

The checklist of Lithuanian spiders (Arachnida: Araneae)

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This paper summarizes data on all spider (Arachnida, Araneae) species found in Lithuania. The list of 445 Lithuanian spiders (Araneae) of 29 families is based on 35 sources of literature published until 2011. Family names, generic and species nomenclature are in compliance with the classification proposed by N. I. Platnick. All the published sources containing information about spider species found in the territory of Lithuania are provided. Taking into account the described diversity of spider fauna of the neighbouring countries we may expect approximately 100 spider species to be recorded in Lithuanian fauna in the future.

Key words: Araneae, spiders, checklist, Lithuania, faunistics

INTRODUCTION

Spiders (Araneae) form one of the largest groups of Arachnida class. 42751 spider species are described worldwide. They belong to 110 families and 3859 genera. 4809 species are found in Europe [1, 2]. Despite of high diversity, abundance and importance in ecosystems spiders are one of the least studied groups of arthropods in Lithuania. The first summarizing list of Lithuanian spiders including 196 species was published in 1992 [3]. A new extended and revised list containing 233 spider species followed in 1994 [4]. In 2000 51 spider species new to Lithuania belonging to 12 families was described, this checklist included 328 spider species [5]. Since then quite a number of spider species have been mentioned as new for Lithuania in papers reporting results of the arachnological investigations in Lithuania [6–13]. The latest paper devoted exclusively to new spider species in Lithuania was published in 2009 [12]. The purpose of the present paper is to compile a checklist of Lithuanian spider species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main material was collected using pitfall traps [6–10, 14]. Since 1994 a uniform type of pitfall traps consisting of plastic jars (volume 300 ml, depth 10 cm, diameter 7 cm) filled with 100–120 ml of 4% formaldehyde solution mixed with drops of detergent was used to collect the material. A modified pitfall trap method was used and analysed in experimental study on distribution of spiders in *Sphagnum* [15]. A few specimens new to Lithuanian spider fauna were collected by hand or an entomological net [5, 12]. All the published sources containing information about spiders found on the current territory of Lithuania have been analysed [3–37]. All the publications listing particular spider species are provided for each species. The taxonomy of spiders used in this list follows that of N. I. Platnick [1]. Genera and species are listed alphabetically within each family. Species names that are synonyms and names that have been used in Lithuanian literature under different combinations are indicated with an equals sign (=). The scientific names used in original publications are included for each species.

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The collected material is kept in personal collections of the authors, part of it is deposited in the museum of Vilnius University, Department of Zoology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently 445 species of spiders (Araneae, Arachnida) have been confirmed by the published data in Lithuania. A great part of new spider species registered in Lithuania in 1996–2011 come from investigations in peat bogs where pitfall traps were used as data collection method. Consequently, some species inhabiting other layers of vegetation or living in different habitats can still remain as unknown for Lithuanian fauna. Direct comparisons of spider species numbers in neighbouring countries are difficult due to different size of the territory and historical intensity of arachnological investigations. The current list of spider species of Poland contains 819 species [38] while in much smaller and less arachnologically investigated Latvia 461 spider species was registered [39–43]. The list of spider species in Estonia contains 525 species and most of them have been collected using other methods than pitfall traps [44–46]. In accordance with the described diversity of spider fauna in neighbouring regions and the current state of arachnological investigations in Lithuania it can be assumed that about 530–550 spider species can be found in Lithuanian fauna.

THE CHECKLIST OF SPECIES

ORDER – ARACHNIDA

FAMILY – PHOLCIDAE

Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775). [5, 16].

FAMILY – SEGESTRIIDAE

Segestria senoculata (Linnaeus, 1758). [3–4; 7, 17].

FAMILY – DYSDERIDAE

Harpactea rubicunda (C. L. Koch, 1838). [3–4; 16, 18]; [17] (as *Harpactocrates*).

FAMILY – MIMETIDAE

Ero cambridgei Kulczynski, 1911. [20].
Ero furcata (Villers, 1789). [3, 14, 16, 19].

FAMILY – ERESIDAE

Eresus cinnaberinus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [12, 21].

FAMILY – ULOBORIDAE

Hyptiotes paradoxus C. L. Koch, 1834. [12].

