

Red List of Czech spiders: 3rd edition, adjusted according to evidence-based national conservation priorities

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Abstract: The knowledge on spiders of the Czech Republic has substantially improved since the second version of the national Red List was published, mainly due to large-scale field records and the establishment of an extensive, searchable electronic database of both retrospective and prospective records. Meanwhile, Central European spiders have undergone substantial changes in abundance and distribution. In this report, an updated Red List is presented and compared with the previous editions from 1992 and 2002, assessing all 879 spider species known to occur in the Czech Republic. For the first time, the abundance, area of occupancy and population trends were calculated for each of the species using the data from the Czech Arachnological Society recording scheme. Twenty-seven species (3% of the total) were classified as Regionally Extinct (RE), 92 (10%) as Critically Endangered, 115 (13%) as Endangered, 155 (18%) as Vulnerable, and 121 (14%) were classified as Least Concern species. Some species listed in the previous version of the Red List were found to live also in non-endangered habitats or to be more common than previously thought, and were thus removed from the list or reclassified to the lower Red List categories. Additionally, several species with dramatically decreasing abundance were identified, among them *Ozyptila rauda*, *Agyneta equestris*, *Agyneta mollis*, *Kishidaia conspicua*, *Clubiona genevensis* and *Centromerus semiater*. The results confirm that spiders are a highly threatened group of arthropods in the Czech Republic, and the updated Red List provides an important foundation for defining conservation priorities.

Key words: evidence-based conservation; extinction risk; invertebrate surveys; monitoring; Red List; spiders; threatened species

Introduction

The impact of human development on landscape and climate changes during the 20th and 21st centuries have caused rapid and substantial changes to the distribution and abundance of spiders both in Central Europe and elsewhere (Gobbi et al. 2006; Chen et al. 2011; Leroy et al. 2013, 2014; Heneberg & Řezáč 2014; Tropek et al. 2014; Košuliš et al. 2014). These changes have prompted the establishment of a database of records on spider occurrence and the need for a conservation response. In the Czech Republic, the electronic faunistic database was established at <http://cas.zlej.net> (cited as 15 Oct. 2014) by the Czech Arachnological Society (CAS), and it contains both prospectively added records as well as retrospective data retrieved from previously published literature, including gray literature such as various unpublished records. While the exact location of sampling sites and sampling dates are password-protected, the number of findings per grid of the Czech faunistic grid mapping is publicly available, as well as the decades in which the records were

obtained. Establishment of such extensive and non-selective evidence allowed us to address the actualization of the Red List of Czech spiders.

The Red Lists of spiders are available for a number of European countries, including most countries in Central Europe. Among them are the regularly updated Red List of German spiders (Blick et al. in press.), the recently formed Red List of Carpathian spiders (Gajdoš et al. 2014), and Red Lists of Poland (Starega et al. 2002), Slovakia (Gajdoš & Svatoň 2001), the Austrian state of Carinthia (Komposch & Steinberger 1999), Belgian Flanders (Maelfait et al. 1998), Norway (Åkra et al. 2006), Finland (Rassi et al. 1992), Sweden (Ehnström et al. 1993), Great Britain (Merrett 1991) and Italy (Gropali & Priano 1993). In the Czech Republic, the first version of the Red List of Czech spiders, published by Buchar (1992), was allowed to contain only 30 spider species, all required to represent large and spectacular spider species occupying locally highly endangered habitats. This approach rather resembled the enactment of the nature protection law, where prominent flagship species are generally priori-

tized over small ones and those with nontrivial species determination (cf. current species-specific nature protection laws in nearly any country worldwide). Later, Buchar & Růžička (2002) compiled a catalogue of Czech spiders, and utilized its content in the construction of the updated Red List of Czech spiders (Růžička 2005). In this list, the IUCN criteria were applied for the first time when selecting the species to be red-listed. However, Růžička had to use relatively limited knowledge on the distribution of most spider species; thus, the selection of species was still strongly biased. In this second Red List, only one species, *Lycosa singoriensis*, was suggested to be regionally extinct (RE), whereas seven other species were known to be absent since 1950 but were not listed as regionally extinct because of doubts on whether the last individual of such species (usually inconspicuous or resident in subterranean habitats) had already died. *Lycosa singoriensis* is once again recognized as a member of Czech spider fauna because it re-colonized the southeastern parts of the Czech Republic in the early 2000s. Buchar & Růžička (2002) and Růžička (2005) classified another 53 species as critically endangered (CR), 85 species as endangered (EN), 71 species as vulnerable (VU), and 49 species as low risk / near threatened (listed as the LC species in this manuscript).

Although the first data on the distribution of spiders in the Czech Republic date back to the late 19th century, the data have started to strongly accumulate since the 1990s with the onset of pitfall-trapping and later with the government-stimulated onset of extensive monitoring of the biodiversity present within the Czech nature reserves. Over half of the Czech spider records available represent the years 1990–2014. Thus, when performing field work and when assessing the time- and site-matched datasets contained in the CAS database, we noticed that a significant part of the 2005 Red List is outdated, and does not reflect actual trends in the distribution and abundance of particular species.

In this report, we use the evidence-based approach aimed to improve the 2005 Red List to reflect the extensive evidence on the distribution, abundance and population trends of Czech spiders gained during the last two decades.

Material and methods

We follow the nomenclature according to the World Spider Catalog (2015). The exceptions are *Dysdera lantosquensis* (valid species, Řezáč et al. 2008), *Eresus illustris* (valid species, Kůrka et al. 2015), *Enoplognatha bryjai* (new species, Řezáč & Heneberg in press.) and *Heliophanus pouzdranensis* (valid species, Kůrka et al. 2015).

Data sources

We used data on all Czech spider species (not only the endangered ones) from the electronic database of the Czech Arachnological Society. For species identified in the Czech Republic only recently, the number of published records was retrieved from current literature as summarized in the recently published compendium by Kůrka et al. (2015). In summary, 134,005 records of 879 species were analyzed, of

which 70,330 records of 820 species were registered in 1990–2014.

Criteria

The modified IUCN criteria were followed at the regional level as suggested by Gärdenfors et al. (2001) as long as the data available permitted.

For the presentation of distribution of species, a Central European grid map was used. A 10' × 6' grid produces grid fields of about 12 × 11 km. We evaluated the number of grid squares, in which the species had been recorded.

We evaluated also the habitat status, categorized as rare, disappearing, already rare and disappearing, or widespread (Kučera 2005).

Further, we considered sensitivity to habitat degradation, such as eutrophication, changing habitat management, steppes overgrown with shrubs and trees, Aeolian sands overgrown with trees, particularly pine forest plantations, or trampling (Thomas et al. 2001; Warren et al. 2001; Buchholz 2010; Řezáč & Heneberg 2014).

Population decline was expressed as a ratio of CAS database records from 1990–2014 compared to the total number of records since the 19th century. The number of records obtained in 1990–2014 composes 52% of the total number of records in the CAS database. Minor fluctuations in the number of records may reflect the shift in interest of local arachnologists for different habitats or different families. Nevertheless, anything above or below the arbitrarily chosen 20–80% threshold was considered as a significant shift reflecting the IUCN A2 criterion (IUCN 2012). Most spiders are not as prominent and frequently collected as, e.g., butterflies (Fox et al. 2011), and they follow multiple and often semifossorial life strategies. Thus, the population changes observed based on the CAS database records were considered only as the auxiliary criterion, which was corroborated by the personal experience of the authors of this study and our acknowledged colleagues. Sampling sites were visited repeatedly throughout long periods of time to avoid any bias caused by the uneven sampling intensity of species contained in the CAS database.

The presence of suitable habitats occupied by identical species in the surrounding Central European countries, i.e., Germany (Blick et al. in press.), Austria (Komposch & Steinberger 1999), Slovakia (Gajdoš & Svatoň 2001) and Poland (Starega et al. 2002) were also considered. This criterion involved an assessment of whether the regional extinction threat determined based on the presence/absence data was affected by the existence of populations outside of the region in question by providing potential for a rescue effect (Gärdenfors et al. 2001; Keller et al. 2005). In particular, the species bound to alpine regions are extremely rare in the Czech Republic, but that is due to the very limited extent of such habitats within the country. In contrast, many of the rare steppe and Aeolian sands specialists are also rare at similar sites in the nearby countries, although such habitats are also considered as very limited in the Czech Republic.

We evaluated also the typical species-specific habitat preferences and the occurrence of species in three phyto-geographic districts of the Czech Republic, namely Thermophyticum, Mesophyticum, and Oreophyticum (Buchar & Růžička 2002).

Red list categories

RE – Regionally Extinct. These species were defined solely by the threshold criterion of the absence of species-specific records in the Czech Republic during the last 30 years (i.e., from 1984 onward).

Table 1. Summarized data on the new Red List of Czech spiders, indicating the total number of species in each suggested category and the classification of the species according to status of their habitat. The abbreviations of Red List categories are explained in Material and Methods.

Red list category	Number of species	Habitat status			
		Total	Rare	Disappearing	Already rare and disappearing
RE	26	19		7	
CR	92	36	1	53	
EN	115	45	13	59	
VU	155	40	60	55	
LC	121	40	61	18	2
ES	370	7	6	4	353
Total	879	187	141	196	355
Chao-1 estimate \pm SD	923.6 \pm 12.6				

CR – Critically Endangered. Species with less than 100 individuals recorded in the CAS database from the 19th century onward, and which originated from sampling sites at less than 10 grid squares, were recognized as potentially CR species. These species represent those bound strictly to the habitats limited in size and endangered by changes in the cultural landscape, at risk of regional extinction in the absence of proper management measures.

EN – Endangered. Species with less than 100 individuals recorded in the CAS database from the 19th century onward, and which originated from sampling sites at 50 or less grid squares, were recognized as potentially EN species.

VU – Vulnerable. Species with less than 500 individuals were recorded in the CAS database from the 19th century onward, and which originated from sampling sites at 50 or less grid squares, were recognized as potentially VU species.

The EN and VU species represent infrequently found taxa bound strictly to habitats limited in size, and endangered by changes of the cultural landscape though not at risk of immediate extinction. Species classified in these two categories differ in the number of habitat types they are able to colonize, in the extent of the habitats occupied, in the endangerment of their habitats, in their sensitivity to habitat degradation, and in their overall abundance in the Czech Republic and abroad. Nowadays we have extensive knowledge even about species of cryptic habitats such as subterranean spaces (for example, Růžička et al. 2013) or tree canopies (for example, Kubcová & Schläghamerský 2002). Thus, probability of exaggeration of endangerment in such species caused by lack of knowledge decreased.

LC – Least Concern. These species represent relatively common species that are bound to narrowly defined habitats and threatened by ongoing changes of the cultural landscape.

ES – Ecologically Sustainable. These species represent ubiquitous species, synanthropic species, species utilizing habitats present in stable or increasing extent and quality, and those commonly colonizing newly emerging habitats.

To predict the total number of spider species of the Czech Republic, we calculated the Chao-1 estimator using the program available at <http://www2.biology.ualberta.ca/jbrzusto/rarefact.php> (accessed 15 Oct 2014).

Results

The complete list of taxa included in the Red List is given in Appendix 1, and the numbers in the particular

Red List categories are shown in Table 1. Of the total 879 taxa of the Czech arachnofauna evaluated (representing the whole Czech arachnofauna known at the time of manuscript submission), 509 (57.9%) were categorized as RE, CR, EN, VU or LC. Of the Red-Listed taxa, 26 (5.1% of the total number listed) were recognized as Regionally Extinct, 92 (18.1%) were Critically Endangered, 115 (22.6%) were Endangered, 155 (30.5%) were Vulnerable, and 121 (23.8%) were Least Concern species.

Although the stability of the categories used in the present and past versions of the Red List suggests the possibility of identifying trends in the occurrence of threatened and endangered taxa in the Czech Republic over time, in most cases, the changes in suggested species categorization reflect the improvement in our knowledge on these species and their habitat requirements. However, there are some exceptions represented, e.g., by the reclassification of species with increasing abundance such as *Lycosa singoriensis* (CR→LC, recolonization of the Czech Republic in the 21st century), *Uloborus walckenaerius* (CR→EN, 95% of records from 1990–2014), *Talavera milleri* (CR→EN, 43% of records from 1990–2014), *Porrhomma errans* (CR→ES, 78% of records from 1990–2014), *Dysdera hungarica* (CR→ES, 100% of records from 1990–2014), *Zodarion italicum* (EN→ES, 100% of records from 1990–2014), *Cheiracanthium punctorium* (EN→ES, 87% of records from 1990–2014), *Tetragnatha shoshone* (VU→ES, 100% of records from 1990–2014 – although its habitats are restricted only to those of conservation interest, the species is considered as alien), *Megalephyphantes pseudocollinus* (EN→LC, 100% of records from 1990–2014), *Entelecara flavipes* (VU→LC, 70% of records from 1990–2014), *Titanoeca schineri* (VU→LC, 71% of records from 1990–2014) and *Theonina kratochvili* (EN→VU, 76% of records from 1990–2014). Similarly, species with dramatically decreasing abundance were reclassified; among them were *Ozyptila rauda* (VU→CR, 0% of records from 1990–2014), *Agyneta equestris* (NT→EN, 9% of records from 1990–2014), *Kishidaia conspicua* (VU→EN, 0% of records from 1990–2014), *Clubiona genevensis* (EN→CR, 13% of records from 1990–2014), *Centromerus semiater* (ES→EN, 7% of records from

Table 2. Indicators of area of occupancy, population status and population decline values of species classified according to the new Red List of Czech spiders. This includes the total number of records of each species, number of squares of the Czech faunistic grid mapping occupied, proportion of records from the years 1990–2014 relative to the total number of species-specific records [%], and the Red List status of each species. To allow tabularization of the data including all 879 Czech spider species, the three indicators are shown as categorized values.

