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Spiders (Araneida) from the slopes of Macošská stráň and Vilémovická stráň (Moravský kras Protected Landscape Area, Czech Republic)

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Niedobová J., Hula V. & Šťastná P. 2011: Spiders (Araneida) from the slopes of Macošská stráň and Vilémovická stráň (Moravský kras Protected Landscape Area, Czech Republic). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **96(1):** 1–27. – In 2008 and 2009 we found 134 species of spiders on the slope of Macošská stráň and 119 species on that of Vilémovická stráň. Both slopes are located in the northern part of the Moravský kras Protected Landscape Area and are of xerothermic character. In order to obtain the most comprehensive possible picture of the arachnofauna we employed several standard and non-standard methods of capture. A total of 171 species were found, of which 9 are included in the Red List of threatened species in the Czech Republic. Invertebrates (5 species on the slope of Macošská stráň: CR, *Dipoena erythropus*; EN, *Dipoena prona*, *Meioneta fuscipalpa*; VU, *Marpissa nivoyi*, *Lasiargus hirsutus*, and 4 species on the slope of Vilémovická stráň: CR, *Porrhomma errans*, EN, *Dipoena prona*, *Meioneta fuscipalpa*, *Phlegra fuscipes*). The communities of spiders identified in Macošská stráň may be described as mesophilic (53%) and thermophilic (39%), with the majority of species preferring climax habitats (56%) and semi-natural habitats (34%). On the Vilémovická stráň slope the trend is similar: the mesophilic species predominate (58%) over thermophilic (34%), with the majority of species preferring climax habitats (53%) and semi-natural (36%) habitats. Both habitats host a large percentage of relict species (Macošská stráň: RI 26%, R 37%; Vilémovická stráň: RI 18%, R 45%). The most important finding is the confirmation of the jumping spider *Sibianor tantulus* as a new species for the spider fauna of the Czech Republic. Other major species identified included: *Alopecosa sulzeri*, *Arctosa figurata*, *Atypus piceus*, *Hypsosinga pygmaea*, *Improphantes geniculatus*, *Ipa keyserlingi*, *Lathys humilis*, *Mecopisthes silus*, *Minicia marginella*, *Neottiura suaveolens*, *Palliduphantes pallidus*, *Talavera aperta*, *Tapinocyba biscissa*, *Theridion blackwalli*, *Xysticus robustus*, *Xysticus sabulosus*, *Zelotes aeneus*, *Zelotes gracilis* and *Zelotes longipes*.

Key words: spiders, Araneae, xerothermic habitats, PLA Moravský kras, faunistic record, faunistics

Introduction

The Moravský kras [Moravian Karst] has always been among the most thoroughly investigated areas in the Czech Republic, so it is perhaps surprising that nearly all arachnologists to date have concentrated their attention almost exclusively on the fauna of its extensive limestone caves (e.g. Absolon 1912a, 1912b; Kratochvíl & Miller 1940; Růžička 1999a, 1999b) and the xerothermic grasslands of the Hády area in Brno (Miller 1967). The only comprehensive work on spiders from the Moravský kras is Majkus (1995), which gives a list of species for two faunistic squares together. The only concrete information contained in it, however, is the presence of *Dysdera ninnii* (Canestrini, 1868); unfortunately, the other data is inappropriate to this contribution. To date, 225 species have been associated with square 6666, while Buchar & Růžička

(2002) report 153 species and Horáková (2005) reports 117 species (all det. V. Hula). The most important types identified so far are undoubtedly certain cave dwellers (*Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1851), *Centromerus cavernarum* (L. Koch, 1872), *Lepthyphantes improbulus* Simon, 1929 and *Porrhomma egeria* Simon, 1884). Of the species associated with xerothermic grasslands and rocky steppes, *Dysdera ninnii*, *Gnaphosa bicolor* (Hahn, 1833), and *Phrurolithus minimus* C. L. Koch, 1839 should be mentioned. Some forest species have also been reported in this square, such as *Zodarion germanicum* (C.L. Koch, 1837) and *Saloca diceros* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871). In addition, the very rare *Porrhomma errans* (Blackwall, 1841) has been found in sinkholes and *Argyroneta aquatica* in ponds (Clerck, 1758).

Xerothermic lawns are only sparsely represented in the Moravský kras Protected Landscape Area. The largest areas are to be found in the Hády massif and from Suchý žleb, and then around the caves of Sloupsko-šošůvské jeskyně. Small fragments occur near various cliff edges (e.g. in the vicinity of Býčí skála or the rocks of Rudické propadání), but clearly the largest treeless complexes are the slopes of Macošská stráň and Vilémovická stráň at the west end of Suchý žleb.

Material and Methods

Localities

Collections took place on four transects of the slopes of the Macošská stráň and the Vilémovická stráň (Moravský kras). These are limestone hillsides with well-developed limestone pavements supporting secondary dry grassland habitats. The whole area was, until quite recently, common grazing ground, although in 2006 more regular grazing and land management were restored.

Individual transects (T1–T4) are identified by their GPS coordinates, and the entire site is located in faunistic square 6666 (Pruner & Míka 1996). After this, the management regime and geographic exposure of the slope are reported.

- Macošská stráň T1 (SAC Moravský kras), GPS 49°22′14″N, 16°44′13″E;– south-exposed slope on limestone, in 2008 unmanaged, in 2009 extensively grazed at the end of summer (21.8.–16.9.).
- Macošská stráň T2 (SAC Moravský kras), GPS 49°22′13″N, 16°44′21″E;– south-exposed slope on limestone, in 2008 grazed (27.8.–19.9.), in 2009 grazed at the end of summer (21.8.–16.9.).
- Vilémovická stráň T3 (SAC Moravský kras), GPS 49°22′7″N, 16°44′32″E;– north-west-exposed slope on limestone, in 2008 grazed (25.4.–15.5. and 25.9.–11.10.), in 2009 grazed (16.6.–11.7.).
- Vilémovická stráň T4 (SAC Moravský kras), GPS 49°22′9″N, 16°44′38″E; – west-exposed slope on limestone, in 2008 grazed (4.6.–2.9.), in 2009 grazed (6.6.–16.6. and 11.7.–11.9.).

Methods

We used pitfall traps as primary collecting technique and monitoring was conducted in 2008 and 2009. Five pitfall traps were placed in each of the four transects. Traps were always arranged in lines along the slope at about five-metre intervals. We used 4% formaldehyde solution as fixative fluid. Selection and placement of traps in 2008 took place on 22 April, 22 May, 18 June, 22 July, 18 August, 21 September, 21 October, and 28 November, and in 2009 8 April, 8 May, 18 June, 19 July, 18 August, 21 September, 20 October, and 20 November. Yellow Möricke traps were also employed, although only in 2008. On each transect, we placed five yellow trap (cup) lines at five-metre intervals. Saline solution with the addition of a few drops of detergent as a wetting agent served as killing and fixation fluid. Yellow Möricke traps were installed at the locations for the first time on 22 April, 2008, and collections were made every 14 days, in the hot summer months every 7 days. Sweeping was also employed in both years, in 2008 every 14 days, always at 200 sweeps per transect line. In 2009, sweeping took place on all four transects only once and it was done over the whole area of the transect, including bushes. Egg-tray traps were also included as a further collecting method to capture species with different ecological needs and environmental behaviour. On each transect, three trap lines consisting of five stacked egg-trays were secured to the ground by tent pegs. Spiders from the egg trays were collected every 14 days. Individual capture was employed only once, on 8 June, 2009. Any material obtained was preserved in 70% alcohol solution.