FAMILY – THERIDIIDAE

Crustulina guttata (Wider, 1834). [5, 9, 14].
Cryptachaea riparia (Blackwall, 1834). [12].
Enoplognatha ovata (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 14, 16, 20]; [22–23] (as *Theridium*);
= *redimitum* Clerck, 1757. [24–26] (as *Theridium*).
Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1833). [14, 27].
Episinus angulatus (Blackwall, 1836). [5, 7].
Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809. [14].
Euryopis flavomaculata (C. L. Koch, 1836). [5–6; 9, 14].
Keijia tinctoria (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 14, 23–25; 29–30] (as *Theridion*).
Lasaeola prona (Menge, 1868). [5, 9] (as *Dipoena*).
Lasaeola tristis (Hahn, 1833). [5, 12].
Lessertia dentichelis (Simon, 1884). [12].
Neottiura bimaculata (Linnaeus, 1767). [3–4; 14, 20, 23] (as *Theridium*).
Parasteatoda lunata (Clerck, 1757). [5, 16] (as *Achaea-ranea*).
Parasteatoda simulans (Thorell, 1875). [5] (as *Achaea-ranea*).
Pholcomma gibbum (Westring, 1851). [14, 27].
Robertus arundineti (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [4, 6, 9].
Robertus lividus (Blackwall, 1836). [4, 6–7; 9–11; 14–16].
Robertus lyrifer Holm, 1939. [9].
Robertus neglectus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [5, 14].
Robertus scoticus Jackson, 1914. [5, 14, 16, 20].
Robertus unguulatus Vogelsanger, 1944. [5, 14].
Simitidion simile (C. L. Koch, 1836). [3–4; 23–25] (as *Theridion*).
Steatoda albomaculata (De Geer, 1778). [4, 6].
Steatoda bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758). [3–4; 24] (as *Asagena*).
Steatoda castanea (Clerck, 1757). [3–4] (as *Asagena*); [24] (as *Teutana*).
Steatoda grossa (C. L. Koch, 1838). [5].
Steatoda phalerata (Panzer, 1801). [3–4; 26] (as *Asagena*).
Theonoe minutissima (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879). [7, 9, 15].
Phyloneta impressa L. Koch, 1881. [3–4; 16, 19, 23–26] (as *Theridion*).
Phyloneta sisyphia (Clerck, 1757). [4, 14] (as *Theridion*).
= *notatum* Linnaeus, 1758. [3, 23–25] (as *Theridion*).
Theridion mystaceum L. Koch, 1870. [9].

Theridion pictum (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 19–20; 24–26].
Theridion pinastri L. Koch, 1872. [3–4; 23].
Theridion varians Hahn, 1833. [3–4; 20, 22–25].

FAMILY – LINYPHIIDAE

Abacoproeces saltum (L. Koch, 1872). [11].
Agyneta cauta (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902). [7, 9, 11, 14–15; 31].
Agyneta conigera (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). [11, 14–15].
Agyneta decora (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [7, 9, 15, 31].
Agyneta ramosa Jackson, 1912. [7].
Agyneta subtilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). [7, 11, 14].
Anguliphantes angulipalpis (Westring, 1851). [14, 27] (as *Lepthyphanthes*).
Aphileta misera (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882). [14, 31].
Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841). [4, 6, 14].
Bathyphantes approximatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [6, 14].
Bathyphantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841). [6, 9, 14, 31].
Bathyphantes nigrinus (Westring, 1851). [14].
Bathyphantes parvulus (Westring, 1851). [6, 27].
Bathyphantes similis Kulczynski, 1894. [16].
Bolyphantes alticeps (Sundevall, 1833). [3–4; 14, 24].
Bolyphantes luteolus (Blackwall, 1833). [3–4; 24].
Centromerita bicolor (Blackwall, 1833). [6–7; 10, 14].
Centromerus arcanus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). [4, 7, 9, 11, 14–15; 31].
Centromerus brevivulvatus Dahl, 1912 = *aequalis* C. L. Koch, 1841 [6–7; 9, 14].
Centromerus incilium (L. Koch, 1881). [14, 27].
Centromerus levitarsis (Simon, 1884). [4, 7, 9, 14, 18, 31].
Centromerus sylvaticus (Blackwall, 1841). [6–7; 9–11; 14].
Centromerus unidentatus Miller, 1958. [7, 31].
Ceratinella brevipes (Westring, 1851). [27].
Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834). [4, 7, 9, 14].
Ceratinella scabrosa (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [4].
Cnephalocotes obscurus (Blackwall, 1834). [9, 15, 31].
Dicymbium nigrum (Blackwall, 1834). [4, 6, 10–11].
Dicymbium nigrum brevisetosum Locket, 1962. [14].
Dicymbium tibiale (Blackwall, 1836). [4, 14].
Diplocentria bidentata (Emerton, 1882). [7, 14].
Diplocephalus connatus Bertkau, 1889. [10].
Diplocephalus cristatus (Blackwall, 1833). [16].
Diplocephalus dentatus Tullgren, 1955. [9].
Diplocephalus latifrons (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). [4, 14].
Diplocephalus permixtus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [27].
Diplocephalus picinus (Blackwall, 1841). [6, 14].
Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834). [6, 10, 14].
Dismodicus bifrons (Blackwall, 1841). [14].