Total number of records	Number of grids occupied	Relative share of records from 1990–2014 (%)	Red list status					
			RE	CR	EN	VU	LC	ES
<10	<10	0	26	20	3	1	1**	1*
		1–20		3	4	2	1**	1*
		21–50		18	18	9	1	
		51–80		3	7	3		2 [†]
		>80		33	19	3	7	16 [‡]
10–99	<10	0		3	2			
		1–20		3	3	3	1	1**
		21–50		2	20	9	3	2
		51–80		4	15	16	1	5
		>80		1	5	6	2	3
10–99	10–49	0						1*
		1–20			4	5	8	2*
		21–50			8	27	25	40
		51–80			9	36	34	25
		>80				6	4	8
10–99	≥ 50	21–50						2
		51–80						2
100–499	<10	21–50				1		
100–499	10–49	1–20				2		1
		21–50				12	13	13
		51–80				10	7	16
		>80				2		4
100–499	≥ 50	1–20					1	2
		21–50					6	55
		51–80				2	5	95
		>80						5
≥ 500	≥ 50	21–50					1	31
		51–80						37

Explanations: *Synanthropic species. ** Species of subterranean habitats. †Of that one synanthropic and one alien species. ‡Of that 14 synanthropic and/or alien species. The abbreviations of Red List categories are explained in Material and Methods.

1990–2014) and *Porrhomma convexum* (ES→LC, 11% of records from 1990–2014).

One of the main criteria considered for the listing of a particular species was the habitat status. With two exceptions, all 509 listed species are limited to rare and/or disappearing habitats, which are frequently narrowly characterized by precise requirements for management, vegetation cover and bedrock type. All the RE species were limited to rare or already rare and disappearing habitats. Some listed species utilized habitats, which are still relatively common but disappearing. Such habitats hosted 1% of the CR species, 11% of the EN species, 39% of the VU species and 50% of the

¹ W. Nentwig (in litt.) noticed that also *Urozelotes rusticus* and *Zelotes puritanus* might be considered as species introduced to Europe by humans. However, the conclusive evidence is absent so far, *Urozelotes rusticus* has not been found in the Czech Republic for 80 years and *Zelotes puritanus* occurs in the Czech Republic exclusively at sites of high conservation interest.

LC species (Table 1). The ES species limited to the rare and/or disappearing habitats represented prevalently alien species, such as *Tetragnatha shoshone*, and species with strong and/or increasing populations across Central Europe, such as *Xysticus acerbus*, *Hilaira excisa*, *Walckenaeria acuminata*, *Theridion hemerobium*, *Paradosa hortensis* and *Porrhomma microps* (Appendix 1, Table 2)¹.

When considering habitat types, the highest share of listed species resided in open habitats (76% of the total open habitat specialists, of which 3.2% were represented by RE species) and wetlands (75% listed, 4.8% RE species). Of the forest specialists, 46% were listed (1.6% RE species). Of the subterranean species, 45% were listed (6.9% RE species, but caution is needed in the case of relatively infrequently collected species of subterranean habitats). None of the synanthropic species were listed, and only 1% of the ubiquitous species and species utilizing multiple habitats were listed (Table 3). The Czech Republic also hosts nine

Table 3. Distribution of the Czech spider species across major habitat types.

Red list status	Habitat type						
	Open	Wetlands	Forests	Alpine	Subterranean	Synanthropic	Ubiquitous/multiple
	Number of species						
RE	11	9	3	1	2		
CR	57	21	10	2			
EN	62	38	14	2	1		
VU	77	41	29	3	5		
LC	53	32	30		5		1
ES	83	46	99	1	16	34	91
Total	343	187	185	9	29	34	92

The abbreviations of Red List categories are explained in Material and Methods. Open – any terrestrial habitats without trees and shrubs or with only solitary trees and shrubs in lowlands and uplands. Wetlands – any wetlands, including fishponds, littoral zones of lakes, fens and peat bogs. Forests – habitats with dominant tree or bush stratum. Alpine – open habitats in the alpine zone. Subterranean – subterranean habitats like caves or scree slopes. Synanthropic – species living in synanthropic habitats (not necessarily exclusively). Ubiquitous / multiple – species living in two or more of the previously listed habitat types.

Table 4. Occurrence of the spider species in the Czech climatic-phytogeographic districts. The abbreviations of Red List categories are explained in Material and Methods.

Red list status	Climatic phytogeographic district						
	Oreo-phyticum	Oreo- and Mesophyticum	Meso-phyticum	Meso- and Thermophyticum	Thermo-phyticum	All three zones	Regularly or occasionally at/in the buildings
	Number of species						
RE	6		6		14		
CR	6	1	18	8	58		
EN	19	8	19	19	49	2	
VU	12	13	41	43	43	2	1
LC	8	11	43	39	16	2	2
ES	10	61	54	140	10	50	45
Total	61	94	181	249	190	56	48

alpine spider species, eight of which are listed and one of which is Regionally Extinct. However, alpine habitats are highly limited across the country, and thus further faunistic research is needed to confirm that all eight alpine species deserve their current status.

When we analyzed the listed spider species according to their occurrence in phytogeographic districts of the Czech Republic (which was not among the criteria used for the Red List formation), we noticed that 100% of the RE species had its previous distribution range restricted to only a single phytogeographic region, which is also true for 90% of the CR species, 75% of the EN species, 62% of the VU species, 55% of the LC species but only 20% of the ES species (Table 4).

Despite being rare in the Czech Republic, several species were not listed or were listed in a category lower than that which would correspond to their abundance, population trend and area of distribution because they were common and/or increasing in the surrounding countries. These species included, for example, *Uloborus walckenaerius*, *Xysticus acerbus*, *Mysmenella jobi*, *Megalephyphantes pseudocollinus* and *Arctosa maculata*. Although the Red List provided reflects the species abundance in the surrounding

countries, overlap with the Red Lists of Germany, the Carpathians (including Slovakia) and Poland is highly limited (Fig. 1). Interestingly, there is only a single species listed as RE, CR or EN in all four Red Lists compared (*Mecynargus morulus*). The newly proposed Red List of Czech spiders contains 76% of the species listed in the Carpathians, 67% of the species listed in Germany, and 54% of the species listed in Poland (Fig. 1).

Discussion

The new Red List assessment was based on the most comprehensive monitoring data available for Czech spiders. The results are consistent with the previous assessment based on the personal experience of the author of the previous Red List and confirm that spiders are a highly threatened group in Central Europe, particularly in the Czech Republic (Růžička 2005). This study found 44% of spider species to be either RE or threatened (CR, EN or VU). This compares with 62% of bees (Straka 2005), 47% of Czech native lampreys and fish (Lusk et al. 2004), 46% of Czech native vascular plant species (Grulich

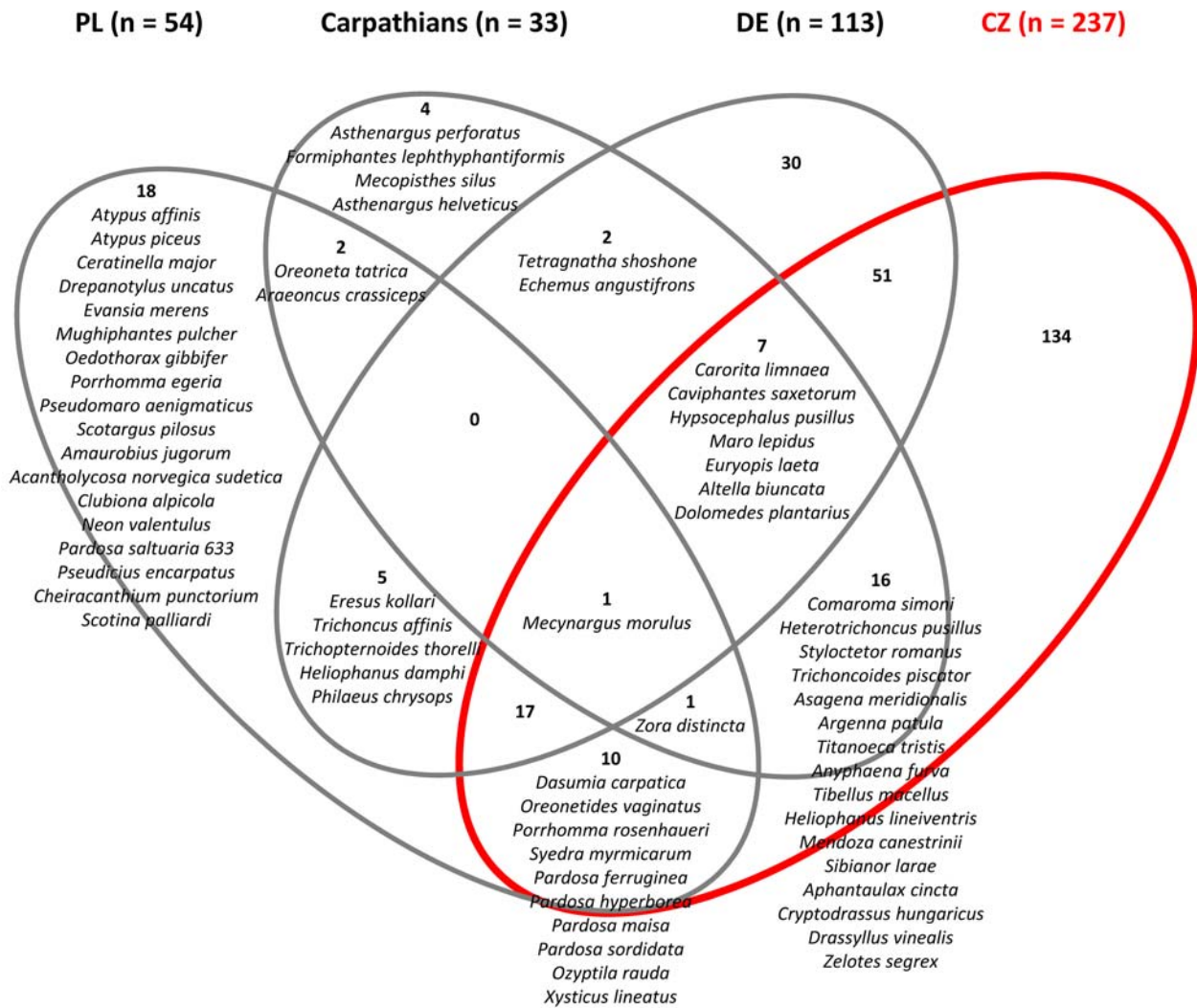


Fig. 1. Venn diagram showing the overlap between rare species classified as Regionally Extinct (RE), Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) in the new Red List of Czech spiders (CZ; this study), new Red List of Germany (DE; Blick et al. in press.), Red List of Spiders of the Carpathian Mountains (Carpathians; Gajdoš et al. 2014), and Red List of Poland (PL; Starega et al. 2002). The number of species listed as RE, CR or EN in one or more countries is indicated; for the small groups of species, the species names are disclosed as well.

2012) and 33% of Czech bryophytes (Kučera et al. 2012).

A comparison with previous Red List assessments of spiders shows that the number of species considered to be threatened (RE, CR, EN or VU) has grown rapidly from 30 taxa (3.6% of Czech spider species; Buchar 1992) and 210 species (25%; Růžička 2005) to 388 species (44%; this study). Three main factors, acting frequently in combination but exerting different effects on different species, may be responsible for this trend: continued decline, improved data and improved inclusion criteria.

From the evaluation, it is clear that the abundance, local distribution range area and population trends cannot be used as the sole rationale for selecting red-listed species in a diverse groups of species such as the spiders, particularly for species with a limited likelihood to be captured by the most widespread capture techniques. Nevertheless, the databank of species records is very helpful in setting threshold values to evaluate

the status of a particular species (Table 2). Repeated monitoring at a set of well-defined transects would be very helpful to corroborate the hitherto available data on spider population trends. Similar pan-European programs exist already for birds (Reif et al. 2008; Musilová et al. 2014) and attempts have also been conducted for selected other taxa. Only such long-term systematic monitoring at a representative selection of sites visited repeatedly at regular time intervals (e.g., five years) can provide a definitive answer on population trends of most of the spider species, particularly those considered thus far as common or Least Concern species. In addition to the monitoring of natural habitats, usually in nature reserves, attention should shift also to newly emerging habitats formed as a by-product of human activities. Post-industrial areas, particularly those affected by mining, quarrying and military training possess a yet overlooked potential to serve as replacement habitats for very diverse biota, including spiders (Tropek et al. 2010, 2014; Heneberg & Řezáč 2014). This po-

tential is still poorly reflected in the country-specific regulatory laws (Damigos 2006; Heneberg 2013). The construction of Red Lists should also reflect the context of particular sites of occurrence of the rare species as defined by Scolozzi et al. (2014). Connectivity and land-use changes may have a strong influence on the species-specific presence/absence data in sparsely occurring habitats, particularly in relation to the urbanization or agriculture intensification pressures within the increasingly human-dominated landscape.

In many instances, Red Lists act as drivers for biodiversity conservation both at the policy level and in terms of practical management of threatened species (Fox et al. 2011). They allow for the identification of a network of priority sites for conservation and stimulate further analyses of the taxa identified as threatened (Evans et al. 2009; Leroy et al. 2014; Řezáč & Heneberg 2014). This new Red List assessment thus provides an important foundation for improved monitoring outcomes of nature protection areas within the country and sets the threshold for further evaluations of spider population trends in Central Europe.

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Appendix 1. Red List of Czech spiders, 3rd edition, and a complete checklist of Czech spiders. Acronyms of Red List categories are explained in Material and Methods. Total number of records shows the total number of species-specific records in the CAS database. Share of records from 1990–2014 (%) – share of records obtained in the years 1990–2014 relative to the total number of records. Number of grids occupied – the number of grid squares, in which the species has been recorded. Distribution – phytogeographic districts occupied: O = Oreophyticum, M = Mesophyticum, T = Thermophyticum. B – the occurrence at/in human buildings, I = Considered as alien species in the Czech Republic. RL – status according to the Red List of Spiders of the Carpathian Mountains (Carpathians; Gajdoš et al. 2014), new Red List of Germany (DE; Blick et al. in press.), and Red List of Poland (PL; Starega et al. 2002). Abs = Species absent in the respective country; DD = Data deficient; I = Considered as a neobiont in Germany; NE = Threatened, but without fixation of the status in Germany. The order of families reflects the phylogenetic relationships (cf., for example, Kůrka et al. 2015).

