

SPIDERS (ARANEAE) THE HROCHOTSKÁ DOLINA VALLEY (POĽANA MTS, SLOVAKIA)

VALERIÁN FRANČ

V. Franc: Pavúky (Araneae) Hrochotskej doliny (Poľana, Slovensko)

Abstrakt: Hrochotská dolina sa nachádza v centrálnej časti CHKO Biosférickej rezervácie Poľana. V skúmanom území sa vyskytuje široká škála klimaxových až polosekundárnych spoločenstiev: xerothermné dúbavy, bučiny až jedľové bučiny, suťové lesy s javorom horským a mezofilné až semixerofilné lúky. Prírodné najzachovalejšie sú zväčša strmé južné svahy doliny. Fauna pavúkov v oblasti Hrochotskej doliny v minulosti nebola skúmaná. V priebehu rokov 2004 až 2006 som tu s diplomantkou Martinou Mardiakovou realizoval prieskum araneofauny. Výsledky sú k dispozícii v tejto práci. Napriek značnej nadmorskej výške (Žiarec 1100 m) tu dominujú viac-menej teplomilné druhy pavúkov, ako i hmyzu. K významnejším a vzácnejším druhom pavúkov patria *Eresus moravicus*, *Dipoena braccata*, *Theridion nigrovariegatum*, *Walckenaeria simplex*, *Tetrax denticulata*, *Callilepis schuszeri*, *Gnaphosa lucifuga*, *Phaeoedus braccatus*, *Poecilochroa variana*, *Thanatus sabulosus*, *Diaea livens*, *Tmarus stellio*, *Marpissa nivoyi* a *Pellenes tripunctatus*. Menej početnú skupinu druhov vyšších polôh zastupujú *Evasia merens*, *Troxochrus nasutus*, *Tenuiphantes alacris*, *Acantholycosa lignaria*, *Pardosa sordidata* a *Xysticus slovacus*. Tieto údaje potvrdzujú mimoriadne prírodné hodnoty tejto lokality a podčiarkujú potrebu jej osobitnej územnej ochrany.

Kľúčové slová:

INTRODUCTION

Hrochotská valley with length approximately 16 km ranks among the most remarkable valleys in Slovakia from nature history point of view. The valley begins in the caldera of the former Poľana volcano, declining to the west. Southern slopes are prevailing steep and rocky; and a large range of well-preserved habitats (including xerothermic oak forest, ancient beech forest, scree maple forest and mixed mountain beech-and-fir forest) occur there. The fauna of spiders has been recently studied in several sites of the Poľana Mts, including the central massif chiefly (SVATOŇ & MIHÁL, 2000), but, surprisingly, not in the Hrochotská valley. In order to improve this data insufficiency, I dealt with research of spiders in this area from 2004 to 2006 (occasionally before, too). I would like to thank Martina Mardiaková for co-operation in this research. The review of spiders (often scarcer and faunistically notable ones) of the Hrochotská valley is available in this paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this paper I summarise the results of my arachnological research in the Hrochotská valley (the grid-mapping square code 7382a), that was carried out from 2004 to 2006. I applied current methods of collecting, especially sweeping the vegetation, sifting the leaf litter, knocking down the spiders from tree branches and individual collecting under the bark and under stones. I have refused the trapping method due to its non-selectivity and harmfulness for the soil fauna. The material was identified according the keys by MILLER (1971), HEIMER & NENTWIG (1991), ROBERTS (1995) and LOKSA (1969, 1972).

The research was carried out in the following three sectors (distinguished by upper index in the legend of table 1): **1** Lower and the warmest part of the valley close to the Hrochoť

village, **2** Central part of the valley above the Bátovský volcanic boulder, **3** Upper part of the valley around the ‘Pri Bútľavke’ Nature Reserve. Dates of collecting and number of males (♂) and females (♀) are listed in table 1.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

‘Phytogeographic district’ and ‘Originality of habitat’ based on the criteria and evaluation by BUCHAR & RŮŽIČKA (2002); both will be calculated generally later. There were collected 232 spider species belonging to 28 families in the studied territory.

Table 1. Spiders at the Hrochotská dolina valley

Family / Species	Codes of records	Phyt. district	Originality of habitat	ESS
Pholcidae				
<i>Pholcus opilionoides</i> (Schrank, 1781)	A1/- C-/1s F-/1 J-/1	T (M)	CI SN D A	
Segestriidae				
<i>Segestria senoculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	G1/- +	(T) M	CI SN	
Dysderidae				
<i>Dysdera lantosquensis</i> Simon, 1882 [= <i>D. erythrina</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)]	D-/1	T (M)	CI (SN)	
<i>Harpactea hombergi</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	D1/- E1/- H1/- +	T M	CI SN	
<i>Harpactea rubicunda</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	N1/-	T M	CI SN (A)	
Eresidae				
<i>Eresus moravicus</i> Rezáč, 2008 ^{¶1}	P1/- +	T	CI	
Uloboridae				
<i>Hyptiotes paradoxus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	A-/1s E1s/- M-/1	M	SN	
Theridiidae				
<i>Acheareana lunata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	A-/1 E-/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Crustulina guttata</i> (Wider, 1834)	CI/1 E-/3 F1/- H-/3 K 1/1 M1/1 N2/2 O-/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Dipoena braccata</i> C. L. Koch, 1837)	H1/-	T	CI	
<i>Dipoena melanogaster</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	D1/- E1/- G1/- H1/-	T	CI SN	
<i>Enoplognatha latimana</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1982	K1/1 L1/-	T M	SN	
<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	H1/-	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i> (Hahn, 1831)	D-/1 E-/1 G-/1 H-/1	T M	CI SN (D)	
<i>Epinisus truncatus</i> Latreille, 1809	F-/1s	T	CI SN	
<i>Euryopsis flavomaculata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	N1s/1s +	T M	CI SN	
<i>Keijia</i> (= <i>Theridion</i>) <i>tincta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	H1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Lasaeola</i> (= <i>Dipoena</i>) <i>tristis</i> (Hahn, 1833)	H1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Neottiura bimaculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	G1/- H2/- L-/1	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Paidiscura</i> (= <i>Theridion</i>) <i>pallens</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	G1/- H1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Pholcomma gibbum</i> (Westring, 1851)	D-/1 F-/1 M-/1	M	CI SN	
<i>Robertus lividus</i> Blackwall, 1836)	D-/4 E1/- G2/4 I1/3 J2/1 K-/2 L-/2 M2/2 N-/1 O2/4	T M O	CI SN	
<i>Robertus neglectus</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	A-/1	(T) M	CI SN	NT
<i>Steatoda bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	H-/1 P/1s +	(T) M	CI SN A	
<i>Steatoda phalerata</i> (Panzer, 1801)	K-/1s	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Theridion impressum</i> L. Koch, 1881	H2/- J2/- J2/-	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Theridion mystaceum</i> L. Koch, 1870	G1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Theridion nigrovariegatum</i> Simon, 1873	F2/- H1/- L2/-	T	CI SN	
<i>Theridion pinastri</i> L. Koch, 1872	G1/- H1/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Theridion sisyphium</i> (Clerck, 1757)	A1/- E3/1 G2/- H2/- J2/- J2/-	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Theridion varians</i> Hahn, 1833	H1/-	T M	CI SN D	
Linyphiidae				
<i>Abacoproeces saltuum</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	D4/1 G2/2 H-/1 K-/1 M-/2	T M	CI SN	
<i>Centromerus incilium</i> (L. Koch, 1881)	K-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Centromerus sellarius</i> (Simon, 1884)	E-/1 J-/1 M-/1	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Centromerus sylvaticus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	M1/1	T M (O)	CI SN D	
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834)	D1/1 E-/1 K-/3 M-/3	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Ceratinella wideri</i> (Thorell, 1871) ^{¶2}	D2/-	M	CI SN	CR ¹