Thermopreference was evaluated after Buchar & Růžička (2002) and Růžička & Buchar (2008). Individual species were categorised as: species mainly inhabiting the mesophyticum (M), thermophyticum (T), oreophyticum (O), and synanthropic species (S). Evaluation of relict spider communities was addressed after Buchar (1993) and Buchar & Růžička (2002), supplemented by Růžička & Buchar (2008) and Řezáč (2009). Both approaches to evaluation have their advantages. Buchar (1993) developed a classification into three categories: RI – type 1 relicts (species preferring climax and otherwise appropriate habitat); R – relicts (abundant species with a clear link to the biotope), E – expansive (species with non-specific binding to the habitat, often inhabiting biotopes strongly influenced by human activity).These categories were established for Bohemia only. Řezáč (2009) modified Buchar & Růžička (2002), and classified individual species into categories according to the habitat occupied: climax habitats (C), semi-natural habitats (SN), disturbed habitats (D), and artificial habitats (A). The advantage of this approach is that individual species simultaneously occupy several categories (as percentages). In all cases, we evaluated only the representation of individual species, not specimens. The advantage of the earlier approach is that published data already exist on numbers and limits for nature-protected areas and for fields.

Nomenclature and arrangement of families, genera and species follow that employed in *Catalogue of Spiders of the Czech Republic* (Buchar & Růžička 2002) and the most recent version of *The World Spider Catalogue* (Platnick 2010) applying the Clerck name extension in accordance with Art. 3.1 of ICZN (1999). Categories of endangered status follow Růžička (2005). Comments are based on Buchar & Růžička (2005).

Results

A total of 134 species were found in the 2763 specimens determined (+ 1241 juveniles) on Macošská stráň slope (transects T1 and T2). On Vilémovická stráň slope (transects T3 and T4), 119 species in 2666 specimens determined (+ 1058 juveniles) were found. Thus we report on a total of 171 species for faunistic square 6666.

Annotated list of species

Faunistic findings come mainly from the pitfall traps; if the specimens were caught in any other way, this is indicated in brackets (myp, yellow Möricke traps; s, sweeping; e, egg trays and ic, individual collection). The level of endangerment follows, after Růžička (2005). Species marked with an asterisk (*) were recorded from faunistic square 6666 before *sensu* Buchar & Růžička (2002) and Horáková (2005).

Family: ATYPIDAE

***Atypus piceus* (Sulzer, 1776) ***

Scarce, characteristic of rock steppes, forest steppes and south-exposed forest edges. In southern Moravia it inhabits the margins of open oak forests (Bryja *et al*. 2005). 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4.

Family: SEGESTRIIDAE

***Segestria senoculata* (Linné, 1758)**

Highly abundant; inhabits mainly forest habitats and scree slopes. 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1.

Family: DYSDERIDAE

***Dysdera lantosquensis* Simon, 1882**

Species from the *D. erythrina* (Walckenaer, 1802) complex. It is scarce; in various xerothermic forests (Hula, pers. obs.), taxonomically clarified by Řezáč *et al*. (2007). 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4.

***Harpactea lepida* (C. L. Koch, 1838) ***

Highly abundant, lives mainly in forest habitats. Common in screes. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4; 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2.

***Harpactea rubicunda* (C. L. Koch, 1838) ***

Highly abundant, lives under stones and other debris in warm, open and forest habitats, typical of the dry upper margins of scree slopes, rock steppes and forest steppes, spoil heaps; numerous in and around houses. 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T1; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1.

Family: THERIDIIDAE

Achaearanea riparia (Blackwall, 1834) *

Abundant, lives close to bare soil under overhanging path edges, rock walls etc. in dry habitats. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 8.6.2009, T1 (s).

Anelosimus vittatus (C. L. Koch, 1836)

Scarce, found in bushes and orchards. 1♂, 4.6.2008, T2 (s).

Crustulina guttata (Wider, 1834)

Abundant, lives among low vegetation and detritus in dry places, on xerotherms, at the margins of scree slopes and in pine forests. 2♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (e).

Dipoena erythropus (Simon, 1881)

Extremely rare, inhabits original steppe habitats in the Czech Republic (Pouzdřany NNR, Havraníky NNR) (Buchar & Růžička 2002). Lives very close to the ground, among grass on rock steppes. 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1. **CR**

Dipoena prona (Menge, 1868)

Very rare, with similar ecological requirements to the previous species. Lives among grass on rock steppes. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 1♂, 10.6.2008, T1 (s). **EN**

Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1833) *

Abundant epigeic species living in detritus on xerothermic rocky slopes, forest edges, spoil heaps, in dry oak and oak-hornbeam forests. 2♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 3♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4.

Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809

Scarce, lives on rock steppes and at xerothermic forest edges. 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T2 (myp); 2♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 4♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Neottiura bimaculata (Linné, 1767) *

Highly abundant, living on grass and herb vegetation in open and forest habitats. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2.

Neottiura suaveolens (Simon, 1879)

Rare Pannonian species living on vegetation on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes. 1♂, 4.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 23.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 2♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Robertus arundineti (O. P.–Cambridge, 1871) *

Highly abundant, inhabits the epigeon of various open habitats. 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T2 (myp); 5♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Steatoda phalerata (Panzer, 1801)

Abundant, lives in barren-ground habitat, among grass on xerotherms, at forest edges and in forest clearings, sporadically also at the dry edges of peat bogs. 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Theridion blackwalli O. P.–Cambridge, 1871

Rare, known from houses and on tree trunks in floodplain forest. Bryja *et al*. (2005) mentioned this species as very common in Brno city. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s).

Theridion impressum L. Koch, 1881 *

Highly abundant, living on herb vegetation in various open habitats, also numerous on apple trees in orchards. 1♂, 4.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 2♂, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 23.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 10.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 1♀, 22.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 5.8.2008, T3 (s), 1♀, 5.8.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 2.9.2008, T4 (s).

Theridion tinctum (Walckenaer, 1802) *

Abundant, lives on bushes in various forest and open habitats. 1♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (s).

Theridion varians Hahn, 1833

Highly abundant, lives on bushes in forest and open habitats, numerous in orchards. 2♂, 4.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (s).