Family, species	Red list classification	Total number of records	Share of records from 1990–2014 [%]	Number of grids occupied	Distribution		RL of Carpathians	RL of Germany	RL of Poland		
Atypidae											
<i>Atypus affinis</i> Eichwald, 1830	LC	188	58.0	28	M	T		LC	EN		
<i>Atypus muralis</i> Bertkau, 1890	EN	82	57.3	10		T	LC	EN	EN		
<i>Atypus piceus</i> (Sulzer, 1776)	VU	122	68.0	22	M	T		LC	EN		
Scytodidae											
<i>Scytodes thoracica</i> (Latreille, 1802)	ES	10	80.0	4			B	I	ES		
Pholcidae											
<i>Holocnemus pluchei</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	ES	2	100.0	1			B	I	I		
<i>Pholcus opilionoides</i> (Schrank, 1781)	ES	221	61.5	73			B		ES		
<i>Pholcus phalangoides</i> (Fuesslin, 1775)	ES	17	76.5	13			B	I	ES		
<i>Psilochorus simoni</i> (Berland, 1911)	ES	1	0.0	1			B	I	I		
Segestriidae											
<i>Segestria bavarica</i> C. L. Koch, 1843	VU	14	28.6	8				T	LC	DD	
<i>Segestria senoculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	361	52.1	125	O	M	T			ES	
Dysderidae											
<i>Dasumia carpatica</i> (Kulczyński, 1882)	EN	8	0.0	1	M				VU	Abs	EN
<i>Dysdera crocata</i> C. L. Koch, 1838	ES	1	100.0	1			B	I	DD	ES	
<i>Dysdera erythrina</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	173	38.7	46	M	T				ES	
<i>Dysdera hungarica</i> Kulczyński, 1897	ES	11	100.0	2		T			LC	Abs	
<i>Dysdera lantosquensis</i> Simon, 1882	ES	2	100.0	13	M	T				Abs	
<i>Dysdera moravica</i> Řezáč, 2014	LC	24	87.5	7		T			DD	Abs	
<i>Harpactea hombergi</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	ES	279	53.4	61	M	T				ES	
<i>Harpactea lepida</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	ES	999	43.5	153	O	M				ES	
<i>Harpactea rubicunda</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	ES	726	48.5	96	M	T				ES	
Oonopidae											
<i>Tapinesthis inermis</i> (Simon, 1882)	ES	3	100.0	3			B	I		DD	
<i>Triacris stenaspis</i> Simon, 1891	ES	1	100.0	1			B	I		I	
Eresidae											
<i>Eresus illustris</i> C. L. Koch, 1837	CR	1	100.0	1		T				Abs	
<i>Eresus kollari</i> Rossi, 1846	VU	210	55.7	35		T			DD	EN	EN
<i>Eresus moravicus</i> Řezáč, 2008	CR	7	100.0	7		T			LC	Abs	
<i>Eresus sandaliatus</i> (Martini & Goeze, 1778)	CR	4	100.0	9		T				EN	
Uloboridae											
<i>Hyptiotes paradoxus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	ES	63	41.3	41	M				LC	ES	
<i>Uloborus plumipes</i> Lucas, 1846	ES	7	100.0	1			B	I		I	
<i>Uloborus walckenaerius</i> Latreille, 1806	EN	19	94.7	2		T			LC	EN	
Araneidae											
<i>Aculepeira ceropegia</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	487	82.1	126	M					ES	
<i>Agalenatea redii</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	ES	72	77.8	27		T				ES	
<i>Araneus alsine</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	VU	69	55.1	41	M					LC	

<i>Araneus angulatus</i> Clerck, 1757	LC	37	37.8	29		M				NE	
<i>Araneus diadematus</i> Clerck, 1757	ES	585	52.8	166	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Araneus marmoreus</i> Clerck, 1757	ES	343	70.3	105		M				NE	
<i>Araneus nordmanni</i> (Thorell, 1870)	CR	8	0.0	6	O				VU	LC	VU
<i>Araneus quadratus</i> Clerck, 1757	ES	406	70.9	132		M	T			ES	
<i>Araneus saevus</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	RE	1	0.0	1	O				VU	EN	EN
<i>Araneus sturmi</i> (Hahn, 1831)	LC	190	60.5	90		M	T			ES	
<i>Araneus triguttatus</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	LC	65	58.5	36		M				ES	
<i>Araniella alpica</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	LC	71	50.7	42	O	M				ES	
<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	524	58.2	169		M	T			ES	
<i>Araniella displicata</i> (Hentz, 1847)	VU	14	64.3	9		M				ES	
<i>Araniella inconspicua</i> (Simon, 1874)	VU	5	20.0	5		M				NE	
<i>Araniella opisthographa</i> (Kulczyński, 1905)	ES	117	90.6	52		M	T			ES	
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i> (Scopoli, 1772)	ES	486	99.4	165		M	T			ES	
<i>Cercidia prominens</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	78	43.6	36		M	T			ES	
<i>Cyclosa conica</i> (Pallas, 1772)	ES	191	63.4	97		M	T			ES	
<i>Cyclosa oculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	VU	23	56.5	14		M				ES	
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	LC	97	73.2	26		M	T			ES	
<i>Gibbaranea gibbosa</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	VU	28	96.4	18		M	T			ES	
<i>Gibbaranea omoeda</i> (Thorell, 1870)	VU	21	66.7	13		M			LC	ES	
<i>Gibbaranea ullrichi</i> (Hahn, 1835)	RE	1	0.0	1			T		LC	EN	VU
<i>Hypsosinga albovitata</i> (Westring, 1851)	LC	77	41.6	30		M	T			LC	
<i>Hypsosinga heri</i> (Hahn, 1831)	VU	50	46.0	18		M				VU	
<i>Hypsosinga pygmaea</i> (Sundevall, 1831)	LC	90	56.7	30		M				VU	
<i>Hypsosinga sanguinea</i> (C. L. Koch, 1844)	ES	175	65.1	80		M	T			ES	
<i>Larinioides cornutus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	19	73.7	14		M				ES	
<i>Larinioides ixobolus</i> (Thorell, 1873)	ES	24	16.7	17				B		ES	
<i>Larinioides patagiatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	LC	115	41.7	56		M				ES	
<i>Larinioides scolopetarius</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	57	43.9	37				B		ES	
<i>Larinioides suspicax</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1876)	ES	190	64.7	76		M	T		LC	LC	
<i>Leviellus thorelli</i> (Ausserer, 1871)	CR	6	100.0	1			T		LC	RE	
<i>Mangora acalypha</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	696	75.3	161		M	T			ES	
<i>Nuctenea silvicultrix</i> (C. L. Koch, 1835)	EN	11	54.5	8	O	M			VU	LC	VU
<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	144	54.2	62		M	T			ES	
<i>Parazygiella montana</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	ES	26	50.0	14	O				LC	DD	
<i>Singa hamata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	125	52.8	56		M	T			ES	
<i>Singa nitidula</i> C. L. Koch, 1844	LC	97	75.3	38		M	T			LC	
<i>Stroemiellus stroemi</i> (Thorell, 1870)	VU	9	44.4	6		M				NE	
<i>Zilla diodia</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	LC	74	66.2	32		M				ES	
<i>Zygiella atrica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1845)	ES	37	27.0	24				B		ES	
<i>Zygiella x-notata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	9	11.1	8				B		ES	
Mimetidae											
<i>Ero aphana</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	50	56.0	22				B		ES	
<i>Ero cambridgei</i> Kulczyński, 1911	ES	22	50.0	13		M	T		VU	ES	VU
<i>Ero furcata</i> (Villers, 1789)	ES	295	49.8	109		M	T			ES	
<i>Ero tuberculata</i> (De Geer, 1778)	EN	16	43.8	9			T		LC	ES	
Tetragnathidae											
<i>Meta menardi</i> (Latreille, 1804)	ES	93	60.2	53	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Metellina mengei</i> (Blackwall, 1870)	ES	297	63.0	127	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Metellina merianae</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	ES	201	58.7	97	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Metellina segmentata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	679	48.2	152	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Pachygnatha clercki</i> Sundevall, 1823	ES	693	53.2	139		M	T			ES	
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i> Sundevall, 1830	ES	815	29.0	155	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Pachygnatha listeri</i> Sundevall, 1830	ES	861	57.6	152		M	T			ES	
<i>Tetragnatha dearmata</i> Thorell, 1873	LC	66	51.5	36		M	T			LC	
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	304	66.8	112		M	T			ES	
<i>Tetragnatha montana</i> Simon, 1874	ES	307	74.3	105		M	T			ES	
<i>Tetragnatha nigrata</i> Lendl, 1886	LC	76	44.7	43		M	T			ES	
<i>Tetragnatha obtusa</i> C. L. Koch, 1837	ES	110	69.1	59		M				ES	
<i>Tetragnatha pinicola</i> L. Koch, 1870	ES	432	71.3	143		M	T			ES	
<i>Tetragnatha shoshone</i> Levi, 1981	ES	7	100.0	4		M	T	I	EN	EN	
<i>Tetragnatha striata</i> L. Koch, 1862	EN	12	75.0	9		M	T		VU	VU	
Theridiosomatidae											
<i>Theridiosoma gemmosum</i> (L. Koch, 1877)	LC	21	100.0	11		M	T		LC	LC	VU
Mysmenidae											
<i>Mysmenella jobi</i> (Kraus, 1967)	EN	4	75.0	3		M			VU	NE	DD
<i>Trogloneta granulum</i> Simon, 1922	VU	18	94.4	7		M			LC	LC	DD
Anapidae											
<i>Comaroma simoni</i> Bertkau, 1889	EN	2	100.0	1	O				CR	VU	

Linyphiidae

<i>Abacoproeces saltuum</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	ES	160	36.9	41		M			ES
<i>Acartauchenius scurrilis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	VU	35	37.1	22		M	T	LC	NE
<i>Agnyphantès expunctus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	EN	4	50.0	3	O			LC	ES
<i>Agyneta affinis</i> (Kulczyński, 1898)	ES	87	33.3	46		M			ES
<i>Agyneta cauta</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)	LC	73	64.4	31	O				LC
<i>Agyneta conigera</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	ES	84	66.7	39	O			LC	ES
<i>Agyneta decora</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	RE	3	0.0	3	O				ES
<i>Agyneta equestris</i> (L. Koch, 1881)	EN	32	9.4	11			T		EN VU
<i>Agyneta fuscipalpa</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	EN	12	0.0	6			T	DD	ES
<i>Agyneta innotabilis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	VU	11	54.5	8		M		LC	ES
<i>Agyneta milleri</i> (Thaler, Buchar & Kúrka, 1997)	VU	44	34.1	3	O				Abs
<i>Agyneta mollis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	LC	39	10.3	23		M			LC
<i>Agyneta ramosa</i> Jackson, 1912	VU	30	80.0	12		M			ES
<i>Agyneta rurestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	ES	1025	45.4	187	O	M	T		ES
<i>Agyneta saxatilis</i> (Blackwall, 1844)	ES	345	36.2	100		M			ES
<i>Agyneta simplicitaris</i> (Simon, 1884)	CR	14	21.4	3			T	VU	NE
<i>Agyneta subtilis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	VU	50	20.0	25		M			LC
<i>Allomengea scopigera</i> (Grube, 1859)	ES	65	24.6	28	O	M		LC	ES
<i>Allomengea vidua</i> (L. Koch, 1879)	LC	96	46.9	33		M		VU	ES
<i>Anguliphantes angulipalpis</i> (Westring, 1851)	LC	125	34.4	31		M	T		ES
<i>Anguliphantes tripartitus</i> (Miller & Svatoň, 1978)	ES	173	59.5	40	O			LC	NE
<i>Aphileta misera</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)	VU	50	54.0	20		M		LC	EN VU
<i>Araeoncus crassiceps</i> (Westring, 1861)	ES	47	29.8	25		M		EN	VU EN
<i>Araeoncus humilis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	278	49.6	90		M	T		ES
<i>Asthenargus helveticus</i> Schenkel, 1936	ES	137	49.6	60		M		EN	ES VU
<i>Asthenargus paganus</i> (Simon, 1884)	ES	25	40.0	12	O	M			ES
<i>Asthenargus perforatus</i> Schenkel, 1929	LC	13	38.5	8	O			EN	NE
<i>Baryphyma pratense</i> (Blackwall, 1861)	CR	6	16.7	3		M	T		LC
<i>Bathyphantes approximatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	345	53.3	97		M	T		ES
<i>Bathyphantes eumenis buchar</i> Růžička, 1988	ES	68	67.6	18	O	M		DD	EN VU
<i>Bathyphantes eumenis eumenis</i> (L. Koch, 1879)	ES	14	50.0	4	O	M		DD	Abs VU
<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	431	45.5	125	O	M	T		ES
<i>Bathyphantes nigrinus</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	792	58.7	150	O	M	T		ES
<i>Bathyphantes parvulus</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	467	55.9	102		M	T		ES
<i>Bathyphantes setiger</i> F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894	EN	23	43.5	13		M			EN
<i>Bathyphantes similis</i> Kulczyński, 1894	ES	44	25.0	15	O	M		VU	VU VU
<i>Bolephthiphantes index</i> (Thorell, 1856)	EN	3	33.3	2	O			VU	ES
<i>Bolyphantes alticeps</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	ES	332	35.2	81	O	M			ES
<i>Bolyphantes luteolus</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	VU	47	40.4	9	O				ES
<i>Canariphantes nanus</i> (Kulczyński, 1898)	CR	2	0.0	1			T		Abs
<i>Carorita limnaea</i> (Crosby & Bishop, 1927)	CR	2	0.0	1	O			EN	EN DD
<i>Caviphantes saxetorum</i> (Hull, 1916)	CR	1	100.0	1			T	CR	EN
<i>Centromerita bicolor</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	ES	274	28.5	83	O	M			ES
<i>Centromerita concinna</i> (Thorell, 1875)	ES	35	31.4	13		M		LC	ES
<i>Centromerus arcanus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)	ES	362	46.1	65	O	M			ES
<i>Centromerus brevipalpus</i> (Menge, 1866)	LC	23	47.8	11		M			ES
<i>Centromerus capucinus</i> (Simon, 1884)	EN	48	25.0	10			T	VU	NE
<i>Centromerus cavernarum</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	ES	42	38.1	25		M		LC	ES
<i>Centromerus dilutus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	RE	1	0.0	1		M		VU	ES
<i>Centromerus incilium</i> (L. Koch, 1881)	VU	174	37.4	40		M	T		ES
<i>Centromerus leruthi</i> Fage, 1933	EN	7	42.9	6		M			ES
<i>Centromerus levitarsis</i> (Simon, 1884)	VU	36	55.6	19		M		LC	EN VU
<i>Centromerus pabulator</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	ES	324	47.2	44	O				ES
<i>Centromerus persimilis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)	EN	3	33.3	3		M	T	VU	ES DD
<i>Centromerus prudens</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)	CR	4	50.0	2		M		VU	ES DD
<i>Centromerus sellarius</i> (Simon, 1884)	ES	293	31.1	64	O	M			ES VU
<i>Centromerus semiater</i> (L. Koch, 1879)	EN	46	6.5	14		M			EN VU
<i>Centromerus serratus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	LC	24	20.8	12		M	T		ES DD
<i>Centromerus silvicola</i> (Kulczyński, 1887)	ES	67	46.3	21		M		VU	ES DD
<i>Centromerus sylvaticus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	1149	52.2	162	O	M	T		ES
<i>Ceratinella brevipes</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	108	26.9	40		M			ES
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	742	68.6	133	O	M			ES
<i>Ceratinella major</i> Kulczyński, 1894	LC	53	56.6	15		M	T		LC EN
<i>Ceratinella scabrosa</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	159	69.2	29		M			ES
<i>Ceratinella wideri</i> (Thorell, 1871)	EN	8	37.5	7		M			DD VU
<i>Cinetata gradata</i> (Simon, 1881)	CR	3	100.0	2		M		VU	ES
<i>Cnephalocotes obscurus</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	194	51.5	54	O	M			ES
<i>Collinsia distincta</i> (Simon, 1884)	EN	19	10.5	6		M			LC VU
<i>Dicymbium nigrum</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	535	39.4	117	O	M	T		ES
<i>Dicymbium tibiale</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	LC	149	60.4	41	O	M			ES
<i>Diplocentria bidentata</i> (Emerton, 1882)	VU	28	82.1	7	O	M		DD	NE
<i>Diplocephalus cristatus</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	ES	329	33.4	107	O	M			ES
<i>Diplocephalus dentatus</i> Tullgren, 1955	EN	11	54.5	2		M	T	VU	EN DD
<i>Diplocephalus helleri</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	ES	60	35.0	25	O	M		LC	ES VU

