ABSTRACT
During a collecting trip participated jointly by the members of the British Myriapod Group and by Hungarian experts in 1994, 34 species of millipedes, 14 of centipedes, 8 of woodlice and 73 of spiders were recorded from Hungary. Two records of the millipede species *Boreoiulus tenuis* (Bigler, 1913) and *Styrioiulus styricus* (Verhoeff, 1896) were new to the fauna of Hungary.

INTRODUCTION
Millipede faunistics in Hungary has been a neglected science for a long time, since the once intensive works of Ö. Tömösvéry and J. Daday. In the second half of the 20th century a few data on the geographic distribution of Hungarian Diplopoda were put on record, mainly by I. Loksa and L. Szalay. The majority of the material of the former scientist, although it certainly includes important information, is unfortunately still in a largely unevaluated stage, kept at the Department of Zoosystematics and Ecology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest. Much of Loksa’s data, even that mentioned in his papers, could not be found and checked because his material was unlabelled. In the meantime, changes in millipede taxonomy (Hoffman 1979) and development of faunal mapping schemes (Kime 1990) has made this increased knowledge of local faunas more widely available, even in relatively well-documented regions such as Central-Eastern Europe.

The first stages in mapping the millipede fauna of Hungary using modern methods was presented at the 7th International Congress of Myriapodology, Vittorio Veneto, Italy, 1987 (Korsós 1990). Possible joint field work to collect data more intensively had already been proposed at that time to experts in Western Europe. The British Myriapod Group was invited to undertake field work and a joint trip with Hungarian scientists was carried out in 1994.

The aim of the joint work was to collect as many records as possible during a short field trip to the southwestern part of Hungary which was considered as underrecorded for Diplopoda, Chilopoda, and Isopoda. After identification it was hoped that an important contribution would be gained to the general understanding of this country with regard to the European Invertebrate Survey, especially as regards the non-insect arthropod groups. The southwestern region of the country (mainly Counties Zala, Somogy and Baranya) was chosen for the survey because of the large number of suitable and relatively undisturbed habitats. It represents also an interesting area for zoogeographical observations, since three different influences (Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Continental) take effect here, so a high number of species was expected. The collecting trip also aimed to rediscover some poorly known millipedes from the Hungarian fauna as predicted by the checklist compiled in 1994 (Korsós 1994).

In the present paper, after a short chronological description of the trip, the list of the collecting localities is given, with a basic habitat characterisation and UTM codes. It is followed by the detailed taxonomic list of the four groups collected: millipedes, geophilomorph and scolopendromorph centipedes, woodlice and spiders, with the locality numbers and remarks, where necessary. Additional information is presented on millipedes and spiders, whereas the group of woodlice is less complete, and presented only for information.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELD TRIP (28 MAY – 5 JUNE 1994)
Six members of the British Myriapod Group accompanied by two Hungarian scientists commenced the visit in Budapest, and then travelled to the west and south of the country. Over a period of ten days collecting took place in a range of habitats from wet woodland to steppe. A couple of days were spent in the Lake Balaton area and collections were made at different altitudes at Meleg-hegy where *Styrioiulus styricus* was recorded new for Hungary in the
beech woodland. It was also found possible to revisit NagygörbQ (Kovácsi Hill) which was described by I. Loksa (1961) and from where he reported several interesting species.

Heading south from Lake Balaton several woodlands were visited: Hosszúvíz in County Somogy proved to be one of the best sites with interesting species such as *Cylindroiulus abaligetanus*, *Allajulus dicentrus* and *Xestoiulus imbecillus* being found. Close to there, in Szenyér, *Boreoiulus tenuis* appeared as new to the fauna of Hungary. The Boronka Landscape Protection Area further to the south was a little disappointing, except for the many large *Ommatoiulus sabulosus*, whereas in the Zselic Landscape Protection Area the spectacular *Polydesmus collaris* was found.

After a brief stop in Pécs several days were spent close to the lake at Orfq where collecting forays were made into the surrounding area. After Orfq the Danube area was visited: the Gemenc Landscape Protection Area and then some steppe habitat at Ásotthalom and in the Pusztaszer Landscape Protection Area in the Kiskunság (east of the Danube river). On the route back to Budapest a brief stop was made at an old oak woodland at Pusztavacs.

