

Arachnological contributions

New contribution to the spider fauna (Arachnida: Araneae) of Kerkyra (Corfu) and update of the provisional checklist of species from the Ionian Island

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Front cover: *Trabea paradoxa* Simon, 1876 © Sylvain Lecigne

Trabea paradoxa Simon, 1876 is a southern European species that appears to be more closely associated with Mediterranean coastal regions, and more specifically with non-open, damp habitats such as marshes and vegetation (e.g. Phragmites, Ammophila) along the edge of ponds. However, the species was also mentioned from pine forests on dry, sandy soils with a well-developed herbaceous ground layer. Its ecological preferences remain to be clarified. It is one of the thirty-two species newly added to the spider fauna of Kerkyra.

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Abstract

A list of spiders collected from Kerkyra (Corfu) is provided as well as the updated list of species from the Ionian Island, based on the present study and all previously published records. In total 114 species from 28 families were recorded. Two species of the families Theridiidae and Filistatidae are newly described: *Euryopis emiliae* sp. nov. and *Zaitunia kerkyra* sp. nov. Furthermore, 30 other species are added to the spider fauna of Kerkyra of which two are also new for the Greek fauna: *Ipa keyserlingi* (Ausserer, 1867) and *Synaphris lehtineni* Marusik, Gnelitsa & Kovblyuk, 2005. Several other species are noteworthy (new species for Kerkyra; endemic species; recent description, poorly known ecology or distribution; few citations to date): *Agraecina lineata* (Simon, 1878), *Dipoena galilaea* Levy & Amitai, 1981, *Drassyllus villicoides* (Giltay, 1932), *Maculoncus parvipalpus* Wunderlich, 1995, *Palaestina expolita* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872, the endemic species *Palliduphantes corfuensis* Wunderlich, 1995, *Zelotes balcanicus* Deltshev, 2006 and *Zodarion noordami* Bosmans, 2009. Finally, *Alioranus pastoralis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872) is recorded from the Greek mainland for the first time. Photographs of most of these species are provided. These new findings (new species, new records) resulting from a short inventory on the island of Kerkyra suggest that the spider fauna of Kerkyra is still relatively poorly known.

Introduction

In their catalog, BOSMANS & CHATZAKI (2005) were the first to establish the most complete listing of spiders from Greece (in total, 856 valid species). In that work, they provided the spider species richness of the ten largest Greek islands, of which Kerkyra included 154 species. Subsequently, several contributions improved the knowledge of the spiders of this Ionian Island. In 2014, RUSSELL-SMITH raised the number to 243 species (including results of his own surveys). The present study integrates the results of a survey carried out in spring 2022, as well as several records of previously published but forgotten species (GRIMM 1985, KNOFLACH et al. 2009) and more recent ones (SCHÄFER 2021). Currently, the spider fauna of Greece numbers 1191 species (NENTWIG et al. 2023), which is a 39% increase from the number of recorded species in 2005. At the same period, the number of species in Kerkyra has increased by 82%. This firstly demonstrates the dynamic research activity on the island in terms of spider inventories compared to the rest of the country, but it also shows that there is still much more to be learnt about the araneofauna of Kerkyra with still unexplored areas of the southern third of the Island while the west coast and the northwest are better investigated. The studies conducted on Kerkyra Island contribute de facto to the amelioration of species knowledge for the country, especially by revealing the existence of new endemic species.

Material and methods

The survey was carried out from 10 to 17 May 2022 in several localities, mainly along shorelines (Fig. 1) in the southern half of the island of Kerkyra. A few sites on the West coast of continental Greece (Syvota, Epirus) were also included. Figure 2 shows the main habitats surveyed. The principal methods used were hand collection (especially under stones but also in herbaceous vegetation and on tree trunks), beating, sweep-netting and pitfall trapping (Kavos). All specimens were preserved in 70% ethanol for identification purposes. Species were examined using a Nikon SMZ800N and a Nikon SMZ1270 stereo microscope. Most of the photographs of genitalia were taken under an Olympus CH-2 microscope. Wherever possible, specimens were photographed in their habitat or, failing that, in an environment that allowed photography. Some photographs were also taken through a stereo microscope ocular using a Huawei P30 pro smartphone. Somatic measurements were made with a scaled eye-piece in the stereo microscope and are expressed in mm. Measurements of the legs were taken from the dorsal side. Position and elevation of localities were recorded by use of a smartphone's GPS; geographic coordinates are presented in the WGS 84 system.

For identifications, research on ecology and distribution data, I relied on several bibliographical sources, including LEVY (1992), LEVY (1998), METZNER (1999), KOVBLYUK et al. (2008), LE PERU (2011), RUSSELL-SMITH (2014), BOSMANS et al. (2019), NENTWIG et al. (2023) and OGER (2023). Type material will be deposited at the Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt (SMF). Unless otherwise specified, non-type material is conserved in my private collection. The nomenclature of species and authors follows the WORLD SPIDER CATALOG (2023).

Abbreviations

AME – anterior median eyes; **BMA** — basal branch of the median apophysis; **det.** – determination; **DPT** — distal prolateral tooth of the median apophysis; **E** – embolus; **EmN** – embolus neck; **Fe** – femur; **MA** – median apophysis (= retinaculum *sensu* JOCQUÉ 1991 and BOSMANS 1997); **MAi** — incision of the median apophysis; **MRh** – Head of median receptacle; **Mt** – metatarsus; **PL** – prosoma length; **PME** – posterior median eyes; **PME-PME** – distance between PMEs; **PME-PLE** – distance between PME and PLE; **PLE** – posterior lateral eyes; **PPT** — proximal prolateral tooth of the median apophysis; **PW** – prosoma width.; **SD** – sperm duct; **SMF** – Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt; **ST** – sub-tegulum; **T** – tegulum; **RTA** – retrolateral

tibial apophysis; **TB** — tegular bulge; **Ti** — tibia; **TTA** — theridiid tegular apophysis; **WSC** — World Spider Catalog.

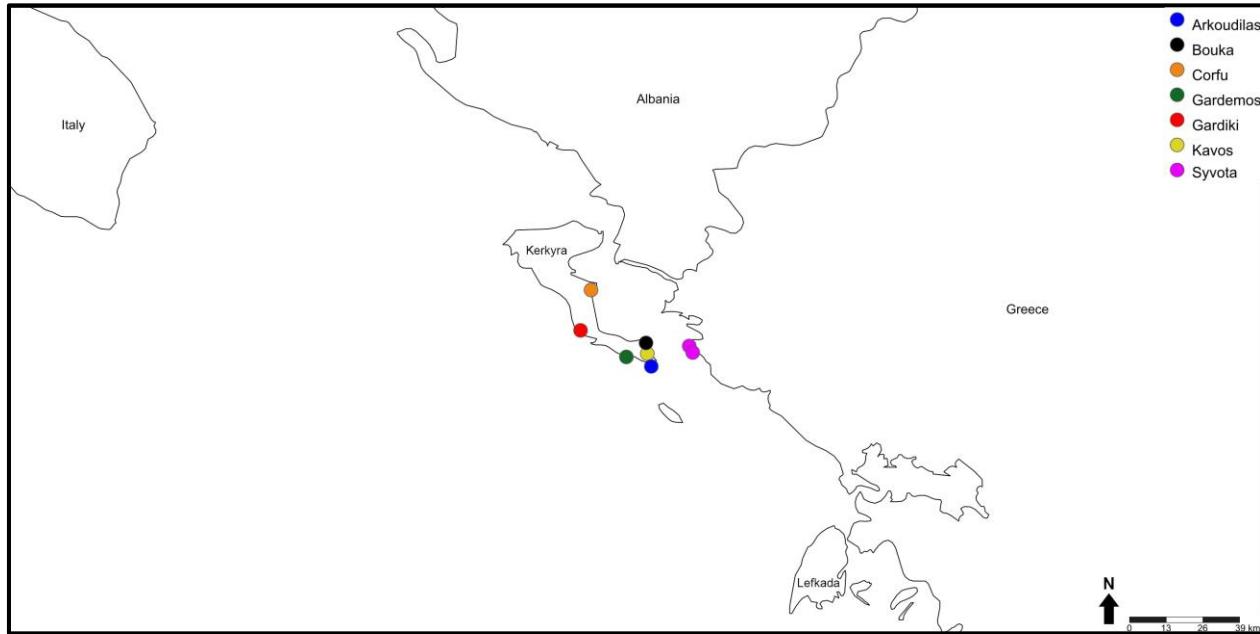


Figure 1: Geographical location of the study area (full circles: main sectors surveyed) (**Source:** <https://d-maps.com>).

Results

Present study

The sampling period of this survey was relatively short (7 days) and involved both a limited number of collecting methods and very few habitats (mainly dry and sunny meadows in olive groves, coastal sand habitats with shrubby vegetation and foreshores). Nevertheless, it produced 404 specimens (of which 32% were immature) yielding a total number of 114 spider species (4 additional species to be confirmed) belonging to 28 families. The complete list of records is provided in the annex (Appendix 1).

The description of two new species for science of the families Theridiidae and Filistatidae, as well as taxonomic details and ecological notes for certain species are presented in the following paragraphs. These are endemic species to the country, poorly known or are new records for the country or for Kerkira. Thirty-two species are added to the spider fauna of Kerkira of which two are also new for the Greek fauna. *Orchestina e briola* Brignoli, 1972 was recorded for the first time to Kerkira; it's the first representative of the genus for the Ionian Island. The first description of the female of this species will be the subject of a forthcoming publication (A. Henrard, pers. comm.)

The genera *Larinoides*, *Phaeocedus*, *Synaphris* and *Zaitunia* are recorded for the first time from Kerkira.



Figure 2: Main habitats surveyed. **A.** Flower meadow in an olive grove, Kavos. **B.** Reeds on back beach, Kavos. **C.** Debris and shrubs between edge of beach and bottom of cliff, Arkoudilas. **D.** Paleolithic cave of Grava, Gardiki. **E-F.** Herbaceous vegetation on back beach slope, Gardemos. © S. Lecigne.

Provisional checklist of spiders of Kerkyra (Corfu)

The checklist of the spiders of Kerkyra including all the available information is presented in Appendix 2. See RUSSELL-SMITH (2014) for the history of the study of the spiders from Kerkyra. With the 243 species previously recorded (RUSSELL-SMITH 2014), considering taxonomic changes (see comments on Appendix 2), all recently published records (and in particular the work of SCHÄFER (2021) on the Salticidae who established a list of 50 species from Kerkyra, including 5 species new to the island) and the results of the present study, the total number of species known from Kerkyra is currently 281 (41 families). This represents an increase of over 15% since 2014. Two species (i.e. *Neaetha membrosa* (Simon, 1868) and *Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)) are not included in the checklist; their presence is considered doubtful (see SCHÄFER 2021).

Table 3 shows the number of spider species recorded from each family. Salticidae constitute the largest proportion of spider species (18.6%), followed by Theridiidae (11.8%), Gnaphosidae (9.6%) and Linyphiidae (8.6%). These are the same four families as in Chios (RUSSEL-SMITH et al. 2011), Lesbos (BOSMANS et al. 2009), Crete (BOSMANS et al. 2013) and Greece as a whole (NENTWIG et al. 2023) but in a quite different order (see Table 4). These differences with the data for Greece as a whole can be explained by an artefact due to the focused studies of some authors on some families (and therefore also by the sampling methods used) or some areas in particular. But it could also be caused by other reasons (e.g. habitat diversity related to ecological/climate preferences of certain families). It is also worth noting that more than a third of the families are currently represented by only one species.

Table 3: Number of species (No. spec.) per family in Kerkyra.

