

NORTHERN IRELAND SPECIES INVENTORIES

SPIDERS (ARACHNIDA)

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INTRODUCTION

This is one of a series of species inventories covering taxonomic or ecological groups of terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates of Northern Ireland. These reviews provide an inventory of the northern Irish fauna as currently known and for each of these species, a brief statement on its status in Northern Ireland. These statements will be used as the local species account in the **Recorder** database of **CEDaR**, The Northern Ireland environmental records centre.

A revised spider recording scheme was launched in 1987. The key objectives of this scheme are to define the geographical distribution of each species of spider found in the British Isles and to provide opportunities to extend our knowledge of the biology of spiders. Special consideration has been given to the identification of sites of nature conservation importance. The original aim was to have an atlas published by 1997. However, it seems more realistic to suggest that this atlas will not be published until post-2000. Furthermore, it is the intention of **CEDaR** to publish an atlas on the distribution of spider species in Northern Ireland by 2002.

Spiders are amongst the most common and ubiquitous of animals. They have been recorded over the entire life-supporting continents of the world. Indeed, it has been suggested that where any form of terrestrial life exists it can be assumed that there are spiders in association. Spiders have been recorded from the most northern islands of the Arctic, the hottest and most arid of deserts, from the highest altitudes, from caves etc. etc. Indeed, in all terrestrial environments spiders can occupy virtually every conceivable habitat (Turnbull, 1973).

‘I do not want anyone to think that I have described absolutely all species...., but I make bold to say that no one can find casually in this country any new species [of spider] not described by me (Lister, 1678).

Knowledge of the distribution of the British spider fauna, although not much better than any other country in Europe is still very uneven. Indeed, current distribution patterns reflect the distribution of arachnologists and where they have spent their holidays. The total number of spider species currently on the British list is 625. For climatic reasons the total number of species present declines from south to north. This trend is particularly evident in some of the families (e.g. Gnaphosidae, Thomisidae, Salticidae & Theridiidae) with a typical southern distribution in Europe. The only spider family which has a truly boreal element is the Linyphiidae. This family is only an important element of the spider fauna in the northern temperate and arctic regions.

Furthermore, even in the Linyphiidae, there are fewer species in the north compared to the south of the British Isles.

The history of spider recording in Ireland is one of slow, but steady progress. However, it must be stated that our current knowledge of the distribution and status of spider species, particularly in Northern Ireland, has increased markedly within the last 10 years. Progress within this period has been as result of the interests of a **few** post-graduate students and the statutory requirement for the biological monitoring of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA). This latter scheme has been of particular importance. The ESA scheme has facilitated the systematic study of the invertebrate assemblages associated with a range of internationally important habitat types throughout Northern Ireland. It is impractical to suggest that such an investigation could ever be carried out by individual naturalists. Despite this important development, however, the number of students of the Irish spider fauna is still too low.

It is over 90 years since Carpenter published a list of the spiders of Ireland (Carpenter 1898). Although this paper provides a useful historical picture of the distribution of the Irish species, additions to the Irish list, nomenclature and taxonomic changes have resulted in it becoming outdated. Such recent published information that exists takes the form of locality lists and short notes widely scattered in the literature and passing reference in works on the spider fauna of the British Isles as a whole. This local species inventory in combination with a checklist provides an updated version of the spider species for students of the Irish fauna.

A recently published catalogue of the Irish spider fauna contains 397 species names (van Helsdingen, 1996). This listing includes nine exotic species which have been recorded from hot houses or together with imported food. These species have not been included in this checklist and local species inventory as they do not belong to the indigenous Irish fauna. Furthermore, I have also excluded from this inventory several other species. Although these species were previously determined as being Irish, doubts have now been expressed about their identifications. I have only accepted only recently determined material as being definitely Irish but have listed all recorded species. The majority of which still require confirmation. For the purpose of this discussion the number of presently recorded indigenous Irish spider species is 375, 266 of these species have been recorded from Northern Ireland. Local species accounts discussing their current British, Irish and northern Irish status and distribution are included.

It is hoped that the publication of this imperfect listing will encourage verification of those species known only from the literature. Many of these are no doubt represented in the national collections but time has not permitted their examination. Investigation of the distribution maps of the British and Irish fauna (Locket, Millidge & Merrett 1974) suggests that, given their British range, status and habitat requirements, the species listed below may well occur in Ireland. These species are discussed in **Appendix 1**. They are given here to encourage informed effort. Further investigations also identified a number of

Irish species as being recorded in the British Red Data Book 3, Invertebrates other than Insects. These are discussed in **Appendix 2**.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Family ATYPIDAE

Atypus affinis Eichwald, 1830

Family AMAUROBIIDAE

***Amaurobius fenestralis* (Stroem, 1768) +**

This species is widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded away from houses under the bark of trees and on fence posts. Has also been recorded in crevices, under stones etc. and in dense bushes (for example, holly and gorse). Recent records of this species exists for Cos. Sligo Fermanagh and Antrim. In Antrim has only been recorded from woodland site in the Glens ESA. In Fermanagh it has been recorded from Crom Estate.

***Amaurobius similis* (Blackwall, 1861) +**

This species is widely distributed throughout the British Isles and is particularly common in the south. Historical records exists for twenty-seven of the thirty-two Irish counties. Recent records exist for Cos. Wicklow, Kerry and Carlow. There are no recent records for this species in Northern Ireland. This species has been recorded from holes in walls, out houses and window frames. As with *C. similis*, it has been recorded under stones and the bark of trees. Nocturnal.

***Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1830) +**

Recent records for this species only exist for Co. Tipperary. In Britain this species is widespread in the south, but rare in the north. Particularly rare in Scotland. In Northern Ireland this species is again rare and only historical records exists for Cos. Antrim and Down. This spider lives in holes in walls, tree trunks, etc. and surrounds its retreat with radiating strands. Usually in cellars and outhouses.

Family DICTYNIDAE

***Dictyna arundinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758) +**

Most common species of this genus. Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded from low vegetation, especially gorse and heather. Recorded from The Argory, Co. Armagh and White Park Bay, Co. Antrim. Also recorded from Correl Glen NNR, Co. Fermanagh and from a heathland site in the Glens ESA.

***Dictyna uncinata* Thorell, 1856 +**

Although common and widespread throughout Britain, becoming less common further north, it has only been recorded from several Irish counties. Recent records exist for Cos. Wicklow and Carlow. A historic record also exists for Co. Kerry. Typically has a southern distribution in Ireland. In Northern Ireland one recent record exists from the Shane's Castle Estate, Co. Antrim. This species spins its web in the heads of flowers or bushes, especially gorse.

***Dictyna latens* (Fabricius, 1775) +**

Recent published records suggest that this species has a typically southern distribution in Ireland. Recorded throughout southern Britain north to Yorkshire, but uncommon. In

Northern Ireland this species has only been recorded from Co. Londonderry. Recorded from similar situations as *D. arunicea*, low vegetation and bushes, particularly on heather.

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

Family **ULOBORIDAE**

Hyptiotes paradoxus (C.L. Koch, 1834)

Family **OONOPIDAE**

Oonops pulcher Templeton, 1835 +

Historic records exist for Cos. Down and Londonderry. Has recently been recorded from the Murlough Bay NNR, Co. Down. Recent records for this species also exist for the Cos. Kerry, Clare and Roscommon. Typically recorded under leaves, bark, stones and in moss.

Family **DYSDERIDAE**

Dysdera erythrina (Walckenaer, 1802) +

Although widely distributed in Britain, possibly scarcer in Scotland, this species has a limited distribution in Ireland. Has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Donegal, Kerry and Kildare. No recent records for this species exist. Usually recorded from silken cells. Feeds on woodlice

Dysdera crocata C.L. Koch, 1838 +

The Woodlouse-eating spider is widely distributed but uncommon throughout the British Isles. Particularly common in the south of Britain. Typically recorded under stones and logs in warm conditions. Sometimes found in gardens.

Harpactea hombergi (Scopoli, 1763) +

Widely distributed and common throughout the British Isles. In Ireland recent records for this species exist from Cos. Sligo, Wicklow and Clare. In Northern Ireland it has been recorded from Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh by both the NT Invertebrate Surveillance Team and Cowden et al. (1991). This former group has also recorded this species from the Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim. This species is typically found under bark and stones. Has also been recorded in dry matter vegetation in woodlands. The ESA biological monitoring team trapped this species in an area of woodland beside the Glenshesk River, Co. Antrim.

Family **SEGESTRIIDAE**

Segestria senoculata (Linnaeus, 1758) +

This species is widespread and common throughout the Britain. Although generally distributed in Ireland it is not common. This species is typically recorded from silken tubes in crevices of walls, brick-work and under bark. In Ireland this species has typically a southern and western distribution. Particularly common in Cos. Sligo, Kerry and Clare. In Northern Ireland has been recorded from several sites in Cos. Antrim and Fermanagh by the ESA and NT biological survey teams. Has also been recorded from Avish, Co. Londonderry and from two sites in the Crom Estate area of Co. Fermanagh.

Family **SCYTODIDAE**

Scytodes thoracica Latreille, 1804

Family **PHOLCIDAE**

Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

***Psilochrus simoni* (Berland, 1911)** +

Widespread but infrequent in Britain. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Northern Ireland. Distribution and status are unknown. Usually found in wine cellars but has also been under from other situations indoors.

Family **GNAPHOSIDAE**

***Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802)** +

Widespread and relatively common throughout the British Isles. Nocturnal hunter. Typically found under stones where they construct a silk cell. In Ireland this species is not as widespread or as common as *D. cupreus*. Recent records exist for Cos. Cork, Wicklow, Clare and Kerry. In Northern Ireland one recent record exists for an area of unimproved grassland in the Fermanagh ESA. Identification of species within this genus is difficult.

***Drassodes cupreus* (Blackwall, 1834)** +

This species is widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Restricted to heathland, at least in the south of Britain. More commonly recorded than *D. lapidosus* and occurs to the exclusion of this species on heathland. Both species may be found on grassland. Nocturnal. Typically recorded under stones and leaves and in grass. Sometimes recorded in a silken cell. All recent records of this species are for Northern Ireland. In N. Ireland this species is locally abundant and has been recorded from several heathland sites in Cos. Down, Antrim and Fermanagh by both NT and ESA Biological Monitoring Teams. In Co. Fermanagh it has also been recorded from limestone grasslands. At Murlough NNR, Co. Down it has been recorded in abundance on an area of recently burnt heathland.

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

This species is widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically found on low vegetation and under stones. Most frequently recorded on heathland and dunes. Has been recorded from heathland sites throughout the Glens and Fermanagh ESAs. Locally abundant at Murlough NNR, Co. Down where it has been recorded by NT Biological Survey Team and throughout experimental investigations of burnt heathland.

Scotophaeus blackwalli (Thorell, 1871)

***Zelotes electus* (C.L. Koch, 1839)** +

This species is always uncommon, but widely distributed throughout Britain. This spider lives in silk cells under stones or amongst lichens. Typically recorded from coastal sand dunes habitats. One recently published record exists for Co. Kerry. In Northern Ireland it has been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down and (Fermanagh?).

Zelotes latreillei (Simon, 1878)

Zelotes apricorum (L. Koch, 1876)

Zelotes longipes (L. Koch, 1866)

Drassyllus lutetianus (L. Koch, 1866)

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

Widespread but very local in Britain. Rare in the north. Typically recorded in damp situations, under stones and amongst rubbish and debris. Often taken in a silken cell. In Ireland this species has a restricted distribution. Few records for 'central' counties. Recent records exist for Cos. Sligo, Kerry and Clare. In Northern Ireland two recent records for this species exist for the Murlough NNR, Co. Down.

***Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1832) +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Found on open ground in a variety of situations. Uncommon in Ireland. One recently published record for Co. Kerry. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Armagh and Down. Recently recorded from the Murlough NNR, Co. Down by the NT Biological Survey Team.

Family **CLUBIONIDAE**

***Clubiona reclusa* O.P.-Cambridge, 1863 +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically of low vegetation in a variety of wet situations. Recorded from a variety of habitats in the Fermanagh ESA. Has also been recorded from Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim and Murlough NNR, Co. Down.