<i>Diplocephalus latifrons</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	ES	1050	33.9	143	O	M			ES
<i>Diplocephalus permixtus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	LC	39	35.9	22	O	M		LC	ES
<i>Diplocephalus picinus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	580	38.4	127	O	M	T		ES
<i>Diplostyla concolor</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	1967	64.4	195	O	M	T		ES
<i>Dismodicus bifrons</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	262	59.9	114	O	M			ES
<i>Dismodicus elevatus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	LC	47	53.2	28	O	M			ES
<i>Donacochara speciosa</i> (Thorell, 1875)	LC	61	83.6	25		M	T	LC	VU
<i>Drapetisca socialis</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	ES	277	29.2	88	O	M			ES
<i>Drepanotylus uncatas</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)	LC	101	45.5	44	O	M		DD	VU EN
<i>Entelecara acuminata</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	136	67.6	67		M			ES
<i>Entelecara congenera</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)	ES	128	70.3	65		M			ES
<i>Entelecara erythropus</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	54	57.4	38		M		LC	ES
<i>Entelecara flavipes</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	LC	20	70.0	10		M		LC	ES
<i>Entelecara obscura</i> Miller, 1971	RE	1	0.0	1		M			Abs
<i>Entelecara omissa</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1902	CR	3	100.0	1			T	LC	EN EN
<i>Erigone atra</i> Blackwall, 1833	ES	1120	38.6	213	O	M	T		ES
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	628	37.9	156	O	M	T		ES
<i>Erigone jaegeri</i> Baehr, 1984	CR	1	0.0	1		M		DD	EN
<i>Erigonella hiemalis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	220	49.1	79	O	M			ES
<i>Erigonella ignobilis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	VU	68	58.8	22	O	M		VU	EN
<i>Erigonoplus globipes</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	EN	9	33.3	4		M	T	LC	VU VU
<i>Erigonoplus jarmilae</i> (Miller, 1943)	VU	58	41.4	15			T	LC	Abs
<i>Evansia merens</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1900	VU	13	76.9	5	O	M		LC	DD EN
<i>Floronia bucculenta</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	167	60.5	72		M			ES
<i>Formiphantes lephthyphantiformis</i> (Strand, 1907)	ES	15	20.0	9	O	M		EN	NE VU
<i>Frontinellina frutetorum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	EN	19	63.2	7			T		VU VU
<i>Glyphesis servulus</i> (Simon, 1881)	EN	7	28.6	4		M		LC	LC VU
<i>Gnathonarium dentatum</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	156	57.1	63		M	T		ES
<i>Gonatium hilare</i> (Thorell, 1875)	EN	15	80.0	8		M		LC	ES
<i>Gonatium paradoxum</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	LC	69	11.6	30		M			ES
<i>Gonatium rubellum</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	233	45.1	69	O	M			ES
<i>Gonatium rubens</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	LC	43	44.2	17	O				ES
<i>Gongylidiellum edentatum</i> Miller, 1951	VU	34	32.4	20		M			NE
<i>Gongylidiellum latebricola</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	362	58.6	81	O	M			ES
<i>Gongylidiellum murcidum</i> Simon, 1884	VU	40	55.0	15		M	T		ES
<i>Gongylidiellum vivum</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	LC	175	53.1	69	O	M			ES
<i>Gongylidium rufipes</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	225	65.8	95		M	T		ES
<i>Helophora insignis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	288	42.0	81		M			ES
<i>Heterotrichoncus pusillus</i> (Miller, 1958)	RE	2	0.0	2			T	CR	Abs
<i>Hilaira excisa</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	124	56.5	48	O	M		VU	LC VU
<i>Hylyphantes graminicola</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	LC	71	18.3	33		M		LC	LC
<i>Hylyphantes nigratus</i> (Simon, 1881)	RE	1	0.0	1			T	DD	NE
<i>Hypomma bituberculatum</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	184	60.3	70		M	T		ES
<i>Hypomma cornutum</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	LC	33	57.6	21		M	T		ES
<i>Hypomma fulvum</i> (Bösenberg, 1902)	RE	3	0.0	2		M			VU DD
<i>Hypocephalus pusillus</i> (Menge, 1869)	EN	43	76.7	4			T	EN	EN VU
<i>Impropantes decolor</i> (Westring, 1861)	VU	2	50.0	2		M		LC	ES
<i>Impropantes geniculatus</i> (Kulczyński, 1898)	EN	37	21.6	11			T	LC	EN
<i>Impropantes improbulus</i> (Simon, 1929)	VU	12	91.7	3		M			EN
<i>Impropantes nitidus</i> (Thorell, 1875)	LC	54	46.3	31		M		DD	VU
<i>Incestophantes crucifer</i> (Menge, 1866)	VU	11	27.3	9		M			DD
<i>Ipa keyserlingi</i> (Ausserer, 1867)	VU	159	37.1	25		M	T	LC	VU
<i>Ipa terrenus</i> (L. Koch, 1879)	CR	8	50.0	3		M	T	VU	Abs
<i>Jacksonella falconeri</i> (Jackson, 1908)	RE	2	0.0	1			T	VU	ES DD
<i>Kaestneria dorsalis</i> (Wider, 1834)	LC	139	41.7	60		M			ES
<i>Kaestneria pullata</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	VU	43	79.1	17		M			VU
<i>Kaestneria torrentum</i> (Kulczyński, 1882)	VU	3	66.7	3	O	M		LC	Abs VU
<i>Kratochviliella bicapitata</i> Miller, 1938	VU	17	82.4	8		M		VU	DD VU
<i>Labulla thoracica</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	79	60.8	37	O	M			ES
<i>Lasiargus hirsutus</i> (Menge, 1869)	VU	13	53.8	7		M		VU	VU DD
<i>Lepthyphantes leprosus</i> (Ohlert, 1865)	ES	241	44.4	79				B	ES
<i>Lepthyphantes minutus</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	ES	108	52.8	49		M	T		ES
<i>Lepthyphantes nodifer</i> Simon, 1884	LC	80	31.3	33	O	M			ES
<i>Lepthyphantes notabilis</i> Kulczyński, 1887	ES	109	51.4	29	O	M	T	LC	NE
<i>Leptorhoptrum robustum</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	182	33.5	60	O	M			ES
<i>Lessertia dentichelis</i> (Simon, 1884)	LC	1	0.0	1				B	VU DD VU
<i>Linyphia hortensis</i> Sundevall, 1830	ES	514	55.3	129		M	T		ES
<i>Linyphia tenuipalpis</i> Simon, 1884	CR	1	0.0	1			T		EN
<i>Linyphia triangularis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	989	61.5	191		M	T		ES
<i>Lophomma punctatum</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	LC	139	55.4	52		M			ES
<i>Macrargus carpenteri</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)	VU	27	33.3	11		M		VU	ES
<i>Macrargus rufus</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	799	42.9	142	O	M			ES
<i>Mansuphantes arciger</i> (Kulczyński, 1882)	LC	17	35.3	9	O	M		VU	LC
<i>Mansuphantes mansuetus</i> (Thorell, 1875)	ES	534	60.7	93		M			ES
<i>Maro lehtineni</i> Saariisto, 1971	RE	1	0.0	1	O			DD	EN

<i>Maro lepidus</i> Casemir, 1961	EN	18	83.3	7	O	M		EN	EN	
<i>Maro minutus</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1906	VU	29	41.4	15	O	M		LC	VU	VU
<i>Maro sublestus</i> Falconer, 1915	EN	13	23.1	5	O	M		DD	EN	
<i>Maso gallicus</i> Simon, 1894	CR	3	0.0	1		M			EN	
<i>Maso sundevalli</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	446	58.5	126	O	M	T		ES	
<i>Mecopisthes silus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	LC	33	39.4	21		M		EN	ES	DD
<i>Mecynargus foveatus</i> (Dahl, 1912)	CR	1	100.0	1			T		VU	VU
<i>Mecynargus morulus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)	EN	28	17.9	2	O			EN	EN	EN
<i>Megalephyphantes collinus</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	EN	19	26.3	7			T	LC	EN	VU
<i>Megalephyphantes nebulosus</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	ES	64	17.2	38					ES	
<i>Megalephyphantes pseudocollinus</i> Saaristo, 1997	LC	3	100.0	3			T		Abs	
<i>Mermessus trilobatus</i> (Emerton, 1882)	ES	1	100.0	4		M	T	I	I	
<i>Metopobactrus ascitus</i> (Kulczyński, 1894)	CR	2	50.0	2			T		VU	Abs
<i>Metopobactrus prominulus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	VU	21	52.4	12	O	M			ES	
<i>Micrargus apertus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	51	82.4	27	O	M			ES	VU
<i>Micrargus georgescuae</i> Millidge, 1976	ES	70	97.1	16	O	M		LC	ES	
<i>Micrargus herbigradus</i> (Blackwall, 1854)	ES	1255	49.6	188	O	M	T		ES	
<i>Micrargus subaequalis</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	123	48.8	49		M	T		ES	
<i>Microctenonyx subitaneus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	EN	1	100.0	1			T		LC	NE
<i>Microlinyphia impigra</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	VU	39	69.2	26		M	T		LC	LC
<i>Microlinyphia pusilla</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	ES	359	49.6	132	O	M	T		ES	
<i>Microneta viaria</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	959	51.7	179	O	M	T		ES	
<i>Midia midas</i> (Simon, 1884)	EN	7	71.4	4		M	T		VU	EN
<i>Minicia marginella</i> (Wider, 1834)	VU	75	54.7	22		M	T		LC	
<i>Minyriolus pusillus</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	129	39.5	47	O	M			ES	
<i>Miozena blanda</i> (Simon, 1884)	LC	8	12.5	4			T		VU	ES
<i>Moebelia penicillata</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	33	45.5	21	O	M	T		ES	
<i>Mughiphantes mughi</i> (Fickert, 1875)	ES	139	34.5	16	O				ES	
<i>Mughiphantes pulcher</i> (Kulczyński, 1881)	LC	23	60.9	12	O	M			LC	ES
<i>Nematogmus sanguinolentus</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	VU	54	50.0	17			T		LC	VU
<i>Neriere clathrata</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	ES	697	67.4	182		M	T		ES	
<i>Neriere emphana</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	ES	134	54.5	57		M			ES	
<i>Neriere furtiva</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	RE	3	0.0	2			T		LC	VU
<i>Neriere montana</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	171	49.7	88		M	T		ES	
<i>Neriere peltata</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	164	60.4	68		M			ES	
<i>Neriere radiata</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	ES	141	56.7	72		M			ES	
<i>Notioscopus sarcinatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	LC	150	36.0	37		M			VU	
<i>Nusoncus nasutus</i> (Schenkel, 1925)	ES	16	68.8	6	O	M			LC	ES
<i>Obscuriphantes obscurus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	80	57.5	47	O	M			ES	
<i>Oedothorax agrestis</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	ES	166	36.7	69	O	M			ES	
<i>Oedothorax apicatus</i> (Blackwall, 1850)	ES	485	54.6	119		M	T		ES	
<i>Oedothorax fuscus</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	108	20.4	40		M			ES	
<i>Oedothorax gibbifer</i> (Kulczyński, 1882)	VU	15	73.3	9		M			LC	Abs
<i>Oedothorax gibbosus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	509	44.4	121		M			ES	
<i>Oedothorax retusus</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	487	42.3	108		M	T		ES	
<i>Oreoneta tatraca</i> (Kulczyński, 1915)	ES	48	39.6	13	O				EN	ES
<i>Oreonetides quadridentatus</i> (Wunderlich, 1972)	LC	1	100.0	1		M				DD
<i>Oreonetides vaginatus</i> (Thorell, 1872)	EN	32	34.4	3	O				LC	NE
<i>Oryphantes angulatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881)	VU	21	66.7	9	O				VU	EN
<i>Ostearius melanopygius</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)	ES	52	48.1	27		M	T	I	ES	
<i>Palliduphantes alutacius</i> (Simon, 1884)	ES	195	81.5	37		M	T			Abs
<i>Palliduphantes ericaeus</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	EN	1	100.0	1	O				ES	
<i>Palliduphantes insignis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1913)	LC	62	71.0	10			T		ES	
<i>Palliduphantes pallidus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	493	38.1	99		M	T		ES	
<i>Panamomops affinis</i> Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939	VU	61	41.0	15		M	T		LC	ES
<i>Panamomops fagei</i> Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939	VU	29	69.0	14		M	T			LC
<i>Panamomops inconspicuus</i> (Miller & Valešová, 1964)	EN	65	58.5	11			T		VU	VU
<i>Panamomops latifrons</i> Miller, 1959	RE	7	0.0	2			T		LC	Abs
<i>Panamomops menzei</i> Simon, 1926	ES	145	63.4	21		M			LC	ES
<i>Panamomops sulcifrons</i> (Wider, 1834)	VU	8	25.0	6		M			LC	ES
<i>Parapelecopsis nemoralis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	VU	6	66.7	4		M	T			NE
<i>Pelecopsis elongata</i> (Wider, 1834)	LC	95	53.7	38		M				ES
<i>Pelecopsis menzei</i> (Simon, 1884)	EN	42	88.1	5			T		LC	VU
<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	45	48.9	23		M			LC	ES
<i>Pelecopsis radiculicola</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	ES	223	61.0	49	O	M				ES
<i>Peponocranium orbiculatum</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)	EN	19	52.6	13	O	M			LC	VU
<i>Peponocranium praeceps</i> Miller, 1943	EN	3	66.7	3	O	M	T		VU	EN
<i>Piniphantes pinicola</i> (Simon, 1884)	CR	1	100.0	1	O				DD	EN
<i>Pityohyphantes phrygianus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	ES	217	51.6	89	O	M				ES
<i>Pocadicnemis carpatica</i> (Chyzer, 1894)	VU	8	37.5	6	O	M			VU	ES
<i>Pocadicnemis juncea</i> Locket & Millidge, 1953	ES	151	57.6	48		M	T			ES
<i>Pocadicnemis pumila</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	518	58.1	133		M	T			ES
<i>Poecilometes variegata</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	LC	36	77.8	20		M				ES
<i>Porrhomma cambridgei</i> Merrett, 1994	VU	2	100.0	1			T			DD
<i>Porrhomma campbelli</i> F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894	VU	17	23.5	8	O	M			ES	DD