Dismodicus elevatus (C. L. Koch, 1838). [3–4; 9, 23–25].
Drapetisca socialis (Sundevall, 1833). [3–4; 14, 23].
Drepanotylus uncatatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). [6, 27, 31].
Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833. [3–4; 6, 10, 24, 31].
Erigone dentipalpis (Wider, 1834). [3–4; 6, 10, 14, 24].
Erigonella hiemalis (Blackwall, 1841). [14, 27].
Erigonella ignobilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [6, 14].
Erigone longipalpis (Sundevall, 1830). [3–4; 24].
Floronia bucculenta (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 7, 14, 24].
Formiphantes lepthyphantiformis (Strand, 1907). [14] (as *Lepthyphanthes*).
Glyphesis cottonae (La Touche, 1945). [11].
Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834). [4, 6].
Gonatium rubellum (Blackwall, 1841). [6, 27].
Gonatium rubens (Blackwall, 1833). [4, 7, 9, 11, 14–15; 31].
Gongylidiellum latebricola (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [4].
Gongylidiellum murcidum Simon, 1884. [4, 9].
Gongylidium rufipes (Linnaeus, 1758). [4].
Helophora insignis (Blackwall, 1841). [4].
Hylyphantes graminicola (Sundevall, 1830). [4, 16]; [3, 22–23] (as *Erigonidium*); [24–25] (as *Erigone*).
Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834). [16].
Hypomma cornutum (Blackwall, 1833). [3–4; 22].
Hypselistes jacksoni (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902). [14, 31].
Kaestneria dorsalis (Wider, 1834). [3–4; 16, 20, 24–25].
Kaestneria pullata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). [20].
Lepthyphantes leprosus (Ohlert, 1865). [14].
Linyphia triangularis (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 9, 14, 23–26].
Lophomma punctatum (Blackwall, 1841). [9, 14, 27].
Macrargus carpenteri (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894). [7, 9, 31].
Macrargus rufus (Wider, 1834). [7, 14, 16, 27].
Mansuphantes mansuetus (Thorell, 1875). [7] (as *Lepthyphanthes*).
Maro minutus O. P.-Cambridge, 1906. [9, 15, 31].
Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851). [4, 20].
Megalepthyphantes nebulosus (Sundevall, 1830). [16]; [3–4; 14, 22] (as *Lepthyphanthes*).
Mecynargus foveatus (Dahl, 1912). [10].
Meioneta affinis (Kulczynski, 1898). [9, 11, 31].
= *beata* O. P.-Cambridge, 1906. [6, 14].
Meioneta fuscipalpa (C. L. Koch, 1836). [10].
Meioneta innotabilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). [3] (as *Agyneta*), [4, 26] (as *Micryphantes*).
Meioneta mossica Schikora, 1993. [7, 9, 31].
Meioneta rurestris (C. L. Koch, 1836). [4, 6–7; 10].
Metopobactrus prominulus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [6–7; 27].
Micrargus apertus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [7, 9, 14–15].

- Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall, 1854). [6–7; 14, 27, 31].
- Micrargus subaequalis* (Westring, 1851). [6, 10].
- Minicia marginella* (Wider, 1834). [6].
- Minyriolus pusillus* (Wider, 1834). [4, 7, 11, 14, 16, 20].
- Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841). [3–4; 9, 14, 16, 23].
- Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830). [3–4; 10]; [23–24; 26] (as *Linyphia*).
- Mioxena blanda* (Simon, 1884). [6].
- Neriere clathrata* (Sundevall, 1830). [4, 14]; [3, 24] (as *Linyphia*).
- Neriere emphana* (Walckenaer, 1842). [3–4; 14]; [23] (as *Linyphia*).
- Neriere marginata* C. L. Koch, 1834. [3–4]; [23] (as *Linyphia*).
- Neriere montana* (Clerck, 1757). [4, 14].
- Neriere peltata* (Wider, 1834). [3–4; 14, 20]; [23] (as *Linyphia*).
- Neriere radiata* (Walckenaer, 1842). [4, 7, 9, 14].
- Notioscopus sarcinatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [7, 14–15; 31].
- Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850). [6, 10, 27].
- Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841). [4].
- Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851). [4].
- Oryphantes angulatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881). [6–7; 9, 14–15; 31] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Palliduphantes insignis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1913). [6] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Palliduphantes pallidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [10, 14] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Pelecopsis elongata* (Wider, 1834). [7].
- Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834). [10].
- Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C. L. Koch, 1836). [4, 23]; [3] (as *Linyphia*).
- Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841). [6–7; 9, 11, 14–15; 31].
- Porrhomma microphthalmum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [6].
- Porrhomma oblitum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [14, 16].
- Porrhomma pallidum* Jackson, 1913. [7, 14].
- Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834). [4, 14].
- Saaristoa abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841). [7].
- Savignia frontata* Blackwall, 1833. [4, 6, 9, 14].
- Silometopus reussi* (Thorell, 1871). [27].
- Sintula cornigera* (Blackwall, 1856). [9, 14, 31].
- Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758). [6–7; 9–10; 14, 27].
- Tallusia experta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [6–7; 9, 14, 27, 31].
- Tapinocyba biscissa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [6, 18].
- Tapinocyba insecta* (L. Koch, 1869). [4, 6, 9, 14].
- Tapinocyba pallens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16, 31].
- Tapinocyba praecox* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). [3–4; 23].
- Tapinopa longidens* (Wider, 1834). [14].
- Taranucnus setosus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863). [7, 9, 14, 31].
- Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851). [14, 16].
- Tiso vagans* (Blackwall, 1834). [14, 16, 27].
- Tmeticus affinis* (Blackwall, 1855). [4].
- Tenuiphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853). [16]; [14] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Tenuiphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866). [6–7; 9, 14–15] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Tenuiphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854). [3–4; 26] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Tenuiphantes mengei* (Kulczynski, 1887). [6, 9, 14, 27] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Tenuiphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834). [14, 20] (as *Lepthyphantes*).
- Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851). [6, 11, 14].
- Walckenaeria acuminata* Blackwall, 1833. [7].
- Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952). [7, 11, 14–15; 27].
- Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834). [6, 9, 11, 14, 27, 31].
- Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878). [7, 9, 15, 31].
- Walckenaeria capito* Westring, 1861. [10].
- Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch, 1836). [3–4; 7, 11, 14]; [23] (as *Wideria*).
- Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833. [7, 9, 14].
- Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider, 1834). [7, 27].
- Walckenaeria incisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [11].
- Walckenaeria karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873). [9].
- Walckenaeria kochi* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [14, 27].
- Walckenaeria mitrata* (Menge, 1868). [27].
- Walckenaeria nodosa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873. [7, 9, 31].
- Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851). [4, 6–7; 9, 26, 31]; [3] (as *Trachynella*).
- Walckenaeria obtusa* Blackwall, 1836. [14].
- Walckenaeria unicornis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1861. [6, 14].
- Walckenaeria vigilax* (Blackwall, 1853). [6].
- Zornella cultrigera* (L. Koch, 1879). [7].