***Clubiona stagnatilis* Kulczynski, 1897 +**

A nocturnal spider which is widespread and generally common throughout Britain. It lives in low vegetation in damp and marshy places, on bushes and in moss. In Ireland this species has a limited recorded distribution, being typically southern and eastern in range. In Northern Ireland it is only known from Inisherik Island, Crom Estate (Cowden et al, 1991).

***Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757) +**

Nocturnal species which is widespread throughout Britain. In the Republic of Ireland there is one recent record of this species for Glengariff, Beara peninsula, Cork. Published records suggest that this species has a predominately eastern distribution. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from historical records for Cos. Antrim and Londonderry.

***Clubiona phragmitis* C.L. Koch, 1843 +**

A widely distributed spider found mostly in low vegetation in wet places, especially amongst common reed, *Phragmites*. Common. A recent record of this species exists for Co. Kerry. Recorded in all Northern Ireland's counties except Tyrone. Has recently been recorded from Crom Estate and Inisherik Island, Co. Fermanagh and an area of wet grassland in the Fermanagh ESA. Also recorded from the Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim.

***Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1851 +**

In Britain this is typically a southern species with occasional records from the northern. In Ireland there are few recent records for this species. Historic records suggest that this species is widespread. Status unknown.

***Clubiona neglecta* O.P.-Cambridge, 1862** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Not as common as *C. lutescens*. Typically recorded from low vegetation in a variety of wet habitats and sand dunes. In Ireland this species has a predominately southern distribution. In Northern Ireland recent records only exist for Murlough NNR and an area of heathland within the Mourne ESA.

***Clubiona lutescens* Westring, 1851** +

Records suggest that this species is widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded mainly from wet habitats, particularly heathland. Has also been recorded from trees and bushes. In Northern Ireland a recent record of this species exists for an area of woodland in the Fermanagh ESA.

***Clubiona comta* C.L. Koch, 1839** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Recorded mainly from trees and bushes and sometimes under loose bark. Uncommon in Ireland. Has a predominately eastern distribution. In Northern Ireland recent records exist for a heathland site, Murlough NNR, Co. Down and from an area of woodland in the Fermanagh ESA. Uncommon.

***Clubiona brevipes* Blackwall, 1841** +

Nocturnal species. Widespread and common in Britain. Typically recorded on the foliage of oaks and other trees and bushes. Has sometimes been located under loose bark. Uncommon in Ireland. In Northern Ireland there is one recent record for Douglas Top, Co. Antrim (?).

***Clubiona trivialis* C.L. Koch, 1843** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Found in exposed places on low vegetation, mainly in dry situations. In Ireland it has a limited recorded distribution. Typically northern and western in range. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded from a number of heathland sites in all ESAs. Experimental investigation have shown this species to be present on a number of upland vegetation types. Locally abundant.

Clubiona juvenis Simon, 1878

***Clubiona diversa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. More frequent in the south. Frequently recorded amongst grasses and mosses in wet habitats. Also recorded on heathland and bushes. In Ireland this species is uncommon. Recent records exist for Cos. Sligo, Galway and Cork. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded from wet grasslands and hay meadows in the Fermanagh ESA and from an area of heathland in the Mourne ESA. Has also been recorded from the Murlough NNR, Co. Down by NT Biological Survey Team.

Clubiona subtilis L. Koch, 1867

***Cheiracanthium erraticum* (Walckenaer, 1802)** +

In Britain this species is locally common in southern England but scarce in the north. A spider found usually among grass and low plants, often living in silk cells. Typically a heathland species. Uncommon in Ireland. Only recent records for this species in Northern Ireland are from Correl Glen, Co. Fermanagh.

***Cheiracanthium virescens* (Sundevall, 1833) +**

In Britain this species is widespread but uncommon. Typically recorded under stones and on heather in dry sandy places. Very rare in northern Britain. In Northern Ireland this species is rare. Only recorded from Co. Antrim.

Family **LIOCRANIDAE**

***Agroeca proxima* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871) +**

This species is widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Found in low vegetation, often on heathland or in woodland edges. The egg-sac is easier to find than the spider and consists of a silk platform with two chambers. Particularly widespread in Northern Ireland. Locally abundant. Has been recorded on heathland sites throughout all ESAs. Recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down by NT Biological Survey Team. Has also been recorded from a variety of upland habitats in Co. Antrim.

Agraecina striata (Kulczynski, 1882)

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

Widespread in southern England, very local in the north. Similar distribution in Ireland. There are recent records of this species from Cos. Galway, Clare, Cork and Carlow. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded in Cos. Antrim and Down (Mourne coastal path). Typically recorded from bare ground. Uncommon.

Scotina celans (Blackwall, 1841)

***Scotina gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859) +**

Widespread but rare in Britain. Rare in Ireland. Spider of dry heathland and woodland litter. In Northern Ireland has been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and from a variety of heathland sites in the Glens, Mourne and Fermanagh ESAs.

Liocranum rupicola (Walckenaer, 1830)

Family **ZORIDAE**

***Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833) +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Usually recorded in grass, moss in a variety of situations, particularly in damp places. In Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Kerry and Cork. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from a historical record for Co. Londonderry.

Family **ANYPHAENIDAE**

***Anyphaena accentuata* (Walckenaer, 1802) +**

A spider associated with trees and bushes. Widespread and reasonably common in the south of Britain, but rare in the north. Recent record of this species exists for Co. Kerry. In Ireland the recorded distribution of this species tends to be southern and eastern. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from a historical record for Co. Fermanagh.

Family **HETEROPODIDAE**

Micrommata virescens (Clerck, 1757)

Family **THOMISIDAE**

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1757)

***Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck, 1757) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Most common species of this genus. Typically recorded in undergrowth and low herbage/bushes. Particularly abundant on open localities within these habitats. Research has shown this species to be relatively tolerant of dry conditions. Particularly abundant on heathland.

Xysticus audax (Schrank, 1803)

***Xysticus erraticus* (Blackwall, 1834)** +

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. In the Republic of Ireland its distribution is restricted to the south and east. Recent records exist for Co. Kerry. Typically found in undergrowth and under stones in open situations such as quarry floors and grazed grassland. In Northern Ireland was previously only known from historical records for Cos. Down and Londonderry. Recently this species has been recorded from a variety of habitats in the Fermanagh ESA and from Murlough NNR, Co. Down.

Xysticus lanio C.L. Koch, 1835

Xysticus ulmi (Hahn, 1831)

***Xysticus sabulosus* (Hahn, 1832)** +

Uncommon. Typically occurs on sandy and gravelly heaths. Recently recorded from Properous Bog, Co. Kildare. In Northern Ireland has been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and from a heathland site in the Glens ESA.

Xysticus luctuosus (Blackwall, 1836)

Oxyptila sanctuaria (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)

Oxyptila praticola (C.L. Koch, 1837)

***Oxyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from all counties in Northern Ireland. Commonest species of this genus. Typically recorded from undergrowth, amongst grass etc. Particularly common on heathland.

***Oxyptila atomaria* (Panzer, 1801)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Typically recorded from short grass and undergrowth. In The Republic of Ireland a recent record of this species exists for Co. Wicklow. In Northern Ireland has been recorded under experimental conditions at the Greenmount Hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim. Has also been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and from limestone grassland and heathland sites in the Fermanagh ESA. Uncommon.

Oxyptila brevipes (Hahn, 1826)

Family **PHILODROMIDAE**

Philodromus dispar Walckenaer, 1826

***Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Ireland, few specimens have been taken from the western counties. Typically recorded from undergrowth and in bushes. There is a recent record of this species for Cloonee, Co. Kerry. In Northern Ireland this species was recently recorded in Glen Wood, Florencecourt Estate, Co. Fermanagh.

***Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802) +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Ireland this species is not as common as *P. aureolus*. Typically southern and eastern in range. Usually recorded in undergrowth and bushes. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from The Argory, Co. Armagh by the NT Biological Survey Team.

***Philodromus emarginatus* (Schrank, 1803) +**

In Britain this species has a widespread but local distribution. Found mainly on heaths where it occurs on pine trees and sometimes on heather. In Ireland this species is only known from one historical record for Co. Fermanagh (Pack-Beresford, 1909). Rare.

Thanatus striatus C.L. Koch, 1845

***Tibellus maritimus* (Menge 1875) +**

Widely distributed in Britain. Spider found amongst coarse grasses and rushes in damp places and on dunes. Widespread but not common in Ireland. In Ireland recent records are known from Cos. Kerry and Galway. In Northern Ireland this species is locally common on the Greenmount Agricultural Hill Farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim and from two sites in Co. Tyrone. Predominately a heathland species.

***Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802) +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Uncommon in Ireland. Typically recorded from grasslands and coastal habitats. Historical records exists for Cos. Down and Londonderry. This species has recently been recorded at Murlough NNR, Co. Down and on heathland and unimproved grassland sites in the Fermanagh ESA.

Family **SALTICIDAE**

***Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757) +**

Widespread throughout Britain. In Northern Ireland is known historically from Cos. Antrim and Down. Recently recorded from dune system at Portstewart barmouth, Co. Londonderry by NT Biological Survey Team. In Republic of Ireland this species has mainly been recorded from the southern counties. Recent record for Shron Hill, Co. Carlow. Typically recorded on warm/sunny walls of buildings.

Salticus cingulatus (Panzer, 1797)

***Heliophanus cupreus* (Walckenaer, 1802) +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Local in Ireland. Mainly recorded from northern and south-western counties. In Republic of Ireland recent records exists for Cos. Kerry and Carlow. In Northern Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Antrim, Down and Londonderry. Recently recorded from Giant's Causeway by NT Biological Survey Team. Common species in undergrowth and low vegetation. Typically recorded in woods, open spaces and waste land.

***Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1832) +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Local in Ireland. In Republic of Ireland there is one recent record from Co. Kerry. Recently recorded from dune system at Portstewart Barmouth, Co. Londonderry. Typically recorded in undergrowth and low vegetation.

Marpissa nivoyi (Lucas, 1846)

Neon reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853)

***Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)** +

Commonest species of this genus. Widespread and common in Britain. In Ireland this species has a restricted distribution. In Republic of Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Clare, Cork, Carlow and Kerry. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim and Orlock Point, Co. Down. Typically recorded in low vegetation and under stones.

***Euophrys petrensis* C.L. Koch, 1837** +

Uncommon in Britain, except in southern counties. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Galway. Distribution is only known from historical records. Typically recorded on heather and other low vegetation.

***Euophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826)** +

Local and 'scattered' in Britain. Absent from southern and central England. Rare in Ireland. This species has only been recorded from Cos. Clare, Galway, Londonderry and Wicklow. Typically found on walls and stoney ground.

Euophrys lanigera (Simon, 1871)

Sitticus caricis (Westring, 1861)

***Sitticus floricola* (C.L. Koch, 1837)** +

A jumping spider known from a small number of *Sphagnum* bogs in Cheshire and from the shores of Loch Ken, Kirkcudbrightshire. It spins a cocoon in the seed heads of *Eriophorum* and *Deschampsia cespitosa*. In Ireland this species has been recorded from Cos. Fermanagh, Galway and Tipperary. Typically found in the cotton grasses which grow at the edge of swampy ponds.

Evarcha falcata (Clerck, 1757)

Family **LYCOSIDAE**

***Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856)** +

In Britain this is typically a northern species. Uncommon. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Donegal, Down and Galway. Possibly locally abundant. Typically associated with coastal habitats and the banks of lakes and rivers.

Pardosa arenicola (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)

Pardosa purbeckensis F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1895

***Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Locally abundant on open heathland and grassland. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from an unimproved grassland in the Fermanagh ESA and from Murlough NNR and Rowallane, Co. Down. Has also been recorded from Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Kerry and Galway.

***Pardosa palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Found in damp and heathery locations.

***Pardosa pullata* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. The most common species of this genus. Found in a variety of situations. More typical of wet heath and bog. Abundance is dependant on vegetation cover providing a critical level of humidity.

***Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain, particularly in southern and northern counties. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Clare and Offaly. In Co. Down there is a recent record for Murlough NNR. Found in a range of habitat types - grassland, heathland, waste ground and marshes.

***Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of habitats. Preference for relatively undisturbed sites, such as hay meadows.

***Pardosa nigriceps* (Thorell, 1856)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically a woodland or litter dwelling species. Has also been recorded from heathland and other types of vegetation. Research suggests that this species prefers tall vegetation. Found in abundance on sites which have restricted grazing.