N°	Family	No. spec.	N°	Family	No. spec.
1	Salticidae	52	22	Ctenizidae	2
2	Theridiidae	33	23	Filistatidae	2
3	Gnaphosidae	27	24	Miturgidae	2
4	Linyphiidae	24	25	Palpimanidae	2
5	Araneidae	19	26	Phrurolithidae	2
6	Lycosidae	16	27	Sparassidae	2
7	Thomisidae	16	28	Anapidae	1
8	Dysderidae	12	29	Anyphaenidae	1
9	Philodromidae	8	30	Eresidae	1
10	Agelenidae	7	31	Hahniidae	1
11	Dictynidae	5	32	Liocranidae	1
12	Zodariidae	5	33	Oonopidae	1
13	Mimetidae	4	34	Pisauridae	1
14	Oecobiidae	4	35	Scytodidae	1
15	Pholcidae	4	36	Sicariidae	1
16	Tetragnathidae	4	37	Synaphridae	1
17	Amaurobiidae	3	38	Theridiosomatidae	1
18	Cheiracanthiidae	3	39	Titanocidae	1
19	Oxyopidae	3	40	Uloboridae	1
20	Segestriidae	3	41	Zoropsidae	1
21	Clubionidae	2			

Table 4: Order (proportion, %) of species of the 4 main families represented for 4 Greek islands and for Greece as a whole.

Family	Kerkyra	Chios	Lesbos	Crete	Greece
Salticidae	1 (18.6)	2 (12.7)	1 (13.4)	2 (13.6)	3 (11.7)
Theridiidae	2 (11.8)	3 (12.4)	4 (12.0)	4 (10.2)	4 (7.7)
Gnaphosidae	3 (9.6)	1 (17.5)	4 (12.0)	1 (14.8)	2 (13.9)
Linyphiidae	4 (8.6)	4 (8.3)	2 (12.4)	3 (10.4)	1 (14.6)

Taxonomic part

The findings of several species considered as noteworthy taxa (new species to science, for the Greek fauna or for Kerkyra; endemic species; recent description, poorly known ecology or distribution; few citations to date) are discussed in this part. Other spider species, most of which are either new to Kerkyra or rarely recorded, are illustrated in Appendix 1.

Class Arachnida Cuvier, 1812

Order Araneae Clerck, 1757

Family Araneidae Clerck, 1757

Genus *Cyclosa* Menge, 1866

Cyclosa sierrae Simon, 1870

(Figs. 3A-C)

Identification

LEVY (1998): p. 318-319, figs. 27-29.

Previous citations

LECIGNE (2013) (misidentification = *C. insulana*), RUSSELL-SMITH (2014).

New record

Gardiki, 1 male, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, by beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_223), det. P. Oger.

Comments

C. sierrae is widely distributed, from southern Europe to western Asia (Iberian Peninsula to Iran). In Greece, besides Kerkyra, the species is notably known from Crete (BOSMANS ET AL. 2013), Chios (RUSSELL-SMITH ET AL. 2011), the Attiki-Saronic Islands and Western Thrace (BOSMANS & CHATZAKI 2005).

Erratum

One male specimen from Kerkyra recorded under *Cyclosa sierrae* Simon, 1870 (LECIGNE 2013) was re-examined during this study. This individual was erroneously identified and must be assigned to *Cyclosa insulana* (Costa, 1834). Therefore, the record in the WSC (2023) and in NENTWIG et al. (2023) must be corrected.

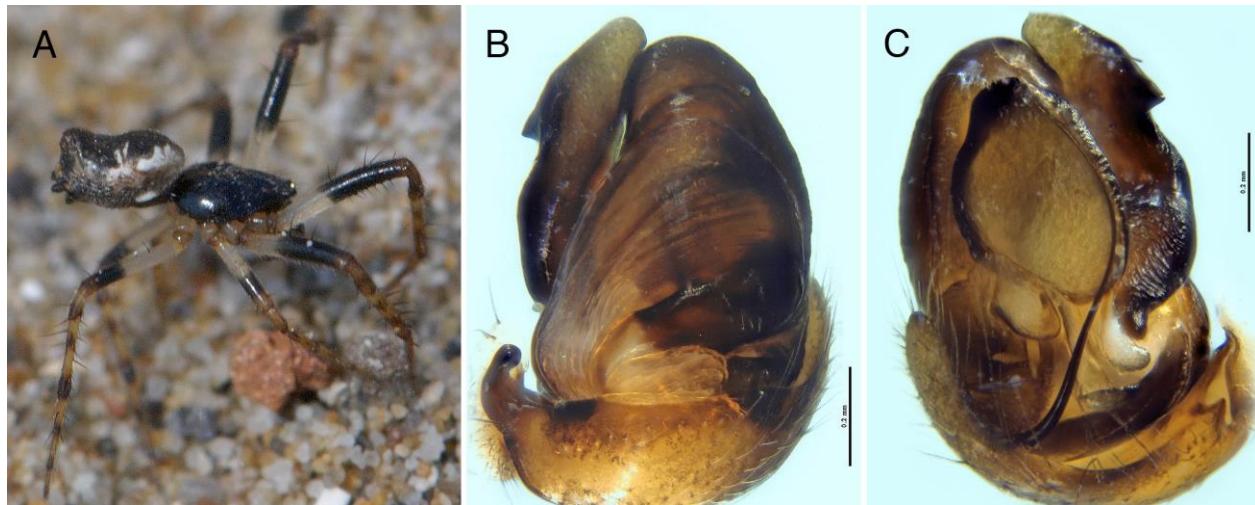


Figure 3: *Cyclosa sierrae*, male. **A.** Lateral view. **B.** Palp, retrolateral view. **C.** Idem, ventral view. © A S. Lecigne, B-C P. Oger. Scale bars: B, C = 0.2 mm.

Family Filistatidae Simon, 1864
Genus *Zaitunia* Lehtinen, 1967

***Zaitunia kerkyra* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 4A-J)

Comments

The genus *Zaitunia* Lehtinen, 1967 was recently revised (ZONSTEIN & MARUSIK 2016) to include 27 species (excluding South Asia) (WSC 2023) distributed from the East Mediterranean to Central Asia. In Europe, the genus includes 4 species, none known from mainland Greece, only one from Crete (*Z. minoica* Zonstein & Marusik, 2016) (NENTWIG et al. 2023). *Zaitunia kerkyra* sp. nov. is the first representative of the genus for Kerkyra. I tentatively assigned the new species to the *maracandica*-group according to ZONSTEIN & MARUSIK (2016), on the bases of the following features: pale-coloured species; male with subequal cymbium and bulb in length, embolus curved apically; female with four distinct receptacle heads. However, the median receptacles, which are longer than the lateral pairs, are not diverging.

Etymology

The species name refers to the Greek name of the Ionian island “Kerkyra”, name in apposition.

Diagnosis

The structure of the pedipalp of the male of *Z. kerkyra* sp. nov. resembles that of *Z. ferghanensis* but differs from the latter by a less pronounced curvature of the subapical part of the embolus, a bulb conical barely longer than the cymbium (Fig. 4D) (barely shorter in *Z. ferghanensis*, see ZONSTEIN & MARUSIK 2016, p. 85, fig. 44E). Somatic features include the absence of a dorsomedial abdominal pattern, a slightly lower ratio of width of palpal Ti / width of palpal Fe (1.2 to 1.4 for the new species; 1.5 for *Z. ferghanensis*) and a slightly higher ratio length of palpal Ti / length of palpal Fe (0.87 to 0.90 for the new species; 0.83 for *Z. ferghanensis*). The female epigyne is similar in the structure of the vulva to *Z. feti* but differs from the latter in the more massive shape of the median receptacles, both of the stems and the heads, and by a shorter distance between each head of the median receptacles (2.5 times the diameter of heads in *Z. kerkyra* sp. nov.; 3 times the diameter of heads in *Z. ferghanensis*).

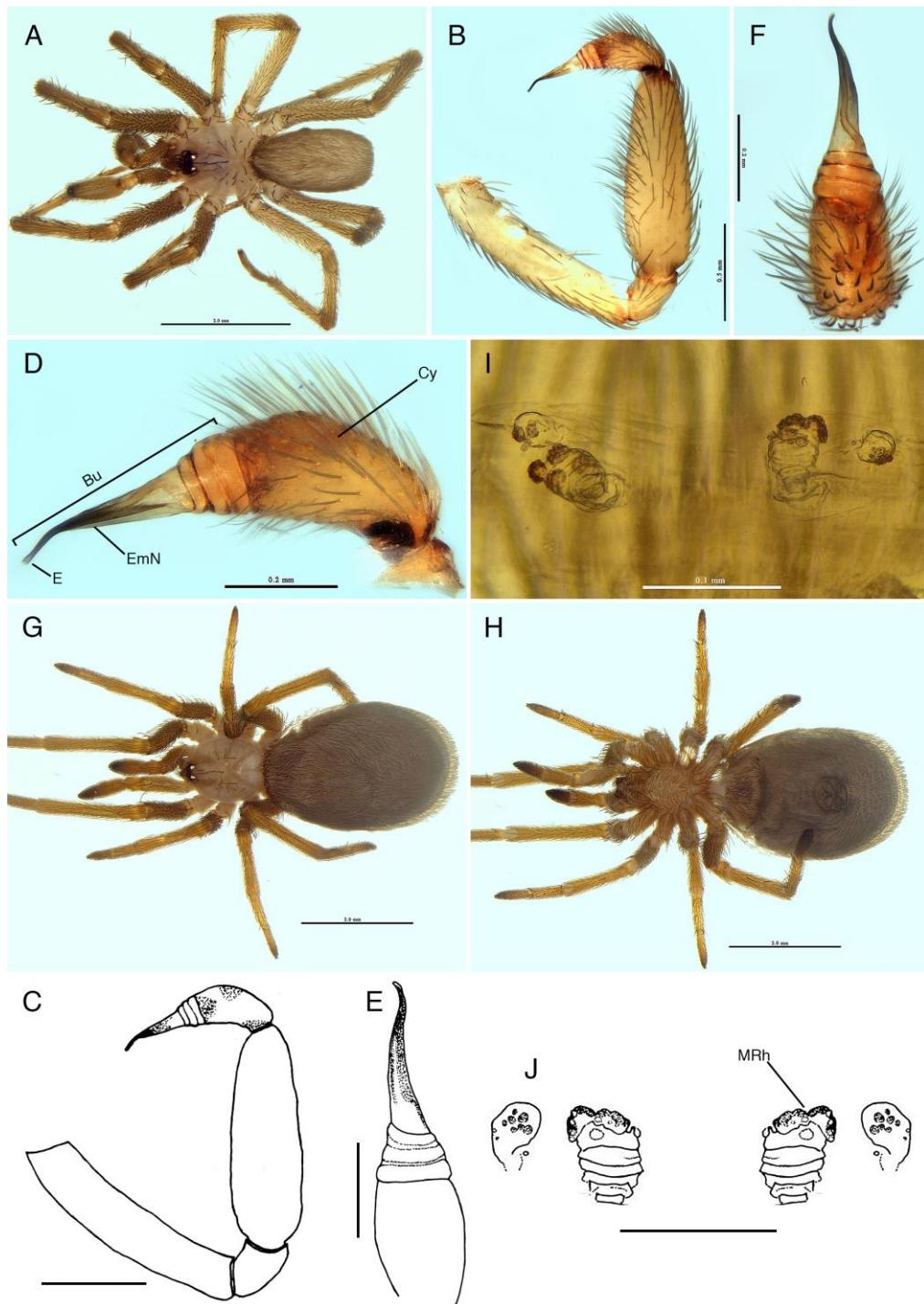


Figure 4: *Zaitunia kerkyra* sp. nov. (ref. COR_2022_209). **A-F.** Male holotype. **A.** Dorsal view. **B, C.** Palp, retrolateral view. **D.** Idem, tarsus, retrolateral view. **E.** Idem, ventral view. **F.** Idem, dorsal view. **G-I.** Female paratype. **G.** Dorsal view. **H.** Ventral view. **I, J.** Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A, G, H = 2 mm; B = 0.5 mm; C-F, J = 0.2 mm; I = 0.1 mm. Abbreviations: Bu – bulb; Cy – Cymbium; E – embolus; EmN – embolus neck; MRh – Head of median receptacle.