FAMILY – TETRAGNATHIDAE

- Metellina mengei* (Blackwall, 1870). [3, 7]; [4] (as *Meta*) (Family Metidae).
- = *reticulata mengei* Wiehle, 1931. [32] (as *Meta*).
- = *reticulata* Wiehle, 1931. [26] (as *Meta*).
- Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763). [3, 16]; [14, 32] (as *Meta*); [4] (as *Meta*) (Family Metidae).
- Metellina segmentata* (Clerck, 1757). [3, 16]; [23–24; 26, 32] (as *Meta*); [4] (as *Meta*) (Family Metidae).

- Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall, 1823. [3–4; 6, 9–10; 14, 26, 32].
Pachygnatha degeeri Sundevall, 1830. [3–4; 6–7; 9–10; 14, 24, 26, 32].
Pachygnatha listeri Sundevall, 1830. [3–4; 7, 9, 14, 24, 26, 32].
Tetragnatha extensa (Linnaeus, 1758). [3–4; 16, 19, 23–25; 32].
 = *T. solandrii* Scopoli 1763. [19, 24–25; 32].
Tetragnatha montana Simon, 1874. [3–4; 16].

The status of this species in Lithuania is not clear since all records of *T. solandrii* were wrongly assigned to *T. montana* in [3] and continued in [4]. The recent data [16] can not be verified.

- Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886. [3–4; 32].
Tetragnatha obtusa C. L. Koch, 1837. [3–4; 19, 23–24; 32–33].
Tetragnatha pinicola L. Koch, 1870. [3–4; 19, 23–25; 30, 32].
Tetragnatha striata L. Koch, 1862. [3–4; 32].

FAMILY – ARANEIDAE

- Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802). [3, 4], [32] (as *Aranea*).
Agalenatea redii (Scopoli, 1763). [4]; [3, 23–25; 32] (as *Araneus*); [26] (as *Aranea*).
Araneus alsine (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 24, 32].
Araneus angulatus Clerck, 1757. [3–4; 7, 23, 32].
Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1757. [3–4; 7, 20, 23–24; 32].
 = *diadema* Linnaeus, 1758. [26].
Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1757. [3–4; 20, 23].
 = *raji* Scopoli, 1763. [24–26; 32];
 = *raji betulae* Sulzer, 1776. [32];
 = *marmoreus pyramidatus* Clerck, 1757. [3].
Araneus quadratus Clerck, 1757. [3–4; 6, 20].
 = *A. reaumeri*. [24, 32].
Araneus sturmi (Hahn, 1831). [4, 23–25; 32]; [3] (as *Atea*).
Araneus triguttatus (Fabricius, 1793). [23–25]; [3–4; 18] (as *Atea*).
Araniella cucurbitina (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 16]; [24–25; 32] (as *Araneus*); [23, 26] (as *Aranea*) (Family Argiopidae).
Araniella displicata (Hentz, 1847). [3–4]; [26] (as *Aranea*).
Argiope bruennichi (Scopoli, 1772). [13].
Cercidia prominens (Westring, 1851). [3–4; 7, 9, 14, 19, 24, 32].
Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772). [3–4; 23–25, 32].

- Cyclosa oculata* (Walckenaer, 1802). [5].
Gibbaranea gibbosa (Walckenaer, 1802). [12].
Hypsosinga pygmaea (Sundevall, 1831). [3–4; 14, 20]; [19, 24, 32] (as *Singa*).
Hypsosinga sanquinea (C. L. Koch, 1844). [4, 9, 7].
Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757). [4, 16].
 = *folium* Fourcroy, 1785. [3]; [19, 24–25; 32] (as *Araneus*).
Larinioides ixobolus (Thorell, 1873). [3–4]; [19, 24, 32] (as *Araneus*).
Larinioides patagiatus (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 16, 20].
 = *ocellatus* Clerck, 1757. [19, 23–26] (as *Araneus*).
 = *duometorum* Fourcroy, 1785. [32] (as *Araneus*).
Larinioides sclopetarius (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 10, 18].
 = *sericatus* Clerck, 1757. [19, 24] (as *Araneus*).
 = *undatus* Olivier, 1789. [32] (as *Araneus*).
Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 7, 23–25; 32].
Neoscona adianta (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4]; [19, 23–25] (as *Araneus*).
Nuctenea silvicultrix (C. L. Koch, 1835). [4, 20]; [3] (as *Cyphepeira*); [19] (as *Aranea*).
Nuctenea umbratica (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 7]; [19, 24] (as *Araneus*).
 = *sexpunctatus* Linnaeus, 1758 [32] (as *Araneus*).
Singa albobittata Caporiacco, 1947. [4, 32]; [3] (as *Hypsosinga*).
Singa hamata (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 19–20; 32]
Singa nitidula C. L. Koch, 1844. [3–4; 32].
Stroemiellus stroemi (Thorell, 1870). [3]; [19, 24, 32] (as *Zilla*); [4] (as *Zilla*) (Family Metidae).
Zygiella atrica (C. L. Koch, 1845). [3–4]; [32] (as *Zilla*) (Family Metidae).
Zygiella x-notata (Clerck, 1757). [3–4] (as *Zilla*) (Family Metidae).
 = *litterata* Olivier, 1789. [23–26] (as *Zilla*).

