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THE SPIDER (ARANEAE) FAUNA OF THE BÁTORLIGET NATURE CONSERVATION AREAS (NE HUNGARY)

I. LOKSA

The author together with J. Balogh listed a total of 160 species in the first monograph, *Bátorliget élővilága* (The Natural History of Bátorliget). The evaluation of recent collections added 67 species to the fauna of the area. A map and a table are given on the pitfall trap sites and the trap material, respectively.

INTRODUCTION

In 1937-38 some typical plant patches of Bátorliget were assigned and declared protected area. Later, in 1950, a continuous area of 53 ha became the mire reserve. "The ancient swamp of Bátorliget is the last relict of the famous marshland of Nyírség. Both its flora and fauna reflect the prehistoric conditions of the Great Hungarian Plains and especially of the Nyírség." (Székessy 1953).

During 1947-49 intensive research was carried out to reveal the spider fauna of Bátorliget. The results of this survey is summarised in the first monograph on Bátorliget, edited by V. Székessy, "*Bátorliget élővilága*" (The Natural History of Bátorliget). In it J. Balogh and I. Loksa listed a total of 160 species.

Recently a new survey was carried out in the mire reserve and in the neighbouring Fényi-erdő (forest). On 13.11.1989 a total of 80 pitfall traps were placed in the Bátorligeti-láp (mire). They were emptied four times during the next year. The traps were removed on 17.10.1990. The species presented here are based upon the material caught by the pitfall traps, by singling, by sweep netting and by beating the foliage. Most of the specimens were collected by Á. Dely-Draskovits, S. Mahunka, Mrs. E. Vida and I. Loksa.

Many species, listed in the first monograph, were not found in the recent material. Nonetheless they are included in the following species list, since they surely are part of the fauna. We could not catch them because either they are rare or the collecting method was different.

Abbreviations used in the species list (for explanation of other symbols see Fig. 1): B = Bátorligeti-láp (mire), F = Fényi-erdő (forest).

If this is the first record of the species in the area a "!" precedes the species name. A species that was not found recently is marked by a "0". Zoogeographical or other remarks are given only for the interesting species.