Material examined**Holotype**

1 male: GREECE (Kerkyra): Arkoudilas, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 0 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff, under sea debris (wood) (Fig. 2C), 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_209), leg. S. Lecigne (deposited in SMF). Remark: left pedipalp detached.

Paratypes

1 male, 2 females: same locality, same data and same reference as the holotype, deposited in SMF. Remark: vulva of one female separated.

Other material

GREECE (Kerkyra): 1 male, 1 female: same data as type material (ref. COR_2022_209b, coll. Lecigne).

Description

The terminology of genital structures follows ZONSTEIN & MARUSIK (2016).

Male holotype

Measurements: total length 3.14, PL 1.26, PW 1.14, PL/PW 1.11; clypeus 0.17 high; sternum 0.77 long, 0.73 wide; chelicerae 0.42 long; Fe of pedipalp 1.20 long, 0.24 wide; Ti of pedipalp 1.05 long, 0.34 wide.

Colour (from specimens in alcohol): whole spider pale brown to yellowish, prosoma and sternum pale yellow, area between eyes dark brown to brownish-black, abdomen plain, without any pattern. Prosoma with a few long-scattered setae, denser and curved backward in front of the eye area, absent on the edges of the carapace; legs, sternum and abdomen densely covered with long lying brown hairs.

Pedipalp (Figs. 4B-F): femur and tibia subequal in length; tibia about 1.4 times wider than femur, wider in basal part than terminally (Figs. 4B-C); cymbium and bulb subequal in length; bulb conical, embolus gently curved subapically, at the junction between the neck of embolus and the embolus proper (Figs. 4C, E).

Eyes: AME 0.08, ALE 0.11, PME 0.08, PLE 0.08, AME-AME 0.07, ALE-ALE 0.22, PME-PME 0.12.

Female paratype

Measurements: total length 4.78, PL 1.45, PW 1.17; PL/PW 1.24; clypeus 0.17 high; sternum 0.80 long, 0.77 wide; chelicerae 0.48 long.

Colour (from specimens in alcohol): As in male but somewhat darker, blackish colouration in the eye region restricted to the areas between the median and lateral eyes, legs medium-brownish, palpal tarsi dark brown.

Hairs on prosoma and abdomen as in male, however shorter on the abdomen in female.

Eyes: AME 0.09, ALE 0.13, PME 0.08, PLE 0.09, AME-AME 0.04, ALE-ALE 0.19, PME-PME 0.10.

Vulva (Figs. 4I-J): median receptacles club-like, quite narrow at the base then wider, with heads wider than stems, separated by 2.5 diameters of head (Fig. 4J); lateral receptacles subglobular, with inconspicuous stems, separated from median receptacles by less than their diameter; pores present on the heads.

Remark: Fig. 4J based on the interpretation of Fig. 4I.

Variation

Males. Measurements ($n = 3$) (min.-max. (average)): total length 2.75-3.14 (2.95), PL 1.13-1.27 (1.22), PW 1.00-1.14 (1.08), PL/PW 1.11-1.15 (1.13); clypeus 0.15-0.17 (0.16) high; sternum 0.73-0.77

(0.74) long, 0.70-0.73 (0.71) wide; chelicerae 0.34-0.42 (0.37) long; Fe of pedipalp 1.02-1.20 (1.10) long, 0.23-0.24 (0.24) wide; Ti of pedipalp 0.92-1.05 (0.97) long, 0.30-0.34 (0.31) wide.
Eyes (min.–max. (average): AME 0.08-0.09 (0.08), ALE 0.10-0.11 (0.10), PME 0.07-0.08 (0.08), PLE 0.08, AME-AME 0.07, ALE-ALE 0.18-0.22 (0.21), PME-PME 0.12.

Females. Measurements (n = 3) (min.–max. (average)): total length 4.25-4.78 (4.53), PL 1.45-1.50 (1.47), PW 1.17-1.27 (1.22); PL/PW 1.18-1.24 (1.20); clypeus 0.17-0.18 (0.17) high; sternum 0.80-0.87 (0.83) long, 0.73-0.80 (0.77) wide; chelicerae 0.45-0.48 (0.47) long.
Eyes (min.–max. (average): AME 0.07-0.09 (0.08), ALE 0.12-0.13 (0.13), PME 0.06-0.08 (0.07), PLE 0.09-0.10 (0.10), AME-AME 0.04, ALE-ALE 0.16-0.19 (0.18), PME-PME 0.10.

Distribution and habitat

Only known from the type locality (Arkoudilas beach, Kerkyra, Greece) (Figs. 1, 2C); stenoecious i.e. halophilic species.

Family Gnaphosidae Banks, 1892
Genus *Drassyllus* Chamberlin, 1922

***Drassyllus villicoides* (Giltay, 1932)**
(Figs. 5A-D)

Identification

BOSMANS (2013): p. 181, figs. 1-2.

First record

Kavos, 1 male, 20.09199°E, 39.39818°N, alt. 17 m, collected by hand, dry meadow in an olive grove, 10-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_117).

Comments

D. villicoides was discovered in 1930 in Peloponnisos (GILTAY 1932). It was later reported to be widely distributed throughout continental Greece, including Euboia (SENGLET 2012, BOSMANS 2013). There seems to be at least one record of the species from Croatia (SENCKENBERG, GBIF 2023) and from Iran (NENTWIG et al. 2023, WSC 2023), but without any date or location. The species is new to Kerkyra.

There were only rare mentions of the habitats that the species frequents (i.e. shrub litter (from *Pistacia lentiscus*), stones in pasture, litter on sand) (Senglet 2012). However, more recently, Pitta & Chatzaki (2022) mentioned the presence of the species in several types of habitat in continental Greece: grazed grassland pasture, open dry grassland (a priori old pasture), grassland within *Quercus* / *Pinus* mixed forest and riverine vegetation, high slope with high maquis vegetation (*Juniperus-Ostria*) on a stony substrate, open area not cultivated, within agricultural lands and in close vicinity to a *Quercus* forest, edge of a pine forest, close to a cliff, lowlands oak forest (*Quercus*), maquis/phrygana with *Cistus*.

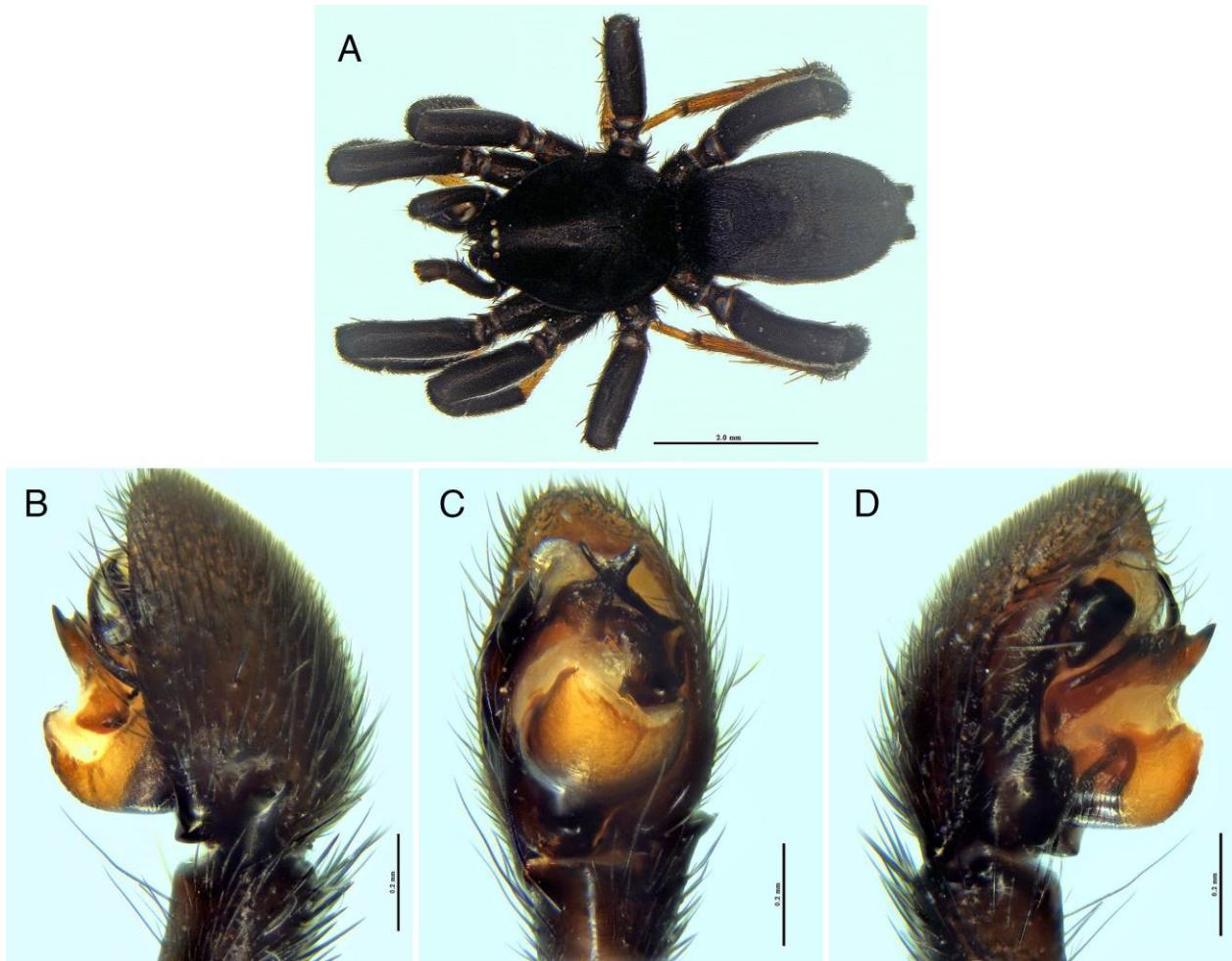


Figure 5: *Drassyllus villicoides*, male. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Palp, retrolateral view. **C.** Idem, ventral view. **D.** Idem, prolateral view. Photos © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 2 mm; B-D = 0.2 mm.

Genus *Marinarozelotes* Ponomarev, 2020

Marinarozelotes cf. adriaticus (Caporiacco, 1951)
(Figs. 6A-C)

Identification

CHATZAKI (2010): p. 49, figs. 10-13.

Previous citation (Kerkyra)

RUSSELL-SMITH (2014).

New record

Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff, in sea debris, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_3).

Comments

Trachyzelotes adriaticus and *T. stubbsi* are closely related and were synonymized (CHATZAKI et al. 2003)

before LEVY (2009) removed *T. stubbsi* from the synonymy of *T. adriaticus*. Subsequently, CHATZAKI (2010) stated that "Females of *T. adriaticus* and *T. stubbsi* are inseparable". Both species have recently been transferred to the genus *Marinarozelotes* (PONOMAREV & SHMATKO 2020). The current distribution area of *M. stubbsi* seems relatively limited (Greece, Cyprus, Israel), with the most western citation from Antikythira island (Greece) (CHATZAKI 2010). *M. adriaticus* is much more widely distributed, from Portugal and Italy to China. It was already recorded from Kerkyra (RUSSELL-SMITH 2014) and the islands of Crete, Gavdos and Gavdopoula (CHATZAKI 2010). In the absence of males, I tentatively assign the record from the south of Kerkyra to *M. adriaticus*.