Sampling was carried out mostly by hand, just searching amongst leaf litter and under logs and stones. In addition some sieving of leaf litter was done and in Orfq some pitfall traps were put out for two nights (which were not particularly successful).

LOCALITIES
No. 1. County Győr-Moson-Sopron, Hegyeshalom, motorway service station, 28 May 1994, XP-60
No. 2. Budapest, Vezér u., student hostel, 28 May, 1994, CT-56
No. 3. County Fejér, Székesfehérvár, M7 motorway, Shell service station, 29 May 1994, CT-02
No. 4. County Somogy, Szántódpuszta, museum village, 29 May 1994, YM-29
No. 5. County Somogy, Balatonfenyves, Hotel Fenyves, 29 May 1994, XM-97
No. 6. County Somogy, Balatonkeresztüri, Keresztüri Forest, 29 May 1994, XM-77
No. 7. County Somogy, Balatonfenyves, Nagyberek, 29 May 1994, XM-77
No. 8. County Somogy, Balatonszentgyörgy, Gulya Restaurant, 30 May 1994, XM-77
No. 9. County Zala, Keszthelyi Mts, Keszthely, Meleg Hill, open scrub, 30 May 1994, XM-78
No. 10. County Zala, Keszthelyi Mts, Keszthely, Meleg Hill, *Quercus* woodland, 30 May 1994, XM-78
No. 11. County Zala, Keszthelyi Mts, Vállus, Meleg Hill, *Pinus* woodland, 30 May 1994, XM-78
No. 12. County Zala, Keszthelyi Mts, Balatongyörök, Meleg Hill, *Fagus* woodland, 30 May 1994, XM-78
No. 13. County Zala, Balatongyörök, Szépkilátó panoramic viewpoint, 30 May 1994, XM-77
No. 17. County Somogy, Szenyér, *Quercus* forest, 31 May 1994, XM-84
No. 18. County Somogy, Boronka Landscape Protection Area, Nagybajom, *Pinus* forest, 31 May 1994, XM-94
No. 19. County Somogy, Zselic Landscape Protection Area, Zselickisfalud, tourist house, 31 May 1994, YM-12
No. 20. County Somogy, Szenna, Museum Village, 1 June 1994, YM-13
No. 21. County Somogy, Zselic Landscape Protection Area, Bőszénfa, Kardosfapuszta, *Quercus* woodland, 1 June 1994, YM–12
No. 22. County Somogy, Zselic Landscape Protection Area, Bőszénfa, Ropolypuszta, *Quercus* woodland, 1 June 1994, YM-12
No. 23. County Baranya, Csertő, reservoir, 1 June 1994, YM-10
No. 24. County Baranya, Pécs, Fő Square, 1 June 1994, BS-80
No. 25. County Baranya, Meceks Mts, Orfű, camping, 1 June 1994, BS-81
No. 27. County Baranya, Meceks Mts, Orfű, Remete Meadow, *Quercus* wood, 2 June 1994, BS-81
No. 28. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Pécs, Rózsa Hill, *Fagus* forest, 2 June 1994, BS-80
No. 29. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Pécs, Patacsí Field, picnic site, 2 June 1994, BS-70
No. 30. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Pécs, Sötét Valley, *Fagus, Carpinus* forest, 2 June 1994, BS-70
No. 31. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Orfű, Körtvélyes, 450 m a.s.l., *Fagus & Carpinus* woodland, 2 June 1994, BS-71
No. 32. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Orfű, Körtvélyes, 300 m a.s.l., 2 June 1994, BS-71
No. 33. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Orfű, Camping, pitfall traps, 3 June 1994, BS-81
No. 34. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Orfű, Lake Pécsi, pitfall traps, 3 June 1994, BS-81
No. 35. County Baranya, Mecsek Mts, Orfű, Camping, pine wood, pitfall traps, 3 June 1994, BS-81
No. 36. County Tolna, Gemenc Landscape Protection Area, Szekszárd, Keselyűs, grassland, 3 June 1994, CS-33
No. 37. County Bács-Kiskun, Baja, farm restaurant, 3 June 1994, CS-41
No. 38. County Bács-Kiskun, Baja, Town Hall Square, 3 June 1994, CS-41
No. 39. County Csongrád, Szeged, Szív Street, E. Hornung’s garden, 3 June 1994, DS-32
No. 40. County Csongrád, Szeged, Szív Street, E. Hornung’s garden, 3 June 1994, DS-32
No. 41. County Csongrád, Szeged, student hostel, 3 June 1994, DS-32
No. 42. County Bács-Kiskun, Pusztaszer Landscape Protection Area, Pusztaszer, Büdösszék, 4 June 1994, DS-25
No. 43. County Bács-Kiskun, Pusztaszer Landscape Protection Area, Tömörkény, Újmajori Forest, *Quercus* wood, 4 June 1994, DS-25
No. 44. County Bács-Kiskun, Pusztaszer Landscape Protection Area, Baks, Palásti Forest, oak wood, 4 June 1994, DS-35
No. 45. County Pest, Pusztavacs, *Convallario-Quercetum*, 4 June 1994, CT-82
No. 46. County Bács-Kiskun, Lajosmizse, farm restaurant, 4 June 1994, CT-90
No. 47. Budapest, Vezér Street, student hostel, 4 June 1994, CT-56