FAMILY – LYCOSIDAE

- Acantholycoa lignaria* (Clerck, 1757). [9, 31].
Alopecosa aculeata (Clerck, 1757). [7, 11, 14, 27]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
Alopecosa barbipes (Sundevall, 1833). [4]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
 = *accentuata* (Latreille, 1817). [3].
 Old records of *T. barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833) in [34–35] were wrongly assigned to *A. accentuata* (Latreille, 1817) in [3].
Alopecosa cuneata (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6, 10, 14]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
Alopecosa cursor (Hahn, 1831). [3–4]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).

- Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757). [3]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
- Alopecosa inquilina* (Clerck, 1757). [34–35]; [3–4] (as *Tarentula*).
- Alopecosa mariae* (Dahl, 1908). [3–4; 18]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
- Alopecosa pinetorum* (Thorell, 1856). [3–4; 14, 31].
= *fumigata* Dahl, 1908. [26] (as *Tarentula*).
- Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6–7; 9, 11, 14–15; 31]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
- Alopecosa trabalis* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4]; [34–35] (as *Tarentula*).
- Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall). [9, 31].
- Arctosa alpigena lamperti* (Dahl, 1908). [9, 27, 31].
- Arctosa cinerea* (Fabricius, 1777). [3–4; 34–36].
- Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833). [3–4; 6, 34–35].
- Arctosa perita* (Latreille, 1799). [3–4; 34–35].
- Arctosa stigmosa* (Thorell, 1875). [3–4; 34–35].
- Aulonia albimana* (Walckenaer, 1805). [6–7; 9, 11, 15, 31].
- Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata* (Ohlert, 1865). [3–4; 9, 11, 14–15; 20, 31, 34–35].
- Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861). [3–4; 6, 10]; [19, 24, 34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856). [3–4].
= *fluviatilis* Blackwall, 1861. [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa agricola fucicola* (Dahl, 1908).
= *arenicola fucicola* Dahl, 1908. [34] (as *Lycosa*).
= *agricola arenicola var. fucicola* (Dahl, 1908). [3].
- Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6, 19, 24].
= *saccata* Linnaeus, 1758. [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa bifasciata* (C. L. Koch, 1834). [5].
- Pardosa hyperborea* (Thorell, 1872). [3, 4, 7, 15, 20, 31].
= *hyperborea pusilla* (Thorell, 1872). [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 6–7; 9, 11, 14, 16].
= *chellata* Müller, 1764. [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4]; [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4, 14]; [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758). [3–4; 6, 10, 14, 16].
= *tarsalis* Thorell, 1856. [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870). [3–4; 6–7; 9–10; 14, 16, 20, 31].
= *riparia* O. P.-Cambridge, 1875. [19, 23–24, 26, 34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa pullata* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6–7; 9–11; 14–16; 20, 31]; [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa riparia* (C. L. Koch, 1833). [3–4; 31].
= *cursoria* (C. L. Koch, 1847). [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa schenkeli* Lessert, 1904. [3–4].
= *calida* Dahl, 1908. [34–35] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pardosa sphagnicola* (Dahl, 1908). [3–4; 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 20, 31].
= *riparia sphagnicola* Dahl, 1908. [34] (as *Lycosa*).
- Pirata hygrophilus* Thorell, 1872. [3–4; 7, 9, 10–11; 14, 20, 26, 31, 34–35].
- Pirata insularis* Emerton, 1885. [5, 7, 9, 11, 14–15; 31].
- Pirata latitans* (Blackwall, 1841). [3–4; 14, 34].
- Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757). [3, 9–10; 19, 24, 31, 34–35].
- Pirata piscatorius* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 14, 19–20; 31, 34–35].
- Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon, 1876. [5–6; 14].
- Pirata uliginosus* (Thorell, 1856). [3–4; 7, 9, 11, 14–15; 20, 31, 34–35].
- Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876). [3–4].
= *lapidicola* (Dahl, 1927). [26, 34–35].
- Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778). [3–4; 6, 9–11; 14, 16, 19, 24, 26, 34–35].
- Trochosa spinipalpis* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895). [3–4; 6–7; 9, 11, 14–15; 26, 31, 34–35].
- Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856. [3–4; 6–7; 11, 14, 16, 23–24; 26, 31, 34–35].
- Xerolycosa miniata* (C. L. Koch, 1834). [6, 10, 27].
- Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861). [3–4; 6–7; 14, 24, 34–35].