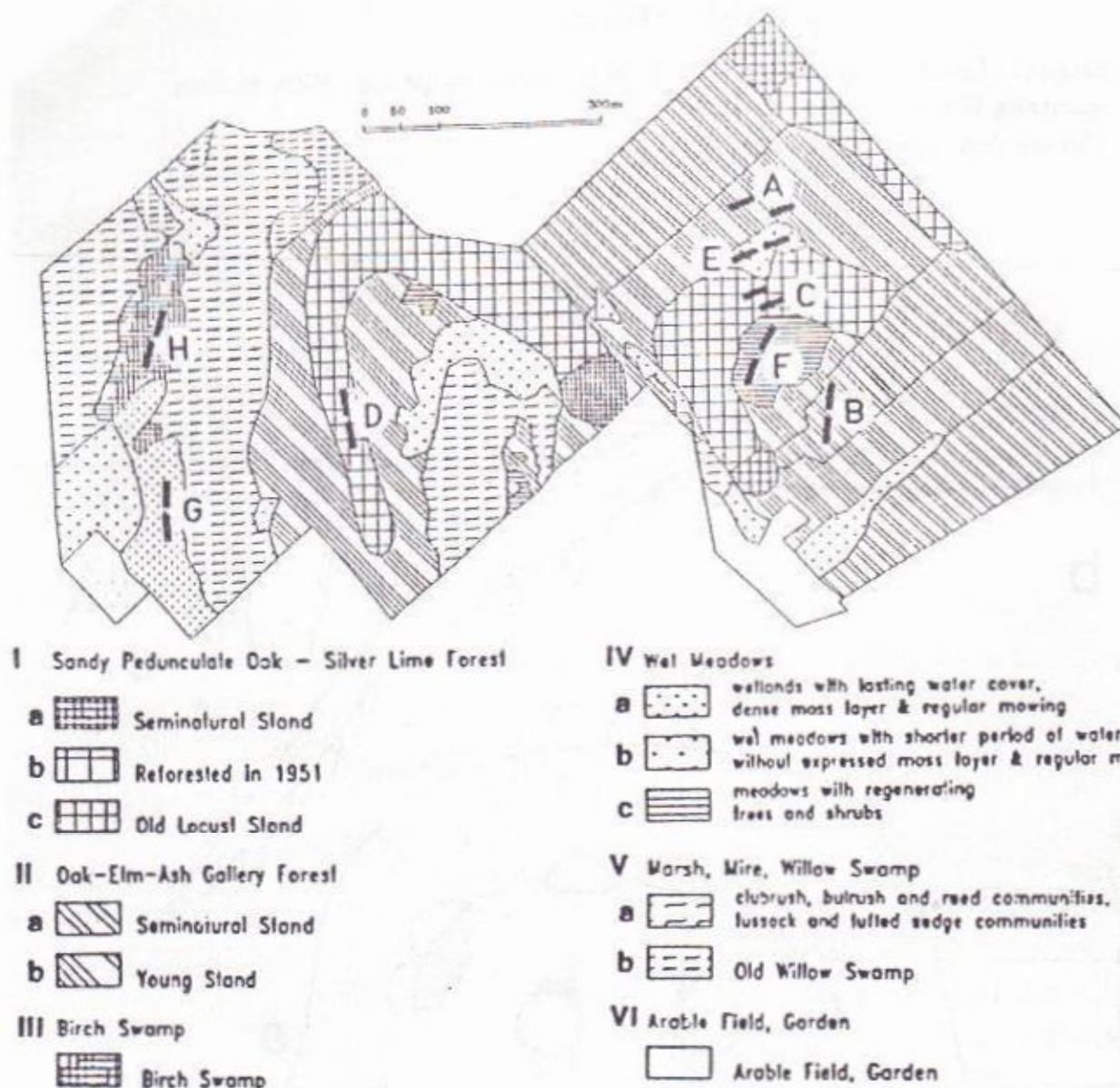


Fig. 1. Sites of pitfall traps (A-H) in the mire reserve. Each line represents five traps in a row. For a detailed description of the vegetation see Standovár et al. (1991)

LIST OF SPECIES

ATYPIDAE

0 *Atypus piceus* (Sulzer, 1776)

ERESIDAE

! *Eresus niger* Petagna, 1787 — F: sand hill with secondary steppe vegetation. — Two males were caught by the pitfall traps. It is the first record of the species on the sandy areas of the Great Hungarian Plains.

DICTYNIDAE

Argenna crassipalpis (Dahl, 1883) — B: V. — It is a rare species, only two males were found.

Dictyna flavescens (Walckenaer, 1825) — B: III, V; F: from willow bushes.

Dictyna vicina Simon, 1873 — B: V.

Dictyna arundinacea (Linné, 1758) — B: III, V; F: on the fringe vegetation of an alder forest.

Dictyna uncinata Thorell, 1856 — B: III-V; F: from willow bushes.

! *Dictyna pusilla* Thorell, 1856 — B: V.

PHOLCIDAE

0 *Pholcus opilionoides* (Schrank, 1781)

DYSDERIDAE

Dysdera ninnii Canestrini, 1868 — B: I, II, IVa.

0 *Harpactes rubicundus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)

ZODARIIDAE

Zodarium germanicum (C. L. Koch, 1837) — B: I-IV; F: I, II.

AGELENIDAE

0 *Agelena gracilens* C. L. Koch, 1841

0 *Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1758)

Coelotes longispinus Kulczynski, 1897 — B: I, II, IVa, b, c; F: I, II.

! *Cicurina cicur* (Fabricius, 1793) — B: I, II, IVc.

Hahnia pusilla C. L. Koch, 1841 — B: I-IVc.

! *Hahnia nava* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: IV. secondary meadow. — Two specimens were found.

OXYOPIDAE

Oxyopes heterophthalmus (Latreille, 1804) — B: IV.

0 *Oxyopes ramosus* (Martens et Goeze, 1778)

PISAUROIDAE

Pisaura mirabilis (Clerck, 1758) — B: IVa, b, V; F: on the fringe vegetation of an alder forest, on a sand hill vegetation.

Dolomedes fimbriatus (Clerck, 1758) — B: V.

LYCOSIDAE

! *Tricca lutetiana* (Simon, 1876) — B: III, IVb, c; F: I, steppe vegetation of a sand hill.

! *Xerolycosa miniata* (C. L. Koch, 1834) — B: IV; F: steppe vegetation of a sand hill.

Pardosa lugubris (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: I-IVa, b, c; F: I, II, alder forest, soil under willow bushes, sand hill vegetation.

Pardosa pullata (Clerck, 1758) — B: III, IVa; F: soil under willow bushes.

Pardosa paludicola (Clerck, 1758) — B: IVa, V.

0 *Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1758)

! *Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870) — B: IVa. — Three specimens were found on the wet meadow neighbouring the swamp.

! *Pardosa bifasciata* (C. L. Koch, 1834) — F: on sand hill soil. — This is a typical species in sandy open plant communities. This is the most northern locality of the species.

Alopecosa cuneata (Clerck, 1758) — B: IVb, c.

! *Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1758) — B: IVa, b, c. — It was especially common in the wet meadow neighbouring the swamp.

Trochosa ruricola (De Geer, 1778) — B: II.

Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856 — B: I-IVb, c; F. — It is abundant on almost every site.

! *Trochosa spinipalpis* (Pick Cambridge, F., 1895) — B: II-V. — It is especially abundant on the wet meadow neighbouring the swamp. It was found in earlier material as well, but it was erroneously identified as *T. terricola*.

