

ON THE DIVERSITY OF SOME SOIL AND CAVE SPIDERS (ARANEA: ARACHNIDA) FROM SERBIA

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Abstract — A total of 46 species from 14 families: Pholcidae (2), Dysderidae (3), Eresidae (1), Linyphiidae (11), Tetragnathidae (3), Araneidae (4), Lycosidae (5), Agelenidae (4), Amaurobiidae (2), Liocranidae (1), Gnaphosidae (2), Philodromidae (1), Thomisidae (2) and Salticidae (5) were established from 29 localities in Serbia. Five species: *Dysderocrates silvestris* Deeleman–Reinhold (Dysderidae), *Centromerus obenbergeri* (Kulczyński, 1897) (Linyphiidae), *Trochosa hispanica* Simon, 1870, *Trochosa spinipalpis* (O. P.–Cambridge) (Lycosidae) and *Philodromus praedatus* O. P.–Cambridge are new to the Serbian spider fauna; the most diverse is the family Linyphiidae, which is represented by 11 species. At the time, the spiders of Serbia are represented by 633 species, belonging to 224 genera and 36 families.

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INTRODUCTION

Existing information on the spiders of Serbia is a result of the efforts of many araneologists from different countries. The first data concerning spiders of the area studied appeared at the end of the 19th century (Spasojević, 1891; Chyzer and Kulczyński, 1894, 1897). Much more information was reported by Bresjančeva (1907) and Stojićević (1929); the latter author concluded that Serbia was inhabited by 432 species from 34 families.

A considerable contribution was made by Fage (1931), who published a review of cave spiders in Europe, where 71 species from the Balkan Peninsula (and nine species from Serbia) were mentioned. Kratochvíl (1934) published a list of cave spiders of the former Yugoslavia and Drensky (1936) compiled all faunistic data on spiders of the Balkan Peninsula, reporting 447 species from 34 families for Serbia.

Subsequently, Kolosváry (1938, 1940) published a list of spiders of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia that included 40 species from Serbia. Kratochvíl and Miller (1938) continued their work on the genus *Centromerus* Dahl, while Šilhávy (1944) described new species from the family Thomisidae.

Much later, Čurčić (1969) examined cave spiders in the Iron Gate region and reported 17 species; some data concerning spiders of Serbia are found in the papers of van Helsdingen (1969, 1970). Nikolić and Polenec (1981), combining data on the araneofauna of the former Yugoslavia, reported 525 species from 35 families inhabiting Serbia. More recent publications list both cave (Deeleman–Reinhold, 1985; Deeleman–Reinhold and Deeleman 1988; Thaler and Hofer, 1987; Deltshev et al., 1996, 1997, 1998; Deltshev and Čurčić, 1997; Čurčić et al., 1999a) and leaf–litter spiders of Western and Eastern Serbia (Deltshev et al., 1998, 2000; Čurčić, 1999b, 1999c, 2000).

Finally, Deltshev et al., (2003) and Čurčić et al., (2003) concluded that the spider fauna of Serbia is represented by 628 species, belonging to 224 genera. The number of species is relatively high compared to that recorded from other countries of the Balkan Peninsula: the highest numbers of species are found in Bulgaria (910; Deltshev and Blagoev, 2001), Greece (810; Bosmans, in press), Croatia (614; Deltshev, 1999), and the Republic of Macedonia (595; Blagoev, 2002). This richness depends not only on the size of different regions, but also on the degree of exploration of spider diversity by araneologists.

The purpose of the present study is to give a critical systematic review and zoogeographical analysis of spiders collected from 29 additional localities in Serbia (from its northern, central, eastern, western, and southern parts), based on intensive field research and new data accumulated (Table 1).

The spider specimens considered herein were collected by hand, sieving, use of Barber traps, and extraction in Tullgren–Berlese funnels. All specimens are preserved in a solution of 75 % ethanol with 5 % glycerol added. The collection is housed in the Institute of Zoology, Faculty of Biology, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro.

Table 1. — List of established spider species in Serbia. Abbreviations: f = female, ff = females, m = male, mm = males, juv. = juvenile(s), nr. = near, v. = village. Species new to the fauna of Serbia are designated by bold letters.