Pardosa lugubris (Walckenaer, 1802)

***Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded on open ground in heathlands and grasslands. Research has suggested that this species is tolerant of relatively dry conditions.

***Alopecosa cuneata* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Not common in Britain. Has a mainly southern distribution. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from the Murlough NNR, Co. Down. Typically recorded from heathland and open ground, especially where vegetation is not tall.

***Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833)** +

Widespread in southern England but very local in the north. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Clare and Down (Murlough NNR). Rare.

***Trochosa ruricola* (Degeer, 1778)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British isles. Typically found under stones, logs etc.

***Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded from dry heathland locations. Particularly abundant on open localities within these habitats.

***Trochosa spinipalpis* (F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1895)** +

In Britain this is predominantly a southern species, found north to Yorkshire but nowhere common. Found living under stones and in litter. In Ireland this species has only been recorded in Cos. Antrim, Fermanagh and Cavan. Has been recorded in a variety of habitats in the Fermanagh ESA. Recorded mainly in wet habitats.

***Arctosa perita* (Latreille, 1799)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Ireland it has a limited distribution. Typically associated with coastal habitats. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Sligo, Kerry, Clare and Cork. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and a dune system at Portstewart, Co. Londonderry.

***Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833)** +

Widely distributed throughout the British Isles, although not common. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Kerry and Cork. Usually occurs amongst moss and debris in wet/marshy areas. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from historical records from Cos. Antrim and Fermanagh

Arctosa cinerea (Fabricius, 1777)

***Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Abundant in wet open sites.

***Pirata hygrophilus* Thorell, 1872** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Ireland this species is more common in the southern counties. There is a recent record for Co. Roscommon. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from Co. Fermanagh. There are recent records of this species from Crom Estate and an area of wet grassland in the Fermanagh ESA. Typically recorded from wet habitats.

***Pirata uliginosus* (Thorell, 1856)** +

Uncommon in the British Isles. In Ireland this species is known historically from Cos. Londonderry and Offaly. In Northern Ireland recorded from several sites in Co. Armagh (Teal Lough, The Argory and an area of heathland within the Sperrins ESA). In Republic of Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Tankardgarden Bog, Co. Kildare. Typically recorded from dry habitats.

Pirata latitans (Blackwall, 1841)

***Pirata piscatorius* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Uncommon in the British Isles. In Northern Ireland this species has only been recorded from The Argory, Co. Armagh (NT Biological Survey Team). Typical of wet/marshy vegetation or at the edge of ponds.

Family **PISAURIDAE**

***Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Republic of Ireland it has a typical southern distribution. Recent records exist for Cos. Kerry, Tipperary and Wicklow. In Northern Ireland it has only been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down. This species is typically recorded in long grass, heather and open woodlands.

Dolomedes fimbriatus (Clerck, 1757)

Family **ARGYRONETIDAE**

***Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Britain's only fully aquatic spider. Widespread, but local. Typically recorded from well vegetated ponds, shallow lakes and slow flowing streams and ditches. In Republic of

Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Sligo and Galway. In Northern Ireland it has recently been recorded from The Argory and The Murrins, Co. Tyrone.

Family **AGELENIDAE**

Agelana labyrinthica (Clerck, 1757)

***Textrix denticulata* (Olivier, 1789)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Northern Ireland recent records for this species exist for Cos. Antrim, Fermanagh and Londonderry. Typically recorded amongst stones, stone walls and also in bushes. Has also been recorded within or near buildings.

***Tegenaria saeva* Blackwall, 1844** +

One of the commonest house spiders in southern Britain. It was previously known as *T. atrica*, a species which is now known to replace it in Ireland and has rarely been recorded in Britain. In Ireland it has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Cork and Dublin. Recorded within or near buildings.

***Tegenaria gigantea* Chamberkin & Ivie, 1935** +

Widespread in Britain. Uncommon in Ireland. In the Republic of Ireland there is one recent record for Co. Waterford. In Northern Ireland it has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Down. May be more widespread than records suggests. Recorded within or near buildings.

***Tegenaria atrica* C.L. Koch, 1843** +

In Britain the distribution of this species is restricted to northern England and Scotland. In Republic of Ireland it has been recorded from several counties, all in the north-west. In Northern Ireland has only been recorded from Co. Down. Occurs within or near to buildings.

Tegenaria parietina (Fourcroy, 1785)

***Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Found almost always within or near buildings.

***Cryphoeca silvicola* (C.L. Koch, 1834)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Republic of Ireland there is a recent record of this species for Co. Kerry. In Northern Ireland there are historic records of this species for Cos. Armagh and Fermanagh. Has recently been recorded from Breasha Plantation, Co. Antrim. Typically recorded from woodlands (in leaf-litter and under bark), but has also been found in open places and moorland.

Family **HAHNIIDAE**

***Antistea elegans* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Usually found in wet habitats.

***Hahn timer montana* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Commonest species of this genus and widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland it is only known from historical records for Cos. Antrim, Dublin, Clare, Galway and Mayo. Uncommon. Typically found in leaf-litter and in open habitats, usually grasslands.

***Hahnia nava* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Common and widely distributed in Britain. Rare in Ireland. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Kerry and Clare. In Northern Ireland has only been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down. Typically recorded in heaths and grasslands. Also found amongst stones.

***Hahnia helveola* Simon, 1875** +

Widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland it is only known from historical record for Cos. Clare, Dublin and Londonderry. Often recorded in woods.

Hahnia pusilla C.L. Koch, 1841

Family **MIMETIDAE**

***Ero cambridgei* Kulczynski, 1911** +

Common and widespread in Britain. In Ireland, other than a single record for Murlough NNR, Co. Down, it has only been recorded in a few southern counties. Typically recorded amongst grass, low plants and bushes.

***Ero furcata* (Villers, 1789)** +

Common and widespread throughout Britain. More common than *E. cambridgei* in Ireland. Typically southern species in Republic of Ireland with recent records for Cos. Roscommon, Clare, Dublin and Wicklow. In Northern Ireland it is known historically from Co. Londonderry. There are however recent records for Murlough NNR, Co. Down and Ballycastle moor, Co. Antrim. Found in grass, low herbage and bushes.

Family **THERIDIIDAE**

***Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836)** +

Widespread but uncommon. In Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Kerry, Wicklow, Cork and Down (Murlough NNR). Typically recorded from low vegetation, in bushes. Sometimes recorded under bark.

Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809

***Euryopis flavomaculata* (C.L. Koch, 1836)** +

Uncommon in Britain. Widespread but local in north where it may be spreading. In Northern Ireland there are historic records for Cos. Tyrone and Fermanagh. Has recently been recorded from an area of heathland in the Mourne ESA. In Republic of Ireland is only known from south-western counties. Typically recorded from wet/marshy habitats.

Dipoena inornata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)

Dipoena tristis (Hahn, 1833)

Dipoena melanogaster (C.L. Koch, 1837)

Crustulina sticta (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)

***Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer, 1801)** +

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. Rare in Ireland. Has only been recorded from Murlough NNR. Recorded in dry grassy or heathland habitats.

Steatoda bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Steatoda grossa (C.L. Koch, 1838)

Anelosimus vittatus (C.L. Koch, 1836)

Achaearanea lunata (Clerck, 1757)

Achaearanea riparia (Blackwall, 1834)

***Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C.L. Koch, 1841) +**

Widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland its distribution is only known from historical records. In Northern Ireland it has been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Armagh and Londonderry. Usually occurs in heated buildings, for example, greenhouses.

***Theridion sisyphium* (Clerck, 1757) +**

Extremely common and distributed throughout the British Isles. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records of this species for Cos. Cork, Carlow, Kerry and Wicklow. In Northern Ireland this species has only been recorded from Teal Lough, Co. Tyrone (NT Biological Survey Team). Typically recorded from gorse bushes, brambles, hedges and other low vegetation.

***Theridion impressum* L. Koch, 1881 +**

Widely distributed in Britain but not common. Uncommon in Ireland. Historical records exist for Cos. Antrim, Kildare, Offaly and Wicklow. In Republic of Ireland has recent been recorded from Co. Sligo. In Northern Ireland there is a recent record from The Argory, Co. Armagh. Occurs on bushes (especially gorse) and other low vegetation.

***Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833 +**

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Has been recorded from a variety of habitats. Recent record for Co. Kerry. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from historical records for Cos. Antrim and Londonderry. Probably under recorded. Found on trees, bushes and fences throughout the summer.

***Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831 +**

Frequently confused with *T. mystaceum*. Typically recorded around houses. In Britain this species has mainly a southern distribution. In Ireland its current distribution is only known from a few historical records. Rare.

Theridion blackwalli O. P.-Cambridge, 1871

***Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870 +**

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. Frequent in southern counties. Typically recorded from bushes. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Co. Fermanagh.

Theridion tinctum (Walckenaer, 1802)

***Theridion instabile* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871 +**

A rather rare species. In Britain has a southern distribution. In Republic of Ireland it has been recorded from southern counties. In Northern Ireland it has only been recorded from Coaghan T.d., Co. Fermanagh. Typically occurs in marshy/wet habitats. Can be found in abundance on low vegetation.

Theridion bellicosum Simon, 1873

***Theridion bimaculatum* (Linnaeus, 1767) +**

Common and widespread throughout Britain. In Republic of Ireland it has a more southerly distribution. Recent records exist for Cos. Kerry, Carlow and Clare. In

Northern Ireland it has only been recorded from The Argory, Co. Armagh. Typically recorded in grasslands and low vegetation/bushes.

***Theridion pallens* Blackwall, 1834** +

Common and widespread in a variety of habitats throughout the British Isles. Found in abundance from beating trees (especially evergreens). Also found amongst low vegetation and leaf-litter. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records of this species for Cos. Sligo and Carlow. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from the Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh.

***Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Occurs on low plants and bushes. In Northern Ireland there are recent records of this species from Monawilkin area and Correl Glen in Co. Fermanagh and The Argory, Co. Armagh.

***Enoplognatha thoracica* (Hahn, 1831)** +

Widespread through the British Isles but less common than *E. ovata*. In Northern Ireland there are recent records for this species from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and a number of habitats in the Fermanagh ESA. Typically recorded under stones and in debris.

***Robertus lividus* (Blackwall, 1836)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Most common species of this genus. Occurs in grass, moss, leaf-litter and understones. Abundant on heathlands.

***Robertus arundineti* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** +

Widespread but uncommon in the British Isles. Typical of woodlands, heathlands and grass on open moors. Recent records for Murlough NNR, Co. Down and a range of habitats within ESAs.

***Robertus neglectus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** +

Widespread and uncommon in Britain. Rare in Ireland. Has only been recorded from Co. Fermanagh. Typically recorded from woodlands, heathlands and grass in open moors.

***Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851)** +

Widespread and common in Britain. Uncommon in Ireland. Recorded distribution suggests that this species is typically western in range. In Northern Ireland there is one recent record for Teal Lough, Co. Armagh. Occurs at ground level in a variety of habitats.

***Theonoe minutissima* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)** +

Widespread but rare in the British Isles. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Donegal, Clare and Galway. In Co. Antrim it has been recorded from a stand of burnt heathland on the Ballycastle moor. Usually recorded from *Sphagnum* bogs.

Family **NESTICIDAE**

***Nesticus cellulanus* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widely distributed throughout Britain. Typically recorded from damp, dark situations indoors and outdoors. Has been recorded from cellars, under stones and from woods. One recent record of this species from an area of woodland in the Fermanagh ESA. Uncommon.

Family **TETRAGNATHIDAE**

***Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758)** +

Very common and widely distributed throughout the British Isles. Locally abundant. Recorded in reeds and bushes close to water. In Co. Fermanagh there are recent records of this species from Correl Glen, Monawilkin and Glen Wood, Florencecourt.

Tetragnatha pinicola L. Koch, 1870

***Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874** +

Commonest species of this genus. Very common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Found in the same localities as *T. extensa*. Perhaps recorded further from water and in more shady localities. Recent record for Coaghan Td., Co. Fermanagh.

***Tetragnatha obtusa* C.L. Koch, 1837** +

Less common than other species in this genus. Typically recorded in southern England. Rare in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. In Northern Ireland has only been recorded from Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh and Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim. There are no recent records of this species from the Republic of Ireland. Recorded on trees.

***Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886** +

Rare. Typically recorded from southern counties of England. In Ireland has only been recorded from the Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh and Cos. Kilkenny, Roscommon and WestMeath.