Family / Species	Codes of records	Phyt. district	Originality of habitat	ESS
<i>Cinetata gradata</i> (Simon, 1881) ⁴³	I1/-	M	CI SN	CR ¹
<i>Dicymbium nigrum</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	A1/- F-1 H-1 J1/- P-1	(T) M (O)	CI SN D	
<i>Diplocephalus latifrons</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)	J-1	M O	CI SN	
<i>Diplocephalus picinus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	B-1 F1/- I-2 J-2	(T) M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Diplostyla concolor</i> (Wider, 1834)	I-2 J-3	T M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Drapetisca socialis</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	N-1	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Entelegara acuminata</i> (Wider, 1834)	A2/1 E1/- F1/1 G2/- H1/- I4/- J5/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Erigone atra</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	F-1 I-1	T M O	CI SN D	
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i> (Wider, 1834)	G1/- H1/- K1/- O1/- P1/2	T M O	CI SN D	
<i>Evansia merens</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1900 ⁴⁴	L1/1	M O	CI SN	VU ¹
<i>Gonatium paradoxum</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	M1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Gongyliidium vivum</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875) ⁴⁵	I1/-	M (O)	CI SN	VU
<i>Hypomma cornutum</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	A-1	(T) M	CI SN	LC
<i>Labulla thoracica</i> (Wider, 1834)	K-1 M-1	M O	CI SN	NT
<i>Lepthyphantes keyserlingi</i> (Ausserer, 1867)	F-1 N-1	T M	CI	
<i>Lepthyphantes leprosus</i> (Ohlert, 1865)	J-1	(T) M	CI SN A	
<i>Lepthyphantes minutus</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	M1/- N-1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Linyphia hortensis</i> Sundevall, 1830	F-1 J-1 M1/-	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Linyphia triangularis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	M-1	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Macrargus rufus</i> (Wider, 1834)	D-1 J-1	M O	CI SN	
<i>Mansuphantes</i> (= <i>Lepthyphantes</i>) <i>mansuetus</i> (Thorell, 1875)	M-1	M	CI SN D	
<i>Maso sundevalli</i> (Westring, 1851)	G3/3 I2/1 J1/1	T M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Meioneta rurestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	A-1	T M O	CI SN D	
<i>Micrargus herbigradus</i> (Blackwall, 1854)	D1/1 F-1 G1/- E-1 H1/1 J-1 O-1	(T) M O	CI SN	
<i>Microneta viaria</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	D1/1 E-1 K-2 M-1 O3/2	T M O	CI SN	
<i>Midia</i> (= <i>Lepthyphantes</i>) <i>midas</i> (Simon, 1884) ⁴⁶	September 25, 1994, ♀	T M	CI SN	CR
<i>Minicia marginella</i> (Wider, 1834)	H1/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Neriere clathrata</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	E1/- P1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Neriere emphana</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	L1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Neriere montana</i> (Clerck, 1757)	P-1	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Neriere peltata</i> (Wider, 1834)	D-1	M	CI SN	
<i>Neriere radiata</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	D1/- H1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Oedothorax agrestis</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	P1/2	M O	CI SN	
<i>Oedothorax apicatus</i> (Blackwall, 1850)	A1/- I1/-	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Oedothorax retusus</i> (Westring, 1851)	G-1	(T) M	CI SN D	
<i>Panamomops fagei</i> Miller & Kratochvíl, 1939	D2/3 E1/3 F-3 H-1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Pocadicnemis pumila</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	F1/- J1/-	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Tapinocyba affinis</i> (Lessert, 1907)	J-3 M-1	(T) M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Tapinocyba insecta</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	D-1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Tapinocyba pallens</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) ⁴⁷	M-1	T M (O)	CI SN (D)	DD
<i>Tapinopa longidens</i> (Wider, 1834)	N-1 O-1	M	CI SN	
<i>Tenuiphantes</i> (= <i>Lepthyphantes</i>) <i>alacris</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	I-1	M O	CI SN	
<i>Tenuiphantes</i> (= <i>Lepthyphantes</i>) <i>cristatus</i> (Menge, 1866)	J-1 M-1 O-1 P-1	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Tenuiphantes</i> (= <i>Lepthyphantes</i>) <i>mengei</i> (Kulczyński, 1887)	L1/-	T M O	CI SN	
<i>Tenuiphantes</i> (= <i>Lepthyphantes</i>) <i>tenebricola</i> (Wider, 1834)	I-2 J-2	M O	CI SN	
<i>Thyreosthenius parasiticus</i> (Westring, 1851)	E-1	M O	CI SN D	
<i>Trematocephalus cristatus</i> (Wider, 1834)	A2/- D1/- H1/-	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Trichoncus affinis</i> Kulczyński, 1894	D5/2 E1/- H1/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Troxochrus nasutus</i> Schenkel, 1925 ⁴⁸	F1/-	M O	CI SN	CR ¹