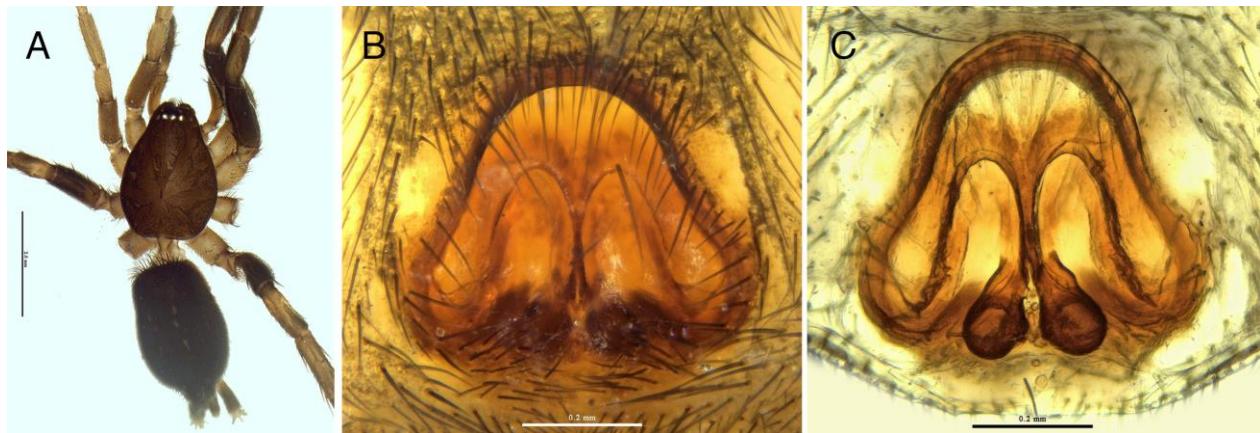


Figure 6: *Marinarozelotes* cf. *adriaticus*, female. A. Dorsal view. B. Epigyne. C. Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 2 mm; B-C = 0.2 mm.

Genus *Zelotes* Gistel, 1848

Zelotes balcanicus Deltshev, 2006 (Figs. 7A-B)

Identification

PANTINI & MAZZOLENI (2018): p. 29, fig. 4a-b.

First records

Arkoudilas, 1 male, 20.11263°E, 39.37491°N, alt. 29 m, collected by hand, on the ground on a path bordered by herbaceous vegetation and olive grove, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_2). Kavos, 1 male, 20.09192°E, 39.39849°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_1).

Comments

Z. balcanicus is currently known from Italy to Israel. In Greece, it is notably recorded from the mainland (e.g. Macedonia, Peloponnisos, districts of Evros, Magnisia...) (BOSMANS & CHATZAKI 2005, PITTA & CHATZAKI 2022) and the Islands Euboia, Lefkada and Skopelos (BOSMANS & CHATZAKI 2005, RUSSELL-SMITH 2014). The species is new to Kerkyra.

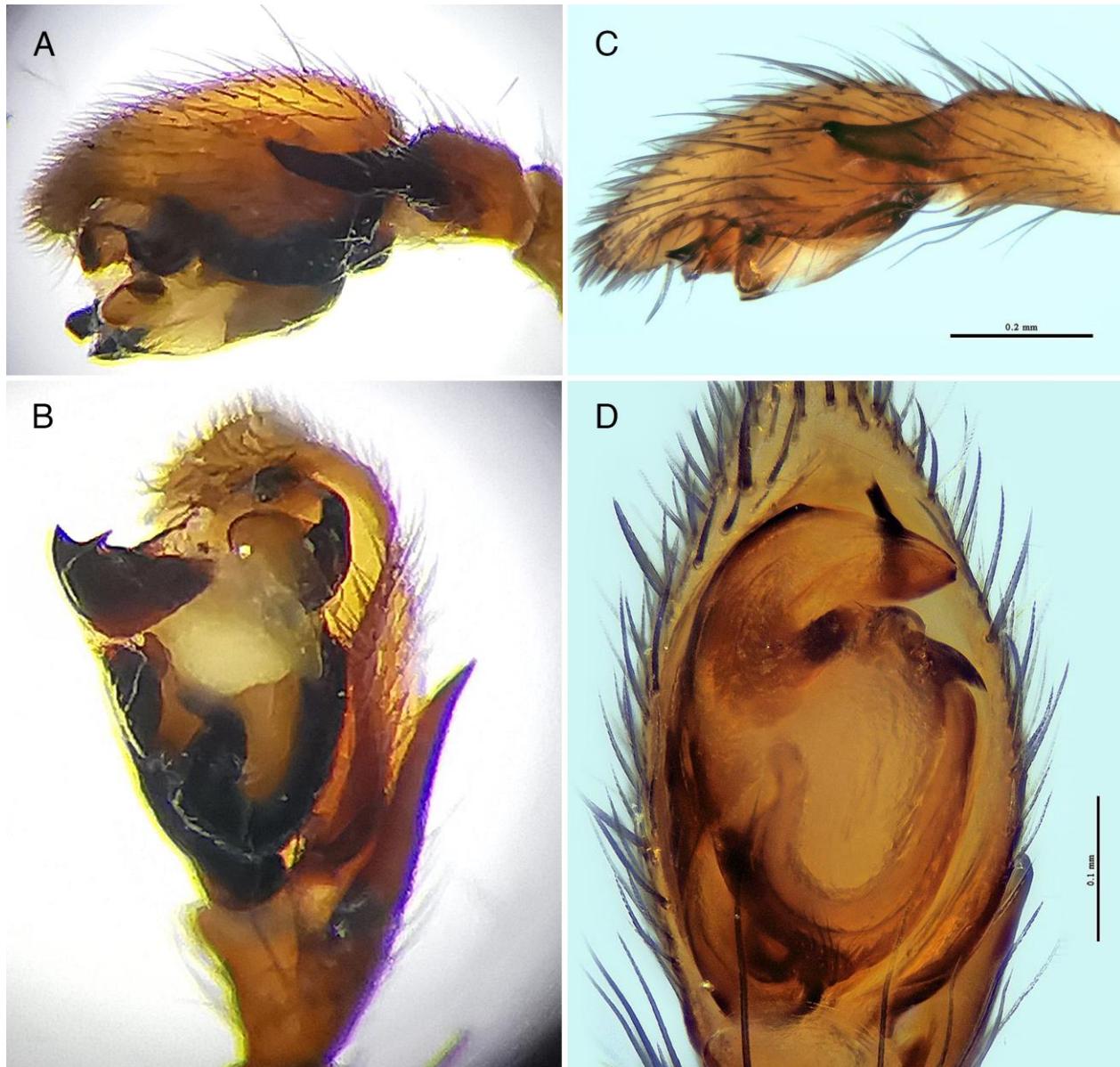


Figure 7: A-B. *Zelotes balcanicus*, male, palp. A. Retrolateral view. B. Ventro-retrolateral view. C-D. *Zelotes tenuis*, male, palp. C. Retrolateral view. D. Ventral view. Photos © A-B S. Lecigne, C-D P. Oger. Scale bars: C = 0.2 mm; D = 0.1 mm.

***Zelotes tenuis* (L. Koch, 1866)**
(Figs. 7C-D)

Identification

SENGLET (2011): p. 525, figs. 40-43.

Previous citation (Kerkyra)

RUSSELL-SMITH (2014).

New record

Kavos, 1 male (sub-adult, bred to maturity), 20.09848°E, 39.40318N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a beach, in debris under a carpet of "Griffe de sorcière" (*Carpobrotus*), 10-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_81), det. P. Oger.

Comments

Z. tenuis is a circummediterranean species, widely distributed from Portugal to Russia (Caucasus). It is widespread in Greece; however, this is only the third record for Kerkyra (RUSSELL-SMITH 2014).

Family Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859
Genus *Alioranus* Simon, 1926

***Alioranus pastoralis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)**
(Figs. 8A-C)

Identification

TANASEVITCH (1989): p. 126, fig. 116.

Previous citations (Greek islands)

See comments.

First record

Greece mainland, Syvota, 1 female, 20.227691°E, 39.42927N, alt. 0 m, collected by hand, at the base of a cliff, under a pebble, 13-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_164), det. P. Oger, R. Bosmans.

Comments

A. pastoralis is a relatively uncommon species, currently only known from Greece, Cyprus (BOSMANS et al. 2019), Turkey, Israel (where it was first described), Jordan and Tajikistan. In Greece, it is so far only recorded from Chios (RUSSELL-SMITH et al. 2011), Crete (BOSMANS et al. 2013) and Naxos (PARASCHI 1988). The new record on the west coast opposite Kerkyra is the first for continental Greece.

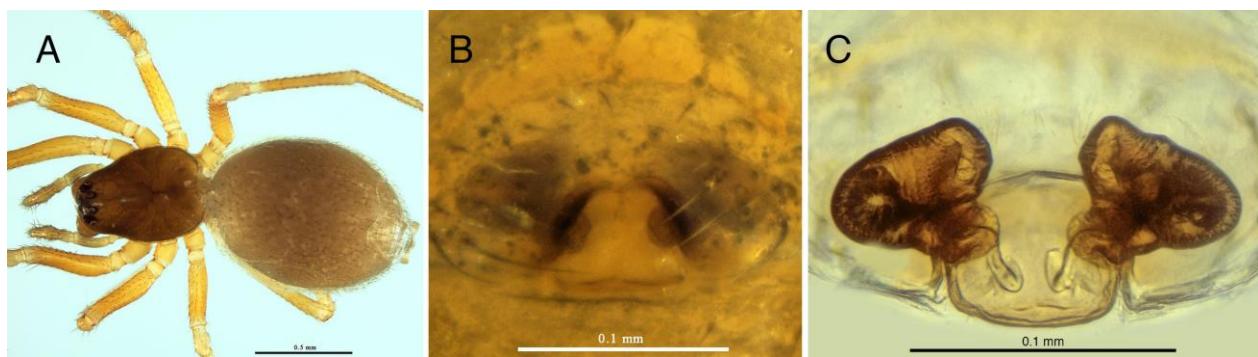


Figure 8: *Alioranus pastoralis*, female. A. Dorsal view. B. Epigyne. C. Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 0.5 mm; B = 0.1 mm.

Genus *Ipa* Saaristo, 2007

Ipa keyserlingi (Ausserer, 1867)
(Figs. 9A-G)

Identification

HEIMER & NENTWIG (1991): p. 188, fig. 507.4.

First record

Kavos, 1 female, 20.09266°E, 39.4004N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_67), det. P. Oger.

Comments

Ipa keyserlingi occurs in Europe and as far East as the Caucasus. It is a xero-thermophilic species that occurs in a wide range of habitats but mainly with sparse vegetation or on bare rocky ground. The record in Kerkyra in dry thermophilic grassland is consistent with its ecological preferences (see also KRONESTEDT 1993). The species is new to Greece.

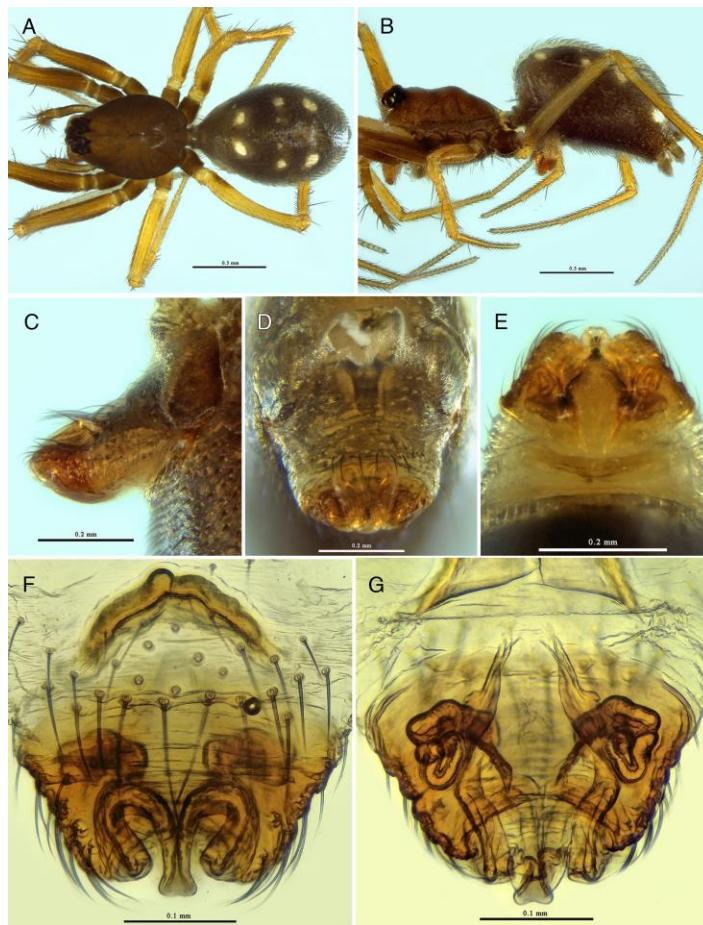


Figure 9: *Ipa keyserlingi*, female. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Lateral view. **C.** Epigyne, lateral view. **D.** Idem, ventral view. **E.** Idem, aboral view. **F.** Vulva, ventral view. **G.** Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A-B = 0.5 mm; C-E = 0.2 mm; F-G = 0.1mm.