Tetragnatha striata L. Koch, 1862

***Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall, 1823** +

Widespread and very common throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded from wet habitats.

Pachygnatha listeri Sundevall, 1830

***Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1830** +

Commonest species of this genus. More generally distributed than *P. clercki* throughout British Isles. Recorded from a variety of habitats. Typically associated with dry, open localities. Research suggests that this species has a preference for moderately disturbed sites, such as hay meadows. Locally abundant.

Family **METIDAE**

***Meta segmentata* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Very common and widely distributed throughout Britain. In Ireland has a predominately southern distribution. Distribution in Northern Ireland is unknown. Current status being determined from historical records. Has only been recorded from Co. Fermanagh. Typically recorded on trees, bushes and low vegetation.

***Meta mengei* (Blackwall, 1869)** +

Widely distributed throughout the British Isles. Abundant in a variety of habitats. Typically recorded from trees, bushes etc. and around houses.

***Meta merianae* (Scopoli, 1763)** +

Uncommon and widespread throughout the British Isles. Recorded from shady, damp habitats - cellars, culverts and caves (near entrances). Also recorded from trees and low vegetation.

***Meta menardi* (Latreille, 1804)** +

Widespread but uncommon in the British Isles. Recorded from caves, damp cellars and out buildings, typically away from light.

***Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Medium sized (5-6mm) orb spider nearly always found in the vicinity of houses where the web is often constructed on window frames, etc. Web has a 'segment missing' with a single thread running down the centre of the missing area to the spiders retreat. Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Northern Ireland it has been recorded in all but Co. Tyrone. Recent record exists for Enniskillen Agricultural College. Commonly found on fences, window frames, sheds etc.

***Zygiella atrica* (C.L. Koch, 1845)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Northern Ireland it has a northern and eastern distribution. Typically recorded on gorse and other bushes.

Family **ARANEIDAE**

***Gibbaranea gibbosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)** +

Widely distributed throughout Britain. More common in southern counties of England. In Ireland this species has a typical southern distribution. In Northern Ireland there is a historical record of this species for Co. Fermanagh and more recent records from The Argory, Co. Tyrone and Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim (NT Biological Survey Team). Usually occurs on trees.

***Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757** +

Garden spider. Very common and widely distributed over the British Isles. Typically recorded from trees, low vegetation etc.

***Araneus quadratus* Clerck, 1757** +

Less common than *A. diadematus* but widely distributed throughout the British Isles. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records of this species for Prosperous Bog, Co. Kildare and Co. Wicklow. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and is also known from a historical record for Co. Tyrone. Abundant in heather and gorse.

***Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles. Locally abundant. Typically recorded on plants near water. Has also been recorded from coastal vegetation. In Northern Ireland there are recent records of this species from Crom Estate and Monawilkin, Co. Fermanagh and The Argory, Co. Tyrone.

***Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerck, 1757)** +

In Britain is found as far north as the Scottish border but it is not common. A large orb-web spider found on bushes and walls and particularly bridges over water. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Londonderry.

***Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widely distributed throughout Britain but rare. Rare in Ireland. Usually occurs on bushes and trees. Current distribution is only known from historical records.

Nuctenea umbratica (Clerck, 1757)

***Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763)** +

Widespread but locally distributed over the British Isles. Particularly common in the southern counties of Ireland. There are recent records for Cos. Galway and Carlow. In Northern Ireland this species is only known from Co. Down. Usually recorded on heather and gorse.

Neoscona adianta (Walckenaer, 1802)

Atea triguttata (Fabricius, 1775)

***Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Ireland this is predominately a southern species. There are recent records for Cos. Wicklow, Kerry and Tipperary. In Northern Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Fermanagh. In some collections this species has been confused with *A. ospistographa*. Recorded from trees and bushes.

***Araniella opistographa* (Kulczynski, 1905)** +

Frequently overlooked. Probably common and widely distributed throughout the British Isles. In Ireland there are recent records for Ballymann Glen, Co. Wicklow and The Argory, Co. Tyrone. In Northern Ireland there are also historical records for Cos. Antrim, Down and Fermanagh. Typically found on trees and bushes.

***Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1832)** +

In Britain this species is widespread but very local. In Ireland it is known historically from Cos. Clare, Kerry, Kildare, Londonderry, Mayo and Offaly. There is one recent record for Teal Lough, Co. Tyrone. Typically recorded from low vegetation in damp places. Usually recorded on heathland. Uncommon.

Hypsosinga sanguinea (C.L. Koch, 1844)

Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802)

Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772)

Family **THERIDIOSOMATIDAE**

Theridiosoma gemmosum (L. Koch, 1877)

Family LINYPHIIDAE

***Ceratinella brevipes* (Westring, 1851)** +

Frequent throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded from moss, heathland and detritus in woodland and open country. In heathland this species is particularly common in mature stands.

***Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834)** +

Widely distributed throughout the British Isles. Not as common as *C. brevipes*. Typically recorded from moss, heathland and detritus in woodland and open country.

***Ceratinella scabrosa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** +

Probably widely distributed in Britain. Uncommon in Ireland. In Northern Ireland there is one recent record of this species from a area of limestone grassland in the Fermanagh ESA.

***Walckenaeria acuminata* Blackwall, 1833** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Northern Ireland this species is particularly common on heathland and upland habitats. Locally abundant.

***Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834)** +

Probably widespread throughout the British Isles. Old records are unreliable as, until recently, they have been confused. Typically occurs in dry habitats in woodland litter and grassland.

Walckenaeria cucullata (C.L. Koch, 1836)

***Walckenaeria nodosa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873** +

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. In Ireland this species is only known for Cos. Monaghan and Antrim. In Northern Ireland this species was recently recorded from an area of cut-over bog on the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim. Typically recorded from wet habitats.

***Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)** +

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Fermanagh, Carlow and Roscommon. Frequently recorded on calcareous grassland. Records from Northern Ireland suggest that this species is typically recorded from woodland and heathland habitats. Recent record for Murlough NNR, Co. Down.

Walckenaeria capito (Westring, 1861)

***Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded from a variety of habitats. Particularly common in woodland leaf-litter, moss and open grassland.

Walckenaeria monoceros (Wider, 1834)

Walckenaeria corniculans (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

***Walckenaeria unicornis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1861** +

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. Uncommon in Ireland. In Northern Ireland there are only recent records for Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim and an area of heathland in the Sperrins ESA. Usually recorded from a variety of situations.

- Walckenaeria kochi* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)** +
 Uncommon but widespread in England and Wales. Typically recorded in wet habitats. Rare in Ireland, only known from one recent record for Co. Antrim.
- Walckenaeria clavicornis* (Emerton, 1882)** +
 In Britain this species is probably widespread. Usually occurs on fairly high ground. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded from a number of heathland localities within all ESAs.
- Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833** +
 Widespread and common throughout Britain. Usually recorded from woodland litter, moss and open grassland. Typically in damp habitats. Uncommon in Ireland but can be locally abundant. In Northern Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Fermanagh and Londonderry. In the Republic of Ireland there are historic records for Cos. Carlow, Clare, Kerry and Wexford.
- Walckenaeria vigilax* (Blackwall, 1853)** +
 Widespread but uncommon. A small spider found in moss and grass in wet places, usually on open ground. Recorded from a variety of habitats in Northern Ireland. Common on heathland.
- Dicymbium nigrum* (Blackwall, 1834)** +
 Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of situations, in heathland, undergrowth etc. This species is a common aeronaut.
- Dicymbium brevisetosum* Locket, 1962** +
 Widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Down. Status is unknown.
- Dicymbium tibiale* (Blackwall, 1836)** +
 Probably widespread but uncommon throughout the British Isles. More frequent in northern England than in south. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Fermanagh, Donegal and Carlow. Typically recorded from wet habitats and under stones.
- Entelecara erythropus* (Westring, 1851)** +
 Although widespread throughout Britain, this species is uncommon in Ireland. Recorded in a variety of situations. Typically found amongst grass and moss. Recent records exist for Co. Carlow and an area of woodland within the Fermanagh ESA.
- Entelecara omissa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1902
Entelecara errata O. P.-Cambridge, 1913
- Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851)** +
 Widely distributed and common in Britain. In Ireland its distribution is only known from historical records from Cos. Antrim, Down and Carlow. Nearly always found in the crevices of tree trunks.
- Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830)
***Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Always recorded from wet habitats. Locally abundant in a variety of wet habitat types in the Fermanagh ESA. Also recently recorded from Coney Island, Co. Armagh and Castleward, Co. Down by NT Biological Survey Team.

Tmeticus affinis (Blackwall, 1855)

***Gongylidium rufipes* Linnaeus, 1758** +

Fairly common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Usually found on trees, bushes and tall plants in woods. Only recent record for Ireland is from Coney Island, Co. Tyrone.

***Dismodicus bifrons* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Widespread and fairly common throughout the British Isles. Usually occurs in woodland or swampy localities. Recorded on low bushes and under wood amongst moss and undergrowth. In Northern Ireland there are recent records of this species from Correl Glen, Co. Fermanagh and the Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim. Has also been recorded from experimental plots at Loughgall, Co. Armagh and Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim.

***Hypomma bituberculatum* (Wider, 1834)** +

Widespread and particularly common throughout the British Isles. Usually recorded from wet habitats.

***Hypomma fulvum* (Bösenberg, 1902)** +

Rare species in British Isles. In Britain it has been found in fens and marshes in eastern England from Kent to Norfolk, often on *Phragmites* or in the litter beneath. Can be abundant. In Ireland recent records of this species only exist for a variety of locations within the Crom Castle Estate, Co. Fermanagh.

***Hypomma cornutum* (Blackwall, 1833)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles but not as common as *H. bituberculatum*. Usually recorded from a variety of dry situations. In Northern Ireland recent records of this species exists for a variety of 'wet' habitats in the Fermanagh ESA and from Shane's Castle Estate, Co. Antrim, Portstewart dunes, Co. Londonderry and Derrymore, Co. Armagh. Has also recorded from a number of locations within the Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh.

***Metopobactrus prominulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** +

Widely distributed throughout Britain. In Ireland it has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Galway, Kildare and Mayo. Locally abundant. Only recent records are from heathland localities on the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim. Has been recorded from a variety of situations. Typically from moss and undergrowth.

***Baryphyma gowerense* (Locket, 1965)** +

Uncommon and rare in British Isles. Has only been recorded from salt marshes on the Gower and from fens in Wales and Norfolk. Its ecological requirements are not understood and its full distribution in Britain is probably not yet known. In Northern

Ireland this species has only been recorded from an unimproved pasture in the Fermanagh ESA. A female of this species has recently been recorded from Co. Kerry.

***Baryphyma trifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** +

Uncommon but widely distributed throughout the British isles. Typically recorded from wet habitats.

Baryphyma duffeyi (Millidge, 1954)

***Gonatium rubens* (Blackwall, 1833)** +

Widespread and relatively common throughout the British Isles. Regarded as favouring sites where there is high humidity at ground level and high moss coverage. Typically recorded from open, relatively undisturbed and well vegetated sites. Sometimes recorded with *G. rubellum*. In Northern Ireland recent records exist for the Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim and Murlough NNR, Co. Down. Has also been recorded from a variety of habitat types throughout all ESAs. Particularly common on heathland.

***Gonatium rubellum* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

A small money spider found in woods on the ground and in bushes. Widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland this species is not as widespread nor as common as *G. rubens* and has a northern distribution. Typically recorded from woodlands. Has recently been recorded from two woodland sites in the Glens ESA.

***Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851)** +

Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Recorded mainly at ground level in moss and litter from grassland and woodland. In Republic of Ireland are there recent records for Cos. Kerry and Clare. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Ballymacormick Point, Co. Down and the Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim.

***Peponocranium ludicrum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Has been recorded from a variety of habitats, in moss, grass and leaf-litter. Has also been recorded on bushes. In Republic of Ireland recent records exist from Cos. Wicklow, Kerry, Cork and Carlow. In Northern Ireland has been recorded from a number of heathland locations and from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and Avish, Co. Londonderry by the NT Biological Survey Team.

***Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of situations. In Northern Ireland has been recorded from a variety of habitats within the Fermanagh ESA.

***Pocadicnemis juncea* Locket & Millidge, 1953** +

Probably widespread in Britain, In Ireland it has only been recorded from Co. Kildare and an area of lowland grassland from Loughgall, Co. Armagh. Recorded from a variety of habitats.