Tab. 1. (continued)

Family / Species	Codes of records	Phyt. district	Originality of habitat	ESS
<i>Walckenaeria antica</i> (Wider, 1834)	D-/1 H-/1	T M O	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria atrotibialis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)	II/-	T M O	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria corniculans</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)	A-/1 K-/1	M	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria cucullata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	D-/1 F-/1 J-/1 M1/-	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria furcillata</i> (Menge, 1869)	F1/- H1/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria mitrata</i> (Menge, 1868)	A-/1 E-/1 M1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria obtusa</i> Blackwall, 1836	M1/-	(T) M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Walckenaeria simplex</i> (Chyzer, 1894)	M1/-	T	CI SN	NT
<i>Walckenaeria vigilax</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	L1/-	(T) M (O)	CI SN	
Tetragnathidae				
<i>Metellina mengei</i> (Blackwall, 1869)	G1/- II/-	T M O	CI SN	
<i>Metellina merianae</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	B-/1 E-/1 G-/1	T M O	CI SN A	
<i>Metellina segmentata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	M1/- O1/-	T M O	CI SN D	
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i> Sundevall, 1830	D-/1 J1/- N1/-	T M (O)	CI SN D	
<i>Pachygnatha listeri</i> Sundevall, 1830	I-/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Tetragnatha pinicola</i> L. Koch, 1870	B-/1 E1/- II/- +	T M	CI SN	
Araneidae				
<i>Aculepeira ceropegia</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	F1/- +	(T) M	CI SN D	
<i>Agalenatea redii</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	C-/1 +	T M	CI (SN)	
<i>Araneus diadematus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	M1/- +	T M O	CI SN A	
<i>Araneus marmoreus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	M-/1+	M	CI SN	
<i>Araneus quadratus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	L-/2s +	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Araneus sturmi</i> (Hahn, 1831)	A1/- F1/- G-/1 J-/1 K-/1s	T M	CI SN	
<i>Araneus triguttatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	B-/1 P1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Araniella alpica</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	D-/1 E-/1 G1/1 H1/1 J1/-	M O	CI SN	
<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i> (Clerck, 1757)	E1/- G1/- P1/-	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Cercidia prominens</i> (Westring 1851)	H-/1s N-/1s	T M	CI SN	
<i>Cyclosa conica</i> (Pallas, 1772)	F1/- G-/1 H-/1 I2/-	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Cyclosa oculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	E1/-	T M	CI (SN)	
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	H-/2	T (M)	CI (SN)	
<i>Hyposinga albovittata</i> (Westring, 1851)	H1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Hyposinga sanguinea</i> (C. L. Koch, 1844)	G1/- K-/1 L-/1 P1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Mangora acalypha</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	A2/- E1/1 G1/- H1/- I1/- J1/- +	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	H-/1 +	(T) M	CI SN (A)	
<i>Zilla diodia</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	G1/-	M	CI SN	
Lycosidae				
<i>Acantholycosa lignaria</i> (Clerck, 1757)	J2/+	M O	CI SN	
<i>Alopecosa accentuata</i> (Latreille, 1817)	P1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Alopecosa cuneata</i> Clerck, 1757)	P1/- +	T M (O)	CI SN (D)	
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i> (Clerck, 1757)	P1/-	T M (O)	CI SN (D)	
<i>Alopecosa trabalis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	H1/- N2/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Aulonia albimana</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)	C1/- D-/1 +	T M	CI SN	
<i>Pardosa amentata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	L-/1	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Pardosa hortensis</i> (Thorell, 1872)	A-/1	T	CI SN (D)	
<i>Pardosa lugubris</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	C2/- D1/2	T M (O)	CI SN (D)	
<i>Pardosa paludicola</i> (Clerck, 1757)	C1/-	(T) M	CI SN (D)	
<i>Pardosa pullata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	G-/1	T M (O)	CI SN D	
<i>Pardosa riparia</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	B-/1 C1/- J1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Pardosa sordidata</i> (Thorell, 1875)	E-/2	O	CI	NT
<i>Pirata hygrophilus</i> Thorell, 1872	G1/2	T M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Tricca</i> (= <i>Arctosa</i>) <i>lutetiana</i> (Simon, 1876)	D1/- F-/1	T (M)	CI	
<i>Trochosa terricola</i> Thorell, 1856	B-/1 D-/1 H-/1 M-/3 N-/1 P1/1	T M	CI SN (D)	
<i>Xerolycosa nemoralis</i> (Westring, 1861)	K1/-	T M	CI SN	
Pisauridae				
<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	G-/3s +	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	D1s/- G-/2 +	T M	CI SN (D)	