Genus *Maculoncus* Wunderlich, 1995

Maculoncus parvipalpus Wunderlich, 1995
(Figs. 10A-C)

Identification

WUNDERLICH (1995a): p. 652, figs. 17-19.

First record

Gardemos, 3 females, 20.02572°E, 39.39355N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs behind beach, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_258), det. P. Oger.

Comments

Maculoncus parvipalpus is known from Greece (Peloponnisos and the islands of Chios, Crete, Lesbos and Naxos), Cyprus and Israel (RUSSELL-SMITH et al. 2011, BOSMANS et al. 2019, WSC 2023). Its ecology remains poorly known and there is little information on the environments it inhabits (e.g. in former carob plantation; under stones and in litter in *Pinus* forest; swept from the field layer). The species is new to Kerkyra.



Figure 10: *Maculoncus parvipalpus*, female. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Epigyne. **C.** Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 0.5 mm; B = 0.1 mm.

Genus *Palliduphantes* Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 2001

Palliduphantes corfuensis Wunderlich, 1995
(Figs. 11A-H)

Identification

TANASEVITCH (2019): p. 206, figs. 8-16.

Previous citations

WUNDERLICH (1995b) (descr.), LECIGNE (2013), RUSSELL-SMITH (2014), TANASEVITCH (2019).

New records

Kavos, 1 male, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-

2022 (ref. COR_2022_142); 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40318°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_104), det. P. Oger.

Comments

Palliduphantes corfuensis is endemic to Kerkyra. So far there are only a few records of the species, all of them distributed in the northern part of the island (Fig. 25). The new findings extend its range and it is probably more common than the data suggest, possibly due to under-surveying. The ecology of *P. corfuensis* remains to be clarified. It was collected in vegetation on the edge of a pond on the shoreline and under a stone in an olive grove. These new records are partly consistent with the previous ones (meadow in an olive grove) but its presence on a building may be a result of dispersal or suggest synanthropic tendencies. Figure 11H shows the distribution map of *Palliduphantes corfuensis*, from published data and includes Mesaria, *locus typicus* (WUNDERLICH 1995b); Rhodes (LECIGNE 2013); Kerasia beach (RUSSELL-SMITH 2014); Loutses (TANASEVITCH 2019; records from 1972).

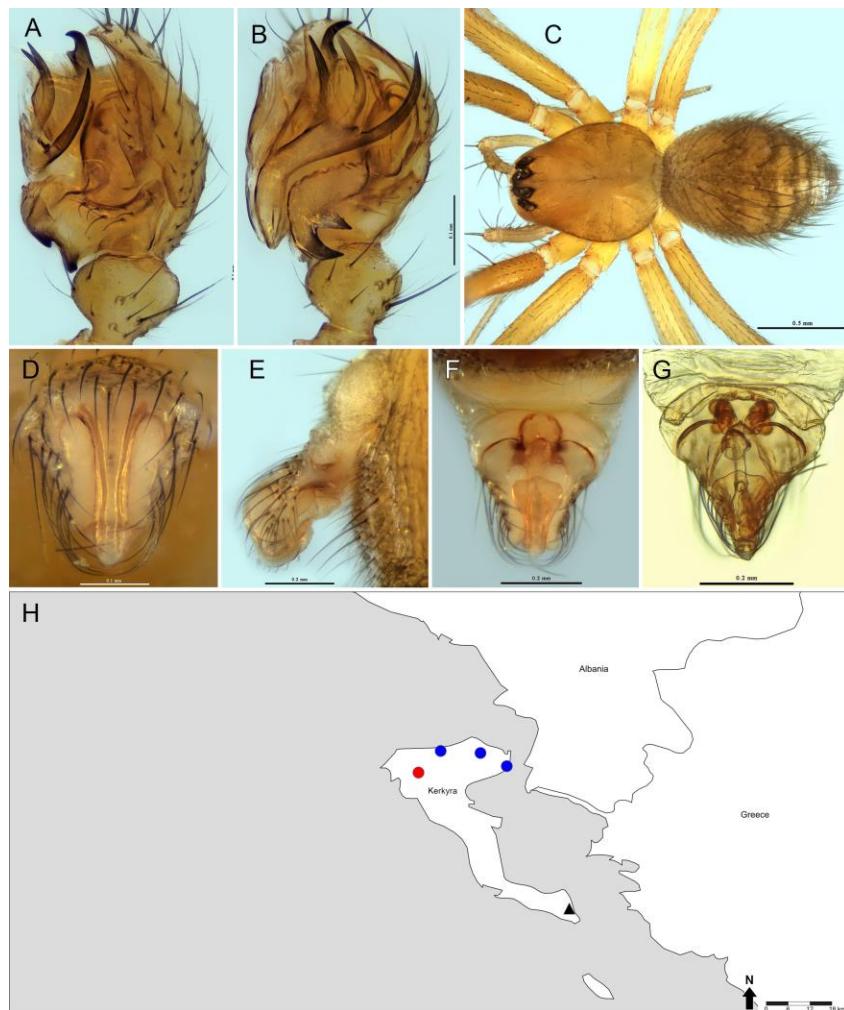


Figure 11: *Palliduphantes corfuensis*. **A-B.** Male, palp. **A.** Retrolateral view. **B.** Ventral view. **C-G.** Female. **C.** Dorsal view. **D.** Epigyne, ventral view. **E.** Idem, lateral view. **F.** Idem, dorsal view. **G.** Vulva, dorsal view. **H.** Collecting localities of *P. corfuensis*; solid circles = previous citations, red circle = loc. typ.; black triangle = new record (source: <https://d-maps.com>). Photos © P. Oger. Scale bars: A-B, D = 0.1 mm; C = 0.5 mm; E-G = 0.2mm.

Family Liocranidae Simon, 1897

Genus *Agraecina* Simon, 1932*Agraecina lineata* (Simon, 1878)

(Figs. 12A-C)

Identification

BOSMANS (1999): p. 30, figs. 17-18.

First record

Kavos, 3 males, 20.09236°E, 39.39943N, alt. 15 m, pitfalls in dry meadow, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_71).

Comments

The distribution range of *Agraecina lineata* is quite extensive, from the Western Mediterranean to Kazakhstan (WSC 2023). To date, the only records of the species in Greece are from the Aladjagiola area in the western part of the Nestos Delta, north-east Greece (SCHRÖDER et al. 2011). This is a widespread species with broad ecological value; it was observed both in dry and humid grassland. In Algeria the species was collected mainly in salt marshes, (as in France, SIMON 1932), but also on one occasion in grassland in the interior (BOSMANS 1999). In Spain, *A. lineata* was observed in olive groves. The new record is from a xerophilic environment; the species is new to Kerkyra.

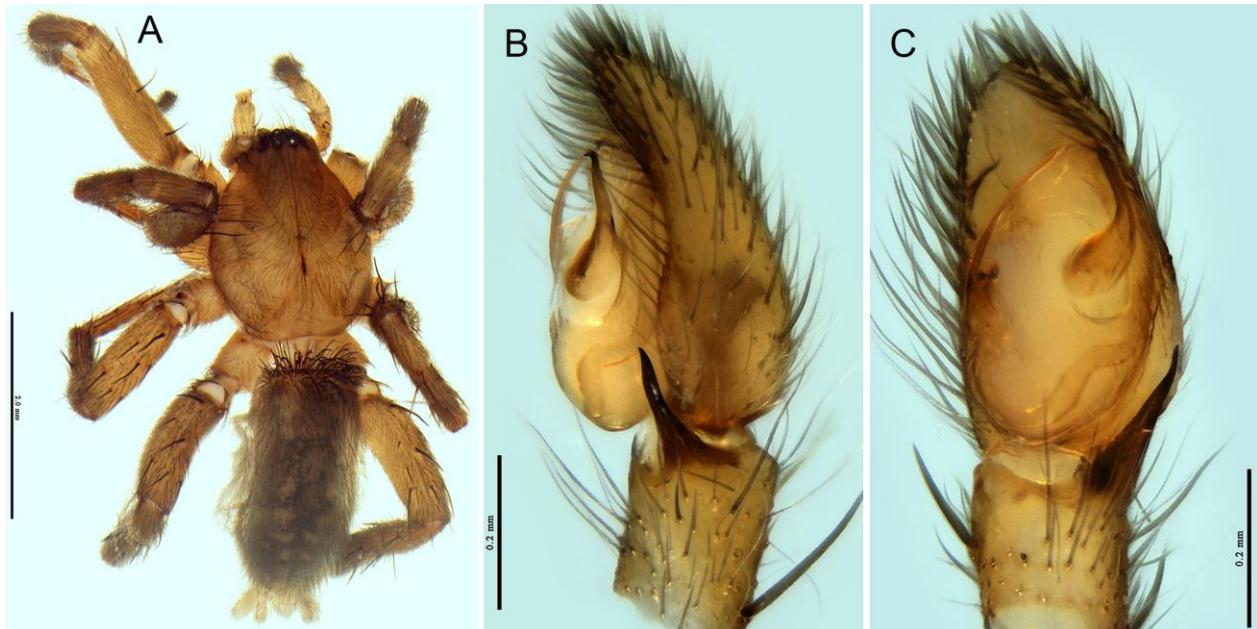


Figure 12: *Agraecina lineata*, male. A. Dorsal view. B. Palp, retrolateral view. C. Idem, ventral view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 2 mm; B-C = 0.2 mm.

Synaphridae Wunderlich, 1986
Genus *Synaphris* Simon, 1894

***Synaphris lehtineni* Marusik, Gnelitsa & Kovblyuk, 2005**
(Figs. 13A-E)

Identification

MARUSIK et al. (2005): p. 126, fig. 1.

First record

Kavos, 2 males, 20.09266°E, 39.4004N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, dry flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_66), det. P. Oger, Y. Marusik.

Comments

Synaphris lehtineni was described recently from Ukraine (Crimea). Males are closely related to those of *S. orientalis* Marusik & Lehtinen, 2003 (see diagnosis, MARUSIK et al. 2005). The species is new to Greece and otherwise only known from Romania and Bulgaria. *S. lehtineni* appears to be very rare throughout its range (NENTWIG et al. 2023) but may also be under-recorded due to its very small size (about 1mm). The habitat in Kerkyra is similar to that in the type locality, i.e. a warm, dry, stony steppe environment covered with sparse vegetation and some shrubs. The only record from Romania (NAE 2015) in a habitat with low vegetation managed by grazing is similar to these but the author provides no details on exposure or moisture conditions. For the ecology and biology of the species see MARUSIK et al. (2005).