***Hypselistes jacksoni* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)** +

Although widely distributed in Britain it is rare. Found in moss and marshy areas. Frequent in some damp heathery areas and bogs in southern England. In Ireland it has

only been recorded on a variety of upland vegetation types at the Greenmount Agricultural Hill Farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim (McFerran, 1991).

***Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Although widespread throughout the British Isles, it is not as common as *O. fuscus*. Usually occurs in damp habitats amongst grass, moss etc.

***Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall, 1834)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Usually amongst the first group of species to colonise new habitats. Research suggests that this species prefers more open, highly managed sites. Locally abundant. Usually recorded in grass, moss and undergrowth.

***Oedothorax agrestis* (Blackwall, 1853)** +

Although widespread throughout the British Isles it is relatively uncommon. Both recent records from Northern Ireland are for areas of heathland in Cos. Antrim and Londonderry. Typically recorded in wet situations.

***Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles. In Ireland, this species is not as common as *O. fuscus*. Recorded from a variety of habitats, usually in grass, moss etc.

Oedothorax apicatus (Blackwall, 1850)

***Trichopterna thorelli* (Westring, 1861)** +

Widespread but locally distributed throughout the British Isles. Occurs in damp habitats in moss and grass, at ground level. In the Republic of Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Cos. Kerry and Cork. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Rathlin Island and an area of heathland within the Glens ESA.

***Pelecopsis mengei* (Simon, 1884)** +

Wide, but local distribution in Britain, In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Fermanagh, Clare and Monaghan. There are no recent records for this species. Usually recorded from damp habitats.

***Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834)** +

Locally distribution in Britain. Rare in Ireland. Has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Meath and Roscommon. Typically recorded from heathland. Has also been recorded from woodlands.

***Pelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Widespread in British Isles but probably uncommon. More widespread than *P. mengei* in Ireland, but has a predominately northern distribution. Occurs in a variety of situations. Recorded in pine needles, grass etc. and on sandy hills.

***Silometopus elegans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** +

Widespread but uncommon in the British Isles. Recorded from grass, moss and undergrowth. Recorded from a variety of habitats within the Fermanagh ESA.

***Silometopus ambiguus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles but relatively uncommon. Only occurs in coastal habitats, such as salt marshes, dunes and estuaries. In Ireland there is a recent record for Spiddal, Co. Galway. Current distribution is only known from historical records.

***Silometopus reussi* (Thorell, 1871)** +

Widespread but uncommon in Britain. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Carlow, Down, Dublin and Meath. Typically recorded from grass, moss and undergrowth. has recent been recorded from Rowallane, Co. Down.

***Mecopisthes peusi* Wunderlich, 1972** +

Rare. In northern England this species has been recorded on dune habitats, whilst in the south it is more abundant on dry heathlands. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Co. Down.

***Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1834)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. Uncommon in Ireland. Typically recorded from heathlands.

Trichoncus saxicola (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)

Ceratinopsis stativa (Simon, 1881)

Evansia merens O. P.-Cambridge, 1900

***Tiso vagans* (Blackwall, 1834)** +

Common and widely distributed throughout the British Isles. Usually occurs in moss, grass and leaf-litter at ground level.

Troxochrus scabriculus (Westring, 1851)

Minyriolus pusillus (Wider, 1834)

***Tapinocyba praecox* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** +

Widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland this species is more widespread than *T. pallens* and *T. insecta*. Recorded in a variety of situations. In Northern Ireland there is a recent record of this species from Murlough NNR, Co. Down.

***Tapinocyba pallens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** +

In Britain the distribution of this species is largely confined to Scotland, north-east England and North Wales. This species is typically found amongst pine needles and dead leaves in woods. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Clare and Antrim. Has been recorded under experimental conditions at the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim.

***Tapinocyba insecta* (L. Koch, 1869)** +

Although widespread throughout Britain this species has a local distribution. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Carlow, Clare and Galway. Occurs in grass, moss leaf-litter in a variety of situations. Has recently been recorded from Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim.

***Satlatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913)** +

Rare. In Ireland has only been recorded from an area of heathland in Co. Tyrone and is known historically from Co. Fermanagh. Typically recorded in marshy habitats.

***Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851)** +

Probably widespread throughout Britain. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Kildare, Dublin and Sligo. Occurs in a wide variety of underground habitats, under the bark of trees, in dead or rotting timber, in bird's nests, in leaf litter and even sometimes in the holes left by burrowing insects. No recent records.

***Monocephalus fuscipes* (Blackwall, 1836) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from woodland habitat types and amongst moss. Research suggests that this species has a strong preference for moderately disturbed sites.

***Monocephalus castaneipes* (Simon, 1884) +**

Widespread throughout Britain but not as common as *M. fuscipes*. In Ireland this species has a predominately northern and western distribution. One recent record for Shane's Castle, Co. Antrim. Typically occurs in moss in woodland habitats. Has also been recorded under stones and logs.

***Lophomma punctatum* (Blackwall, 1841) +**

Although not common, this species is widely distributed throughout the British Isles. Recorded from moss and grass in wet habitats.

Saloca diceros (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

***Gongylidiellum vivum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Usually recorded from moss, grass and leaf-litter in wet situations. Has a strong preference for undisturbed, well vegetated sites. In Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Kerry and Clare. In Northern Ireland has been recorded from a variety of habitats throughout all ESAs. Locally common.

***Gongylidiellum latebricola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871) +**

Widespread throughout Britain, but as in Ireland, it is less common than *G. vivum*. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Kildare and Offaly. Usually recorded in moss grass and leaf-litter in wet situations. Has recently been recorded from the Greenmount Hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim.

Gongylidiellum murcidum (Simon, 1884)

***Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall, 1854) +**

Widespread and common throughout British Isles. Occurs in grass, moss and leaf litter. Often found in woodlands. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded in a variety of ESA habitat types. Particularly common in heathland and woodland habitat types.

Micrargus subaequalis (Westring, 1851)

***Erigonella hiemalis* (Blackwall, 1841) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from grassland, moss and leaf litter. Typically a woodland species.

Erigonella ignobilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

***Savignia frontata* (Blackwall, 1833) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Occurs in a variety of habitats, grassland, leaf-litter, moss, bushes and low herbage. Has been recorded from a variety of

habitat types in the Fermanagh ESA. Research suggests that this species has a preference for more open, highly managed sites.

***Diplocephalus cristatus* (Blackwall, 1833)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Occurs in moss, grass and leaf-litter.

***Diplocephalus permixtus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Found in moss, grass and leaf-litter. Usually recorded in wet habitats.

***Diplocephalus latifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles but local. In Ireland this species is not as common as *D. cristatus*. Typically occurs in moss, grass and leaf-litter.

***Diplocephalus picinus* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles but local. Distribution in Ireland is mainly from historical records. There is one recent record from Castleward, Co. Down. Also known from Co. Fermanagh.

***Araeoncus humilis* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Widespread and more common than *A. crassiceps* in the British Isles. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Kerry, Clare and Cork. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded in a limited number of ESA localities. Typically recorded in moss, grass and litter. Has also been recorded from coastal seaweed. This species is a frequent aeronaut.

***Araeoncus crassiceps* (Westring, 1861)** +

Widespread but uncommon throughout Britain. Rare in Ireland. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh and a variety of ESA habitats. Typically occurs in wet habitats.

***Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon, 1884)** +

Widespread but locally distributed in Britain. In Ireland it has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down and Kerry. No recent records for this species. Typically recorded from caves, mines, and cellars. Also found in cool outhouses. Sometimes also on sandhills.

***Typhochrestus digitatus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)** +

Widespread but locally distributed throughout British Isles. Occurs in a variety of situations. Typically recorded in moorland and dry sandy places including dunes. In Ireland recent records exists for Cos. Antrim, Kerry and Cork. In Co. Antrim has recently been recorded from an area of burnt heathland on the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry.

Diplocentria bidentata (Emerton, 1882)

***Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834)** +

Opportunistic species. Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Occurs under same conditions as *E. atra*.

***Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of habitats. One of our most common species. A common aeronaut. Experimental

investigations have shown this species to have a strong preference for more open, highly managed sites. Often in a group of species which are first to colonise new habitats.

***Erigone promiscua* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)** +

A small money spider, difficult to identify but thought to be widespread in Britain. Found in a variety of habitats. distribution may be underestimated as females were mixed with and misidentified as being *E. dentipalpis*. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from Slieve Donard, Co. Down.

***Erigone arctica* (White, 1852)** +

Widespread throughout Britain. Investigation of historical records would suggest that this species is widespread in Ireland. There are no recent records for Northern Ireland. There are however recent records of this species for Cos. Cork and Kerry. Typically recorded from coastal habitats.

***Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830)** +

Less common than *E. atra* and *E. dentipalpis*. Usually occurs in wet habitats. Has been recorded from a number of localities throughout the Fermanagh ESA.

Erigone capra (Simon, 1884)

Erigone welchi Jackson, 1911

***Rhaebothorax morulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** +

Rare. In Britain this species has only been recorded from northern counties of England, Wales and in Scotland. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Down, Fermanagh and Kerry. Recorded in ground vegetation and under stones, usually on high ground. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from a hay meadow in Co. Fermanagh and an area of heathland on the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim.

Latithorax faustus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1900)

Donacochara speciosa (Thorell, 1875)

***Leptorhoptum robustum* (Westring, 1851)** +

Widespread and relatively common throughout the British Isles. Always recorded from wet habitats. Typically found in meadows and sewage beds.

***Drepanotylus uncatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** +

Wide but local distribution throughout the British Isles. Recorded from wet habitats. Particularly common on heathland.

***Leptothrix hardyi* (Blackwall, 1850)** +

Uncommon but widespread in Britain. Uncommon in Ireland and has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Dublin and Wicklow. In Co. Antrim it has mainly been recorded from burnt stands of heather. Typically recorded from a variety of situations, including wet habitats, moorland and heathland.

***Hilaira excisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** +

Uncommon in the British Isles. Usually recorded from moss and grass on damp habitats, particularly heathland. In Ireland it is only known from northern counties. Recent records

exists from hay meadow, heathland and woodland habitats in the ESAs. Also recorded in upland heathland experimental plots at Glenwherry and Broughshane, Co. Antrim.

Hilaira frigida (Thorell, 1872)

***Hilaira pervicax* Hull, 1908**

+

Very rare species in the British Isles. Found among *Sphagnum*, other mosses and *Juncus* in wet places usually on fairly high ground. It has been recorded from Wales, northern England and Scotland. In Ireland this species was first recorded by McFerran (1991). Despite widespread experimental investigations of heathland management on invertebrate assemblages this species has only been recorded from two sites in Co. Antrim (Greenmount Hill Farm, Glenwherry and an area of heathland SE of Ballycastle).

***Halorates reprobus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879) +**

Coastal species. Uncommon but widely distributed throughout British Isles. Has only been recorded from seashore and saltflat habitats. Distribution in Northern Ireland is only known from historical records. There are recent records of this species for Cos. Cork and Kerry.

Carorita paludosa Duffey, 1971

Asthenargus paganus (Simon, 1884)

Jacksonella falconeri (Jackson, 1908)

Ostearius melanopygius (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)

Aphileta misera (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)

***Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded in undergrowth of wet habitats.

***Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1861) +**

Widely distributed throughout the British Isles. In Ireland it has a limited recorded distribution. Has been recorded from Cos. Antrim, Carlow, Clare, Dublin, Fermanagh and Kildare. Typically recorded in undergrowth and under stones. Common species in caves, mines and sometimes in cellars of buildings.

Porrhomma rosenhaueri (L. Koch, 1872)

***Porrhomma pallidum* Jackson, 1913 +**

Widely distributed throughout Britain. Has been recorded from woodland, but more common under stones in high ground. In Ireland has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Kerry. In Co. Antrim has been recorded from stands of managed heathland on the Ballycastle moor and Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry.

Porrhomma campbelli F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1894

Porrhomma errans (Blackwall, 1841)

Porrhomma egeria Simon, 1884

***Agyneta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) +**

Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of habitats, usually in undergrowth. Particularly common in the southern counties of Ireland.

***Agyneta conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) +**

Widespread and relatively common throughout the British Isles. In Northern Ireland there are recent records of this species for Correl Glen NNR, Co. Fermanagh and Teal Lough, Co. Tyrone. Has also been recently recorded from an area of heathland in Armagh ESA. Typically recorded from a variety of habitats, amongst undergrowth, grass, moss and heather. Has also been recorded from low bushes.