Theridion sisyphium (Clerck, 1758)

Highly abundant, lives on bushes and herb vegetation in various forest and open habitats. 1♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s).

Family: LINYPHIIDAE

Anguliphantes angulipalpis (Westring, 1851)

Scarce, found among grass and leaf-litter on forest steppes, in well-lit oak forests and at their edges. 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841)

Highly abundant, living among moss and grass in wetlands, meadows and fields, also occasionally on dry slopes. 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3.

Bathyphantes parvulus (Westring, 1851) *

Highly abundant, living among vegetation in various open and forest habitats, in clearings and in young birch forests growing in former spruce clearings. 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3.

Bolyphantes alticeps (Sundevall, 1833)

Abundant, lives among grass in a wide range of open and forest habitats. 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T4.

Centromerita bicolor (Blackwall, 1833) *

Highly abundant autumn or winter species, at ground level in both natural and ruderal habitats, e.g. meadows, fields, spoil heaps. 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3.

Centromerus sylvaticus (Blackwall, 1841) *

Highly abundant species of early spring or autumn, living among moss and detritus in a wide range of open and forest habitats. 1♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T1; 2♂, 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 6♂, 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 16♂, 3♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T4; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T2; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3; 5♂, 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2; 22♂, 8♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3; 46♂, 5♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4; 1♀, 14.10.2009, T4 (e); 1♀, 27.11.2009, T3 (e).

Ceratinella brevipes (Westring, 1851) *

Scarce, found among moss and detritus in waterlogged meadows, at pond margins, in riverine inundation areas. 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3.

Ceratinella major Kulczyński, 1894 *

Rare, lives among detritus in deciduous forests, often associated with scree slopes. 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Dicymbium nigrum (Blackwall, 1834) *

Highly abundant, lives among grass in wet meadows; as an aeronaut sporadic in all habitats. 4♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2.

Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834) *

Highly abundant in nearly all habitats. 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2.

Dismodicus elevatus (C. L. Koch, 1838) *

Rare wetland species. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T1 (s).

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833 *

Highly abundant, lives in various open habitats, such as meadows, fields and the subalpine zone. 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3.

Gonatium paradoxum (L. Koch, 1869)

Abundant , lives at forest edges and in adjacent open habitats. 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3; 4♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3.

Gongylidiellum latebricola (O. P.–Cambridge, 1871)

Highly abundant on moss and detritus in forest, most numerous in emission clearings in spruce forests and birch forests. 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Gongylidiellum vivum (O. P.–Cambridge, 1875) *

Scarce species of wet meadows. 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1.

Improphantes geniculatus (Kulczynski, 1898)

Rare steppe species, in Moravia known mainly from Pálava PLA (Bryja *et al*. 2005). 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2.

Ipa keyserlingi (Ausserer, 1867)

Rare, found among grass and under stones on rock steppes and forest steppes. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 4♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 2♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 3♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 3♂, 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 2♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♀, 27.11.2009, T2 (e).

Lasiargus hirsutus (Menge, 1869)

Rare, found in low vegetation on forest steppes and sun-exposed forest edges. More common in Bohemia, recorded only once previously from Moravia (Mohelno, J. Buchar lgt. – Buchar, 1997). 3♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 4♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 3♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1. **VU.**

Linyphia triangularis (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, living on bushes and herb vegetation in forests, at forest edges, in meadows and other habitats. 1♂, 2.9.2008, T2 (s).

Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851) *

Highly abundant, inhabits leaf litter and herb vegetation in all forest habitats. 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T4.

Mecopisthes silus (O. P.–Cambridge, 1872)

Rare species of various forest habitats (pine, beech-fir and spruce forests). 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Meioneta fuscipalpa (C. L. Koch, 1836)

Rare rock steppe species. 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♀, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 2♂, 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 2♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 4♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.2009, T4 (e); 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.6.2009, T4 (e); 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 3♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 4♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4; 1♀, 11.9.2009, T3 (e). **EN**

Meioneta rurestris (C. L. Koch, 1836) *

Highly abundant, living among grass in all types of grassland habitat – rock steppes, wet meadows, subalpine grasslands, fields, spoil heaps and forest clearings. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 2♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♀, 5.8.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 18.8.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T1; 6♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 6♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 1♀, 12.8.2009, T4 (e); 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4; 1♂, 27.11.2009, T2 (e); 1♀, 27.11.2009, T3 (e).

Meioneta saxatilis (Blackwall, 1844)

Highly abundant, living among grass in various forest and open habitats. 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 10♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 6♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 4♂, 4♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Metopobactrus prominulus (O. P.–Cambridge, 1872)

Rare, found among moss and grass in contrasting habitats: peat bogs, forest edges, spoil heaps. 5♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854) *

Highly abundant, living among leaves and detritus in all forest habitats, also sporadic in open habitats. 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4.

Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830) *

Highly abundant and widespread, living on vegetation in meadows and other open habitats. 1♀, 6.5.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♀, 4.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 22.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 5.8.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3.

Minicia marginella (Wider, 1834) *

Scarce, characteristic of rock steppes and forest steppes and other xerothermic slopes. 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2.

Palliduphantes pallidus (Simon, 1884) *

Rare, found in leaf litter and detritus in forests. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 2♀, 11.9.2009, T3 (e).

Pelecopsis radicicola (L. Koch, 1872) *

Abundant, inhabits detritus on heathland, common in oak and pine forests, in emission clearings of birch forests . 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4.

Porrhomma errans (Blackwall, 1841) *

Very rare species, found in a beet field and on a typical rock steppe. Recently found in Pálava PLA (Bryja *et al*. 2005) and 3 km from studied locality near Ostrov u Macochy (Horáková 2005, det. V. Hula, redet. V. Růžička). 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3. **CR**

Silometopus reussi (Thorell, 1871) *

Scarce, lives among detritus in various, mainly ruderal, habitats – waste and manure heaps, straw. 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2.

Tapinocyba biscissa (O. P.–Cambridge, 1872)

Rare, lives among forest leaf litter and at forest edges. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4.

Tenuiphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853) *

Abundant, lives among moss and detritus in cold forests (most numerous in spruce forests) and on scree slopes. More common in autumn. 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4.

Tenuiphantes cristatus (Menge, 1866) *

Highly abundant, lives at ground level in all forest habitats. 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T4; 3♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2.

Tenuiphantes flavipes (Blackwall, 1854) *

Highly abundant, lives at ground level in deciduous forests, also sporadic in other forests and in open habitats. 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2.

Tenuiphantes mengei (Kulczyński, 1887) *

Highly abundant, lives at ground level in open and forest habitats. 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3.

Tiso vagans (Blackwall, 1834) *

Abundant and widespread, lives among the grass in meadows, grasslands in orchards, and on fallow land. 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Trematocephalus cristatus (Wider, 1834)

Abundant, lives on foliage, bushes and herb vegetation in deciduous forests (mainly of oak and hornbeam), also in open habitats. 1♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s).