! *Pirata latitans* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: IVa. — A few specimens were caught in the wet meadow neighbouring the swamp.

Pirata piraticus (Clerck, 1758) — B: IV (wetlands next to swamp), V; F: alder forest, soil under willow bushes.

Pirata piscatorius (Clerck, 1758) — B: V. — It is rare on the area, only five specimens were collected.

! *Aulonia albimana* (Walckenaer, 1805) — B: I, IVb, c; F: I.

ARGIOPIDAE

Meta segmentata (Clerck, 1758) — B: forests, forest edges, meadows; F: same as the previous one. — A very abundant species.

Araneus bituberculatus Walckenaer, 1802 — B: IVb, c; F: fringe vegetation of forests.

0 *Araneus cornutus* Clerck, 1758

Araneus cucurbitinus Clerck, 1758 — B: I, II, on bushes.

Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1758 — B: IVb, c, and on bushes along roads; F: same as the previous one.

Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1758 — B: III, V; F: on bushes of alder forest and in the canopy level.

Araneus marmoreus var. *pyramidatus* Clerck, 1758 — It occurs together with the typical form.

Araneus quadratus Clerck, 1758 — B: IV

0 *Araneus triguttatus* Fabricius, 1775

Araneus umbraticus Clerck, 1758 — B: I, II; F: I, II, locust tree stand, planted pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) stand. — It is found in the cracks of tree barks during daytime.

Singa hamata (Clerck, 1758) — B: V.

Singa heri (Hahn, 1831) — B: V.

Singa nitidulus (C. L. Koch, 1845) — B: V.

Singa pygmaea (Sundevall, 1831) — B: IV, wet meadow close to swamp; F: alder forest edge.

Singa sanguinea (C. L. Koch, 1845) — B: IVb; F: on sand hill vegetation.

Zilla diodia (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: I-IVb, c; F. — It is abundant on bushes on both areas

Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: IVb, c, and on bushes of more open areas of forests; F: same as the previous one.

Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772) — B: I, II, IVc; F: planted pine forest.

0 *Cyclosa oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802)

0 *Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)

0 *Theridiosoma gemmosum* (L. Koch, 1878)

TETRAGNATHIDAE

Tetragnatha extensa (Linné, 1758) — B: III-V; F: alder forest edge, on willow bushes.

Tetragnatha montana Simon, 1874 — B: III-V.

Pachygnatha clercki Sundevall, 1823 — B: II-IVa.

