SEPARATUM

OF THE HORTOBÁGY NATIONAL PARK (ARANEAE)

By

I. LOKSA

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Faunistical data concerning the spiders of the Hortobágy are rather poor. The organized and planned researches and extensive collectings in the area by the staff of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, gave a great impetus, and today our knowledge may be considered to be fair. The works of earlier authors include some references to Tiszafüred and Debrecen (Chyzer and Kulczynski 1891–1897)

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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК ВЕНГРИИ

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Together with the species list published in 1973 there is a total of 221 spider species known up to date from the territory of the Hortobágy National Park. This is quite a large number when we consider that it represents 1/5 of the total Hungarian spider fauna. To many a people the Hortobágy appears to be a monotonous steppe region. The truth is that in this large park we may encounter the most versatile biotopes: saline steppe, swampy areas, forested regions, etc. This diversity in biotopes is well reflected in the high specific number of spiders. The active collectings: singling, sweeping, the pealing off of bark and others were well complemented by the automatic collecting methods, primarily by the soil traps. The number of specimens well surpasses the 14,000.

The conclusions concerning communities and geographical distribution will be published elsewhere, the present contribution is restricted to faunistic and taxonomic matters only.

A) Faunistical Part

Atypidae

Atypus piceus (Sulzer, 1776)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII.—A rare, montane species, its occurrence in flatland is unique.

Amaurobiidae

Titanoeca veteranica Herman, 1879—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. V–VII.—A rare species, so far has been known from hilly regions only.

Dictynidae

Altella hungarica sp. n.—Kunmadaras: Döghalom, leg. Z. Kaszab and I. Maróti, in May and July. Three male specimens recovered from the material of soil traps. For the description of the new species please confer Taxonomical Part.

Argenna subnigra (Pickard-Cambridg, 1861)—Nagyhegyes: Görbehát; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Tiszacsege: Cserepes; Újszentmargita. IV–X.—A rare species occurring in moist meadows in flatlands.

Dictyna arundinacea (Linné, 1758)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Hortobágy-Máta: Kilenclyukú híd; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—It is the most common *Dictyna* species occurring everywhere excepting close forested regions.

Dictyna pusilla Thorell, 1856—Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. VI.—A common Hungarian species, found mainly in meadows and in reeds.

Dictyna uncinata Thorell, 1856—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita. V–VI.—A frequent species found in different levels of the vegetation.

Dysderidae

Dysdera hungarica Chyzer et Kulczynski, 1897—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—It was found under bark of tree. A frequent species, mostly in hilly regions.

Dysdera longirostris Doblika, 1853—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–VII.—It was collected in forests. Mostly found in hilly regions, a sylvan species.

Harpactes rubicundus (Koch C. L., 1839)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—It was singled from under bark of tree. It is the most common *Harpactes* species in the Hungarian spider fauna.

Agelenidae

Agelena gracilens Koch C. L., 1841—Újszentmargita. IX.—It was captured in a forest clearing. Generally found in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Agelena labyrinthica (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. X.—A frequently encountered species in forests and along forest margins.

Tetrilus macrophthalmus Kulczynski, 1896—Újszentmargita. VI.—It was collected in an association of *Artemisio–Festucetum pseudovinae*. The species was first shown to occur in Hungary in 1973.

Hahnia nava (Blackwall, 1841)—Nagyhegyes: Görbehát. IV.—A sporadic species occurring in flatlands and hilly regions.

Argyronetidae

Argyroneta aquatica (Clerk, 1758)—Balmazújváros; Hortobágy-Máta: Hortobágyi-halastó. IV–VII.—Commonly found in the waters of Hungary.

Pisauridae

Pisaura mirabilis (Clerk, 1758)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—Distributed far as wide in Hungary, found mainly in meadows, in the underwood of forests and also on the soil.

Lycosidae

Tricca lutetiana (Simon, 1876)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–X.—It was collected in reeds and along a forest margin. The species is known from Hungary, but in isolated regions.

Xerolycosa miniata (Koch C. L., 1834)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. V–VII.—Frequently found in sandy areas.

Pardosa agrestis (Westring, 1861)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyiván. IV–IX.—A common species in meadows.

Pardosa cribrata Simon, 1876—Nagyiván. V.—It was collected in the reeds: one adult and juvenile specimen. Sporadically found in flatlands.

Pardosa lugubris (Walckenaer, 1802)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—Specimens were collected in forest, along forest margins and in reeds. A widely distributed species, occasionally appearing in large masses in forests.

Pardosa monticola (Clerk, 1758)—Nagyiván. IV–V.—A sporadically occurring species.

Pardosa nebulosa (Thorell, 1872)—Tiszacsege. VIII.—A sporadic species in Transdanubia and on the Great Plain.

Pardosa paludicola (Clerk, 1758)—Újszentmargita. IX.—Collected in reeds. Frequent in moist, wet meadows and on shores of lakes.

Pardosa proxima (Koch C. L., 1848)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. VII.—Common in the vicinity of lakes in Hungary.

Pardosa pullata (Clerk, 1758)—Hortobágy-Máta: Hortobágyi-halastó; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalapos; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita. IV–X.—The species was collected on the meadow, along forest margins and in the reeds. It is found mainly in wet biotopes.

Alopecosa pulverulenta (Clerk, 1758)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—It was collected in reeds and along a forest margin. The species is found in meadows, marshy places and also in oak forest both on flatlands and in hilly regions.

Alopecosa schmidti (Hahn, 1834)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. X.—Only a single female specimen was collected in the above locality, rare in Hungary. The species has a wide distribution from Germany to China to the south to Asia Minor.

Alopecosa cursor (Hahn, 1831)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. IV–VII.—Not too common, found in flatlands and hilly regions.

Trochosa robusta (Simon, 1876)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VII.—Less frequently encountered species in Hungary, having a wide distribution elsewhere.

Trochosa ruricola (De Geer, 1778)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Hortobágyi-halastó; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—A very common hygrophilous species found both in flats and in mountain areas.

Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő.—A frequently encountered species having a wide distribution.

Lycosa singoriensis (Laxmann, 1770)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Újszentmargita. VII–X.—A steppe species.

Pirata latitans (Blackwall, 1841)—Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő. VII–VIII.—Found both in flatlands and hilly regions in moist biotopes.

Pirata piraticus (Clerk, 1758)—Újszentmargita. VI.—It was collected from the water surface of a canal near saline lake. A Holarctic species being very common near waters.

Aulonia albimana (Walckenaer, 1805)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII.—A common species in Hungary, found mainly along forest margins.

ARGIOPIDAE

Meta segmentata (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—A common species in Hungary found mainly in scrubs.

Araneus alsine (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VIII.—It collected in a grove of oak trees. A rare species in Hungary, elsewhere occurring only sporadically.

Araneus angulatus Clerk, 1758—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–VII.—Collected in a forest clearing and on a meadow. A species found mostly in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Araneus bituberculatus Walckenaer, 1802—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX—The species was collected in underwood vegetation, in a meadow and along a lake. A frequent species in Hungary, spinning its web over low vegetation; becoming mature in spring.

Araneus cornutus Clerk, 1758—Balmazújváros; Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Hortobágy-Máta: Borsós, Zám; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Tiszacsege: Cserepes; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—A very common species far and wide occurring in wet meadows and in the underwood, also along the skirt of the forest.