Troxochrus scabriculus (Westring, 1851) *

Scarce, lives among sparse grass and detritus, found on a sand dune, usually in suburban grasslands, in orchards and gardens. 1♀, 6.5.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 18.8.2008, T1 (s).

Walckenaeria capito (Westring, 1861)

Scarce, lives within scree slopes or under stones on rock steppes. 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1.

Walckenaeria dysderoides (Wider, 1834) *

Highly abundant, lives in various forest and open habitats. 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4.

Walckenaeria furcillata (Menge, 1869)

Scarce, lives in various, mainly forest, habitats. 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 4.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 4♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♀, 9.7.2009, T2 (e).

Family: TETRAGNATHIDAE

Pachygnatha clercki Sundevall, 1823 *

Highly abundant, lives among detritus at the marshy margins of ponds and cut-off meanders, in wet meadows and fields. 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3.

Pachygnatha degeeri Sundevall, 1830 *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives among detritus in various open habitats, numerous in mesophilous meadows, fields, spoil heaps and suburban grasslands. 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 4♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T2; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4.

Pachygnatha listeri Sundevall, 1830 *

Highly abundant, lives among leaf litter and grass in floodplains, alder forests, wetlands and wet meadows. 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3.

Tetragnatha pinicola L. Koch, 1870 *

Highly abundant, lives in the vegetation of various open and forest habitats. 1♂, 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 2♂, 1♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♂, 10.7.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T4 (s).

Family: ARANEIDAE

Aculepeira ceropegia (Walckenaer, 1802)

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on herbs and bushes in various open habitats and at forest edges. 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 4.6.2008, T4 (s).

Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1758

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on bushes and low vegetation in all forest and open habitats, often around houses. 1♂, 18.8.2008, T2 (s).

Araneus triguttatus (Fabricius, 1775)

Scarce species living on young trees in deciduous (oak) forests and at forest edges. 1♂, 8.6.2009, T4 (s).

Araniella cucurbitina (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant, lives on low vegetation, bushes and trees in all forest and open habitats. 1♂, 4.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (s); 2♂, 27.11.2009, T4 (e).

Araniella opisthographa (Kulczyński, 1905)

Scarce, lives on young trees in oak forests, and in orchards. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T2 (s).

Argiope bruennichi (Scopoli, 1772)

Abundant and very widespread, lives on low herbs in various open habitats. 1♂, 5.8.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 5.8.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 5.8.2008, T3 (s); 3♂, 5.8.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 18.8.2008, T2 (s).

Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772) *

Highly abundant, lives on bushes and lower branches of trees in forests and at forest edges. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T2 (s).

Hypsosinga albovittata (Westring, 1851)

Rare, lives among dry grass and heather on rock steppes and on sun-exposed slopes. Only one recent find in South Moravia (Bryja *et al*. 2005). 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 2♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s).

Hypsosinga pygmaea (Sundevall, 1831) *

Scarce, lives on vegetation in open habitats – pond margins, steppe habitats and heathland. Only a few previous records for Moravia, largely from Pálava PLA (Bryja *et al*. 2005). 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 2♂, 3♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 4♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 22.7.2008, T3 (s).

Hypsosinga sanguinea (C. L. Koch, 1844)

Abundant, lives on the vegetation of xerothermic slopes and sun-exposed forest edges. 1♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s).

Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802) *

Highly abundant, one of the most common species in the Czech Republic, lives on vegetation in all open (usually dry) habitats – in fields, in quarries, at forest edges, in orchards. 2♂, 4♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 2♀, 4.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 4.6.2008, T3 (s); 2♀, 4.6.2008, T4 (s); 6♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 5♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 3♀, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 9♀, 10.6.2008, T4 (s); 3♀, 23.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 3.7.–10.7.2008, T2 (myp); 1♀, 10.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 5.8.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 5.8.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 3.6.2009, T3 (ic); 4♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s); 2♂, 2♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (s); 1♂, 9♀, 8.6.2009, T4 (s).

Family: LYCOSIDAE

Alopecosa accentuata (Latreille, 1817)

Abundant, lives on rock steppes, dry slopes and forest steppes. 3♂, 1♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 3♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♂, 2♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♀, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 39♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 29♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 4♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Alopecosa aculeata (Clerck, 1758)

Scarce, recorded only a few times, probably because of its taxonomical status (*A. aculeata* complex). 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1.

Alopecosa cuneata (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives in various dry, open habitats, such as rock steppes and dry meadows. 5♂, 2♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 8♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T2 (myp); 45♂, 5♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 44♂, 2♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 9♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 21♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 8♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 3♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 156♂, 52♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 84♂, 26♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 66♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 17♂, 4♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 15♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (ic); 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1.

Alopecosa pulverulenta (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant species in open habitats – peat bogs, meadows, grasslands in villages and orchards, at forest edges and in clearings. 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 4♂, 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 3♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 9♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 19♂, 3♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 15♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 5♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 8♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3.

Alopecosa sulzeri (Pavesi, 1873) *

Rare, inhabits various types of steppe habitat. 23♂, 4♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 2♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 8♂, 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 87♂, 3♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 35♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 6♂, 3♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 2♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 2♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 10♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 11♂, 5♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 5♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 117♂, 5♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 44♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 4♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5–18.6.2009, T3; 3♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 2♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1; 3♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1.

Alopecosa trabalis (Clerck, 1758)

Scarce, lives in xerothermic habitats, forest steppes, Sun-lit south-exposed forests. 8♂, 2♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 4♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 13♂, 6♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 4♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 23♂, 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 13♂, 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 24♂, 3♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 79♂, 7♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 5♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♂, 6♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 9♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 4♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 6♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 6♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 6♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 2.9.–9.9.2008, T4 (myp); 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T1; 11♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 14♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 9♂, 9♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 20♂, 14♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 27♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 32♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 42♂, 5♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 124♂, 10♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 5♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 5♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 4♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 17♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 2♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1; 6♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4.

Arctosa figurata (Simon, 1876)

Rare, found on rock steppes, forest steppes and at the edges of xerothermic forest. 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1.

Aulonia albimana (Walckenaer, 1805) *

Abundant and widespread, lives on rock steppes, in heathland and other dry open habitats, at forest edges. Previously mentioned from this square by Horáková (2005). 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 2♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 4♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 13♂, 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 2♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 3♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 18♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 17♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4.

Pardosa amentata (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant, one of the most common spider species in the Czech Republic, inhabits wetlands, most typically found on river banks, also in wet meadows, fields and gardens. 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2.

Pardosa hortensis (Thorell, 1872) *

Scarce, lives in various dry habitats such as rock steppes, xerothermic slopes and warm forest margins, abandoned quarries, etc. Previously mentioned from this square by Horáková (2005). 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1.