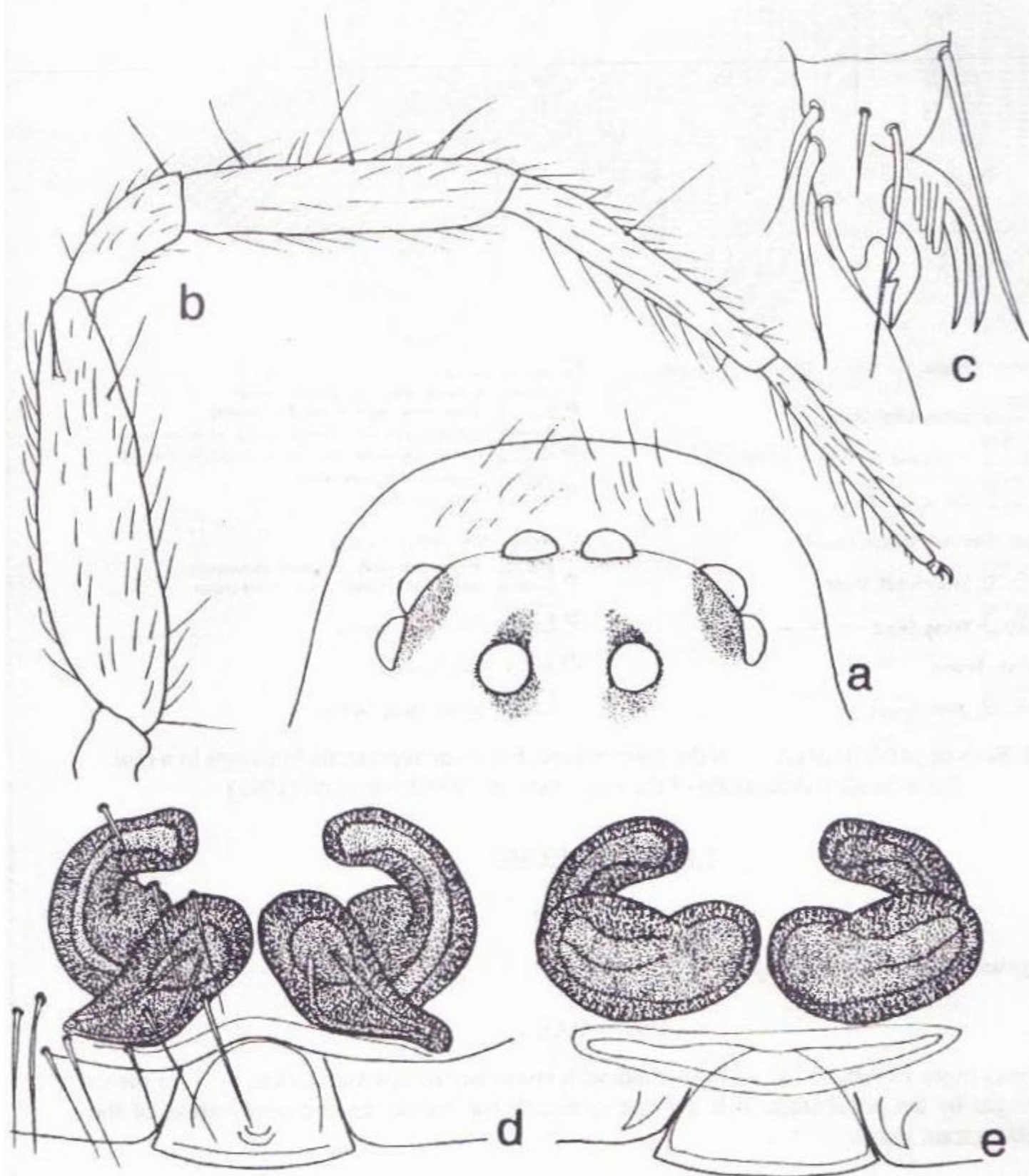


Fig. 2. *Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall) female. a = fore-part of cephalothorax with eyes, b = first leg, medial view, c = claw of first leg, d = vulva, ventral view, e = vulva, dorsal view

! *Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1829 — B: IVa, b, c; F: soil under willow bushes.

LINYPHIIDAE

0 *Donacochara speciosa* (Thorell, 1875)

! *Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: I-V. — It is a frequent species in Hungary.

Centromerus expertus (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) — B: IVa, b, c, wet meadow close to swamp.

— It is a rare species.

! *Centromerus aequalis* (C. L. Koch, 1841) — B: I, II, IVc.

! *Sydera gracilis* (Menge, 1866) — B: II, III; F: II.

Meioneta rurestris (C. L. Koch, 1836) — B: IV; F: sand hill steppe.

! *Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: I-IV; F: alder forest, planted pine forest. — It is a frequent species everywhere.

Drapetisca socialis (Sundevall, 1833) — B: I-III.

! *Floronia bucculenta* (Clerck, 1758) — B: III. — Only one specimen was caught by the pit-fall traps.

! *Leptyphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834) — B: II.

! *Leptyphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854) — B: I-III, IVc.

! *Leptyphantes angulipalpis* (Westring, 1851) — B: I-III; F: alder forest.

! *Leptyphantes pallidus* (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) — B: I-III.

! *Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834) — B: II.

Porrhomma microphthalmum (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) — B: II. — Due to variations and taxonomic problems of *Porrhomma* species, the main characters of the two above mentioned species are illustrated on Figs 2 and 3 a-e.

! *Batyphantes gracilis* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: IVa, b; F: alder forest.

0 *Batyphantes approximatus* (O. P. Cambridge, 1871)

0 *Batyphantes pullatus* (O. P. Cambridge, 1863)

Batyphantes dorsalis (Wider, 1834) — B: IVa.

! *Batyphantes nigrinus* (Westring, 1851) — B: III, IVa.

Diplostylia concolor (Wider, 1834) — B and F. — It is a common species in every plant community.

! *Linyphia clathrata* Sundevall, 1830 — B: I, II, IVa, b, c; F: I, II.

Linyphia triangularis (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: II, IVb, c.

0 *Linyphia montana* (Clerck, 1758)

0 *Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1829

0 *Taranucnus setosus* (O. P. Cambridge, 1863) — It is a rare species.

THERIDIIDAE

! *Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809 — B: II.

! *Euryopis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836) — B: I; F: I, II.

Theridium ovatum (Clerck, 1757) — B: I, IVb, c; F: I.

Theridium bimaculatum (Linné, 1767) — B: IVa; F: steppe vegetation of a sand hill.

Theridium impressum (C. L. Koch, 1881) — B: IVb, c; F: steppe vegetation of a sand hill.

Theridium lunatum (Clerck, 1757) — B: II.

0 *Theridium denticulatum* (Walckenaer, 1802)

! *Theridium varians* Hahn, 1831 — F: pasture.

Crustulina guttata (Wider, 1834) — B: I.