Family / Species	Codes of records	Phyt. district	Originality of habitat	ESS
Agelenidae				
<i>Histopona torpida</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	D1/2 H-/1 +	M	CI SN	
<i>Tegenaria agrestis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	N-/2	T M	CI SN (D)	
<i>Tegenaria atrica</i> C. L. Koch, 1843	P-/1	M	SN A	
<i>Tegenaria ferruginea</i> (Panzer, 1804)	I1/- +	(T) M	CI SN A	
<i>Tegenaria silvestris</i> L. Koch, 1872	E1/- O2/-	M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Textrix denticulata</i> (Olivier, 1789)	D1s/- P-/1 +	T	CI	
Hahniidae				
<i>Cryphoea silvicola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1834)	O1/-	M O	CI SN	
<i>Hahnia helveola</i> Simon, 1875	B-/1 D1/3 E1/2 H1/1 M-/1 N-/1	M	CI SN	LC ^d
<i>Hahnia ononidum</i> Simon, 1875	C-/1	M	CI SN	
Dictynidae				
<i>Cicurina cicur</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	E-/1 O1/2 O-/1	(T) M	CI SN (D)	
<i>Dictyna arundinacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	E-/2 H-/2 P1/1	(T) M	CI SN D	
<i>Dictyna civica</i> (Lucas, 1850)	A1/- D1/-	M	(SN) A	
<i>Dictyna pusilla</i> Thorell, 1856	F1/- I1/-	M	CI SN	
<i>Nigma flavescens</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	A3/- B2/- C1/- E1/- F1/- N-/1	T M	CI SN	
Amaurobiidae				
<i>Amaurobius fenestralis</i> (Ström, 1768)	D2/- P1/- +	M O	CI SN	
<i>Callobius claustrarius</i> (Hahn, 1833)	B-/1 D3/4 E-/1 G-/2 J-/1 M-/1 N1/- P-/2 P1/-	M O	CI SN	
<i>Coelotes atropos</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	D-/3 K1/- M1/- N-/1	M O	CI SN	
<i>Eurocoelotes inermis</i> (L. Koch, 1855)	D-/1 H-/2 M-/1 P-/1	M O	CI SN	
Titanoecidae				
<i>Titanoeca quadriguttata</i> (Hahn, 1833) ⁴⁹	D2/1 E2/- I1/- +	T M	CI SN	
Anyphaenidae				
<i>Anyphena accentuata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	D2/- +	T M	CI SN	
Miturgidae				
<i>Cheiracanthium elegans</i> Thorell, 1875	A-/1	T	CI	
<i>Cheiracanthium erraticum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	E1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Cheiracanthium virescens</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	G1/-	T (M)	CI SN	
Liocranidae				
<i>Agroeca cuprea</i> Menge, 1873	D-/1 N1/2	T M	CI	
<i>Apostenus fuscus</i> Westring, 1851	C1/- D1/2 G-/1 M3/- O3/1 P-/1	T M	CI SN	
Clubionidae				
<i>Clubiona comta</i> C. L. Koch, 1839	D1/2 N-/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Clubiona corticalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	P1s/-	M	CI	
<i>Clubiona lutescens</i> Westring, 1851	E-/1 G-/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Clubiona marmorata</i> L. Koch, 1866	C1/- D-/1 H-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Clubiona pallidula</i> (Clerck, 1757)	C1/- D2/- E-/1 G1/-	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Clubiona saxatilis</i> L. Koch, 1866 (= <i>dvoraki</i> Miller, 1949)	G-/1 M1/-	T (M)	CI	LC
<i>Clubiona terrestris</i> Westring, 1851	A1/- I-/1 L1/-	M	CI SN	
Corinnidae				
<i>Phrurolithus festivus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1835)	C1/1 E1/1 G2/- K2/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Phrurolithus minimus</i> C. L. Koch, 1839	D2/1 H-/1 L-/1	T M	CI SN	
Zodariidae				
<i>Zodarion germanicum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	C-/1 D1/1 G1/- I-/1s K1s/- M-/1 N2/- O-/1 +	T M	CI SN	
Gnaphosidae				
<i>Callilepis schuszeri</i> (Herman, 1879)	A1/- E1/- F-/1 H1/-	T	CI	
<i>Drassodes lapidosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	D2/1 G-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Drassodes pubescens</i> (Thorell, 1856)	E-/1 I-/1 J-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Gnaphosa bicolor</i> (Hahn, 1831)	A-/1 E-/2 G1/1	T M	CI	
<i>Gnaphosa lucifuga</i> (Walckenaer 1802)	F-/2 +	T	CI	
<i>Haplodrassus signifer</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	E3/-	T M (O)	CI SN (D)	
<i>Haplodrassus silvestris</i> (Blackwall, 1833)	E-/1 G-/2 H-/2 M-/1 P1/-	(T) M	CI SN	

Tab. 1. (continued)

Family / Species	Codes of records	Phyt. district	Originality of habitat	ESS
<i>Kishidaia</i> (= <i>Poecilochroa</i>) <i>conspicua</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	D1/-	T M	CI SN	NT
<i>Micaria fulgens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) ◀ ¹⁰	I-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Phaeoedus braccatus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	D-/1s	T	CI	LC
<i>Poecilochroa variaria</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839) ◀ ¹¹	N-/1s	T	CI	EN ¹
<i>Trachyzelotes pedestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	F-/1	T (M)	CI SN	
<i>Zelotes apricorum</i> (L. Koch, 1876)	H-/1 J-/3 L-/1 P-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Zelotes erebeus</i> (Thorell, 1871)	F-/1 L1/- N-/2 N1/-	T M	CI	
<i>Zelotes latreillei</i> (Simon, 1878)	P1/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Zelotes petrensis</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	D1/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Zelotes subterraneus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	B-/1 I1/- K1/1 M1/1	T M	CI SN (D)	
Zoridae				
<i>Zora nemoralis</i> (Blackwall, 1861)	C1/- D1/- E2/- G1/-	(T) M	CI SN	
Heteropodidae				
<i>Micrommata virescens</i> (Clerck, 1757)	D-/1 G1/- +	M	CI SN	
Philodromidae				
<i>Philodromus aureolus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	I1/-	T M	CI SN D	
<i>Philodromus dispar</i> Walckenaer, 1826	A1/- D1/1 E1/- G1/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Philodromus longipalpis</i> Simon, 1870 ◀ ¹²	K1/1	T M	CI SN	DD
<i>Thanatus sabulosus</i> (Menge, 1875) ◀ ¹³	D1/1 E-/1+1s	T	CI	EN ¹
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	N-/1s	T M	CI SN	
Thomisidae				
<i>Diaea dorsata</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	D1/- I1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Diaea livens</i> Simon, 1876 [= <i>pictilis</i> (Banks, 1896)] ◀ ¹⁴	B1/-	T M	CI	CR ¹
<i>Misumena vatia</i> (Clerck, 1757)	F1/- H2/1 +	T M	CI SN	
<i>Misumenops tricuspidatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	B1s/- I1/-	T (M)	CI SN	
<i>Ozyptila atomaria</i> (Panzer, 1801)	N1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Ozyptila blackwalli</i> Simon, 1875	D1/-	T	CI	
<i>Synaema globosum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	A1/1 D-/1 E-/1 F1/1 G1/- H1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Tmarus piger</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	A1/- G1/- H1/-	T (M)	CI SN	
<i>Tmarus stellio</i> Simon, 1875	A1/- H1/1	T	CI	LC
<i>Xysticus audax</i> (Schrank, 1803)	G2/-	T M (O)	CI SN	
<i>Xysticus bifasciatus</i> C. L. Koch, 1837	E-/1	(T) M (O)	CI SN (D)	
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	A1/- E2/- H1/- I2/-	T M (O)	CI SN (D)	
<i>Xysticus kochi</i> Thorell, 1872	H1/- P1/-	T M	CI SN (D)	
<i>Xysticus lanio</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	D1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Xysticus luctator</i> L. Koch, 1870	H-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Xysticus luctuosus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	K1/-	M	CI SN	LC
<i>Xysticus slovacus</i> Svatoň, Pekár & Pridávka, 2000 ◀ ¹⁵	L-/1	M O	CI (SN)	DD
Salticidae				
<i>Aelurillus v-insignitus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	F1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	D1/1 M1/- +	T M	CI SN	
<i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	C-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Evarcha arcuata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	F2/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Evarcha falcata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	C1/- D-/1 E1/- G1/- J1/-	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Evarcha laetabunda</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	K1/-	T (M)	CI	
<i>Heliophanus auratus</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	C-/1	T M	CI SN	
<i>Heliophanus cupreus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	A1/- C3/1 D-/1 F3/- H1/- I1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i> (Hahn 1832)	G1/-	T M	CI	
<i>Macaroeris nidicolens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	A1/-	T	CI	
<i>Marpissa muscosa</i> (Clerck, 1757)	F-/1 P-/1s	T M	CI SN	
<i>Marpissa nivoyi</i> (Lucas, 1846)	L1/-	T	CI	NT
<i>Neon reticulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	D2/1 G1/- I-1/ L-/1	(T) M	CI SN	
<i>Pellenes tripunctatus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	F2/- +	T	CI	
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i> (Hahn, 1826)	A-/1 D1/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Salticus scenicus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	C1/-	T M	CI SN (A)	
<i>Salticus zebaneus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	D3/3 F-/1 H2/-	T M	CI SN	
<i>Sitticus pubescens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	H2/-	M	CI SN (A)	