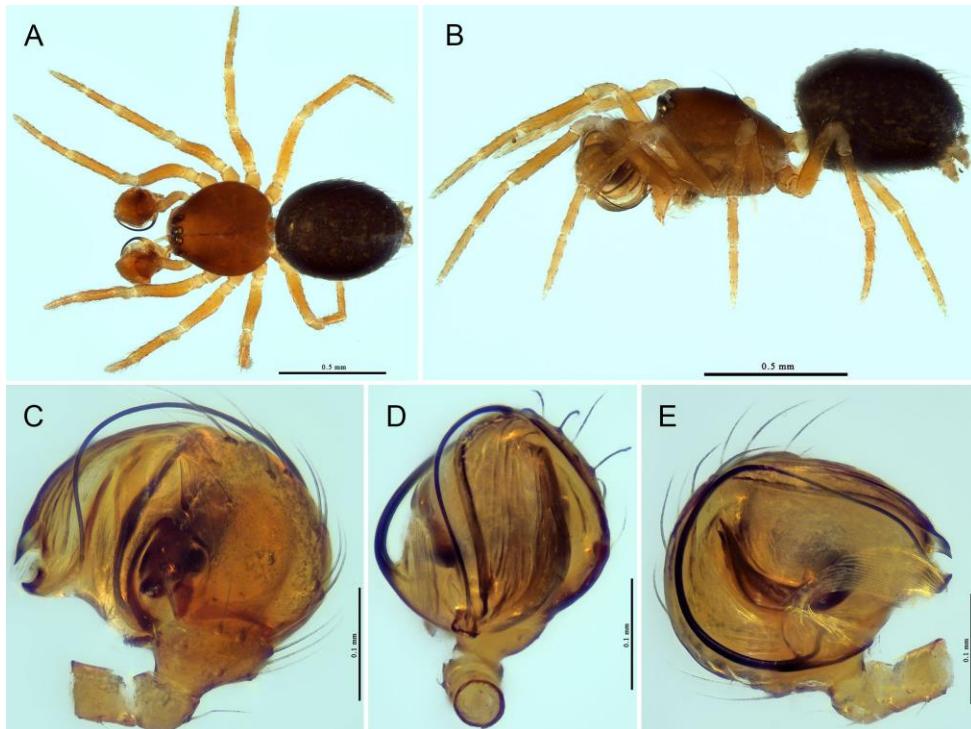


Figure 13: *Synaphris lehtineni*, male. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Lateral view. **C.** Palp, retrolateral view. **D.** Idem, ventral view. **E.** Idem, prolateral view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A-B = 0.5 mm; C-E = 0.1 mm.

Family Theridiidae Sundevall, 1833

Genus *Dipoena* Thorell, 1869*Dipoena galilaea* Levy & Amitai, 1981

(Figs. 14A-D)

Identification

LEVY & AMITAI (1981): p. 187, figs. 37-42.

First record

Gardemos, 1 female, 20.02572°E, 39.39355N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs behind beach, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_259), det. S. Lecigne, J. van Keer.

Comments

Dipoena galilaea is a small (< 2mm) theridiid species, currently known from Israel (where it was first described), Greece (Macedonia and the islands of Chios and Lesbos) and Cyprus where the male was recently described (BOSMANS et al. 2019). *D. galilaea* is new to Kerkyra.

The species is atypical for the genus, in having a distinct abdominal pattern (BOSMANS et al. 2009). It was mainly caught by beating (open *Quercus* forest, shrubs in open areas) but also by sweeping herbaceous vegetation.

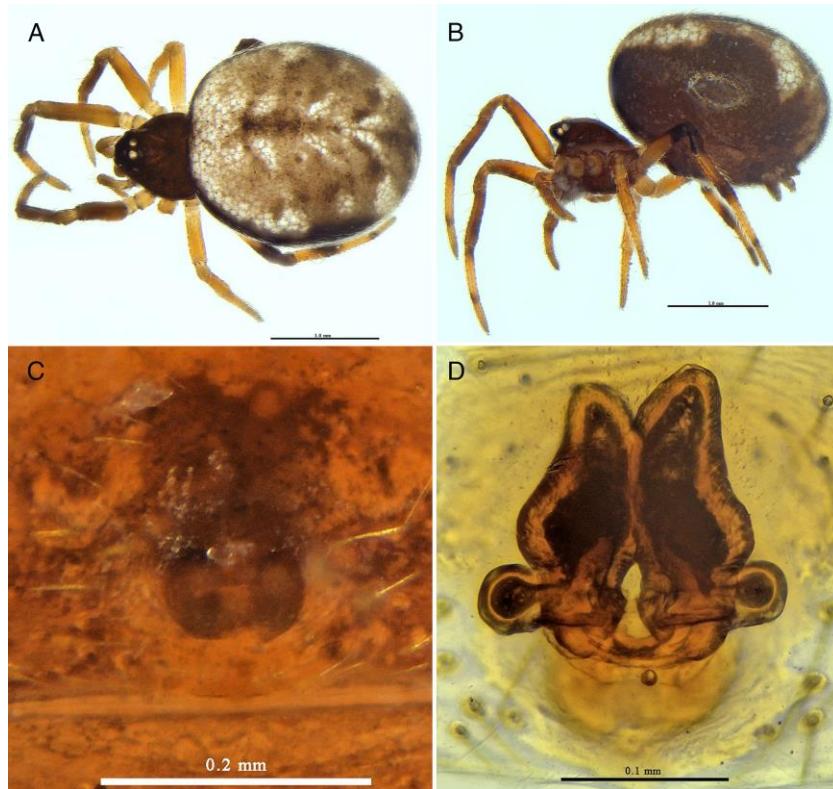


Figure 14: *Dipoena galilaea*, female. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Lateral view. **C.** Epigyne. **D.** Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A-B = 1 mm; C = 0.2 mm; D = 0.1mm.

Genus *Euryopis* Menge, 1868***Euryopis emiliae* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 15A-H)**Comments**

The new species belongs to *Euryopis* Menge, 1868, according to LEVI & LEVI (1962) and AGNARSSON et al. (2007). In particular the median apophysis is broadly attached to tegulum, with the duct looping through it and a conductor is absent. The theridiid tegular apophysis lies between the embolus and the median apophysis, terminating in a hook. Both the colulus and the two setae in the position of the colulus are absent. The posterior median eyes are more than their diameter apart. The patella and tibia IV are between 1 to 1.7 times the length of prosoma. The abdomen is pointed behind, with silver spots. In Europe, the genus *Euryopis* includes fifteen species of which six are recorded from Greece (NENTWIG et al. 2023): *E. episinoides* (Walckenaer, 1847), *E. flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836), *E. margaritata* (L. Koch, 1867), *E. mutoloi* Caporiacco, 1948, *E. quinqueguttata* Thorell, 1875 and *E. sexalbomaculata* (Lucas, 1846). Only the former and the latter are currently known from Kerkyra. *Euryopis emiliae* sp. nov. is the 7th representative of the genus for Greece and the 3rd for Kerkyra.

Etymology

The species name refers to the first name of my youngest daughter “Emilie”; for the warm memories of surveys carried out together.

Diagnosis

This species is distinguished by the distinctive shape both of the embolus and theridiid tegular apophysis, the cymbium lacking any process or projection, the legs without any annulations and the abdomen dorsally with three silver spots. *E. emiliae* sp. nov. does not resemble any other European species of *Euryopis*. *Euryopis orsovensis* Kulczyński, 1894 currently known only from the female, is cited from Romania and Turkey. However, and in contrast to the new species, the abdomen of *E. orsovensis* is dorsally provided with 7 light or silvery blotches and the legs have dark markings.

Material examined**Holotype**

1 male: GREECE (Kerkyra): Kavos, 20.096995°E, 39.40368°N, alt. 4 m, collected by hand, on the perimeter wall of a hotel complex, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_111), leg. S. Lecigne (deposited in SMF). Remark: left pedipalp detached.

Paratype

1 male: same locality and same data as the holotype (ref. COR_2022_99), deposited in SMF. Remark: left pedipalp detached; left leg III, right legs II and IV missing.

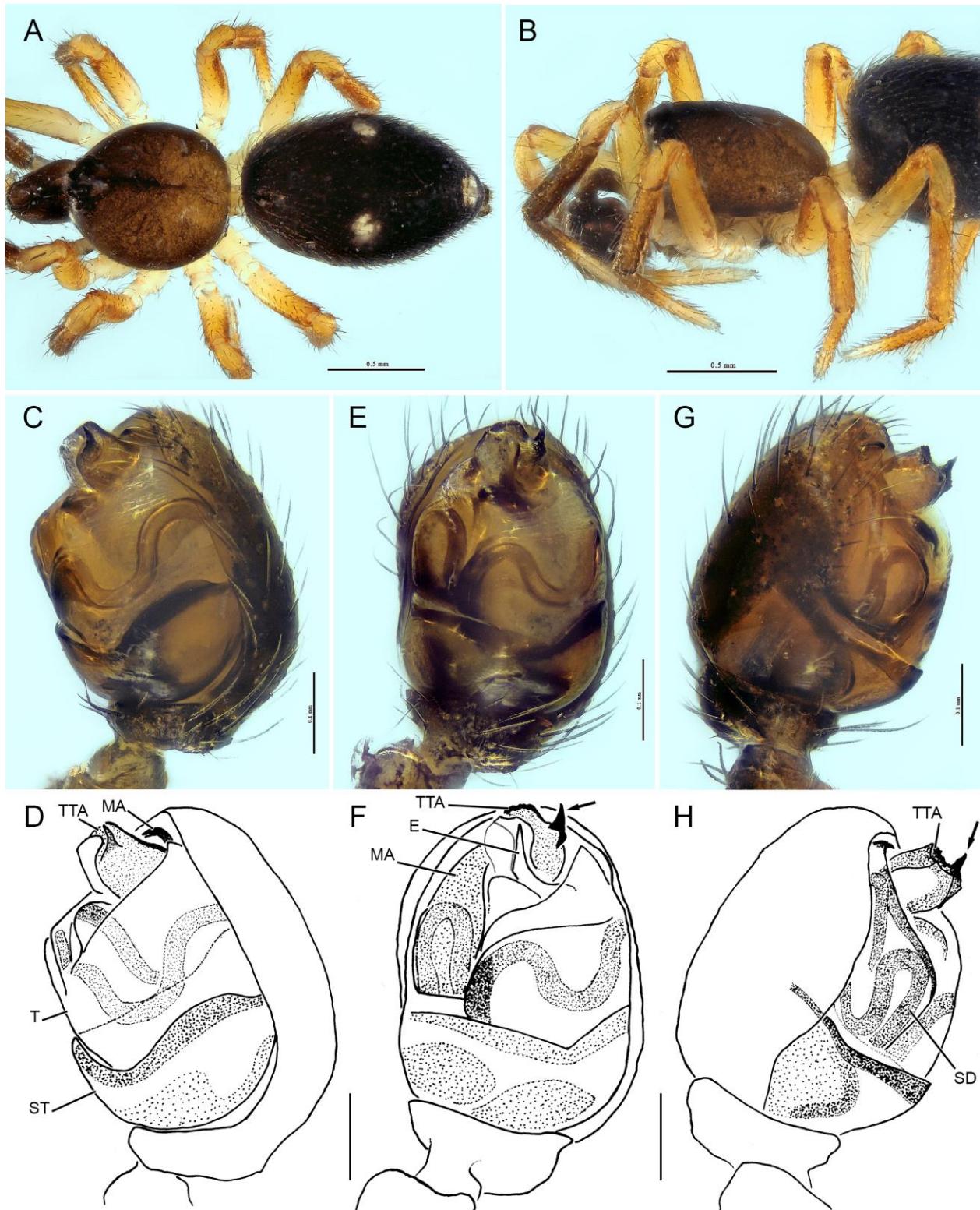


Figure 15: *Euryopis emiliae* sp. nov., male holotype (ref. COR_2022_111). **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Prosoma, lateral view. **C, D.** Palp, ventro-retrolateral view. **E, F.** Idem, ventral view. **G, H.** Idem, ventro-prolateral view (arrow: sclerotized point of the TTA). Photos © P. Oger. Scale bars: A-B = 0.5mm; C-H = 0.1 mm. Abbreviations: E – embolus; MA – median apophysis; SD – sperm duct; ST – sub-tegulum; T – tegulum; TTA – theridiid tegular apophysis.

