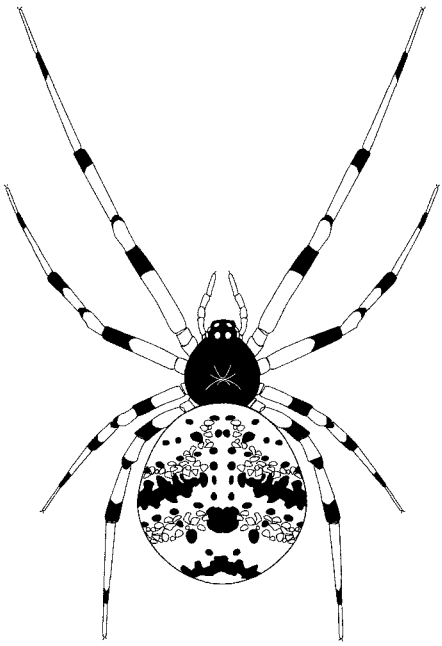
Katalog over Danmarks edderkopper (Araneae)

Catalogue of the Spiders of Denmark (Araneae)

Nikolaj Scharff & Ole Gudik-Sørensen



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Abstract

Det foreliggende katalog over danske edderkopper bygger på registreringer fra alle kendte offentlige og private samlinger i Danmark. Kataloget omfatter materiale indsamlet i perioden 1871–2005 og inkluderer både en checkliste og en oversigt over arternes udbredelse på distriktsniveau indenfor to tidsperioder (før og efter 1950). Det samlede antal verificerede arter i Danmark er 523. Af disse er 83 arter ikke tidligere publiceret som nye for den danske fauna. På distriktsniveau er der registeret 3.503 fund i 11 distrikter ud af 5.753 mulige (61 %), med 3.357 fund efter 1950 og 146 op til 1951. Syv arter er ikke fundet i Danmark efter 1950 (1,4%) og yderligere 26 arter er ikke fundet siden 1989 (5 %; markeret med en stjerne [*] i kataloget). 97 arter (18,6 %) er fundet i alle distrikter, medens 58 arter (11,1 %) kun er fundet i et enkelt. Det højeste antal arter (454) er registreret for Østjylland, og det laveste (259) er fra Nordvestsjælland.

Abstract

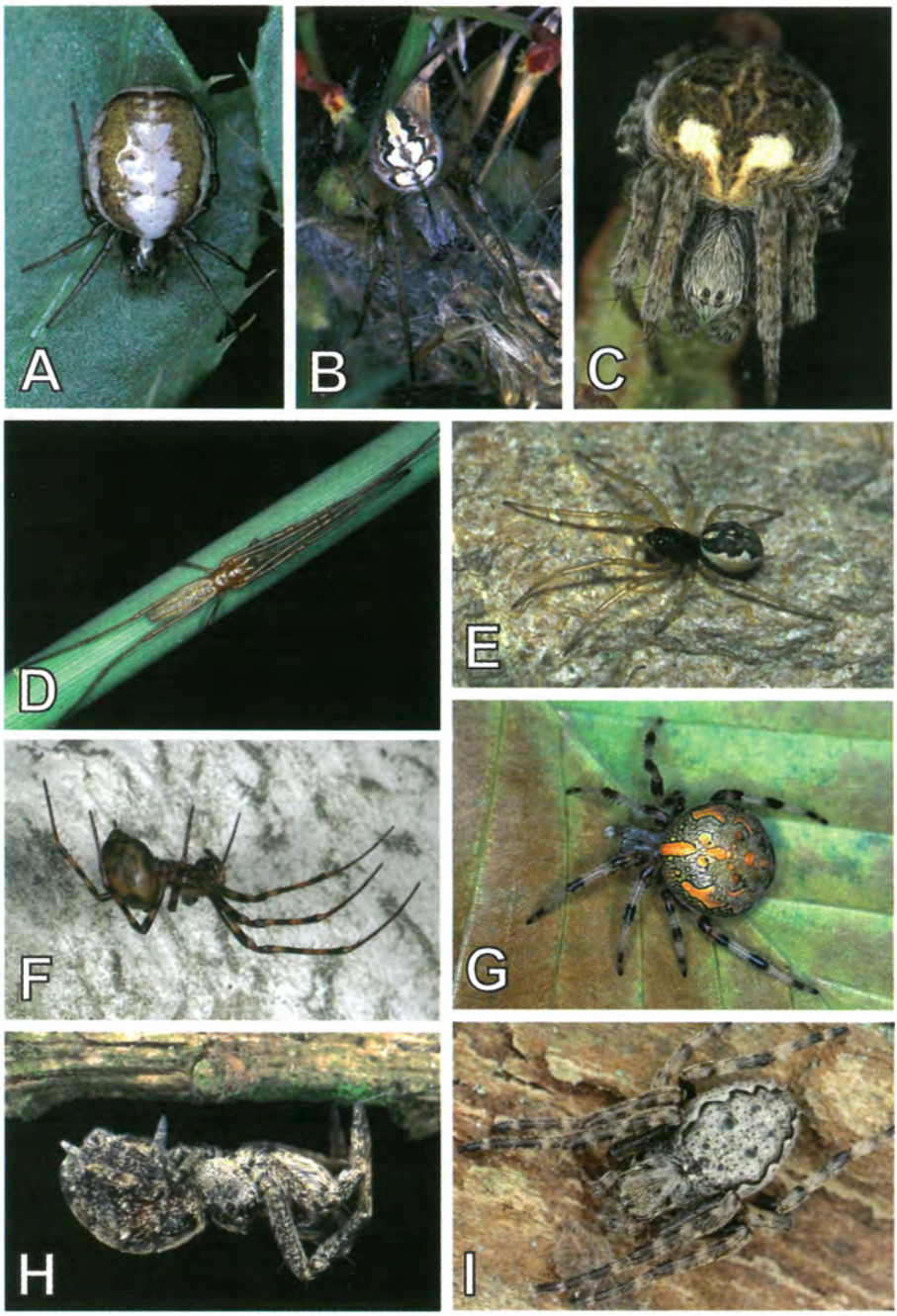
The present catalogue of Danish spiders builds on registrations from all known public and private collections in Denmark. The catalogue includes material collected in the period 1871–2005 and includes both a checklist and a review of the species distributions on district levels within 2 time periods (before and after 1950). The total number of verified species recorded from Denmark is 523. Of these, 83 species have not been published before as new to the Danish fauna. On the district level 3,503 records have been registered from 11 districts out of the 5,753 possible records (61 %), with 3,357 records after 1950 and 146 records up to 1951. Seven species have not been found in Denmark after 1950 (1.3 %) and 26 species have not been recorded since 1989 (5 %; marked with an asterisk [*] in the catalogue). Ninety-seven species (18.6 %) have been recorded from all districts, whereas 58 species (11.1 %) have only been recorded from a single district. The highest number of species (454) has been recorded from East-Jutland and the lowest number (259) has been recorded from North-West Zealand.

Introduktion

Edderkopper har desværre aldrig været populære samleobjekter for danske entomologer, på trods af edderkoppernes interessante biologi og store økologiske betydning. Vores kendskab til den danske edderkoppefauna bygger derfor på relativt få menneskers indsamlingsindsats gennem tiderne. Historisk set har der formentlig aldrig været mere end 5–6 aktive edderkoppesamlere på noget givet tidspunkt i Danmark, og det lave antal aktive indsamlere forhindrer os i at igangsætte større registreringsprojekter i stil med dem, der er udført for flere insektgrupper (Torp 1994, Stoltze 1996). Heldigvis har danske indsamlere altid deponeret deres samlinger i danske museer og derfor rummer disse museer, sammen med de nutidige privatsamlinger, den akkumulerede viden om danske edderkoppers forekomst og udbredelse.

Introduction

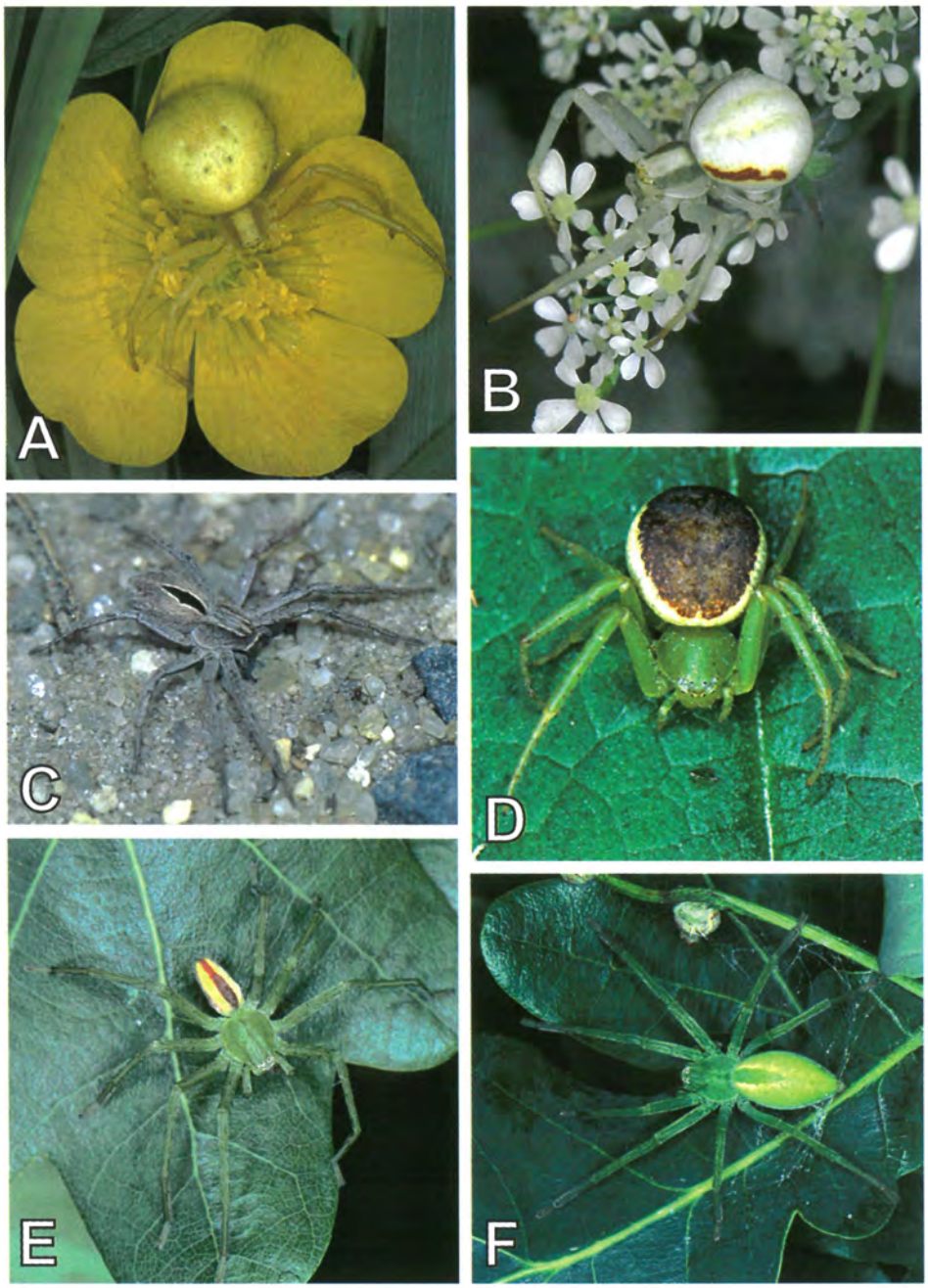
Unfortunately, spiders have never been 'favorite' study objects of Danish entomologists, in spite of the interesting biology and great ecological importance of spiders. Our knowledge of the Danish fauna therefore builds on the collecting activity of relatively few people throughout the years. Historically, there has probably never been more than 5–6 active spider collectors in Denmark at any given point of time, and the low number of active collectors prevents us from initiating large scale recording schemes similar to those carried out for several groups of insects (Torp 1994, Stoltze 1996). Fortunately, Danish spider collectors have always deposited their private collections in Danish museums, and these museums, together with the private collections of today, therefore holds the accumulated knowledge of the presence and distribution of Danish spiders.



TAVLE 1/PLATE 1: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Hypsosinga albovittata* (family Araneidae) B) *Neoscona adianta* (family Araneidae) C) *Agalenatea redii* (family Araneidae) D) *Tetragnatha striata* (family Tetragnathidae) E) *Pachygnatha degeeri* (family Tetragnathidae) F) *Meta menardi* (family Tetragnathidae) G) *Araneus marmoreus* (family Araneidae) H) *Hyptiotes paradoxus* (family Uloboridae) I) *Nuctenea umbratica* (family Araneidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A, B, E, & G; Jørgen Lissner – C, D, H & I; Nikolaj Scharff – F.

Da H.J. Hansen skrev om danske edderkopper i det smukt illustrerede Zoologica Danica (Hansen 1882) anslog han et samlet artsantal på "mere end 300". To årtier senere forsøgte William Sørensen (1904) at udarbejde en mere præcis checkliste over de danske edderkopper, baseret på en kritisk gennemgang af edderkoppesamlingerne i Zoologisk Museum, København, men Sørensen nåede ikke at færdiggøre sit arbejde, før han blev involveret i en bitter strid med museet og blev nægtet adgang til samlingerne (Sørensen 1904: s. 242). Checklisten blev senere færdiggjort af Elisabeth Deichmann (1920), som tilføjede information om de manglende familier. Hun supplerede med familien Linyphiidae (som da blev betragtet som del af familien Theridiidae) såvel som flere små edderkoppefamilier. Uheldigvis inkluderede Sørensens og Deichmanns lister både egentlige registrerede danske arter såvel som 'potentielle' danske arter – noget der har skabt megen efterfølgende faunistisk forvirring. Det første *komplette* katalog over registrerede danske edderkopper blev udarbejdet af Jens Brændegaard som et tillæg til Emil Nielsen's bog "De Danske Edderkoppers Biologi" (Nielsen 1928). Det inkluderede information om 348 danske arter og byggede delvis på Sørensens og Deichmanns arbejder, delvist på Brændegaards egen samling. Nye arter for Danmark blev føjet til denne liste i de efterfølgende år, og opdaterede checklister over udvalgte familier blev publiceret i Brændegaards to felthåndbøger om den danske edderkoppefauna (Brændegaard 1966, 1972) samt i en separat engelsk version af listerne (Brændegaard 1965). En samlet oversigt, omfattende alle danske edderkoppearter, såvel som de sidste bind i Brændegaards håndbogsserie, blev dog aldrig færdiggjort, idet Brændegaard døde i 1976. Ingen af disse opdaterede checklister inkluderer familierne Linyphiidae og Theridiidae, og reviderede lister over disse familier er således ikke fremkommet siden 1928. Som det fremgår af dette katalog, så omfatter disse 2 familier alene ca. halvdelen af den danske edderkoppefauna (256/523 = 49 %) (Fig. 1). En mere detaljeret gennemgang af ovenstå-

When H.J. Hansen wrote on Danish spiders in the beautifully illustrated Zoologica Danica (Hansen 1882) he estimated a total of more than 300 species. Two decades later, William Sørensen (1904) tried to compile a more accurate checklist of Danish spiders, based on a "critical" review of the spider collection in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, but Sørensen did not manage to finish his work before he got involved in a bitterly 'dispute' with the museum, and was denied access to the collection (Sørensen 1904: p. 242). The checklist was later finished by Elisabeth Deichmann (1920) who added information on the "missing" families. She included the family Linyphiidae (then considered part of the family Theridiidae) as well as several small spider families. Unfortunately, both Sørensen and Deichmann included both truly recorded species as well as 'potential' Danish species – something that has caused much subsequent faunistic confusion. The first *complete* catalogue of Danish spiders was published by Jens Brændegaard as a supplement to Emil Nielsen's book "De danske Edderkoppers Biologi" (Nielsen 1928). It included information about 348 Danish species and was partly based on the work of Sørensen and Deichmann, partly on Brændegaard's own collection. New Danish spider records were added to this list in the following years, and partially updated checklists of selected families were published in Brændegaards two handbooks (in Danish) on the Danish spider fauna (Brændegaard 1966, 1972) and in a separate English version of the list (Brændegaard 1965). A final update, including all Danish spider species, as well as the last volumes in the handbook series, never appeared, since Brændegaard died in 1976. None of these updated checklists included the families Theridiidae and Linyphiidae, and updated lists including these families have therefore not been produced since 1928. As it appears from the present catalogue, these families include approximately half of the Danish spider fauna (256/523 = 49 %) (Fig. 1). A more detailed account of the above mentioned literature can be found in Larsen & Bøggild (1970) who then



TAVLE 2/PLATE2: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Misumena vatia* (family Thomisidae) B) *Misumena vatia* (family Thomisidae) C) *Thanatus formicinus* (family Philodromidae) D) *Diaea dorsata* (family Thomisidae) E) *Micrommata viriscens*, han/male (family Sparassidae) F) *Micrommata viriscens*, hun/female (family Sparassidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A-F.

Fig. 1: Næsten halvdelen af de danske edderkoppearter er blot et par millimeter store og tilhører familien Linyphiidae. På trods af deres lidenhed har mange af arterne karakteristisk morfologi, her eksemplificeret ved hannen af *Walckenaeria acuminata*. Hannen har på forkroppen en periskopagtig udvækst hvorpå øjnene sidder/Almost half of the Danish spider species are just a few millimeter in size and belongs to the family Linyphiidae. In spite of their small size, many of the species have characteristic morphology, here exemplified by the male of *Walckenaeria acuminata*. The male has a periscope-like excrescence on the forepart of the body where the eyes are situated. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

ende litteratur er at finde i Larsen & Bøggild (1970), som dengang tilføjede hele 73 nye arter til den danske fauna. Derved kom det samlede antal edderkoppearter registreret for Danmark op på 476. Fjorten år senere anslog Scharff (1984) at det samlede antal nu var ca. 500 arter.

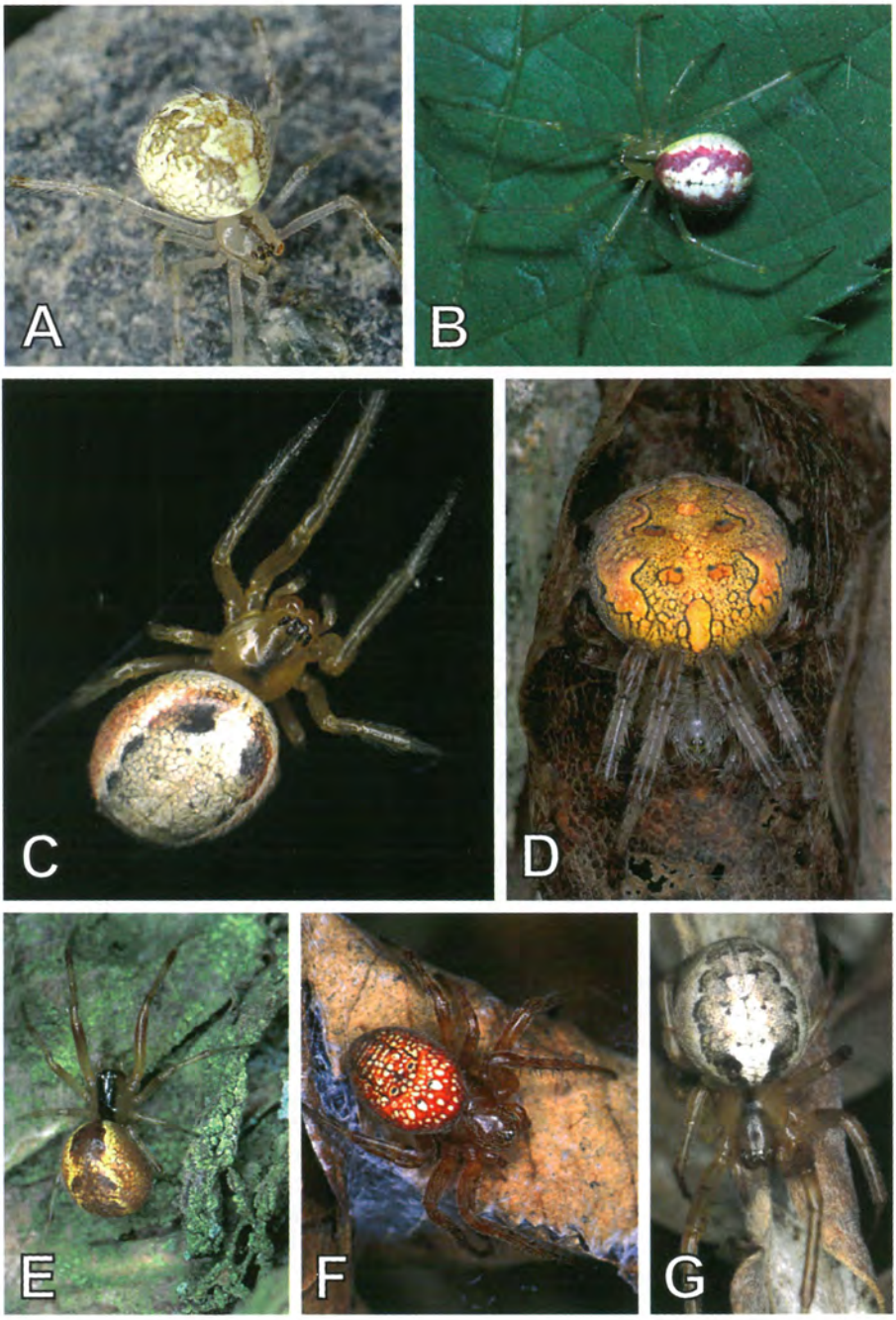
Siden Larsen & Bøggild (1970) har især O. Bøggild og S. Toft fundet en del nye arter for den danske fauna og fund af ca. 15 nye arter i løbet af det sidste års tid skyldes nok forøget indsamlingsaktivitet, men tyder også på, at antallet af danske arter kan vise sig at være væsentlig højere end de 523 arter som indgår i dette katalog. Flere af disse nye arter er normalt mere sydlige i deres udbredelse og det tyder derfor på, at der sker en aktiv indvandring fra syd i disse år. Eksempelvis kan en art som *Aculepeira ceropegius* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 6) næppe være overset ved tidligere indsamlinger på Bornholm (se note 3). Hvis man sammenligner den nuværende danske checkliste med checklister fra vores naboområder i Nordtyskland (Slesvig-Holsten) og Sydsverige (Skåne), så er der yderligere 101 arter som måske kan findes i Danmark. Nogle få af disse arter er faktisk nævnt i den danske litteratur (se appendix 3), men det har ikke været muligt at finde belægseksemplarer for disse 'litteraturfund'. Omkring halvdelen af de arter som er forventelige for Danmark tilhører familien Linyphiidae.

Baseret på litteratur og personlige meddelelser udarbejdede Søren Langemark i 1995 en liste over danske edderkopper.

added 73 new spider species to the Danish spider fauna. The total number of spider species recorded from Denmark thereby reached 476. Fourteen years later, Scharff (1984) estimated a total of approximately 500 species.

Since Larsen & Bøggild (1970) several species new to the Danish fauna have been found, mainly by O. Bøggild and S. Toft, and the discovery of approximately 15 new species within the last year is probably a result of increased collecting activity, but also suggest, that the number of Danish species can turn out to be considerably higher than the 523 species included in the current catalogue. Several of these new species are normally of more southerly distribution and this therefore suggests that there is an active immigration from the south these years. For example, a species like *Aculepeira ceropegius* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 6) cannot easily have been overlooked at previous collecting events on Bornholm (see note 3). If one compares the current Danish checklist with checklists from our neighbour areas in Northern Germany (Schleswig-Holstein) and Southern Sweden (Scania), it should be possible to find yet another 101 spider species in Denmark. A few of these are already mentioned in the Danish literature (see appendix 3), but it has not been possible to find the voucher specimens for all of these 'literature findings'. Approximately half of these expected Danish species belongs to the family Linyphiidae.

Based on literature and personal informa-



TAVLE 3/PLATE 3: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Theridion varians* (family Theridiidae) B) *Enoplognatha ovata* (family Theridiidae) C) *Zygiella atrica* (family Araneidae) D) *Araneus marmoreus* (family Araneidae) E) *Anelosimus vittatus* (family Theridiidae) F) *Araneus alsine* (family Araneidae) G) *Zygiella x-notata* (family Araneidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – B, D, E & F; Jørgen Lissner – A, C & G.

Listen har hidtil været tilgængelig på Zoologisk Museums hjemmeside, men da den dels ikke indeholder alle nu fundne arter og endvidere indeholdt arter som var forventelige, men endnu ikke fundet, så udgår denne liste og erstattes af det foreliggende katalog.

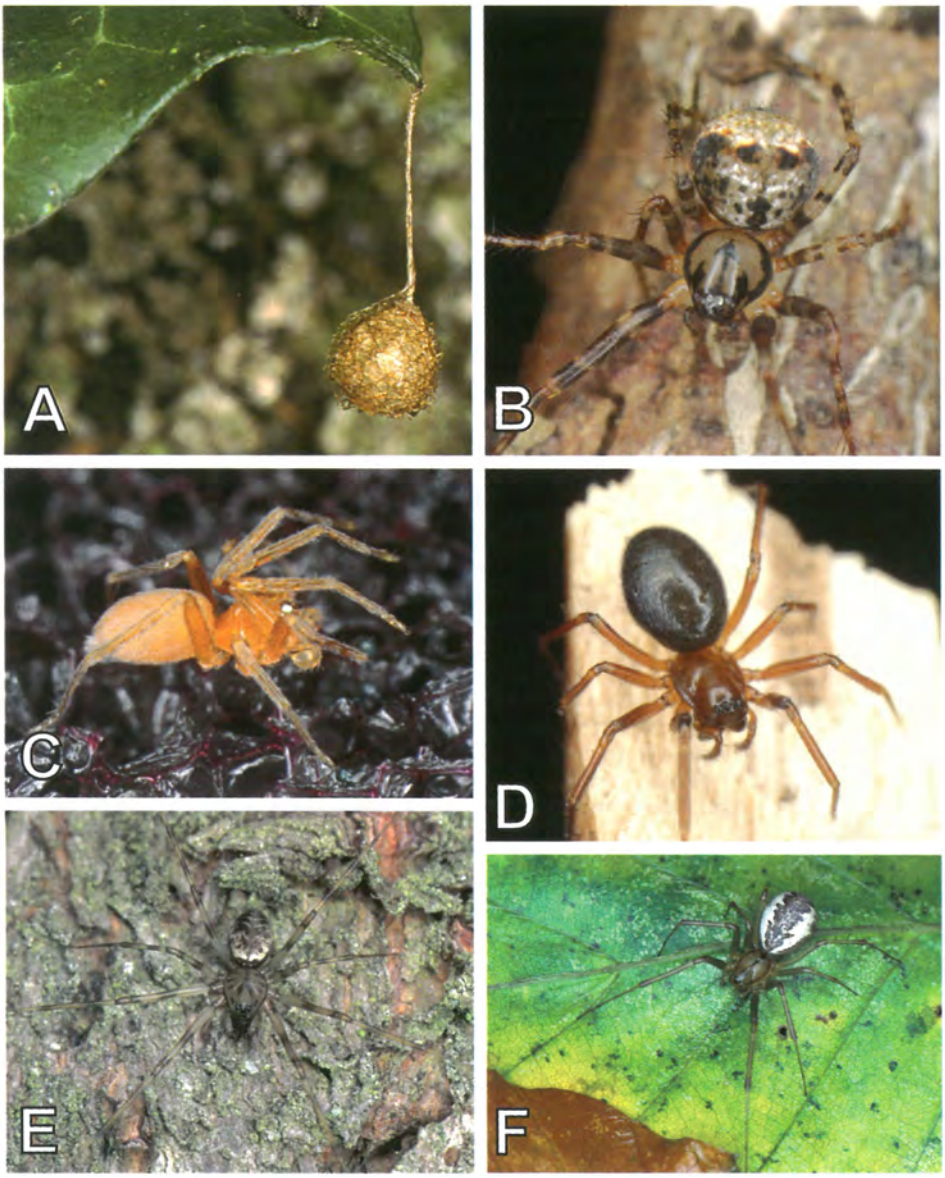
Hovedformålene med det foreliggende katalog er at frembringe en verificeret, moderne oversigt over de danske edderkoppearter, baseret på private såvel som offentlige edderkoppesamlinger, og at tilvejebringe en oversigt over arternes udbredelse på distriktsniveau indenfor to tidsperioder. En sådan liste er væsentlig for det fremtidige faunistiske og taksonomiske arbejde med danske edderkopper og vil være et vigtigt arbejdsredskab for de institutioner, der forvalter og overvåger den danske fauna.