0 *Steatoda bipunctata* (Linné, 1758)

0 *Teutana castanea* (Clerck, 1789)

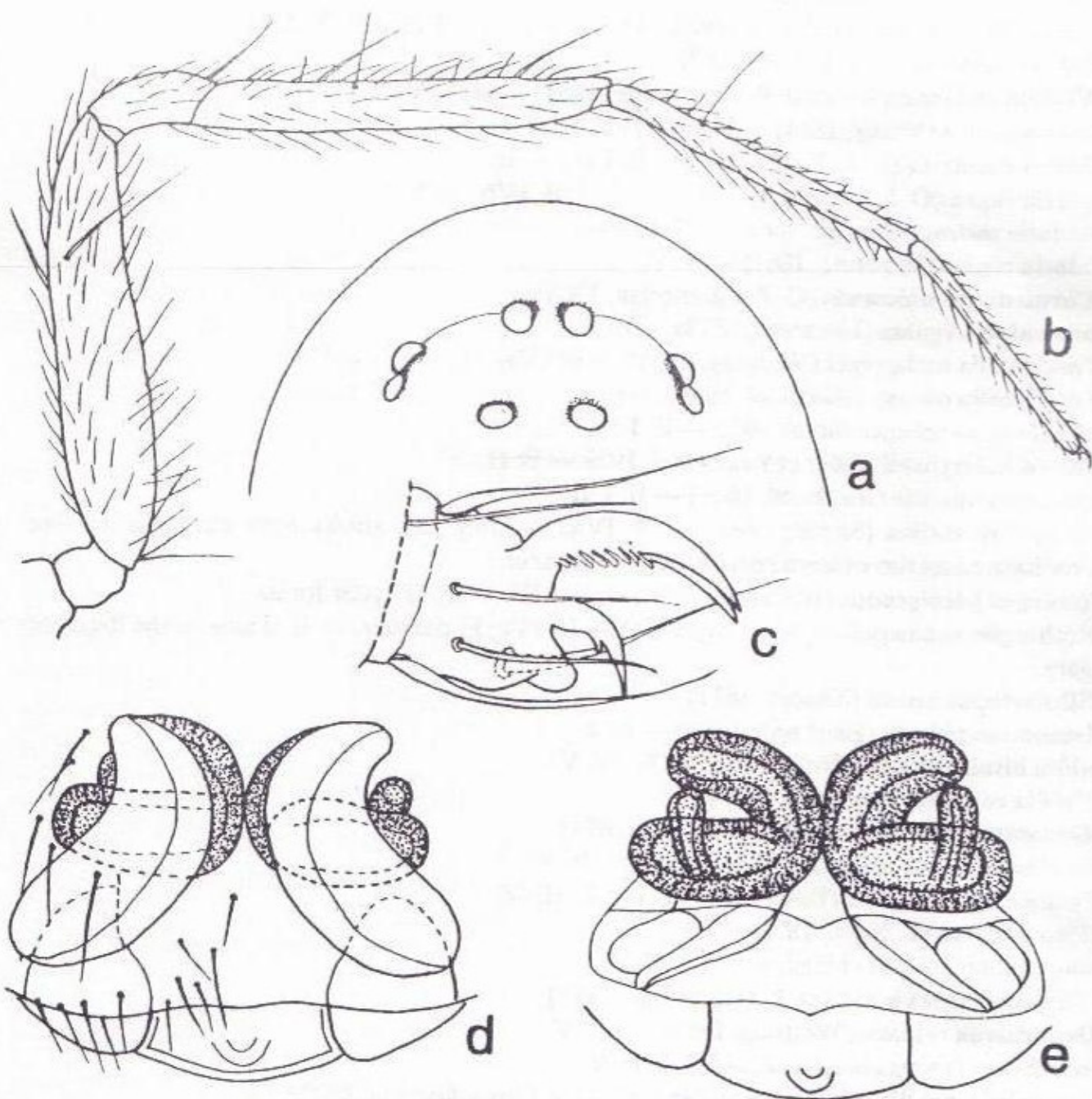


Fig. 3. *Porrhomma microphthalmum* (O. P. Cambridge) female. a = fore-part of cephalothorax with eyes, b = first leg, medial view, c = claw of first leg, d = vulva, ventral view, e = vulva, dorsal view

! *Enoplognatha thoracica* (Hahn, 1831) — B: IVb.

Robertus arundineti (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) — B: III, IVa; F: alder forest.

! *Robertus lividus* (Blackwall, 1836) — B: I.

MICRYPHANTIDAE

Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851) — B: V.

! *Pelecopsis radicola* (L. Koch, 1872) — B: I, II, IVc.

! *Trichopterna thorelli* (Westring, 1851) — B: IVa. — Only one specimen was caught by a pitfall trap. It is new to the fauna of Hungary.

Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834) — B: I.

Ceratinella scabrosa (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) — B: I-III, IVa, b, c; F: I, II.

Abacoproeces saltuum (L. Koch, 1872) — B: I, III.

! *Wideria melanocephala* (O. P. Cambridge, 1881) — B: I-IVa.

Wideria antica (Wider, 1834) — B: I, II, IVa, b.

Wideria cucullata (C. L. Koch, 1836) — B: I-III; F: II.

Wideria fugax (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) — B: I, II, IVb.

! *Wideria mitrata* (Menge, 1868) — B: I-IVb, c.