Araneus cucurbitinus Clerk, 1758—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. IV–VI.—A common Hungarian species, its small web may be found from shrubs to canopy level of trees.

Araneus diadematus Clerk, 1758—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom. VII–IX.—A frequently encountered species in Hungary.

Araneus ixobolus (Thorell, 1873)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—Taken from under bark of tree. A common species feeding in the night.

Araneus marmoreus Clerk, 1758—Nádudvar: Mihályhalom. IX.—A common species in fenwood and gallery forests, mostly on shrubs.

Araneus marmoreus f. **pyramidatus** Clerk, 1758—Nádudvar: Mihályhalom. IX.—Distributed like the nominate form.

Araneus ocellatus Clerk, 1758—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő. VI.—A common species, preying in the night.

Araneus umbraticus Clerk, 1758—Újszentmargita. IV.—A common species, active in the night.

Zilla diodia (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. V, IX.—Common in forests and on shrubs in the skirt of woods.

Singa albovittata Westring, 1851—Tiszacsege: Cserepes. IV.—Common in dry turf.

Singa hamata (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Tiszacsege. IV–VII.—It was taken in a meadow. A very common species found mainly in wet meadows and along watercourses.

Singa heri (Hahn, 1831)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám-puszta. VI.—A common species along shores of lakes and ponds, mostly in reeds.

Singa pygmaea (Sundevall, 1831)—Egyek: Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Kunmadaras: Darvas-tó; Tiszacsege: Cserepes. IV–VII.—It was taken in a gallery forest of oak. A common species in wet meadows and pastures.

Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VIII.—It was taken in underwood of forests, along waters (fish-pond) and in a meadow. A very common species found mainly on low herbage.

Cercidia prominens (Westring, 1851)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita.—A common species spinning its web round near surface of soil in forests and along forest margins.

Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV, VIII.—It was taken in a gallery forest of oak. Common in forests and on shrubs along forest margins.

Argiope bruennichi (Scopoli, 1772)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám. VI.—Commonly occurring in wet places with tall grass or shrubs.

Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha extensa (Linné, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—Taken in underwood. Mostly found in wet places.

Pachygnatha clerki Sundevall, 1823—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–IX.—It is mostly found in flatlands in wet places.

Pachygnatha degeeri Sundevall, 1829—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–VIII.—It was collected in closed forest as well as in meadows. Mostly encountered in moist places.

Pachygnatha listeri Sundevall, 1829—Újszentmargita. IV.—A less frequent species, found mostly in wet places.

Linyphiidae

Centromerus aequalis (Westring, 1851)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. IV.—It was taken from rotten straw in wild animal feeder. It is a very rare species in Hungary.

Centromerus expertus (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1871)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Újszentmargita. V–XI.—A sporadically occurring species in wet meadows and fens.

Centromerus sylvaricus (Blackwall, 1841)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–X.—It was collected from forest litter, from various grassy associations and from reeds. A very common species in Hungary.

Centromerus vindobonensis Kulczynski, 1898—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom. III–XI.—It is the first time that the species is recorded for the Hungarian fauna (cf. also Taxonomic Part).

Sydera gracilis (Menge, 1866)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—Common in the whole of Hungary in meadows and forests.

Meioneta rurestris (Koch C. L., 1836)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita. III–IX.—Mostly found in meadows but also in underwood vegetation.

Meioneta fuscipalpis (Koch C. L., 1836)—Újszentmargita. IV.—It was collected in the reeds, occurring in Hungary only sporadically.

Aprolagus mollis (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1871)—Nagyhegyes: Görbehát. IV.—Found in Hungary only sporadically, mostly in grassy associations.

Aprolagus saxatilis (Blackwall, 1844)—Újszentmargita. IX.—It was found in the reeds. Most of the Hungarian data are unreliable. The species is inadequately understood.

Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalapos; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–X.—A common Hungarian species found in flatlands and in hilly regions alike.

Drapetisca socialis (Sundevall, 1832)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VII.—A common species in forests.

Leptyphantes flavipes (Blackwall, 1854)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VI–VII.—Common in forests both on flatlands and in hilly regions too.

Leptyphantes pallidus (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1871)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VII.—Sporadically found in various forests, also occurs in caves.

Leptyphantes tenuis (Blackwall, 1852)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát. IV–X.—Sporadically found in forests and in meadows.

Porrhomma pygmaeum (Blackwall, 1834)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. II–XI.—The species less known from Hungary; found mostly in wet meadows, in reeds, and also in forests (cf. also the Taxonomic Part).

Porrhomma convexum (Westring, 1851)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V.—Extracted from forest litter. No reliable data from Hungary have been known so far (cf. also the Taxonomic Part).

Batyphantes approximatus (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1871)—Újszentmargita. VII.—It was taken in the skirt of the forest. A rare species, known from Hungary only from a few localities in flatlands.

Batyphantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Újszentmargita. III–X.—It is common in wet meadows and in the reeds.

Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—It was found in various grassy associations. A common species in Hungary, favouring moist biotopes.

Stemonyphantes lineatus (Linné, 1758)—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita. IV.—It was found in the reeds. A sporadically occurring species in Hungary, encountered both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Linyphia clathrata Sundevall, 1829—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–VII.—It was collected in underwood in forest, along skirt of forest, in the meadow and in the reeds. A common species in Hungary, mostly encountered in forests and marginal areas.

Linyphia marginata Koch C. L., 1834—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII.—A widely distributed species in Hungary, common in the skirt of forests, mostly on shrubs.

Linyphia pusilla Sundevall, 1829—Balmazújváros; Egyek: Ohati-halastó, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Tiszacsege: Cserepes. IV–VI.—Occasionally appearing in huge masses in meadows with tall grass and along forest margins.

Linyphia triangularis (Clerk, 1758)—Újszentmargita. VII.—It is the most common *Linyphia* species, spinning its web in shrubs.

Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851)—Újszentmargita. V.—A common species in meadows and in wet forests.

Trichopterna cito (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1872)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám. III, X.—A rare species with very sporadic data from Hungary.

Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—It was collected in grassy association, in forest margins and also in reeds. The commonest *Ceratinella* species, mostly found in the moist litter of woods.

Abacoproeces saltuum (Koch L., 1872)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VII.—It was found in an *Artemisio–Festucetum* association. A common species from the scrub forest to fen-meadows.

Wideria antica (Wider, 1834)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VII.—The commonest *Wideria* species in Hungary, particularly favouring wet forests, reeds where it may occur in large masses.

Wideria capito (Westring, 1861)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát; Újszentmargita. III–IX.—It was taken in a meadow with *Juncus* sp. and in the forest margin. A sporadically occurring species.

Cornicularia vigilax (Blackwall, 1853)—Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalapos. IV–VII.—Primarily found in turf, having a sporadic distribution in Hungary.

Trachynella nudipalpis (Westring, 1851)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV.—It is found particularly in wet biotopes, known from fens and from alder woods.

Tigellinus furcillatus (Menge, 1869)—Újszentmargita. VII.—It was taken in the reeds. Sporadically found in the most versatile biotopes.

Pananomops mengei Simon, 1926—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV, XI.—A sylvan species known from a few localities in Hungary.

Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841)—Egyek: Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Tiszacsege: Cserepes. III–VII.—Locally very common in moss in forest and meadows.

Styloctetor romanus (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1872)—Egyek: Ohat; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Újszentmargita. V–X.—The species was taken in meadows from under trees by the help of a sweeping net. It is a rare species with a few Hungarian locality only.

Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám. VI.—Common in wet meadows, in forests and on fens.

Enidia bituberculata (Wider, 1834)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. V.—It was taken in a sweeping net. It is not a rare species in the underwood of wet forests.

Enidia cornuta (Blackwall, 1833)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. V–VII.—A common species in meadows and in underwood.

Tapinocyboides pygmaea (Menge, 1869)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VI.—It was first shown to occur in the Hungarian fauna in 1973. Since then no other locality has been found but the above. According to literature references it is particularly favouring dry biotopes (cf. also Taxonomic Part).

Entelecara acuminata (Wider, 1834)—Újszentmargita. V.—It was swept in a meadow. A frequently encountered species on grasses and on shrubs.

Trichoncus affinis Kulczynski, 1894—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII.—Though wide-spread in Europe only a few Hungarian localities are known in Hungary (cf. also Taxonomic Part).

Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Újszentmargita. III–X.—A common species, mostly in moist biotopes.

Pocadicnemis pumila (Blackwall, 1841)—Újszentmargita. IV–XI.—It was taken in an *Artemisio–Festucetum* association. A common species in wet meadows.

Nematogmus sanguinolentus (Walckenaer, 1841)—Újszentmargita. VI.—It was taken from wheat. It is known from a number of localities only, favouring dry, sunny places with tall grass.

Thyreostenius parasiticus (Westring, 1851)—Újszentmargita. IV.—It was extracted from rotten debris sample taken from an oak wood. The species has a wide distribution, inadequately known in Hungary.

Oedothorax apicatus (Blackwall, 1850)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Kunmadaras: Darvas-tó, Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő. IV–IX.—A very common species occurring in wet meadows, and on the soil along watercourses.

Oedothorax agrestis (Blackwall, 1853)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. V–VII.—Its distribution is very similar with that of the previous species.

Gongylidiellum murcidum Simon, 1884—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–X.—Wide spread in Hungary, frequent in wet meadows and in forests.

Diplocephalus picinus (Blackwall, 1841)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Újszentmargita. IV, VII.—A sylvan species, hygrophilous in nature having a sporadic distribution.

Tapinocyba insecta (Koch L., 1869)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. III–VII.—A common species collected in the most versatile forest, meadow and fen types.

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő. IV.—A Holarctic species being hygrophilous in nature.

Erigone dentipalpis (Wider, 1834)—Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita. V–VI.—A very common species occurring both in wet and dry habitats.

Maro minutus Pickard-Cambridge O., 1906—Újszentmargita. IV.—It was taken in am *Artemisio–Festucetum pseudovinae* association. It was first reported to occur in Hungary in 1973 (cf. also Taxonomic Part).

Metopobactrus deserticolus sp. n.—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyiván. IV–VI.—Five males and 2 females have been collected (cf. description in the Taxonomic Part).

Symphytognathidae

Mysmena leucoplagiata (Simon, 1879)—Újszentmargita. IV–VII.—It is known from wet forests, from vegetation along watercourses and fens. Its distribution in Hungary is sporadic.

Theridiidae

Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII.—Wide-spread in Hungary, but never appears in large masses.

Euryopsis flavomaculata (Koch C. L., 1836)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—It was taken in the forest, in meadow and in the reeds. A sporadically distributed species in Hungary, known both from flatlands and from hilly regions.

Theridium lunatum (Clerk, 1758)—Újszentmargita. V.—It was taken from vegetation along roadside. A common species in Hungary.

Theridium ovatum (Clerk, 1758)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. VI–IX.—A very common species in the underwood of forests.

Theridium pictum (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VI.—Frequently occurring in the underwood of wet forests.

Theridium simile Koch C. L., 1836—Egyek: Ohat. IV, IX.—It was collected in a young oak plantation. Not uncommon in wet meadows and on small shrubs.

Theridium sisyphium (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. IV.—A common species on the taller vegetation of meadows.

Theridium suaveolens Simon, 1879—Újszentmargita. VI.—It was collected in the reeds. A rare species in Hungary having a sporadic distribution.

Theridium tepidariorum Koch C. L., 1841—Újszentmargita. IV.—It was recovered from under bark. The species has been introduced into Hungary being quite common in buildings and houses. It is most likely that the above locality record is the result of introduced specimen by means of building materials.

Theridium varians Hahn, 1831—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalapos. VI.—It may be swept from vegetation of meadows and is common on shrubs along skirt of forests.

Crustulina guttata (Wider, 1834)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–VII.—Common in wet meadows all over our country.

Steatoda bipunctata (Linné, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—It was taken from under bark. Common in Hungary in various buildings, in the open it is usually found under bark or on face of rocks.

Asagena phalerata (Panzer, 1801)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám. VI–VII.—Quite common in meadows with short grass, also on pastures.

Enoplognatha corollata (Bertkau, 1883)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Tiszacsege: Cserepes. IV–VI.—It is a rare species, rather inadequately known.

Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1831)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát. VII–X.—A rare species with only a few localities in Hungary.

Robertus arundineti (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1871)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom. IV–VII.—It is mostly found on flatlands in meadows, fens; a common species.

Robertus lividus (Blackwall, 1836)—Újszentmargita. IX.—It was collected along the margin of the forest. A common species both on flatlands and in hilly regions.

Mimetidae

Ero aphana (Walckenaer, 1802)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő. IV–IX.—It was taken in the underwood. Common both on flatlands and in hilly regions.

Ero furcata (Villers, 1789)—Újszentmargita. IV.—It was taken in the reeds. Less common than the previous species.

Drassidae

Gnaphosa lucifuga (Walckenaer, 1802)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. IV–VII.—It is usually found in warm places with sparse vegetation both in flats and among hills.

Gnaphosa opaca Herman, 1879—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyiván. IV–IX.—It was taken in the reeds. Its distribution in Hungary is not yet elucidated fully.

Drassodes pubescens (Thorell, 1856)—Újszentmargita. VII–X.—It was taken from various grassy associations and in the reeds. It is found both in dry and wet habitats; a common species.

Haplodrassus dalmatensis (Koch, 1866)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. V–VII.—A rare, thermophilous species; not much data are available on its distribution in Hungary.

Haplodrassus minor (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1879)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita. IV–VII.—A less known species having a sporadic distribution; available data suggest the species to be attached to moderately wet habitats.

Haplodrassus signifer (Koch C. L., 1839)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Újszentmargita. IV–VII.—It is spread all over Hungary but sporadically.

Haplodrassus silvestris (Blackwall, 1833)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—It was taken in forests, in grassy associations and in the reeds. A common Hungarian species, particularly frequenting wet forests, where it is usually found in the litter.

Scotophaeus quadripunctatus (Linné, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. IX–X.—It was taken from under bark and extracted from litter. Frequently encountered under bark and in dark recesses, crevices of buildings.

Zelotes apricorum (Koch L., 1876)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—It is usually found in various forests and in grassy associations all over in Hungary.