***Agyneta decora* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871) +**

Widespread through Britain but rather less frequent than other species in this genus. In the Republic of Ireland there is one recent record of this species from Co. Kerry. In Northern Ireland this species is widespread but uncommon. Has been recorded from a variety of

habitats throughout all ESAs. Typically recorded from a variety of situations, usually in undergrowth, moss and grass. Particularly common on heathland.

***Agyneta cauta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)** +

Uncommon in Britain. More frequently recorded in northern counties. Widespread in Northern Ireland. Has been recorded in a variety of habitats throughout all ESAs. Relative distribution of this species is unknown. Typically recorded.

***Agyneta olivacea* (Emerton, 1882)** +

Uncommon. Distribution of this species is unknown. Occurs in moss and litter, particularly in wet habitats. This species has only recently been recognised as a distinct species from *A. cauta*. In Northern Ireland there are recent records of this species for Teal Lough, Co. Armagh, Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim and two localities within the Fermanagh ESA.

***Meioneta innotabilis* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)** +

Although widespread and frequent throughout Britain, this species is uncommon in Ireland. Recent records of this species only exist from Crom Estate and an area of woodland within the Fermanagh ESA. Historical records also exist for Cos. Carlow, Dublin and Wicklow. Recorded on tree trunks and in leaf-litter at the base of trees.

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

Opportunistic species. Relatively widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Occurs in a variety of situations. Typically recorded in low vegetation, grass, moss and litter. In Co. Antrim there is one recent record from Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim.

***Meioneta saxatilis* (Blackwall, 1844)** +

Relatively widespread and common throughout the British Isles. More common than *M. rurestris*. Typically recorded from low vegetation, grass, moss and litter. Common in heathlands and woodlands.

Meioneta beata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1906)

***Meioneta gulosa* (L. Koch, 1869)** +

In Britain this species has been recorded from high ground (>600m) in the Welsh Mountains, the Lake District, Yorkshire and Scotland. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Slieve Donard, Co. Down and from a stand of burnt heathland on Ballycastle moor, Co. Antrim. Often abundant where it occurs.

***Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Historical records suggest that this species is common and widespread through British Isles. Few recent records. In Northern Ireland this species is typically recorded from woodlands. Has also been recorded from an area of unimproved grassland in the Fermanagh ESA. Usually recorded from woodland litter.

Centromerus sylvaticus (Blackwall, 1841)

***Centromerus prudens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)** +

Widespread throughout Britain but more common in the north. In Republic of Ireland there is a recent record from Co. Kerry. Typically recorded in moss, grass and heather

vegetation. In Northern Ireland has only been recorded from heathland sites in Cos. Antrim, Down and Londonderry.

Centromeris arcanus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

Centromeris dilutus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

Centromeris persimilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)

***Tallusia experta* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871) +**

Widely distributed and fairly uncommon throughout the British Isles. Typically occurs in grass and moss in a variety of situations. Also recorded in woodlands and wet habitats. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from an area of wet grassland in the Fermanagh ESA and from an area of heathland on the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim.

***Centromerita bicolor* (Blackwall, 1833) +**

Very common and widely distributed throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of habitats in moss, grass and leaf-litter. Locally abundant. Particularly associated with sites with a high humidity at ground level and considerable moss coverage.

***Centromerita concinna* (Thorell, 1875) +**

Widespread and abundant throughout the British Isles. Not as common as *C. bicolor*. Recorded from a variety of situations in moss, grass and leaf-litter. Usually recorded from wet, open locations within these.

Oreonetides vaginatus (Thorell, 1872)

***Saaristoa abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841) +**

Widely distributed throughout the British Isles. More commoner than *S. firma*. Typically recorded from a variety of habitats, including woodland, grassland and heathland, in moss and leaf-litter.

***Saaristoa firma* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1905) +**

Although it is a scarce species in Britain, records are widely scattered. Typically recorded from heather, gorse or conifer needs. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from Cos. Carlow, Galway and Tyrone. Rare. There are no recent records for this species.

***Macrargus rufus* (Wider, 1834) +**

Widely distributed throughout Britain. Common. In Ireland it has only been recorded from Cos. Antrim and Armagh. No recent records. Recorded from a variety of habitats. Typically occurs in grass, moss and leaf-litter.

***Bathyphantes approximatus* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871) +**

Widespread but uncommon throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded from wet habitats. Recently recorded from Crom Estate and from a range of habitat types in the Fermanagh ESA.

***Bathyphantes gracilis* (Blackwall, 1841) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. This species is a common aeronaut, colonising newly created habitats. Recorded from grass, moss and undergrowth. Has been shown to have a strong preference for tall vegetation. This may be a factor of web construction requirements.

***Bathyphantes parvulus* (Westring, 1851)** +

Widespread in Britain. Not as common as *B. gracilis*. In Ireland this species is more common in the northern counties. There are recent records from Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh and Broughshane, Co. Antrim. Occurs in grass, moss and undergrowth.

***Bathyphantes nigrinus* (Westring, 1851)** +

Widespread and common throughout Britain. In Northern Ireland this species has been recorded from an number of woodland localities in the Glens ESA and from a variety of habitats within the Fermanagh ESA. Not as common as *B. gracilis*. Recorded from similar habitats.

Bathyphantes setiger F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1894

***Kaestneria dorsalis* (Wider, 1834)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles but less common than *K. pullata*. Usually recorded on low bushes, in undergrowth etc. In Republic of Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Kerry, Cork and Sligo. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh.

***Kaestneria pullata* (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles. Usually recorded on low bushes in wet habitats. In Northern Ireland distribution is known from historical records. There is however one recent record of this species for Breesha Plantation, Co. Antrim. Current research suggests that this species has a strong preference for undisturbed, well vegetated sites.

***Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Occurs in a variety of situations, in moss, grass and leaf-litter. Very common on calcareous grassland. In Republic of Ireland there are recent records from the Burren area, Co. Clare. In Northern Ireland all recent records are for areas of woodland in Cos. Antrim and Fermanagh.

***Poeciloneta variegata* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Relatively widespread throughout the British Isles. Uncommon. Usually occurs on open land, amongst grass and moss, under stones and leaf-litter. In Republic of Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Galway, Kerry, Wicklow and Carlow. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from Murlough NNR, Co. Down and from an area on heathland in the Glens ESA.

***Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall, 1833)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles. Almost always on the bark or in the litter at the base of trees. Well camouflaged on the bark. Can be locally abundant. One recent record from a wet pasture in Co. Fermanagh (?).

***Tapinopa longidens* (Wider, 1834)** +

A small spider found amongst undergrowth and detritus in woods, in marshes, and on open hillsides. Widespread throughout the British Isles and locally abundant. Particularly abundant in woodlands. Recorded from a variety of upland vegetation types at the Greenmount hill farm, Glenwherry, Co. Antrim and from heathland sites in the Sperrins and Glens ESAs. This species spins a small, glistening sheet web, usually at ground level.

Floronia bucculenta (Clerck, 1757)

Taranucnus setosus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

***Labulla thoracica* (Wider, 1834)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. In Ireland recent records exist for Cos. Wicklow, Clare and Kerry. Has recent been recorded from an area of unimproved grassland in the Fermanagh ESA. This species spins a sheet web at the base of trees, amongst vegetation or overhanging branches and in a variety of shaded habitats.

***Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)** +

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Recorded from a variety of habitats. Typically recorded at ground level under stone and in litter. Has also been recorded 'higher-up' in the sward. In Republic of Ireland recent records exists for Cos. Sligo, Wicklow, Kerry and Tipperary. In Northern Ireland has recently been recorded from Teal Lough, Co. Tyrone and Monawilkin, Co. Fermanagh. Has also been recorded from several heathland sites in the Sperrins ESA.

***Bolyphantes luteolus* (Blackwall, 1833)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles. Particularly common in northern counties. This species occurs in a variety of situations - on bushes, grass and other vegetation. Particularly common on heathland and upland habitat types.

***Lepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830)** +

Fairly common in houses and buildings in southern Britain. Less common in the north. In Ireland it has only been recorded from Co. Antrim.

***Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865)** +

Widespread throughout the British Isles. Distribution in Ireland is only known from historical records. There is one recent record from Ballycastle moor, Co. Antrim. Typically associated with houses and domestic rubbish. Has also been recorded from holes in trees and walls.

***Lepthyphantes minutus* (Blackwall, 1833)** +

Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. There are however no recent records of this species and distribution and status is determined from historical records. Typically recorded at the base of trees.

***Lepthyphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853)** +

Widespread but not common in Britain. In Ireland has a typical western and northern distribution. More common in the north. Typically recorded from woodlands. Occurs in moss, grass, undergrowth and leaf-litter. In Northern Ireland recent records for this species exist for a number of heathland and woodland localities in Cos. Antrim and Down. Has also been recorded from Correl Glen NNR, Co. Fermanagh and from Castleward, Co. Down.

Lepthyphantes whymeri F.O. P.-Cambridge, 1894

***Lepthyphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841)** +

Widespread but relatively uncommon in the British Isles. Has been recorded from a variety of situations. Typically grass, moss, undergrowth and leaf-litter.

***Lepthyphantes tenuis* (Blackwall, 1852)** +
Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Frequent aeronaut. Has been recorded from a variety of situations, in grass, moss and leaf-litter. Research suggests that this species has a strong preference for tall vegetation.

***Lepthyphantes zimmermanni* Bertkau, 1890** +
This species exhibits a strong preference for undisturbed, well vegetated sites. Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Frequent aeronaut. Recorded from a variety of situations, in grass, moss and leaf-litter. Particularly abundant on heathlands where it has a strong preference for undisturbed, well vegetated localities.

***Lepthyphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866)** +
Widespread throughout the British Isles but not common. No recent records of this species exist for the Republic of Ireland. Recorded from a variety of situations. Typically found in moss grass and undergrowth. In Northern Ireland this species has recently been recorded from a number of heathland and woodland habitats throughout all ESAs. Has also been recorded from a lowland improved grassland at Loughgall, Co. Armagh.

***Lepthyphantes mengei* Kulczynski, 1887** +
Widespread and relatively common throughout the British Isles. Has been recorded from a variety of situations - moss, grass, leaf-litter and undergrowth. Particularly common in woodlands and heathlands.

***Lepthyphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854)** +
Widespread throughout the British Isles but uncommon. Typically recorded from heather, undergrowth etc. Particularly common in woodland throughout Fermanagh and Glens ESAs.

***Lepthyphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834)** +
This is a predominately woodland and heathland species. Typically recorded from woodland litter. Locally common in northern Britain. Although widespread in Ireland it is uncommon. Typically recorded from undisturbed, well vegetated sites.

***Lepthyphantes ericaeus* (Blackwall, 1853)** +
Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Frequently recorded from heather and grass, usually in dry situations. Recent records of this species exist for Cos. Clare and Kerry. In Northern Ireland it has been recorded in abundance at the Greenmount Hill farm, Glenwherry and Ballycastle moor, Co. Antrim. Has also been recorded from hay meadows and heathland in the Fermanagh ESA. Experimental investigations suggest that this species exhibits a strong preference for undisturbed, well vegetated sites, characterised by longer vegetation.

***Lepthyphantes pallidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)** +
Less frequent but widespread in Britain. In Ireland this species has a predominately northern distribution. In Northern Ireland there is one recent record from an area of woodland within the Glens, ESA. Typically recorded from moss, grass, underground cavities and under stones. Uncommon.

Lepthyphantes insignis O.P.-Cambridge, 1913

***Lepthyphantes angulatus* (O.O.-Cambridge, 1881) +**

A small upland spider found locally on high ground in Wales, northern England and Scotland. Rare in Ireland. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from a range of habitats within the Fermanagh ESA (McFerran, 1995).

***Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841) +**

Widespread and typically northern species in Britain. Usually recorded from woodlands, sometimes on Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis verennis*). Has also been recorded in moss, grass and other low vegetation. In Ireland it has a local distribution. More common in the northern counties. In Republic of Ireland there is a recent record from Legganal bay, L. Gill, Co. Sligo. Has also been recorded from an unimproved grassland and woodland habitat in the Fermanagh and Glens ESA respectively.

***Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Particularly common on heathland. One of the commonest and most ubiquitous of spiders.

***Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830 +**

Widespread throughout the British Isles. Less common than *L. triangularis*. Typically recorded from low vegetation in woods. May be locally abundant, especially on Dog's Mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*). In Ireland there are recent records for Cos. Kerry and Antrim. In Co. Antrim this species has recently been recorded from a woodland locality within the Glens ESA.

***Linyphia montana* (Clerck, 1757) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Not as common as *L. clathrata*. Typical recorded from bushes and low vegetation. In Republic of Ireland there is one recent record for Shron Hill, Co. Carlow.

***Linyphia clathrata* Sundevall, 1830 +**

Widespread and common throughout British Isles. Mainly recorded from bushes and low vegetation.

***Linyphia peltata* Wider, 1834 +**

Although widespread it is not as common as *L. clathrata*. Typically recorded from woodland. In Northern Ireland there are recent records for Correl Glen NNR, Crom Estate and Glen Wood, Florencecourt, Co. Fermanagh.

***Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830) +**

Widespread and common throughout the British Isles. Typically recorded from grass and other low vegetation.

***Microlinyphia impigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871) +**

Uncommon. In Ireland there are recent records for the Crom Estate, Co. Fermanagh and Teal Lough & Murrins, Co. Tyrone. Usually occurs in wet habitats.

***Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859) +**

Common and widespread throughout the British Isles. Particularly common species in northern counties. Occurs in wet habitats, grassland and on higher ground. Associated with well vegetated localities.

***Allomengea vidua* (L. Koch, 1879)** +

Fairly widely distributed in Britain. In Ireland this species has only been recorded from a variety of habitats within the Fermanagh ESA and Cos. Carlow, Clare, Galway and Wicklow. Less common than *A. scopigera*. Typically recorded from wet habitats.

APPENDIX 1

Investigation of the distribution maps of the British and Irish fauna (Locket, Millidge & Merrett 1974) suggests that, given their British range, status and habitat requirements, the species listed below may well occur in Ireland. They are given here to encourage informed effort.

Family **DICTYNIDAE**

Dictyna pusilla Thorell, 1856

Lathys humilis (Blackwall, 1855)

Family **OONOPIDAE**

Oonops domesticus de Dalmas, 1916

Family **PHOLCIDAE**

Psilochorus simoni (Berland, 1911)

Family **GNAPHOSIDAE**

Drassodes pubescens (Thorell, 1856)

Haplodrassus silvestris (Blackwall, 1833)

Family **CLUBIONIDAE**

Clubiona corticalis (Walckenaer, 1802)

Clubiona caerulescens L. Koch, 1867

Family **LIOCRANIDAE**

Agrocea brunnea (Blackwall, 1833)

Family **ZORIDAE**

Zora nemoralis (Blackwall, 1861)

Family **THOMISIDAE**

Diaea dorsata (Fabricius, 1777)

Xysticus kochi Thorell, 1872

Xysticus bifasciatus C.L. Koch, 1837

Family **PHILODROMIDAE**

Philodromus hystrio (Latreille, 1819)

Thanatus striatus C.L. Koch, 1845

Family **SALTICIDAE**

Ballus chalybeius (Walckenaer, 1802)

Euophrys aequipes (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)

Sitticus pubescens (Fabricius, 1775)

Family **LYCOSIDAE**

Pardosa proxima (C.L. Koch, 1847)

Xerolycosa miniata (C.L. Koch, 1834)

Family **AGELENIDAE**

Tegenaria agrestis (Walckenaer, 1802)

Coelotes terrestris (Wider, 1834)

Cicurina cicur (Fabricius, 1793)

Family **THERIDIIDAE**

Crustulina guttata (Wider, 1834)

Theridion pictum (Walckenaer, 1802)

Theridion simile C.L. Koch, 1836

Family **ARANEIDAE**

Araneus marmoreus Clerck, 1757

Atea sturmi (Hahn, 1831)

Hypsosinga albovittata (Westring, 1851)

Singa hamata (Clerck, 1757)

Cercidia prominens (Westring, 1851)

Family **LINYPHIDAE**

Walckenaeria dysderoides (Wider, 1834)

Walckenaeria obtusa Blackwall, 1836

Entelecara acuminata (Wider, 1834)

Entelecara flavipes (Blackwall, 1834)

Baryphyma pratense (Blackwall, 1861)

Microctenonyx subitaneus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)

Notioscopus sarcinatus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)

Panamamops sulcifrons (Wider, 1834)

Scotinotylus evansi (O.P.-Cambridge, 1894)

Milleriana inerrans (O.P.-Cambridge, 1885)

Porrhomma montanum Jackson, 1913

Agyneta ramosa Jackson, 1912

Maro minutus O.P.-Cambridge, 1906

Sintula corniger (Blackwall, 1856)

Bolyphantes alticeps (Sundevall, 1832)

Lepthyphantes expunctus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)

APPENDIX 2

Further investigations identified the following "Irish" species as being recorded in the British Red Data Book 3, Invertebrates other than Insects.

Family **ULOBORIDAE**

***Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C.L. Koch, 1834)**

This species, mainly found on yew or in the vicinity of yew trees and also other evergreens (especially box and holly), is known from fewer than 10 sites. Only record in Ireland is from Co. Cork.

Family **SALTICIDAE**

***Sitticus floricola* (C.L. Koch, 1837)**

This species is only known from one swampy locality in Cheshire, two areas in Ireland (Cos. Galway and Tipperary) and one in Scotland.

Family **THERIDIIDAE**

***Dipoena melanogaster* (C.L. Koch, 1837)**

This species occurs on gorse and other bushes. In Ireland, only known from one specimen which was recorded on Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris* in Co. Limerick..

Family **LINYPHIIDAE**

***Baryphyma duffeyi* (Millidge, 1954)**

***Baryphyma gowerense* (Locket, 1965)**

Both species have only been recorded from a salt-marsh in Co. Kerry

***Carorita paludosa* Duffey, 1971**

In *Sphagnum* and litter and among cut grass and sedge and in marshy areas. Recorded from two sites in Norfolk, one in Somerset and one in Co. Clare (Ireland).

***Porrhomma rosenhaueri* (L. Koch, 1872)**

This species is an extensive cave-dweller and in Ireland it has only been recorded from Mitchelstown caves, Co. Tipperary.

***Centromerus persimilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)**

This species is known from only two localities in the British Isles, Co. Carlow (Ireland) and Northumberland. The sites of the records and the size and colour of the specimens have suggested that this species may live in a subterranean habitat.

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CHECKLIST OF IRISH SPIDERS

Family ATYPIDAE

Atypus affinis Eichwald, 1830

Family AMAUROBIIDAE

Amaurobius fenestralis (Stroem, 1768)

Amaurobius similis (Blackwall, 1861)

Amaurobius ferox (Walckenaer, 1830)

Family DICTYNIDAE

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

Family ULOBORIDAE

Hyptiotes paradoxus (C.L. Koch, 1834)

Family OONOPIDAE

Oonops pulcher Templeton, 1835

Family DYSDERIDAE

Dysdera erythrina (Walckenaer, 1802)

Dysdera crocata C.L. Koch, 1838

Harpactea hombergi (Scopoli, 1763)

Family SEGESTRIIDAE

Segestria senoculata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Family SCYTODIDAE

Scytodes thoracica Latreille, 1804

Family PHOLCIDAE

Pholcus phalangioides (Fuesslin, 1775)

Psilochrus simoni (Berland, 1911)

Family GNAPHOSIDAE

Drassodes lapidosus (Walckenaer, 1802)

Drassodes cupreus (Blackwall, 1834)

Haplodrassus signifer (C.L. Koch, 1839)

Scotophaeus blackwalli (Thorell, 1871)

Zelotes electus (C.L. Koch, 1839)

Zelotes latreillei (Simon, 1878)

Zelotes apricorum (L. Koch, 1876)

Zelotes longipes (L. Koch, 1866)

Drassyllus lutetianus (L. Koch, 1866)

Drassyllus pusillus (C.L. Koch, 1833)

Micaria pulicaria (Sundevall, 1832)

Family CLUBIONIDAE

Clubiona reclusa O.P.-Cambridge, 1863

Clubiona stagnatilis Kulczynski, 1897

Clubiona pallidula (Clerck, 1757)
Clubiona phragmitis C.L. Koch, 1843
Clubiona terrestris Westring, 1851
Clubiona neglecta O.P.-Cambridge, 1862
Clubiona lutescens Westring, 1851
Clubiona comta C.L. Koch, 1839
Clubiona brevipes Blackwall, 1841
Clubiona trivialis C.L. Koch, 1843
Clubiona juvenis Simon, 1878
Clubiona diversa O. P.-Cambridge, 1862
Clubiona subtilis L. Koch, 1867
Cheiracanthium erraticum (Walckenaer, 1802)
Cheiracanthium virescens (Sundevall, 1833)

Family LIOCRANIDAE

Agroeca proxima (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Agraecina striata (Kulczynski, 1882)
Phrurolithus festivus (C.L. Koch, 1835)
Scotina celans (Blackwall, 1841)
Scotina gracilipes (Blackwall, 1859)
Liocranum rupicola (Walckenaer, 1830)

Family ZORIDAE

Zora spinimana (Sundevall, 1833)

Family ANYPHAENIDAE

Anyphaena accentuata (Walckenaer, 1802)

Family HETEROPODIDAE

Micrommata virescens (Clerck, 1757)

Family THOMISIDAE

Misumena vatia (Clerck, 1757)
Xysticus cristatus (Clerck, 1757)
Xysticus audax (Schrank, 1803)
Xysticus erraticus (Blackwall, 1834)
Xysticus lanio C.L. Koch, 1835
Xysticus ulmi (Hahn, 1831)
Xysticus sabulosus (Hahn, 1832)
Xysticus luctuosus (Blackwall, 1836)
Oxyptila sanctuaria (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Oxyptila praticola (C.L. Koch, 1837)
Oxyptila trux (Blackwall, 1846)
Oxyptila atomaria (Panzer, 1801)
Oxyptila brevipes (Hahn, 1826)

Family PHILODROMIDAE

Philodromus dispar Walckenaer, 1826
Philodromus aureolus (Clerck, 1757)
Philodromus cespitum (Walckenaer, 1802)
Philodromus emarginatus (Schrank, 1803)
Thanatus striatus C.L. Koch, 1845
Tibellus maritimus (Menge 1875)
Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802)

Family SALTICIDAE

Salticus scenicus (Clerck, 1757)
Salticus cingulatus (Panzer, 1797)
Heliophanus cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802)
Heliophanus flavipes (Hahn, 1832)
Marpissa nivoyi (Lucas, 1846)
Neon reticulatus (Blackwall, 1853)
Euophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802)
Euophrys petrensis C.L. Koch, 1837
Euophrys erratica (Walckenaer, 1826)
Euophrys lanigera (Simon, 1871)
Sitticus caricis (Westring, 1861)
Sitticus floricola (C.L. Koch, 1837)
Evarcha falcata (Clerck, 1757)

Family LYCOSIDAE

Pardosa agricola (Thorell, 1856)
Pardosa arenicola (O.P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Pardosa purbeckensis F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1895
Pardosa monticola (Clerck, 1757)
Pardosa palustris (Linnaeus, 1758)
Pardosa pullata (Clerck, 1757)
Pardosa prativaga (L. Koch, 1870)
Pardosa amentata (Clerck, 1757)
Pardosa nigriceps (Thorell, 1856)
Pardosa lugubris (Walckenaer, 1802)
Alopecosa pulverulenta (Clerck, 1757)
Alopecosa cuneata (Clerck, 1757)
Alopecosa barbipes (Sundevall, 1833)
Trochosa ruricola (Degeer, 1778)
Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856
Trochosa spinipalpis (F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1895)
Arctosa perita (Latreille, 1799)
Arctosa leopardus (Sundevall, 1833)
Arctosa cinerea (Fabricius, 1777)

Pirata piraticus (Clerck, 1757)
Pirata hygrophilus Thorell, 1872
Pirata uliginosus (Thorell, 1856)
Pirata latitans (Blackwall, 1841)
Pirata piscatorius (Clerck, 1757)

Family PISAURIDAE

Pisaura mirabilis (Clerck, 1757)
Dolomedes fimbriatus (Clerck, 1757)

Family ARGYRONETIDAE

Argyroneta aquatica (Clerck, 1757)