Codes of records: A – P dates of collecting, upper index (written only here) means 1 – lower and the warmest part of the valley close to the Hrochoť village, 2 – central part of the valley above the Bátovský volcanic boulder, 3 – upper part of the valley around the ‘Pri Bútľavke’ Nature Reserve. **A**² June 11, 2004, **B**² May 13, 2005, **C**¹ May 17, 2005, **D**¹⁻² May 23, 2005, **E**² June 1, 2005, **F**¹ June 3, 2005, **G**² June 14, 2005, **H**¹ June 19, 2005, **I**³ June 21, 2005, **J**³ June 26, 2005, **K**² July 22, 2005, **L**² July 24, 2005, **M**² September 25, 2005, **N**¹ October 25, 2005, **O**² October 30, 2005, **P**¹ April 22, 2006. **1/2** one male and two females, **-1** one female, **1s/-** one subadult male, ***** more individuals were registered and left. **Phytogeographic district:** **T** thermophilous, **M** mesophilous, **O** oreophilous species. **Originality of habitat:** **Cl** climax, **SN** semi-natural, **D** disturbed, **A** artificial. **ESS** ecosozological status in Slovakia (abbreviations → table 2); ¹ ought to be lower.

Remarkable records (marked by ‘◀’ in table 1) deserve special note:

1 *Eresus moravicus* – running on the ground of a rocky steppe, several males. A conspicuous species noticed at xerothermic grasslands.

2 *Ceratinella wideri* – sieved from the leaf litter in the shady ravine, 2 ♂, J. Svatoň redet. A little-known and apparently very rare species, nevertheless it may be misidentified with the relatives. Only two older published records are available: NR Jurský Šúr (7769b), June 1974, further data are inaccessible (JEDLIČKOVÁ, 1988) and Sklabiňa – Hradište (6979b) June 3, 1981, ♂ (SVATOŇ, 2005).

3 *Cineteta gradata* – in the leaf litter of ancient mixed forest, ♂. A very rare species of well-preserved mountain forest habitats. Only a few records from Slovakia are available: Strážovské vrchy Mts – Rohatín (6976c/7076a), swept from the forest vegetation May 26, 2003, ♀; Strážovské vrchy Mts – Strážov (7076b/d), in the leaf litter of scree beech forest June 10, 2004, ♂, V. Franc lgt. et coll.; Kremnické vrchy Mts – Lavrín (7380a), in the leaf litter of ancient beech-and-fir forest July 8, 1995, ♂, V. Franc & A. Hanzelová lgt. et coll.; Slovenský raj Mts (7187), dateless, the site is not mentioned (GAJDOŠ & SVATOŇ, 1993); Slovenský raj Mts – Klauzy (7188a), May, year is not specified, ♂ + ♀ (ŽITŇANSKÁ, 1987).

4 *Evansia merens* – in the colony of *Formica lemani* under the rotten log, ♂ + ♀. In the Poľana Mts it is also known from Javorinka (7482b) July 1998, 2 individuals, and Predná Poľana (7382d) July 1998, 6 individuals (SVATOŇ & MIHÁL, 2000). This scarce species is apparently myrmecophilous. It is cited from ant colonies of *Manica rubida*, *Formica fusca* and *Formica sanguinea* (MILLER, 1971), OBENBERGER (1949) states only *Formica fusca*. Actually, it highly prefers the host-ant *Formica lemani*, formerly considered to be a subspecies of *Formica fusca* only. But *Formica fusca* itself lives in warmer habitats of lower altitudes (often xerothermic), while *Formica lemani* occurs in mountain regions (BONDROIT, 1917). Only several further records from Slovakia are available: Veľká Fatra Mts – Kozia skala (7079b) July 12, 2001, ♀ (P. Gajdoš det.); Kremnické vrchy Mts – Skalka (7280c) May 17, 2002, 2 ♀; Muránska planina Mts – NR Veľká Stožka (7285b), under the stone near the edge of cliffs August 4, 2003, ♀, all findings V. Franc lgt. et coll.; Starohorské vrchy Mts – Panský diel (7280b), under the rotten log September 3, 2005, ♀, V. Franc & S. Korenko lgt. et coll.; Malá Fatra Mts – NR Rozsutec (7680d) (SVATOŇ & MILLER, 1979), Malá Fatra Mts – NR Suchý (6879b) (SVATOŇ, 1985), High Tatras Mts – NR Kriváň (6886a) (SVATOŇ, 1983). Old records from Oravská Magura Mts (580) and the surroundings of the Žilina city (6778) (KRATOCHVÍL & MILLER, 1937) are also available.