Description

The terminology of genital structures follows AGNARSSON et al. (2007).

Male holotype

Measurements (n = 2) (min.–max. (average)): total length 1.09–2.08 (2.00), PL 0.83, PW 0.74, PL/PW 1.11–1.14 (1.12); clypeus 0.31–0.36 (0.34) high; sternum 0.54–0.57 (0.55) long, 0.42–0.47 (0.44) wide; chelicerae 0.15–0.18 (0.17) long.

Colour (from specimens in alcohol) (Fig. 15A): prosoma dark olive brown, the postero-medial area lighter, fovea outlined in black, extended forward by a dark line triply divided at the back of the ocular area, the outer lines touching the posterior lateral eyes, sternum dark olive brown; legs: coxae, trochanters, distal part of femora and tarsi whitish, the other parts brown but the tibia and the base of the metatarsus of legs II and especially I darker; opisthosoma dorsally black with three white spots, two in medio-lateral position, the third one on the posterior end of the abdomen; the area posteriorly to the epigastric fold slightly paler.

Eyes: posterior eyes row clearly recurved; PLE 0.04, PME 0.04, PME-PME 0.07, PME-PLE 0.06.

Sternum with setae, especially on the edges.

Legs: Ti I 0.47 long, Mt I 0.46 long; patella+tibia IV 1.04 the length of prosoma; position of trichobothrium on Mt I 0.83.

Opisthosoma evenly covered with long setae.

Pedipalp (Figs. 15C-H): cymbium distally without any projection; visible part of the embolus short, originating at 1 o'clock position, circumventing the base of the theridiid tegular apophysis, its apical part evenly pointed, inserted between the edges of the theridiid tegular apophysis (Fig. 15F); theridiid tegular apophysis with its apical part overall pale, partially translucent, tower-shaped, hollowed out in its medio-posterior part (to accommodate the terminal part of the embolus), the retrolateral part ending in a sclerotized point (Figs. 15D, H, arrow). The median apophysis occupies the prolateral side and circumvents in its terminal part the theridiid tegular apophysis (Figs. 15D, F), ventrally the sperm duct has a vertical loop with sub-parallel sides (Fig. 15H).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution and habitat

Only known from the type locality (Fig. 1, Kavos, Kerkyra, Greece), on a wall in an anthropogenic environment.

Genus *Theridion* Walckenaer, 1805

Theridion helena Wunderlich, 2011
(Figs. 16A-C)

Identification

MARUSIK et al. (2005): p. 126, fig. 1.

First record

Kavos, 3 females, 20.09848°E, 39.40318N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 10-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_98).

Comments

Theridion helena was until now only known from Greece (Crete) (Lecigne 2016), Cyprus (BOSMANS et al. 2019) where it is very common and Turkey (LECIGNE 2021). The species is probably much more widely distributed. This new record tends to confirm its adaptability to a wide range of habitats including anthropogenic environments. The species is new to Kerkyra.

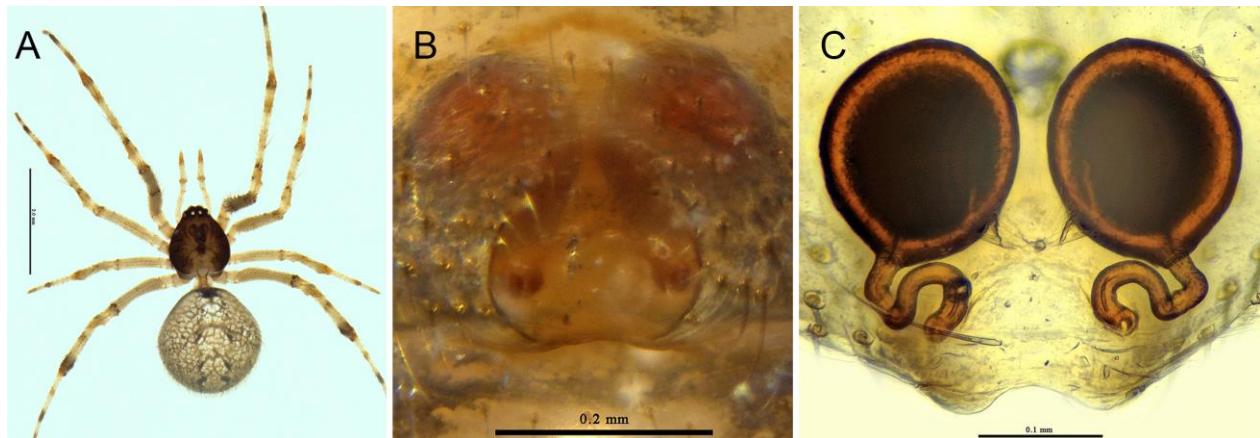


Figure 16: *Theridion helena*, female. A. Dorsal view. B. Epigyne. C. Vulva, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 2 mm; B = 0.2 mm; C = 0.1mm.

Family Zodariidae Thorell, 1881
Genus *Palaestina* O. P.-Cambridge, 1872

Palaestina expolita O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872
(Figs. 17A-F)

Identification

MARUSIK et al. (2005): p. 126, fig. 1.

First record

Kavos, 1 male, 20.09249°E, 39.40267N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on the ground on a rural road, near dry flower meadows in olive groves, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_196).

Comments

Palaestina expolita is an eastern Mediterranean species known from Turkey, Israel, Lebanon and more recently from Cyprus (BOSMANS et al. 2019). In Greece it is only known from the islands of Chios (RUSSELL-SMITH et al. 2011), Crete and Kefalonia (BOSMANS & CHATZAKI 2005), Lesbos (BOSMANS et al. 2009). The species is new to Kerkyra.

It inhabits a wide range of habitats with no apparent preference for humidity factor. These include wetlands (reedbeds, marshy areas) and coastal habitats including halophilic environments (small dunes near salt marshes, salt marshes, edge of central salt pans). It was also found in forest environments (litter in *Eucalyptus* and *Pinus* forest), riverine and similar habitats (under stones near river, stones and litter in mixed forests along rivulet, herbs on pond shores) and finally dry environments (rubbish in dry riverbeds, dry meadow) etc.



Figure 17: *Palaestina expolita*, male. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Frontal view. **C.** Palp, retrolateral view of tibial apophysis. **D.** Palp, retrolateral view. **E.** Idem, ventral view. **F.** Idem, dorsal view. © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 0.5 mm; B = 0.2 mm; C-F = 0.1mm.

Genus *Zodarion* Walckenaer, 1826

***Zodarion cf. graecum* (C. L. Koch, 1843)**
(Figs. 18A-C)

Identification

BOSMANS (2009): p. 261-262, 261, figs. 154-155.

Previous citation (Kerkyra)

RUSSELL-SMITH (2014).

New record

Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in sea debris, 15-V-2022, det. R. Bosmans (ref. COR_2022_199).

Comments

Zodarion graecum (C. L. Koch, 1843) is a common species in Greece (R. Bosmans, pers. comm.). This species is closely related to *Zodarion arachnaio* Bosmans, 2009, only known from the Peloponnese, a large peninsula in southern Greece, separated from the mainland by the Corinth Canal. Whereas males are easily differentiated by their palps, females of *Z. graecum* and *Z. arachnaio* Bosmans, 2009 share similar epigynes and can not be distinguished based on genitalia alone (R. Bosmans, pers. comm. 2023). However, *Z. arachnaio* is only known from its type locality (Argolida, Peloponnisos), whereas *Z. graecum* presents a much wider distribution: from south-eastern Europe, Ukraine, Turkey, Lebanon, to Israel (WSC 2023).

Therefore, based on its current known distribution, I tentatively assign the specimen from Corfu to *Z. graecum*, which the capture of a male may corroborate in the future.

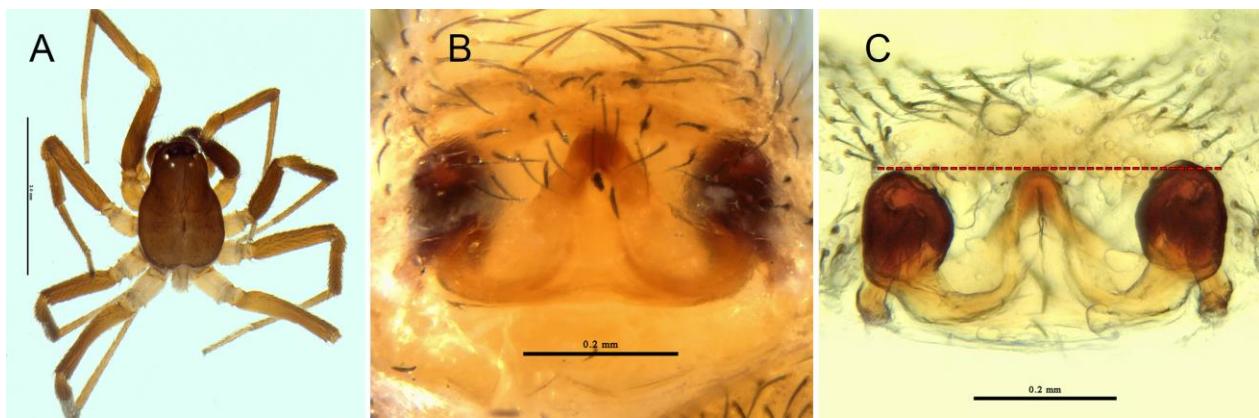


Figure 18: *Zodarion cf. graecum*, female. A. Dorsal view. B. Epigyne. C. Vulva, dorsal view (dotted line: alignment of the spermathecae and the arch). © P. Oger. Scale bars: A = 2 mm; B-C = 0.2 mm.

Zodarion noordami Bosmans, 2009 (Figs. 19A-I)

Identification

BOSMANS (2009): p. 243, figs. 104-107; examination of the holotype (Royal Belgian Institute for Natural Sciences).

First record

Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40318°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a wall of a hotel complex, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_116), leg. S. Lecigne (will be deposited at SMF). Remark: left pedipalp detached.

Comments

The genus *Zodarion* Walckenaer, 1826 is rich in species numbers and widely represented in the Mediterranean region. Most species have a limited distribution area (BOSMANS 1994). In Europe, the genus includes 153 species of which 38 are recorded from Greece (NENTWIG ET AL. 2023) but only 3 from Kerkyra: *Z. elegans* (Simon, 1873), *Z. frenatum* Simon, 1885 and *Z. graecum* (C. L. Koch, 1843). Species belonging to *Zodarion* have been split into several groups by BOSMANS (1997, 2009), based on the

morphology of the copulatory organs. *Zodarion noordami* is new to Kerkyra; the fourth representative of the genus from this Ionian Island and the first one of the *spinibarbe* group. In order to facilitate the future identification of the species, I propose to complete the description of the male as well as the illustrations.