Zelotes declinans (Kulczynski, 1897)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. VII–IX.—A very rare species, distributed mostly towards the east.

Zelotes electus (Koch C. L., 1839)—Újszentmargita. VII–IX.—Not uncommon in biotopes with low vegetation both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Zelotes gracilis (Canestrini, 1869)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Újszentmargita. VI–VIII.—A rare species, collected mostly in grassy associations in Hungary.

Zelotes latreillei (Simon, 1878)—Újszentmargita. VI–X.—It was taken in grassy associations in large numbers, only stray specimens encountered in closed forested regions. Particularly favouring wet habitats.

Zelotes longipes (Koch L., 1866)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő. IV–VI.—A comparatively rare species found in flatlands.

Zelotes lutetianus (Koch L., 1866)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita. IV–VIII.—Not a common species, though occurring both in flatlands and in hilly regions, too.

Zelotes mundus (Kulczynski, 1897)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyiván. IV–IX.—It was taken in the reeds. It is a very rare species, besides Hungary it has been shown to occur in the Balkan Peninsula.

Zelotes pedestris (Koch C. L., 1837)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VI–VIII.—It is a frequent species attached to moist habitats.

Zelotes praeficus (Koch L., 1866)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–X.—It has a wide distribution, common in Hungary, particularly favouring wet habitats.

Zelotes pusillus (Koch C. L., 1833)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita. IV–X.—It is a very common species found in the most versatile habitats.

Zelotes serotinus (Koch L., 1866)—Balmazújváros; Darassa; Kunmadaras: Döghalom. IV–VII.—A common species both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Poecilochroa variana (Koch C. L., 1839)—Újszentmargita. VI.—It was collected in the reeds. It is a very rare species, with only a few localities in the Great Plain of Hungary.

Clubionidae

Anyphaena accentuata (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő.—It was taken from under bark and from underwood. Common in forests.

Clubiona brevipes Blackwall, 1841—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII.—Known from Hungary only sporadically, usually encountered in forests and along forest margins.

Clubiona frutetorum Koch L., 1866—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita. V, VII.—Rather common in Hungary in meadows with tall vegetation.

Clubiona neglecta Pickard-Cambridge O., 1862—Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. VI.—Not uncommon in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Clubiona pallidula (Clerk, 1758)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VII–X.—Quite a common species in Hungary, found mainly in wet habitats.

Clubiona phragmitis Koch C. L., 1834—Újszentmargita. V.—A common species in the reeds of marshy areas, also in wet meadows.

Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczynski, 1897—Újszentmargita. V.—Not uncommon in marshy areas.

Clubiona subtilis Koch L., 1866—Újszentmargita. VII.—It was collected along the margin of the forest. Only sporadic data are available from Hungary; considered to be rare.

Chiracanthium elegans Thorell, 1875—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VI.—It is a sylvan species inhabiting both flat and hilly regions.

Chiracanthium pennyi Pickard-Cambridge O., 1873—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Újszentmargita. V–VI.—A common species in meadows.

Agroeca pullata Thorell, 1875—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalapos; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—It is rather common in wet forests and on meadows.

Agroecina striata (Kulczynski, 1881)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. VI–IX.—It is mostly found along watercourses, on fens, wet forests and meadows, both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Phrurolithus festivus (Koch C. L., 1835)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–VII.—A common species all over Hungary.

Micaria fulgens (Walckenaer, 1802)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. V–VII.—Rather rare, though occurring both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Micaria guttulata (Koch C. L., 1839)—Újszentmargita. VI–IX.—It was first recorded to occur in the Hungarian fauna in 1973 (cf. also Taxonomic Part).

Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831)—Újszentmargita. VI–VII.—Not uncommon in flatlands and among the hills.

Sparassidae

Micrommata roseum (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VI–IX.—It was collected from vegetation of the underwood; a common species in Hungary.

Zora spinimana (Sundevall, 1832)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VII.—A very common species in Hungary.

THOMISIDAE

Thomisus onustus Walckenaer, 1805—Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám, Kilenclyukú-híd; Kunmadaras: Darvas-tó; Nagyiván. VI.—A common species in Hungary, mostly in Compositae and Umbelliferae.

Misumena vatia (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VI–VII.—A common Hungarian species.

Misumenops tricuspidatus (Fabricius, 1775)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita. V–IX.—A common species in Hungary, mostly found in low herbage and shrubs.

Synaema globosum (Fabricius, 1775)—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IX.—It was taken in a forest clearing. Its distribution is rather sporadic.

Xysticus cambridgei (Blackwall, 1858)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. IV–VII.—Rather common in Hungary, found mostly in forest litter.

Xysticus cristatus (Clerk, 1758)—Balmazújváros: Darassa. IV–V.—A common species both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Xysticus kempelini Thorell, 1872—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VI.—It was taken in a net. A very rare species; here too only a single specimen was collected.

Xysticus kochi Thorell, 1872—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Nagyhegyes; Hortobágy-Máta: Borsós; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyiván; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Tiszacsege: Cserepes; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—It is the commonest *Xysticus* species in Hungary.

Xysticus lanio Koch C. L., 1835—Újszentmargita. V.—A common species both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Xysticus striatipes Koch L., 1870—Nádudvar: Mihályhalom. IX.—A common species both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Xysticus ulmi (Hahn, 1831)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Ohati-halastó; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalapos; Nagyiván; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–V.—It is common far and wide in Hungary.

Oxyptila blackwalli Simon, 1875—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VI–X.—Mostly a sylvan species found in flatlands and among the hills.

Oxyptila kotulai Kulczynski, 1898—Újszentmargita. V–VII.—It was first reported from Hungary in 1973.

Oxyptila praticola (Koch C. L., 1837)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát, Vajdalaposi-erdő; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám-puszta; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–X.—It is found all over Hungary, both in closed forests and in open marshy meadows.

Oxyptila rauda Simon, 1875—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. V–X.—It was taken in the reeds, and from grassy associations. The species rather sporadic in Hungary.

Oxyptila scabricula (Westring, 1851)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám. III, X.—It was sporadically found in flatlands and in hilly regions alike.

Oxyptila simplex (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1862)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Nagyhegyes: Görbehát. V–VII.—A rare species with only a few localities known in Hungary.

Oxyptila trux (Blackwall, 1846)—Újszentmargita. IX.—It was taken in the reeds. A rare species with only a few known localities in Hungary.

Philodromus aureolus var. **pallens** Kulczynski, 1897—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. V.—It was swept from underwood and from wheat; it has a southern character encountered mostly in flatlands.

Philodromus aureolus var. **similis** Kulczynski, 1891—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. VI.—A very common variety of the species in Hungary.

Philodromus dispar Walckenaer, 1826—Újszentmargita. V–VII.—A rather common species in our fauna.

Philodromus rufus (Walckenaer, 1828)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Kunmadaras: Darvas-tó; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Tiszacsege: Cserepes; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–IX.—Common all over Hungary.

Pistius truncatus (Pallas, 1878)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő. X.—Occurring only sporadically in Hungary.

Thanatus arenarius Koch L., 1872—Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. VII–IX.—Found grassy associations, in the reeds, inhabiting both flatlands and hilly regions.

Thanatus striatus Koch L., 1845—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő. V.—Only a few localities are known from Hungary in the Great Plain.

Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő, Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Hortobágy-Máta: Zám, Kilenclyukú-híd; Kunmadaras: Darvas-tó; Nagyiván; Nádudvar: Mihályhalom; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. VI–IX.—Quite common in Hungary.

Tibellus parallelus (Koch C. L., 1837)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VI.—It was taken from underwood and swept also both in wet and dry meadows from vegetation. It is spread as the previous species but less common.

Salticidae

Myrmarachne formicaria (De Geer, 1778)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalapos; Újszentmargita. IV–X.—Not a common species, though having a good distribution.

Heliophanus auratus Koch C. L., 1835—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Tiszacsege; Újszentmargita. V–VIII.—Frequent in wet habitats, mostly in forest margins.

Heliphanus cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita. VI.—Quite common in Hungary.

Heliophanus flavipes (Hahn, 1831)—Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. VI.—The species is only sporadically occurring in Hungary.

Heliophanus patagiatus Thorell, 1875—Egyek: Egyek-Pusztakócsi-mocsarak; Tiszacsege: Cserepes. VI.—Not common, inhabiting rather moist habitats.

Salticus zebraneus (Koch C. L., 1837)—Újszentmargita. V.—It was taken by a net. Distributed all over Hungary, but not common.

Pseudicius encarpatus (Walckenaer, 1802)—Újszentmargita. VI.—Not a common species, occurring only sporadically in Hungary.

Marpissa muscosa (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalapos; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—Distributed in Hungary but not common.

Mithion canestrini (Ninni, 1868)—Hortobágy-Máta: Zám. VI.—Not uncommon in marshy and reedy flats in plain and hilly regions.

Hyctia nivoyi (Lucas, 1846)—Újszentmargita. VI.—It is wide spread in Hungary, found in wet meadows and in reeds.

Dendryphantes nidicolens (Walckenaer, 1802)—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta. V–VI.—It is found mostly in pine forests in Hungary, elsewhere less frequent.

Carrhotus bicolor (Walckenaer, 1802)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—Quite common species taken mostly from underwood vegetation in forests.

Sitticus floricola (Koch C. L., 1837)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom. IX.—Frequently encountered, mostly in wet meadows.

Phlegra fasciata (Hahn, 1826)—Újszentmargita. IV–VII.—It is not a common species found both in flatlands and hilly regions.

Pellenes nigrociliatus (Simon, 1875)—Kunmadaras: Döghalom; Tiszacsege: Cserepes. V–IX.—Not a common species, mostly found in grassy associations both in flatlands and in hilly regions.

Evarcha arcuata (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Újszentmargita. IV–IX.—A quite common species in Hungary occurring in meadows and in forest clearings.

Evarcha flammata (Clerk, 1758)—Egyek: Ohati-erdő; Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Püspökladány: Ágota-puszta; Újszentmargita: Margitai-erdő. IV–VI.—In distribution it is very similar to the previous species.

Evophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802)—Nagyhegyes: Vajdalaposi-erdő; Újszentmargita. VI–IX.—It is very common in the fauna of Hungary.

Neon pictus Kulczynski, 1891—Újszentmargita. VII–IX.—It was found in grassy associations and in the reeds. A rare species in Hungary having a rather sporadic distribution.

Ballus depressus (Walckenaer, 1802)—Balmazújváros: Darassa; Egyek: Ohati-erdő. VII–IX.—It is spread far and wide in Hungary.

B) Taxonomic part

Altella hungarica sp. n.

♂. Measurements in mm.

Cephalothorax: 0.85, breadth at head part: 0.45, breadth at thoracic part: 0.61. Length of abdomen: 1.00.

Length of leg joints in mm.

	Co.	Tr.	Fe.	Pa.	Ti.	Me.	Ta.
I.	0.30	0.10	0.55	0.25	0.45	0.35	0.28=2.32
II.	0.28	0.10	0.46	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.26=1.99
III.	0.20	0.07	0.40	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.25=1.70
IV.	0.30	0.13	0.53	0.25	0.45	0.48	0.28=2.42

Entire animal light brownish yellow, though cephalic portion of cephalothorax as well as sternum of a darker hue. Tarsus and metatarsus of a lighter colour. Claws and hairs blackish, chaetotaxy of legs similarly coloured, thus rather striking.

Anterior row of eyes straight, posterior one procurved (Fig. 5). Diameter of anterior median 33 μ, while distance between two anterior medians 25 μ. Maxium diameter of anterior laterals 53 μ, distance between anterior medians and laterals 10 μ. Diameter of posterior median 25 μ, distance between two medians 65 μ, maximum diameter of laterals 30 μ, distance between medians and laterals 50 μ.

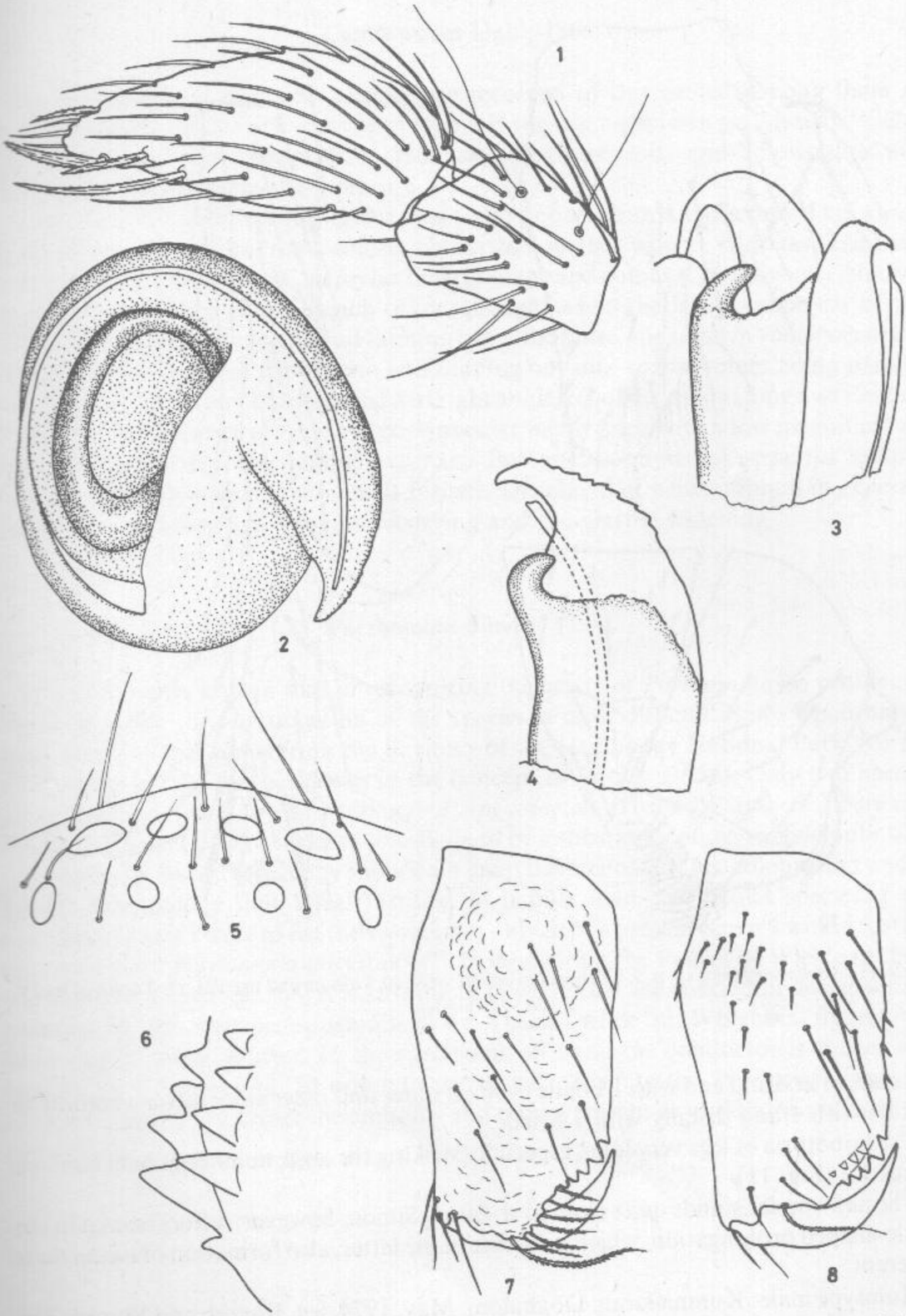
Hairs on cephalothorax very sparse, aside those around eyes arranged in five rows.