Wideria capito (Westring, 1861) — B: V.

0 *Cornicularia unicornis* (O. P. Cambridge, 1861)

Cornicularia vigilax (Blackwall, 1853) — B: II.

! *Trachynella nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851) — B: IVa.

! *Trachynella obtusa* (Blackwall, 1836) — B: I.

Panamomops menzei Simon, 1926 — B: I-III.

! *Saloca kulczynskii* Miller et Kratochvil, 1939 — B: II.

Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841) — B: I, II.

! *Anacotyle stativa* (Simon, 1881) — B: IVa. — Only two adults were found in the wet meadow located on the western part of the mire reserve.

Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854) — B: I-III, V; F: II, alder forest.

— ! *Nothocyba subaequalis* (Westring, 1851) — B: IVc; F: pasture. — It is new to the fauna of Hungary.

0 *Silometopus reussi* (Thorell, 1871)

Dismodicus bifrons (Blackwall, 1841) — B: V.

Enidia bituberculata (Wider, 1834) — B: IV, V.

0 *Enidia cornuta* (Blackwall, 1833)

0 *Gonatium corallipes* (O. P. Cambridge, 1875)

! *Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834) — B: V.

! *Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: III-V.

0 *Tiso aestivus* (L. Koch, 1872)

Gongylidium rufipes (Linné, 1758) — B: V.

0 *Thyreosthenius becki* (O. P. Cambridge, 1871)

! *Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851) — B: IV.

Oedothorax fuscus (Blackwall, 1834) — B: V.

Erigonella ignobilis (O. P. Cambridge, 1871) (= *Troxochrus*) — B: IV.

— *Gongyliellum murcidum* Simon, 1884 — B: IVa, V.

! *Diplocephalus picinus* (Blackwall, 1841) — B: II.

! *Tapinocyba insecta* (L. Koch, 1869) — B: I, IVb.

Lophomma punctatum (Blackwall, 1841) — B: II, V.

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833 — B: IV, V.

MIMETIDAE

! *Ero furcata* Villers, 1789 — B: I, II, IVc; F: I, II.

DRASSIDAE

! *Gnaphosa modestior* Kulczynski, 1897 — B: I, IVb, c.

! *Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839) — B: III.

Haplodrassus silvestris (Blackwall, 1833) — B: I, II; F: I, II, alder forest.

! *Haplodrassus moderatus* Kulczynski, 1897 — B: IVc. — Only one specimen was caught by a pitfall trap.

! *Drassodes pubescens* Thorell, 1856 — B: II, IVc.

Zelotes apricorum (L. Koch, 1876) — B: I, II, IVb, c.

! *Zelotes latreillei* Simon, 1878 — B: IVa. — One specimen was found on the wet meadow neighbouring the swamp.

— ! *Zelotes hermani* Chyzer, 1897 — B: IVb.

! *Zelotes praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866) — B: IV.

! *Zelotes pumilus* (C. L. Koch, 1839) — B: IVb, c.

! *Zelotes mundus* Kulczynski, 1897 — B: IVb. — It is a very rare species. Only one specimen was caught by a pitfall trap.

Zelotes pedestris (C. L. Koch, 1837) — B: I, IVb, c; F: II, alder forest.

! *Zelotes electus* (C. L. Koch, 1839) — B: IVb.

CLUBIONIDAE

Anyphaena accentuata (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: II-IVc; F: I, II.

0 *Clubiona brevipes* Blackwall, 1841

Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851 — B: IVb.

Clubiona frutetorum L. Koch, 1867 — B: I, IVb, c.

Clubiona neglecta O. P. Cambridge, 1862 — B: IVa, V.

0 *Clubiona germanica* Thorell, 1870

Clubiona phragmitis C. L. Koch, 1843 — B: V.

Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczynski, 1897 — B: IVa, V.

0 *Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1758)

Clubiona coerulescens L. Koch, 1867 — B: IVa-c, V; F: on bushes of alder forest and in the canopy level.

Chiracanthium pennyi O. P. Cambridge, 1872 — B: IVb.

Chiracanthium elegans Thorell, 1875 — B: I.

! *Apostenus fuscus* Westring, 1851 — B: II, IVc.

! *Agroecina striata* (Kulczynski, 1882) — B: I, II; F: II.

Agroeca brunnea (Blackwall, 1833) — B: I-IV.

! *Agroeca pullata* Thorell, 1875 — B: I, IVb, c.

Phrurolithus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1835) — B: I-IVa-c; F: II, alder forest.

Phrurolithus minimus C. L. Koch, 1839 — B: IVc.

! *Phrurolithus pullatus* Kulczynski, 1897 — B: IVa.

CTENIDAE

0 *Zora manicatus* Simon, 1878

Zora spinimanus (Sundevall, 1832) — B: I, II; F: II.

SPARASSIDAE

Micrommata roseum (Clerck, 1758) — B: I, II.