<i>Porrhomma convexum</i> (Westring, 1851)	LC	35	11.4	21	O	M		ES	VU
<i>Porrhomma egeria</i> Simon, 1884	ES	67	47.8	33	O	M		ES	EN
<i>Porrhomma errans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	9	77.8	2			T	ES	DD
<i>Porrhomma microcavense</i> Wunderlich, 1990	EN	1	100.0	1		M		ES	
<i>Porrhomma microphthalmum</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	196	56.1	70	M	T		ES	VU
<i>Porrhomma microps</i> (Roewer, 1931)	ES	64	100.0	10	M	T		DD	ES
<i>Porrhomma montanum</i> Jackson, 1913	VU	96	80.2	8	M	T		LC	ES
<i>Porrhomma myops</i> Simon, 1884	ES	20	95.0	10	O	M		LC	NE
<i>Porrhomma oblitum</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	25	68.0	12	M	T		ES	DD
<i>Porrhomma omissum</i> Miller, 1971	RE	1	0.0	1			T	Abs	
<i>Porrhomma pallidum</i> Jackson, 1913	ES	80	43.8	42	O	M		ES	
<i>Porrhomma profundum</i> Dahl, 1939	EN	1	0.0	1	O	M	T	LC	Abs
<i>Porrhomma pygmaeum</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	221	35.3	67	M	T		ES	
<i>Porrhomma rosenhaueri</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	CR	3	100.0	1	M			DD	VU
<i>Prinerigone vagans</i> (Audouin, 1826)	CR	2	0.0	2			T	LC	ES
<i>Pseudocarorita thaleri</i> (Saaristo, 1971)	VU	23	95.7	6		M		ES	
<i>Pseudomaro aenigmaticus</i> Denis, 1966	LC	3	100.0	1			B	NE	EN
<i>Saaristoa abnormis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	EN	35	25.7	10	O	M		DD	ES
<i>Saaristoa firma</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)	ES	24	75.0	16	O	M		VU	ES
<i>Saloca diceros</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	176	42.0	44	O	M		LC	ES
<i>Saloca kulczyński</i> Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939	LC	19	10.5	3	O			Abs	VU
<i>Satilatlas britteni</i> (Jackson, 1913)	RE	1	0.0	1		M		EN	VU
<i>Savignia frontata</i> Blackwall, 1833	EN	5	0.0	3		M		NE	
<i>Scotargus pilosus</i> Simon, 1913	ES	14	28.6	9		M		LC	NE
<i>Semljicola faustus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1900)	EN	13	23.1	8	O	M		VU	DD
<i>Silometopus elegans</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	VU	62	35.5	20		M		LC	LC
<i>Silometopus reussi</i> (Thorell, 1871)	ES	23	43.5	16		M		LC	ES
<i>Sintula corniger</i> (Blackwall, 1856)	LC	69	53.6	28	O	M		LC	VU
<i>Sintula spiniger</i> (Balogh, 1935)	EN	1	100.0	1			T	VU	Abs
<i>Sisicus apertus</i> (Holm, 1939)	CR	2	100.0	1	O			LC	Abs
<i>Stemonyphantes conspersus</i> (L. Koch, 1879)	RE	3	0.0	2	O			LC	
<i>Stemonyphantes lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	228	19.7	60		M	T	ES	
<i>Styloctetor romanus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	EN	11	27.3	5		M	T	EN	VU
<i>Styloctetor stativus</i> (Simon, 1881)	VU	20	15.0	14		M		LC	
<i>Syedra gracilis</i> (Menge, 1869)	VU	8	50.0	5			T	ES	
<i>Syedra myrmicarum</i> (Kulczyński, 1882)	EN	2	100.0	1		M		LC	NE
<i>Tallusia experta</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	319	37.0	82	O	M		ES	
<i>Tapinocyba affinis</i> Lessert, 1907	ES	148	19.6	55	O	M	T	ES	
<i>Tapinocyba biscissa</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	LC	7	42.9	6		M		VU	
<i>Tapinocyba insecta</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	ES	214	61.2	69		M	T	ES	
<i>Tapinocyba pallens</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	EN	2	100.0	2	O	M		ES	
<i>Tapinocyboides pygmaeus</i> (Menge, 1869)	VU	60	46.7	14		M	T	ES	
<i>Tapinopa longidens</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	82	36.6	49		M		ES	
<i>Taramucnus setosus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	EN	37	59.5	9		M		LC	VU
<i>Tenuiphantes alacris</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	ES	927	61.6	124	O	M		ES	
<i>Tenuiphantes cristatus</i> (Menge, 1866)	ES	857	68.5	138	O	M		ES	
<i>Tenuiphantes flavipes</i> (Blackwall, 1854)	ES	1132	49.1	147		M	T	ES	
<i>Tenuiphantes mengei</i> (Kulczyński, 1887)	ES	664	44.3	152	O	M	T	ES	
<i>Tenuiphantes tenebricola</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	1297	45.2	164	O	M		ES	
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i> (Blackwall, 1852)	ES	138	33.3	54		M	T	ES	
<i>Tenuiphantes zimmemmanni</i> (Bertkau, 1890)	VU	16	6.3	4		M		LC	ES
<i>Theonina cornix</i> (Simon, 1881)	VU	25	36.0	13			T	LC	VU
<i>Theonina kratochvíli</i> Miller & Weiss, 1979	VU	21	76.2	5			T	VU	Abs
<i>Thyreosthenius biovatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	VU	7	71.4	7		M	T	LC	NE
<i>Thyreosthenius parasiticus</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	119	61.3	63	O	M		ES	
<i>Tiso vagans</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	133	42.1	51	O	M		ES	
<i>Tmeticus affinis</i> (Blackwall, 1855)	CR	2	50.0	2		M		EN	VU
<i>Trematocephalus cristatus</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	338	69.8	110		M	T	ES	
<i>Trichoncoides piscator</i> (Simon, 1884)	RE	2	0.0	2			T	EN	Abs
<i>Trichoncus affinis</i> Kulczyński, 1894	VU	17	58.8	6		M		LC	EN
<i>Trichoncus auritus</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	VU	77	57.1	14			T	LC	LC
<i>Trichoncus hackmani</i> Millidge, 1955	EN	6	16.7	3		M	T	VU	VU
<i>Trichoncyboides simoni</i> (Lessert, 1904)	VU	5	40.0	2		M		EN	
<i>Trichopterna cito</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	VU	195	53.3	36		M	T	VU	VU
<i>Trichopternoides thorelli</i> (Westring, 1861)	LC	14	21.4	11		M		VU	EN
<i>Troxochrus scabriculus</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	43	30.2	21		M		ES	
<i>Typhochrestus digitatus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	LC	92	52.2	28		M	T	LC	ES
<i>Walckenaeria acuminata</i> Blackwall, 1833	ES	69	40.6	38	O	M		ES	
<i>Walckenaeria alticeps</i> (Denis, 1952)	ES	87	93.1	25		M		ES	
<i>Walckenaeria antica</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	295	55.9	74	O	M	T	ES	
<i>Walckenaeria atrotibialis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)	ES	577	52.3	116	O	M	T	ES	
<i>Walckenaeria capito</i> (Westring, 1861)	LC	54	50.0	29		M		NE	
<i>Walckenaeria corniculans</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	ES	119	76.5	34		M		ES	
<i>Walckenaeria cucullata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	ES	368	55.7	89	O	M		ES	
<i>Walckenaeria cuspidata</i> Blackwall, 1833	ES	165	47.3	59	O	M		ES	

<i>Walckenaeria dysderoides</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	204	60.3	63	M	T			ES
<i>Walckenaeria furcillata</i> (Menge, 1869)	ES	219	63.5	57	M	T			ES
<i>Walckenaeria kochi</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	LC	92	39.1	39	M				VU
<i>Walckenaeria mitrata</i> (Menge, 1868)	ES	109	65.1	34	M				ES VU
<i>Walckenaeria monoceros</i> (Wider, 1834)	EN	22	18.2	5		T		VU	ES
<i>Walckenaeria nodosa</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1873	VU	28	25.0	16	M			DD	EN VU
<i>Walckenaeria nudipalpis</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	204	52.9	61	O	M			ES
<i>Walckenaeria obtusa</i> Blackwall, 1836	ES	167	40.7	65	O	M	T		ES
<i>Walckenaeria simplex</i> Chyzer, 1894	VU	82	14.6	15		T			LC
<i>Walckenaeria unicornis</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1861	LC	47	51.1	25	M	T		LC	ES
<i>Walckenaeria vigilax</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	ES	59	66.1	25	O	M	T		ES
<i>Wubanooides uvalensis lithodytes</i> Schikora, 2004	ES	14	71.4	8	O				LC
Nesticidae									
<i>Nesticus cellulanus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	138	62.3	72				B	ES
Theridiidae									
<i>Achaeridion conigerum</i> (Simon, 1914)	CR	2	100.0	1	M				NE
<i>Anelosimus vittatus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	ES	46	60.9	28	M			LC	ES
<i>Asagena meridionalis</i> Kulczyński, 1894	RE	1	0.0	1		T		EN	Abs
<i>Asagena phalerata</i> (Panzer, 1801)	ES	135	42.2	72	O	M	T		ES
<i>Coleosoma floridanum</i> Banks, 1900	ES	2	100.0	2				B I	I
<i>Crustulina guttata</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	160	40.6	72	M				ES
<i>Cryptachaea riparia</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	78	44.9	56	M	T			ES
<i>Dipoena braccata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)	VU	14	64.3	7		T			EN
<i>Dipoena coracina</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	EN	13	38.5	6		T			NE
<i>Dipoena erythropus</i> (Simon, 1881)	CR	3	33.3	3		T		VU	VU
<i>Dipoena melanogaster</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	ES	115	81.7	38		T			ES
<i>Dipoena nigroreticulata</i> (Simon, 1879)	EN	6	66.7	3	M	T		VU	LC VU
<i>Dipoena torva</i> (Thorell, 1875)	EN	8	87.5	4		T		DD	DD VU
<i>Enoplognatha bryjai</i> Řezáč, 2015	CR	4	100.0	2		T			Abs
<i>Enoplognatha caricis</i> (Fickert, 1876)	CR	11	100.0	4	M	T		DD	EN DD
<i>Enoplognatha latimana</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1982	ES	84	85.7	26	M	T			EN
<i>Enoplognatha mordax</i> (Thorell, 1875)	CR	1	0.0	1	M			VU	NE VU
<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	728	56.2	185	M	T			ES
<i>Enoplognatha serratosignata</i> (L. Koch, 1879)	CR	1	100.0	1		T			LC
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i> (Hahn, 1833)	ES	217	47.0	72	M	T			ES
<i>Episinus angulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	ES	86	75.6	42	M	T			ES
<i>Episinus truncatus</i> Latreille, 1809	LC	100	64.0	32		T			ES
<i>Euryopis episinoides</i> (Walckenaer, 1847)	RE	2	0.0	1		T			Abs
<i>Euryopis flavomaculata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	ES	337	65.0	74	M	T			ES
<i>Euryopis laeta</i> (Westring, 1861)	EN	13	38.5	5	M	T		EN	EN
<i>Euryopis quinqueguttata</i> Thorell, 1875	EN	29	51.7	6		T		LC	VU
<i>Euryopis saukea</i> Levi, 1951	CR	7	57.1	3		T		VU	LC
<i>Heterotheridion nigrovariegatum</i> (Simon, 1873)	VU	62	74.2	14		T			VU
<i>Kochiura aulica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	RE	1	0.0	1		T			LC
<i>Lasaeola prona</i> (Menge, 1868)	CR	12	0.0	5		T		LC	EN VU
<i>Lasaeola tristis</i> (Hahn, 1833)	LC	53	73.6	31	M				ES
<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	ES	671	63.6	193	M	T			ES
<i>Neottiura suaveolens</i> (Simon, 1879)	VU	47	78.7	12		T			NE
<i>Nesticodes rufipes</i> (Lucas, 1846)	ES	1	100.0	1				B I	I
<i>Ohlertidion ohlerti</i> (Thorell, 1870)	EN	35	82.9	7	O			VU	ES
<i>Paidiscura pallens</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	89	56.2	42	M				ES
<i>Parasteatoda lunata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	152	57.2	87	M	T			ES
<i>Parasteatoda simulans</i> (Thorell, 1875)	ES	81	69.1	33	M	T			ES
<i>Parasteatoda tabulata</i> (Levi, 1980)	ES	2	100.0	2				B I	I
<i>Parasteatoda tepidarium</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)	ES	36	38.9	16				B I	I
<i>Pholcomma gibbum</i> (Westring, 1851)	ES	133	56.4	43	M				ES
<i>Phycosoma inornatum</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)	CR	2	100.0	2	M				VU VU
<i>Phylloneta impressa</i> (L. Koch, 1881)	ES	498	81.3	129	O	M	T		ES
<i>Phylloneta sisypchia</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	254	74.0	116	O	M			ES
<i>Platnickina tincta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	299	78.9	102	M	T			ES
<i>Robertus arundineti</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	213	54.9	79	M	T			ES
<i>Robertus lividus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	ES	938	58.3	184	O	M	T		ES
<i>Robertus neglectus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	59	30.5	26	M	T			ES
<i>Robertus scoticus</i> Jackson, 1914	LC	68	32.4	29	O			LC	ES
<i>Robertus truncorum</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	LC	61	55.7	14	O				ES
<i>Robertus unguulatus</i> Vogelsanger, 1944	RE	2	0.0	1	M			VU	EN VU
<i>Rugathodes bellicosus</i> (Simon, 1873)	ES	91	65.9	39	O	M		LC	NE
<i>Rugathodes instabilis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	VU	32	93.8	15	M	T		LC	LC
<i>Sardinidion blackwalli</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	7	85.7	6				B	VU ES
<i>Simitidion simile</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	VU	26	65.4	10	M	T			ES
<i>Steatoda albomaculata</i> (De Geer, 1778)	LC	54	55.6	23	M				NE
<i>Steatoda bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	223	45.7	75				B	ES
<i>Steatoda castanea</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	33	48.5	19				B I	DD