Pardosa lugubris (Walckenaer, 1802) *

Highly abundant and widespread at the sun-exposed edges of all forests, in clearings, in well-lit forest. 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 6♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 3♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4.

Pardosa palustris (Linné, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives in mesophilous meadows, fields, suburban grasslands, and subalpine grasslands. Previously mentioned from this square by Horáková (2005). 2♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 3♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 2♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 4♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 3♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 27♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 5♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 5♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 3♂, 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 4♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3.

Pardosa pullata (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, inhabits wet and dry meadows, heathland, forest edges and orchards. 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Pardosa riparia (C. L. Koch, 1833) *

Abundant, typical of rock steppes, heathland and forest clearings. 7♂, 2♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 8♂, 5♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 3♂, 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 4♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 5♀, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T3 (myp); 4♂, 3♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 42♂, 11♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 23♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 109♂, 32♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 3♂, 11♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 3♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 36♂, 19♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 5♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 4♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 1♀, 11.8.–18.8.2008, T3 (myp); 2♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 2♂, 4♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 3♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 4♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 55♂, 11♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 27♂, 7♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 279♂, 42♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 2♂, 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 6♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 58♂, 26♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♀, 9.7.2009, T2 (e); 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 14♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 3♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4.

Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856 *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives in a range of habitats, including the edges of all types of forest, also in adjacent open habitats. 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T4 (myp); 1♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 2♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 7♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 4♂, 4♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 2♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T2; 2♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T2; 5♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 15♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 21♂, 4♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 3♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 2♀, 11.9.2009, T3 (e); 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 4♂, 3♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 4♂, 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4; 2♂, 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3; 2♂, 3♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T4.

Xerolycosa nemoralis (Westring, 1861) *

Highly abundant, lives in open (pine and oak) forests and at their edges, in dry open habitats – heathlands, rock steppes, scree margins. 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2.

Family: PISAURIDAE

Pisaura mirabilis (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant, lives in various open, usually dry habitats, also in ruderal habitats (especially in places overgrown with nettles). 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T2 (myp); 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4.

Family: AGELENIDAE

Agelena labyrinthica (Clerck, 1758)

Abundant, lives among herb vegetation at various forest edges, in fallow meadows and pastures in ruderal habitats. 1♂, 18.6.– 9.7.2009, T3.

Histopona torpida (C. L. Koch, 1834) *

Highly abundant, lives among stones, roots and in hollow trees in all forest habitats. 1♀, 22.4.–22.5. 2008, T2; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Tegenaria campestris C. L. Koch, 1834

Scarce, inhabits shady places in deciduous forests, near the ground among the branches of bushes, etc. 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 3♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1.

Family: HAHNIIDAE

Hahnia nava (Blackwall, 1841) *

Probably scarce, typical of various open xeric habitats. 3♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 3♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Family: DICTYNIDAE

Argenna subnigra (O. P.–Cambridge, 1861)

Scarce steppe species, also able to inhabit spoil heaps. 1♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3.

Cicurina cicur (Fabricius, 1793) *

Highly abundant, various habitats. 2♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T2; 2♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 4♂, 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 9♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 1♂, 3♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T4; 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 12.8.2009, T4 (e); 1♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4; 1♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 14.10.2009, T4 (e); 2♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T2; 2♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3; 2♂, 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T4; 3♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1; 7♂, 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2; 16♂, 2♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3; 8♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4; 1♂, 27.11.2009, T3 (e).

Dictyna arundinacea (Linné, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, found in the heads of plants on rock steppes, on xerothermic slopes, and in open habitats in built-up areas, along paths, etc. 1♀, 6.5.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 6.5.2008, T2 (s); 4♂, 6.5.2008, T3 (s); 2♂, 1♀, 6.5.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 4.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 4.6.2008, T4 (s); 2♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (s); 2♀, 8.6.2009, T4 (s); 2♀, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 18.8.2008, T1 (s); 2♀, 2.9.2008, T3 (s).

Lathys humilis (Blackwall, 1855)

Rare, lives mainly in trees. 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4.

Family: AMAUROBIIDAE

Amaurobius ferox (Walckenaer, 1830)

Probably scarce, found near the ground in the shady parts of houses. Bryja *et al*. (2005) publish it from natural habitats such as Macošská and Vilémoviská stráň. 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 7♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 2♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 3♂, 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T4; 11♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 12♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 1♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (e); 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♀, 11.9.2009, T4 (e); 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1; 1♂, 3♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4.

Callobius claustrarius (Hahn, 1833) *

Common, mainly in forest habitats, in open habitats inhabits only places with high moss layer. 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 4♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 10♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 4♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 4♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1.

Coelotes terrestris (Wider, 1834) *

Highly abundant, lives at ground level in all forests (except floodplain forests). 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 2♂, 1♀, 22. 5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♀, 22. 5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 4♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 3♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 1♀, 2.9.–9.9.2008, T3 (myp); 12♂, 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 17♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T1; 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T4; 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 3♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 6♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 2♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1; 24♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 16♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4; 1♀, 11.9.2009, T4 (e); 3♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T4; 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2.

Family: TITANOECIDAE

Titanoeca quadriguttata (Hahn, 1833) *

Abundant thermophilous species living under stones on rock steppes, among rocks and in other xerothermic habitats, on forest steppes, also found in quarries and in a mountain corrie. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T2 (myp); 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1.

Family: LIOCRANIDAE

Agroeca brunnea (Blackwall, 1833) *

Highly abundant, lives among detritus in various forest habitats. Previously mentioned from this square by Horáková (2005). 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4.

Agroeca cuprea Menge, 1873 *

Scarce, but characteristic, species among detritus and under stones in rock steppes and forest steppes. Previously mentioned from this square by Horáková (2005). 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T4; 4♂, 2♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T1; 2♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 5♂, 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 4♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T4; 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 4♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5–18.6.2009, T3; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1; 2♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2; 5♂, 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3; 3♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T4.

Agroeca proxima (O. P.–Cambridge, 1871)

Scarce and localised, lives among moss and detritus in peat bogs and on heathland, sporadic at forest edges. 1♂, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T1.

Family: CORINNIDAE

Phrurolithus festivus (C. L. Koch, 1835) *

Highly abundant, lives among grass and detritus in various open and forest habitats, often on rock steppes, but also in peat bogs, in oak forests, etc. 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♂, 2♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (e); 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 2♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2.

Family: CLUBIONIDAE

Clubiona diversa O. P.–Cambridge, 1862

Abundant, common among grass and under stones in a very wide range of habitats – on rock steppes, in meadows, peat bogs. 1♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T4 (myp); 3♂, 2♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 3♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 4♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 2♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 2♀, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♀, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4.

Clubiona neglecta O. P.–Cambridge, 1862 *

Highly abundant, lives on vegetation in various habitats – on rock steppes, also in meadows. 2♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 2♀, 3.7.–10.7.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.7.–29.7.2008 T2 (myp); 1♂, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T3 (myp).