Kataloget omfatter fund fra 1871 til og med 2005 (135 år) og vil i fremtiden blive regelmæssigt opdateret. Det foreliggende katalog omfatter 523 arter i 11 danske distrikter, så det totale antal mulige fund (dvs. alle arter fundet i alle distrikter) er 5.753. Af disse har vi registreret 3.503 fund (61 %), med 3.357 fund efter 1950 og 146 op til 1951. Syv arter (*Arctosa alpigena* (Doleshall), *Enoplognatha oelandica* (Thorell), *Ero tuberculata* (De Geer), *Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon, 1884), *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen), *Trichoncus saxicola* (O.P.-Cambridge), og *Stroemiellus stroemi* (Thorell)), er ikke fundet efter 1950. En af disse, *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen), er ikke fundet udenfor Danmark, og er kun kendt fra typeeksemplaret (Wolff & Scharff 2003). Seksogtyve arter (5 %) er ikke genfundet efter 1989. Disse arter er markeret med en stjerne (*) i kataloget. Det betyder ikke nødvendigvis at disse arter ikke længere forekommer i Danmark, men snarere, at det endnu ikke er lykkedes for de få danske indsamlere at registrere arterne igen. Syvoghalvfems arter (18,6 %) er fundet i alle distrikter, medens 58 arter (11,1 %) kun er fundet i et enkelt. De 11 danske distrikter er af meget forskellig størrelse og økologisk sammensætning, og det samlede antal arter i de forskellige distrikter kan derfor ikke rigtig sammenlignes. Forskellene i geografisk artsrigdom afspejler formentlig

tion, Søren Langemark compiled a list of Danish spiders in 1995. Until recently, this list was available through the homepage of the Zoological Museum, but is now taken down and will be replaced with the current catalogue, partly because the list did not include all the new species recorded here and partly because it included species that were only "expected" but not yet found.

The main objectives of the present catalogue are to produce a verified modern checklist of Danish spider species, based on private as well as public spider collections, and to provide a review of the species distributions at the district level, within two time periods. Such a list is essential for the future faunistic and taxonomical work on Danish spiders and will become an important working tool for those institutions that manage and monitor the Danish fauna.

The catalogue includes records from 1871-2005 (135 years) and will, in the future, be updated regularly. The present catalogue includes 523 species from 11 Danish districts, and so the total number of possible records is 5,753 (i.e., all species found in all districts). Of these, the present catalogue includes 3,503 records (61 %), with 3,357 records after 1950 and 146 records up to 1951. Seven species (*Arctosa alpigena* (Doleshall), *Enoplognatha oelandica* (Thorell), *Ero tuberculata* (De Geer), *Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon), *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen), *Trichoncus saxicola* (O.P.-Cambridge), and *Stroemiellus stroemi* (Thorell)), have not been collected after 1950. One of these, *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen), has not been recorded from outside Denmark, and is only known from the female type specimen (Wolff & Scharff 2003). Twenty-six species (5 %) have not been collected after 1989. These species are marked with an asterisk (*) in the catalogue. This does not necessarily mean that these species no longer exist in Denmark, but rather that the few Danish collectors have not yet been able to find them again. Ninety-seven species (18.6 %) have been found in all 11 districts, whereas 58 species (11.1 %) are only known from one. The 11 Danish districts are uneven in size and ecological composition, so the number of



TAVLE 4/PLATE 4: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) Ægsæk/Egg-sac, *Ero furcata* (family Mimetidae) B) *Ero furcata* (family Mimetidae) C) *Oonops domesticus* (family Oonopidae) D) *Macrargus rufus* (family Linyphiidae) E) *Drapetisca socialis* (family Linyphiidae) F) *Linyphia triangularis* (family Linyphiidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A, E & F; Jørgen Lissner – B, C & D.

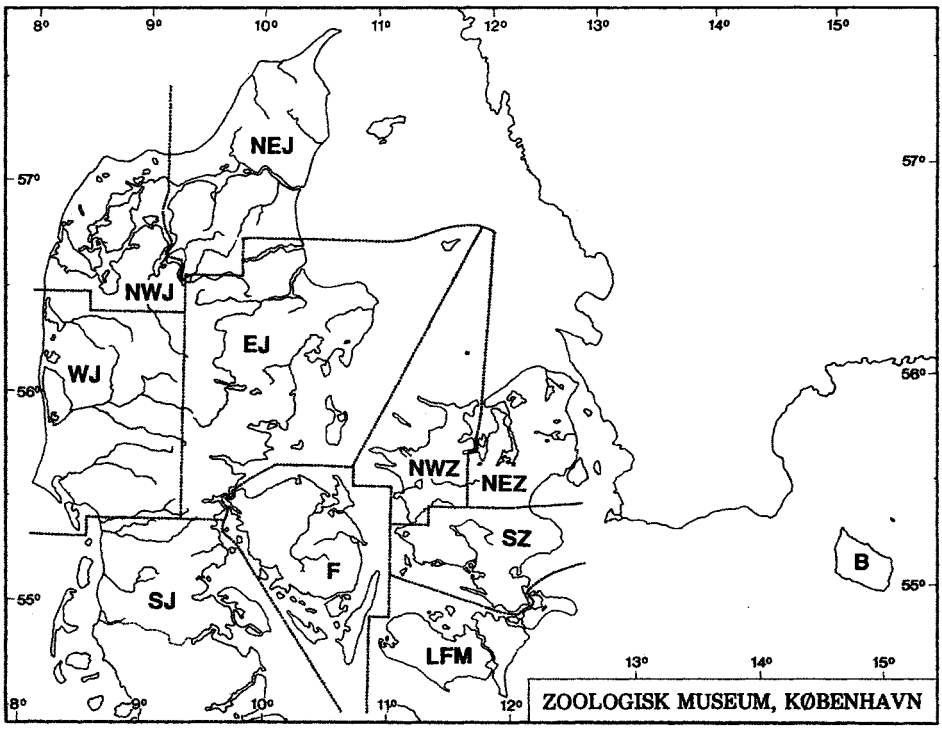
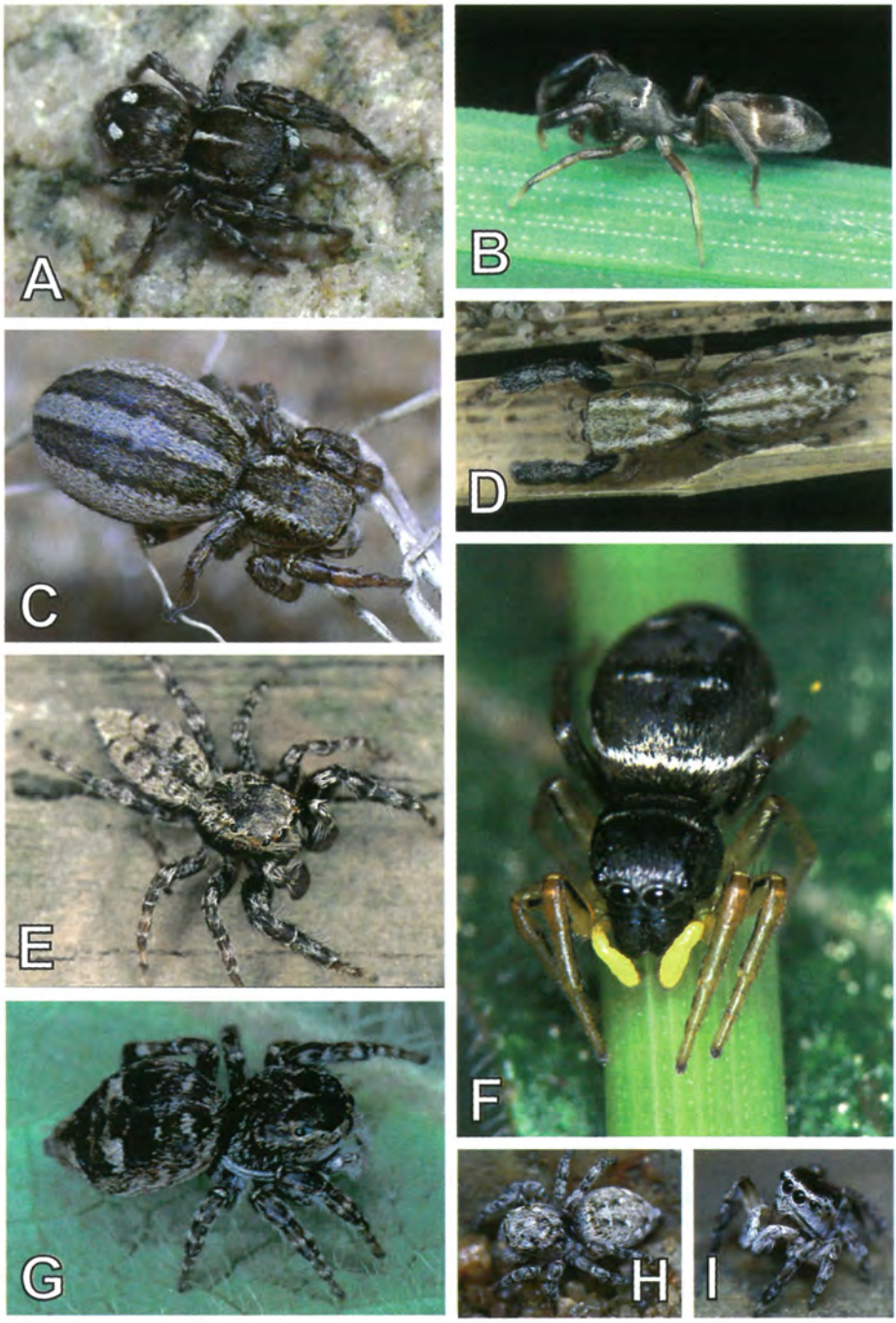


Fig. 2: Afgrænsning af de danske (entomologiske) faunistiske distrikter. Forkortelser: SJ = Sydjylland; EJ = Østjylland; WJ = Vestjylland; NWJ = Nordvestjylland; NEJ = Nordøstjylland; F = Fyn; LFM = Lolland, Falster og Møn; SZ = Sydsjælland; NWZ = Nordvestsjælland; NEZ = Nordøstsjælland; B = Bornholm.

Fig. 2: Boundaries of faunistic (entomological) districts in Denmark. Abbreviations: SJ = South Jutland; EJ = East Jutland; WJ = West Jutland; NWJ = North West Jutland; NEJ = North East Jutland; F = Funen; LFM = Lolland, Falster and Moen; SZ = South Zealand; NWZ = North West Zealand; NEZ = North East Zealand; B = Bornholm.

de danske edderkoppesamleres hjem og sommerhuse og mange af forskellene afspejler således indsamlingsaktiviteterne. Det højeste antal arter er registreret i Østjylland (EJ med 454 arter). Nordøstsjælland (NEZ med 390 arter) har det næsthøjeste antal registrerede arter og det laveste antal arter er registreret i Nordvestsjælland (NWZ med 259 arter). Vi behøver tydeligvis meget mere faunistisk information, før vi nogenlunde udtømmende kan udlede noget om artsrigdom og geografisk fordeling af danske edderkopper. Forhåbentlig vil dette katalog stimulere edderkoppeinteresserede til at arbejde i alternative geografiske områder og vække interessen for edderkopper hos naturinteresserede personer.

species recorded from each district cannot really be compared. The differences in recorded geographical species richness probably reflect the homes and summer residences of the Danish collectors, and thereby the collecting activities. The highest number of species is recorded from Eastern Jutland (EJ with 454 species). With 390 species, Northeastern Zealand (NEZ) has the second highest number of recorded species, and the lowest number of species is recorded from North Western Zealand (NWZ with 259 species). Obviously, we need much more faunistic information to deduce anything about species richness and geographical distribution patterns of Danish spider species. Hopefully this catalogue



TAVLE 5/PLATE 5: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. Alle tilhørende familien Salticidae/all belonging to the family Salticidae. A) *Sitticus inexpectus* B) *Synageles venator* C) *Phlegra fasciata* D) *Marpissa nivoyi* E) *Marpissa muscosa* F) *Heliophanus cupreus* G) *Sitticus floricola* H) *Sitticus disdinguendus* I) *Sitticus saltator*. Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A, C, & F-I; Jørgen Lissner – B & D-E.

Udarbejdelsen af dette katalog blev vedtaget af en gruppe danske araneologer i 1997 og påbegyndt i 1998, og har således varet 8 år. Det rummer 83 ikke tidligere publicerede arter for Danmark. Disse arter er markeret med fed skrift i kataloget. Faunistiske noter med yderligere detaljer om taksonomi eller funddetaljer er tilføjet for 43 arter.

Procedurer for registrering

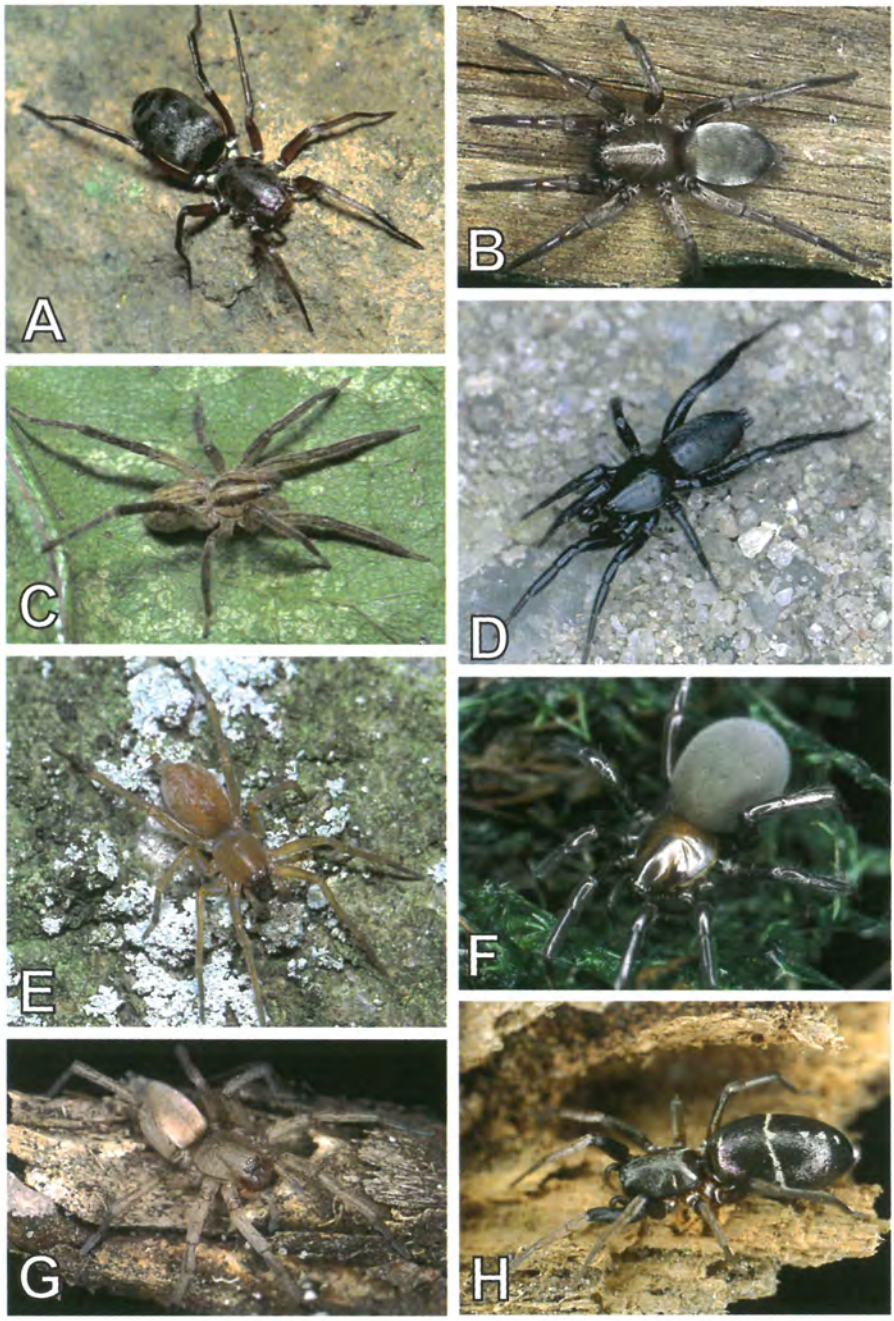
Danmark blev inddelt i 11 faunistiske distrikter af Enghoff & Nielsen (1977; Fig. 2), og denne distriktsinddeling er blevet fulgt af næsten alle moderne kataloger over danske landlevende leddyr (f.eks. Lepidoptera – Schnack 1985, Karsholt & Stadel Nielsen 1998, Coleoptera – Hansen 1996, Diptera (Syrphidae) - Torp 1994, Heteroptera (Gerromorpha & Nepomorpha) – Damgaard 1997, Heteroptera (Pentatomoidea, Coreoidea & Pyrrhocoridae) – Tolsgaard 2001). Denne inddeling benyttes også i dette katalog, og det blev endvidere besluttet, at alle distriktsfund skulle baseres på lokalitetsoplysninger fra en udvalgt tube med dyr. Om muligt skulle denne repræsentere et af de nyeste fund fra det pågældende distrikt, og tuben med dets voksne individ(er) skulle bevares som belægeksemplar for fremtidig dokumentation af distriktsfundet. Andre former for funddokumentation (eksempelvis fotos) er blevet accepteret i nogle ganske få tilfælde, hvor det drejer sig om let genkendelige arter som f.eks. hvepseedderkoppen, *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli). Fund der udelukkende er nævnt i litteraturen, og for hvilke der ikke foreligger belægseksemplarer, er ikke medtaget i dette katalog. Det betyder eksempelvis at *Collinsia distinctus* (Simon) som blev rapporteret som ny art for den danske fauna af Toft et al. (1993), og som der ikke foreligger belægseksemplar for, ikke er medtaget i kataloget. Arten forekommer i Slesvig-Holsten (Nordtyskland) og er derfor forventelig i Danmark. Antallet

will stimulate people interested in spiders to work in alternative geographical areas and stimulate more people to work on the faunistics of Danish spiders.

Preparation of this catalogue was decided by a group of Danish araneologists in 1997 and initiated in 1998, and has thus lasted 8 years. It contains 83 species new to Denmark (not previously published) and these species are marked with bold fonts in the catalogue. Faunistic notes with further details on taxonomy or collection notes have been added for 43 species.

Procedures for registration

Denmark was divided into 11 faunistic districts by Enghoff & Nielsen (1977; Fig. 2). This division into districts has been followed by almost all modern catalogues on Danish arthropods (e.g., Lepidoptera – Schnack 1985, Karsholt & Stadel Nielsen 1998; Coleoptera – Hansen 1996; Diptera (Syrphidae) – Torp 1994; Heteroptera (Gerromorpha & Nepomorpha) – Damgaard 1997; Heteroptera (Pentatomoidea, Coreoidea & Pyrrhocoridae) – Tolsgaard 2001). This division of Denmark is also used in this catalogue and it was decided, that every district record should be based on the detailed locality data of one selected vial with specimens. If possible, this specimen should represent one of the most recent records from the district and the adult specimen(s) should be preserved as a voucher specimen for future documentation. Other kinds of documentations (e.g., photos) were accepted in a few cases, when dealing with very conspicuous species like the Wasp Spider, *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli). Records that are only known from the literature, and for which there are no voucher specimens, are not included in this catalogue. This means, for example, that *Collinsia distinctus* (Simon, 1884) which were recorded as a new species for the Danish fauna by Toft (1993), and for which there are no voucher specimens preserved, is not included in this catalogue. The species is present in Schleswig-Holstein (northern Germany) and can therefore be expected from Denmark. The number of



TAVLE 6/PLATE 6: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Micaria fulgens* (family Gnaphosidae) B) *Scotophaeus blackwalli* (family Gnaphosidae) C) *Zora spinimana* (family Zoridae) D) *Zelotes longipes* (family Gnaphosidae) E) *Clubiona terrestris* (family Clubionidae) F) *Argyroneta aquatica*, hun på land/female on ground (family Cybaeidae) G) *Drassodes pubescens* (family Gnaphosidae) H) *Micaria pulicaria* (family Gnaphosiidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A & C-E; Jørgen Lissner – B & F-H.

	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Clubiona pallidula (Clerck, 1757)	Ved Starup Kirke	Løvdal Skov	Gødding Skov	Hansted Reservatet	Høstemark Skov	Korshavn	Næsgaard	Bakkebølle Strand	Røsnæs	Vellerup Vig	Gudhjem
	12/06/1978	13/06/1993	19/06/1985	29/06/1963	11/05/1990	23/05/1999	14/06/1955	23/10/1971	31/05/1980	04/06/1961	11/07/2025
	NG32	NH58	NG17	MJ72	NJ71	PG06	UA18	PF99	PG17*	PG78*	VB91
	OB/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	OV/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	BS/NS/ZM	JP/OB/OB	Ni/Ni/ZM
	6268-f	9974-f	7574-ff	3328-f	9895-f	1950-010	2004-f	6016-f	NS342-m	2599-f	13057-3
Clubiona phragmitis (C.L.Koch, 1843)	Rømø dæmningen	Paderup Mose	Bjerregaard	Bygholm Vejle	Grønnestrand	Slipshavn	Stadby Strand	Knudsskov	Vig Lyng	Aldershvile Park	
	23/01/1993	12/10/1992	26/09/1974	01/07/1996	21/04/1989	29/07/1995	25/07/1968	02/09/1997	25/09/1954	31/08/1997	
	MG71	NH65	MG49	NJ02	NJ13	PG12	PF36	PG70	PG59	UB48	
	OV/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	KE/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	
	9624-m	9543-ffm	5237-m	1230-712	8857-fmm	0819-100	6047-ff	1379-010	6038-f	1357-100	
Clubiona reclusa O.P.-Cambridge, 1863	Bommerlund Plant.	Hou Skov	Tingkærvad Skov		Læsø, Nordmark.	Sollerup	Maglehøj Strand	Knudsskov	Sejerø	Ganløse Orned	Skalsmyre, Rønne Pit.
	16/06/1951	14/06/1998	15/06/1987		30/06/1976	11/06/1995	23/07/1968	02/09/1997	08/07/1975	28/06/1997	05/06/2005
	NF28	NH68	NG17		PJ25	NG81	PF36	PG70	PG39	UB38	VB80
	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	OV/OB/OB		Læs/HC/HC	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	Pe/GS/ZM
	926-fm	1763-010	8434-fm		Læsø-76*	0942-100	6046-f	1378-100	6044-f	1340-110	1f
Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczynski, 1897	Rømødæmningen	Paderup Mose	Urup-Mose	Thorup Strand	2,5km N-f. Ø. Hurup	Kulemose Morud	Frejlev Skov	Tystofte	Trælleborg	Arresø v. Lj. Lyngby	Lilleborg
	12/03/1993	31/03/1994	09/08/1989	02/07/1989	13/06/1998	15/08/1997	11/08/1998	17/05/1975	28/06/1969	23/10/1993	25/06/1977
	MG71	NH65	MG88	NJ03	NH79	NG74	PF86	PG42	PG44	UC20	VB90
	OV/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	OV/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	HC/KN/HC	PG/PG/ZM	GS/GS/GS	OB/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	GS/GS/GS	HC/HC/HC
	9652-f	9746-m	7591-f	8847-fm	J.nr.840	10646-100	1601-200	4988-fmm	6037-f	0507-100	J.nr.680
Clubiona subsultans Thorell, 1875	Bommerlund Plant.	Paderup Mose	Gammelby Mo.,Vejen	V. Thorup Plant.	Råbjerg Mile	Fyns Hoved			Bromme Plant.	Hornbæk Plant.	Hammeren
	24/05/1952	08/05/1994	29/07/1997	09/08/1989	27/03/2001	15/08/1997			26/10/2004	30/03/1952	17/10/1967
	NF28	NH65	NG05	NJ03	NJ89	PG06			PG55	UC41	VB82
	OB/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB	PG/PG/ZM	OB/OB/OB	RB/LB/NM	SL/SL/ZM			Pe/Bi/ZM	OB/OB/OB	OB/OB/OB
	2590-m	9854-f	2849-200	8959-ff	17553-1	13042-1			2f5m	2002-fm	3768-f

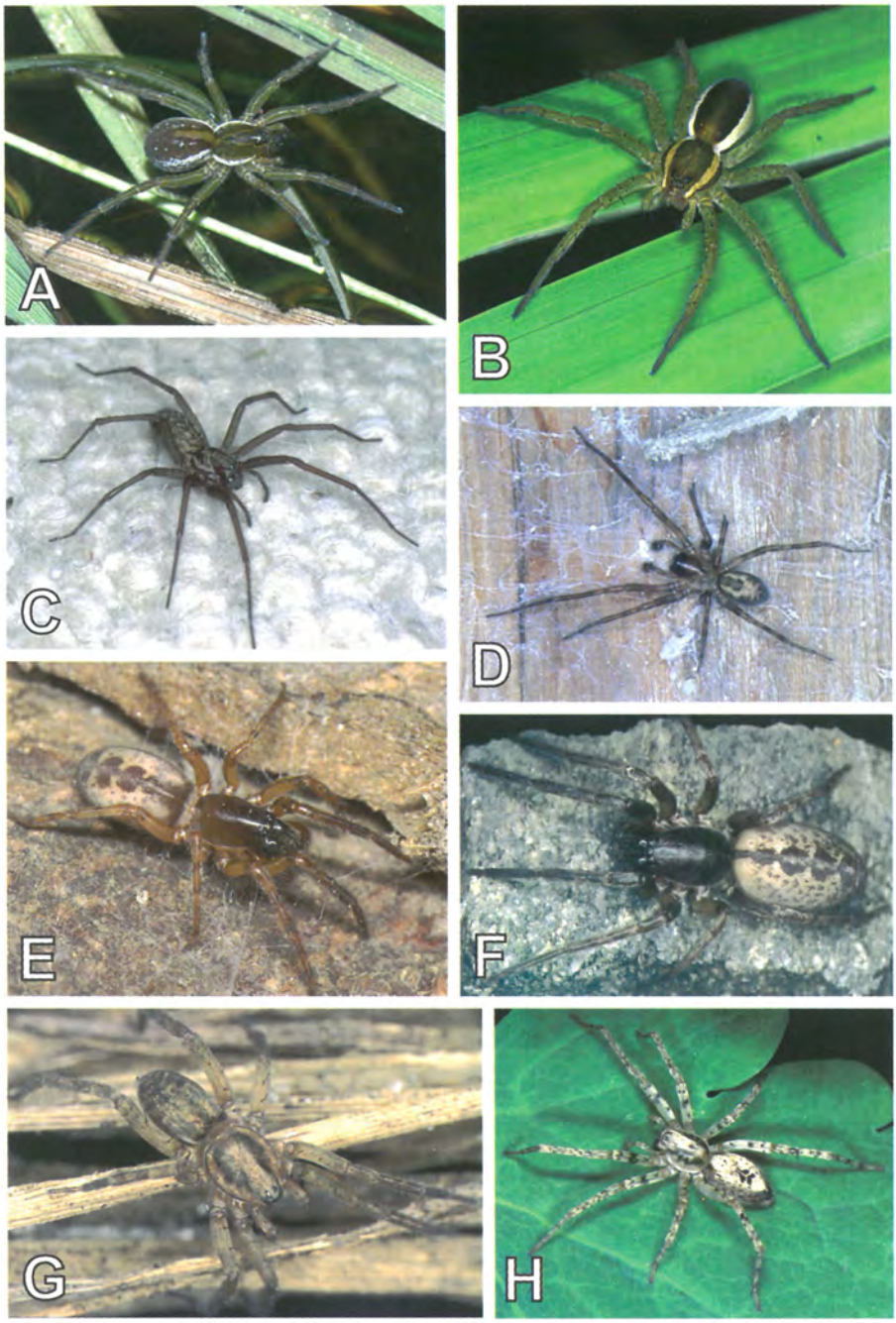
Fig. 3: Eksempel på arbejdsskema/Example of working sheet.

af "litteraturarter" der udelukkes på grund af manglende belægseksemplar anses for ganske få. Fundoplysninger kommer fra alle kendte danske privatsamlinger såvel som fra de naturhistoriske museers samlinger i Århus (5.700 tuber med 23.194 individer) og København (18.583 tuber med 53.800 individer). De private samlingers størrelse varierer fra nogle få hundrede tuber med dyr til mere end 10.000 tuber i den største privatsamling (Ole Bøggild). Kataloget er således baseret på ca. 50.000 tuber med dyr. Alle samlinger inkluderet i dette katalog er angivet i afsnittet 'Bidragydere'.