LIST OF SPECIES

**MILLIPEDES** (det. by Z. Korsós, H. J. Read & R. D. Kime)

**POLYXENIDA**

*Polyxenus lagurus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Localities: 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 26, 28

The only representative of the order in Hungary; common species throughout Europe..

**GLOMERIDA**

*Glomeris hexasticha* Brandt, 1833

Localities: 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 35

The most common species of the order in Hungary, found throughout Central Europe.

**JULIDA**

*Boreoiulus tenuis* (Bigler, 1913) – NEW TO THE FAUNA OF HUNGARY

Locality: 17

A mainly North European species, this is the first Hungarian record, from a natural forest habitat.

*Choneiulus palmatus* (Nemec, 1895)

Locality: 5

A species occurring in Atlantic and Central Europe, usually with synanthropic affinity in Hungary; the present collection is in agreement with that.

*Cibiniulus phlepsii* (Verhoeff, 1897)

Locality: 36

Synanthropic species from South-east Europe and Asia Minor, up to now found only in the flood forests in the region of Budapest (Korsós 1992, 2002).
Nopoiulus kochii (Gervais, 1847)
Locality: 5
Common species in Hungary, mainly in anthropogenic habitats. Widely distributed in Europe.

Proteroiulus fuscus (Am Stein, 1857)
Locality: 5
Common species in Hungary, which is on the southern edge of its range.

Allajulus dicentrus (Latzel, 1884)
Localities: 15, 17
Loksa (1957) mentioned one female specimen in his revision of Daday’s material from Nagykanizsa, which is quite close to the locality where we have found. Sziráki (1966) also listed the species from Hungary without further locality details. It was recently reported in the region of the river Dráva, too (Korsós 1995, 1997, 1998). It has a restricted geographical distribution in Austria, NE Italy, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia outside western Hungary.

Brachyiulus bagnalli (Curtis, 1845)
Localities: 3, 5, 8, 43, 44
An eastern European species; its West European counterpart is B. pusillus (Leach, 1814).

Cylindroiulus abaligetanus Verhoeff, 1901
Locality: 15
The species is endemic to Hungary; it was revised in the frame of the C. horvathi-group by Korsós & Read (1994).

Cylindroiulus boleti (C. L. Koch, 1847)
Localities: 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 45
One of the most widespread and frequently found millipede species in Hungary. It is common in SE Central Europe and the Balkan countries as far south as Macedonia and Bulgaria.

Cylindroiulus latestriatus (Curtis, 1845)
Locality: 5
A West European species, occurring particularly on sandy coasts, which shows synanthropic tendency in its Hungarian and other eastern European occurrences.

Cylindroiulus luridus (C. L. Koch, 1847)
Localities: 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, 28, 30, 32
Very similar species to C. boleti, but much rarer.