FAMILY – PISAURIDAE

- Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Clerck, 1757). [4, 7, 9–10; 14, 16, 19–21; 23–24; 31, 34–35]; (Family Dolomedidae. [3]).
- Dolomedes plantarius* (Clerck, 1757). [4, 12, 19, 23–24]; (Family Dolomedidae. [3]).
- Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 16, 20, 29, 34].

FAMILY – OXYOPIDAE

- Oxyopes ramosus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778). [3–4; 16, 19–20; 24–25].

FAMILY – ZORIDAE

- Zora nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1861). [3–4; 14, 34–35].
- Zora silvestris* Kulczynski, 1897. [7, 9, 31].
- Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833). [3–4; 6–7; 9, 11, 15, 19, 31, 34–35].

FAMILY – AGELENIDAE

- Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6–7; 23].
- Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer, 1802). [10].

Tegenaria atrica C. L. Koch, 1843. [5, 10].
Tegenaria domestica (Clerck, 1757). [3–4].
 = *derhami* Scopoli 1763. [24].

FAMILY – CYBAEIDAE

Argyroneta aquatica (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 19, 24], (Family Argyronetidae. [16]).

FAMILY – HAHNIIDAE

Antistea elegans (Blackwall, 1841). [5–7; 9, 14].
Cryphoeca silvicola (C. L. Koch, 1834). [5, 14, 20].
Hahnina nava (Blackwall, 1841). [5, 10, 14].
Hahnina pusilla C. L. Koch, 1841. [9, 11, 27].
Hahnina ononidum Simon, 1875. [20].

FAMILY – DICTYNIDAE

Archaeodictyna consecuta (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). [4].
 = *sedilloti* Simon, 1875. [3, 26] (as *Dictyna*).
Argenna patula (Simon, 1874). [4].
Argenna subnigra (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861). [5].
Cicurina cicur (Fabricius, 1793). [5–7; 9–10; 14].
Dictyna arundinacea (Linnaeus, 1758). [3–4; 7, 20, 23–26].
Dictyna pusilla Thorell, 1856. [3–4; 23].
Dictyna uncinata Thorell, 1856. [4, 16].

FAMILY – AMAUROBIIDAE

Amaurobius fenestralis (Ström, 1768). [12].

FAMILY – MITURGIDAE

Cheiracanthium erraticum (Walckenaer, 1802). (Family Clubionidae. [6]).
Cheiracanthium montanum L. Koch, 1877. [18]. (Family Clubionidae. [3–4; 17]).
Cheiracanthium punctorium (Villers, 1789). (Family Clubionidae. [3–4; 17]).
Cheiracanthium virescens (Sundevall, 1833). (Family Clubionidae, [3–4; 10]).
 = *lapidicolens* Simon, 1878. [17].

FAMILY – ANYPHAENIDAE

Anyphaena accentuata (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 14, 17].

FAMILY – LIOCRANIDAE

Agraecina striata (Kulczynski, 1882). [8].
Agroeca brunnea (Blackwall, 1833). [3–4; 6–9; 14, 17, 31].

Agroeca cuprea Menge, 1873. [3, 8, 17].
 = *pullata* Thorell, 1875 [4].
Agroeca dentigera Kulczynski, 1913. [8–9; 15, 31].
Agroeca lusatica (L. Koch, 1875). [8].
Agroeca proxima (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [5–9; 11, 14, 31].
Scotina palliardi (L. Koch, 1881). [6–9, 11, 15, 31].

FAMILY – CLUBIONIDAE

Clubiona caerulea L. Koch, 1867. [3–4; 16–17]
Clubiona comta C. L. Koch, 1839. [3–4; 16–17].
Clubiona diversa O. P.-Cambridge, 1862. [3–4; 6, 9, 26].
Clubiona frutetorum L. Koch, 1866. [3–4; 17].
Clubiona germanica Thorell, 1871. [3–4; 17, 22].
Clubiona juvenis Simon, 1878. [27].
Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851. [3–4; 16–17; 20].
Clubiona marmorata L. Koch, 1866. [3–4; 17–18].
Clubiona neglecta O. P.-Cambridge, 1862. [3–4; 6, 10, 17].
Clubiona norvegica Strand, 1900. [27].
Clubiona pallidula (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6, 16, 22, 26].
 = *C. holosericea* Hahn, 1829 [17].
Clubiona phragmitis C. L. Koch, 1843. [3–4; 6, 16–17; 19–20; 22, 24–25].
Clubiona reclusa O. P.-Cambridge, 1863. [3–4; 17].
Clubiona similis L. Koch, 1867. [3–4; 10, 17].
Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczynski, 1897. [3–4; 7, 16, 19].
Clubiona subsultans Thorell, 1875. [4, 7, 14, 16].
 = *erratica* C. L. Koch, 1843 [17, 19].
Clubiona trivialis C. L. Koch, 1843. [4, 16–17; 23–25; 30].

FAMILY – CORINNIDAE

Phrurolithus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1835). [4, 9–10; 14–15; 17, 31]; (Family Micariidae. [3]); (Family Liocranidae. [3, 6, 8].)
Phrurolithus minimus C. L. Koch, 1839. [7, 9; 15, 31]; (Family Liocranidae. [8].)