Registreringen af edderkoppearter i de forskellige samlinger foregik ved hjælp af et registreringsskema (Fig. 3), som blev udfyldt af de private samlere såvel som af kuratorerne for de offentlige samlinger. Skemaerne er stort set opbygget som de skemaer, der blev anvendt i det danske billekatalog (Hansen 1996), og består af 11 kolonner (en kolonne for hvert distrikt) og en linje for hver art. Hver art har således 11 felter, der kan udfyldes med lokalitetsfund, og hvert af disse felter er igen opdelt i 5 mindre felter. Det første felt rummer lokalitetsinformationen for den registrerede art. Det andet felt indeholder en datoangivelse

"literature species" excluded due to lack of voucher specimens is considered to be very few. Records come from all known private Danish collections as well as from the Natural History Museum collections in Århus (5,700 vials with 23,194 specimens) and Copenhagen (18,583 vials with 53,800 specimens). The private collections range in size from a few hundred individuals to the private collection of Ole Bøggild with more than 10,000 vials. The catalogue is thus based on approximately 50,000 vials with animals. All collections included in this catalogue are listed under the section "Contributors".

Registration of spider species in the different collections were carried out by means of a work sheet (Fig. 3) that was filled out by the private collectors as well as the curators of the museum collections. The design of these work sheets was more or less the same as those used by the beetle catalogue (Hansen 1996) and consists of 11 columns (one column for each district) and one row for each species. Each species is thus given 11 spaces that can be filled with records (one for each district) and each space is subdivided into five fields. The first field holds the locality record for the species. The



TAVLE 7/PLATE 7: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Pirata piraticus* (family Lycosidae) B) *Dolomedes fimbriatus* (family Pisauridae) C) *Tegenaria atrica* (family Agelenidae) D) *Amaurobius similes* (family Amaurobiidae) E) *Segestria senoculata* (family Segestriidae) F) *Segestria bavarica* (family Segestriidae) G) *Agroeca lusatica* (family Liocranidae) H) *Anyphaena accentuata* (family Anyphaenidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A-E & H; Jørgen Lissner – F & G.

for fundet. Det tredje felt en UTM-angivelse, og det fjerde felt rummer angivelse af indsamler, bestemmer, og samling hvor tuben med 'belægeksemplaret' opbevares. Til sidst (femte felt) et notefelt for yderligere korte oplysninger (f.eks. katalognummer og antal dyr i tuben). Hvert eneste fundangivelse af en art i et distrikt er således baseret på kun en enkelt tube med et eller flere individer, men der vil som regel foreligge adskillige andre fund af den pågældende art fra det pågældende distrikt.

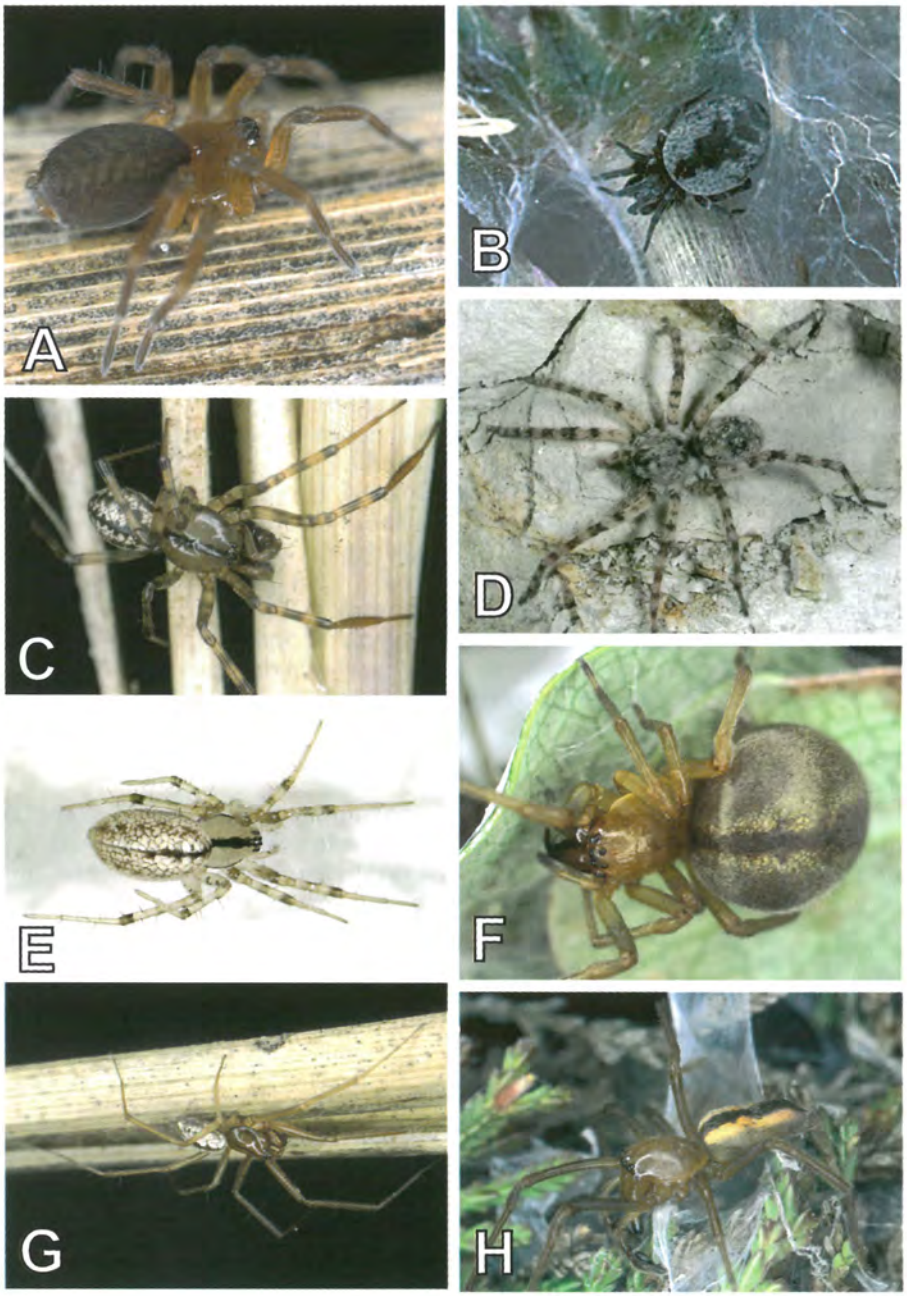
Efter udfyldelse returnerede hver enkelt samler og kurator deres skemaer til projektets koordinator, Ole Gudik-Sørensen, som dernæst gennemgik samtlige indberetninger og indskrev de nyeste fund for de forskellige distrikter i et regneark. Bestemmelse af sjældne arter og usædvanlige fund blev så vidt muligt checket af flere erfarne samlere. Herved blev det bl.a. konstateret, at en del edderkopper i de offentlige samlinger var fejlbestemt. Dette omfattede materiale, der tidligere havde figureret på danske checklister. Vi har dog kun efterbestemt materiale, som repræsenterer sjældne fund (f.eks. arter der kun er kendt fra få individer), eller hvor nyere taksonomisk litteratur stillede spørgsmålstegn ved en arts gyldighed. Resten af arterne i såvel offentlige som private samlinger anses for korrekt bestemt, når de forekommer i større antal. Kopier af det udfyldte regneark blev dernæst udsendt til samtlige projektdeltagere med henblik på korrekturlæsning og kommentarer. Herefter kunne det foreliggende katalog udarbejdes.

Fund af individer er angivet for 2 tidsperioder. Individer fundet op til 1951 er angivet med en åben (hvid) prik. Individer fundet mellem 1951 og 2005 er angivet med en sort prik.

second field holds the date the species was collected. The third field holds the UTM coordinates of the locality and the fourth field holds information about collector, identifier, and collection where the 'voucher vial' is deposited. The last field (fifth) is a note field for additional short information (e.g., collectors own catalogue number and number of specimens in the vial). Thus every record of a species from a given district is solely based on one vial with one or more specimens, but there will often be several additional records of the same species from the same district.

After filling out the work sheets, each private collector and museum curator returned the work sheets to the project coordinator, Ole Gudik-Sørensen, who subsequently went through all recordings and entered the latest record for the various districts in a spreadsheet. Identifications of rare species and unusual records were, as far as possible, checked by several experienced araneologists. Hereby it was demonstrated that a number of species in the public collections was wrongly identified. This included material that had previously been included in Danish checklists. However, we have only re-identified material representing 'rare' species (e.g., species only known from few specimens) or where modern taxonomical literature questions the validity of the species. The remaining species in private as well as public collections was considered correctly identified when they appear in larger numbers. Copies of the completed spreadsheet were then returned to all contributors for proof reading and comments. Then the current catalogue could be produced.

Specimens recorded have been referred to two periods of time. Specimens found before 1951 are shown as an open (white) dot. Specimens found in the period 1951 to 2005 are shown as a filled (black) dot.



TAVLE 8/PLATE 8: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Antistea elegans* (family Hahniidae) B) *Dictyna latens* (family Dictynidae) C) *Stemonyphantes lineatus*, han/male (family Linyphiidae) D) *Arctosa cinerea* (family Lycosidae) E) *Stemonyphantes lineatus*, hun/female (family Linyphiidae) F) *Cheiracanthium erraticum*, hun/female (family Miturgidae) G) *Bolyphanthes luteolus* (family Linyphiidae) H) *Cheiracanthium erraticum*, han/male (family Miturgidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – B; Jørgen Lissner – A, C, F, G-H; Nikolaj Scharff – D-E.

Bidragydere

Bjørn, Per de Place (indsamler)
Blick, Theo (indsamler)
Bruun, Lars (indsamler, registrering af arter i Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus, fotos)
Bøggild, Ole (indsamler, registrering af egen samling)
Clausen, Henning I. (indsamler, registrering af egen samling)
Enghoff, Henrik (indsamler)
Gajdos, Peter (indsamler)
Gudik-Sørensen, Ole (indsamler, registrering af egen samling, koordinator, medredaktør)
Hinrichs, Kai (indsamler)
Jensen, Søren (indsamler, registrering af egen samling)
Jonsson, Lars J. (indsamler)
Kronestedt, Torbjörn (indsamler)
Langemark, Søren (indsamler, registrering af arter i Zoologisk Museum, København)
Larsen, Peer (indsamler, samling registreret af Ole Bøggild)
Liljehult, Henning (indsamler)
Lissner, Jørgen (indsamler, registrering af egen samling, fotos)
Naturhistorisk Museum, Århus (offentlig samling)
Nissen, Kaj (indsamler, registrering af egen samling)
Nørgaard, Edwin (indsamler)
Overgaard, Anni (indsamler)
Pedersen, Jan (indsamler)
Rigelsen, Christian (registrering af arter i Zoologisk Museum, København)
Scharff, Nikolaj (indsamler, fotos, redaktør)
Schmidt, Jesper Birkedal (indsamler, registrering af egen samling)
Toft, Søren (indsamler, registrering af egen samling)
Zoologisk Museum, København (offentlig samling)

Samt de mange samlere der har indleveret dyr til samlingerne i tidens løb.

Contributors

Bjørn, Per de Place (collector)
Blick, Theo (collector)
Bruun, Lars (collector, registration of species in the Natural History Museum, Århus, photos)
Bøggild, Ole (collector, registration of species in own collection)
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Toft, Søren (collector, registration of species in own collection)
Zoological Museum, Copenhagen (public collection)

And the many collectors who deposited animals in the collections over the years.

Klassifikation og nomenklatur

Brændegaards checkliste fra 1928 fulgte samme klassifikation som Sørensen (1904) og Deichmann (1920), med undtagelse af den store familie Linyphiidae, hvor Brændegaard valgte at bruge klassifikationen i Chyzer & Kulczyński (1891). Siden da har danske araneologer valgt at bruge klassifikationer fra Bonnet (1945–1961) eller Roewer (1942–1954) og senere Locket & Millidge (1951–1953) og/eller Roberts (1985, 1995 & 1998). Det ville principielt set være bedst at bruge en klassifikation, som afspejler edderkoppernes fylogeni (slægtskabsforhold) og derved gruppere de arter sammen, som er nært beslægtet, men dette er desværre umuligt, idet der ikke foreligger en samlet, accepteret fylogeni for edderkopper. Der findes flere mindre fylogenier for udvalgte slægter eller familier, men disse omfatter endnu kun små hjørner af edderkoppernes orden og er ofte præliminære og derved ikke egnet til at danne grundlag for en stabil klassifikation. Siden 2001 har edderkoppeinteresserede verden over imidlertid været så heldige at have et komplet katalog over alle ordenens arter tilgængelige på internettet (Platnick 2006). Dette katalog har pludselig gjort edderkoppeklassifikation og nomenklatur tilgængelig for alle og de nyeste regionale checklister (f.eks. checklisterne over Norges edderkopper (Aakra & Hauge 2003) og checklisterne for Tyskland, Østrig, Belgien, og Holland (Blick et al. 2004)) henviser da også til klassifikationen i dette katalog. I Platnicks katalog angives slægter og arter i alfabetisk rækkefølge, medens familier er opstillet såvel alfabetisk som fylogenetisk (baseret på gældende viden om edderkoppernes fylogeni). Sidstnævnte rækkefølge af familierne ændres regelmæssigt som følge af nye fylogenetiske undersøgelser af familiernes indbyrdes slægtskabsforhold, hvorfor alfabetisk opstilling synes at være hensigtsmæssig (stabil) også for familiernes vedkommende.

Klassifikationen i det foreliggende katalog har været genstand for indbyrdes diskussion, deltagerne imellem. Erfarne samlere foretrækker rækkefølgen i deres favorit-

Classification and nomenclature

Brændegaards checklist from 1928 followed the classification used in Sørensen (1904) and Deichmann (1920), except for the big family Linyphiidae, where Brændegaard decided to follow the classification of Chyzer & Kulczyński (1891). Since then Danish araneologists have used the classifications of Bonnett (1945–1961) or Roewer (1942–1954) and more recently Locket & Millidge (1951–1953) and/or Roberts (1985, 1995 & 1998). In principle, the best classification would be one that reflects the phylogeny of the group in question and thereby grouped taxa together that are closely related, but that is unfortunately impossible since there is no accepted phylogeny covering all spiders. Several phylogenetic hypotheses exist for selected genera or families, but these only covers minor fractions of the entire spider order, and are often preliminary and therefore not suitable foundations for a stable classification. Since 2001, araneologists have been so fortunate to have a world catalogue available at the internet (Platnick 2006). This catalogue has suddenly made spider classification and nomenclature available to everyone and all new regional checklists (e.g., the Norwegian checklist of spiders (Aakra & Hauge 2003) and the checklists of Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands (Blick et al. 2004) refer to the classification in this catalogue. In Platnick's catalogue, species and genera are listed in alphabetical order, whereas families are listed both alphabetically and 'phylogenetically' (according to available knowledge about phylogeny). The phylogenetic 'order' of families regularly changes as a consequence of new phylogenetic analyses of family relationships, and alphabetical order therefore seems most appropriate (stable) for families as well.

The classification used in the present catalogue has been the object of mutual discussions between the contributors. Experienced collectors prefer classifications following their favourite handbook of identification, whereas less experienced collectors prefer alphabetical order. As it is not immediately

bestemmelsesværk, medens mindre erfarne samlere foretrækker alfabetisk rækkefølge. Da det ikke umiddelbart er indlysende, hvilket bestemmelsesværk man skulle lægge til grund for klassifikationen i det foreliggende katalog, besluttede vi at henholde os til Platnicks katalog (2006). Det er imidlertid vigtigt at gøre opmærksom på, at dette katalog er dynamisk og derfor ændrer sig med tiden, hvorfor navnekombinationer benyttet i dette katalog uvægerligt vil ændre sig i fremtiden. Det vil dog altid være muligt at finde de her brugte navne i fremtidige versioner af Platnicks katalog, som gyldige navne, synonymer eller gamle navnekombinationer.

Nogle navnekombinationer er fast indgroet i den danske edderkoppelitteratur og har været benyttet af danske samlere i mange år, men er nu ændret til nye navnekombinationer. I appendix 2 er der en oversigt over disse navne samt en henvisning til de nye navnekombinationer. De enkelte arter vil normalt have mange ældre synonymer som **ikke** angives i dette katalog. For en oversigt over disse, se Platnick 2006.

Kort taksonomisk oversigt over Araneae

I vores del af verden er antallet af edderkoppearter relativt beskedent, men på en global skala rangerer edderkopperne blandt de 'megadiverse' dyregrupper. Med mere end 39.000 beskrevne arter på verdensplan (Platnick 2006) overgås de kun af miderne (Acari) og de fem store insektordner (Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera og Hemiptera). Midediversiteten, og til dels også edderkoppediversiteten, er stærkt undervurderet. Dette hænger utvivlsomt sammen med, at mider og edderkopper er mindre populære samleobjekter end eksempelvis sommerfugle og biller og derved indsamles i langt mindre omfang. Miderne kan meget vel vise sig at høre til blandt de mest diverse dyregrupper overhovedet. Blandt de megadiverse organismegrupper er edderkopperne enestående ved at være obligate rovdyr.

obvious what handbook of identification should be used as general reference to follow for the classification, the editors decided to refer to the catalogue of Platnick (2006). It is, however, important to emphasize that this catalogue is dynamic and therefore changes over time, and name combinations used in the present catalogue will therefore without doubt change in the future. However, it will always be possible to find the names used in this catalogue in future versions of Platnicks' catalogue, as synonyms or old combinations of names used.

Some combinations of names are deeply rooted in the Danish spider literature and have been used by Danish collectors for many years, but are now changed to new combinations. In appendix 2 we have added a list of these 'old' names with reference to the new valid name. Each species will normally have many old synonyms that are **not** listed in this catalogue. For an overview of these, see Platnick 2006.

Short taxonomical review of Araneae

In our part of the world the number of spider species is rather limited, but on a global scale, spiders range among the 'megadiverse' groups of animals. With almost 39,000 described species world-wide (Platnick 2006), they are only surpassed by mites and ticks (order Acari) and the five major orders of insects (Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera and Hemiptera).

The diversity of mites, and partly also spiders, are strongly underestimated, something that are probably associated with the fact that spiders, mites and ticks are less popular "collectors' items" than beetles and butterflies and therefore less collected. Mites may very well turn out globally to be among the most diverse groups of animals all together. Among the megadiverse groups of organisms, spiders are unique by being obligate predators. In large parts of the

I store dele af verden, inklusive store dele af Europa, er edderkoppefaunaen stadig meget dårligt kendt, og der findes og beskrives derfor hundredvis af nye arter hvert eneste år. Når alle engang er fundet og beskrevet, regner man med, at det samlede antal edderkoppearter vil ligge på et sted mellem 80.000 (Platnick 1999) og 170.000 arter (Coddington & Levi 1991). Med den gennemsnitlige beskrivelseshastighed (158 arter pr. år siden 1757) vil det tage yderligere 800 år at nå op på 170.000 beskrevne arter!

Edderkopper er ikke kun artsrige, de er også særdeles talrige. Bristowe (1958) fandt således 500 edderkopper pr. kvadratmeter på brakmarker i Sussex, England, mens Duffey et al. (1975) fandt 29.000 dværgedderkopper (Linyphiidae) pr. kubikmeter "filtermateriale" i et engelsk rensningsanlæg. En nylig revurdering af Bristowe's estimater (Nyffeler 2000), fandt frem til at 'edderkoppetætheden' i England kunne være så høj som 840 edderkopper pr. kvadratmeter, men at den meget afhænger af hvilke indsamlingsmetoder man anvender og hvilke naturtyper man undersøger. På basis af en række nyere økologiske undersøgelser anslår Nyffeler (2000), at man i gennemsnit kan finde 120–180 edderkopper pr. kvadratmeter i forskellige engelske naturtyper. Disse tal understreger edderkoppernes betydning som rovdyr i mange økosystemer.

Edderkopper er en særdeles veldefineret dyregruppe. De er kendetegnet ved flere gode fælles afledte karaktertræk. Hannernes palper er omdannet til parringsorganer, og bagkroppen er forsynet med spindevorter, spindedyser og spindekirtler. Hertil kommer at næsten alle edderkopper har giftkirtler, der munder ud på giftkrogene. Kun familien Uloboridae og nogle repræsentanter for familien Liphistiidae mangler giftkirtler. Edderkopper bliver ofte defineret som leddyr med 8 ben (i modsætning til insekternes 6 ben) og en todelt krop, men denne karakteristik definerer ikke edderkopperne som sådan. Der er mange andre spindlergrupper, som også har 8 ben og en todelt krop (eksempelvis mosskorpioner og skorpioner).

world, including Europe, the spider faunas are still very poorly known and hundreds of new species are therefore collected and described every year. When all these species have been found and described, it is estimated that the total number of spider species world-wide range between 80,000 (Platnick 1999) and 170,000 (Coddington & Levi 1991). With the current rate of descriptions (158 species per year since 1757) it will take approximately 800 years to reach 170,000 species described.

Spiders are not only diverse, they are also abundant. Bristowe (1958) found 500 spiders per square meter of undisturbed fields in Sussex, England, and Duffey et al. (1975) found 29,000 dwarf spiders (Linyphiidae) per cubic meter "filter beds" in a British sewage treatment plant. A recent assessment of Bristowe's estimates (Nyffeler 2000), suggest that densities of British spiders may be as high as 840 spiders per square meter, but it strongly depends on collecting methods applied and habitats investigated. Based on a number of recent ecological surveys, Nyffeler (2000) suggest that on average, one can find 120–180 spiders per square meter in various British habitats. These numbers illustrate the importance of spiders as predators in many ecosystems.

Spiders are an extremely well defined group of animals. They are characterized by several good derived characters. The male palps are transformed into copulatory organs and the abdomen is provided with spinnerets, spigots and silk glands. To this can be added that almost all spiders have poison glands in the chelicerae/prosoma that open onto the tip of the cheliceral fangs. Only members of the family Uloboridae and some representatives of the family Liphistiidae lack poison glands. Spiders are often defined as arthropods with 8 legs (in contrast to the 6 legs of insects) and a body divided into two parts, but these characteristics do not define spiders as such. There are several other groups of arachnids that also have 8 legs and a body divided into two parts (such as pseudoscorpions and scorpions).

The order spiders (Araneae) are divided

Ordenen edderkopper (Araneae) inddeles i 3 underordner. Den første, **Mesothelae**, rummer 'leddelte' edderkopper fra Asien. Disse edderkopper har bevaret spor af leddeling på bagkroppens overflade såvel som mange andre oprindelige karaktertræk, og de betragtes derfor som det levende bevis på, at edderkopper oprindelig havde leddelt bagkrop. Der er indtil videre beskrevet 87 arter i 5 slægter og 1 familie i denne underorden. Den anden underorden rummer fugleedderkopperne, **Mygalomorphae**, med 2.530 arter i 311 slægter og 15 familier. Den omfatter bl.a. de meget store, hårede fugleedderkopper fra familien Theraphosidae, som er populære 'hobbydyr' og ofte spreder grundløs skræk og rædsel hos menigmand. Den tredje underorden, **Araneomorphae**, rummer resten af edderkopperne med 36.495 arter i 3.302 slægter og 94 familier. Underordnerne Mesothelae og Mygalomorphae er traditionelt blevet betragtet som nært beslægtede og blev tidligere samlet i underordenen Orthognatha på grund af de orthognathe chelicerer (dvs. chelicerer der arbejder parallelt med hinanden), men i dag betragtes Mygalomorphae og Araneomorphae som hinandens nærmeste slægtninge på grund af det reducerede antal spindevorter hos disse to grupper af edderkopper (4–6 spindevorter i stedet for 8 hos Mesothelae), det reducerede antal led i spindevorterne (3–4 led hos Mygalomorphae, 1–2 led hos Araneomorphae og multisegmenteret hos Mesothelae) samt spindevorternes placering på bagkroppen (midt på bagkroppen hos Mesothelae og rykket bagud til bagkropsspidsen hos Mygalomorphae og Araneomorphae) (Platnick & Gertsch 1976). Mesothelae betragtes således som søstergruppe til Mygalomorphae + Araneomorphae og benævnes ofte som 'basale edderkopper' der har bibeholdt en del oprindelige karaktertræk (leddelt bagkrop, 8 spindevorter der er multisegmenterede og placeret midt på bagkroppen).