THOMISIDAE

Thomisus onustus Walckenaer, 1805 — B: IVb, c.

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1758) — B: IVb, c.

Misumenops tricuspidatus (Fabricius, 1775) — B: IVb.

0 *Heriaeus oblongus* Simon, 1918

0 *Pistius truncatus* (Pallas, 1772)

0 *Synema globosum* (Fabricius, 1775) — B: IVc.

0 *Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck, 1758)

Xysticus kochi Thorell, 1872 — B: I, IVb, c; F: I, II.

! *Xysticus cambridgei* (Blackwall, 1858) — B: IVb.

0 *Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn, 1831)

— 0 *Xysticus kempeleni* Thorell, 1872

! *Oxyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846) — B: IVa.

! *Oxyptila scabricula* (Westring, 1851) — B: IVa, b.

! *Oxyptila rauda* Simon, 1875 — B: IVc.

Oxyptila blackwalli Simon, 1875 — B: II, IVc.

Oxyptila praticola (C. L. Koch, 1837) — B: II, III.

0 *Oxyptila simplex* (O. P. Cambridge, 1862)

Oxyptila atomaria (Panzer, 1801) — B: IVb, c.

Philodromus rufus Walckenaer, 1826 — B: V.

Philodromus aureolus (Clerck, 1758) — B: I, II, IVc.

Thanatus striatus C. L. Koch, 1845 — B: IVa.

! *Thanatus pictus* L. Koch, 1881 — B: IVc.

0 *Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1758)

— *Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: I, III, IVa-c, V.

— *Tibellus parallelus* (C. L. Koch, 1837) — B: V.

Tmarus piger (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: I, IVc.

SALTICIDAE

Ballus depressus (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: II, IVa.

Myrmarachne formicaria (De Geer, 1778) — B: IVc.

Heliophanus cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: IVb, c.

Heliophanus auratus (C. L. Koch, 1835) — B: IVa, V.

0 *Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1831)

Sitticus floricola (C. L. Koch, 1837) — B: IVb.

0 *Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

Marpissa muscosa (Clerck, 1758) — B: I.

0 *Marpissa radiata* (Grube, 1859)

Hycia nivoyi Lucas, 1846 — B: III, IVb, c.

Mithion canestrini (Ninni, 1868) — B: V.

0 *Pseudicius encarpatus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Carrhotus bicolor (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: IVc.

Neon reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853) — B: II, III.

! *Neon pictus* Kulczynski, 1891 — B: IVc.

0 *Dendryphantus nidicolens* (Walckenaer, 1802)

! *Phlegma fasciata* (Hahn, 1831) — B: IVb.

Evarcha arcuata (Clerck, 1758) — B: I, IVb, c.

Evarcha flammata (Clerck, 1758) — B: III.

Evophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802) — B: IVb.

0 *Evophrys obsoleta* (Simon, 1869)

Synema

Table 1.

The number of spiders caught in the pitfall traps between 13.11.1989, and 17.10.1990. Each number is the sum of ten traps. Letters denote the sites of traps in the different plant communities. See Fig. 1 for further details

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
DYSDERIDAE								
<i>Dysdera ninnii</i>	3	23	3	—	3	—	—	—
ZODARIIDAE								
<i>Zodarium germanicum</i>	—	—	4	7	10	107	—	—
AGELENIDAE								
<i>Coelotes longispinus</i>	57	92	26	11	3	8	3	—
<i>Hahnina pusilla</i>	3	2	2	—	9	—	—	32
<i>Hahnina nava</i>	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
LYCOSIDAE								
<i>Tricca lutetiana</i>	—	—	—	—	35	25	—	49
<i>Xerolycosa miniata</i>	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Pardosa lugubris</i>	6	—	15	24	18	26	1	1
<i>Pardosa pullata</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i>	—	—	—	—	17	32	6	—
<i>Trochosa terricola</i>	—	16	23	25	60	61	—	—
<i>Trochosa spinipalpis</i>	35	12	—	—	—	—	88	65
<i>Pirata latitans</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
<i>Aulonia albimana</i>	—	—	—	—	13	21	—	—
TETRAGNATHIDAE								
<i>Pachygnatha clercki</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i>	—	—	—	—	21	—	7	—
LINYPHIIDAE								
<i>Centromerus sylvaticus</i>	2	31	10	21	62	58	3	2
<i>Centromerus expertus</i>	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	—
<i>Centromerus aequalis</i>	2	—	13	6	—	1	—	—
<i>Sydera gracilis</i>	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>Microneta viaria</i>	34	16	38	29	—	4	3	7
<i>Drapetisca socialis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Floronina bucculenta</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Leptyphantes tenebricola</i>	16	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Leptyphantes flavipes</i>	19	—	17	3	—	1	—	1
<i>Leptyphantes angulipalpis</i>	2	9	29	26	—	—	—	11
<i>Leptyphantes pallidus</i>	5	—	5	4	—	—	—	1
<i>Porrhomma pygmaeum</i>	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Batyphantes gracilis</i>	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
<i>Batyphantes nigrinus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