GENUS AND SPECIES	LOCALITY	COLLECTORS*
PHOLCIDAE		
<i>Hoplopholcus forskali</i> (Thorell, 1871)	V. Vranić, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 21. 07. 2000.	LDD
<i>Pholcus opilionoides</i> (Schränk, 1781)	V. Vranić, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 21. 07. 2000.	LDD
DYSDERIDAE		
<i>Dysdera longirostris</i> Doblaka, 1853	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 1 f, 1 juv., 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM
<i>Dysderocrates silvestris</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988	Stopića Pećina Cave, v. Rožanstvo, Mt. Zlatibor, 1 m, 1 f, 27. 10. 2002.	BMM, SBC, MOM
<i>Harpactea lepida</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 1 m, 1 f, 14 juv., 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM
ERESIDAE		
<i>Eresus cinnaberinus</i> (Olivier, 1789)	Pećina Pod Kapilijama Cave, v. Trudovo, Mt. Javor, nr. Nova Varoš, 1 m, 26. 10. 2002.	BMM, SBC, MOM
LINYPHIIDAE		
<i>Centromerus brevivulvatus</i> (Dahl, 1912)	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 1 m, 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM
<i>Centromerus cavernarum</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 4 mm, 13 ff, 12 juv., 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
<i>Centromerus obenbergeri</i> (Kulczyński, 1897)	Česma, Mt. Goč, 2 ff, 3 juv., 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM
<i>Linyphia hortensis</i> Sundevall, 1830	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 1 m, 06. 10. 2001; v. Vranić, nr. Belgrade, 1 juv., 14. 06. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI, LDD
<i>Linyphia triangularis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	V. Vranić, nr. Belgrade, 1 juv., 14. 06. 2001.	LDD
<i>Microneta viaria</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 4 ff, 28. 09. 2001; Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 5 mm, 16 ff, 3 juv., 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
<i>Oedothorax apicatus</i> (Blackwall, 1850)	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
<i>Porrhomma convexum</i> (Westring, 1851)	Stopića Pećina Cave, v. Rožanstvo, Mt. Zlatibor, 4 mm, 2 ff, 7 juv., 22. 08. 2002; Stopića Pećina Cave, v. Rožanstvo, Mt. Zlatibor, 1 m, 2 ff, 27. 10. 2002; Pećina Megara Cave, v. Stapani, nr. Užice, 1 m, 1 f, 03. 05. 2003.	SBC, SEM, BMM, MOM, ZSN, DIR
<i>Tenuiphantes flavipes</i> (Blackwall, 1854)	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 1 m, 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
<i>Tenuiphantes floriana</i> (van Helsdingen, 1977)	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 1 m, 2 ff, 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
<i>Tenuiphantes tenebricola</i> (Wider, 1834)	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 1 m, 1 f, 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM
TETRAGNATHIDAE		
<i>Meta menardi</i> (Latreille, 1804)	Štitkovska Pećina Cave, v. Štitkovo, Mt. Javor, nr. Nova Varoš, 1 f, 08. 2002; Pećina Megara Cave, v. Stapani, nr. Užice, 1 m, 2 ff, 03. 05. 2003.	SBC, BMM, DIR
<i>Metellina mengei</i> (Blackwall, 1869)	Stopića Pećina Cave, v. Rožanstvo, Mt. Zlatibor, 1 f, 27. 10. 2002.	SBC, BMM, MOM
<i>Metellina merianae</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 7 juv., 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI

Table 1. continued

GENUS AND SPECIES	LOCALITY	COLLECTORS*
ARANEIDAE		
<i>Araneus angulatus</i> Clerck, 1757	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 31. 07. 2000.	LDD
<i>Araneus quadratus</i> Clerck, 1757	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 m, 02. 09. 2000.	LDD
<i>Argiope bruennichi</i> (Scopoli, 1772)	Kikinda, 2 ff, 08. 08. 2001.	LDD
<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 16. 06. 2001.	LDD
LYCOSIDAE		
<i>Arctosa maculata</i> (Hahn, 1821)	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 2 ff, 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
<i>Pardosa lugubris</i> (Walckeaer, 1802)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 01. 09. 2000; Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 24. 09. 2000.	LDD
<i>Pardosa monticola</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 24. 09. 2000.	LDD
<i>Trochosa hispanica</i> Simon, 1870	Ciganmala, Čačak, 1 m, 3 ff, 04. 05. 2002.	BMM
<i>Trochosa spinipalpis</i> (O. P. - Cambridge, 1835)	Brezovica, Vrnjačka Banja, 1 f, 20. 08. 2000.	LDD
AGELENIDAE		
<i>Agelena gracilens</i> C. L. Koch, 1841	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 01. 09. 2000; Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 20. 09. 2000.	LDD
<i>Agelena labyrinthica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 20. 09. 2000.	LDD
<i>Histopona laeta</i> (Kulczyński, 1897)	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 2 mm, 6 juv., 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM
<i>Tegenaria campestris</i> C. L. Koch, 1834	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 m, 04. 03. 2002.	LDD
AMAUROBIIDAE		
<i>Coelotes inermis</i> (L. Koch, 1855)	En route Božetići-Šitkovo, nr. Nova Varoš, 1 f, 02. 05. 2003; v. Vranić, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 24. 10. 2000.	BPMC, SVD, SBC, BMM, LDD
<i>Coelotes falciger</i> Kulczyński, 1897	V. Vranić, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 21. 10. 2000.	LDD
LIOCRANIDAE		
<i>Apostenus fuscus</i> Westring, 1851	Čarapićev Brest, v. Beli Potok, Mt. Avala, nr. Belgrade, 2 mm, 1 f, 06. 10. 2001.	SBC, SEM, BMM, VNI
GNAPHOSIDAE		
<i>Drassodes lapidosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Vrnjci, 1 f, 20. 08. 2000; Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 3 ff, 14. 06. 2001.	LDD
<i>Scotophaeus scutulatus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1866)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 12. 10. 2000.	LDD
PHILODROMIDAE		
<i>Philodromus praedatus</i> O. P. - Cambridge, 1971	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 7 ff, 29. 06. 2000.	LDD
THOMISIDAE		
<i>Diaea dorsata</i> (Fabricius, 1777)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 29. 06. 2000.	LDD
<i>Xysticus lanio</i> C. L. Koch, 1835	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 11. 05. 2002.	LDD