I Danmark har vi en enkelt repræsentant for underordenen Mygalomorphae (tapetserfugleedderkoppen, *Atypus affinis*), men ellers tilhører alle danske edderkopper underordenen Araneomorphae.

into 3 suborders. The first, **Mesothelae**, holds the 'primitive' segmented spiders from South East Asia. These spiders have retained traces of segmentation on the surface of the abdomen as well as many other ancestral character traits and they are therefore considered the living proof, that spiders once had segmented abdomens. Up to now, 87 species have been described in five genera and one family. The second suborder holds the mygalomorphs, **Mygalomorphae**, with approximately 2,530 species in 311 genera and 15 families. It includes, among other things, the very large hairy tarantulas from the family Theraphosidae that are popular 'pets' and often disseminate unfounded fear among laymen. The third suborder, **Araneomorpha**, holds the rest of the spiders with 36,495 species in 3,302 genera and 94 families. The suborders Mesothelae and Mygalomorphae were traditionally considered closely related and were previously placed in a subfamily called Orthognatha due to the orthognathe chelicerae (i.e., chelicerae that works in parallel up and down) but today we consider Mygalomorphae to be more closely related to Araneomorphae than to Mesothelae due to the reduced number of spinnerets in Mygalomorphae and Araneomorphae (4–6 spinnerets instead of 8 in Mesothelae), the reduced number of segments in the spinnerets (3–4 segments in Mygalomorphae, 1–2 segments in Araneomorphae and multisegmented in Mesothelae) and the position of the spinnerets on the abdomen (in the middle of the abdomen in Mesothelae and moved to the tip of the abdomen in Mygalomorphae and Araneomorphae) (Platnick & Gertsch 1976). Mesothelae are thus considered a sistergroup to Mygalomorphae + Araneomorphae and is often called "basal spiders" that has maintained several ancestral character traits (such as segmented abdomen, 8 spinnerets that are multisegmented and placed in the middle of the abdomen).

We have a single representative for the suborder Mygalomorphae (Purse-web spider, *Atypus affinis*) in Denmark, whereas all other Danish spiders belong to the suborder Araneomorphae.

På verdensplan er der beskrevet 110 edderkoppefamilier. Af disse har vi repræsentanter for 34 i Danmark.

Oversigt over danske edderkoppefamilier

Tallene efter systematisk kategori angiver først antallet af danske arter, dernæst det samlede antal arter i verden (Platnick 2006; version 6.5). Danske navne efter Breiting et al. 2002.

ORDEN ARANEAE (edderkopper) – 523/39.112
UNDERORDEN MYGALOMORPHAE (fugleedderkopper) – 1/2.530
Atypidae (tapetserfugleedderkopper) – 1/33
UNDERORDEN ARANEOMORPHAE (ordinære edderkopper) – 522/36.495
Agelenidae (tragtspindere) – 6/488
Amaurobiidae (huskartespindere) – 5/643
Anyphaenidae (summeedderkopper) – 1/508
Araneidae (hjulspindere) – 31/2.847
Clubionidae (sækspindere) – 20/532
Corinnidae – 1/926
Cybaeidae – 1/152
Dictynidae (plantekrustrådsspindere) – 10/559
Dysderidae (seksøjespindere) – 2/489
Eresidae (rørkartespindere) – 1/102
Gnaphosidae (museedderkopper) – 33/1.955
Hahniidae (orgelpibeedderkopper) – 7/235
Linyphiidae (tæppespindere) – 216/4.314
Liocranidae – 8/160
Lycosidae (jagtedderkopper) – 37/2.302
Mimetidae (piratedderkopper) – 3/152
Miturgidae – 4/351
Nesticidae – 1/204
Oonopidae – 1/459
Oxyopidae (losedderkopper) – 1/417
Philodromidae (løbekrabbeedderkopper) – 15/516
Pholcidae (mejeredderkopper) – 3/881

On a global scale there are 110 described spider families. Of these, we have representatives of 34 families in Denmark.

Summary of Danish spider families

The figures following the taxonomical category give the number of Danish species, then the total number of species world-wide (Platnick 2006; version 6.5).

ORDER ARANEAE (spiders) – 523/39,112
SUBORDER MYGALOMORPHAE – 1/2,530
Atypidae (purseweb spiders) – 1/33
SUBORDER ARANEOMORPHAE – 522/36,495
Agelenidae (funnelweb spiders) – 6/488
Amaurobiidae (hackled-meshweb spiders) – 5/643
Anyphaenidae (ghost spiders) – 1/508
Araneidae (orbweb spiders) – 31/2,847
Clubionidae (sac spiders) – 20/532
Corinnidae (ant-like sac spiders) – 1/926
Cybaeidae – 1/152
Dictynidae (meshweb spiders) – 10/559
Dysderidae (long-fanged six-eyed spiders) – 2/489
Eresidae (velvet spiders) – 1/102
Gnaphosidae (ground spiders) – 33/1,955
Hahniidae (comb-tailed spiders) – 7/235
Linyphiidae (sheetweb weavers and dwarf spiders) – 216/4,314
Liocranidae (spiny-legged sac spiders) – 8/160
Lycosidae (wolf spiders) – 37/2,302
Mimetidae (pirate spiders) – 3/152
Miturgidae (forest-floor spiders and sac spiders) – 4/351
Nesticidae (cave cobweb spiders) – 1/204
Oonopidae (dwarf sixeyed spiders) – 1/459
Oxyopidae (lynx spiders) – 1/417
Philodromidae (running crab spiders) – 15/516
Pholcidae (daddy-long-leg spiders) – 3/881

Pisauridae (rovedderkopper) – 3/328
Salticidae (springedderkopper) – 31/5.035
Scytodidae (spytteedderkopper) – 1/168
Segestriidae (snubletrådsedderkopper) – 2/106
Sparassidae – 1/998
Tetragnathidae (hulhjuledderkopper) – 14/1.027
Theridiidae (kugleedderkopper) – 40/2.227
Theridiosomatidae (dværghjulspindere) – 1/73
Thomisidae (krabbeedderkopper) – 18/2.024
Uloboridae (hjulkrustrådsspindere) – 2/250
Zoridae (katteedderkopper) – 2/74

Se noter til familier, slægter og arter efter katalogdelen.

Pisauridae (nursery web spiders) – 3/328
Salticidae (jumping spiders) – 31/5,035
Scytodidae (spitting spiders) – 1/168
Segestriidae (tubeweb spiders) – 2/106
Sparassidae (large huntsman spiders) – 1/998
Tetragnathidae (long-jawed orb-weavers) – 14/1,027
Theridiidae (cobweb weavers or comb-footed spiders) – 40/2,227
Theridiosomatidae (ray orbweavers) – 1/73
Thomisidae (crab spiders) – 18/2,024
Uloboridae (hackled orbweavers) – 2/250
Zoridae – 2/74

See notes to families, genera and species after catalogue section.

Katalog

Forkortelser brugt i kataloget:

SJ	Sønderjylland
EJ	Østjylland
WJ	Vestjylland
NWJ	Nordvestjylland
NEJ	Nordøstjylland
F	Fyn
LFM	Lolland, Falster, Møn
SZ	Sydsjælland
NWZ	Nordvestsjælland
NEZ	Nordøstsjælland
B	Bornholm

• = Individer indsamlet fra 1951 til og med 2005
○ = Individer indsamlet fra 1871 til og med 1950
= Note
* = Arter som ikke er fundet efter 1989

Fed skrift = Arter nye for den danske fauna

Catalogue

Abbreviations used in the catalogue:

SJ	South Jutland
EJ	East Jutland
WJ	West Jutland
NWJ	North West Jutland
NEJ	North East Jutland
F	Funen
LFM	Lolland, Falster, Moen
SZ	South Zealand
NWZ	North West Zealand
NEZ	North East Zealand
B	Bornholm

• = Specimens recorded from 1951 to, and including, 2005
○ = Specimens recorded from 1871 to, and including, 1950
= Note
* = Species not recorded since 1989.

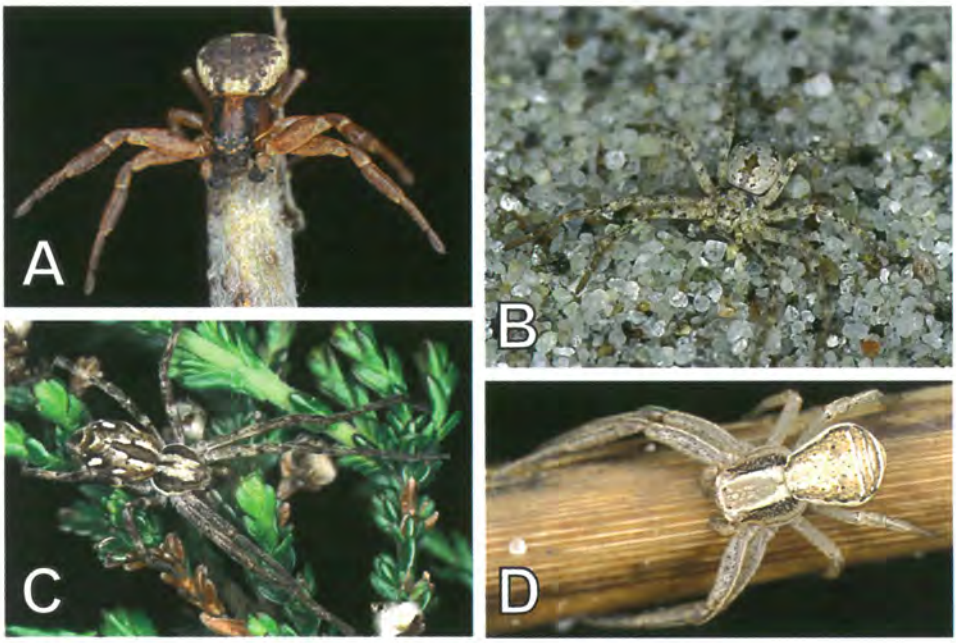
Bold typeface = Species new to the Danish fauna

Ændringer i familiestatus

Argyroneta – flyttet fra Argyronetidae til Cybaeidae
Cheiracanthium – flyttet fra Clubionidae til Miturgidae.
Cicurina – flyttet fra Agelenidae til Dictynidae.
Coelotes – flyttet fra Agelenidae til Amaurobiidae.
Cryphoeca – flyttet fra Agelenidae til Hahniidae.
Mastigusa – flyttet fra Agelenidae til Dictynidae.
Phrurolithus – flyttet fra Liocranidae til Corinnidae.

Changed family status

Argyroneta – moved from Argyronetidae to Cybaeidae
Cheiracanthium – moved from Clubionidae to Miturgidae.
Cicurina – moved from Agelenidae to Dictynidae.
Coelotes – moved from Agelenidae to Amaurobiidae.
Cryphoeca – moved from Agelenidae to Hahniidae.
Mastigusa – moved from Agelenidae to Dictynidae.
Phrurolithus – moved from Liocranidae to Corinnidae.



TAVLE 9/PLATE 9: Danske edderkoppearter/Danish spider species. A) *Ozyptila atomaria*, han/male (family Thomisidae) B) *Philodromus fallax* (family Philodromidae) C) *Philodromus histrio* (family Philodromidae) D) *Xysticus ulmi* (family Thomisidae). Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – B; Jørgen Lissner – A, C, & D.

FAMILY/SPECIES 34 families/233 genera/523 species		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
MYGALOMORPHAE												
ATYPIDAE (1)												
Atypus affinis Eichwald, 1830	#1		●	●			●			●	●	●
ARANEOMORPHAE												
AGELENIDAE (6)												
Agelena labyrinthica (Clerck, 1757)			●	●	●	●	●				○	●
***Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer, 1802)**	**#2**		●				●		●		●	
Tegenaria atrica C.L.Koch, 1843		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tegenaria domestica (Clerck, 1757)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	○
Tegenaria ferruginea (Panzer, 1804)			●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Textrix denticulata (Olivier, 1789)		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
AMAUROBIIDAE (5)												
Amaurobius fenestralis (Ström, 1768)		●	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Amaurobius ferox (Walckenaer, 1830)			●								○	●
Amaurobius similis (Blackwall, 1861)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●
Coelotes atropos (Walckenaer, 1830)			●					○	●		●	
Coelotes terrestris (Wider, 1834)		●						●	●			
ANYPHAENIDAE (1)												
Anyphaena accentuata (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
ARANEIDAE (31)												
***Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802)**	**#3**											●
Agalenatea redii (Scopoli, 1763)		●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Araneus alsine (Walckenaer, 1802)			●			●		○			○	●
Araneus angulatus Clerck, 1757	#4		●					●				
Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1757		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1757		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Araneus quadratus Clerck, 1757		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Araneus sturmi (Hahn, 1831)		●	●		●	●	●				●	●
Araneus triguttatus (Fabricius, 1793)			●				○				●	●
Araniella alpica (L.Koch, 1869)		●	●		●			●	○		●	○
Araniella cucurbitina (Clerck, 1757)			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Araniella inconspicua* (Simon, 1874)**						●					●	
Araniella opistographa (Kulczyński, 1905)			●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	○
Argiope bruennichi (Scopoli, 1772)	#5	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cercidia prominens (Westring, 1851)		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Cyclosa oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802)**	**#6**										●	
Gibbaranea gibbosa (Walckenaer, 1802)			●								●	●
Gibbaranea omoeda (Thorell, 1870)	#7		●								●	
Hypsosinga albovittata (Westring, 1851)			●		●	●				●	●	
Hypsosinga pygmaea (Sundevall, 1832)		●	●	●	●	●		●	○		○	
Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Larinioides patagiatus (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Larinioides sclopetarius (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	
Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	●		●		●			●	●
Neoscona adianta (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Nuctenea umbratica (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Singa hamata (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●						
Stroemielus stroemi (Thorell, 1870)											○	
Zygiella atrica (C.L.Koch, 1845)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zygiella x-notata (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CLUBIONIDAE (20)												
Clubiona brevipes Blackwall, 1841			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clubiona caerulescens L.Koch, 1867			●					●	○		○	
Clubiona comta C.L.Koch, 1839		●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
Clubiona corticalis (Walckenaer, 1802)	*		●						●	●	●	○
Clubiona diversa O.P.-Cambridge, 1862			●	●	●	●				●	●	●
***Clubiona frisia* Wund. & Schütt, 1995**	#8	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Clubiona frutetorum L.Koch, 1867		●	●	●		●						
Clubiona genevensis L.Koch, 1866					●							
Clubiona germanica Thorell, 1871	*		●									
Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clubiona neglecta O.P.-Cambridge, 1862		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clubiona norvegica Strand, 1900		●	●			●					●	●
Clubiona pallidula (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Clubiona phragmitis (C.L.Koch, 1843)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Clubiona reclusa O.P.-Cambridge, 1863		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczyński, 1897		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clubiona subsultans Thorell, 1875		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
Clubiona subtilis L.Koch, 1867		●	●			●	●	●	●	●		●
Clubiona terrestris Westring, 1851		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Clubiona trivialis C.L.Koch, 1843		●	●	●	●	●		●			●	●
CORINNIDAE (1)												
Phrurolithus festivus (C.L.Koch, 1835)	#9		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
CYBAEIDAE (1)												
Argyroneta aquatica (Clerck, 1757)	#10	●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●
DICTYNIDAE (10)												
Argenna patula (Simon, 1874)		●	●			●	●		●	●	●	
Argenna subnigra (O.P.-Cambridge, 1861)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
***Cicurina cicur* (Fabricius, 1793)**		●	●			●		●				
Dictyna arundinacea (Linnaeus, 1758)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	○
Dictyna latens (Fabricius, 1775)			●		●	○	●	○	●	●		○
Dictyna major Menge, 1869	*					●		○				○
Dictyna pusilla Thorell, 1856	*		○			●	○		●		●	
Dictyna uncinata Thorell, 1856			●			●	●		●		●	
Lathys humilis (Blackwall, 1855)			●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
***Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871)**	#11		●	●		●					●	●
DYSDERIDAE (2)												
Harpactea hombergi (Scopoli, 1763)	#12	●						●	●			●
***Harpactea rubicunda* (C.L. Koch, 1838)**	#13							●			●	
ERESIDAE (1)												
Eresus sandaliatus (Mar. & Goeze, 1778)	#14	●	●	●	●	●						

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
GNAPHOSIDAE (33)												
***Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus, 1758)**						●						
Drassodes cupreus (Blackwall, 1834)			●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	●
Drassodes lapidosus (Walckenaer, 1802)			●	●	●	●				●		●
Drassodes pubescens (Thorell, 1856)		●	●	●	●	●		○		●	○	○
Drassyllus lutetianus (L.Koch, 1866)			●				●	●			○	●
Drassyllus praeficus (L.Koch, 1866)			●		●	●		○		●	○	●
Drassyllus pusillus (C.L.Koch, 1833)		●	●		●	●	●				●	
***Gnaphosa bicolor* (Hahn, 1833)**	**#15**		●									
Gnaphosa leporina (L.Koch, 1866)			●	●	●	●						
Gnaphosa nigerrima L. Koch, 1877	#16*		●									
Haplodrassus cognatus (Westring, 1861)	*								●		○	
Haplodrassus dalmatensis (L.Koch, 1866)			●		●	○						●
***Haplodrassus minor* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1879)**			●									
Haplodrassus moderatus (Kulcz., 1897)	#17		●		●							
Haplodrassus signifer (C.L.Koch, 1839)		●	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	●
Haplodrassus silvestris (Blackwall, 1833)			●			●			○		●	
Micaria aenea Thorell, 1871			●		●	●					●	
Micaria dives (Lucas, 1846)					●							
Micaria fulgens (Walckenaer, 1802)			●							●		
***Micaria lenzi* Bösenberg, 1899**			●	●	●							●
Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Micaria subopaca Westring, 1861			●		●	●	●			●	●	
Phaeocedus braccatus (L.Koch, 1866)			●			●					●	
Scotophaeus blackwalli (Thorell, 1871)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Scotophaeus scutulatus (L.Koch, 1866)			○					●	●		●	○
Trachyzelotes pedestris (C.L.Koch, 1837)	#18									●	●	●
Zelotes apricorum (L.Koch, 1876)			●		●	●	●					
Zelotes clivicola (L.Koch, 1870)			●		●	●					●	●
Zelotes electus (C.L.Koch, 1839)		●	●	●	●	●				●	●	●
Zelotes latreillei (Simon, 1878)			●	○	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	○
Zelotes longipes (L.Koch, 1866)		●	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	●
Zelotes petrensis (C.L.Koch, 1839)			●			●		○			●	
Zelotes subterraneus (C.L.Koch, 1833)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
HAHNIIDAE (7)												
Antistea elegans (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Cryphoeca silvicola (C.L.Koch, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Hahnia helveola Simon, 1875		●	●					●	●		●	●
Hahnia montana (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hahnia nava (Blackwall, 1841)			●	●	●	●				●	●	
***Hahnia ononidum* Simon, 1875**			●									
Hahnia pusilla C.L.Koch, 1841		●	●	●				●	●	●		
LINYPHIIDAE (216)												
***Acartauchenius scurrilis* (O.P.-C., 1872)**												●
Agyneta cauta (O.P.-Cambridge, 1902)			●		●						●	
Agyneta conigera (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●

FAMILY/SPECIES	District										
	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
***Agyneta decora* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1870)**		●	●								
Agyneta ramosa Jackson, 1912		●			●		●	●		●	●
Agyneta subtilis (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)		●		●	●				●	●	●
Allomengea scopigera (Grube, 1859)	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	○	●
Allomengea vidua (L.Koch, 1879)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Anguliphantes angulipalpis (Westring, 1851)		●	●		●	●		●	●	●	
Aphileta misera (O.P.-Cambridge, 1882)	●	●	●	●	●					●	
Araeoncus crassiceps (Westring, 1861)	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Asthenargus paganus (Simon, 1884)		●	●	●						●	
***Baryphyma duffeyi* (Millidge, 1954)** *			●								
Baryphyma maritimum (Crock. & Parker, 1970)		●	●	●						●	●
Baryphyma pratense (Blackwall, 1861)		●				●		●		●	
***Baryphyma trifrons* (O. P.-C., 1863)**										●	
Bathyphantes approximatus (O.P.-C., 1871)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bathyphantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bathyphantes nigrinus (Westring, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bathyphantes parvulus (Westring, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Bathyphantes setiger F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1894		●			●		●			●	
Bolyphantes alticeps (Sundevall, 1833)		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bolyphantes luteolus (Blackwall, 1833)		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Centromerita bicolor (Blackwall, 1833)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Centromerita concinna (Thorell, 1875)	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Centromerus arcanus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1873)		●	●	●	●			●		●	●
Centromerus brevivulvatus Dahl, 1912		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	
Centromerus dilutus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		
Centromerus incilium (L.Koch, 1881)	●	●	●	●	●						
Centromerus levitarsis (Simon, 1884)		●			●			●		●	
Centromerus pabulator (O.P.-Cambr., 1875) *	●										●
***Centromerus prudens* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1873)**	●	●	●	●	●			●	●		
***Centromerus semiater* (L.Koch, 1879)** #19								●			
Centromerus sylvaticus (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ceratinella brevipes (Westring, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ceratinella scabrosa (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)	●	●					●	●	●		○
Cnephalocotes obscurus (Blackwall, 1834)		●	●	●	●					●	●
Dicymbium nigrum (Blackwall, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Dicymbium tibiale (Blackwall, 1836)	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●	
Diplocephalus cristatus (Blackwall, 1833)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Diplocephalus dentatus* Tullgren, 1955**		●									
Diplocephalus latifrons (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diplocephalus permixtus (O.P.-C., 1871)	●	●	●	●	●	●				●	
Diplocephalus picinus (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dismodicus bifrons (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Dismodicus elevatus (C.L.Koch, 1838)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Donacochara speciosa (Thorell, 1875)			●		●	●	●	●		●	●	
Drapetisca socialis (Sundevall, 1833)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Drepanotylus uncatus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1873)			●	●	●	●					●	○
Entelecara acuminata (Wider, 1834)		●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Entelecara congenera (O.P.-Cambridge, 1879)		●	●		●	●				●	●	●
***Entelecara errata* O.P.-Cambridge, 1913**			●							●		
Entelecara erythropus (Westring, 1851)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
***Entelecara omissa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1902**	*		●									
Erigone arctica (White, 1852)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Erigone dentigera* O.P.-Cambridge, 1874**			●									
Erigone dentipalpis (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Erigone longipalpis (Sundevall, 1830)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Erigonella hiemalis (Blackwall, 1841)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Erigonella ignobilis (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)			●	●		●		●				●
***Evansia merens* O.P.-Cambridge, 1900**			●		●							
Floronia bucculenta (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
***Glyphesis taoplesius* Wunderlich, 1969**	#20							●				
Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gonatium rubellum (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Gonatium rubens (Blackwall, 1833)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gongylidiellum latebricola (O.P.-C., 1871)		●	●	●		●					●	
Gongylidiellum murcidum Simon, 1884			●					●	●	●	●	●
Gongylidiellum vivum (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			
Gongylidium rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Halorates reprobus* (O.P.-Cambr., 1879)**	*		●									
Helophora insignis (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hilaira excisa (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	
Hylyphantes graminicola (Sundevall, 1830)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	
Hypomma cornutum (Blackwall, 1833)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Hypomma fulvum (Bösenberg, 1902)			●		●	●	●	●	●		●	
***Hypselistes jacksoni* (O.P.-Cambr., 1902)**	*							●				
Improphantes complicatus (Emerton, 1882)	*					●					●	
Improphantes decolor (Westring, 1861)						●					○	●
Kaestneria dorsalis (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●			●	●	●		●	
Kaestneria pullata (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)		●	●	●	●	●				●	●	
Labulla thoracica (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	●
Lasiargus hirsutus (Menge, 1869)	*							●				
Lepthyphantes leprosus (Ohlert, 1865)		●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●		●	○
Lepthyphantes minutus (Blackwall, 1833)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Leptorhoptrum robustum (Westring, 1851)	*	●	○									
Leptothrix hardyi (Blackwall, 1850)		●	●	●	●	●						●
Lessertia dentichelis (Simon, 1884)	#21										○	
Linyphia hortensis Sundevall, 1830		●	●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Linyphia tenuipalpis Simon, 1884		●	●	●	●	●				●	●	

FAMILY/SPECIES	District										
	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Linyphia triangularis (Clerck, 1757)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lophomma punctatum (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
***Macrargus carpenteri* (O.P.-Cambr., 1894)**		●	●	●	●						
Macrargus rufus (Wider, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Maro lepidus Casemir, 1961		●		●	●						
***Maro minutus* O.P.-Cambridge, 1906**		●									
***Maro sublestus* (Falconer, 1915)**							●				
Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Mecynargus foveatus* (Dahl, 1912)**		●									
Megalepthyphantes nebulosus (Sund., 1830)	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	○
Meioneta affinis (Kulczyński, 1898)		●		●	●			●		●	
Meioneta innotabilis (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)		●		●	●	●		●	●	●	
Meioneta rurestris (C.L.Koch, 1836)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Meioneta saxatilis (Blackwall, 1844)		●		●	●	●	●			●	
Metopobactrus prominulus (O.P.-C., 1872)		●	●	●	●				●	●	
***Micrargus apertus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)**		●	●	●	●	●					
Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Micrargus subaequalis (Westring, 1851)		●			●	●	●	●		●	
Microctenonyx subitaneus (O.P.-C., 1875)		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Microlinyphia impigra (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Midia midas (Simon, 1884)		●								●	
***Minicia marginella* (Wider, 1834)**			●								
Minyriolus pusillus (Wider, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mioxena blanda (Simon, 1884)	●		●	●	●						
Moebelia penicillata (Westring, 1851)	●	●		●		●		●		●	
Monocephalus castaneipes (Simon, 1884)						●	●				●
Neriene clathrata (Sundevall, 1830)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Neriene emphana (Walckenaer, 1842)	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Neriene montana (Clerck, 1757)	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Neriene peltata (Wider, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Notioscopus sarcinatus (O.P.-C., 1872) *		●			●					●	
Obscuriphantes obscurus (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Oedothorax agrestis (Blackwall, 1853)		●	●				●				●
Oedothorax apicatus (Blackwall, 1850)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oedothorax fuscus (Blackwall, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oedothorax gibbosus (Blackwall, 1841)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oedothorax retusus (Westring, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Oryphantes angulatus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1881)		●	●		●	●				●	
***Ostearius melanopygius* (O.P.-C., 1879)** #22		●				●	●	●		●	
Palliduphantes ericaeus (Blackwall, 1853)	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Palliduphantes insignis (O.P.-C., 1913)		●	●					●		●	
Palliduphantes pallidus (O.P.-C., 1871)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
***Panamomops mengei* Simon, 1926**		●	●		●						
***Parapelecopsis nemoralioides* (O.P.-C., 1884)**					●						