Table 1 continued

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<i>Diplostylia concolor</i>	40	18	—	—	1	—	—	22
<i>Linyphia clathrata</i>	6	5	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Linyphia triangularis</i>	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
THERIDIIDAE								
<i>Euryopsis flavomaculata</i>	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
<i>Crustulina guttata</i>	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—
<i>Enoplognatha thoracica</i>	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Robertus arundineti</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Robertus lividus</i>	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
MICRYPHANTIDAE								
<i>Pelecopsis radicicola</i>	—	1	—	2	—	9	—	—
<i>Trichopterna thorelli</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i>	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ceratinella scabrosa</i>	—	8	—	—	23	25	3	1
<i>Abacoproeces saltuum</i>	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11
<i>Wideria melanocephala</i>	—	9	—	2	—	—	1	6
<i>Wideria antica</i>	9	3	1	—	1	—	5	—
<i>Wideria cucullata</i>	8	—	8	14	—	—	—	7
<i>Wideria fugax</i>	15	9	4	12	4	—	—	—
<i>Wideria mitrata</i>	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	7
<i>Panamomops menzei</i>	4	—	7	2	—	—	—	9
<i>Saloca kulczynskii</i>	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Araeoncus humilis</i>	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Anacotyle stativa</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Micrargus herbigradus</i>	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
<i>Nothocyba subaequalis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Pocadicnemis pumila</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
<i>Oedothorax retusus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
<i>Erigonella ignobilis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Tapinocyba insecta</i>	—	—	14	18	—	1	—	—
<i>Diplocephalus picinus</i>	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MIMETIDAE								
<i>Ero furcata</i>	10	11	13	—	1	—	—	—
DRASSIDAE								
<i>Gnaphosa modestior</i>	—	—	1	1	3	4	—	—
<i>Haplodrassus signifer</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Haplodrassus silvestris</i>	3	2	59	22	—	—	—	—
<i>Haplodrassus moderatus</i>	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Drassodes pubescens</i>	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
<i>Zelotes apricorum</i>	—	—	5	—	8	2	—	1

Table 1 continued

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
<i>Zelotes latreillei</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Zelotes hermani</i>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Zelotes praeficus</i>	-	-	-	-	7	32	-	-
<i>Zelotes pumilus</i>	-	-	-	-	10	11	-	-
<i>Zelotes mundus</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Zelotes pedestris</i>	-	-	4	3	11	16	-	-
CLUBIONIDAE								
<i>Anyphaena accentuata</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Apostenus fuscus</i>	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Agroecina striata</i>	7	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Agroeca brunnea</i>	23	8	14	8	-	2	1	1
<i>Agroeca pullata</i>	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	-
<i>Phrurolithus festivus</i>	2	-	-	2	8	-	1	-
<i>Phrurolithus minimus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Phrurolithus pullatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
CTENIDAE								
<i>Zora spinimanus</i>	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
THOMISIDAE								
<i>Xysticus kochi</i>	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Xysticus cambridgei</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Oxyptila trux</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
<i>Oxyptila scabricula</i>	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	-
<i>Oxyptila rauda</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Oxyptila blackwalli</i>	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxyptila praticola</i>	64	33	-	-	-	-	-	43
<i>Oxyptila atomaria</i>	-	-	-	-	6	20	-	-
SALTICIDAE								
<i>Ballus depressus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Myrmarachne formicaria</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Heliophanus cupreus</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Neon reticulatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Neon pictus</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i>	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
<i>Evarcha arcuata</i>	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
<i>Evophrys frontalis</i>	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-

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The Bátorligeti-láp and its surroundings have a very diverse spider fauna. Twenty-five percent of the known Hungarian species occurs here. It is difficult to discuss the distribution of each species. The areas of distribution of the common species are well known, most of them are European or Central European. We know much less about the rare species. The majority of these species lives on the soil surface. Some of them can be considered mountain or mountain-mire-dwelling species. A few, such as *Taraneus setosus*, *Erigonella ignobilis* and *Tisö aestivus* could be oreo-tundra faunal elements, and therefore could be considered glacial relicts. On the other hand, among those living in the herbaceous level, we found some species of definitely southern distribution (e.g. *Cyclosa oculata*). This species richness is not surprising. Many different faunal elements can coexist on such a mosaic landscape which was further diversified by human activity. For instance an old sand hill surrounded by trees in the Fényi-erdő (forest) is a small island representing the fauna of the large sandy areas of the Great Hungarian Plain.

I think that a map with the exact sites of the pitfall traps and a table with species abundance data might come very useful for further research. We can follow faunal changes more exactly if the survey is repeated with the same method on the same site. I hope that effective conservation policy will prevent further drying of this valuable area.

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