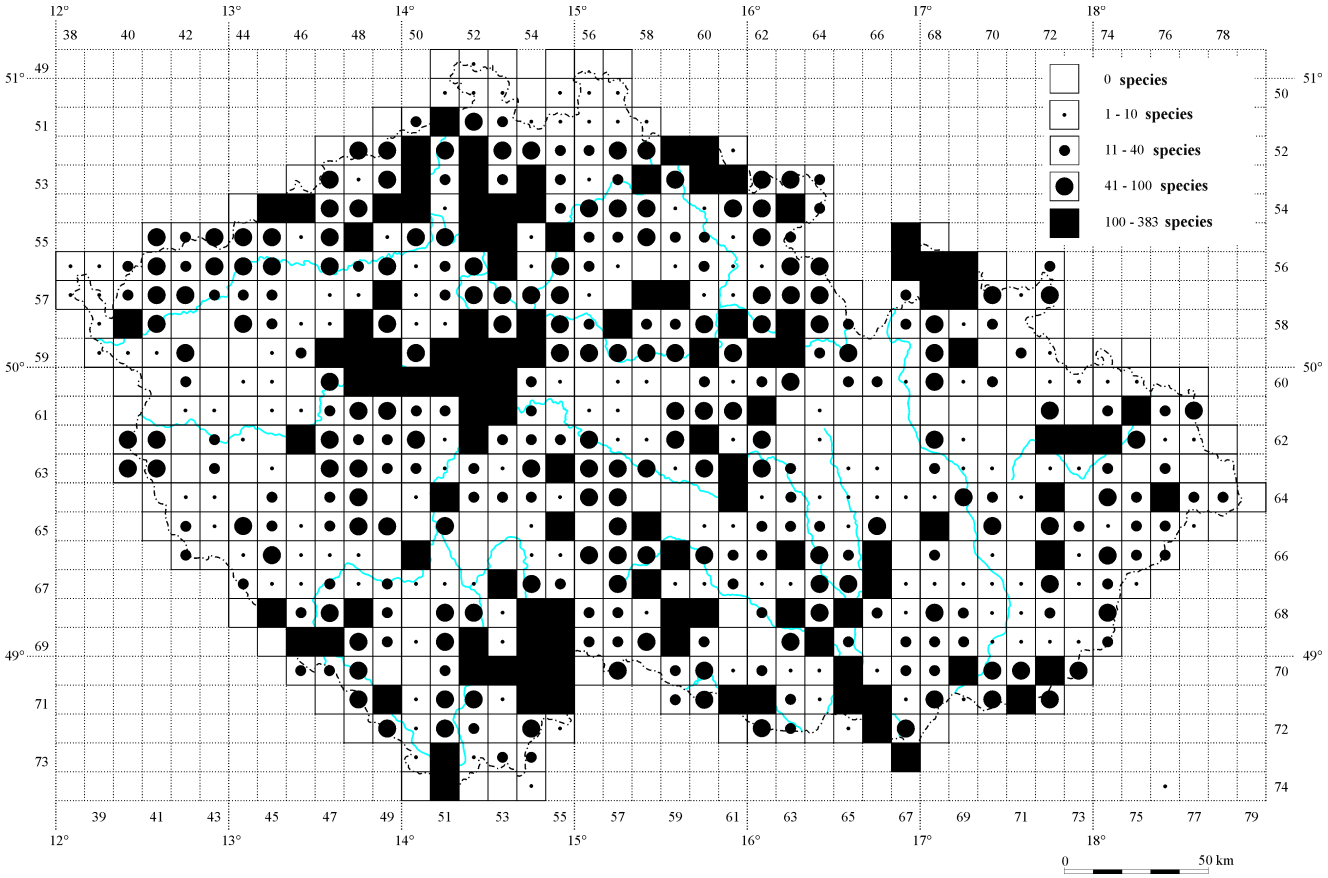
Z

zebraneus **186**; **305**
zebrinus 68
Zelotes 149, 150–152, **160–163**, 198
Zilla 103, 112, **113**
zimmermanni (*Lepthyphantes*) **73**; **233**
zimmermanni (*Sitticus*) **188**; **306**
Zodarion **149**
Zora **163–164**, 199
Zygiella **113–114**


Labské Pískovce PLA
České Švýcarsko NP
Jizerské Hory PLA
Krkonoše NP
Lužické Hory PLA
České Středohoří PLA
Český Ráj PLA
Broumovsko PLA
Kokořínsko PLA
Orlické Hory PLA
Jeseníky PLA
Slavkovský Les PLA
Křivoklátsko PLA
Český Kras PLA
Železné Hory PLA
Litovelské Pomoraví PLA
Poodří PLA
Blaník PLA
Žďárské Vrchy PLA
Beskydy PLA
Moravský Kras PLA
Šumava NP and PLA
Třeboňsko PLA
Blanský Les PLA
Podyjí NP
Pálava PLA
Bílé Karpaty PLA
0
50 km


Oreophyticum
western part of Czech Thermophyticum
eastern part of Czech Thermophyticum
Moravian Thermophyticum
Mesophyticum
0
50 km


12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18°
51° 50° 49°
0 50 km


0 species
1 - 10 species
11 - 40 species
41 - 100 species
100 - 383 species
12° 13° 14° 15° 16° 17° 18°
51° 50° 49°
0 50 km

Catalogue of Spiders of the Czech Republic

Prof. RNDr. Jan Buchar, DrSc. — Faculty of Natural History, Charles University
Viničná 7, 128 44 Prague, Czech Republic
lenne@prfdec.natur.cuni.cz

RNDr. Vlastimil Růžička, CSc. — Institute of Entomology, Czech Academy of Sciences
Branišovská 7, 370 05 České Budějovice, Czech Republic
vruz@entu.cas.cz

Edited by Dr Peter Merrett — British Arachnological Society

Typography and text formatting: Vlastimil Růžička
Software used: Corel WordPerfect 7, Microsoft Access 2000, ESRI ArcView GIS 3.1
Published by Peres Publishers, Na Klikovce 9, 140 00 Praha 4, Czech Republic, peres@vol.cz
Printed and bound in the Czech Republic
351 pages
450 copies

ISBN 80-86360-25-3