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
***Parapelecopsis nemoralis* (Black., 1841)**	#23		●	●	●	●				●		
Pelecopsis parallela (Wider, 1834)			●		●	●	●	●		●	●	●
***Pelecopsis radicicola* (L.Koch, 1872)**		●	●				●					
Peponocranium ludicrum (O.P.-C., 1861)			●	●	●	●				●	●	
Pityohyphantes phrygianus (C.L.Koch, 1836)		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
Pocadicnemis juncea Locket & Millidge, 1953			●		●		●	●	●	●	●	
Pocadicnemis pumila (Blackwall, 1841)			●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Poeciloneta variegata (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	○
***Porrhomma campbelli* F.O.P.-Cambr., 1894**			●			●					●	
Porrhomma convexum (Westring, 1851)		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
***Porrhomma egeria* Simon, 1884**					●			●				
***Porrhomma errans* (Blackwall, 1841)**						●		●				
***Porrhomma lativelum* Tretzel, 1956**			●					●				
Porrhomma microphthalmum (O.P.-C., 1871)			●		●	●	●	●				●
Porrhomma montanum Jackson, 1913		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Porrhomma oblitum (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●					●			●	
Porrhomma pallidum Jackson, 1913		●	●	●	●	●					●	
Porrhomma pygmaeum (Blackwall, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
***Prinerigone vagans* (Audouin, 1826)**								●				
Saaristoa abnormis (Blackwall, 1841)		●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	○
***Saaristoa firma* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1905)**			●		●	●	●	●			●	
Saloca diceros (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
***Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913)**	*							●				
Savignia frontata Blackwall, 1833		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Silometopus ambiguus (O.P.-Cambr.,1905)	#24	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Silometopus elegans (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)		●	●		●	●						
***Silometopus incurvatus* (O.P.-Cambr., 1873)**					●		●	●		●		
Silometopus reussi (Thorell, 1871)		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	
***Sintula corniger* (Blackwall, 1856)**		●	●	●					●			
Stemonyphantes lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Styloctetor stativus* (Simon, 1881)**					●	●				●		
Tallusia experta (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Tapinocyba biscissa (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)								●	●	●	●	
Tapinocyba insecta (L.Koch, 1869)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Tapinocyba pallens (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)			●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Tapinocyba praecox (O.P.-Cambridge, 1873)			●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●
***Tapinocyboides pygmaeus* (Menge, 1869)**								●				
Tapinopa longidens (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●
Taranucnus setosus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)			●	●		●		●			●	
Tenuiphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853)		●	●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Tenuiphantes cristatus (Menge, 1866)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Tenuiphantes flavipes (Blackwall, 1854)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tenuiphantes mengei (Kulczyński, 1887)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Tenuiphantes tenebricola (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tenuiphantes tenuis (Blackwall, 1852)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tenuiphantes zimmermanni (Bertkau, 1890)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Thyreosthenius biovatus (O.P.-C., 1875)		●	●	●	●	●			●		●	
Thyreosthenius parasiticus (Westring, 1851)		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tiso vagans (Blackwall, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Tmeticus affinis* (Blackwall, 1855)**			●		●	●	●			●	●	●
Trichoncus hackmani Millidge, 1955	*		●			●				●		
Trichoncus saxicola (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)											○	
Trichopterna cito (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)			●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Trichopterna thorelli (Westring, 1861)			●		●	●					●	
***Troxochrus nasutus* Schenkel, 1925**			●			●	●		●	●	●	
Troxochrus scabriculus (Westring, 1851)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Typhochrestus digitatus (O.P.-C., 1872)			●		●	●		●		●		●
Walckenaeria acuminata Blackwall, 1833		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952)**	#25		●					●	●			
Walckenaeria antica (Wider, 1834)			●		●	●	●	●		●		●
Walckenaeria atrotibialis (O.P.-C., 1878)			●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●
***Walckenaeria capito* (Westring, 1861)**					●			●				
Walckenaeria corniculans (O.P.-C., 1875)		●			●		●		●			
Walckenaeria cucullata (C.L.Koch, 1836)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Walckenaeria cuspidata Blackwall, 1833		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Walckenaeria dysderoides (Wider, 1834)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Walckenaeria furcillata (Menge, 1869)			●		●			●				○
***Walckenaeria incisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)**			●					●				
Walckenaeria kochi (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Walckenaeria monoceros (Wider, 1834)			●	●	●	●			●			
***Walckenaeria nodosa* O.P.-C.,1873**	#26		●		●				●			
Walckenaeria nudipalpis (Westring, 1851)		●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
Walckenaeria obtusa Blackwall, 1836		●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●
Walckenaeria unicornis O.P.-Cambridge, 1861		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Walckenaeria vigilax (Blackwall, 1853)		●	●	●		●		●	●		●	
LIOCRANIDAE (8)												
Agroeca brunnea (Blackwall, 1833)		●	●			●					●	
***Agroeca lusatica* (L.Koch, 1875)**	*			●								
Agroeca proxima (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●
Apostenus fuscus Westring, 1851			●					●	●			
***Liocranoeca striata* (Kulczyński, 1882)**			●									
Liocranum rupicola (Walckenaer, 1830)												●
***Scotina celans* (Blackwall, 1841)**			●									
Scotina gracilipes (Blackwall, 1859)			●	●	●	●					●	●
LYCOSIDAE (37)												
Alopecosa aculeata (Clerck, 1757)	*		●									
Alopecosa barbipes (Sundevall, 1833)	#27	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Alopecosa cuneata (Clerck, 1757)			●	●		●	●	○		●		●
Alopecosa fabrilis (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●					●	●
Alopecosa inquilina (Clerck, 1757)			●			●					●	
Alopecosa pinetorum (Thorell, 1856)	*					●						
Alopecosa pulverulenta (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●		○		●	

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Alopecosa trabalis (Clerck, 1757)	*		●			○						
Arctosa alpigena (Doleschall, 1852)	#28										○	
Arctosa cinerea (Fabricius, 1777)		●	●			●	●	●	●	●		●
Arctosa leopardus (Sundevall, 1833)			●		●	●		●	●		●	●
Arctosa perita (Latreille, 1799)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata (Ohlert, 1865)						●		●				
Pardosa agrestis (Westring, 1861)			●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Pardosa agricola (Thorell, 1856)		●	●		●	●	●		○	●	●	○
Pardosa amentata (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pardosa danica (Sørensen, 1904)	#29		○									
Pardosa monticola (Clerck, 1757)			●	●	●	●	●			●	●	○
Pardosa nigriceps (Thorell, 1856)		●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	○
Pardosa paludicola (Clerck, 1757)			●			●		○				
Pardosa palustris (Linnaeus, 1758)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	○
Pardosa prativaga (L.Koch, 1870)		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Pardosa pullata (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pardosa saltans Töpfer-Hofmann, 2000	#30	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pardosa sphagnicola (Dahl, 1908)		●	●			●			○			
Pirata hygrophilus Thorell, 1872		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
***Pirata latitans* (Blackwall, 1841)**	*		●		●	●						
Pirata piraticus (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pirata piscatorius (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●					○	
***Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon, 1876**			●									
Pirata uliginosus (Thorell, 1856)		●	●	●		●					○	
***Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876)**	#31											●
Trochosa ruricola (De Geer, 1778)		●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Trochosa spinipalpis (F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1895)		●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Xerolycosa miniata (C.L.Koch, 1834)		●	●			●						●
Xerolycosa nemoralis (Westring, 1861)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	
MIMETIDAE (3)												
Ero cambridgei Kulczyński, 1911		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	
Ero furcata (Villers, 1789)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ero tuberculata (De Geer, 1778)								○				
MITURGIDAE (4)												
***Cheiracanthium campestre* Lohmander, 1944**					●							
Cheiracanthium erraticum (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	○	●	●		●			●	●
Cheiracanthium pennyi O.P.-Cambridge, 1873			●			○		○			○	●
Cheiracanthium virescens (Sundevall, 1833)			●	○	●	●		●	●	●		●
NESTICIDAE (1)												
Nesticus cellulanus (Clerck, 1757)	#32		●	●		●					●	○
OONOPIDAE (1)												
Oonops domesticus Dalmas, 1916		●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	
OXYOPIDAE (1)												
Oxyopes ramosus (Martini & Goeze, 1778)			●								○	
PHILODROMIDAE (15)												

FAMILY/SPECIES		District										
		SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
***Philodromus albidus* Kulczyński, 1911**			●									
Philodromus aureolus (Clerck, 1757)			●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	●
Philodromus cespitum (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Philodromus collinus C.L.Koch, 1835		●	●		●	●	●			●	●	○
Philodromus dispar Walckenaer, 1826			●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Philodromus fallax Sundevall, 1833	*		●	●	●	●		●	○	●	○	●
Philodromus histrio (Latreille, 1819)		●	●	●	●	●				●	○	○
***Philodromus longipalpis* Simon, 1870**	**#33**		●									
Philodromus margaritatus (Clerck, 1757)			●		○	●					●	
***Philodromus praedatus* O.P.-C., 1871**	**#34**		●						●		●	
***Thanatus arenarius* Thorell, 1872**												●
***Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1757)**						●						
Thanatus striatus C.L.Koch, 1845		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tibellus maritimus (Menge, 1875)			●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●
Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	●	●	●					●	
PHOLCIDAE (3)												
***Pholcus opilionides* (Schrank, 1781)**	**#35**							●			●	
Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)	#36	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Psilochorus simoni (Berland, 1911)	#37		●						●		●	
PISAURIDAE (3)												
Dolomedes fimbriatus (Clerck, 1757)			●			●		●	●		●	
Dolomedes plantarius (Clerck, 1757)	#38									○	●	
Pisaura mirabilis (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SALTICIDAE (31)												
Aelurillus v-insignitus (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	○	●	●			○	●	○	●
Ballus chalybeius (Walckenaer, 1802)	#39											●
Dendryphantes rudis (Sundevall, 1833)						●					●	
Euophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Evarcha arcuata (Clerck, 1757)			●			●			●		○	
Evarcha falcata (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Heliophanus auratus* C.L. Koch, 1835**												●
Heliophanus cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802)			●			●	●	●	●	●	●	○
***Heliophanus dampfi* Schenkel, 1923**	**#40**		●			●						
Heliophanus flavipes (Hahn, 1832)		●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marpissa muscosa (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	○
Marpissa nivoyi (Lucas, 1846)		●	●	●	●	●		●				
Marpissa pomatia (Walckenaer, 1802)					●							
Marpissa radiata (Grube, 1859)	*								●			
Neon reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853)		●	●	●	●	●		●			●	●
Pellenes tripunctatus (Walckenaer, 1802)			●	●	●	●	●	○			●	
Phlegra fasciata (Hahn, 1826)		●	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	●	●
Pseudeuophrys erratica (Walckenaer, 1826)			●								○	●
Pseudeuophrys lanigera (Simon, 1871)	#41		●	●	●						●	
Salticus cingulatus (Panzer, 1797)		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1757)		●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Salticus zebraneus (C.L.Koch, 1837)							●		●		●	●

FAMILY/SPECIES	District										
	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Sibianor aurocinctus (Ohlert, 1865)		●	●	●	●		●	●		●	
Sitticus caricis (Westring, 1861)	●	●	●		●		○	●		●	●
***Sitticus distinguendus* (Simon, 1868)**	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		●
Sitticus floricola (C.L. Koch, 1837)		●	●		●		○	●		●	○
Sitticus pubescens (Fabricius, 1775)		●						●		●	
Sitticus saltator (O.P.-Cambridge, 1868)	●	●		●	●						
***Sitticus zimmermanni* (Simon, 1877)**		●									
Synageles venator (Lucas, 1836)	●		●	●	●						
Talavera aequipes (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●	●	●			○			
SCYTODIDAE (1)											
Scytodes thoracica (Latreille, 1802) #42		●			●	●				●	
SEGESTRIIDAE (2)											
Segestria bavarica C.L. Koch, 1843											●
Segestria senoculata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
SPARASSIDAE (1)											
Micrommata virescens (Clerck, 1757)		●	●		●	○	●			●	○
TETRAGNATHIDAE (14)											
Meta menardi (Latreille, 1804)		●				●		●			●
Metellina mengei (Blackwall, 1870)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Metellina merianae (Scopoli, 1763)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Metellina segmentata (Clerck, 1757)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pachygnatha clercki Sundevall, 1823	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pachygnatha degeeri Sundevall, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pachygnatha listeri Sundevall, 1830	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tetragnatha dearmata Thorell, 1873 *		●									
Tetragnatha extensa (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Tetragnatha montana Simon, 1874	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
Tetragnatha nigrita Lendl, 1886		●	●			●		●		●	
Tetragnatha obtusa C.L.Koch, 1837	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
***Tetragnatha pinicola* L.Koch, 1870**	●	●		●	●		●	●		●	
Tetragnatha striata L.Koch, 1862		●	●	●	●			●		●	
THERIDIIDAE (40)											
Achaearanea lunata (Clerck, 1757)	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Achaearanea riparia (Blackwall, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		
Achaearanea simulans (Thorell, 1875)	●				●	●	●	●			
Achaearanea tepidariorum (C.L.Koch, 1841)		●		●			○	●		●	
Anelosimus vittatus (C.L.Koch, 1836)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Crustulina guttata (Wider, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Crustulina sticta (O.P.-Cambridge, 1861)	●	●	●	●	●						
***Enoplognatha latimana* Hippa & Oksala, 1982**		●				●			●	●	
***Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell, 1875)**						●	●		●	●	
Enoplognatha oelandica (Thorell, 1875)							○			○	
Enoplognatha ovata (Clerck, 1757)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1833)	●	●	●				●	●		○	●
Episinus angulatus (Blackwall, 1836)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Euryopis flavomaculata (C.L.Koch, 1836)	●	●	●	●	●	●		○	●	●	

FAMILY/SPECIES	District										
	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Keijia tincta (Walckenaer, 1802)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
***Lasaeola prona* (Menge, 1868)**		●							●		
Lasaeola tristis (Hahn, 1833)		●			●						●
Neottiura bimaculata (Linnaeus, 1767)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Paidiscura pallens (Blackwall, 1834)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pholcomma gibbum (Westring, 1851)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
***Phycosoma inornatum* (O.P.-C., 1861)**											●
Robertus arundineti (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)		●	●	●	●			●		●	
***Robertus heydemanni* Wiehle, 1965**										●	
Robertus lividus (Blackwall, 1836)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Robertus neglectus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)	●	●				●	●			●	●
Robertus scoticus Jackson, 1914	●	●	●	●	●					●	
***Rugathodes instabilis* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)**						●				●	
Similitidion simile (C.L.Koch, 1836)	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	●	
Steatoda albomaculata (De Geer, 1778)	○	●	●	●	●	●	○		●	○	
Steatoda bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Steatoda phalerata (Panzer, 1801)	●	●		●	●	○	○		●	●	●
***Theonoe minutissima* (O.P.-Cambr., 1879)**	●	●					●		●		
Theridion familiare O.P.-Cambridge, 1871	●				●					●	
***Theridion hemerobium* Simon, 1914**		●	●						●	●	
Theridion impressum L.Koch, 1881	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Theridion melanurum Hahn, 1831		●		●				●		●	●
Theridion mystaceum L.Koch, 1870	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Theridion pictum (Walckenaer, 1802)		●				●		●		●	
Theridion sisyphium (Clerck, 1757)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Theridion varians Hahn, 1833	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
THERIDIOSOMATIDAE (1)											
Theridiosoma gemmosum (L.Koch, 1877)		●	●			●	●			●	
THOMISIDAE (18)											
Diaea dorsata (Fabricius, 1777)	●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●
Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1757)		●			●	○	●	●	●	●	○
Ozyptila atomaria (Panzer, 1801)		●	●	●	●		○		●	●	●
Ozyptila brevipes (Hahn, 1826)	●	●	○			●		●		●	
Ozyptila claveata (Walckenaer, 1837)		●					○			●	●
Ozyptila praticola (C.L.Koch, 1837)		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ozyptila scabricula (Westring, 1851)		●		●	●					○	
Ozyptila trux (Blackwall, 1846)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Xysticus audax (Schrank, 1803)	●	●	●	●	●	○			●	●	
Xysticus bifasciatus C.L.Koch, 1837		●			●	○			●	○	
Xysticus cristatus (Clerck, 1757)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Xysticus erraticus (Blackwall, 1834)	●	●		●	●	●	○			○	●
Xysticus kochi Thorell, 1872		●		●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Xysticus lanio C.L.Koch, 1835		●			●		●		●	●	
Xysticus luctator L.Koch, 1870							●			○	
Xysticus luctuosus (Blackwall, 1836)		○			●				●	○	
Xysticus sabulosus (Hahn, 1832) *				●	●					●	●

FAMILY/SPECIES	District										
	SJ	EJ	WJ	NWJ	NEJ	F	LFM	SZ	NWZ	NEZ	B
Xysticus ulmi (Hahn, 1831)	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
ULOBORIDAE (2)											
Hyptiotes paradoxus (C.L.Koch,1834)		•				•	•	•	•	•	
***Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846** #43		•	•	•		•				•	
ZORIDAE (2)											
***Zora silvestris* Kulczyński, 1897**		•									
Zora spinimana (Sundevall, 1833)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Total antal arter registreret i hvert distrikt/ Total number of species recorded in each district	272	454	297	324	384	271	308	271	259	390	273

Noter til familier, slægter og arter

#1. *Atypus affinis* Eichwald, 1830 (Fig. 4): Genfundet i 1994 ved Salten Langsø i Jylland efter at have været eftersøgt uden held på de klassiske lokaliteter i knapt 70 år. Zoologisk Museums samlinger rummer adskillige gamle fund af *Atypus* fra Hareskoven på Sjælland og fra Paradisbakkerne og Slotslyngen på Bornholm. Det seneste registrerede fund fra Hareskoven er fra 1918, men Nielsen (1928) beskriver fund af *Atypus* i Hareskoven fra 1920. Fundene fra Bornholm er alle fra før 1920. Siden 1994 er *Atypus* fundet flere steder i Østjylland (EJ), Vestjylland (WJ), Fyn (F), Sjælland (NEZ og NWZ), Bornholm (B) og på en del mindre danske øer. På Sjælland er der endnu kun nye fund fra et par lokaliteter på Røsnæs (NWZ) samt en enkelt lokalitet ved Hundested (NEZ). En nylig populationsgenetisk undersøgelse af de Danske *Atypus*-bestande har vist, at selv nabokolonier udviser store genetiske forskelle. Det betyder at kolonierne tilsyneladende er isolerede og dermed må formodes at være reliktbestande, som hele tiden har været at finde i Danmark – hvis vi blot havde haft evnerne til at finde dem. For yderligere detaljer, se Hansen & Pedersen (1997), Pedersen & Loeschcke (2000) og (Pedersen & Loeschcke 2001).

#2. *Tegenaria agrestis* (Walkenaer, 1802) (Fig. 5): Fundet på 2 lokaliteter i Østjylland

Notes to families, genera and species

#1. *Atypus affinis* Eichwald, 1830 (Fig. 4): This species was found again in 1994 at Salten Langsø in Jutland, after having been searched for unsuccessfully at all the old localities during almost 70 years. The collections at the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen include several old records of *Atypus* from Hareskoven on Zealand and from Paradisbakkerne and Slotslyngen on the island of Bornholm. The latest record from Hareskoven is from 1918 but Nielsen (1928) mentions specimens of *Atypus* in Hareskoven from 1920. The specimens from Bornholm are all from before 1920. Since 1994, *Atypus* has been found several places in East Jutland (EJ), West Jutland (WJ), Funen (F), Zealand (NEZ and NWZ), Bornholm (B) and on a number of smaller Danish islands. On Zealand, *Atypus* has still only been recorded from a couple of localities on Røsnæs (NWZ) and from a single locality near Hundested (NEZ). A recent study on the population genetics of Danish *Atypus* populations has shown that even next-door neighbor colonies exhibit great genetic difference. This means that colonies apparently are isolated and therefore must be considered as relict populations that could have been found all along in Denmark – had we only been able to find them. For further details, see Hansen & Pedersen (1997),

Fig. 4: A) *Atypus affinis* (family Atypidae), voksen hun/adult female, B) Typisk levested/Typical habitat (Hundested – NEZ). Fotos/Photos: Nikolaj Scharff.

Fig. 5: A) *Tegenaria agrestis* (family Agelenidae) A) Voksen hun/adult female, B) Typisk levested/ Typical habitat (København - NEZ). Fotos/Photos: Nikolaj Scharff.

i 2003 af Jørgen Lissner (henholdvis i skov og på ruderat langs jernbane), på den nye kunstige ø Peberholmen (NEZ), mellem Sjælland og Sverige, af Lars Jonsson i 2004, samt i Vordingborg (SZ) og København (NEZ) på ruderatområder af Jan Pedersen i 2005. Arten er europæisk i sin udbredelse og især sydeuropæisk. Den blev formentlig importeret til USA før 1930 og har siden etableret sig som

Fig. 6: *Aculepeira ceropegia* (family Araneidae), voksen hun fra Dijon, Frankrig/adult female from Dijon, France. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

Pedersen & Loeschcke (2000) and (Pedersen & Loeschcke 2001).

#2. *Tegenaria agrestis* (Walkenaer, 1802) (Fig. 5): Found at two localities in East Jutland in 2003 by Jørgen Lissner (in forest and in areas along railway), on the new artificial island Peberholmen (NEZ) between Zealand and Sweden by Lars Jonsson in 2004 and in Vordingborg (SZ) and Copenhagen (NEZ) by Jan Pedersen in 2005. The species has a European distribution, and especially a southern European distribution. It was probably imported to USA before 1930 and has since established itself as a house spider in the North Western parts of USA. The bite of this species is considered problematic, since the poison is necrotic and in the USA it is therefore considered a problem in line with the Brown Recluse (*Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940). In Europe there is no recorded poison problems, and it is therefore discussed whether the specimens found in Europe and USA could in fact represent different species.

#3. *Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 6): Juvenile specimens of this species were found on four different localities on Bornholm in September 2005. The species is included here, despite the lack of adult specimens, since the colour pattern of the abdomen is so characteristic that it is possible to identify this species with certainty.

#4. *Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757 (Fig. 7): Latest record of this species was from

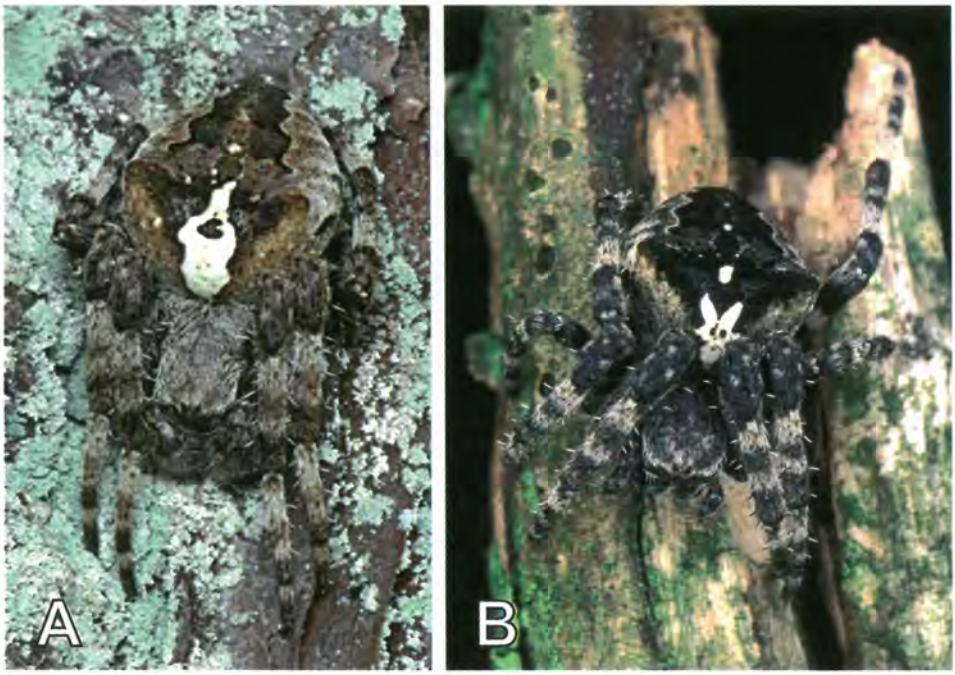


Fig. 7: *Araneus angulatus* (family Araneidae), A) Juvenil han fra Hårup Sande/Juvenile male from Hårup Sande B) Juvenil hun fra nåletræsplantage ved Silkeborg/Juvenile female from spruce plantation at Silkeborg. Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A; Jørgen Lissner – B.

husedderkop i det nordvestlige USA. Artens bid anses for problematisk, idet giften er vævsødelæggende og i USA betragtes den derfor som et problem på linje med violinedderkoppen (*Loxosceles reclusa* Gertch & Mulaik, 1940). I Europa er der ikke rapporteret om 'giftproblemer', og det diskuteres derfor om der i virkeligheden er tale om to forskellige arter i Europa og USA.

#3. *Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 6): Juvenile eksemplarer af denne art blev fundet fire steder på Bornholm i september 2005. Arten er medtaget, på trods af manglende voksne eksemplarer, idet bagkropstegningen er karakteristisk og derved gør det muligt at bestemme dyrene med sikkerhed.

#4. *Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757 (Fig. 7): Seneste fund af denne art var fra 1915 hvor den blev indsamlet på "Silkeborgegnen" (Nielsen 1928), men arten blev genfundet i samme område (Silkeborg 1915 where it was collected in the 'Silkeborg area' (Nielsen 1928), but it was recollected in the same area (Silkeborg Nordskov, EJ) by Lars Bruun in 2001. In 2002 Kai Hinrichs found juvenile specimens on Lolland (LFM).

#5. *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli) (Fig. 8): First Danish record is from Dyrehaven north of Copenhagen in 1992 (Andersen & Enghoff 1993). Since then, the species has established itself and dispersed to most of the country (but not yet in North West Jutland). For further details, see Scharff & Langemark (1997) and Scharff (1999).

#6. *Cyclosa oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802): A single specimen (female) was found on Amager Fælled, Copenhagen in 1998, in low grass, by Søren Langemark. The species are otherwise only known from southern and central Europe.