Chelicera dark brown, coarsely granulate with interspaces. Majority of hairs sitting on tubercles. On dorsal side beyond base a large tubercle seen (Fig. 9). Dentition: outer margin with 1 small proximal tooth, distally with 3 teeth combined, and 1 separate tooth present (Fig. 6). Inner margin with 4 teeth, of which proximal one the biggest, others becoming smaller distally (Fig. 6). Chaetotaxy on ventral and dorsal sides as in Figs. 7, 8.

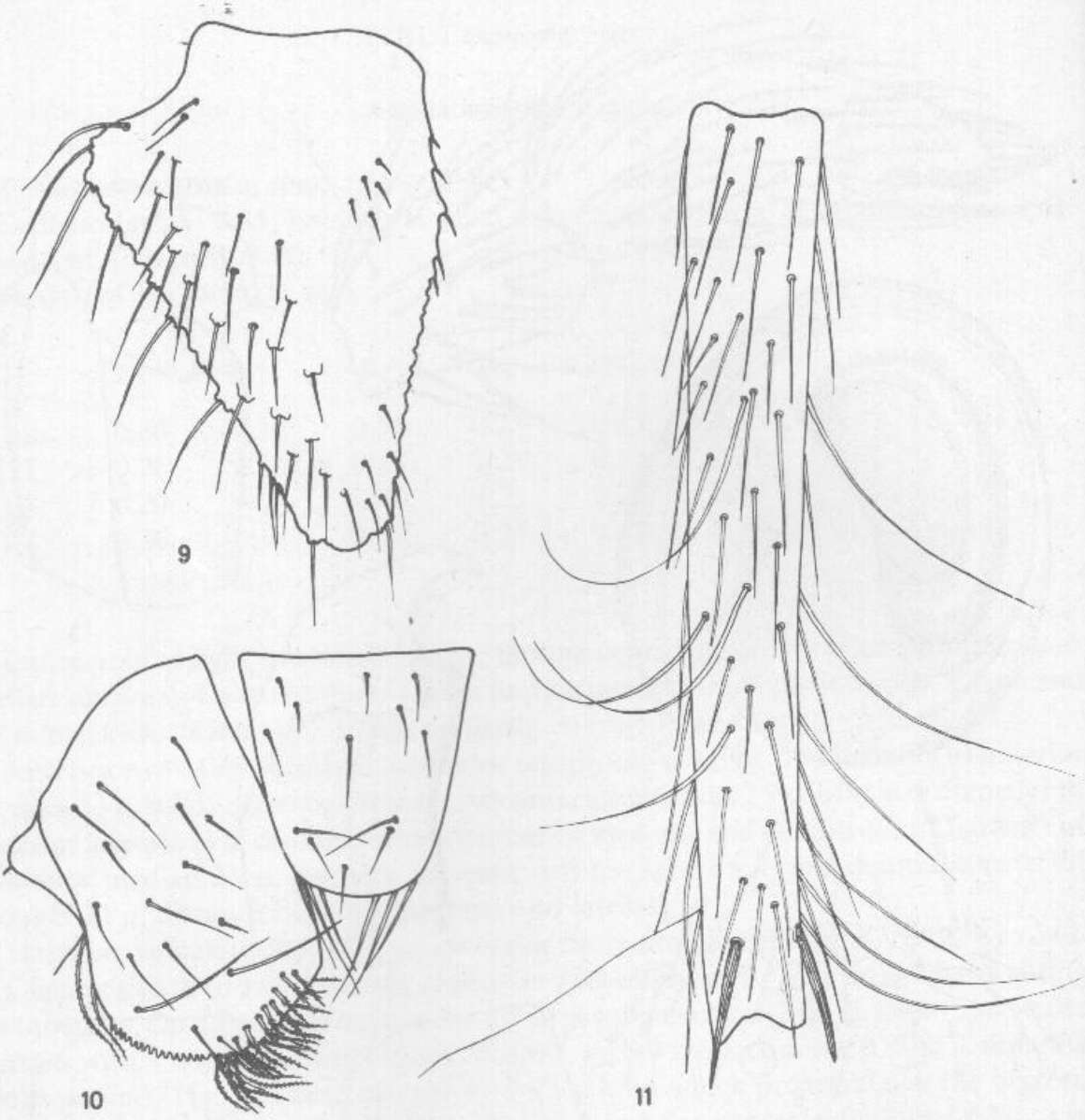
Proportion and chaetotaxy of maxilla and labium as shown in Fig. 10.

Palp formed according to genus: very simple. On outer side of tibia a rounded, small lobe present; in dorsal view distal end of joint broadening. In last third of cymbium marginally spiniform hairs seen (Fig. 1). Inner side of bulbus towards conductor bearing a sickle-shaped appendage (Fig. 2). End of conductor pointed, claw-like somewhat recurving; just before apex, small, protuberances present (Figs. 3, 4).

Chaetotaxy of legs: leg I—patella with 1 dorsodistal bristle; proximal third of tibia with 1 dorsal and 1 lateral bristle; in about middle on inner side of metatarsus with 1, at distal end with 1 bristle. Leg II—patella with 1 dorsodistal bristle; tibia on dorsal side with 1 proximal bristle; chaetotaxy of metatarsus identical with that of leg I. Leg III—patella with 1 dorsodistal bristle; tibia with 1 dorsoproximal bristle; metatarsus in middle on ventral side with 1, distally with 3 bristle (1 ventral, and 1 on inner and outer side each); tarsus ventrally in middle with 1, at distal end with 1 bristle. Leg IV—patella with 1 dorsodistal bristle; tibia with 1 dorsoproximal and 1 ventrodistal bristle;



Figs. 1–8: *Altella hungarica* sp. n. 1. Male palpus tibia and cymbium. 2. Bulbus, viewed from external side. 3. Process of bulbus and conductor in lateral view. 4. Former, viewed from internal side. 5. Arrangement of ocelli. 6. Teeth of cheliceral depression in posterior view. 7. Chelicera in frontal view. 8. Chelicera in posterior view



Figs.9–11: *Altella hungarica* sp. n. 9. Chelicera in lateral view. 10. Labium and maxilla. 11. Tarsus of leg IV, in ventral view

metatarsus at distal end with 1 bristle each on outer and inner side; tarsus ventrally in middle with 1 and distally with 1 bristle.