5 *Gongylidiellum vivum* – in the wet moss and leaf litter in the forest ravine, ♂. A very rare species of wet mountain habitats, known only from a few scattered records: MILLER (1974) mentions Vysoké Tatry Mts, in the wet moss of mountain forests; the further records are from Západné Tatry Mts – Jalovecká valley, 1992 (6884a/c), dateless – trapping method (GAJDOŠ, 1993); unpublished records are available from Kysucká vrchovina Mts, J. Svatoň

lgt. and from 'Považské podolie' river basin, Gajdoš lgt. (GAJDOŠ, SVATOŇ & SLOBODA, 1999). Recent record is known from Starohorské vrchy Mts – Panský diel Mt (7280b), in the wet leaf litter on a little forest marsh below the Šachtička saddle September 3, 2005, ♀ redet. J. Svatoň (KORENKO, 2006). The last records from Danubian alluvial forests (GAJDOŠ, 1995) and from the surroundings of the Trenčín city (GAJDOŠ, 2005) are especially notable: this species occurs in 'soft' (willow and poplar) alluvial forest here.

6 *Midia midas* – in a hollow oak occupied by the wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) September 25, 1994, ♀ (P. Gajdoš redet.). The second finding is known from Urpín hill near the Banská Bystrica city (7280d), in the cavity of an old beech October 10, 1992, ♀; published as the first records for Slovakia (FRANC & HANZELOVÁ, 1996). A little-known species with hidden way of life, it is considered to be utmost rare relict species of ancient deciduous forests (RŮŽIČKA & BOHÁČ, 1991). The latest record is from the surroundings of the Šuľa village (7682a), under the bark of an ancient oak, 28. 4. 2010, ♂ V. Franc lgt. et coll.

7 *Tapinocyba pallens* – in the moss and leaf litter of open deciduous forest on the steep rocky slope, ♀ (J. Svatoň det.). A little-known tiny spider which may be misidentified with the relatives. It seems to be that it is nowhere abundant. Known from sporadic further records: nickel leach dumps near the Sered' town (7772a), 1993 – 1995, long-termed trapping method (KRAJČA & KRUMPÁLOVÁ, 1998); the Bzaná NR (6900c), autumn 1999 – spring 2000 (trapping method), ♂; the Hlboké NR (6899c), autumn 1999 – spring 2000 (trapping method), ♂; a fen in the valley of the Stučica river (6901c), spring – autumn 2002 (trapping method), ♂ (SVATOŇ, THOMKA & GAJDOŠ, 2003); the Snina town – Pod Kamennou hill (7098b), November 10, 1999, 3 ♂ (THOMKA, 2003). Last record is known from the Starohorské vrchy Mts – NR Baranovo (7280b) May 1, 2005, ♂ (KORENKO, 2006). The difference between its habitats including climax (mostly protected) and artificial ones (nickel leach dumps) is highly contrasting.

8 *Troxochrus nasutus* – in the leaf litter of the shady deciduous forests, ♀. A little-known species of well-preserved mountain forests, considered to be a very rare spider. Only a few further records from Slovakia are available: Balocké vrchy Mts – 'Tlstý javor' hill (8373b) July 17, 1993, ♀; Bystrická vrchovina Mts – Urpín (7280d), swept from the vegetation in a forest clearing May 26, 1995, ♀; Hrochoť – NR Jelšovec (7381b), in the wet moss of a bog edge June 4, 1995, ♀; all findings V. Franc & A. Hanzelová lgt. et coll.; Veľká Fatra Mts – Zvolen (7181a), in the debris of an open beech forest June 27, 2001, 1 ♀ (FRANC, 2002). Later it was found in Vtáčnik Mts – Brložnô (7377c) 1991 undated – pitfall trap (GAJDOŠ, 1997).

9 *Titanoeca quadriguttata* – in a little forest-steppe refugium on the rock edge surrounded by mixed ancient forest approx. 900 m a. s. l., June 21, 2005, ♂. This finding of thermophilous species in the core area of mountain forests is highly noticeable.

10 *Micaria fulgens* – on the scree in the forest clearing surrounded by mixed ancient forest approx. 950 m a. s. l., ♀. A scarce species of rocky steppes and edges. Its occurrence in the continual ancient forest area is very remarkable; BUCHAR & RŮŽIČKA (2002) state that its height amplitude is 200 – 500 m a. s. l.

11 *Poecilochroa variana* – among detritus and gravel on the rocky steppe, juvenile ♀ (J. Svatoň redet.). A very rare species, known from only a few records: NR Devínska Kobyla (7867b), June 4, 1978, ♂ (P. Gajdoš lgt.), the first record for the territory of Slovakia (GAJDOŠ, SVATOŇ & KRUMPÁL, 1984); Slovenský kras Mts – Brzohôrka (7388d) and Gombasek (7488b), dateless (SVATOŇ & MAJKUS, 1988); NR Soví hrad (7785d), April 22, 1995, juvenile ♂ and the surroundings of the Gemerské Dechtáre village (7786a/c), April 29, 1995, juvenile ♂ (FRANC & HANZELOVÁ, 1995); Lackovce village: Veliká (7097d), summer – autumn 2001 (trapping method), 2 ♂ + ♀; Dlhé nad Cirochou village – a foot of the Biely vrch hill (7098a), autumn

1998 – summer 2000 (trapping method), 3 juvenile ♀ (THOMKA, 2003); Banská Bystrica – Jakub (7280b/d), running on the ground of a xerothermic karst slope June 21, 2005, ♂, V. Franc & Ľ. Durbáková leg.

12 *Philodromus longipalpis* – knocked down from the branches of a hazel (*Corylus avellana*), ♂ + ♀ (J. Svatoň redet.); the second, or, actually, the first properly documented record for the territory of Slovakia! A very little-known and apparently rare species, known only from single record from the NR Báb (7673c), cited as “*Philodromus aureolus* ssp. *pallens*” 1968 – 1969, trapping method, 4 individuals, additional detailed data are inaccessible (ŽITŇANSKÁ, 1973).