Table 1. continued

GENUS AND SPECIES	LOCALITY	COLLECTORS*
SALTICIDAE		
<i>Carrhotus xanthogramma</i> (Latreille, 1819)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 10 ff, 17 juv., 29. 06. 2000.	LDD
<i>Macaroeris nidicolens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 m, 2 ff, 29. 06. 2000.	LDD
<i>Marpissa muscosa</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 f, 1 juv., 29. 06. 2000.	LDD
<i>Myrmarachne formicaria</i> (De Geer, 1778)	Lipovačka Šuma Forest, nr. Belgrade, 1 juv., 13. 03. 2001.	LDD
<i>Neon reticulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	Gvozdac, v. Dobre Vode, Mt. Goč, 1 f, 4 juv., 28. 09. 2001.	SBC, BMM

*Collectors: BPMC = Božidar P. M. Čurčić, SBC = Srećko B. Čurčić, BMM = Bojan M. Mitić, SVD = Sonja V. Djukić, SEM = Slobodan E. Makarov, LDD = Ljiljana D. Djorović, MOM = Miroslav O. Mitić, DIR = Dejan I. Radović, VNI = Victoria N. Ilie, and ZSN = Zoran S. Nikolić.

CONCLUSIONS

The spider fauna of Serbia is well represented on the territory of Serbia, but the species are distributed unequally in different areas and districts. The number of established species (635), genera (224), and families (36) is relatively high compared to the number of spiders recorded from different countries of the Balkan Peninsula. The diversity of the Serbian araneofauna underlines the fact that the Peninsula is characterized by an enormous species richness, including forms of different age and origin. Zoogeographically, widely distributed taxa dominate; this fact points to the intensity of the an intensive process of constant colonization. Endemic species both reflect the local character of the fauna and emphasize the decisive influence exerted by the genesis and evolution of relief of the Balkan Peninsula in the origin and historical development of its spider fauna. This phenomenon can be regarded as a result of numerous paleo-environmental changes in the area studied since the Mesozoic era.

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О РАЗНОВРСНОСТИ НЕКИХ ЗЕМЉИШНИХ И ПЕЋИНСКИХ ПАУКОВА (ARANEA: ARACHNIDA) У СРБИЈИ

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ЉИЉАНА Д. ЂОРОВИЋ и ²ВИКТОРИЈА Н. ИЛИЕ

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Фауни паукова Србије, према расположивим истраживањима, припада 633 врсте из 224 рода и 36 фамилија. Најзаступљеније породице су Linyphiidae (165 врста или 26.07 %), Lycosidae (64 врсте или 10.11 %), Gnaphosidae (59 врста или 9.32 %), Salticidae (49 врста или 7.74 %), Araneidae (48 врста или 7.58 %), Theridiidae (42 врсте или 6.63 %) и Thomisidae (37 врста или 5.84 %). Укупно 5 врста (тј. 10.86 % од врста анализираних у овом раду или 0.79 % од укупног броја врста у Србији) су нове за фауну Србије (Табела 1). То су: *Dysderocrates silvestris* Deeleman-Reinhold, *Centromerus obenbergeri* (Kulczyński), *Trochosa hispanica* Simon, *Trochosa spinipalpis* (O. P.–Cambridge) и *Phulodromus praedatus* O. P.–Cambridge.

Разноврсност аранеофауне Србије указује на чињеницу да се Балканско полуострво одликује изузетним богатством врста различитог порекла и старости. Са зоогеографске тачке гледишта, уочава се доминација широко распрострањених таксона, што иде у прилог интензитету процеса сталне колонизације врста. Присуство ендемита одсликава изражен локални карактер фауне и указује на велики утицај настанка и еволуције рељефа Балканског полуострва на генезу и историјски развој фауне паукова тог подручја. Ова појава се, поред осталог, може тумачити и као резултат многобројних промена у животној средини које се одигравају још од краја мезозоика, па све до данас.