Clubiona terrestris Westring, 1851 *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives among leaf litter and detritus in various forest habitats. 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Family: GNAPHOSIDAE

Callilepis nocturna (Linné, 1758)

Scarce, typical of forest steppes, lives under stones and detritus on rock steppes, on stony, sun-exposed forest edges and on spoil heaps. 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 3♂, 3♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 4♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 4♂, 3♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 4♂, 1♀, 8.5.2009, T2 (e); 4♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♂, 3♀, 8.6.2008, T1 (e); 2♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (ic); 2♂, 7♀, 9.7.2009, T1 (e); 1♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1.

Drassodes lapidosus (Walckenaer, 1802) *

Highly abundant, lives under stones in all xerothermic habitats – on rock steppes, sun-exposed rock walls, upper margins of sun-exposed scree slopes, on spoil heaps, in dry forests. 4♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 4♂, 2♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 4♂, 2♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 17♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♀, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 4♂, 4♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 3♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T2 (myp); 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 4♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 1♀, 2.9.–9.9.2008, T3 (myp); 1♂, 2.9.–9.9.2008, T4 (myp); 5♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 11♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 5♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 8♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 6♂, 4♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (e); 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 3♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 9.7.2009, T1 (e); 2♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4.

Drassodes pubescens (Thorell, 1856) *

Highly abundant, lives under stones on rock steppes and forest steppes, at dry forest edges, in pine forests. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 2♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 3♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 4♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 2♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 4♂, 3♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 5♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 2♂, 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 2♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 5♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 2♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 2♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T2; 1♀, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 2♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 5♂, 4♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 5♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 4♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 2♂, 8.6.2009, T2 (ic); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T4 (ic); 8♂, 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 3♂, 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 3♂, 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♂, 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♀, 9.7.2009, T3 (e); 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 4♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 3♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 1♀, 12.8.2009, T4 (e); 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1; 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1.

Drassyllus praeficus (L. Koch, 1866) *

Abundant, characteristic of rock steppes and forest steppes, under stones on xerothermic slopes and at forest margins. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 2♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 7♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 5♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 3♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 6♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 10♂, 5♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 5♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 4♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 8.6.2009, T1 (ic); 12♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 9.7.2009, T4 (e); 1♂, 7♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2.

*Drassyllus pusillus (*C. L. Koch, 1833) *

Abundant, lives at ground level in various open habitats – dry and wet meadows, rock steppes, forest clearings. 3♂, 2♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 3♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 2♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 8.6.2009, T2 (ic); 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4.

Gnaphosa bicolor (Hahn, 1833) *

Scarce, characteristic of forest steppes, in oak forests, on scree slopes and on rocks. 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1.

Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839) *

Highly abundant, lives at ground level in a wide range of open and forest habitats. Previously mentioned from this square only by Horáková (2005). 5♂, 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 8♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 4♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 10♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 15♂, 3♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2.

Micaria formicaria (Sundevall, 1831)

Rare and localised species, lives under stones and among grass on rock steppes, as well as in sun-exposed xerothermic forest edges. Species not recorded from Pálava PLA (Bryja *et al*. 2005), but documented later by Hula *et al*. (2009) from further localities, including Macošská stráň.. 1♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♀, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 3.7.–10.7.2008, T2 (myp); 4♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 4♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1831) *

Highly abundant, lives among grass and moss in various open habitats – at forest edges, in forest clearings, in mountain corries. 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Trachyzelotes pedestris (C. L. Koch, 1837) *

Scarce, known from rock steppes and forest steppes, in a salt marsh and in floodplain forests where it lives under stones and among detritus. Bryja *et al*. (2005) considered the species very common, Hula & Šťastná (2010) referred to it as common in Hády quarry; it is also common is in nearby sink-holes in the Vilémovická planina Plateau (Horáková 2005). 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Zelotes aeneus (Simon, 1878)

Rare, occurs under stones on rock steppes and on spoil heaps in early stages of succession. Data from Moravia only from synanthropic habitats (Bryja *et al*. 2005). 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4.

Zelotes aurantiacus Miller, 1967 *

Rare, lives under stones and among grass on rock steppes, forest steppes and in oak and pine forests. 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1.

Zelotes erebeus (Thorell, 1871) *

Scarce and localised, lives under stones on the dry upper margins of scree slopes, on rock steppes, forest steppes and in forests. 2♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♀, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1.

Zelotes gracilis (Canestrini, 1868)

Very rare, mentioned for the first time by Bryja *et al*. (2005) and once in Bílé Karpaty LPA (Hula, pers. obs.). The records cited come from an abandoned south-facing vineyard, from a steppe, from open sands in pine forest and from the dry part of a mesophilous meadow. 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♂, 4♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2.

Zelotes latreillei (Simon, 1878) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives under stones and among detritus in various open and forest habitats. 2♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 3♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 3♂, 1♀, 21.9.–21.10.2008, T1; 3♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♂, 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 6♂, 3♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T4.

Zelotes longipes (L. Koch, 1866)

Rare, lives under stones on rock steppes, but Bryja *et al*. (2005) referred to this species as common on rock steppes in autumn. 2♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T2.

Zelotes petrensis (C. L. Koch, 1839) *

Abundant on sand dunes, rock steppes and forest steppes, sometimes in oak and pine forests. 2♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 3♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 2♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 3♂, 3♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 13♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 12.8.2009, T2 (e); 1♂, 12.8.2009, T3 (e); 3♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 1♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T4; 1♂, 3♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1; 1♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 3♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T1.

Family: ZORIDAE

Zora silvestris Kulczyński, 1897

Abundant and characteristic species of forest habitats (mainly forest steppes), also in open habitats (rock steppes, peat bog margins). 1♀, 3.7.–10.7.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 9.7.2009, T2 (e); 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2.

Zora spinimana (Sundevall, 1833) *

Highly abundant, lives in various forest and open habitats. 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 3♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 3♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 3♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 6♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 2♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 12.8.2009, T2 (e); 1♀, 14.10.2009, T2 (e).

Family: PHILODROMIDAE

Philodromus albidus Kulczyński, 1911

Abundant, lives on shrubs and trees on forest steppes, in oak forests and in orchards. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s).

Philodromus cespitum (Walckenaer, 1802)

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on vegetation in various open habitats and in orchards. 1♀, 23.6.2008, T2 (s).

Philodromus collinus C. L. Koch, 1835 *

Highly abundant, lives on vegetation in forests (most numerous in spruce forests), also in various open habitats. 1♀, 10.7.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 5.8.2008, T1 (s).

Thanatus formicinus (Clerck, 1758)

Abundant and characteristic species at ground level in rock steppes, heathland and forest steppes. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 2♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 6.5.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 17♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 10♂, 2♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 5♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 2♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 2♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1; 1♂, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T2.

Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802)

Scarce, lives among grass in various open habitats, also found in orchards. Referred to as very common by Bryja *et al*. (2005), on grass in various open habitats. 1♀, 10.6.2008, T4 (s).

Family: THOMISIDAE

Diaea dorsata (Fabricius, 1777) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on the leaves of bushes and trees in forest habitats. 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 4.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s).

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on flowers in meadows and other open habitats. 1♂, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 22.7.2008, T3 (s), 1♂, 8.6.2009, T3 (s).

Ozyptila atomaria (Panzer, 1801)

Scarce, lives among detritus on rock steppes and in other xerothermic habitats. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 23.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T2; 1♂, 21.10.–28.11.2008, T3; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s); 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2; 1♂, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T3; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T2; 1♂, 20.10.–20.11.2009, T3.

Ozyptila claveata (Walckenaer, 1837) *

Scarce, lives among grass on rock steppes and forest steppes. 2♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 3♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 3♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1.

Ozyptila scabricula (Westring, 1851)

Probably rare, lives among grass and under stones on rock steppes. Bryja *et al*. (2005) referred to this species as quite common on steppes. 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2.

Xysticus audax (Schrank, 1803) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on low vegetation in various open and forest habitats. 1♂, 23.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♀, 2.9.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2.

Xysticus bifasciatus C. L. Koch, 1837 *

Highly abundant and very widespread, lives among grass in meadows and other open habitats. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 2♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 22♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 17♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 11♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 25♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 13♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♀, 11.9.2009, T3 (e); 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T3.

Xysticus cristatus (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives among grass in meadows and other open habitats, also in fields and in orchards. 3♂, 1♀, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T1 (myp); 3♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T4 (myp); 1♂, 6.5.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 6.5.2008, T1 (s); 3♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 2♂, 4.6.2008, T2 (s); 2♀, 4.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♀, 23.6.2008, T1 (s); 2♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.7.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 22.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♀, 5.8.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T4; 19♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 14♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 2♂, 8.6.2009, T3 (s); 1♂, 27.11.2009, T4 (e).

Xysticus erraticus (Blackwall, 1834) *

Abundant, lives among grass on rock steppes, on forest steppes and in oak forests. 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T4; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 38♂, 4♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 7♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 4♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♀, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T3 (myp); 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.2009, T3 (e); 1♂, 8.6.2009, T1 (s); 1♂, 1♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (e); 3♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 33♂, 3♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3; 8♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♀, 9.7.2009, T3 (e); 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 2♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T4; 1♂, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T3; 1♀, 12.8.2009, T3 (e).

Xysticus kochi Thorell, 1872 *

Abundant, lives among grass and on vegetation on rock steppes, meadows, in urban grasslands, in orchards and gardens. 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T2 (myp); 1♀, 6.5.2008, T2 (s); 3♂, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T2; 3♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 3♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 10.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T4; 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 5♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 6♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 7♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5–18.6.2009, T3; 1♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Xysticus lanio C. L. Koch, 1835

Scarce, inhabits shrubs and herb vegetation in deciduous forests and at their edges. 1♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 2♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T4; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Xysticus robustus (Hahn, 1832) *

Rare species preferring rock steppes, forest steppes and the edges of xerothermic forests. 2♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 6♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 9♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 14♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 18♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 3♂, 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1; 17♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2; 6♂, 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2.

Xysticus sabulosus (Hahn, 1832)

Rare, lives among detritus at the dry edges of peat bogs and in oak-hornbeam forests. 2♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T2.

Family: SALTICIDAE

Ballus chalybeius (Walckenaer, 1802)

Abundant, lives on bushes and among leaf litter in dry deciduous forests. 1♂, 6.5.2008, T4 (s).

Euophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802) *

Abundant and very widespread species living among grass and under stones on rock steppes and at xerothermic forest margins, and in the emission clearings of birch forests . 1♂, 10.6.2008, T4 (s); 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Evarcha arcuata (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant, lives on herb vegetation in wet meadows and in other open habitats. 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3.

Evarcha falcata (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on herbs in various open (rock steppes and peat bogs) and forest habitats. 2♂, 3.7.–10.7.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T1.

Evarcha laetabunda (C. L. Koch, 1846)

Scarce, known mainly from forest steppes, rocks and sporadically from peat bogs. 1♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 2♀, 6.5.2008, T1 (s); 2♂, 3♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 7♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 4♀, 10.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 2♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.2008, T3 (s); 1♂, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T3 (myp); 1♂, 10.7.2008, T4 (s); 1♂, 5.8.2008, T2 (s); 3♂, 18.8.2008, T1 (s); 2♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T1; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♀, 8.5.2009, T2 (e); 3♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 2♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 2♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s); 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 9.7.2009, T3 (e); 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1; 1♂, 1♀, 20.9.–20.10.2009, T1.

Heliophanus auratus C. L. Koch, 1835

Scarce, lives at ground level and on vegetation on river banks, pond margins, also in xerothermic habitats. Bryja *et al*. (2005) mentioned that it may be a complex of two different species. 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T3 (s).

Heliophanus cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802) *

Abundant, lives at ground level and on vegetation in open and forest habitats – on rock steppes, forest steppes, at forest edges, in sandpits and in quarries. 1♂, 1♀, 4.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 4.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 2♀, 10.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♂, 3♀, 10.6.2008, T2 (s); 1♂, 2♀, 23.6.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 18.8.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 3♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (e); 1♂, 3♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (s); 2♀, 8.6.2009, T3 (s); 1♀, 8.6.2008, T3 (e); 3♀, 9.7.2009, T2 (e); 1♀, 9.7.2009, T3 (e); 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3.

Heliophanus dubius C. L. Koch, 1835

Abundant, lives on bushes on rock steppes, in pine forests and at xerothermic forest edges. Bryja *et al*. (2005) considered this species rare or very rare. 2♀, 4.6.2008, T4 (s).

Heliophanus flavipes (Hahn, 1832)

Probably abundant, lives on vegetation on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes. 3♂, 4.6.2008, T3 (s); 1♀, 12.8.2009, T4 (e); 1♂, 27.11.2009, T4 (e).

Marpissa nivoyi (Lucas, 1846)

Rare, among grass on xerothermic slopes. Bryja *et al*. (2005) considered this species common.1♂, 18.8.2008, T1 (s); 1♀, 18.8.2008, T2 (s). **VU**

Pellenes tripunctatus (Walckenaer, 1802)

Scarce, lives among grass on rock steppes and heathland. Reported several times as tending to overwinter in land-snail shells (Hula *et al*., 2009). 3♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 2♂, 10.6.–18. 6. 2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T2; 1♂, 8.5.2009, T2 (e); 1♂, 8.6.2009, T1 (ic); 4♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2.

Philaeus chrysops (Poda, 1761) *

Scarce, although locally common on the surface of rock walls, on bare, sun-exposed scree slopes and on rock steppes, most common on limestone. 1♂, 10.6.–18.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 22.7.–29.7.2008, T2 (myp); 2♂, 1♀, 8.6.2009, T1 (ic); 1♀, 8.6.2009, T2 (ic).