13 *Thanatus sabulosus* – swept from the vegetation of a forest steppe, ♂ + ♀. A rare species of warm habitats, both well-preserved and apparently disturbed as well. The first record for Slovakia was published from the NR ‘Veľká skala’ (7377b) July 8, 1988, ♂ (GAJDOŠ, 1991). The further records: Zemplínske vrchy Mts (7596), undated and unpublished (GAJDOŠ, SVATOŇ & SLOBODA, 1999); NR ‘Ostrov Kopáč’ (7968b) originally cited as “*Thanatus* sp.” (GAJDOŠ, 1987); Ostrôžky Mts – Nedelište (7682a/b) June 28, 2000, 2 ♂, Gajdoš det. (FRANC, 2001); Bystrická vrchovina Mts – Stará Kopa hill (7281c) June 14, 2002, ♂ (FRANC, 2006); and Sereď (7772a), nickel leach dump (KRAJČA, 1996). The last record cited from disturbed anthropogenic environment is surprising and highly notable.

14 *Diaea livens* – knocked down from the branches of a solitary oak, ♂ (J. Svatoň redet.); the third record for the Slovakian fauna! A very local-and-rare species of open deciduous forests, often pasture woodlands. The first record from Slovakia was published from Protected site Gavurky near the Dobrá Niva village (7580b), on the branches of an old solitary oak May 22, 1992, ♂ (FRANC & HANZELOVÁ, 1996). Thomka found one male of this species in Jasenov – Hôrka (7097c) on June 15, 1994 and published it as the first record for Slovakia as well (THOMKA, 1996), because he did not have information about referred finding in Protected site Gavurky.

15 *Xysticus slovacus* – swept from the vegetation of forest edge, ♀ (J. Svatoň det.). A little-known recently described species of higher altitudes which probably seems to be infrequent. Only a few records from Slovakia including the type material are available: NR Švihrová (6884d), peat bog, July 4 – 6, 1995, 4 ♂ + 26 ♀, E. Svatoňová et R. Prídavka leg.; Volovské vrchy Mts – Pálenica (7189c) July 30, 1996, 2 ♀, J. Svatoň leg.; Slovenský raj Mts – Lesnica (7088d) August 7, 1976, ♀, O. Žitňanská leg.; Poľana Mts – Vrchlatina (7383d) July 10, 1998, 12 ♀, E. Svatoňová leg.; Belanské Tatry Mts – Javorina (6786b) July 10, 1958, ♀, J. Žďárek leg.; all records RŮŽIČKA, KŮRKA, BUCHAR & ŘEZÁČ (2005).

The scarcer spider species are often mentioned in the accessible Red Lists of several European countries; it concerns the Red List of Slovakia (GAJDOŠ & SVATOŇ, 2001), Czech republic (BUCHAR & RŮŽIČKA, 2002), Germany (PLATEN, BLICK, SACHER & MALTEN, 1998), Austria – Carinthia County (KOMPOSCH & STEINBERGER, 1999), Poland (STAREGA, 2004), Slovenia (POLENEC, 1992), Great Britain (MERRETT, 1991), Sweden [GÄRDENFORS (ed.), 2000], Finland (RASSI et al., 2001), Norway (ÅKRA, HAUGE & POMMERESCHE, 2006) and the Belgium (MAELFAIT et al., 1998). Ecosozological status (ESS) of prevailingly scarcer species, cited at least in three of the Red Lists mentioned above, is accessible in the table 2.

Table 2. Ecosozological status of frequently cited spiders

Family: Species	Ecosozological status (ESS)										
	Sk	Cz	G*	A: K*	Sl	Pl	GB	Sw	F	N	B
Eresidae: <i>Eresus moravicus</i> (=cinnaberinus)			Sg	Sg	VU	EN	EN				DD
Uloboridae: <i>Hyptiotes paradoxus</i>							R			VU	LR
Theridiidae: <i>Dipoena braccata</i>		VU	®	G				DD			
<i>Dipoena melanogaster</i>				G			VU	DD		EN	EN
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i>					VU					EN	LR
<i>Keijia tinctoria</i>					VU					NT	LR
<i>Lasaeola tristis</i>				V	VU						CR
<i>Robertus neglectus</i>	NT			V							VU
<i>Theridion nigrovirgatum</i>		NT	G	®							
Linyphiidae: <i>Ceratinella wideri</i>	CR ¹	VU	®			VU					
<i>Evansia merens</i>	VU	DD				EN					
<i>Gonatium paradoxum</i>			G				VU			VU	
<i>Hypomma cornutum</i>	LC		U							NT	LR
<i>Lepthyphantes keyserlingi</i>			G			DD		DD	NT		
<i>Lepthyphantes minutus</i>				®	VU						LR
<i>Midia midas</i>	CR ¹	EN	®			EN					
<i>Trichoncus affinis</i>		VU	G			EN	VU				
<i>Troxochrus nasutus</i>	CR ¹	VU			VU	VU				NT	
<i>Walckenaeria mitrata</i>			U			VU	EN				EN
Araneidae: <i>Aculepeira ceropegia</i>								DD	EN	VU	
<i>Araneus triguttatus</i>			U					DD			LR
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i>							EN	Ex ^t		VU	En ^p
<i>Hypsosinga albovittata</i>			G	V	VU						VU
<i>Hypsosinga sanguinea</i>			G	V							EN
Lycosidae: <i>Acantholycosa lignaria</i>		EN	U		VU	EN					
<i>Pardosa paludicola</i>				V			R				Ex ^t
<i>Pardosa sordidata</i>	NT		Sg	®		EN					
<i>Pirata hygrophilus</i>				V	VU						LR
<i>Tricca lutetiana</i>				V	VU						VU
Pisauridae: <i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i>			G	G	VU						CR
Dictynidae: <i>Cicurina cicur</i>								DD	VU	NT	LR
Amaurobiidae: <i>Coelotes atropos</i>			Sg					NT			DD
Titanocidae: <i>Titanoeca quadriguttata</i>				V	VU	VU				NT	CR
Miturgidae: <i>Cheiracanthium elegans</i>		EN	®					VU			
Liocranidae: <i>Agroeca cuprea</i>			G	V							EN
<i>Apostenus fuscus</i>							EN		DD	NT	EN
Corinnidae: <i>Phrurolithus minimus</i>		NT								VU	CR
Zodariidae: <i>Zodarion germanicum</i>			G	G	VU	VU					
Gnaphosidae: <i>Gnaphosa lucifuga</i>			G		VU	VU					CR
<i>Kishidaia conspicua</i>	NT	VU	G		VU						R
<i>Micaria fulgens</i>				V					NT		EN
<i>Phaeoedus braccatus</i>	LC	EN	Sg		VU						EN
<i>Poecilochroa variana</i>	EN ¹										
<i>Trachyzelotes pedestris</i>			G			VU					EN
Philodromidae: <i>Thanatus sabulosus</i>	EN ¹	EN	G			VU					
Thomisidae: <i>Diaea livens</i>	CR ¹	EN	®								
<i>Ozyptila blackwalli</i>		VU	Sg	G							
<i>Synaema globosum</i>			G	V		VU					R
<i>Tmarus piger</i>			G	G		VU					R
<i>Xysticus luctator</i>			G			VU	VU		VU		
<i>Xysticus luctuosus</i>	LC		G		VU						CR
Salticidae: <i>Heliophanus auratus</i>				V			VU				EN
<i>Marpissa muscosa</i>				®						VU	LR
<i>Marpissa nivoyi</i>	NT	VU	VAb		VU						EN
<i>Pellenes tripunctatus</i>			G	G	VU	VU	EN		NT	VU	EN
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i>							R			VU	VU
<i>Sitticus pubescens</i>				®	VU						LR