<i>Steatoda grossa</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	ES	36	36.1	17			B	I		I
<i>Steatoda triangulosa</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	8	87.5	2			B	I		I
<i>Theonoe minutissima</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)	LC	25	76.0	17	M				LC	VU
<i>Theridion betteni</i> Wiele, 1960	LC	65	73.8	33	M				LC	DD
<i>Theridion boesenbergi</i> Strand, 1904	CR	2	0.0	1			T			ES
<i>Theridion hemerobium</i> Simon, 1914	ES	29	100.0	20	M		T		LC	VU
<i>Theridion melanurum</i> Hahn, 1831	ES	33	39.4	19				B	LC	DD
<i>Theridion mystaceum</i> L. Koch, 1870	ES	84	71.4	34				B		ES
<i>Theridion pictum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	LC	67	37.3	33	M		T			ES
<i>Theridion pinastri</i> L. Koch, 1872	ES	115	70.4	52	M		T			ES
<i>Theridion varians</i> Hahn, 1833	ES	377	66.6	131				B		ES
Dictynidae										
<i>Altella biuncata</i> (Miller, 1949)	EN	28	53.6	15			T		EN	EN
<i>Archaeodictyna consecuta</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	CR	5	0.0	2			T		DD	EN
<i>Archaeodictyna minutissima</i> (Miller, 1958)	CR	20	45.0	6			T		DD	Abs
<i>Argenna patula</i> (Simon, 1874)	CR	1	0.0	1			T		EN	NE
<i>Argenna subnigra</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)	ES	51	51.0	25	M		T			ES
<i>Brommella falcigera</i> (Balogh, 1935)	EN	8	25.0	6			T		VU	EN
<i>Cicurina cicur</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	ES	796	51.5	141	M		T			ES
<i>Dictyna arundinacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	263	62.4	108	M		T			ES
<i>Dictyna civica</i> (Lucas, 1850)	ES	10	80.0	6				B	I	ES
<i>Dictyna latens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	VU	19	52.6	8			T			NE
<i>Dictyna major</i> Menge, 1869	RE	1	0.0	1	O				VU	EN
<i>Dictyna pusilla</i> Thorell, 1856	ES	128	56.3	76	M					ES
<i>Dictyna szaboi</i> Chyzer, 1891	CR	1	100.0	1			T			Abs
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i> Thorell, 1856	ES	245	50.6	83	M		T			ES
<i>Dictyna vicina</i> Simon, 1873	CR	1	0.0	1			T		DD	Abs
<i>Emblyna brevidens</i> (Kulczyński, 1897)	CR	1	100.0	1			T		LC	Abs
<i>Emblyna mitis</i> (Thorell, 1875)	VU	8	25.0	6				B	VU	EN
<i>Lathys humilis</i> (Blackwall, 1855)	ES	27	74.1	10			T			ES
<i>Lathys nielsenii</i> (Schenkel, 1932)	CR	4	50.0	3	M					EN
<i>Lathys stigmatisata</i> (Menge, 1869)	VU	14	85.7	11			T		LC	VU
<i>Mastigusa arietina</i> (Thorell, 1871)	VU	8	50.0	7	O	M	T			DD
<i>Nigma flavescens</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	ES	160	47.5	70	M		T			ES
<i>Nigma walckenaeri</i> (Roewer, 1951)	ES	36	36.1	17				B		ES
Titanoecidae										
<i>Titanoeca psammophila</i> Wunderlich, 1993	CR	9	100.0	1			T		LC	EN
<i>Titanoeca quadriguttata</i> (Hahn, 1833)	ES	401	57.6	83	M		T		LC	ES
<i>Titanoeca schineri</i> L. Koch, 1872	LC	92	70.7	18			T			Abs
<i>Titanoeca tristis</i> L. Koch, 1872	RE	1	0.0	1			T		EN	Abs
Hahniidae										
<i>Antistea elegans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	LC	339	48.7	84	M					ES
<i>Cryphoea silvicola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	ES	315	45.1	104	O	M				ES
<i>Hahnia candida</i> Simon, 1875	EN	1	100.0	1			T			VU
<i>Hahnia difficilis</i> Harm, 1966	VU	10	40.0	7	O				VU	ES
<i>Hahnia helveola</i> Simon, 1875	LC	78	12.8	23	M					ES
<i>Hahnia microphthalma</i> Snazell & Duffey, 1980	LC	1	100.0	1	M					LC
<i>Hahnia montana</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	26	57.7	16	O				VU	ES
<i>Hahnia nava</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	193	54.9	50	M		T			ES
<i>Hahnia ononidum</i> Simon, 1875	LC	30	43.3	18	M					ES
<i>Hahnia picta</i> Kulczyński, 1897	CR	7	28.6	1			T		LC	LC
<i>Hahnia pusilla</i> C. L. Koch, 1841	ES	357	44.8	80	M				LC	ES
Argyronetidae										
<i>Argyroneta aquatica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	83	69.9	35	O	M			VU	VU
<i>Cybaeus angustiarum</i> L. Koch, 1868	ES	516	39.9	84	O	M				ES
Amaurobiidae										
<i>Amaurobius erberi</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	CR	1	100.0	1			T		LC	Abs
<i>Amaurobius fenestralis</i> (Ström, 1768)	ES	579	43.4	126	M					ES
<i>Amaurobius ferox</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	ES	52	38.5	28				B		ES
<i>Amaurobius jugorum</i> L. Koch, 1868	VU	139	64.0	32	M		T			LC
<i>Callobius claustrarius</i> (Hahn, 1833)	ES	1068	51.7	144	O	M				ES
Agelenidae										
<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	139	56.8	67	M					ES
<i>Allagelena gracilens</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)	ES	97	73.2	57	M		T			ES
<i>Coelotes atropos</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	LC	156	30.8	18	O					EN
<i>Coelotes terrestris</i> (Wider, 1834)	ES	2818	54.5	209	O	M	T			ES
<i>Eratigena agrestis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	150	44.7	31	M		T			ES
<i>Eratigena atrica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1843)	ES	117	38.5	41				B		ES
<i>Histopona torpida</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	ES	1306	49.5	146	O	M				ES

<i>Inermocoelotes inermis</i> (L. Koch, 1855)	ES	1287	28.5	116	O	M				ES	
<i>Tegenaria campestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	ES	85	58.8	38		M	T			ES	
<i>Tegenaria domestica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	103	25.2	52				B	I	ES	
<i>Tegenaria ferruginea</i> (Panzer, 1804)	ES	240	53.8	97				B		ES	
<i>Tegenaria silvestris</i> L. Koch, 1872	ES	427	46.8	102	O	M				ES	
<i>Teatritz denticulata</i> (Olivier, 1789)	LC	126	53.2	24			T			ES	VU
Zodariidae											
<i>Zodarion germanicum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	ES	204	36.8	48		M	T			VU	VU
<i>Zodarion italicum</i> (Canestrini, 1868)	ES	2	100.0	2			T		I	ES	
<i>Zodarion rubidum</i> Simon, 1914	ES	38	73.7	7			T		I	ES	
Lycosidae											
<i>Acantholycosa lignaria</i> (Clerck, 1757)	EN	13	53.8	8	O					EN	EN
<i>Acantholycosa norvegica sudetica</i> (L. Koch, 1875)	VU	106	46.2	17	O					DD	VU
<i>Alopecosa accentuata</i> (Latreille, 1817)	ES	474	42.0	65		M	T			ES	
<i>Alopecosa aculeata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	69	56.5	14		M				VU	
<i>Alopecosa cuneata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	582	34.9	120		M	T			ES	
<i>Alopecosa cursor</i> (Hahn, 1831)	EN	35	22.9	7			T			LC	VU
<i>Alopecosa fabrilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	CR	8	50.0	5		M				VU	VU
<i>Alopecosa inquilina</i> (Clerck, 1757)	LC	70	41.4	36		M				LC	LC
<i>Alopecosa pinetorum</i> (Thorell, 1856)	EN	19	78.9	7	O					LC	VU
<i>Alopecosa psammophila</i> Buchar, 2001	CR	8	100.0	1			T			Abs	
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	942	35.9	167	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Alopecosa schmidti</i> (Hahn, 1835)	EN	98	19.4	19			T			VU	VU
<i>Alopecosa solitaria</i> (Herman, 1879)	EN	45	86.7	6			T			LC	Abs
<i>Alopecosa striatipes</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	CR	12	66.7	4			T			EN	EN
<i>Alopecosa sulzeri</i> (Pavesi, 1873)	VU	206	45.6	27			T			EN	
<i>Alopecosa taeniata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1835)	ES	652	64.7	95	O					ES	
<i>Alopecosa trabalis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	293	47.1	61		M	T			ES	
<i>Arctosa alpigena lamperti</i> Dahl, 1908	EN	38	36.8	10	O					EN	EN
<i>Arctosa cinerea</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	CR	32	37.5	14		M				LC	EN
<i>Arctosa figurata</i> (Simon, 1876)	VU	190	28.4	28		M	T			VU	DD
<i>Arctosa leopardus</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	LC	93	39.8	40		M	T			ES	
<i>Arctosa lutetiana</i> (Simon, 1876)	VU	121	17.4	20		M	T			LC	VU
<i>Arctosa maculata</i> (Hahn, 1822)	EN	26	53.8	16		M				LC	LC
<i>Arctosa perita</i> (Latreille, 1799)	EN	14	50.0	9		M	T			ES	
<i>Aulonia albimana</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)	ES	689	42.1	145		M	T			LC	VU
<i>Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata</i> (Ohlert, 1865)	VU	178	83.1	20		M				Abs	
<i>Lycosa singoriensis</i> (Laxmann, 1770)	LC	29	13.8	23			T			ES	
<i>Pardosa agrestis</i> (Westring, 1861)	ES	181	59.7	70		M	T			VU	
<i>Pardosa agricola</i> (Thorell, 1856)	CR	1	0.0	1		M				ES	
<i>Pardosa alacris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	ES	290	94.1	56		M	T			ES	
<i>Pardosa amentata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	1377	51.3	258	O	M	T			LC	
<i>Pardosa bifasciata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	VU	409	35.9	36			T			LC	ES
<i>Pardosa ferruginea</i> (L. Koch, 1870)	EN	8	62.5	5	O					ES	
<i>Pardosa hortensis</i> (Thorell, 1872)	ES	116	55.2	37			T			Abs	EN
<i>Pardosa hyperborea</i> (Thorell, 1872)	EN	14	28.6	5	O					ES	
<i>Pardosa lugubris</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	1731	57.3	233	O	M	T			Abs	EN
<i>Pardosa maisa</i> Hippa & Mannila, 1982	CR	4	50.0	1			T			ES	
<i>Pardosa monticola</i> (Clerck, 1757)	LC	111	17.1	56		M	T			LC	EN
<i>Pardosa morosa</i> (L. Koch, 1870)	EN	22	31.8	14	O	M				LC	Abs
<i>Pardosa nebulosa</i> (Thorell, 1872)	CR	1	100.0	1			T			ES	
<i>Pardosa nigriceps</i> (Thorell, 1856)	VU	61	19.7	30		M	T			VU	
<i>Pardosa paludicola</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	109	23.9	46		M	T			ES	
<i>Pardosa palustris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ES	659	30.7	156	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i> (L. Koch, 1870)	ES	602	55.5	115		M	T			ES	
<i>Pardosa pullata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	1312	40.8	226	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Pardosa riparia</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	ES	414	47.3	81	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Pardosa saltans</i> Töpfer-Hofmann, 2000	ES	115	82.6	30		M	T			LC	Abs
<i>Pardosa saltuaria</i> (L. Koch, 1870)	VU	107	24.3	2	O					LC	VU
<i>Pardosa sordidata</i> (Thorell, 1875)	EN	74	71.6	20	O					LC	EN
<i>Pardosa sphagnicola</i> (Dahl, 1908)	VU	166	81.3	36	O					LC	VU
<i>Pardosa wagleri</i> (Hahn, 1822)	CR	6	83.3	2			T			ES	
<i>Pirata piraticus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	334	44.0	118	O	M	T			VU	
<i>Pirata piscatorius</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	168	51.8	68		M				LC	VU
<i>Pirata tenuitarsis</i> Simon, 1876	LC	124	46.0	41		M				ES	
<i>Piratula hygrophila</i> (Thorell, 1872)	ES	1426	64.9	192	O	M	T			LC	VU
<i>Piratula knorri</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	VU	55	40.0	35		M				ES	
<i>Piratula latitans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	ES	407	36.9	117		M	T			ES	
<i>Piratula uliginosus</i> (Thorell, 1856)	VU	295	70.5	70	O	M				ES	VU
<i>Trochosa robusta</i> (Simon, 1876)	LC	354	34.7	44		M	T			LC	VU
<i>Trochosa ruricola</i> (De Geer, 1778)	ES	536	39.6	124		M	T			ES	
<i>Trochosa spinipalpis</i> (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)	LC	620	49.0	98	O	M	T			ES	
<i>Trochosa terricola</i> Thorell, 1856	ES	2372	51.9	206	O	M	T			ES	