Trichobothria of legs very long, especially striking the large number of bent hairs on tarsus IV (Fig. 11).

The new species stands quite close to *A. lucida* Simon, however, differs from it in the sickle-shaped prolongation, which is furcate in the latter, also formation of *cinductor* is different.

Holotype male: Kunmadaras: Döghalom, May, 1974, leg. Kaszab and Maróti. The holotype is deposited in the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

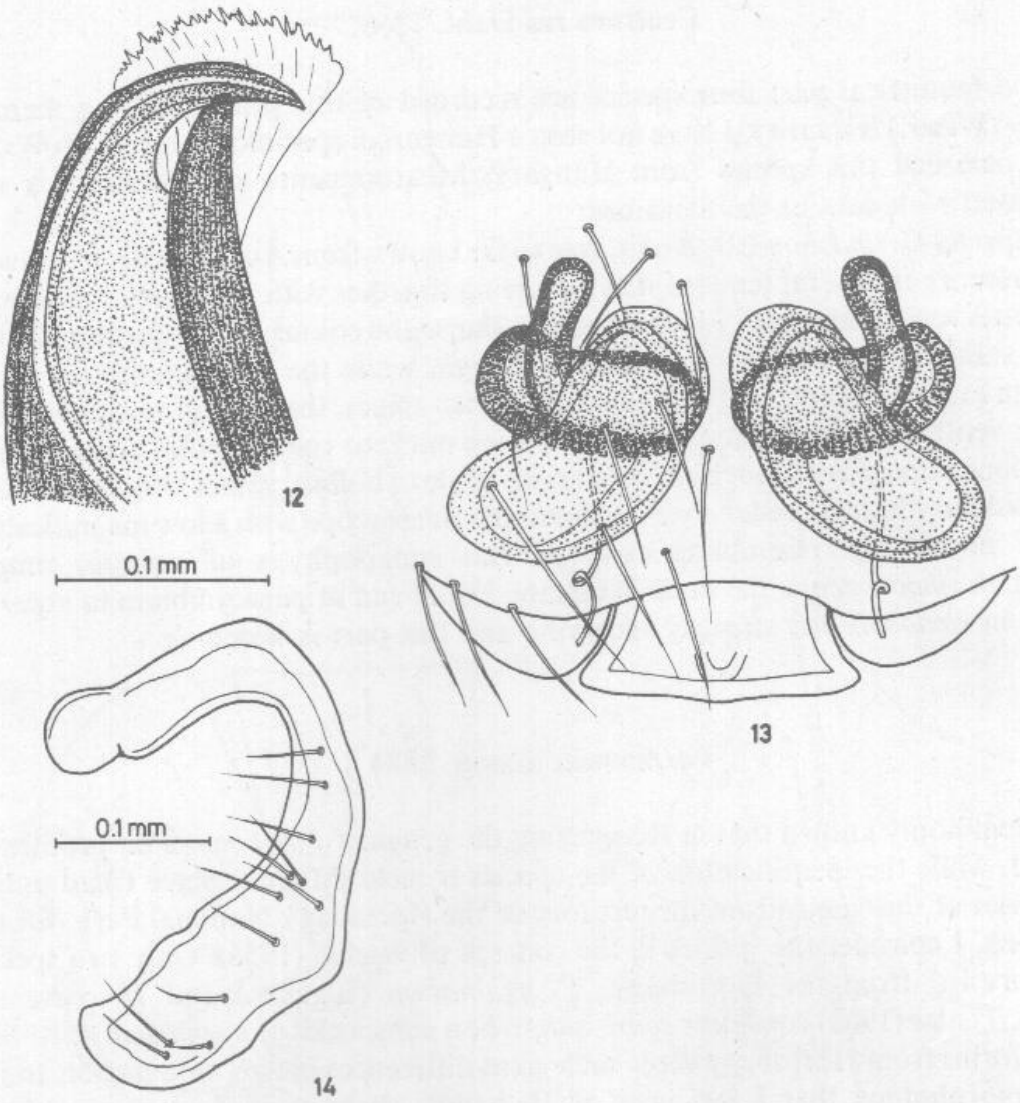
Centromerus Dahl, 1866

In the faunistical part four species are recorded of this genus. Among them *C. aequalis* (Westr.) is a rarity. I have not seen a Hungarian specimen yet, though Wiehle (1956) recorded this species from Hungary. Measurements and colouration well correspond with data in the literature.

The species *C. vindobonensis* Kulcz. was so far known from Austria only. I am aware of its presence in several fen localities occurring together with *C. expertus*. The male specimen is very similar to *C. expertus* both in shape and colour. Consequently, the two species stand rather close to each other, though, while the basal apophysis of the bulbus in *expertus* simple and end fanning out into spines, the same in *vindobonensis* is furcate: ventral branch robust and end fanning out into coarse spines being parallel with bulbus, subsidiary branch almost at right angle to bulbus, spines long and slender. This subsidiary branch under a stereo-binocular microscope with a low magnification may be misleading, resembling *expertus*. But endapophysis of *expertus* simple, bending, in *vindobonensis* the same is furcate. Distal end of paracymbium in *expertus* furcate, in *vindobonensis* strongly recurving and this part is widening.

Porrhomma Simon, 1884

It is commonly known that in recognizing the genus of *Porrhomma* no problem is involved, while the identification of the species is most difficult. Since I had only a small series of this genus from the territory of the Hortobágy National Park, for the time being, I consider the species in the concept of Wiehle (1956). Only two species came forward from the Hortobágy: *P. pgymaeum* (Blackw.) and *P. convexum* (Westr.). Thaler (1968) considers *convexum* to be a subspecies of *pygmaeum* only. Still the two forms from Hortobágy show such great differences in size, colouration and in genital morphology that I feel justified to handle them as distinct species. I am convinced that if I were to list the two names only in this present paper I would further aggravate the "*Porrhomma* uncertainty". In comparing the figures of Wiehle (p. 240) and those of Thaler (p. 368) it is striking to observe that the conductor surpasses the embolus in the specimens examined by Thaler, while in Whiehle's figures the conductor is much shorter. In the specimens on hand the conductor is longer and broader in *P. convexum*. In order to somewhat elucidate the *Porrhomma* species-complex Figs. 12–14 depict the embolus and paracymbium as well as the vulva of the two species.



Figs. 12–14: *Porrhomma convexum* (Westr.). 12. Part of male embolus. 13. Female vulva in ventral view. 14. Male paracymbium

Metopobactrus deserticolus sp. n.

♂. Measurements in mm.

Cephalothorax: 0.48, breadth (max.): 0.42, length of abdomen: 0.50. Length of sternum: 0.30, breadth: 0.27.

Length of leg joints in mm.