ESS (countries): **Sk** Slovakia, **Cz** Czech republic, **G** Germany, **A:** **C** Austria: Carinthia, **SI** Slovenia, **P** Poland, **GB** Great Britain, **Sw** Sweden, **F** Finland, **N** Norway, **B** Belgium; ESS (categories): **Ex**^r regionally extinct, **CR** critically endangered, **EN** endangered, **En**^p probably endangered, **VU** vulnerable, **R** rare, **DD** data deficiency, **LR** lower risk, **LC** (lower risk) least concern, **NT** (lower risk) near threatened, **R** rare; * different system of ecosozological categories is used in German-speaking countries, nevertheless is more-or-less easily compatible with ones according to IUCN: **VAb** 'Vom Aussterben bedroht' (it means CR according to IUCN), **Sg** 'stark gefährdet' (≅EN), **G** 'gefährdet' (≅VU), **@** 'Arten mit geographischer Restriktion' (≅NT or up to VU), **V** 'Arten der Vorwarnliste' (≅NT or 'Care Demanding'), **U** 'Arten, deren Gefährdungsstatus unsicher ist' (≅IK); [†] its ESS in Slovakia is over-estimated and ought to be lower

CONCLUSIONS

In this paper 224 spider species from the studied territory are mentioned. Despite this mountain area, prevailingly covered by forest, reaches over 1 000 m a. s. l., more-or-less clearly thermophilous species share nearly 40%, while the share of oreophilous, montane species is lesser than 10% (Fig. 1). Mesophilous species of temperate environments are slightly prevailing (55.38 %). Scarcer or even very rare species of xerothermic grasslands and forest steppes include *Eresus* cf *cinnaberinus*, *Diplocephalus braccatus*, *Theridion nigrovariegatum*, *Walckenaeria simplex*, *Tetraxiphus denticulata*, *Callilepis schuszteri*, *Gnaphosa lucifuga*, *Phaeocedus braccatus*, *Poecilochroa variana*, *Thanatus sabulosus*, *Tmarus stellio*, *Marpissa nivoyi* and *Pellenes tripunctatus*. The species of temperate or colder (sub)mountain forests include *Evansia merens*, *Troxochrus nasutus*, *Tenuiphantes alacris*, *Acantholycosa lignaria*, *Pardosa sordidata* and *Xysticus slovacus*. The finding of *Philodromus longipalpis* is the second record for the territory of Slovakia, while *Ceratinella wideri* and *Diaea livens* are the third records for Slovakia. *Midia midas* has been published as the first record for Slovakia.

The measure of habitat disturbance by anthropogenic activities is prevailingly low. The species of well-preserved or merely little-disturbed (semi-natural) habitats are highly prevailing in the studied area (Fig. 2), together it is more than 93%. It indicates the relatively

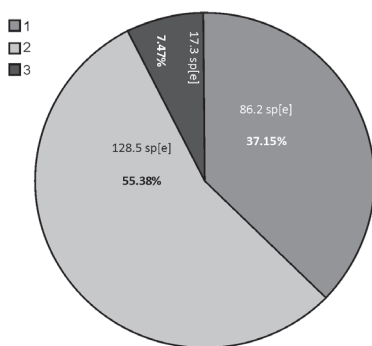


Fig. 1. Share of phytogeographic districts in the spider fauna in the whole. 1 thermophilous, 2 mesophilous, 3 oreophilous species

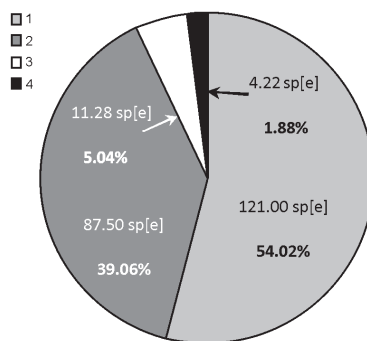


Fig. 2. Originality of habitat: 1 climax, 2 semi-natural, 3 disturbed, 4 artificial
sp[e] calculated species equivalent

highly satisfactory state of the habitat conservancy in this territory and in the Poľana Mts generally. The list of spider species mentioned above is not definitive, of course. I would be glad to continue the spider research in this considerable area ranking among one of the richest arthropod sites in the whole Slovakia. Moreover, a big amount of rare insects (e. g. beetles and butterflies) were also documented here. On the other hand, effective nature conservation

of this territory will not be easy and lacking conflicts, because it will be necessary to control the following activities seriously:

- wood exploitation, especially clear-felling procedures in less-extreme slopes;
- building of further timber roads and rope-ways;
- deforestation by allochthonous and unsuitable vegetation (spruce monocultures);
- movement of illegal hunters and poachers;
- expansion of cottages, tourist objects, paths and ski-tracks, etc.

Finally, it ought to be necessary to deal seriously with the nature protection management of the whole area of the Hrochotská valley, because this highly noticeable territory, with exception of a little Nature Reserve 'Pri Bútľavke' is actually out of the territorial protection. The State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak republic aims to establish a larger nature reserve here. But, actually, it will obviously be very difficult, because the position of conservationists and nature-scientists is contemporarily unfavourable in this country.

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