<i>Xerolycosa miniata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	ES	149	59.7	49		M	T		ES
<i>Xerolycosa nemoralis</i> (Westring, 1861)	ES	920	49.2	199	O	M	T		ES
Pisauridae									
<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	164	58.5	41	O	M			LC
<i>Dolomedes plantarius</i> (Clerck, 1757)	CR	7	71.4	4		M		EN	EN
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	956	70.6	189		M	T		ES
Oxyopidae									
<i>Oxyopes ramosus</i> (Martini & Goeze, 1778)	LC	83	57.8	31		M			LC
Thomisidae									
<i>Coriarachne depressa</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	LC	55	43.6	37		M	T		ES
<i>Cozyptila blackwalli</i> (Simon, 1875)	VU	21	66.7	7			T		EN
<i>Diaea dorsata</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	ES	410	60.5	137		M	T		ES
<i>Diaea livens</i> Simon, 1876	EN	6	16.7	5		M	T	VU	DD
<i>Ebrechtella tricuspidata</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	ES	145	83.4	43		M	T		ES
<i>Heriaeus graminicola</i> (Doleschall, 1852)	LC	6	83.3	2			T		EN
<i>Heriaeus oblongus</i> Simon, 1918	EN	35	57.1	7			T	DD	EN
<i>Misumena vatia</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	422	70.6	142		M	T		ES
<i>Ozyptila atomaria</i> (Panzer, 1801)	ES	225	35.6	62		M	T		ES
<i>Ozyptila brevipes</i> (Hahn, 1826)	EN	8	12.5	8		M		LC	VU
<i>Ozyptila claveata</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)	LC	296	33.1	50		M	T		ES
<i>Ozyptila praticola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	ES	284	68.7	72		M	T		ES
<i>Ozyptila pullata</i> (Thorell, 1875)	VU	56	39.3	9			T		LC
<i>Ozyptila rauda</i> Simon, 1875	CR	23	0.0	7		M	T	LC	VU
<i>Ozyptila scabricula</i> (Westring, 1851)	VU	115	25.2	30		M	T		ES
<i>Ozyptila simplex</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1862)	LC	30	43.3	11		M	T		VU
<i>Ozyptila trux</i> (Blackwall, 1846)	ES	433	50.8	110	O	M			ES
<i>Pistius truncatus</i> (Pallas, 1772)	LC	60	63.3	29		M	T		ES
<i>Synema globosum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	LC	55	56.4	28		M	T		ES
<i>Thomisus onustus</i> Walckenaer, 1805	VU	84	66.7	21		M	T		VU
<i>Tmarus piger</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	VU	55	61.8	26			T		ES
<i>Tmarus stellio</i> Simon, 1875	EN	3	100.0	2			T		Abs
<i>Xysticus acerbus</i> Thorell, 1872	ES	36	55.6	21		M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus audax</i> (Schrank, 1803)	ES	309	55.7	114	O	M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus bifasciatus</i> C. L. Koch, 1837	ES	342	41.2	119	O	M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	776	46.1	201	O	M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus marmoratus</i> Thorell, 1875	CR	12	16.7	5			T	VU	Abs
<i>Xysticus erraticus</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	ES	230	27.8	64		M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus ferrugineus</i> Menge, 1876	EN	12	33.3	3			T		EN
<i>Xysticus gallicus</i> Simon, 1875	EN	4	50.0	4	O			VU	ES
<i>Xysticus kempeleni</i> Thorell, 1872	CR	4	50.0	3		M		LC	VU
<i>Xysticus kochi</i> Thorell, 1872	ES	391	55.5	108		M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus lanio</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	ES	122	57.4	53		M	T		ES
<i>Xysticus lineatus</i> (Westring, 1851)	CR	3	0.0	3		M	T	LC	VU
<i>Xysticus luctator</i> L. Koch, 1870	VU	67	38.8	27		M	T		LC
<i>Xysticus luctuosus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	ES	74	40.5	40		M			LC
<i>Xysticus ninnii</i> Thorell, 1872	EN	70	27.1	14			T	LC	VU
<i>Xysticus obscurus</i> Collett, 1877	CR	4	25.0	2	O			VU	Abs
<i>Xysticus robustus</i> (Hahn, 1832)	VU	98	25.5	23		M	T		LC
<i>Xysticus sabulosus</i> (Hahn, 1832)	VU	20	55.0	10		M	T	LC	EN
<i>Xysticus striatipes</i> L. Koch, 1870	VU	46	41.3	22		M	T		LC
<i>Xysticus ulmi</i> (Hahn, 1831)	ES	325	66.5	99		M	T		ES
Anyphaenidae									
<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	190	58.9	68		M	T		ES
<i>Anyphaena furva</i> Miller, 1967	EN	4	50.0	2			T	EN	LC
Clubionidae									
<i>Clubiona alpicola</i> Kulczyński, 1882	ES	68	38.2	12	O			LC	ES
<i>Clubiona brevipes</i> Blackwall, 1841	LC	56	58.9	25			T	LC	ES
<i>Clubiona caerulescens</i> L. Koch, 1867	ES	84	33.3	55		M	T		ES
<i>Clubiona comta</i> C. L. Koch, 1839	ES	102	55.9	46		M	T		ES
<i>Clubiona corticalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	EN	7	14.3	5		M			ES
<i>Clubiona diversa</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1862	LC	101	50.5	36	O	M	T		ES
<i>Clubiona frutetorum</i> L. Koch, 1867	LC	25	16.0	20		M		LC	ES
<i>Clubiona genevensis</i> L. Koch, 1866	CR	16	12.5	7			T	LC	EN
<i>Clubiona germanica</i> Thorell, 1871	VU	48	22.9	23		M	T		VU
<i>Clubiona juvenis</i> Simon, 1878	CR	6	83.3	3		M	T	LC	EN
<i>Clubiona kulczynskii</i> Lessert, 1905	VU	27	44.4	17	O			DD	EN
<i>Clubiona leucaspis</i> Simon, 1932	VU	4	100.0	3			T		ES
<i>Clubiona lutescens</i> Westring, 1851	ES	371	56.9	131		M	T		ES
<i>Clubiona marmorata</i> L. Koch, 1866	VU	26	57.7	14		M			ES
<i>Clubiona neglecta</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1862	ES	154	39.6	76		M	T		ES

<i>Clubiona norvegica</i> Strand, 1900	CR	5	80.0	2	O				EN	VU
<i>Clubiona pallidula</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	153	45.1	76		M	T		ES	
<i>Clubiona phragmitis</i> C. L. Koch, 1843	ES	166	66.3	61		M	T		ES	
<i>Clubiona pseudoneglecta</i> Wunderlich, 1994	CR	1	0.0	1			T	LC	NE	
<i>Clubiona reclusa</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1863	ES	404	69.8	129	O	M			ES	
<i>Clubiona saxatilis</i> L. Koch, 1866	EN	5	80.0	4		M	T	LC	LC	
<i>Clubiona similis</i> L. Koch, 1867	CR	5	20.0	4		M	T	LC	NE	
<i>Clubiona stagnatilis</i> Kulczyński, 1897	ES	222	75.7	80		M			ES	
<i>Clubiona subsultans</i> Thorell, 1875	LC	104	24.0	55		M			ES	
<i>Clubiona subtilis</i> L. Koch, 1867	LC	47	51.1	29		M			ES	
<i>Clubiona terrestris</i> Westring, 1851	ES	311	49.2	94		M			ES	
<i>Clubiona trivialis</i> C. L. Koch, 1843	ES	119	52.9	57	O	M			ES	
Sparassidae										
<i>Micrommata virescens</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	258	62.0	103		M			ES	
Philodromidae										
<i>Philodromus albidus</i> Kulczyński, 1911	ES	107	68.2	45		M	T		ES	DD
<i>Philodromus aureolus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	206	56.8	94		M	T		ES	
<i>Philodromus buchari</i> Kubcová, 2004	LC	2	100.0	6			T		DD	
<i>Philodromus cespitum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	323	76.5	101		M	T		ES	
<i>Philodromus collinus</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	ES	280	59.3	121	O	M	T		ES	
<i>Philodromus dispar</i> Walckenaer, 1826	ES	129	52.7	65		M	T		ES	
<i>Philodromus emarginatus</i> (Schränk, 1803)	LC	42	31.0	27		M			NE	
<i>Philodromus fuscomarginatus</i> (De Geer, 1778)	VU	27	22.2	19		M			ES	
<i>Philodromus histrio</i> (Latreille, 1819)	EN	2	100.0	4		M	T	LC	VU	
<i>Philodromus margaritatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	39	33.3	26		M	T		ES	
<i>Philodromus marmoratus</i> Kulczyński, 1891	EN	1	100.0	2			T	LC	Abs	
<i>Philodromus poecilus</i> (Thorell, 1872)	CR	1	0.0	1			T		EN	
<i>Philodromus praedatus</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1871	LC	13	84.6	9		M	T		ES	DD
<i>Philodromus rufus</i> Walckenaer, 1826	EN	7	42.9	2			T		ES	
<i>Thanatus arenarius</i> Koch, 1872	VU	56	64.3	12			T	LC	VU	VU
<i>Thanatus atratus</i> Simon, 1875	VU	66	16.7	12		M	T		EN	DD
<i>Thanatus formicinus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	LC	136	42.6	41		M	T		LC	
<i>Thanatus pictus</i> L. Koch, 1881	CR	1	0.0	1			T		VU	EN
<i>Thanatus sabulosus</i> (Menge, 1875)	CR	8	12.5	3			T		VU	LC
<i>Thanatus striatus</i> C. L. Koch, 1845	LC	79	46.8	37		M	T	LC	LC	VU
<i>Thanatus vulgaris</i> Simon, 1870	ES	2	100.0	2				B	I	LC
<i>Tibellus macellus</i> Simon, 1875	CR	11	18.2	1			T		EN	Abs
<i>Tibellus maritimus</i> (Menge, 1875)	VU	35	71.4	13		M			LC	
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	284	60.2	101		M	T		ES	
Salticidae										
<i>Aelurillus v-insignitus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	358	46.1	108		M			ES	
<i>Afraflacilla epiblemoides</i> (Chyzer, 1891)	CR	1	100.0	1			T	DD	Abs	
<i>Asianellus festivus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	LC	234	26.9	48		M	T		LC	VU
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	243	65.8	92		M	T		ES	
<i>Carrhotus xanthogramma</i> (Latreille, 1819)	VU	29	41.4	13			T	LC	ES	VU
<i>Chalcoscirtus brevicymbialis</i> Wunderlich, 1980	VU	54	68.5	9			T	VU	EN	
<i>Dendryphantès hastatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	LC	26	19.2	25		M			NE	
<i>Dendryphantès rudis</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	ES	126	67.5	63		M			ES	
<i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	342	70.2	115		M	T		ES	
<i>Evarcha arcuata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	731	70.7	194		M	T		ES	
<i>Evarcha falcata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	559	57.1	167		M	T		ES	
<i>Evarcha laetabunda</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	VU	103	51.5	35		M	T		LC	
<i>Hasarius adansonii</i> (Audouin, 1826)	ES	5	80.0	2				B	I	I
<i>Heliophanus aeneus</i> (Hahn, 1832)	LC	80	51.3	42		M	T		LC	
<i>Heliophanus auratus</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	LC	61	67.2	21		M	T		LC	
<i>Heliophanus cupreus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	459	66.7	125		M	T		ES	
<i>Heliophanus dampfi</i> Schenkel, 1923	VU	42	61.9	18	O				VU	EN
<i>Heliophanus dubius</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	ES	55	50.9	38		M			ES	
<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i> (Hahn, 1832)	ES	199	63.3	75		M	T		ES	
<i>Heliophanus lineiventris</i> Simon, 1868	CR	11	72.7	3			T		EN	DD
<i>Heliophanus patagiatus</i> Thorell, 1875	CR	1	100.0	1		M		LC	EN	
<i>Heliophanus pouzdranensis</i> Miller, 1958	CR	2	50.0	1			T		Abs	
<i>Heliophanus simplex</i> Simon, 1868	CR	1	100.0	1			T		Abs	
<i>Leptorchestes berolinensis</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	VU	13	53.8	8			T		EN	VU
<i>Macaroeris nidicolens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	62	83.9	19			T		I	I
<i>Marpissa muscosa</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	34	38.2	21		M			ES	
<i>Marpissa nivoyi</i> (Lucas, 1846)	VU	52	86.5	10			T		VU	
<i>Marpissa pomatia</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	EN	9	33.3	6		M	T	LC	EN	VU
<i>Marpissa radiata</i> (Grube, 1859)	VU	48	89.6	14		M	T	LC	VU	VU
<i>Mendoza canestrinii</i> (Ninni, 1868)	EN	3	100.0	2			T		EN	Abs
<i>Myrmarachne formicaria</i> (De Geer, 1778)	VU	25	56.0	12			T		ES	VU
<i>Neon levis</i> (Simon, 1871)	CR	2	50.0	1		M		LC	EN	