FAMILY – GNAPHOSIDAE

Berlandina cinerea (Menge, 1868). [3–4; 8]; [17] (as *Pterotricha*).
Callilepis nocturna (Linnaeus, 1758). [12].
Drassodes hypocrita (Simon, 1878). [8].
Drassodes pubescens (Thorell, 1856). [3–4; 6–9; 15, 17, 31].
Drassodes villosus (Thorell, 1856). [8].
Drassyllus lutetianus (L. Koch, 1866). [5–9; 14, 31].
Gnaphosa bicolor (Hahn, 1831). [3–4; 8, 17].

Gnaphosa lugubris (C. L. Koch, 1839). [12].
Gnaphosa microps Holm, 1939. [7–9; 31].
Gnaphosa montana (L. Koch, 1866). [3–4; 8, 17].
Gnaphosa muscorum (L. Koch, 1866). [5, 7–8].
Gnaphosa nigerrima L. Koch, 1877. [5, 7–9; 14, 31].
Haplodrassus cognatus (Westring, 1861). [3–4; 8, 14]; [17] (as *Drassodes*).
Haplodrassus dalmatensis (L. Koch, 1866). [5, 8].
Haplodrassus moderatus (Kulczynski, 1897). [8–9; 31].
Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839). [3–4; 6–9; 11, 14, 31]; [17] (as *Drassodes*).
Haplodrassus silvestris (Blackwall, 1833). [5, 8–9, 31].
Haplodrassus soerenseni (Strand, 1900). [5, 7–9; 14, 31].
Haplodrassus umbratilis (L. Koch, 1866). [4, 14, 8]; [17] (as *Drassodes*).
Micaria fulgens (Walckenaer, 1802). [4, 8]; [17]; (Family Micariidae. [3]).
Micaria lenzi Bösenberg, 1899. [5, 8].
Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831). [4; 6, 8–10; 17]; (Family Micariidae. [3]).
Micaria silesiaca L. Koch, 1875. [5–6; 8].
Micaria subopaca Westring, 1862. [4, 8]; (Family Micariidae. [3]).
= *albostrata* L. Koch, 1877. [17].
Scotophaeus blackwalli (Thorell, 1871).
= *gotlandicus* Thorell, 1871 [17].
An old record as *S. gotlandicus* in [17] was wrongly assigned to *S. quadripunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) in [3] and was followed in [4, 8].
Scotophaeus scutulatus (L. Koch, 1866). [3–4; 8, 17–18].
Sosticus loricatus (L. Koch, 1866). [3–4; 8]; [17] (as *Scotophaeus*).
Zelotes aeneus (Simon, 1878). [6, 8, 10].
Zelotes electus (C. L. Koch, 1839). [3–4; 6, 8, 10, 14]; (Family Drassidae. [26]).
Zelotes exiguus (Müller & Schenkel, 1895). [8, 27].
Zelotes clivicola (L. Koch, 1870). [7–11; 14, 27, 31].
Zelotes latreillei (Simon, 1878). [3–4; 6–9; 14, 17, 31].
Zelotes longipes (L. Koch, 1866). [5, 9, 8].
Zelotes petrensis (C. L. Koch, 1839). [3–4; 7–8; 14, 17].
Drassyllus praeficus (L. Koch, 1866). [5–6; 8].
Drassyllus pusillus (C. L. Koch, 1833). [6–9; 14, 31]; [4] (as *Zelotes*).
Zelotes subterraneus (C. L. Koch, 1833). [3–4; 7–9; 17].

FAMILY – SPARASSIDAE

Micromata virescens (Clerck, 1757). [11].

FAMILY – PHILODROMIDAE

Philodromus aureolus (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 19, 22–26].
Philodromus cespitum (Walckenaer, 1802). [7, 16, 20].

Philodromus collinus C. L. Koch, 1835. [5, 14].
Philodromus emarginatus (Schrank, 1803). [3–4; 19, 23–25].
Philodromus fuscomarginatus (De Geer, 1778). [3–4; 24, 30].
Philodromus histrio (Latreille, 1819). [4, 6].
Philodromus margaritatus (Clerck, 1757). [12].
Philodromus poecilus (Thorell, 1872). [3–4; 24–25].
Thanatus arenarius L. Koch, 1872. [10].
Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1757). [4].
Thanatus striatus C. L. Koch, 1845. [6].
Tibellus maritimus (Menge, 1875). [3–4; 19, 24].
Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802). [3–4; 19–20; 23, 24].

FAMILY – THOMISIDAE

Coriarachne depressa (C. L. Koch, 1837). [5].
Diaea dorsata (Fabricius, 1777). [4, 14].
Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1757). [4, 16, 20].
Misumenops tricuspidatus (Fabricius, 1775). [3–4; 18], [26] (as *Misumena*).
Ozyptila atomaria (Panzer, 1801). [5].
Ozyptila brevipes (Hahn, 1826). [3–4; 14, 19–20].
Ozyptila praticola (C. L. Koch, 1837). [5, 14].
Ozyptila scabricula (Westring, 1851). [27].
Ozyptila simplex (O. P.-Cambridge, 1862). [4].
Ozyptila trux (Blackwall, 1846). [4, 14].
Thomisus onustus Walckenaer, 1805. [3–4; 23].
Xysticus audax (Schrank, 1803). [3–4].
= *pini* Hahn, 1831. [19, 23].
Xysticus bifasciatus C. L. Koch, 1837. [4, 14, 15].
Xysticus cristatus (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 6–7; 9–10; 14, 16, 20, 26].
= *viaticus* Linnaeus, 1758. [23–25].
Xysticus erraticus (Blackwall, 1834). [3–4; 7, 23].
Xysticus kochi Thorell, 1872. [10, 27].
Xysticus lanio C. L. Koch, 1835. [3–4; 6, 19, 24].
Xysticus lineatus (Westring, 1851). [9].
Xysticus luctuosus (Blackwall, 1836). [5, 7].
Xysticus obscurus Collett, 1877. [7].
Xysticus sabulosus (Hahn, 1832). [4, 6].
Xysticus ulmi (Hahn, 1831). [3–4; 6–7; 9, 14, 19–20].