#7. *Gibbaranea omoeda* (Thorell, 1870) (Fig. 9): Adult specimens of this species are

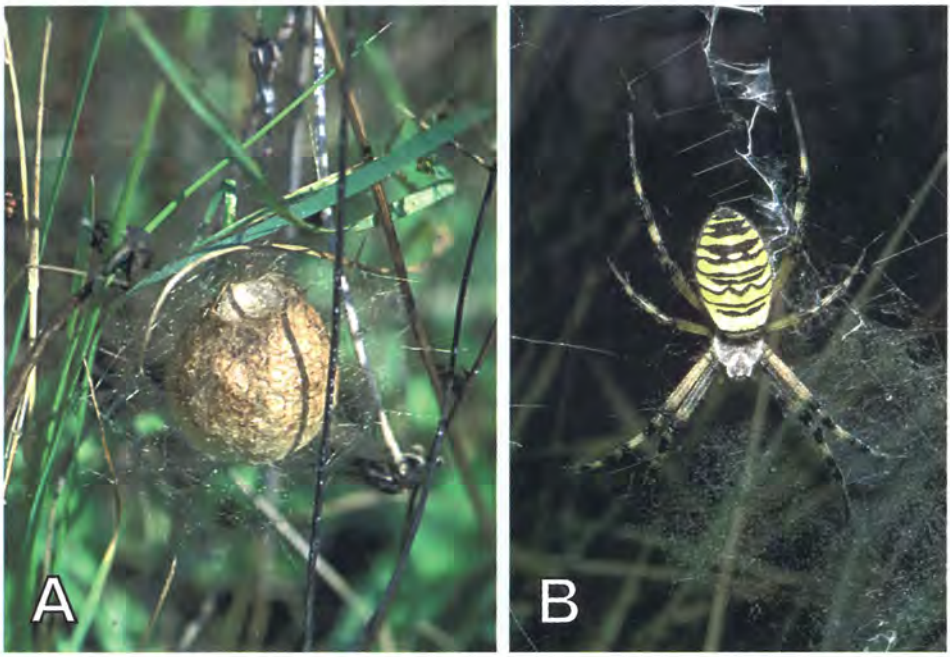


Fig. 8: *Argiope bruennichi* (family Araneidae), A) Ægsæk/Egg sac B) Voksen hun fra Frejlev Skov/Adult female from Frejlev Forest. Fotos/Photos: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes) – A; Nikolaj Scharff – B.

Nordskov, EJ) af Lars Bruun i 2001. I 2002 fandt Kai Hinrichs juvenile individer på Lolland (LFM).

#5. *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli) (Fig. 8): Første danske fund er fra Dyrehaven nord for København i 1992 (Andersen & Enghoff 1993). Siden har arten etableret sig og bredt sig til det meste af landet (dog endnu ikke Nordvestjylland). For yderligere detaljer, se Scharff & Langemark (1997) og Scharff (1999).

#6. *Cyclosa oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802): Et enkelt eksemplar (hun) fundet på Amager Fælled, København i 1998, i lavt græs, af Søren Langemark. Arten er ellers kun kendt fra Syd- og Mellemeuropa.

#7. *Gibbaranea omoeda* (Thorell, 1870) (Fig. 9): Voksne individer af denne art er kun registreret fra to distrikter, men arten er formentlig vidt udbredt og overset i Danmark. Den lever højt i grantræer og er derfor vanskelig at registrere. Ældre fund er af hunner, der i jordnær højde vogter deres ægspind. Nyere fund er af juvenile indsamlet i få meters højde.

only recorded from two districts, but the species is probably widely distributed and overlooked in Denmark. It lives in the tree-tops of spruce and is therefore difficult to record. Old records deal with females that guard their egg-sac at ground level. New records deal with juveniles collected a few meters above

Fig. 9: *Gibbaranea omoeda* (family Araneidae) fra Silkeborg Nordskov/from Silkeborg Nordskov. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

Fig. 10: *Clubiona frisia* (family Clubionidae) fra kystnære klitter i Søndervig, Vestjylland/from coastal dunes in Søndervig, West Jutland. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

En enkelt subadult han er i fangenskab udviklet til voksent individ.

#8. *Clubiona frisia* Wunderlich & Schütt, 1995 (Fig. 10): Denne art blev først udskilt fra *Clubiona similis* L. Koch, 1867 som selvstændig art i 1995 (Wunderlich & Schütt 1995). Ved en gennemgang af de Danske *Clubiona*-fund viste det sig, at samtlige de individer der var bestemt til *Clubiona similis* L. Koch, i virkeligheden var *Clubiona frisia*. *Clubiona similis* er derfor udgået af den danske checkliste.

#9. *Phrurolithus festivus* (C.L. Koch, 1835) (Fig.11): Slægten *Phrurolithus* blev tidligere placeret i familien Clubionidae (Brændegaard 1966, Roberts 1985) indenfor underfamilien Liocraninae. Denne er siden blevet ophøjet til sin egen familie, Liocranidae, og *Phrurolithus* har siden været placeret her (Roberts 1995, 1998, Heimer & Nentwig 1991, Nentwig et al. 2003). Slægtens helt nye placering i familien Corinnidae er et resultat af en slægtskabsanalyse foretaget af Bosselaers & Jocqué (2002). Det skal bemærkes at Corinnidae også tidligere blev betragtet som en underfamilie af Clubionidae.

#10. *Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757) (Fig. 12): På grund af denne arts specielle biologi var den længe placeret i sin egen familie, Argyronetidae. Et nyligt morfologisk studie af kønsorganer, børster, trichobothrier (sansehår) og trachésystem placerer imidlertid arten i underfamilien Cybaeinae indenfor familien Agelenidae

ground level. A single subadult male was raised to adulthood in captivity.

#8. *Clubiona frisia* Wunderlich & Schütt, 1995 (Fig. 10): This species was first separated from *Clubiona similis* L. Koch, 1867 and recognized as an independent species in 1995 (Wunderlich & Schütt 1995). A review of the Danish *Clubiona* records revealed that all species previously identified as *Clubiona similis* L.Koch, were in fact *Clubiona frisia* Wunderlich & Schütt, 1995. *Clubiona similis* has therefore been deleted from the Danish checklist.

#9. *Phrurolithus festivus* (C.L.Koch, 1835) (Fig. 11): The genus *Phrurolithus* was previously placed in the family Clubionidae (Brændegaard 1966, Roberts 1985) within the subfamily Liocraninae. The latter was later raised to its own family, Liocranidae, and *Phrurolithus* has since been placed there (Roberts 1995, 1998, Heimer & Nentwig 1991, Nentwig et al. 2003). The new placement of this genus in the family Corinnidae is a result of a phylogenetic analysis carried out by Bosselaers & Jocque (2002). It should be noticed that earlier, Corinnidae was also regarded as a subfamily of Clubionidae.

#10. *Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757) (Fig. 12): Due to the special biology of this species it was placed in its own family, Argyronetidae, for a long time. However, a recent morphological study of the

Fig. 11: *Phrurolithus festivus* (family Corinnidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

(Grothendieck & Krauss 1994). Underfamilien Cybaeinae er siden blevet udskilt som en selvstændig familie (Cybaeidae), og her finder man nu *Argyroneta* placeret (Platnick 2006). Dette svarer i øvrigt til Simons (1897-1903) oprindelige placering af arten.

#11. *Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871) (Fig. 13): Bestemmelsen af denne art er kontroversiel. To arter, *Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871) og *Mastigusa macrophthalma* (Kulczyński, 1897), ligner hinanden så meget at sidstnævnte har været betragtet som en underart af den første (Bristowe 1939). De karaktertræk, som er blevet brugt til at adskille arterne, er øjnenes størrelse og placering (Roberts 1995, 1998). Således er øjnene små og vel adskilt hos *Mastigusa arietina*, medens øjnene er større og tættere på hinanden hos *Mastigusa macrophthalma*. De 'små-øjede' eksemplarer (*arietina*) er blevet fundet i myretuer af *Lasius* og *Formica*, medens de 'stor-øjede' eksemplarer kun er fundet i *Formica* myretuer. Desværre er øjen-karaktererne måske ikke særligt gode, idet morfologiske mellemformer er fundet. Det er derfor meget sandsynligt, at de to morfologiske former blot udgør to forskellige underarter af den samme art. Wunderlich (1986) har nyligt foreslået yderligere karakterer til adskillelse af de to 'arter' og har konkluderet, at de begge skulle betragtes som gode

Fig. 12: *Argyroneta aquatica* (family Cybaeidae), voksen hun i vand/adult female in water. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

genitalia, setae, trichobothria (sensory hairs) and tracheal system place the species in the subfamily Cybaeinae within the family Agelenidae (Grothendieck & Krauss 1994). The subfamily Cybaeinae has since been recognized as a separate family (Cybaeidae) and this is where *Argyroneta* is now placed (Platnick 2006). This agrees with Simons (1897-1903) original placement of the species.

#11. *Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871) (Fig. 13): The identification of this species is controversial. Two species, *Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871) and *Mastigusa macrophthalma* (Kulzyński, 1897), are so similar that the latter (*macrophthalma*) has been considered a subspecies of the former (Bristowe 1939). The main differences used to separate these species

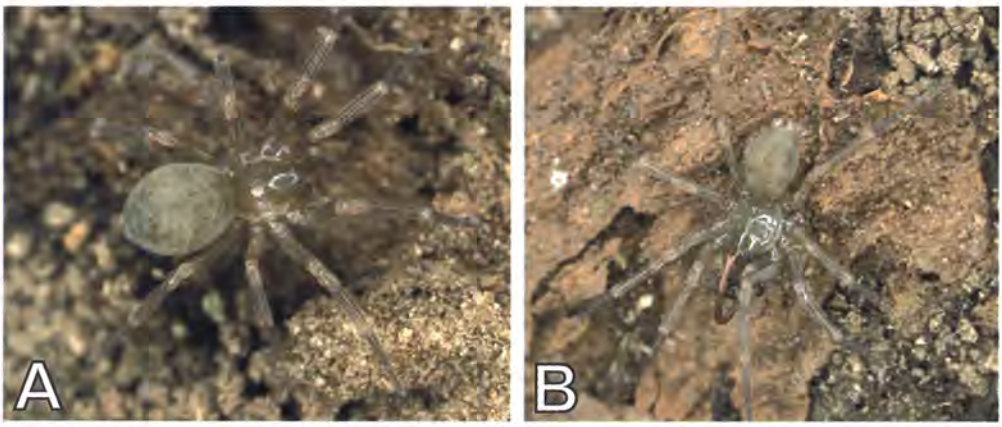


Figure 13: *Mastigusa arietina* (family Dictynidae) A) voksen hun/adult female, B) voksen han/adult male. Fotos/Photos: Jørgen Lissner.

Figure 14: *Harpactea hombergi* (family Dysderidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

arter. Dette er blevet fulgt af Platnick (2006), som angiver dem som to selvstændige arter. Ifølge Wunderlich (1986) har *arietina* en palaearktisk udbredelse, medens *macrophthalma* er begrænset til Ungarn, Balkan og Rusland (Platnick 2006). Alle danske individer har store øjne, som sidder relativt tæt på hinanden, og alle individer er blevet fundet i *Formica 'rufa'* tuer. De er derfor blevet bestemt til *Mastigusa macrophthalma*. Vi har ikke været i stand til at bestemme de danske individer utvetydigt ved hjælp af de karakterer, som Wunderlich (1986) foreslår, og da der samtidig er usikkerhed om arternes validitet har vi besluttet at angive danske individer som *Mastigusa arietina*, hovedsageligt fordi dette er det ældste navn og derfor det artsnavn, som vil have prioritet, hvis de to arter viser sig at være synonymer.

#12. *Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli, 1763) (Fig. 14): Denne art var kun kendt fra ældre fund på Bornholm, men er nyligt blevet genfundet flere steder i landet. I Sønderjylland er arten fundet af Jørgen Lissner og Lars Bruun på en varm og tør lokalitet i et sydvendt skovbryn ned til en strand. Henning Liljehult og Jan Pedersen har endvidere fundet arten i Sydsjælland, Møn, Lolland-Falster, og på Bornholm. Liljehult og Pedersen fandt voksne dyr i november, april og maj 2002-2004, og alle eksemplarer er fundet ved hjælp af sigtning og uddrivning (løv i bøgeskov, halm i hønsehus, muserede i rødmuldet

have been size and position of the eyes (Roberts 1995, 1998). Thus, *Mastigusa arietina* has small eyes that are widely separated, whereas *Mastigusa macrophthalma* has bigger eyes that are closer together. The small-eyed form (*arietina*) has been found in both *Lasius* and *Formica* ant nests, whereas the large-eyed form (*macrophthalma*) has only been recorded in *Formica* nests. Unfortunately, the eye characters may not be reliable, since intermediate forms have been found. It is therefore very likely that the two forms just represent different subspecies of the same species. Recently, Wunderlich (1986) has suggested additional characters to separate the two species and concluded that they both should be considered valid species. This has been followed by Platnick (2006) who list them as two separate species. According to Wunderlich (1986) *arietina* has a Palearctic distribution whereas *macrophthalma* is restricted to Hungary, Balkan and Russia (Platnick 2006). All Danish specimens have large eyes that are situated rather close to each other, and all specimens have been taken in *Formica rufa* ant nests. They therefore have been identified as *Mastigusa macrophthalma*. We have not been able to clearly identify the Danish specimens with the characters suggested by Wunderlich (1986) and given the uncertainty about the status of these species, we have decided to list Danish specimens as *Mastigusa arietina*, mainly because this is the oldest name and therefore the name that will have priority if the two species turns out to by synonyms.

#12. *Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli, 1763) (Fig. 14): This species was only known from old records from Bornholm, but has recently been found again in several places. In South Jutland, Jørgen Lissner and Lars Bruun found the species on a dry and warm locality on a south facing forest edge close to a beach. It has also been found in South Zealand, Moen, Lolland-Falster and Bornholm by Henning Liljehult and Jan Pedersen. Adult

Fig. 15: *Harpactea rubicunda* (family Dysderidae), voksen han/adult male. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

eg, svampet løv omkring stammer og stubbe i bøgeskov).

#13. *Harpactea rubicunda*(C.L. Koch, 1839) (Fig. 15): To hunner og adskillige juveniler af denne art blev taget af Jan Pedersen på det nedlagte baneareal ved Rødby Havn og Gedser (LFM) i juli 2005 og Jan Pedersen har sidenhen også fundet arten på banearealet ved hovedbanegården i København (oktober 2005). Områderne er stærkt soleksponerede og de voksne dyr blev fundet under brædder, sten og i tørt mos.

#14. *Eresus sandaliatus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778) (Fig. 16): Denne art blev tidligere betragtet som et senior synonym for *Eresus niger* (Petagna, 1787) og *Eresus cinnabarinus* (Olivier, 1789), men et nyligt studie (Ratschker & Bellmann 1995) har foreslået, at *Eresus sandaliatus* skal betragtes som en selvstændig art. De specimens have been taken in November, April and May 2002-2004 and have all been found by sifting and extraction (litter in beech forest, straws from a hen house, mouse nest in 'humus' of Oak, spongy litter around trunks and stumps in a beech forest).

#13. *Harpactea rubicunda* (C.L. Koch) (Fig. 15): Two females and several juveniles of this species were taken by Jan Pedersen on the abandoned railway-area in Rødby Havn and Gedser (LFM) in July 2005 and Jan Pedersen has subsequently also found the species on the railway areas at the Central Station in Copenhagen (October 2005). These areas are sun exposed and the adult specimens were found under pieces of board, stones and moss.

#14. *Eresus sandaliatus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778) (Fig. 16): This species was previously considered a senior synonym of *Eresus niger* (Petagna, 1787) and *Eresus cinnaberinus* (Olivier, 1789), but a recent study (Ratschker & Bellmann 1995) have suggested that *Eresus sandaliatus* should be considered a separate valid species. The Danish records of *Eresus* have traditionally been identified as *Eresus niger*. The question was therefore, whether the Danish specimens represented *niger* or *sandaliatus*. Reidentifications of the Danish material of *Eresus* in the Danish collections based on Ratscher & Bellmann (1995) and Roberts (1998) have shown that all Danish specimens are

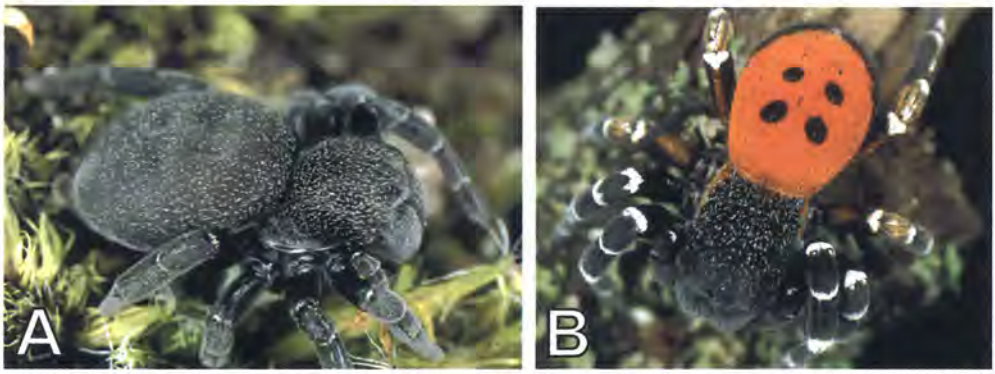


Fig. 16: *Eresus sandaliatus* (family Eresidae) A) voksen hun/adult female, B) voksen han/adult male. Fotos/Photos: Jørgen Lissner.

danske fund af *Eresus* er traditionelt blevet bestemt til *Eresus niger*. Spørgsmålet var derfor, om de danske fund repræsenterede *niger* eller *sandaliatus*. En genbestemmelse af *Eresus* materiale i danske samlinger baseret på Ratschker & Bellmann (1995) samt Roberts (1998) har vist, at de danske fund alle repræsenterer *Eresus sandaliatus*. *Eresus niger* og *Eresus cinnabarinus* udgår derfor af den danske checkliste. Bemærk at arten kun er kendt fra Jylland. En enkelt iagttagelse fra Melby Overdrev på Sjælland har ikke kunnet verificeres. For yderligere oplysninger om levesteder og biologi i Danmark se Nørgaard (1990).

#15. *Gnaphosa bicolor* (Hahn, 1833) (Fig. 17): To individer af denne smukke art blev taget af Jørgen Lissner og Lars Bruun i april 2006 på et hedeareal i Højkol Skov (Østjylland, EJ). Arten blev taget på et areal hvor der også forekommer *Eresus sandaliatus* (se note 14) og *Atypus affinis* (se note 1).

#16. *Gnaphosa nigerrima* L. Koch, 1877: Brændegaard inkluderede denne art i sin bog om danske edderkopper (Brændegaard 1966), men bemærkede samtidig at forekomsten ikke kunne bekræftes med sikkerhed. Det eneste kendte eksemplar var blevet indsamlet af svenskeren Hans Lohmander i Jylland i 1942 og dette eksemplar havde efterfølgende mistet sine kønsorganer, hvorfor efterbestemmelse var umulig. Nye fund af denne art fra Østjylland i 1974, bekræfter imidlertid artens forekomst i Danmark.

#17. *Haplodrassus moderatus* (Kulczyński, 1897): Brændegaard (1966) inkluderede denne art i sin bog om danske edderkopper, men bemærkede samtidig at forekomsten ikke kunne bekræftes med sikkerhed. Det eneste kendte eksemplar var blevet indsamlet af svenskeren Hans Lohmander i Jylland i 1942 og dette eksemplar havde efterfølgende mistet sine kønsorganer, hvorfor efterbestemmelse var umulig. Nye fund af denne art fra henholdsvis Østjylland (Peter Gajdos i 1999) og Nordvestjylland (Lars Bruun i 2001) bekræfter artens forekomst i Danmark.

Fig. 17: *Gnaphosa bicolor* (family Gnaphosidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

Eresus sandaliatus. *Eresus niger* and *Eresus cinnaberinus* are therefore deleted from the Danish checklist. Note that this species is only known from Jutland. A single observation from Melby Overdrev on Zealand could not be verified. See Nørgaard (1990) for additional details about habitats and biology in Denmark.

#15. *Gnaphosa bicolor* (Hahn, 1833) (Fig. 17): Two specimens of this beautiful species were collected by Jørgen Lissner and Lars Bruun in April 2006 on an area with heather in Højkol Forest (East Jutland, EJ). The species was collected in an area where *Eresus sandaliatus* (see note 14) and *Atypus affinis* (see note 1) also occur.

#16. *Gnaphosa nigerrima* L. Koch, 1877: Brændegaard included this species in his book on Danish spiders (Brændegaard 1966), but noted that the record could not be verified with certainty. The only known specimen was collected by the Swede Hans Lohmander in Jutland in 1942 and this specimen has subsequently lost its genitalia, making it impossible to verify the record. New records of this species from East Jutland in 1974 confirm the presence of this species in Denmark.

#17. *Haplodrassus moderatus* (Kulczyński, 1897): Brændegaard (1966) included this species in his book on Danish spiders, but noted that the record could not be verified with certainty. The only known specimen was collected by the Swede Hans Lohmander in Jutland in

#18. *Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C.L. Koch, 1837): Ifølge Brændegaard (1966) er denne art almindelig på Bornholm, men det har ikke været muligt at finde belægseksemplarer fra Bornholm efter 1900. Til gengæld er arten nyligt (2003) genfundet i Nordvestsjælland af Søren Langemark og Jesper Birkedal Schmidt. Dyrene fra Nordvestsjælland blev taget i "gravegange" i klinter på havskrænt.

#19. *Centromerus semiater* (L. Koch, 1879): En enkelt hun blev sigtet/uddrevet fra fugtigt løv og mos i kanten af højmose (Holmegård) af Jan Pedersen i april 2004.

#20. *Glyphesis taoplesius* Wunderlich, 1969: Fem hanner og to hunner af denne art blev fundet på Møn i maj 2004 af Jan Pedersen. Dyrene blev sigtet/uddrevet fra fugtigt løv i ellesump. Arten er ellers kun kendt fra få steder i Tyskland, Rusland og Ungarn. Da voksne dyr kun er 1 mm og tilsyneladende lever i fugtigt løv, kan arten nemt være overset. I Ungarn har man da også efterfølgende fundet arten på flere nye lokaliteter (Szinetár Csaba, pers. com.).

#21. *Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon, 1884): Nielsen (1937) beskriver masseforekomst af denne art i og omkring et rensningsanlæg i Lyngby nord for København. Dyrene findes stadig i Zoologisk Museums samling og fundet kunne derfor verificeres. Arten er ikke siden registreret fra Danmark, men Kronestedt (1992) beskriver fund af arten fra Stockholms tunnelbane, så det er formentlig blot et spørgsmål om tid før arten bliver fundet igen i Danmark.

#22. *Ostearius melanopygius* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879): Kosmopolit! Globalt udbredt, men oprindelig beskrevet fra New Zealand i 1879. Vidt udbredt i Europa fra havniveau til ca. 2200 meters højde i Alperne. Findes ofte i tilknytning til menneskeskabte miljøer (ruderater, kompostbunker, haver, drivhuse) og findes jævnligt indendørs. Mere information om artens udbredelseshistorie i Europa kan findes i Ruzicka (1995) og Kronestedt (1996).

1942 and this specimen has subsequently lost its genitalia, making it impossible to verify the record. New records of this species from East Jutland (Peter Gajdos in 1999) and North West Jutland (Lars Bruun in 2001) confirm the presence of this species in Denmark.

#18. *Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C.L.Koch, 1837): According to Brændegaard (1966), this species should be common on Bornholm, but it has not been possible to locate voucher specimens from Bornholm after 1900. On the other hand, this species are recently (2003) found again in North West Zealand by Søren Langemark and Jesper Birkedal Schmidt. The animals from North West Zealand were taken in 'tunnels' digged into the clayey cliffs at the beach.

#19. *Centromerus semiater* (L.Koch, 1879): A single female was sifted/extracted from moist litter on the border of a raised bog (Holmegård) by Jan Pedersen in April 2004.

#20. *Glyphesis taoplesius* Wunderlich, 1969: Five males and two females of this species were found on Moen in May 2004 by Jan Pedersen. The animals were sifted/extracted from moist litter in a swamp of alder. The species is otherwise only known from a few places in Germany, Russia and Hungary. As the adult animals are only 1 mm in size and live in moist litter, this species can easily have been overlooked. This species have subsequently been found in several new localities in Hungary (Szinetár Csaba, pers. com.).

#21. *Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon, 1884): Nielsen (1937) reported mass-occurrence of this species in and around a sewer plant in Lyngby north of Copenhagen. The animals are still stored in the collection of the Zoological Museum and the record could thus be verified. The species has not subsequently been recorded from Denmark, but Kronestedt (1992) reported this species from the metro system in Stockholm, so it is probably just a question of time before this species will be recorded from Denmark again.

#23. *Parapelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841): Denne art ligner til forveksling *Parapelecopsis nemoralioides* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1884), men alle danske fund er blevet bestemt til *nemoralis*. På trods af arternes lighed forekommer de i meget forskellige habitater. Således er *nemoralioides* kun kendt fra strand og klitter, medens *nemoralis* findes længere inde i landet i førne og mos i skovområder. Arterne kan bestemmes ved hjælp af Wunderlich (1985: side 111) samt Locket, Millidge and Merrett (1974: side 85-86). I sidstnævnte er *nemoralioides* medtaget som *Pelecopsis mediocris* (Kulczyński) og *Pelecopsis locketi* Cooke (begge anses idag for synonymer til *nemoralioides*). Theo Blick (Hummeltal, Tyskland) har indsamlet *nemoralioides* i klitter ved Blokhus (NEJ) (belægeksemplar opbevares i ZMUC).

#24. *Silometopus ambiguus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1905): Denne art forveksles nemt med *Silometopus curtus* (Simon, 1881), men små forskelle i kønsorganerne på hanner og hunner skulle gøre det muligt at adskille arterne (Denis 1963, Locket, Milledge & Merret 1974). At dette ikke er nemt afspejles i de europæiske checklister (se Fauna Europaea på http://faunaeur.org/) hvor begge arter angives for Spanien og Frankrig, *curtus* alene fra Finland, Holland, Belgien og Tyskland, og *ambiguus* alene fra Storbritannien, Danmark, Norge og Island. Denis (1963) foreslog, at individer fra Sydeuropa (Middelhavsområdet) repræsenterer *curtus* og at individer fra Central- og Nordeuropa repræsenterer *ambiguus*. Denne opdeling blev accepteret af det Britiske atlasprojekt (Harvey et al. 2002) som angiver *ambiguus* for Storbritannien, og den samme opdeling har vi valgt at bruge her, således at vi i Danmark registrerer *Silometopus ambiguus*.

#25. *Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952): Denne art blev fundet første gang i Østjylland i 1997 af Peter Gajdos. Siden er arten fundet i store mængder i Gjersing Mose og Sømosen på Djursland (EJ) af Lars Bruun og på et par lokaliteter på Falster

#22. *Ostearius melanopygius* (O.P.-C., 1879): Cosmopolitan! Global distribution, but originally described from New Zealand in 1879. This species is widely distributed in Europe from sea level to approximately 2200 metres altitude in the Alps. Often found in connection with man-made habitats (abandoned fields, compost heaps, gardens, greenhouses) and is regularly found indoors. More information about the distribution history of this species is given by Ruzicka (1995) and Kronestedt (1996).

#23. *Parapelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841): This species is hardly distinguishable from *Parapelecopsis nemoralioides* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1884) but all Danish specimens have been identified as *nemoralis*. Despite the similarity between the two species they are found in very different habitats. Thus, *nemoralioides* is only known from the coastal areas (beaches and dunes) whereas *nemoralis* is found further inland in the litter and moss of forested areas. These species can be distinguished using Wunderlich (1985: page 111) and Locket, Millidge and Merrett (1974: pages 85-86). In the latter, *nemoralioides* is included as *Pelecopsis mediocris* (Kulczyński) and *Pelecopsis locketi* Cooke (both are now considered synonyms of *nemoralioides*). The Danish records of *nemoralis* from coastal areas should therefore probably be listed as *nemoralioides*, but until all material has been checked we prefer to list all Danish material as *nemoralis*. Theo Blick (Hummeltal, Tyskland) has collected *nemoralioides* in the dunes around Blokhus (NEJ) (voucher specimen in ZMUC).