<i>Neon rayi</i> (Simon, 1875)	EN	36	52.8	8		T		VU	EN	
<i>Neon reticulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	ES	245	61.2	99		M	T		ES	
<i>Neon valentulus</i> Falconer, 1912	VU	34	47.1	19		M		LC	VU	EN
<i>Pellenes nigrociliatus</i> (Simon, 1875)	VU	47	53.2	15		T		LC	EN	VU
<i>Pellenes tripunctatus</i> (A759Walckenaer, 1802)	LC	117	39.3	30		T			ES	VU
<i>Philaeus chrysops</i> (Poda, 1761)	VU	118	54.2	29		T		LC	EN	EN
<i>Phlegra bresnieri</i> (Lucas, 1846)	RE	2	0.0	1		T			Abs	
<i>Phlegra cinereofasciata</i> (Simon, 1868)	EN	21	52.4	4		T		LC	Abs	
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i> (Hahn, 1826)	ES	258	43.4	83		M	T	LC	ES	
<i>Pseudeuphrys erratica</i> (Walckenaer, 1826)	ES	60	41.7	41		M	T	LC	ES	
<i>Pseudeuphrys lanigera</i> (Simon, 1871)	ES	14	92.9	3					I	
<i>Pseudeuphrys obsoleta</i> (Simon, 1868)	VU	72	54.2	13		T			EN	VU
<i>Pseudicius encarpatus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	35	77.1	17		M	T		ES	EN
<i>Salticus cingulatus</i> (Panzer, 1797)	LC	34	44.1	27		M			ES	
<i>Salticus scenicus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	ES	291	59.5	101					ES	
<i>Salticus zebraneus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	ES	164	77.4	68		M	T		ES	
<i>Sibianor aurocinctus</i> (Ohlert, 1865)	LC	121	61.2	63		M	T		ES	
<i>Sibianor laeae</i> Logunov, 2001	EN	1	100.0	1	O			EN	DD	
<i>Sibianor tantulus</i> (Simon, 1868)	EN	1	100.0	1		M		DD	LC	
<i>Sitticus atricapillus</i> (Simon, 1882)	VU	3	100.0	1	O				LC	
<i>Sitticus caricis</i> (Westring, 1861)	VU	54	50.0	25		M			EN	
<i>Sitticus distinguendus</i> (Simon, 1868)	EN	6	66.7	5		T		LC	VU	VU
<i>Sitticus dzieduszycki</i> (L. Koch, 1870)	EN	9	44.4	6		T		VU	RE	EN
<i>Sitticus floricola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	LC	158	69.0	57		M		LC	ES	
<i>Sitticus penicillatus</i> (Simon, 1875)	EN	35	57.1	12		T		LC	EN	
<i>Sitticus pubescens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	ES	185	51.4	76					ES	
<i>Sitticus rupicola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	LC	26	50.0	2	O				LC	VU
<i>Sitticus saltator</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1868)	VU	21	52.4	8		M	T	VU	LC	VU
<i>Sitticus saxicola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	VU	30	73.3	10	O	M		LC	EN	VU
<i>Sitticus terebratus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	VU	9	33.3	7	O	M			LC	
<i>Sitticus zimmermanni</i> (Simon, 1877)	CR	2	0.0	2		M	T	LC	EN	
<i>Synageles hilarulus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	EN	14	28.6	4		T		LC	VU	VU
<i>Synageles subcingulatus</i> (Simon, 1878)	CR	1	100.0	1		M		LC	Abs	
<i>Synageles venator</i> (Lucas, 1836)	ES	111	66.7	59		M	T		ES	VU
<i>Talavera aequipes</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	115	40.0	42		M	T		ES	
<i>Talavera aperta</i> (Miller, 1971)	LC	12	66.7	9		M	T	LC	ES	
<i>Talavera milleri</i> (Brignoli, 1983)	EN	7	42.9	2		T		VU	EN	
<i>Talavera parvistyla</i> Logunov & Kronstedt, 2003	EN	8	37.5	5	O			DD	EN	
<i>Talavera petrensis</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	VU	46	52.2	26		M	T	LC	ES	
<i>Talavera thorelli</i> (Kulczyński, 1891)	CR	8	100.0	2	O	M		DD	VU	
<i>Yllenus arenarius</i> Menge, 1868	CR	1	100.0	1		T			EN	VU
Miturgidae										
<i>Zora armillata</i> Simon, 1878	CR	2	100.0	3		T		VU	EN	EN
<i>Zora distincta</i> Kulczyński, 1915	RE	1	0.0	1	O			EN	Abs	EN
<i>Zora manicata</i> Simon, 1878	VU	162	58.6	18		T		LC	EN	
<i>Zora nemoralis</i> (Blackwall, 1861)	ES	244	41.8	66		M	T		ES	
<i>Zora parallela</i> Simon, 1878	EN	2	100.0	2		T		VU	EN	
<i>Zora pardalis</i> Simon, 1878	CR	1	0.0	1		T		LC	Abs	
<i>Zora silvestris</i> Kulczyński, 1897	ES	165	45.5	59		M			ES	
<i>Zora spinimana</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	ES	1350	69.8	231	O	M	T		ES	
Eutichuridae										
<i>Cheiracanthium campestre</i> Lohmander, 1944	LC	8	100.0	3		T		VU	NE	VU
<i>Cheiracanthium effossum</i> Herman, 1879	VU	2	0.0	2		T		LC	CR	
<i>Cheiracanthium elegans</i> Thorell, 1875	EN	5	40.0	4		T		LC	EN	
<i>Cheiracanthium erraticum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	ES	126	73.0	68		M	T		ES	
<i>Cheiracanthium mildei</i> L. Koch, 1864	ES	4	100.0	5					I	
<i>Cheiracanthium montanum</i> L. Koch, 1877	EN	10	50.0	5		T		LC	EN	
<i>Cheiracanthium oncognathum</i> Thorell, 1871	VU	13	23.1	7		M	T	LC	VU	
<i>Cheiracanthium pennyi</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1873	EN	2	50.0	1		T			EN	
<i>Cheiracanthium punctorium</i> (Villers, 1789)	ES	15	86.7	4		T		LC	ES	EN
<i>Cheiracanthium virescens</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	LC	38	55.3	19		M	T		ES	
Liocranidae										
<i>Agroeca brunnea</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	ES	1045	63.3	128		M			ES	
<i>Agroeca cuprea</i> Menge, 1873	LC	408	38.2	40		T			ES	
<i>Agroeca lusatica</i> (L. Koch, 1875)	VU	23	60.9	7		T		LC	VU	
<i>Agroeca proxima</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	ES	77	45.5	35	O	M		LC	ES	
<i>Apostenus fuscus</i> Westring, 1851	ES	300	30.7	58		M	T		ES	
<i>Liocranoeca striata</i> (Kulczyński, 1882)	LC	66	87.9	12		M	T	DD	ES	
<i>Liocranum rupicola</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	ES	157	38.9	54					ES	
<i>Sagana rutilans</i> Thorell, 1875	EN	12	33.3	7		T		LC	EN	
<i>Scotina celans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	VU	33	97.0	7		T			ES	
<i>Scotina palliardii</i> (L. Koch, 1881)	VU	37	40.5	8	O	M	T	LC	LC	EN

Trachelidae

Cetonana laticeps (Canestrini, 1868) EN 14 35.7 6 T ES

Phrurolithidae

Phrurolithus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1835) ES 525 62.5 141 M T ES
Phrurolithus minimus C. L. Koch, 1839 VU 47 46.8 16 M T ES
Phrurolithus pullatus Kulczyński, 1897 VU 131 71.0 11 T LC VU
Phrurolithus szilyi Herman, 1879 CR 2 5.0 1 T LC Abs

Gnaphosidae

Aphantaularx cincta (L. Koch, 1866) EN 1 100.0 2 T EN Abs
Berlandina cinerea (Menge, 1872) EN 31 64.5 10 T LC EN VU
Callilepis nocturna (Linnaeus, 1758) VU 44 56.8 21 M T ES
Callilepis schuszeri (Herman, 1879) VU 111 33.3 25 T VU
Civizelotes caucasius (L. Koch, 1866) CR 1 100.0 1 T EN Abs
Civizelotes gracilis (Canestrini, 1868) EN 2 100.0 4 T ES
Civizelotes pygmaeus Miller, 1943 VU 64 62.5 14 T ES
Cryptodrassus hungaricus (Balogh, 1935) CR 8 37.5 3 T ES
Drassodes cupreus (Blackwall, 1834) LC 86 73.3 27 M ES
Drassodes lapidosus (Walckenaer, 1802) ES 762 40.4 108 M T ES VU
Drassodes pubescens (Thorell, 1856) ES 488 42.2 111 M T ES VU
Drassyllus lutetianus (L. Koch, 1866) ES 216 54.2 64 M T ES
Drassyllus praeficus (L. Koch, 1866) ES 184 57.1 62 M T LC
Drassyllus pumilus (C. L. Koch, 1839) EN 83 79.5 15 M T EN Abs
Drassyllus pusillus (C. L. Koch, 1833) ES 274 56.2 98 M T EN EN
Drassyllus villicus (Thorell, 1875) VU 150 40.7 28 T ES
Drassyllus vinealis (Kulczyński, 1897) CR 4 0.0 2 T LC
Echemus angustifrons (Westring, 1861) VU 30 53.3 14 M T EN
Gnaphosa badia (L. Koch, 1866) EN 16 56.3 4 O Abs
Gnaphosa bicolor (Hahn, 1833) VU 120 15.8 25 M T LC VU
Gnaphosa inconspecta Simon, 1878 CR 2 50.0 1 T VU
Gnaphosa lapponum (L. Koch, 1866) VU 34 11.8 1 O VU EN DD
Gnaphosa lucifuga (Walckenaer, 1802) LC 173 60.7 30 T DD Abs
Gnaphosa lugubris (C. L. Koch, 1839) VU 137 38.0 24 T VU EN VU
Gnaphosa microps Holm, 1939 EN 17 47.1 5 O EN VU
Gnaphosa modestior Kulczyński, 1897 CR 2 100.0 1 T EN DD
Gnaphosa montana (L. Koch, 1866) VU 50 66.0 25 O Abs
Gnaphosa nigerrima L. Koch, 1877 EN 31 19.4 14 M LC ES
Gnaphosa opaca Herman, 1879 VU 146 60.3 14 T LC VU
Haplodrassus bohemicus Miller & Buchar, 1977 CR 10 80.0 2 T LC DD
Haplodrassus cognatus (Westring, 1861) VU 19 47.4 15 M T VU DD
Haplodrassus dalmatensis (L. Koch, 1866) VU 26 73.1 11 T EN EN
Haplodrassus kulczynskii Lohmander, 1942 VU 92 37.0 20 T ES
Haplodrassus minor (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879) EN 8 87.5 4 M T ES
Haplodrassus moderatus (Kulczyński, 1897) EN 14 57.1 6 M VU ES
Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839) ES 725 48.7 132 O M T ES
Haplodrassus silvestris (Blackwall, 1833) ES 341 40.5 68 M T EN
Haplodrassus soerenseni (Strand, 1900) LC 102 21.6 27 M ES
Haplodrassus umbratilis (L. Koch, 1866) ES 126 38.9 48 M LC Abs
Kishidaia conspicua (L. Koch, 1866) EN 16 0.0 6 M T EN
Micaria aenea Thorell, 1871 EN 5 40.0 3 O LC VU
Micaria albovittata (Lucas, 1846) RE 3 0.0 3 T ES
Micaria dives (Lucas, 1846) EN 24 50.0 6 M T VU VU
Micaria formicaria (Sundevall, 1831) VU 36 80.6 13 M T VU EN
Micaria fulgens (Walckenaer, 1802) LC 178 30.9 57 M T LC EN
Micaria guttulata (C. L. Koch, 1839) EN 17 29.4 5 T ES
Micaria lenzi Bösenberg, 1899 CR 2 50.0 2 T VU
Micaria nivosa L. Koch, 1866 VU 25 12.0 8 M VU Abs
Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831) ES 280 52.9 90 O M T LC ES
Micaria silesiaca L. Koch, 1875 VU 9 11.1 6 M LC VU
Micaria sociabilis Kulczyński, 1897 CR 5 100.0 1 T ES
Micaria subopaca Westring, 1861 ES 35 40.0 18 M T ES
Phaeoedus braccatus (L. Koch, 1866) CR 6 33.3 3 T LC NE
Scotophaeus quadripunctatus (Linnaeus, 1758) ES 39 35.9 28 B ES VU
Scotophaeus scutulatus (L. Koch, 1866) ES 47 38.3 27 B I
Sosticus loricatus (L. Koch, 1866) ES 15 0.0 11 B LC LC
Trachyzelotes pedestris (C. L. Koch, 1837) ES 207 68.6 35 M T ES
Urozelotes rusticus (L. Koch, 1872) RE 1 0.0 1 M VU VU
Zelotes aeneus (Simon, 1878) LC 20 45.0 10 M T EN
Zelotes apricorum (L. Koch, 1876) LC 67 80.6 16 M T LC Abs
Zelotes atrocaeruleus (Simon, 1878) CR 11 0.0 3 T ES
Zelotes aurantiacus Miller, 1967 LC 107 54.2 23 T ES
Zelotes clivicola (L. Koch, 1870) ES 167 66.5 53 O M LC
Zelotes electus (C. L. Koch, 1839) LC 227 50.2 40 M T VU NE DD

<i>Zelotes erebeus</i> (Thorell, 1871)	VU	134	26.9	26		M	T		Abs
<i>Zelotes exiguus</i> (Müller & Schenkel, 1895)	VU	42	40.5	11			T		ES
<i>Zelotes laireillei</i> (Simon, 1878)	ES	228	57.5	82		M	T		ES
<i>Zelotes longipes</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	LC	220	36.4	30		M	T		ES
<i>Zelotes petrensis</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	ES	624	49.2	104		M	T	VU	EN DD
<i>Zelotes puritanus</i> Chamberlin, 1922	EN	41	39.0	8		M	T	LC	Abs DD
<i>Zelotes segrex</i> (Simon, 1878)	CR	20	65.0	3			T	EN	Abs
<i>Zelotes subterraneus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	ES	644	55.3	112	O	M	T		ES