Enantiulus nanus (Latzel, 1884)
Localities: 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 27, 28, 30, 31
Central European. Widespread in dry habitats.

Julus terrestris (Linnaeus, 1758)
Locality: 23
Common species in lowland forests and grasslands. Occurs from the Baltic to the Balkans.

Julus scanicus (Lohmander, 1925)
Locality: 36
Its first occurrence in Hungary was reported by Korsós (1994). This is the second record, thus of special importance. It is an uncommon species known elsewhere from southern Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
Leptoiulus cibdellus (Chamberlin, 1921)
Locality: 44
Widespread forest species. SE Central Europe and the Baltic.

Leptoiulus sp.
Localities: 10, 17, 30
It is most probably a new species of the genus; but it would be premature to describe it without a proper revision of the whole genus.

Megaphyllum bosniense (Verhoeff, 1897)
Localities: 10, 11
The species of this genus in Hungary need a revision; M. bosniense only occurs in the western part of the country (Loksa 1962, 1968). Found from Austria to Albania and Bulgaria.

Megaphyllum projectum Verhoeff, 1894
Localities: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35
One of the commonest forest species in Hungary. Central European.

Megaphyllum unilineatum (C. L. Koch, 1838)
Localities: 4, 9, 10, 20, 29, 39, 43, 44, 45
Common species with wide environmental tolerance, found throughout much of Central and SE Europe.

Ommatoiulus sabulosus (Linnaeus, 1758)
Localities: 9, 16, 18
Widespread European species, usually xerophilous in Hungary.

Ophyiulus pilosus (Newport, 1842)
Localities: 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 21, 26, 31, 32
In contrast to its western European synanthropic habit, this species is more characteristic of undisturbed forests in Hungary.

Styrioiulus styricus (Verhoeff, 1896) – NEW TO THE FAUNA OF HUNGARY
Locality: 12
This species is small and uniformly pale in colour, (the male from which the gonopods are illustrated was 16.9mm long and 1.3mm in maximum height). The telson is strongly downwards directed (Figure 1), and the mandibular stipites in the male are barely expanded. The number of ocelli is quite reduced from the maximum number possible. It lacks metazonal setae but the area around the telson is setose. The gonopods (Figure 2) are very similar to Styrioiulus pelidnus (Latzel, 1884) which it also resembles in general appearance, the main differences being the shape of the opisthomere which is flat topped in pelidnus and concave in styricus and the mesomerite which is much more pointed and curved posteriorly in styricus. Further study, involving S. p. orientalis Loksa, 1962 as well, may result in the synonymy of all these forms. S. styricus is a rare animal, previously reported from Austria.

Unciger foetidus (C. L. Koch, 1838)
Localities: 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30, 32
Common forest dweller in Hungary, found in most parts of Central and Baltic Europe.

Xestoiulus imbecillus (Latzel, 1884)
Localities: 15, 21
This tiny, dark brown millipede has both frontal and metazonal setae. The hind end is very setose and the projection on the preanal ring is pointed and broadly horizontal (Figure 3). It differs in appearance to Xestoiulus laeticollis in lacking the paler head and first few segments, which are the same colour as the body in this species. The male specimen illustrated here had 43 podous and 3 apodous segments; a length of 10.6mm and maximum body height of
FIGURES 1–2: *Styrioiulus styricus* (Verhoeff, 1896), new to the fauna of Hungary. – 1: Telson, scale bar 0.13mm. – 2: Gonopods in mesal view. Scale bar 0.06mm.

FIGURES 3-4: *Xestoiulus imbecillus* (Latzel, 1884). – 3: Telson, scale bar 0.13mm. – 4: Gonopods in mesal view. Scale 0.06mm.
0.7mm. The gonopods (Figure 4) also differ from *X. laeticollis* with the opisthomerite having a very setose appearance. *Xestoiulus imbecillus* is believed to be confined to the mountainous and hilly zones of E Austria, NE Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, N Bosnia and Hungary.