Phlegra fasciata (Hahn, 1826) *

Sometimes common, lives among grass on rock steppes and xerothermic slopes, on forest steppes and at forest edges, also on spoil heaps and in road verges. 3♀, 22.4.–22.5.2008, T1; 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T3 (myp); 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 2♂, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T3; 1♂, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T3; 1♀, 18.8.–21.9.2008, T3; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T3; 2♂, 1♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3; 1♀, 19.7.–18.8.2009, T1.

Phlegra fuscipes Kulczyński in Chyzer & Kulczyński, 1891

Very rare, lives among grass and under stones on rock steppes and in adjacent oak forests. Apart from this record, it is known from Pálava PLA, Mohelenská hadcová step NNR (Bryja *et al*. 2005) and Domašov (Kůrka 2001). 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T3. **EN**

Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1758) *

Highly abundant and widespread, lives on rock walls, on the surface of scree slopes, and mainly on the walls of houses. 1♂, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T2 (myp); 1♂, 4.6.2008, T2 (s).

Sibianor tantulus (Simon, 1868)

First record of this species from the Czech Republic. The species has a trans-Palearctic temperate range, from France to central Mongolia, although in central Europe the species had previously been collected only in Poland (Logunov 2000) in Germany (Blick *et al*. 2004) and in Slovakia (Franc & Korenko 2008). The related *Bianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865) was mentioned from this square by Miller (Kůrka 2000) and it is highly probable that this was in fact *B. tantulus*. 2♂, 8.6.2009, T3 (s); 1♂, 11.9.2009, T3 (e).

Talavera aequipes (O. P.–Cambridge, 1871)

Abundant, lives at ground level on rock steppes, xerothermic slopes and sun-exposed forest edges. Like the following two species, it overwinters in land-snail shells (Hula *et al*., 2009) and appears to be very common (Hula *et al*., 2010). 1♂, 15.4.–6.5.2008, T2 (myp); 2♂, 1♀, 22.5.–18.6.2008, T1; 1♀, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T1; 1♀, 22.7.–18.8.2008, T1; 1♂, 8.4.–8.5.2009, T4; 1♂, 2♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1; 1♀, 18.8.–20.9.2009, T1.

Talavera aperta (Miller, 1971)

Rare, lives at ground level at dry forest edges, on rock steppes, sand dunes and spoil heaps. It appears to be more common than in Buchar & Růžička (2002), possibly because it was overlooked (Hula, pers. obs.). Also recorded from vineyards (Bryja *et al*. 2005). 1♀, 22.5.–4.6.2008, T1 (myp); 1♂, 18.6.–22.7.2008, T2; 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T1; 3♂, 3♀, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T2; 1♂, 3♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T1.

Talavera petrensis (C. L. Koch, 1837)

Scarce, lives under stones on heathland and rocks. Recorded by Bryja *et al*. (2005) as very rare. 1♂, 8.5.–18.6.2009, T4; 1♂, 1♀, 18.6.–19.7.2009, T2.

Discussion

Counts

We found a total of 171 species of spiders from 22 families. This investigation expands the number of known species in faunistic square 6666 to 298. For comparison, the highest numbers of species per square in the Czech Republic (Buchar & Růžička 2002; Bryja *et al*. 2005) are reported from squares 7165 (405 species), 7166 (393), 5949 (383), 7266 (311), and 6863 (360). There can be no doubt that, from the perspective of observed arachnofauna, faunistic square No. 6666 may be included among the best-explored faunistic squares in the Czech Republic. The rich species diversity arises out of the habitat diversity characteristic of the area and it is highly likely that the number of species will rise substantially in the years to come.

The question remains as to whether to count the findings of *Dysdera erythrina*, *Zelotes subterraneus* and *Sibianor aurantiacus*. These have been reported in previous works, but recently they were found to cover a complex of two or more species. In all cases it is possible that all the species in these groups (*D. erythrina*, *D. lantosquensis*, *Sibianor aurocinctus* and *Sibianor tantulus,* are present, except for *Sibianor larae* Logunov, 2000).

Novelty and rarity

The study found one new species for the Czech Republic (*Sibianor tantulus*). This is a relatively recently-described species (Logunov 2000), which differs substantially from *S. aurocinctus* reported earlier in the Czech Republic. The material of genus *Sibianor* is currently being revised and the specimen determined has been included in this review (Hula, in prep).

In terms of the Red List of threatened species in the Czech Republic: Invertebrates (Růžička 2005), some very important species were found. Perhaps most important are the theridiid spiders *Dipoena erythropus* (CR) and *D. prona* (EN). Both species are myrmecophagous and live on the soil surface of most surviving steppe and forest-steppe habitats in the Czech Republic. *D. coracina* is also worthy of note, with two recent discoveries in Moravia, and our *D. prona* finding is the northernmost one in the country. *Porrhomma errans* (CR), is another very rare species, but has been found in the recent past (Horakova 2005) on karst plateaus in the vicinity of the observed site. The situation with *Lasiargus hirsutus* (VU) is similar; it has not yet been reported from the territory of Moravia excluding Mohelenská hadcová step national nature reserve (Buchar 1997). *Arctosa perita* has a similar distribution, and is known mainly from the Bohemian thermophiticum (Buchar & Růžička 2002). As the only recent records outside the area of Pálava (Bryja *et al*. 2005) we may report the very rare jumping-spider *Phlegra fuscipes.* Other species worthy of mention are: *Alopecosa sulzeri*, *Arctosa figurata*, *Atypus piceus*, *Hypsosinga pygmaea*, *Improphantes geniculatus*, *Ipa keyserlingi*, *Lathys humilis*, *Mecopisthes silus*, *Minicia marginella*, *Neottiura suaveolens*, *Palliduphantes pallidus*, *Talavera aperta*, *Tapinocyba biscissa*, *Theridion blackwalli*, *Xysticus robustus*, *Xysticus sabulosus*, *Zelotes aeneus*, *Zelotes gracilis* and *Zelotes longipes*.

Ecological characteristics of spider communities

The communities of spiders identified in Macošská stráň may be characterized as mesophilic (53%) and thermophilic (39%), with the majority of species preferring climax (56%) and semi-natural (34%) habitats. On the Vilémovická stráň the trend is similar: the species are largely mesophilic (58%) and thermophilic (34%), with the majority of them preferring climax (53%) and semi-natural (36%) habitats. Each habitat hosts a large percentage of relict species (Macošská stráň: RI 26%, R 37%; Vilémovická stráň: RI 18%, R 45%). In terms of the methodology applied by Buchar & Růžička (2002), it is questionable whether the use the expression "climax species" is appropriate to species occurring in the meadow and steppe habitats. They may not be climax species in the Czech Republic, since these habitats are subject to human activity.

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