#24. *Silometopus ambiguus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1905): This species is very similar to *Silometopus curtus* (Simon, 1881), but small differences in the genitalia of both males and females should make it possible to distinguish the species (Denis 1963, Locket, Milledge & Merret 1974). That this is not easy is reflected in the European checklists (see Fauna Europaea at http://www.faunaeur.org) where both species are reported from Spain and

og Møn af Jan Pedersen, som sigtede dyrene fra fugtigt løv i elle- og birkesump. Arten ligner til forveksling *Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834), men adskiller sig ved detaljer i epigyn og palpe. Tidligere formodentlig forvekslet med *antica*.

#26. *Walckenaeria nodosa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1873: Denne art blev først fundet af Søren Toft i Østjylland i 1980. Siden genfundet i Nordvestjylland af Henning Liljehult og Jan Pedersen. Sidstnævnte sigtede dyrene fra fugtigt mos og plantedele i kildevæld med lysesiv (*Juncus effuses* L.) og topstar-tuer (*Carex paniculata* L.).

#27. *Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833): Danske individer var fejlbestemt til *Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille) ved brug af Roberts (1985). Roberts nøgle til denne art har siden vist sig at være forkert og er efterfølgende blevet rettet i Roberts (1995). *Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille) er en syd- og mellemeuropæisk art.

#28. *Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852): Et enkelt gammelt fund fra Nordøstsjælland (Lyngby Mose). Det drejer sig om underarten *Arctosa alpigena lamperti* Dahl, 1908. I dette katalog skelner vi ellers ikke mellem underarter, men for denne arts vedkommede omtales ofte 2 forskellige underarter, hvoraf den ene, *Arctosa alpigena alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852), kun forkommer i bjergområder over ca. 1000 meters højde. Den anden underart, *Arctosa alpigena lamperti* Dahl, 1908, forekommer under 1000 meters højde og er karakteristisk for tørvemoser.

#29. *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen, 1904) (Fig. 18): Denne art blev etableret af William Sørensen i 1904 og er baseret på et enkelt eksemplar (en hun) fra Mols Bjerge. Sørensen giver en detaljeret beskrivelse af fundstedet, men arten er aldrig siden genfundet på det oprindelige fundsted eller andre steder i Danmark (eller i resten af verden for dens sags skyld). *Pardosa danica* er stor og har både karakteristisk farvetegning og kønsorgan. For yderligere detaljer, se Wolff & Scharff (2003).

#30. *Pardosa saltans* Töpfer-Hofmann, 2000

France, *curtus* only, in Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, and *ambiguous* only in Great Britain, Denmark, Norway and Iceland. Denis (1963) suggested, that specimens from southern Europe (Mediterranean area) represent *curtus* and specimens from central and northern Europe represent *ambiguus*. This division was accepted by the British atlas project (Harvey et al. 2002) who list *ambiguus* for Great Britain, and we have decided to use the same division, and therefore report *Silometopus ambiguus* from Denmark.

#25. *Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952): This species was first found by Peter Gajdos in East Jutland in 1997. Since then, it has been found in large numbers in Gjersing Mose and Sømosen on Djursland (EJ) by Lars Bruun and also on a few localities on Falster and Moen by Jan Pedersen, who sifted the animals from moist litter in swamps of alder and birch. This species is hardly distinguishable from *Walckenaeria antica* (Wider) but can be separated on characters in the epigynum and palp. Previously, this species has probably been confused with *antica*.

#26. *Walckenaeria nodosa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1873: This species was first found by Søren Toft i East Jutland in 1980. Since then recollected in North West Jutland by Henning Liljehult and Jan Pedersen. They sifted the animals from moist moss and plant remains in a spring with Common Rush (*Juncus effuses* L.) and tussocks of Greater Tussock-sedge (*Carex paniculata* L.).

#27. *Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833): Danish specimens of this species were wrongly identified as *Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille) using Roberts (1987). Roberts' key to this species has subsequently turned out to be wrong, and was later corrected in Roberts (1995). *Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille) is a South and Central European species.

#28. *Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852): A single old record from North East Zealand (Lyngby Mose). We are here dealing with the subspecies *Arctosa alpigena*

(Fig. 19): Töpfer-Hofmann et al. (2000) beskrev denne art i 2000 og placerede den i *Pardosa lugubris* artsgruppen sammen med 5 andre nærtstående arter (*P. lugubris* (Walckenaer), *P. alacris* (C.L. Koch), *P. baehrorum* Kronestedt, *P. pertinax* von Helversen, og *P. caucasia* Ovtsharenko). Arterne indenfor denne gruppe ligner hinanden overordentlig meget og danske eksemplarer af *P. saltans* var tidligere bestemt til *Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer). *P. lugubris* and *P. alacris* forekommer muligvis også i Danmark, men de danske eksemplarer der indtil videre er blevet checket er alle blevet efterbestemt til *P. saltans* ved brug af Töpfer-Hofmann et al. (2000).

#31. *Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876) (Fig. 20): Hanner og hunner af denne store smukke jagtedderkop blev fundet ved Arnager på Bornholm i september 2005. Arten er nataktiv og gemmer sig om dagen i sprækker i kalkklinten og det kan måske forklare hvorfor denne art ikke tidligere er blevet fundet i Danmark.

lamperti Dahl, 1908. In this catalogue, we do not distinguish between different subspecies, but for this species, two different subspecies are often listed, and one of these, *Arctosa alpigena alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852), only occur in montane areas approx. 1000 meters above sea level. The other subspecies *Arctosa alpigena lamperti* Dahl, 1908, occur below 1000 meter and is characteristic for peat bogs.

#29. *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen, 1904) (Fig. 18): This species was described by William Sørensen in 1904 and is based on a single specimen (a female) from Mols Bjerge. Sørensen gives a detailed description of the locality where the specimen was collected, but the species has never been recollected on the type locality or elsewhere in Denmark. *Pardosa danica* is large and has a characteristic colour pattern and epigynum. For further details, see Wolff & Scharff (2003).

#30. *Pardosa saltans* Töpfer-Hofmann, 2000 (Fig. 19): Töpfer-Hofmann et al. (2000)

Fig. 18: *Pardosa danica* (family Lycosidae) A) epigyn hun/epigyne female, B) voksen hun/adult female. Fotos/Photos: Nikolaj Scharff.

Fig. 19: *Pardosa saltans* (family Lycosidae), voksen han/adult male. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

Fig. 20: *Trochosa robusta* (family Lycosidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Nikolaj Scharff.

Arten er ikke kendt fra det øvrige Skandinavien, men den forekommer i Polen og Nordtyskland.

#32. *Nesticus cellulanus* (Clerck, 1757) (Fig. 21): Denne art var kendt fra et par ældre fund, senest fra 1968 (af Ole Bøggild) og blev derfor anset for sjælden. Arten blev genfundet af Jørgen Lissner i 2003 i Knudsmosen ved Herning i større antal. Dyrene blev fundet i hulrum inde bag lodrette tørveskærskanter (såkaldt balk) og især, hvor disse er vokset til med tæt birkeskov, og hvor balken er fugtig. Hulrummene findes især under rodzonen, hvor tørven er eroderet væk, og hvor der ofte er et "gardin" af gamle plantererester. Efterfølgende er den fundet af Lars Bruun i en lystbådehavn i Marselisborg i 2004 og for nylig er den også fundet

Fig. 21: *Nesticus cellulanus* (family Nesticidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

described this species in 2000 and placed it in the *Pardosa lugubris* species group together with 5 other closely related species (*P. lugubris* (Walckenaer), *P. alacris* (C.L. Koch), *P. baehrorum* Kronestedt, *P. pertinax* von Helversen, og *P. caucasia* Ovtsharenko). The species within this group are very similar and Danish specimens of P. *saltans* were previously identified as *Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer). *P. lugubris* and *P. alacris* can probably also be found in Denmark, but the Danish specimens that have been checked, have all been re-identified to *P. saltans* with Töpfer-Hofmann et al. (2000).

#31. *Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876) (Fig. 20): Males and females of this large beautiful wolf spider were found at Arnager on Bornholm in September 2005. The species is nocturnal and hide during the day in crevices in the chalk cliff and this can perhaps explain why this species has not been recorded from Denmark before. The species is not known from other parts of Scandinavia, but is found in Poland and northern Germany.

#32. *Nesticus cellulanus* (Clerck, 1757) (Fig. 21): This species was known from a couple of old records, the latest from 1968 (by Ole Bøggild) and was therefore considered rare. The species was recollected in numbers by Jørgen Lissner in 2003 in Knudsmosen close to Herning. The animals were found in cavities behind

i København af N. Scharff. Arten lever i mørke fugtige omgivelser, ofte i menneskeskabte habitater, og den er sikkert overset i Danmark. I England er arten vidt udbredt på egnede levesteder.

#33. *Philodromus longipalpis* Simon, 1870: Kubcová (2004) og Muster & Thaler (2004) har nyligt foreslået, at *P. longipalpis* er en Sydeuropæisk art, og at de eksemplarer der findes i Central- og Nordeuropa tilhører den nyligt etablerede art, *Philodromus buchari* Kubcová, 2004.

#34. *Philodromus praedatus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871: Denne art blev første gang fundet i Nordsjælland i 1991 af Ole Gudik-Sørensen. Siden er den fundet i Sydsjælland af Jan Pedersen, som ketsjede en enkelt hun i åben skov under eg og bøg. Endvidere er der fund fra Østjylland (EJ) af Lars Bruun som tog arten i faldfælder i birkeskov i kanten af tørvemose. Arten kan nemt forveksles med *Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck). Alle eksemplarer er bestemt ved hjælp af Roberts, 1998.

#35. *Pholcus opilionoides* (Schrank, 1781): Hansen (1882) nævner fund af denne art ombord på danske skibe i Københavns havn og nævner muligheden for at den etablerer sig i pakhusene på havnen, men arten blev tilsyneladende ikke sidenhen registreret fra Danmark. Adskillige hanner og hunner af *P. opilionoides* blev imidlertid fundet af Jesper Birkedal Schmidt i gamle kabelbrønde og under brædder på banearealet ved Dybbølsbro i København i september 2005. Efterfølgende er arten også blevet 'fundet' i ældre materiale fra Falster (LFM). Her fangede Søren Langemark et enkelt individ i et uopvarmet hus ved Kobbelsø i 1989. Sydeuropæisk art som har haft sin nordgrænse omkring Berlin i Tyskland.

#36. *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775) (Fig. 22): I dag er denne art en af Danmarks almindeligste husedderkopper, men dens nuværende udbredelse skyldes formentlig en relativ nylig spredning indenfor Danmark. Det ældste fund er fra 1880 og stammer fra Frederiksholm

the vertical walls of peat that remains after peat cutting (so-called Balk) and especially in areas where the balk is humid and overgrown with dense birch forest. The cavities are often found under the root zone, where the peat has been eroded away, and where a "curtain" of old plant remains is present. Another specimen was found by Lars Bruun in the Marina of Marselisborg in 2004 and the species has recently also been found in Copenhagen by N. Scharff. This species lives in dark humid places, often man-made habitats, and it has probably been overlooked in Denmark. In England, this species is widely distributed in suitable habitats.

#33. *Philodromus longipalpis* Simon, 1870: Kubcová (2004) and Muster & Thaler (2004) recently suggested that *P. longipalpis* is a southern European species and that western, central and northern european specimens belongs to the newly erected species, *Philodromus buchari* Kubcová, 2004.

#34. *Philodromus praedatus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871: This species was first found in North Zealand by Ole Gudik-Sørensen in 1991. It has since been found in South Zealand by Jan Pedersen, who sweep-netted a single female in open forest under oak and beech. There is also records from East Jutland (EJ) by Lars Bruun, who took the species in pitfall traps in birch forest on the border of a peat bog. This species can easily be confused with *Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck). All specimens have been identified with Roberts, 1998.

#35. *Pholcus opilionoides* (Schrank, 1781): Hansen (1882) mention records of this species from ships in Copenhagen harbor and points out that the species might get established in the warehouses on the harbor, but the species has apparently not been recorded from Denmark afterwards. Several males and females of *P. opilionoides* were found by Jesper Birkedal Schmidt in old cable pitts and under pieces of board on the railway-area at Dybbølsbro in Copenhagen in Sep-

Fig. 22: *Pholcus phalangioides* (family Pholcidae), voksen hun/adult demale. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

Kanal i København (Brændegaard, 1966). Op til 1960'erne har vi kun få og spredte fund i Danmark, som betragtes som tilfældigt indslæbte eksemplarer. Dernæst ændrer udbredelsesmønstret sig markant i perioden 1960-2005 i takt med, at danskerne bliver mere mobile (charterrejse m.m.), og i dag har arten etableret sig overalt indendørs. For yderligere detaljer, se Scharff (1988).

#37. *Psilochorus simoni* (Berland, 1911): Denne art blev første gang fundet i kælderen på Zoologisk Museum i 1956 (Brændegaard 1966), men er siden fundet i Randers (Nørgaard 1960) og i Vordingborg. Det seneste fund, der omfatter en større bestand, er fra 2005, og alle fund er fra kældre. Arten er formentlig overset i Danmark. Den er vidt udbredt i Europa og regnes for oprindelig importeret fra Amerika.

#38. *Dolomedes plantarius* (Clerck, 1757): Arten blev anset for særdeles sårbar, idet den ikke var blevet genfundet på en række tidligere findesteder, men siden 1999 er arten blevet fundet på tre helt nye lokaliteter i Nordsjælland. I Sverige betragtes *Dolomedes plantarius* nu som ret almindelig, og arten er efterfølgende blevet fjernet fra den svenske rødliste (Kronestedt pers. medd.). Måske overset i Danmark. For yderligere detaljer, se Gajdos et al. 2000.

#39. *Ballus chalybeius* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 23): Zoologisk Museums samlinger rummer en enkelt han af denne art fra

tember 2005. Subsequently, the species have been 'found' in old unsorted material from Falster (LFM). Here, Søren Langemark found a single specimen in a house without heating in Kobbelsø in 1989. A southern European species that had a northern distribution boundary at Berlin in Germany.

#36. *Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775) (Fig. 22): Today, this species is one of the most common house spiders in Denmark, but it is an introduced species that was first recorded from Denmark in 1880. Until the 1960'ies we have few scattered records from Danish harbours, all of which are considered as occasional imported specimens. Then the distribution pattern changes markedly in the period 1960-2005 as the Danes became more mobile (package tours and charter flights to the Mediterranean area) and today the species has established itself everywhere in houses. For further details, see Scharff (1988).

#37. *Psilochorus simoni* (Berland, 1911): This species was first found in the basement of the Zoological Museum in 1956 (Brændegaard 1966), but have since been found in Randers (Nørgaard 1960) and in Vordingborg. The latest find, which includes a larger population, is from 2005, and all records are from basements. The species has probably been overlooked in Denmark. It is widely distributed in Europe and is considered imported from the American continent.

#38. *Dolomedes plantarius* (Clerck, 1757): This species was considered highly vulnerable in Denmark since it had not been recollected at a number of old localities, but since 1999 the species have been found at three new localities in North East Zealand. In Sweden, *Dolomedes plantarius*, is now considered rather common and has subsequently been removed from the Swedish redlist (Kronestedt pers. com.). Maybe overlooked in Denmark. For further details, see Gajdos et al. (2000).

#39. *Ballus chalybeius* (Walckenaer, 1802) (Fig. 23): The collection of the Zoological Museum holds a single male of this species

Fig. 23: *Ballus chalybeius* (family Salticidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

Fig. 24: *Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (family Salticidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

Rytterknægten på Bornholm. Dyret er indsamlet af With i 1906. Adskillige juvenile eksemplarer af arten blev indsamlet af Jørgen Lissner på samme lokalitet i september 2005. Brændegaard (1972) nævner også fund af en enkelt hun fra Fjellerup Strand på Djursland (EJ), men dyret har ikke kunnet lokaliseres i Zoologisk Museum samlinger.

#40. *Heliophanus dampfi* Schenkel, 1923: Denne art blev første gang fundet i 2003 af Lars Bruun i et kær i Allestrupgård Plantage (EJ). Siden da, er en han af denne art blev ketsjet af Jan Pedersen i elle- og birkesump i kanten af højmose i Tofte Skov (NEJ).

#41. *Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871) (Fig. 24): Denne art er oprindelig syd- og mellemeuropæisk, men har spredt sig nordpå til England og Danmark hvor arten fortrinsvis lever indendørs i huse. Er endnu ikke fundet i Norge og Sverige, men forekommer i Nordtyskland. Kan formentlig findes indendørs i det meste af Danmark.

#42. *Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802) (Fig. 25): Første fund i 1954 (Nørgaard 1955). Siden da er arten fundet med regelmæssige mellemrum i Århus, Odense, og København. Et enkelt fund fra Bogense (af N. Scharff) samt et observeret eksemplar fra Marstal på Ærø (af Kaj Nissen). Formentlig overset. Findes udelukkende synantropt, dvs. i tilknytning til men-

from Rytterknægten on Bornholm. The animal was collected by With in 1906. Several juvenile specimens of this species were collected by Jørgen Lissner at the same locality in September 2005. Brændegaard (1972) also mention a record of a single female from Fjellerup Beach on Djursland (EJ), but it has not been possible to locate the voucher specimen in the collections of the Zoological Museum.

#40. *Heliophanus dampfi* Schenkel, 1923: This species was first found in 2003 by Lars Bruun in a fen in Allestrupgård Plantage (EJ). Since then, a male specimen has been sweep-netted in a swamp with alder and birch on the border of a raised bog in Tofte Skov (NEJ).

#41. *Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871) (Fig. 24): This species is originally southern- and central European, but has dispersed north to Great Britain and Denmark where the species is mainly found indoor (in houses). Is not yet found in Sweden and Norway, but occur in northern Germany. The species can probably be found indoor in most parts of Denmark.

#42. *Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802) (Fig. 25): First found in 1954 (Nørgaard 1955). Since then found with regular intervals in Århus, Odense, and Copenhagen. A single record from Bogense (by N.Scharff) and one observed specimen from Marstal on Ærø (by Kaj Nis-

Fig. 25: *Scytodes thoracica* (family Scytodidae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Lars Bruun (NatureEyes).

Fig. 26: *Uloborus plumipes* (family Uloboridae), voksen hun/adult female. Foto/Photo: Jørgen Lissner.

nesker. For yderligere detaljer om fund efter 1960, se Scharff (1984).

#43. *Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846 (Fig. 26): Findes regelmæssigt i danske drivhuse (gartnerier) og blomstermarkeder og betragtes som etableret disse steder. Findes ikke på friland.

sen). Probably overlooked in Denmark. A synantrop species, i.e, only found in close association with humans. For further details about findings after 1960, see Scharff (1984).

#43. *Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846 (Fig. 26): This species is regularly found in Danish greenhouses (hothouses) and flower markets and is considered established these places. Not found outdoors.

Taksigelser

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Appendix 1: Indslæbte arter/Imported species.

Følgende liste angiver arter, som er registreret i Danmark en eller enkelte gange, men som ikke anses for etablerede, og derfor hermed fjernes fra den danske checkliste.

The following list holds species that have been recorded from Denmark occasionally, but not considered established, and they are therefore removed from the Danish checklist.

Dysdera crocata C.L. Koch, 1838 – DYSDERIDAE.
Hasarius adansoni (Audouin, 1826) – SALTICIDAE.
Silhouettella loricatula (Roewer, 1942) – OONOPIDAE
Steatoda grossa (C.L.Koch, 1838) – THERIDIIDAE .
Tegenaria parietina (Fourcroy, 1785) – AGELENIDAE.
Urozelotes rusticus (L.Koch, 1872) – GNAPHOSIDAE

Appendix 2: Synonymer for ofte anvendte artsnavne i den danske edderkoppelitteratur. Synonyms for species names often used in the Danish spider literature.

Attulus saltator O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Sitticus saltator* (O.P.-Cambridge)
Bianor aurocinctus (Ohlert) – nu/now *Sibianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert)
Centromerus aequalis (Westring) – nu/now *Centromerus brevivulvatus* Dahl
Ceratinopsis stativa (Simon) – nu/now *Styloctetor stativa* (Simon)
Clubiona similis (L.Koch) – nu/now *Clubiona frisia* Wunderlich & Schütt
Dipoena prona (Menge) – nu/now *Lasaeola prona* (Menge)
Dipoena tristis (Hahn) – nu/now *Lasaeola tristis* (Hahn)
Euophrys aequipes (O.P.-Cambridge) – nu/now *Talavera aequipes* (O.P.-Cambridge)
Euophrys erratica (Walckenaer) – nu/now *Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer)
Euophrys lanigera (Simon) – nu/now *Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon)
Evarcha flammata (Clerck) – nu/now *Evarcha falcata* (Clerck)
Lepthyphantes alacris (Blackwall) – nu/now *Tenuiphantes alacris* (Blackwall)
Lepthyphantes angulatus (O.P.-Cambridge) – nu/now *Oryphantes angulatus* (O.P.-Cambridge)
Lepthyphantes angulipalpis (Westring) – nu/now *Anguliphantes angulipalpis* (Westring)
Lepthyphantes cristatus (Menge) – nu/now *Tenuiphantes cristatus* (Menge)
Lepthyphantes complicatus (Emerton) – nu/now *Improphantes complicatus* (Emerton)
Lepthyphantes decolor (Westring) – nu/now *Improphantes decolor* (Westring)
Lepthyphantes ericaeus (Blackwall) – nu/now *Palliduphantes ericaeus* (Blackwall)
Lepthyphantes flavipes (Blackwall) – nu/now *Tenuiphantes flavipes* (Blackwall)
Lepthyphantes insignis (O.P.-Cambridge) – nu/now *Palliduphantes insignis* (O.P.-Cambridge)
Lepthyphantes mengei Kulczyński – nu/now *Tenuiphantes mengei* (Kulczyński)
Lepthyphantes midas Simon – nu/now *Midia midas* (Simon)
Lepthyphantes nebulosus (Sundevall) – nu/now *Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall)
Lepthyphantes obscurus (Blackwall) – nu/now *Obscuriphantes obscurus* (Blackwall)
Lepthyphantes pallidus (O.P.-Cambridge) – nu/now *Palliduphantes pallidus* (O.P.-Cambridge)
Lepthyphantes tenebricola (Wider) – nu/now *Tenuiphantes tenebricola* (Wider)
Lepthyphantes tenuis (Blackwall) – nu/now *Tenuiphantes tenuis* (Blackwall)
Lepthyphantes zimmermanni (Bertkau) – nu/now *Tenuiphantes zimmermanni* (Bertkau)
Meioneta beata O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Meioneta affinis* (Kulczyński)
Ozyptila nigrita (Thorell) – nu/now *Ozyptila claveata* (Walckenaer)
Pelecopsis nemoralis (Blackwall) – nu/now *Parapelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall)
Syedrula innotabilis (O.P.-Cambridge) – nu/now *Meioneta innotabilis* (O.P.-Cambridge)
Theridion bimaculatum (Linnaeus) – nu/now *Neottiura bimaculatum* (Linnaeus)
Theridion pallens Blackwall – nu/now *Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall)
Theridion simile C.L.Koch – nu/now *Simitidion simile* (C.L.Koch)
Theridion tinctum (Walckenaer) – nu/now *Keijia tincta* (Walckenaer)
Zygiella stroemi (Thorell) – nu/now *Stroemiellus stroemi* (Thorell)

Appendix 3: Liste over artsnavne anvendt i Nielsen (1928) og Nielsen (1932) som ikke længere er i brug og med henvisning til de nugældende navne/List of species names in Nielsen (1928) and (1932) no longer in use and with reference to the modern valid names.

Nielsen (1928) indeholdt en checkliste over de danske edderkopper som var udarbejdet af Jens Brændegaard. Indtil fremkomsten af det nuværende katalog, var Brændegaards checkliste den senest udgivne liste over danske edderkopper. Navnene i Brændegaards liste svarer til de navne som Nielsen brugte i sin beskrivelse af de danske edderkoppers biologi. Nielsen's bog betragtes stadig som en klassiker der konsulteres med henblik på edderkoppebiologi og vi har derfor fundet det praktisk at få listen opdateret med nugældende navne, således at man stadig kan benytte Nielsen unikke informationer om edderkoppebiologi.

Den nummererede liste nedenfor svarer til numrene i Nielsen (1928) og (1932). Numre der er udeladt repræsenterer arter der ikke har ændret artsnavn.

Nielsen (1928) included a checklist of Danish spiders that was compiled by Jens Brændegaard. Until the appearance of the present catalogue, Brændegaards list was the latest published checklist on Danish spiders. The species names in Brændegaards list corresponds to the names Nielsen used in his description of the biology of Danish spiders. The book of Nielsen (1928) is still considered a "classic" piece of work that is consulted for information on spider biology and we therefore found it practical to update the names on the list to the current valid names, so that one can still make use of Nielsen's unique information about spider biology.

The numbered list below corresponds to the numbers used in Nielsen (1928) and (1932). Numbers that are not listed represents species names that have not changed.

Arter i Nielsen (1928)/Species in Nielsen (1928)

2. *Oonops pulcher* Templeton – fejlbestemmelse af *Silhouettella loricatula* (Roewer, 1942). Se Brændegaard (1965) hvor arten omtales under sit daværende navn, *Dysderina loricata.* To individer fra et pakhus i København 1878. Anses for tilfældigt indslæbt (appendix 1).
   Misidentification of *Silhouettella loricatula* (Roewer, 1942). See Brændegaard (1965) where the species is mentioned under the old name, *Dysderina loricata.* Two specimens from a warehouse in Copenhagen 1878 are considered as an accidental import (appendix 1).
3. *Dysdera cambridgei* Thorell – fejlbestemmelse af *Dysdera crocata* Koch, 1838 (se Brændegaard 1965). Anses for tilfældigt indslæbt (appendix 1).
   Misidentification of *Dysdera crocata* Koch, 1838 (see Brændegaard 1965). Considered an accidental import (appendix 1).
4. *Dysdera crocota* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Dysdera crocata* C.L. Koch, 1838. Anses for tilfældigt indslæbt (appendix 1)/Considered an accidental import (appendix 1).
5. *Harpactes hombergii* Scopoli – nu/now *Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli, 1763).
9. *Micaria albostriata* L. Koch – nu/now *Micaria subopaca* Westring, 1861.
10. *Drassus lapidicola* Walckenaer – nu/now *Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802).
11. *Drassus villosus* Thorell – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Drassodes pubescens* (Thorell, 1856).
12. *Drassus pubescens* Thorell – nu /now *Drassodes pubescens* (Thorell, 1856).
13. *Drassus scutulatus* L. Koch – nu/now *Scotophaeus scutulatus* (L. Koch, 1866).
14. *Drassus blackwallii* Thorell – nu/now *Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1871).
15. *Drassus cognatus* Westring – nu/now *Haplodrassus cognatus* (Westring, 1861).
16. *Drassus silvestris* Blackwall – nu/now *Haplodrassus silvestris* (Blackwall, 1833).
17. *Drassus signifer* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Haplodrassus signifer* (C.L. Koch, 1839).
18. *Drassus umbratilis* L. Koch – nu/now *Haplodrassus umbratilis* L. Koch, 1866. Kun kendt fra to individer uden dato og lokalitet og derfor ikke medtaget i det foreliggende katalog. Only

known from two specimens without date and locality and therefore not included in the current catalogue.

