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Short communication

TWO NEW SPECIES OF SALTICIDAE (ARANEA) FOR THE FAUNA OF SERBIA

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The Salticidae, or jumping spiders, are the most diverse spider family, with over 5000 species (Platnick 2008), most of which are tropical. This spider's fauna are insufficiently studied in Serbia. According to Deltshv *et al.* (2003), only 49 species of jumping spiders have been recorded in Serbia. This is a small number compared to surrounding countries: 91 species are recorded in Bulgaria (Deltshv 2005), 84 in Croatia (Nikolić & Polenec 1981, Katušić 2008), 84 in Romania, 70 in Hungary (Szuts *et al.* 2003) and 58 in Macedonia (van Helsdingen 2007).

In the present paper, two jumping spider species of the family Salticidae are reported as new for the fauna of Serbia.

All specimens of the jumping spiders species were collected in the Jagodina region (the central part of Serbia) (UTM EP26; 21°14'-21°16' 43°57'-44°01'; altitude range 118-229m). The climate is moderately continental. According to the relevant meteorological station in Čuprija, the average annual air temperatures are between 11.2 and 11.7°C approxi-

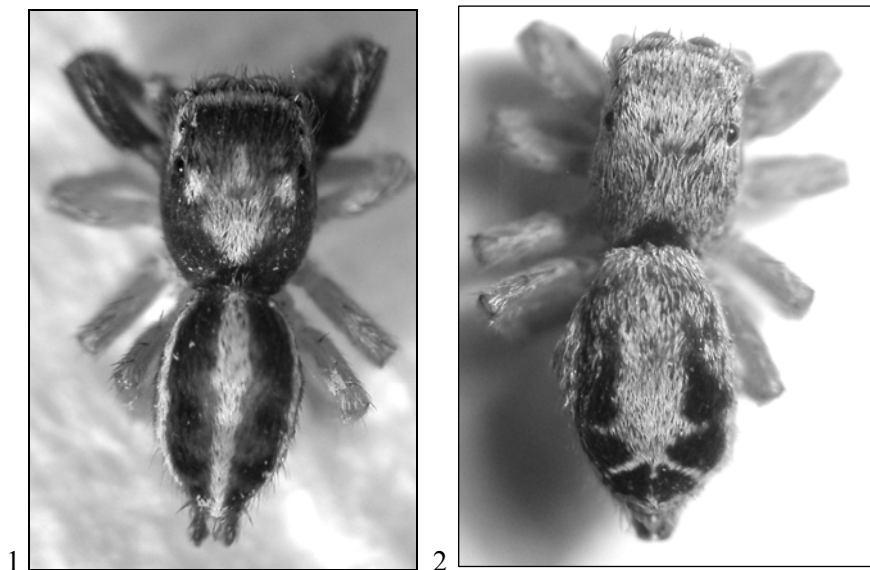
mately, and the average annual rainfall is 619 *mm*. During the eight month period of March-November, the average monthly air temperatures were higher to 10°C.

Materials preserved in 70% ethanol were examined and photographed under stereomicroscope. Determinations were made according to Prószyński (2003, 2007), Heimer & Nentwig (1991), Metzner (1999) and Nentwig *et al.* (2003). The nomenclature follows Platnick (2008).

Icius hamatus (C. L. Koch, 1846); Prószyński, 1976: 154, f. 233, 403-406 (m); Prószyński, 1984: 41 (Sf); Alicata & Cantarella, 1993: f. 18-36 (mf), pp. 116-120; Metzner, 1999: 96, f. 61a-l (mf).

Euophrys altera, Prószyński, 1976: 150, f. 98 (m).

The material examined included: Jagodina (1♂), 21.07.1998, leg. B. Stanković; Đurđevo brdo near Jagodina in dry grassy habitat (1♀), 12.06.2005, leg. B. Stanković.



Figs 1-2. - *Icius hamatus*, dorsal view - male (1) and female (2).

Distribution: Widely distributed in Mediterranean regions (southern Europe, Mediterranean Islands and north Africa) (Alicata & Cantarella 1993). It was recorded in Algeria, Spain, southern France including Corsica, Italy including Sicily, Malta, Croatia, Bulgaria, and Greece including Crete and Cyprus (Prószyński 2005). New for Serbia.

Remarks: According to Hansen (1982), who provided information on its biology, the species inhabits the bush layer in xerothermic habitats.

Pseudeuophrys lanigera (Simon, 1871); Logunov, 1998: 109-128, fig. 18 (female).

Euophrys l. Wiehle, 1967: 25, fig. 113-119 (female) (in Heimer & Nentwig 1991); Prószyński, 1976: 150, fig. 97, 141 (female); Hęciak & Prószyński, 1984: 377-390, fig. 21 (female); Prószyński, 1991: 227-244, f 1274-1397 (in Heimer & Nentwig 1991); Bellmann, 1997: 234, (female); Roberts, 1998: 211, (female) (in Heimer & Nentwig 1991).

Material examined: Jagodina, town centre, indoors in my apartment on the 8th floor: on the wall (1♀ subadult), 05.03.2005; on the internal side of the window (1♀), 13.09.2006; on the internal side of the window (1♀), 25.08.2008; on the wall of the balcony (1♀), 07.08.2009; leg. B. Stanković.



Figs. 3-4. - *Pseudeuophrys lanigera*, female, ventral view (3), dorsal view (4).

Distribution: Western, central and southern Europe, eastward to the Caucasus Mts (Logunov 1998, Logunov & Guseinov 2001). Recorded in Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Corsica, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Turkey. The first records in Romania were published in 2007 (Duma 2007), and in Poland the first find was in 1999 (Wesolowska & Rozwalka 2008). Originally this species was distributed in southwest Europe, and was first found in Germany in the 1950s, whereas it is now found only in or near human dwellings. It is new for Serbia.

Remarks: This species was expected in Serbia. It is clearly synanthropic in some parts of its range (Wesolowska & Rozwalka 2008). *P. lanigera* is found mostly inside buildings, adults can be found even in deep winter. It is better suited to the dry climate of modern concrete architecture than other salticids. Adults can be found the whole year. This species is very probably widespread in Serbia but because it is insufficiently studied, the species is not recorded.

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ДВЕ НОВЕ ВРСТЕ SALTICIDAE (ARANEA) ЗА ФАУНУ СРБИЈЕ

ИЗВОД

У Србији је до сада забележено 49 врста фамилије Salticidae (Aranea) (Deltshev *et al.* 2003). Број утврђених врста ове фамилије у околним државама је следећи: у Бугарској 91, Хрватској 84, Румунији 84, Мађарској 70 и Македонији 58 врста. Врсте *Icius hamatus* (C. L. Koch, 1846) и *Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871) су нове за фауну Србије. Оне су нађене у региону Јагодине.