*Xestoiulus laeticollis* (Porat, 1889)
Locality: 36
Loksa (1965) described ssp. *eva* from Nagybajom (actually very close to our locality No. 18), but our specimens are more to the east, not very far from the Danube river. Another subspecies, *X. l. dudichi* (Verhoeff, 1927) is known from two regions (Bátorliget and Dráva, Korsós 1991 and 1998, respectively) of Hungary. *Xestoiulus laeticollis* occurs in many parts of Central Europe and the Baltic.

**POLYDESMIDA**

*Braehydsemus superus* Latzel, 1884
Localities: 5, 12, 15, 44
Widespread species frequently found in synanthropic habitats as well.

*Braehydsemus troglobius* Daday, 1889
Localities: 31, 32
The species is endemic to the Cave of Abaliget in the Mecsek Mts. (Korsós 2000).

*Polydesmus collaris* C. L. Koch, 1847
Localities: 22, 30, 32
A southern European species; it reaches its northern distribution edge in Hungary in the Bakony Mts, north of Lake Balaton (Korsós et al. 2001).

*Polydesmus complanatus* (Linnaeus, 1761)
Localities: 5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 30, 32, 44
The commonest *Polydesmus*-species in Hungary, found in every kind of habitat, usually in association with decaying wood. It occurs throughout eastern Europe.

*Polydesmus denticulatus* C. L. Koch, 1847
Localities: 5, 14, 15, 30, 44
Widespread, but more confined to moist habitats than the previous species. Throughout the northern and central regions of Europe.

*Stosatea italica* (Latzel, 1886)
Locality: 5
This species was only recorded once from Hungary, from the region of Szeged, in the southeastern part of the country (Szabó 1931, Sziráki 1966). That material is unfortunately untraceable, thus this second occurrence has special importance. *Stosatea italica* is essentially a Central Mediterranean species which has spread northwards as far as Hungary and Austria in the east and Ireland in the west.

*Strongylosoma stigmatosum* (Eichwald, 1830)
Localities: 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 25, 28, 31, 32
Widespread paradoxosomatid species in Hungary, associated with dead trees usually.
It occurs commonly in eastern Europe, on the whole east of a line through the mouth of the Elbe River and the Adriatic Sea.
CENTIPEDES

GEOPHILOMORPHA (det. by R. E. Jones)

*Brachyschendyla montana* (Attems, 1895)
Localities: 28

*Clinopodes flavidus* (C. L. Koch, 1847)
Localities: 5, 6, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 36

*Clinopodes linearis* (C. L. Koch, 1835)
Localities: 6, 12, 14, 28, 30

*Henia illyrica* (Meinert, 1870)
Localities: 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 41

*Geophilus flavus* (De Geer, 1778)
Localities: 6, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 28, 32, 36, 43

*Pachymerium ferrugineum* (C. L. Koch, 1835)
Localities: 5, 8, 9, 15, 23, 36

*Schendyla nemorensis* (C. L. Koch, 1837)
Localities: 5, 14, 17, 18, 43

*Strigamia acuminata* (Leach, 1814)
Localities: 18, 29

*Strigamia crassipes* (C. L. Koch, 1835)
Localities: 14, 15, 31, 36

*Strigamia transsylvanica* (Verhoeff, 1935)
Localities: 21, 22

SCOLOPENDROMORPHA (det. by J. G. E. Lewis)

*Cryptops anomalans* Newport, 1844
Localities: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31
Widespread in Europe as far as Ukraine but absent in Scandinavia. The species also occurs in North Africa and has been introduced to a few parts of Canada and the United States.

*Cryptops parisi* Brölemann, 1920
Localities: 14, 17, 18, 21, 26, 28
Widespread in Europe, introduced in Scandinavia and Newfoundland.

*Cryptops hortensis* Leach, 1815
Localities: 17, 20
The most widely distributed of the three species: Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands through Europe and eastwards to Tajikistan. Introduced into United States including Hawaii, Canada, St Helena, and Australia.

*Cryptops* juv.
Locality: 15
WOODLICE
These were collected and have been provisionally identified. A full report will be given in a subsequent paper.