19. *Prosthesima pedestris* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C.L. Koch, 1837).
20. *Prosthesima nigrita* Fabricius – nu/now *Drasyllus pusillus* (C.L. Koch, 1833). Brændegaard (1966) inkluderede denne art som *Zelotes pusillus*. Brændegaard (1966) included this species as *Zelotes pusillus*.
21. *Prosthesima praefica* L. Koch – nu/now *Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866). Brændegaard (1966) inkluderede denne art som *Zelotes praeficus*. Brændegaard (1966) included this species as *Zelotes praeficus*.
22. *Prosthesima lutetiana* L. Koch – nu/now *Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch, 1866). Brændegaard (1966) inkluderede denne art som *Zelotes lutetianus*. Brændegaard (1966) included this species as *Zelotes lutetianus*.
23. *Prosthesima tenera* Sørensen – nu/now *Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch, 1866). Brændegaard (1966) inkluderede denne art som *Zelotes lutetianus*. Brændegaard (1966) included this species as *Zelotes lutetianus*.
24. *Prosthesima rustica* L. Koch – nu/now *Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch, 1872). Brændegaard (1966) inkluderede denne art som *Zelotes rusticus*. Brændegaard (1966) included this species as *Zelotes rusticus*.
25. *Prosthesima electa* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Zelotes electus* (C.L. Koch, 1839).
26. *Prosthesima subterranea* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Zelotes subterraneus* (C.L. Koch, 1839).
27. *Prosthesima petrensis* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Zelotes pretrensis* (C.L. Koch, 1839).
28. *Prosthesima serotina* L. Koch – nu/now *Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch, 1866).
29. *Prosthesima longipes* L. Koch – nu/now *Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch, 1866).
30. *Prosthesima atra* Latreille – nu/now *Zelotes latreillei* (Simon, 1878).
31. *Prosthesima gallica* Simon – nu/now *Zelotes gallicus* Simon, 1914. Brændegaard (1966) synonymiserede *gallica* med *Zelotes clivicola* (L. Koch, 1870), men at dette ikke er korrekt fremgår af Bonnet (1958). Det drejer sig sikkert om en fejlbestemmelse af *gallica* i Nielsen (1928). *P. gallica* udgår derfor af den danske liste og erstattes af *Zelotes clivicola*.
    Brændegaard (1966) synonymized *gallica* with *Zelotes clivicola* (L. Koch, 1870), but that this is wrong is clear from Bonnet (1958). It is probably a misidentification of *gallica* in Nielsen (1928). *P. gallica* is therefore excluded from the Danish checklist and replaced with *Zelotes clivicola*.
33. *Pythonissa nocturna* Linnaeus – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Phaeocedus braccatus* (L. Koch, 1866).
35. *Zora maculata* Blackwall – nu/now *Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833).
36. *Liocranum domesticum* Reuss. – nu/now *Liocranum rupicola* (Walckenaer, 1830).
42. *Clubiona holosericea* De Geer – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Clubiona phragmitis* C.L. Koch, 1843.
44. *Clubiona similis* L. Koch – se note/see note 8 for *Clubiona frisia* Wunderlich & Schütt, 1995.
48. *Clubiona erratica* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Clubiona subsultans* Thorell, 1875.
49. *Clubiona grisea* L. Koch – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Clubiona stagnatilis* Kulczyński, 1897.
53. *Clubiona marmorata* L. Koch – denne art blev første gang nævnt i Sørensen (1904) og bestemmelsen er baseret på et enkelt juvenilt eksemplar fra Sjælland. Arten forekommer i Tyskland og Polen, men da arten ikke er genfundet og bestemmelser baseret på juvenile eksemplarer er højst tvivlsomme, inkluderes denne art ikke i det foreliggende katalog.
    This species was first reported by Sørensen (1904) and the identification is based on a juvenile specimen from Zealand. The species is currently known from Germany and Poland, but since the species has not been recollected and identifications based on juvenile specimens are highly uncertain, we decided not to include the species in the current catalog.
54. *Clubiona pallens* Hahn – i følge Platnick (2006) er dette navn et "nomen dubium", dvs. et navn af tvivlsom gyldighed. Brændegaard (1966) behandler disse eksemplarer under *Clubiona diversa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1862, så vi formoder at det oprindelig har drejet sig om en fejlbestemmelse.
    According to Platnick (2006) this name is a "nomen dubium", i.e., a name of doubtful ap-

plication. Brændegaard (1966) treat these specimens as *Clubiona diversa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1862, so we assume that the original identification of the specimens was wrong.

55. *Cheiracanthium carnifex* Fabricius – nu/now *Cheiracanthium erraticum* (Walckenaer, 1802).
56. *Cheiracanthium abbreviatum* Simon – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Cheiracanthium pennyi* O.P.-Cambridge, 1873.
57. *Cheiracanthium lapidicolens* Simon – nu/now *Cheiracanthium virescens* (Sundevall, 1833).
60. *Agroeca haglundii* Thorell – nu/now *Agroeca brunnea* (Blackwall, 1833).
62. *Agroeca gracilipes* Blackwall – nu/now *Scotina gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859).
63. *Eresus niger* Petagna – se note 14 vedrørende/see note 14 concerning *Eresus sandaliatus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778).
76. *Agalena labyrinthica* Clerck – nu/now *Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1757).
77. *Tegenaria domestica* Clerck – nu/now *Tegenaria ferruginea* (Panzer, 1804).
78. *Tegenaria derhamii* Scopoli – nu/now *Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757).
82. *Hahnia elegans* Blackwall – nu/now *Antistea elegans* (Blackwall, 1841).
83. *Hahnia pratensis* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Antistea elegans* (Blackwall, 1841).
85. *Lycosa monticola* Clerck – nu/now *Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757).
86. *Lycosa agrestis* Westring – nu/now *Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861).
87. *Lycosa arenicola* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856).
88. *Lycosa tarsalis* Westring – nu/now *Pardosa palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758).
89. *Lycosa minor* F.O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Pardosa agrestis purbeckensis* (F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1895). I dette katalog skelnes ikke mellem underarter, og denne underart er derfor behandlet under *Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861).
    This catalogue does not differentiate between subspecies, and this subspecies is therefore treated under *Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861).
90. *Lycosa nigriceps* Thorell – nu/now *Pardosa nigriceps* (Thorell, 1856).
91. *Lycosa danica* Sørensen – nu/now *Pardosa danica* (Sørensen, 1904). Se note 25/See note 25.
92. *Lycosa amentata* Clerck – nu/now *Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757).
93. *Lycosa lugubris* Walckenaer – se note 26 vedrørende/see note 26 concerning *Pardosa saltans* Töpfer-Hofmann, 2000.
94. *Lycosa pullata* Clerck – nu/now *Pardosa pullata* (Clerck, 1757).
95. *Lycosa paludicola* Clerck – nu/now *Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1757).
96. *Lycosa prativaga* L. Koch – nu/now *Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870).
97. *Tarentula fabrilis* Clerck – nu/now *Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757).
98. *Tarentula inquilina* Clerck – nu/now *Alopecosa inquilina* (Clerck, 1757).
99. *Tarentula trabalis* Clerck – nu/now *Alopecosa trabalis* (Clerck, 1757).
100. *Tarentula accentuata* Simon – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833). Se note 23/see note 23.
101. *Tarentula aculeata* Clerck – nu/now *Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck, 1757).
102. *Tarentula pulverulenta* Clerck – nu/now *Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1757).
103. *Tarentula cuneata* Clerck – nu/now *Alopecosa cuneata* (Clerck, 1757).
104. *Tarentula nemoralis* Westring – nu/now *Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861).
105. *Tarentula miniata* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Xerolycosa miniata* (C.L. Koch, 1834).
106. *Trochosa cinerea* Fabricius – nu/now *Arctosa cinerea* (Fabricius, 1777).
107. *Trochosa perita* Latreille – nu/now *Arctosa perita* (Latreille, 1799).
108. *Trochosa lampertii* Dahl – nu/now *Arctosa alpigena lamperti* Dahl, 1908. I dette katalog skelnes ikke mellem underarter, og denne underart er derfor behandlet under *Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852). This catalogue does not differentiate between subspecies, so this subspecies is therefore treated under *Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852). Se note 24/see note 24.
112. *Trochosa lapidicola* Hahn – nu/now *Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778).
113. *Trochosa leopardus* Sundevall – nu/now *Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833).
118. *Ocyale mirabilis* Clerck – nu/now *Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757).
119. *Oxyopes ramosus* Panzer – forkert forfatternavn for/wrong author name for *Oxyopes ramosus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778).
120. *Leptorchestes hilarulus* C. L. Koch – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Synageles venator* (Lucas, 1836).

121. *Ballus aenescens* Simon – nu/now *Sibianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865).
123. *Marptusa muscosa* Clerck – nu/now *Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757).
124. *Marptusa radiata* Grube – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Marpissa pomatia* (Walckenaer, 1802).
125. *Marptusa nivoyi* Lucas – nu/now *Marpissa nivoyi* (Lucas, 1846).
126. *Ælurops v-insignitus* Clerck – nu/now *Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1857).
127. *Habrocestum petrense* C. L. Koch – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Talavera petrensis* C.L. Koch, 1837.
129. *Hasarius arcuatus* Clerck – nu/now *Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757).
130. *Hasarius falcatus* Clerck – nu/now *Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757).
131. *Hasarius farinosus* C. L. Koch – nu/now *Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757).
133. *Epiblemum scenicum* Clerck – nu/now *Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757).
134. *Epiblemum cingulatum* Panzer – nu/now *Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer, 1797).
135. *Epiblemum tenerum* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Salticus zebraneus* (C.L.Koch, 1837).
136. *Dendryphantes hastatus* Clerck – Brændegaard (i Nielsen 1928) angiver fund af denne art fra forskellige lokaliteter i Nordsjælland, men de eksemplarer der findes i Zoologisk Museums samlinger mangler lokalitetsangivelse og dato, og arten er ikke genfundet siden. Den er imidlertid kendt fra alle vore nabolande, og er derfor forventelig i Danmark. Grundet de manglende data på belægseksemplarerne, har vi valgt at udelade arten af det foreliggende katalog.
    Brændegaard (in Nielsen 1928) mention specimens of this species from several localities in Northen Zealand, but the specimens in the collection of the Zoological Museum lacks information about locality and date, and the species has not been found again. It is, however, known from all our neighbour countries, and can therefore be expected to be found in Denmark. Due to the lack of information about the vouchers, we have decided to exclude the species from the current catalogue.
139. *Euophrys erratica* Walckenaer – nu/now *Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826).
140. *Euophrys aequipes* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Talavera aequipes* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871).
144. *Attus saltator* Simon – nu/now *Sitticus saltator* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1868).
145. *Attus cinereus* Westring – nu/now *Sitticus distinguendus* (Simon, 1868). Vi følger Prozynski's katalog over springedderkopper (Proszynski, 2006) med henblik på dette synonym, og følger dermed checklisterne for Norge (Aakra & Hauge 2003), Sverige, Centraleuropa (Blick et al. 2004) etc. Se Platnick (2006) for en alternativ holdning til dette synonym.
    We follow Proszynski's Catalogue of Salticidae (Proszynski, 2006) for this synonomy, and thereby follow the checklists of Norway (Aakra & Hauge 2003), Sweden, Central Europe (Blick et al. 2004) etc. See Platnick (2006) for alternative views on this synonymy.
146. *Attus caricis* Westring – nu/now *Sitticus caricis* (Westring, 1861).
147. *Attus floricola* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Sitticus floricola* (C.L. Koch, 1837).
148. *Attus pubescens* Fabricius – nu/now *Sitticus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775).
154. *Artanes fallax* Sundevall – nu/now *Philodromus fallax* Sundevall, 1833.
155. *Artanes margaritatus* Clerck – nu/now *Philodromus margaritatus* (Clerck, 1757).
156. *Philodromus auronitens* Ausserer – nu/now *Philodromus collinus* C.L. Koch, 1835.
157. *Philodromus aureolus var. caespiticola* Walckenaer – nu/now *Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802).
158. *Philodromus reussi* Bösenberg – nu/now *Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802).
159. *Philodromus elegans* Blackwall – nu/now *Philodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819).
166. *Xysticus lateralis* Hahn – nu/now *Xysticus lanio* C.L.Koch, 1835.
169. *Xysticus pini* Hahn – nu/now *Xysticus audax* (Schrank, 1803).
174. *Xysticus lineatus* Westring – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Xysticus luctuosus* (Blackwall, 1836).
175. *Oxyptila nigrita* Thorell – nu/now *Ozyptila claveata* (Walckenaer, 1837).
179. *Oxyptila horticola* C. L. Koch – nu/now *Ozyptila atomaria* (Panzer, 1801).
183. *Epeira angulata* Clerck – nu/now *Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757.
184. *Epeira diademata* Clerck – nu/now *Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757.
185. *Epeira marmorea* Clerck – nu/now *Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757.
186. *Epeira quadrata* Clerck – nu/now *Araneus quadratus* Clerck, 1757.

187. *Epeira umbratica* Clerck – nu/now *Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757).
188. *Epeira cornuta* Clerck – nu/now *Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757).
189. *Epeira sclopetaria* Clerck – nu/now *Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerck, 1757).
190. *Epeira patagiata* Clerck – nu/now *Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757).
191. *Epeira alsine* Walckenaer – nu/now *Araneus alsine* (Walckenaer, 1802).
192. *Epeira redii* Scopoli – nu/now *Araneus redii* (Scopoli, 1763).
193. *Epeira triguttata* Fabricius – nu/now *Araneus triguttatus* (Fabricius, 1793).
194. *Epeira omoeda* Thorell – nu/now *Gibbaranea omoeda* (Thorell, 1870).
195. *Epeira acalypha* Walckenaer – nu/now *Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802).
196. *Epeira adianta* Walckenaer – nu/now *Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802).
197. *Epeira cucurbitina* Clerck – nu/now *Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757).
198. *Epeira alpica* L. Koch – nu/now *Araniella alpica* (L. Koch, 1869).
199. *Epeira westringii* Thorell – nu/now *Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847).
200. *Cyrtophora conica* Pallas – nu/now *Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772).
202. *Singa heerii* Hahn – nu/now *Hypsosinga heri* (Hahn, 1831).
203. *Singa pygmaea* Sundevall – nu/now *Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1832).
204. *Singa albovittata* Westring – nu/now *Hypsosinga albovittata* (Westring, 1851).
206. *Zilla x-notata* Clerck – nu/now *Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1857).
207. *Zilla atrica* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Zygiella atrica* (C.L. Koch, 1845).
208. *Zilla Stroemii* Thorell – nu/now *Stroemielus stroemi* (Thorell, 1870).
210. *Meta merianae* Scopoli – nu/now *Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763).
211. *Meta segmentata* Clerck – nu/now *Metellina segmentata* (Clerck, 1757).
212. *Tetragnatha solandri* Scopoli – fejlbestemmelse af *Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874. *T. solandri* hedder nu *T. extensa*, men det er klart fra Nielsen's text (1928) at når han beskriver *T. solandri*, så drejer der sig i virkeligheden om *T. montana*.
Misidentification of *Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874. *T. solandri* is now called *T. extensa*, but it is clear from the text of Nielsen (1928) that when he describes *T. solandri*, then he really refer to *T. montana*.
213. *Tetragnatha montana* Bösenberg – nu/now *Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874.
216. *Tetragnatha groenlandica* Thorell – nu/now *Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758).
230. *Lithyphantes albomaculatus* De Geer – nu/now *Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778).
231. *Asagena phalerata* Panzer – nu/now *Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer, 1801).
232. *Teutana grossa* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Steatoda grossa* (C.L. Koch, 1838). Anses for tilfældigt indslæbt (Appendix 1)/Considered an accidental import (appendix 1).
233. *Teutana triangulosa* Walckenaer – nu/now *Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802). Et enkelt eksemplar uden lokalitet eller dato befinder sig i Zoologisk Museums samlinger. Ikke genfundet siden og derfor ikke medtaget i det foreliggende katalog.
A single specimen without date or locality is located in the collection of the Zoological Museum. Not recorded ever since and therefore not included in the current catalogue.
234. *Enoplognatha maritima* Simon – nu/now *Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell, 1875).
237. *Theridium pulchellum* Westring – fejlbestemmelse af/misidentification of *Anelosimus pulchellus* (Walckenaer, 1802).
238. *Theridium vittatum* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Anelosimus vittatus* (C.L. Koch, 1836).
239. *Theridium pallens* Blackwall – nu/now *Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834).
240. *Theridium ovatum* Clerck – nu/now *Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757).
241. *Theridium bimaculatum* Linnaeus – nu/now *Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767).
242. *Theridium sisyphium* Clerck – nu/now *Theridion sisyphium* (Clerck, 1757).
243. *Theridium impressum* L. Koch – nu/now *Theridion impressum* L. Koch, 1881.
244. *Theridium tinctum* Walckenaer – nu/now *Keijia tincta* (Walckenaer, 1802).
245. *Theridium tepidariorum* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C.L. Koch, 1841).
246. *Theridium lunatum* Clerck – nu/now *Achaearanea lunata* (Clerck, 1757).
247. *Theridium saxatile* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Achaearanea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834).
248. *Theridium varians* Hahn – nu/now *Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833.
249. *Theridium pictum* Walckenaer – nu/now *Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802).
250. *Theridium denticulatum* Walckenaer – nu/now *Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831.
251. *Theridium simile* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Simitidion simile* (C.L. Koch, 1836).

253. *Episinus truncatus* Latreille – status for denne art er usikker. Det har ikke været mulig at finde belægseksemplarer for de to individer der nævnes i Nielsen (1928) og arten er ikke siden rapporteret fra Danmark. Kunne således også dreje sig om en fejlbestemmelse af den vidt udbredte *Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836). *E. truncatus* Latreille findes imidlertid i alle vores nabolande (Sverige, Norge, Polen og Tyskland), så den er bestemt forventelig. Grundet de manglende belægseksemplarer udelades arten af det foreliggende katalog.
The status of this species is uncertain. It has not been possible to locate the two voucher specimens mentioned in Nielsen (1928) and the species has not been recollected in Denmark. Thus, it could also be a misidentification of the widely distributed *Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836). However, *E. truncates* Latreille is present in all our neighbour countries (Sweden, Norway, Poland and Germany), so it is certainly expected here. Due to the lack of voucher specimens, the species is excluded from the current catalogue.
255. *Frontina bucculenta* Clerck – nu/now *Floronia bucculenta* (Clerck, 1757).
258. *Linyphia phrygiana* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C.L. Koch, 1836).
259. *Linyphia lineata* Linnaeus – nu/now *Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758).
260. *Linyphia clathrata* Sundevall – nu/now *Neriene clathrata* (Sundevall, 1830).
261. *Linyphia insignis* Blackwall – nu/now *Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841).
262. *Linyphia montana* Clerck – nu/now *Neriene montana* (Clerck, 1757).
264. *Linyphia marginata* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Neriene radiata* (Walckenaer, 1841).
265. *Linyphia emphana* Walckenaera – nu/now *Neriene emphana* (Walckenaer, 1842).
266. *Linyphia furtiva* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Neriene furtiva* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871). Status for denne art er usikker. Det har ikke været mulig at finde belægseksemplar for det enkelteksemplar som nævnes i Nielsen (1928) og arten er ikke siden rapporteret fra Danmark. Kunne således også dreje sig om en fejlbestemmelse. *N. furtiva* O.P.-C. er blevet fundet syd for Danmark i Polen og Tyskland og er derfor måske forventelig i Danmark. Grundet det manglende belægseksemplarer udelades arten af det foreliggende katalog.
The status of this species is uncertain. It has not been possible to locate the single voucher specimen mentioned in Nielsen (1928) and the species has not been reported from Denmark ever since. Thus, it could also be a misidentification. *N. furtiva* O.P.-C. has been found south of Denmark in Poland and Germany and is therefore perhaps expected in Denmark. Due to the lack of the voucher specimen, the species is excluded from the current catalogue.
267. *Linyphia peltata* Wider –nu/now *Neriene peltata* (Wider, 1834).
268. *Linyphia pusilla* Sundevall – nu/now *Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830).
269. *Linyphia impigra* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Microlinyphia impigra* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871).
273. *Leptyphantes nebulosus* Sundevall – nu/now *Megaleptyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830).
275. *Leptyphantes alacris* Blackwall – nu/now *Tenuiphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853).
276. *Leptyphantes cristatus* Menge – nu/now *Tenuiphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866).
277. *Leptyphantes obscurus* Blackwall – nu/now *Obscuriphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841).
278. *Leptyphantes tenuis* Blackwall – nu/now *Tenuiphantes tenuis* (Blackwall, 1852).
279. *Leptyphantes zimmermannii* Bertkau – nu/now *Tenuiphantes zimmermanni* (Bertkau, 1890).
280. *Leptyphantes collinus* L. Koch – nu/now *Megalepthyphantes collinus* (L. Koch, 1872). Status for denne art er usikker. Det har ikke været mulig at finde belægseksemplaret for det enkelteksemplar som nævnes i Nielsen (1928) og som i øvrigt angives at mangle lokalitetsdata. Arten er ikke siden rapporteret fra Danmark og kendes ikke fra vores nabo lande. Grundet det manglende belægseksemplar udelades arten af det foreliggende katalog.
The status of this species is uncertain. It has not been possible to locate the single voucher specimen mentioned in Nielsen (1928), which is also reported as being without locality information. The species has not been reported from Denmark ever since and is not known from our neighbour countries. Due to the lack of voucher specimen, the species is excluded from the current catalogue.
281. *Leptyphantes zebrinus* Simon – nu/now *Tenuiphantes zimmermanni* (Bertkau, 1890).
282. *Leptyphantes midas* Simon – nu/now *Midia midas* (Simon, 1884).
284. *Bathyphantes pullatus* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Kaestneria pullata* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863).
285. *Bathyphantes globosa* Wider – nu/now *Poecilonita variegata* (Blackwall, 1841).
287. *Bathyphantes concolor* Wider – nu/now *Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834).

289. *Bathyphantes dorsalis* Wider – nu/now *Kaestneria dorsalis* (Wider, 1834).
291. *Hilaira uncata* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Drepanotylus uncatus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1873).
293. *Microneta rurestris* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Meioneta rurestris* (C.L. Koch, 1836).
294. *Tmeticus scopiger* Grube – nu/now *Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859).
295. *Tmeticus rufus* Wider – nu/now *Macrargus rufus* (Wider, 1834).
296. *Tmeticus bicolor* Blackwall – nu/now *Centromerita bicolor* (Blackwall, 1833).
297. *Tmeticus abnormis* Blackwall – nu/now *Saaristoa abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841).
297½. *Tmeticus brevipalpis* Menge – nu/now *Centromerus brevivulvatus* Dahl, 1912.
301. *Wideria antica* Wider – nu/now *Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834).
302. *Wideria cucullata* C.L. Koch – nu/now *Walckenaeria cucullata* (C.L. Koch, 1836).
305. *Prosopotheca incisa* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Walckenaeria incisa* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871).
306. *Cornicularia cuspidata* Blackwall – nu/now *Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1836.
310. *Prosoponcus frontatus* Blackwall – nu/now *Savignia frontata* Blackwall, 1833.
311. *Prosoponcus cristatus* Blackwall – nu/now *Diplocephalus cristatus* (Blackwall, 1833).
316. *Gongylidium dentatum* Wider – nu/now *Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834).
317. *Gongylidium gramminicola* Sundevall – nu/now *Hylyphantes gramminicola* (Sundevall, 1830).
318. *Gongylidium tuberosum* Blackwall – nu/now *Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841).
320. *Gongylidium apicatum* Blackwall – nu/now *Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850).
321. *Gongylidium gibbosum* Blackwall – nu/now *Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841).
322. *Gongylidium retusum* Westring – nu/now *Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851).
325. *Gonatium bituberculatum* Wider – nu/now *Hypomma bituberculatum* (Wider, 1834).
326. *Gonatium cornutum* Blackwall – nu/now *Hypomma cornutum* (Blackwall, 1833).
327. *Troxochrus ignobilis* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Erigonella ignobilis* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871).
328. *Troxochrus danicus* Simon – der er ingen *danicus* eller *danica* i Platnick (2006) så det kan dreje sig om en fejlbestemt *Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851).
There is no *danicus* or *danica* in Platnick (2006) so *T. danicus* could be a misidentified *Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851).
332. *Lophocarenum stramineum* Menge – nu/now *Parapelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841). Se note 21/see note 21.
333. *Lophocarenum parallelum* Wider – nu/now *Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834).
338. *Baryphyma schlicki* Simon – nu/now *Baryphyma pratense* (Blackwall, 1861).
339. *Cnephalocotes elegans* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Silometopus elegans* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872).
340. *Cnephalocotes interiectus* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Silometopus reussi* (Thorell, 1871).
342. *Styloctetor penicillatus* Westring –nu/now *Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851).
343. *Plesiocraerus insectus* L. Koch – nu/now *Tapinocyba insecta* (L. Koch, 1869).
344. *Plesiocraerus bicissus* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Tapinocyba biscissa* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872).
345. *Plesiocraerus latifrons* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Diplocephalus latifrons* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863).
346. *Plesiocraerus becki* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851).

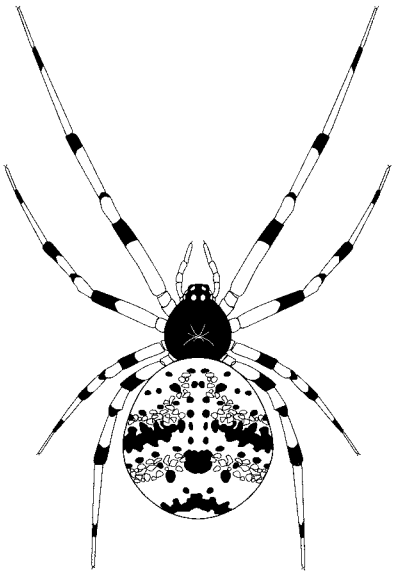
Arter i Nielsen (1932)/Species in Nielsen (1932)

Nielsen (1932) tilføjede 24 nye arter til den danske fauna. Af disse, har følgende fået nyt navn.

Nielsen (1932) added 24 new species to the Danish fauna. Of these, the following have changed their name.

37. *Enoplognatha corollata* Bertkau – nu/now *Enoplognatha oelandica* (Thorell, 1875).
55. *Wideria fugax* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider, 1834).
57. *Tigellinus furcillatus* Menge – nu/now *Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge, 1869).
60. *Entelecara trifrons* O.P.-Cambridge – nu/now *Baryphyma trifrons* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863).
87. *Lephthyphantes tenebricola* Wider – nu/now *Tenuiphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834).
88. *Lephthyphantes flavipes* Blackwall – nu/now *Tenuiphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854).
89. *Lephthyphantes mengei* Kulczyński – nu/now *Tenuiphantes mengei* (Kulczyński, 1887).
90. *Lephthyphantes ericea* Blackwall – nu/now *Palliduphantes ericaeus* (Blackwall, 1853).

Entomologiske Meddelelser



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