Family AGELENIDAE

Agelana labyrinthica (Clerck, 1757)
Textrix denticulata (Olivier, 1789)
Tegenaria saeva Blackwall, 1844
Tegenaria gigantea Chamberkin & Ivie, 1935
Tegenaria atrica C.L. Koch, 1843
Tegenaria parietina (Fourcroy, 1785)
Tegenaria domestica (Clerck, 1757)
Cryphoeca silvicola (C.L. Koch, 1834)

Family HAHNIIDAE

Antistea elegans (Blackwall, 1841)
Hahnia montana (Blackwall, 1841)
Hahnia nava (Blackwall, 1841)
Hahnia helveola Simon, 1875
Hahnia pusilla C.L. Koch, 1841

Family MIMETIDAE

Ero cambridgei Kulczynski, 1911
Ero furcata (Villers, 1789)

Family THERIDIIDAE

Episinus angulatus (Blackwall, 1836)
Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809
Euryopis flavomaculata (C.L. Koch, 1836)
Dipoena inornata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
Dipoena tristis (Hahn, 1833)
Dipoena melanogaster (C.L. Koch, 1837)
Crustulina sticta (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
Steatoda phalerata (Panzer, 1801)
Steatoda bipunctata (Linnaeus, 1758)
Steatoda grossa (C.L. Koch, 1838)
Anelosimus vittatus (C.L. Koch, 1836)
Achaeearanea lunata (Clerck, 1757)

Achaearanea riparia (Blackwall, 1834)
Achaearanea tepidariorum (C.L. Koch, 1841)
Theridion sisyphium (Clerck, 1757)
Theridion impressum L. Koch, 1881
Theridion varians Hahn, 1833
Theridion melanurum Hahn, 1831
Theridion blackwalli O. P.-Cambridge, 1871
Theridion mystaceum L. Koch, 1870
Theridion tinctum (Walckenaer, 1802)
Theridion instabile O. P.-Cambridge, 1871
Theridion bellicosum Simon, 1873
Theridion bimaculatum (Linnaeus, 1767)
Theridion pallens Blackwall, 1834
Enoplognatha ovata (Clerck, 1757)
Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1831)
Robertus lividus (Blackwall, 1836)
Robertus arundineti (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Robertus neglectus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Pholcomma gibbum (Westring, 1851)
Theonoe minutissima (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)

Family NESTICIDAE

Nesticus cellulanus (Clerck, 1757)

Family TETRAGNATHIDAE

Tetragnatha extensa (Linnaeus, 1758)
Tetragnatha pinicola L. Koch, 1870
Tetragnatha montana Simon, 1874
Tetragnatha obtusa C.L. Koch, 1837
Tetragnatha nigrita Lendl, 1886
Tetragnatha striata L. Koch, 1862
Pachygnatha clercki Sundevall, 1823
Pachygnatha listeri Sundevall, 1830
Pachygnatha degeeri Sundevall, 1830

Family METIDAE

Meta segmentata (Clerck, 1757)
Meta mengei (Blackwall, 1869)
Meta merianae (Scopoli, 1763)
Meta menardi (Latreille, 1804)
Zygiella x-notata (Clerck, 1757)
Zygiella atrica (C.L. Koch, 1845)

Family ARANEIDAE

Gibbaranea gibbosa (Walckenaer, 1802)

Araneus diadematus Clerck, 1757
Araneus quadratus Clerck, 1757
Larinioides cornutus (Clerck, 1757)
Larinioides sclopetarius (Clerck, 1757)
Larinioides patagiatus (Clerck, 1757)
Nuctenea umbratica (Clerck, 1757)
Agalenatea redii (Scopoli, 1763)
Neoscona adianta (Walckenaer, 1802)
Atea triguttata (Fabricius, 1775)
Araniella cucurbitina (Clerck, 1757)
Araniella opistographa (Kulczynski, 1905)
Hypsosinga pygmaea (Sundevall, 1832)
Hypsosinga sanguinea (C.L. Koch, 1844)
Mangora acalypha (Walckenaer, 1802)
Cyclosa conica (Pallas, 1772)

Family THERIDIOSOMATIDAE

Theridiosoma gemmosum (L. Koch, 1877)

Family LINYPHIIDAE

Ceratinella brevipes (Westring, 1851)
Ceratinella brevis (Wider, 1834)
Ceratinella scabrosa (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Walckenaeria acuminata Blackwall, 1833
Walckenaeria antica (Wider, 1834)
Walckenaeria cucullata (C.L. Koch, 1836)
Walckenaeria nodosa O. P.-Cambridge, 1873
Walckenaeria atrotibialis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)
Walckenaeria capito (Westring, 1861)
Walckenaeria nudipalpis (Westring, 1851)
Walckenaeria monoceros (Wider, 1834)
Walckenaeria corniculans (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Walckenaeria unicornis O. P.-Cambridge, 1861
Walckenaeria kochi (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Walckenaeria clavicornis (Emerton, 1882)
Walckenaeria cuspidata Blackwall, 1833
Walckenaeria vigilax (Blackwall, 1853)
Dicymbium nigrum (Blackwall, 1834)
Dicymbium brevisetosum Locket, 1962
Dicymbium tibiale (Blackwall, 1836)
Entelecara erythropus (Westring, 1851)
Entelecara omissa O. P.-Cambridge, 1902
Entelecara errata O. P.-Cambridge, 1913

Moebelia penicillata (Westring, 1851)
Hylyphantes graminicola (Sundevall, 1830)
Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834)
Tmeticus affinis (Blackwall, 1855)
Gongylidium rufipes Linnaeus, 1758
Dismodicus bifrons (Blackwall, 1841)
Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834)
Hypomma fulvum (Bösenberg, 1902)
Hypomma cornutum (Blackwall, 1833)
Metopobactrus prominulus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Baryphyma gowerense (Locket, 1965)
Baryphyma trifrons (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Baryphyma duffeyi (Millidge, 1954)
Gonatium rubens (Blackwall, 1833)
Gonatium rubellum (Blackwall, 1841)
Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851)
Peponocranium ludicrum (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
Pocadicnemis pumila (Blackwall, 1841)
Pocadicnemis juncea Locket & Millidge, 1953
Hypselistes jacksoni (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)
Oedothorax gibbosus (Blackwall, 1841)
Oedothorax fuscus (Blackwall, 1834)
Oedothorax agrestis (Blackwall, 1853)
Oedothorax retusus (Westring, 1851)
Oedothorax apicatus (Blackwall, 1850)
Trichopterna thorelli (Westring, 1861)
Pelecopsis mengei (Simon, 1884)
Pelecopsis parallela (Wider, 1834)
Pelecopsis nemoralis (Blackwall, 1841)
Silometopus elegans (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Silometopus ambiguus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)
Silometopus reussi (Thorell, 1871)
Mecopisthes peusi Wunderlich, 1972
Cnephalocotes obscurus (Blackwall, 1834)
Trichoncus saxicola (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
Ceratinopsis stativa (Simon, 1881)
Evansia merens O. P.-Cambridge, 1900
Tiso vagans (Blackwall, 1834)
Troxochrus scabriculus (Westring, 1851)
Minyriolus pusillus (Wider, 1834)
Tapinocyba praecox (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

Tapinocyba pallens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Tapinocyba insecta (L. Koch, 1869)
Satilatlas britteni (Jackson, 1913)
Thyreosthenius parasiticus (Westring, 1851)
Monocephalus fuscipes (Blackwall, 1836)
Monocephalus castaneipes (Simon, 1884)
Lophomma punctatum (Blackwall, 1841)
Saloca diceros (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Gongylidiellum vivum (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Gongylidiellum latebricola (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Gongylidiellum murcidum (Simon, 1884)
Micrargus herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854)
Micrargus subaequalis (Westring, 1851)
Erigonella hiemalis (Blackwall, 1841)
Erigonella ignobilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Savignia frontata (Blackwall, 1833)
Diplocephalus cristatus (Blackwall, 1833)
Diplocephalus permixtus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Diplocephalus latifrons (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Diplocephalus picinus (Blackwall, 1841)
Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841)
Araeoncus crassiceps (Westring, 1861)
Lessertia dentichelis (Simon, 1884)
Typhochrestus digitatus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Diplocentria bidentata (Emerton, 1882)
Erigone dentipalpis (Wider, 1834)
Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833
Erigone promiscua (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
Erigone arctica (White, 1852)
Erigone longipalpis (Sundevall, 1830)
Erigone capra (Simon, 1884)
Erigone welchi Jackson, 1911
Rhaebothorax morulus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)
Latithorax faustus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1900)
Donacochara speciosa (Thorell, 1875)
Leptorhoptrum robustum (Westring, 1851)
Drepanotylus uncatus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)
Leptothrix hardyi (Blackwall, 1850)
Hilaira excisa (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Hilaira frigida (Thorell, 1872)
Hilaira pervicax Hull, 1908

Halorates reprobus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)
Carorita paludosa Duffey, 1971
Asthenargus paganus (Simon, 1884)
Jacksonella falconeri (Jackson, 1908)
Ostearius melanopygius (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)
Aphileta misera (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)
Porrhomma pygmaeum (Blackwall, 1834)
Porrhomma convexum (Westring, 1861)
Porrhomma rosenhaueri (L. Koch, 1872)
Porrhomma pallidum Jackson, 1913
Porrhomma campbelli F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1894
Porrhomma errans (Blackwall, 1841)
Porrhomma egeria Simon, 1884
Agyneta subtilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Agyneta conigera (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Agyneta decora (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Agyneta cauta (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)
Agyneta olivacea (Emerton, 1882)
Meioneta innotabilis (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Meioneta rurestris (C.L. Koch, 1836)
Meioneta saxatilis (Blackwall, 1844)
Meioneta beata (O. P.-Cambridge, 1906)
Meioneta gulosa (L. Koch, 1869)
Microneta viaria (Blackwall, 1841)
Maro sublestus Falconer, 1915
Centromerus sylvaticus (Blackwall, 1841)
Centromerus prudens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)
Centromerus arcanus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)
Centromerus dilutus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
Centromerus persimilis (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)
Tallusia experta (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Centromerita bicolor (Blackwall, 1833)
Centromerita concinna (Thorell, 1875)
Oreonetides vaginatus (Thorell, 1872)
Saaristoa abnormis (Blackwall, 1841)
Saaristoa firma (O.P.-Cambridge, 1905)
Macrargus rufus (Wider, 1834)
Bathyphantes approximatus (O.P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Bathyphantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841)
Bathyphantes parvulus (Westring, 1851)
Bathyphantes nigrinus (Westring, 1851)

Bathyphantes setiger F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1894
Kaestneria dorsalis (Wider, 1834)
Kaestneria pullata (O.P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834)
Poeciloneta variegata (Blackwall, 1841)
Drapetisca socialis (Sundevall, 1833)
Tapinopa longidens (Wider, 1834)
Floronia bucculenta (Clerck, 1757)
Taranucnus setosus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
Labulla thoracica (Wider, 1834)
Stemonyphantes lineatus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Bolyphantes luteolus (Blackwall, 1833)
Lepthyphantes nebulosus (Sundevall, 1830)
Lepthyphantes leprosus (Ohlert, 1865)
Lepthyphantes minutus (Blackwall, 1833)
Lepthyphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853)
Lepthyphantes whymperi F.O. P.-Cambridge, 1894
Lepthyphantes obscurus (Blackwall, 1841)
Lepthyphantes tenuis (Blackwall, 1852)
Lepthyphantes zimmermanni Bertkau, 1890
Lepthyphantes cristatus (Menge, 1866)
Lepthyphantes mengei Kulczynski, 1887
Lepthyphantes flavipes (Blackwall, 1854)
Lepthyphantes tenebricola (Wider, 1834)
Lepthyphantes ericaeus (Blackwall, 1853)
Lepthyphantes pallidus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Lepthyphantes insignis O.P.-Cambridge, 1913
Lepthyphantes angulatus (O.O.-Cambridge, 1881)
Helophora insignis (Blackwall, 1841)
Linyphia triangularis (Clerck, 1757)
Linyphia hortensis Sundevall, 1830
Linyphia montana (Clerck, 1757)
Linyphia clathrata Sundevall, 1830
Linyphia peltata Wider, 1834
Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830)
Microlinyphia impigra (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
Allomengea scopigera (Grube, 1859)
Allomengea vidua (L. Koch, 1879)