SPIDERS (det. by P. A. Selden)
The taxonomy and arrangement follows Platnick (2003). The species composition reflects the primary trapping methods: pitfalls and litter-sieving. Thus, most are ground-dwelling spiders, and many are night-active.

ARANEAE
Pholcidae
_Hoplopholcus_ cf. _forskali_ (Thorell, 1871)
Locality: 19
Immature male in toilets; this is an eastern European species.

_Pholcus opilionoides_ (Schrank, 1781)
Localities: 39, 42
A common species in shady places.

_Pholcus phalangioides_ (Fuesslin, 1775)
Locality: 42
Common in shady habitats, especially buildings.

Dysderidae
_Dasumia canestrinii_ (L. Koch, 1876)
Locality: 21
A southern European species.

_Dysdera longirostris_ Doblika, 1853
Locality: 17
An eastern European species.

_Harpactea_ Bristowe, 1939 sp.
Localities: 12, 14, 21, 38
Immature males.

_Harpactea rubicunda_ (C. L. Koch, 1838)
Locality: 43
Common throughout Europe.

_Harpactea saeva_ (Herman, 1879)
Localities: 17, 21, 26, 33
An eastern European species.

Theridiidae
_Crustulina guttata_ (Wider, 1834)
Localities: 45
A common Palaearctic species.

_Enoplognatha ovata_ (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 15
A common Holarctic species.
Enoplognatha thoracica (Hahn, 1833)
Localities: 10, 14, 43
A common Holarctic species.

Episinus angulatus (Blackwall, 1836)
Localities: 5
A common European species.

Euryopis flavomaculata (C. L. Koch, 1836)
Localities: 23
A common Palaearctic species.

Linyphiidae
Anguliphantes angulipalpis (Westring, 1851)
Localities: 17
A Palaearctic species; rather scarce in central and eastern Europe.

Araeoncus humilis (Blackwall, 1841)
Localities: 42
A common Palaearctic species, also introduced to New Zealand.

Centromerus cavernarum (L. Koch, 1872)
Localities: 17
A European species, somewhat scarce, in damp, dark woods.

Centromerus silvicola (Kulczynski, 1887)
Localities: 14
Rare in central Europe; an eastern European species.

Diplostyla concolor (Wider, 1834)
Localities: 11, 30, 34
A common Holarctic species.

Entelecara erythropus (Westring, 1851)
Localities: 15
A Palaearctic species, not common.

Leptypantes Menge, 1866 sp.
Localities: 30, 31
Unidentified females, one pallidus group.

Linyphia hortensis Sundevall, 1830
Localities: 26
A common Palaearctic species.

Meioneta rurestris (C. L. Koch, 1836)
Localities: 42
A common Palaearctic species.

Oedothorax apicatus (Blackwall, 1850)
Localities: 34, 42
A common Palaearctic species.
Panamomops Simon, 1884 sp.
Localities: 15
Unidentified female

_Tenuiphantes flavipes_ (Blackwall, 1854)
Localities: 10, 11, 12, 14, 26, 30, 43
A common Palaeartic species.

_Tenuiphantes tenuis_ (Blackwall, 1852)
Localities: 34
A common European and Mediterranean species, widely introduced elsewhere.

Trichonus affinis Kulczynski, 1894
Localities: 33
A scarce Palaeartic species.

_Tetragenathidae_

_Metellina segmentata_ (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 11
A common Palaeartic species, introduced to Canada.

_Araneidae_

_Gibbaranea bituberculata_ (Walckenaer, 1802)
Localities: 14
A scarce Palaeartic species of warm places.

_Zygiella x-notata_ (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 42
A common Holarctic and Neotropical species.

_Lycosidae_

_Alopecosa trabalis_ (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 11
A central European to central Asian species found in open, sunny habitats.

_Arctosa_ C. L. Koch, 1847 sp.
Localities: 14, 45
Immatures

_Aulonia albimana_ (Walckenaer, 1805)
Localities: 23, 33
A Palaeartic species common in open, sunny habitats.

_Pardosa amentata_ (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 15, 34
A European–Russian species common in damp habitats.