FAMILY SALTICIDAE

Aellurillus v-insignitus (Clerck, 1757). [6, 27].
Asianellus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1834). [12].
Ballus chalybeius (Walckenaer, 1802). [12].
Dendryphantes hastatus (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 23–25].
Dendryphantes rudis (Sundevall, 1833). [5].
Euophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802). [9–10; 14, 27].

- Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 9, 14, 16, 20, 23–26].
 = *marcgravii* Scopoli, 1763. [26].
Evarcha falcata (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 9, 14, 16, 20, 24–25].
Evarcha laetabunda (C. L. Koch, 1846). [4, 9].
Heliophanus auratus C. L. Koch, 1835. [5, 16].
Heliophanus dampfi Schenkel, 1923. [27].
Heliophanus dubius C. L. Koch, 1835. [3–4; 9, 24–25].
Heliophanus flavipes (Hahn, 1832). [5, 10].
Marpissa muscosa (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 19, 24].
Marpissa radiata (Grube, 1859). [3–4; 16, 19, 24].
Neon reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853). [5, 7, 9, 11, 15].
Neon robustus Lohmander, 1945. [14].
Neon valentulus Falconer, 1912. [5, 7, 9, 14].
Pelenes tripunctatus (Walckenaer, 1802). [27].
Philaeus chrysops (Poda, 1761). [5].
Phlegra fasciata (Hahn, 1826). [5, 10].
Pseudeuophrys erratica (Walckenaer, 1826). [5] (as *Euophrys*).
Salticus cingulatus (Panzer, 1797). [4, 16].
Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1757). [4, 16].
Sibianor aurocinctus (Ohlert, 1865). [5] (as *Bianor*).
Sitticus caricis (Westring, 1861). [27].
Sitticus distinguendus (Simon, 1868). [27].
Sitticus dzieduszyckii (L. Koch, 1870). [5].
Sitticus floricola (C. L. Koch, 1837). [3–4].
 = *littoralis* Hahn, 1836. [19, 24].
Sitticus rupicola (C. L. Koch, 1837). [6].
Sitticus saltator (O. P.-Cambridge, 1868). [5] (as *Attulus*).
Sitticus terebratus (Clerck, 1757). [3–4; 23].
Synageles hilarulus (C. L. Koch, 1846). [5].
Synageles venator (Lucas, 1836). [3–4; 24–25; 30].
Talavera aequipes (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). [10]; [27] (as *Euophrys*).
Talavera petrensis (C. L. Koch, 1837). [9, 10]; [6–7] (as *Euophrys*).
Talavera parvistyla Logunov, Kronstedt, 2003.
 = *westringi* Miller, 1971. [7, 9] (as *Euophrys*).
Yllenus arenarius Menge, 1868. [27].

CONCLUSIONS

Currently 445 species have been confirmed by the published data in Lithuania. In accordance with described diversity of spider fauna in neighbouring regions and current state of arachnological investigations in Lithuania, it can be assumed that about 530–550 spider species can be found in Lithuania. Investigations in different habitats and use of different collecting methods are needed to evaluate full diversity of spider fauna in Lithuania.

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LIETUVOS VORŲ (ARACHNIDA: ARANEA)

TAKSONOMINIS SĄVADAS

Santrauka

Šiame straipsnyje pateikiama apibendrinta informacija apie visas Lietuvoje rastas vorų rūšis (Arachnida, Araneae). Lietuvos vorų (Araneae) rūšių sąrašas (iš viso 445), priklausančių 29 šeimoms, yra sudarytas pagal 32 literatūros šaltinius, publikuotus iki 2011 metų.

Sudarant taksonominį sąvadą buvo laikomasi šeimų, genčių ir rūšių nomenklatūros, pateiktos Platniko pasaulio vorų kataloge. Šeimose gentys ir rūšys išdėstytos abėcėlės tvarka. Rūšių pavadinimų sinonimai ir rūšių pavadinimai, kurie Lietuvoje publikuotoje literatūroje buvo įvardyti skirtingai, pažymėti lygybės ženklu (=). Visos publikacijos, susijusios su Lietuvos fauna, pateiktos po kiekvienos rūšies pavadinimu. Vadovaudamiesi Lietuvos ir gretimų šalių vorų populiacijos analize, taip pat mūsų ir kitų autorių publikuotais duomenimis konstatuojame, kad Lietuvoje iš viso gali būti aptinkama iki 530–550 vorų rūšių.

Raktažodžiai: Araneae, vorai, rūšių sąrašas, Lietuva, fauna