	Fe.	Pa.	Ti.	Me.	Ta.
I.	0.33	0.14	0.26	0.18	0.19=1.10
II.	0.30	0.14	0.22	0.18	0.17=1.01
III.	0.25	0.12	0.17	0.18	0.15=0.87
IV.	0.36	0.13	0.30	0.25	0.18=1.22

Cephalothorax in dorsal view oval in outline; colour reddish brown, median spot blackish, environs of eyes similarly black. Sternum reddish brown, margin black. Legs similarly coloured, coxae suffused with black. Abdomen black.

Cephalothorax in lateral view displaying no particular protuberances; cephalic portion slightly raised.

Anterior row of eyes recurved, posterior one slightly procurved. Diameter of anterior medians 28 μ, same of anterior laterals 38 μ; distance between anterior medians 15 μ; same between anterior medians and laterals 25 μ. Diameter of medians in posterior row 28 μ, of laterals 28 μ; distance between medians and laterals 33 μ. Distance between medians of anterior row and medians of posterior row 45 μ. Laterals of the two rows of eyes almost touching.

Chelicera somewhat longer than clypeus. Outer margin with 3 teeth, middle being the longest, inner margin with 1 tooth. Stridulatory file well developed.

Trichobothria present on all four pairs of metatarsus; its placing on metatarsus IV at 0.70; width of joint 50 μ; length of hair 140 μ. Tibiae with 1 bristle each; its position on tibia IV at 0.28; diameter of joint 60 μ, length of spine 17 μ.

Taster: tibia with 2 apophyses, dorsal one very strong, reaching cymbium to its one-third, end sickle-shaped and claw-like (colour darker than ground colour of tibia); ventral apophysis not striking, though brownish, end rounded off. Process of conductor ventrally straight, dorsally arcuate, surface with large granules. Embolus strongly chitinized, towards end arcuate, with membraneous protectors (Figs. 16–18).

♀. Measurements in mm.

Cephalothorax: 0.50, breadth (max.): 0.40, length of abdomen: 0.65. Length of sternum: 0.30, breadth: 0.29.

As far as the coloration of the female is concerned, it is identical with that of the male.

Cephalothorax in lateral view with a low arcuation, less so than in male.

Position of eyes and dimensions almost identical, at most only a few micron differences apparent.

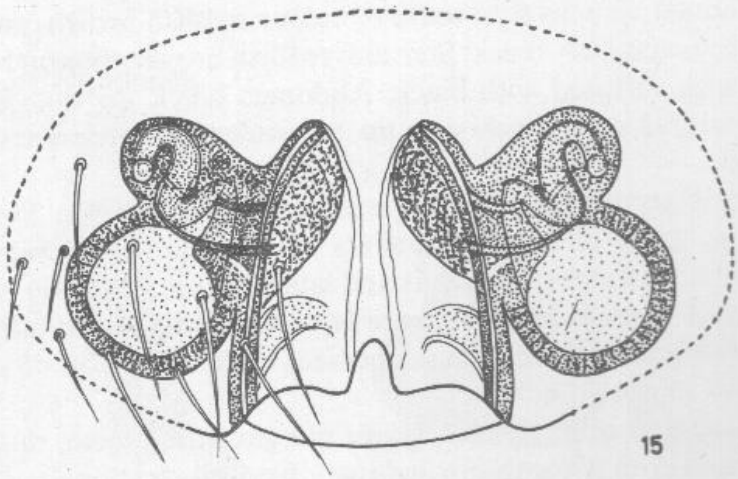
Dentition of chalicera differs from that of male. Outer margin with 3 teeth, distal one being the biggest; inner margin with 2 teeth.

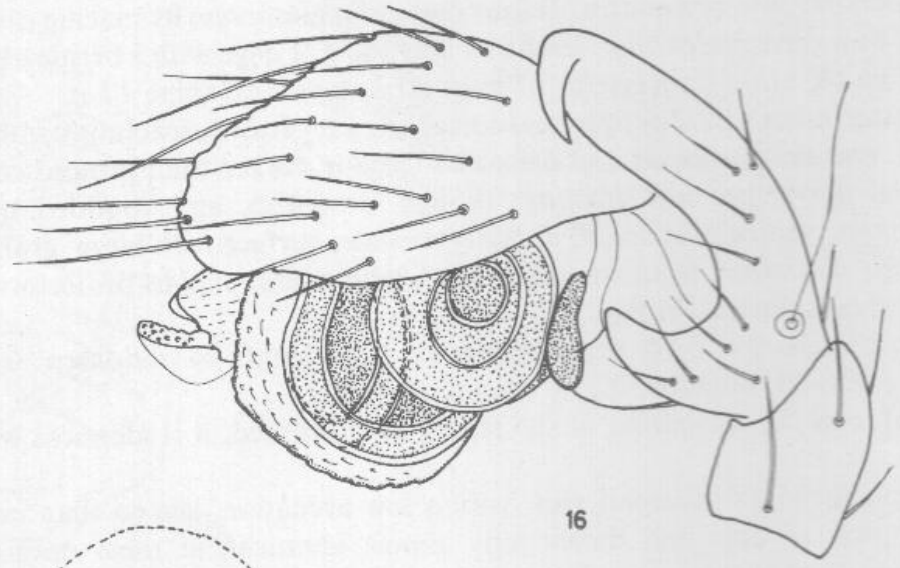
Trichobothria present on all four pairs of metatarsus; its position on metatarsus IV at 0.70. Each tibia bearing 1 bristle. Position of bristle on tibia I at 0.16; diameter of joint 60 μ; length of bristle 50 μ. Position of bristle on tibia IV at 0.30; diameter of joint 60 μ; length of bristle 45 μ.

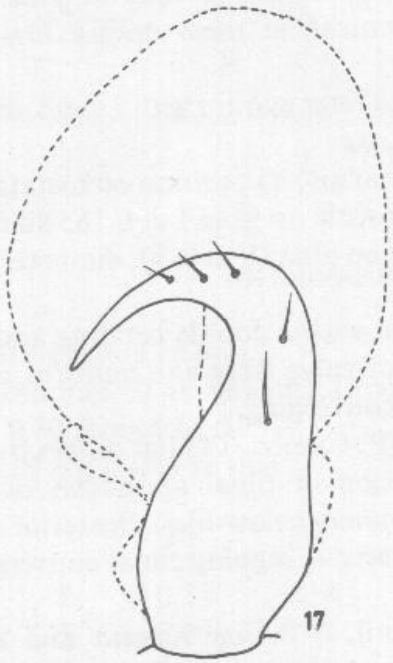
Posterior central part of epigyne light, on front with a double bending and with a median prolongation (Fig. 15); posterior vesicle of vulva large and uniform, anterior one divided; ingoing canal forwards somewhat converging.

The new species comes close to *M. prominulus* (P.-Cambr., O.) but differs from it in the shape of cephalothorax and in the formation of tibial apophysis of taster. Conductor of taster differently shaped (in *M. prominulus* claw-like). Posterior median plate of epigyne in female broad, in *prominulus* narrow, ingoing canal converging, in *prominulus* diverging.

Holotype male: Kunmadaras: Döghalom, April, 1974, leg. Kaszab and Maróti; male and female paratypes: Nagyiván, April–June; they are all deposited in the Zoological Department of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.







Figs. 15–18: *Metopobactrus deserticolus* sp. n. 15. Female vulva in ventral view. 16. Male palpi. 17. Process of male palpus tibia, in dorsal view. 18. End of embolus, viewed from internal side

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