_Pardosa cribrata_ Simon, 1876
Localities: 42
A southern European and Mediterranean species.
**Pardosa lugubris** (Walckenaer, 1802)
Localities: 11, 33
A common Palaearctic species.

**Pardosa monticola** (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 1
A common Palaearctic species.

**Pirata latians** (Blackwall, 1841)
Localities: 34, 42
A species of Europe to central Asia found in damp habitats.

**Trochosa** C. L. Koch, 1847 sp.
Localities: 10
Immature female

**Trochosa robusta** (Simon, 1876)
Localities: 39, 42
An uncommon Palaearctic species found in dry, open habitats.

**Trochosa terricola** Thorell, 1856
Localities: 6, 30
The commonest *Trochosa* species, with a Holarctic distribution.

**Dictynidae**
**Cicurina cicur** (Fabricius, 1793)
Localities: 14, 17, 22, 28
Very common in the pitfall traps; a European–central Asian species.

**Amaurobiidae**
**Amaurobius** C. L. Koch, 1837 sp.
Localities: 10, 26, 30, 43
Immatures.

**Coelotes** Blackwall, 1841 sp.
Localities: 14, 33
Immatures.

**Urocoras longispinus** (Kulczynski, 1897)
Localities: 21, 30
An eastern European species.

**Titanoecidae**
**Titanoeca schineri** L. Koch, 1872
Localities: 39, 43
An uncommon Palaearctic species.

**Liocranidae**
**Agroeca** Westring, 1861 sp.
Locality: 15
Immature.
Corinnidae
*Phrurolithus festivus* (C. L. Koch, 1835)
Localities: 3
A common Palaearctic species.

Zodariidae
*Zodarion germanicum* (C. L. Koch, 1837)
Localities: 33, 43
Widespread in Europe.

*Zodarion rubidum* Simon, 1914
Localities: 34
First record of this species for Hungary; det. Bosmans (1997). Widespread in Europe; introduced to the USA; possibly dispersed along transport routes (Pekar 1999, *in litt.*).

Gnaphosidae
*Callilepis schuszteri* (Herman, 1879)
Localities: 9, 12
A Palaearctic species, most frequent in south-eastern Europe.

*Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802)
Localities: 15
A common Palaearctic ground spider.

*Drassyllus villicus* (Thorell, 1875)
Localities: 6, 21, 43
Europe, in dry habitats.

Gnaphosa Latreille, 1804 sp.
Localities: 1

*Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839)
Localities: 20
A common Holarctic ground spider.

*Haplodrassus silvestris* (Blackwall, 1833)
Localities: 35
A common Palaeartctic ground spider.

*Poecilochroa variana* (C. L. Koch, 1839)
Localities: 18
Europe to central Asia, in sunny habitats.

*Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C. L. Koch, 1837)
Localities: 1, 6
Europe to central Asia, in dry habitats.

*Zelotes apricorum* (L. Koch, 1876)
Localities: 43
Europe to central Asia, in sunny habitats, uncommon.
Zoridae
*Zora nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1861)
Localities: 18, 26
A common Palaearctic species.

*Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833)
Locality: 23
A common Palaearctic species.

Philodromidae
*Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 19
A common Palaearctic species.

Thomisidae
*Heriaeus graminicola* (Doleschall, 1852)
Localities: 15
Europe to central Asia, rare.

*Ozyptila* Simon, 1864 sp.
Localities: 21
Immature.

*Ozyptila praticola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)
Localities: 6, 34
A widespread but uncommon Holarctic species.

*Ozyptila simplex* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1862)
Localities: 34
A widespread but uncommon Palaearctic species.

*Xysticus kochi* Thorell, 1872
Localities: 34, 42, 43
Europe, Mediterranean to central Asia, widespread and common.

*Xysticus lanio* C. L. Koch, 1832
Locality: 22
A widespread Palaearctic species.

Salticidae
*Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 9
A common Palaearctic species.

*Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757)
Localities: 29
A common Palaearctic species, on tree trunks.

*Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)
Localities: 31
A common Holarctic species.
**Pseudeuophrys erratic**a (Walckenaer, 1826)
Localities: 15, 21
A common Palaearctic species, introduced to the USA.

**REFERENCES**