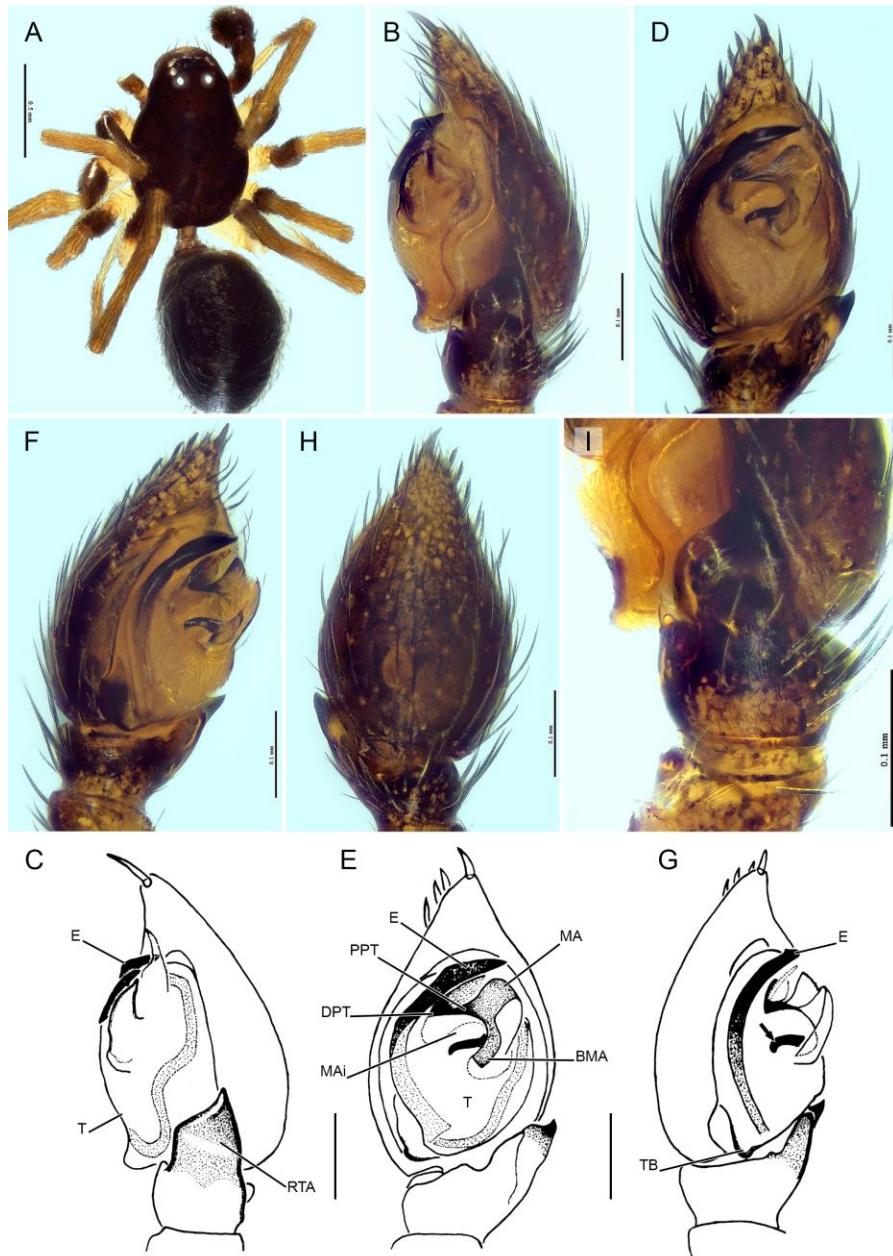


Figure 19: *Zodarion noordami*, male (ref. COR_2022_116). **A.** Dorsal view. **B, C.** Palp, retrolateral view. **D, E.** Idem, ventral view. **F-G.** Idem, ventro-prolateral view (G, arrow: sclerotized prolateral tooth of the median apophysis). **H.** Idem, dorsal view. **I.** Idem, tibial apophysis, retrolateral view. Photos © P. Oger. Scale bar: A = 0.5mm; B-I = 0.1 mm. Abbreviations: BMA — basal branch of the median apophysis; DPT — distal prolateral tooth of the median apophysis; E — embolus; MA — median apophysis (= retinaculum sensu Jocqué 1991 and Bosmans 1997); MAi — incision of the median apophysis; RTA — retrolateral tibial apophysis; PPT — proximal prolateral tooth of the median apophysis; T — tegulum; TB — tegular bulge.

Description

Male

The terminology of genital structures is derived from BOSMANS (2009) and DELTSHEV et al. (2022). Measurements (n=1): total length 2.00, PL 0.94, PW 0.63, PL/PW 1.49; clypeus 0.15 high; sternum 0.53 long, 0.50 wide; chelicerae 0.28 long; RTA 0.16 long, 0.14 wide; Fe IV 0.73.

Colour (from specimen in alcohol) (Fig. 19A): prosoma and sternum dark-brown; chelicerae brown; legs yellowish except coxae which are whitish, and Fe which are dark brown (except for basal third of Fe IV which is whitish); abdomen dark sepia dorsally, pale brown ventrally.

Eyes: AME 0.04, ALE 0.07, PME 0.05, PLE 0.05 (remark: right PLE 0.025, atrophied), PME-PME 0.12. Pedipalp (Fig. 19B-I): retrolateral tibial apophysis rather short, barely longer than wide, with very broad base and tapering end, making a dorsal terminal point slightly curved ventrally, dark brown (Figs. 19C, I). Tegulum oval, with distinct prolateral basal bulge (Fig. 19G). Median apophysis with J-shaped incision (MAi) and with curved folding forming 2 unequal pointed process, distal one in dorsal position (Fig. 19E, DPT), longer than proximal (Fig. 5E, PPT), basal branch with sclerotized prolateral tooth, slightly curved (Figs. 19D, E, G, arrow). Embolus evenly curved, relatively thick and short (originating at a 10 o'clock position and terminating at a 1 o'clock position), twisted anteriorly, terminally pointed (Figs. 19D, G).

Distribution and habitat

The species is currently endemic to Greece. Besides the type locality (Stereia Elada, central Greece), *Z. noordami* was until now only known from Chios (Ochrea, near Volissos; RUSSELL-SMITH et al. 2011). The ecology of the species is still poorly understood. It appears to occupy a fairly wide range of habitats (sand beach with *Lagurus*; under stones in clearings; anthropogenic environment) (BOSMANS 2009; RUSSELL-SMITH et al. 2011).

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Appendix 1: Species list and illustrations

Table A1.1: Species list as a result of the surveys in May 2022, followed by illustrations for either new to Kerkyra or rarely recorded species. The species are presented in alphabetical order of family and genus. The name of the locality, number, sex, degree of maturity, geographical coordinates, habitat of the species and date are also specified. The marked species and genus are those which are new to Kerkyra (Corfu) (○) (see Appendix 2), to Greece (●) (after BOSMANS & CHATZAKI 2005, NENTWIG et al. 2023) and to science (◎).

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
Agelenidae	
<i>Maimuna vestita</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)	Gardiki, 2 females, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, under a stone, 16-V-2022
Araneidae	
<i>Araneus cf. circe</i> (Audouin, 1826)	Gardiki, 1 juvenile, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, under a stone, 16-V-2022
<i>Argiope cf. lobata</i> (Pallas, 1772)	Gardemos, 1 male sub., 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, shrubs on back beach, 16-V-2022
<i>Cyclosa sierrae</i> Simon, 1870	See in the text (Figs. 3A-C)
<i>Cyrtarachne ixoides</i> (Simon, 1870)	Kavos, 1 juvenile, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Bouka, 1 male, 20.08603°E, 39.43474°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, back beach, in branches of a tree, 15-V-2022
<i>Larinoides</i> sp.	○ Bouka, 1 juvenile, 20.08603°E, 39.43474°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, herbaceous and shrubby vegetation along a riverbank, 15-V-2022
<i>Mangora acalypha</i> (Walckenaer 1802)	Kavos, 1 juvenile, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, beating, olive trees and shrubs, 11-V-2022. Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022
<i>Neoscona adianta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Kavos, 1 male, 3 juveniles, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_170) (Fig. 20A)
<i>Neoscona subfuscata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a low wall of a hotel park, 11-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, beating, shrubs and dead branches on the beach, 12-V-2022
<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	○ Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the balusters of a terrace, 10-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a path, near a lawn of a hotel park, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_83) (Fig. 20B)
Cheiracanthiidae	
<i>Cheiracanthium erraticum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
<i>Cheiracanthium mildei</i> L. Koch, 1864	Syvota, 1 female, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a plant in an urban garden, 13-V-2022
Clubionidae	
<i>Porrhoclubiona leucaspis</i> (Simon, 1932)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022. Syvota, 1 male, 20.227691°E, 39.42927°N, alt. 0 m, collected by hand, at the base of a cliff, under a pebble, 13-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_43) (Fig. 20C)
Dictynidae	
<i>Brigittea latens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	○ Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_248) (Fig. 120D). Kavos, 1 female, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_54); 1 male, 1 female, 1 juvenile, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_177)

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
<i>Lathys humilis</i> (Blackwall, 1855)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40318°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 11-V-2022 (Fig. 20E); 6 females, 20.09400°E, 39.40215°N, alt. 13 m, sweep-netting, ferns, in a clearing lined with olive trees, 11-V-2022; 3 females, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, beating, olive trees and shrubs, 11-V-2022
<i>Marilynia bicolor</i> (Simon, 1870)	○ Arkoudilas, 1 male, 1 female, 20.11263°E, 39.37491°N, alt. 29 m, sweep-netting, on a path, in herbaceous vegetation near a grove of olive trees, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_8) (Fig. 20F). Corfu, 1 male, 19.91512°E, 39.61861°N, alt. 10 m, collected by hand, on a pavement, in an urban area, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_155); 1 female, 19.91525°E, 39.60557°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, airport, on a low wall near a lawn, 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_273). Kavos, 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_187)
<i>Nigma puella</i> (Simon, 1870)	○ Gardiki, 1 male, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_240). Kavos, 1 male, 20.09400°E, 39.40215°N, alt. 13 m, sweep-netting, ferns, in a clearing lined with olive trees, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_141) (Figs. 20G-I); 5 males, 2 females (Fig. 20J), 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_55); 1 male, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_129). Syvota, 3 males, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a plant in an urban garden, 13-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_165)
Filistatidae	
<i>Filistata insidiatrix</i> (Forsskål, 1775)	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022
Zaitunia kerkyra sp. nov.	○ See in the text (Figs. 4A-J)
Gnaphosidae	
<i>Aphantaulax cincta</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_48) (Fig. 20K)
<i>Aphantaulax trifasciata</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)	Kavos, 2 males, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_33); 1 male, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, beating, olive trees and shrubs, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_149) (Fig. 20L). Bouka, 1 male, 20.08603°E, 39.43474°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, back beach, on the ground, under a tree, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_12)
<i>Drassyllus pumilus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09266°E, 39.40004°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_63) (Figs. 20M-N)
<i>Drassyllus villicoides</i> (Giltay, 1932)	○ See in the text (Figs. 5A-D)
<i>Haplodrassus signifer</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09266°E, 39.40004°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022
<i>Marinarozelotes barbatus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	Corfu, 1 female, 19.91525°E, 39.60557°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, airport, at the edge of a lawn, under a stone, 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_270) (Figs. 21A-B)
<i>Marinarozelotes cf. adriaticus</i> (Caporiacco, 1951)	Tentative identification. See in the text (Figs. 6A-C)
<i>Micaria dives</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a sunny low wall of a hotel park, 10-V-2022; idem, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_75) (Figs. 21C-D)

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
<i>Nomisia exornata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in sea debris, 15-V-2022. Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022; 1 male, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 20.09266°E, 39.40004°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a low wall of a hotel park, 10-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, back beach, under decaying rushes, 12-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a rural path, on the ground, 14-V-2022
<i>Phaeocedus</i> sp.	○ Kavos, 1 juvenile, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, back beach, under decaying rushes, 12-V-2022
<i>Zelotes balcanicus</i> Deltshev, 2006	○ See in the text (Figs. 7A-B)
<i>Zelotes cingarus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in sea debris under a piece of driftwood, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_4) (Fig. 21E). Syvota, 1 female, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, urban area, under a stone at the base of a slope, 13-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_9)
<i>Zelotes tenuis</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	See in the text (Figs. 7C-D)
Hahniidae	
<i>Hahnia nava</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09266°E, 39.40004°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_68) (Fig. 21F)
Linyphiidae	
<i>Agyneta pseudorurestris</i> Wunderlich, 1980	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_112) (Fig. 21G)
<i>Arioranus pastoralis</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)	○ See in the text (Figs. 8A-C)
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834)	○ 1 female, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, pitfall, back beach, under decaying rushes, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_74) (Fig. 21H)
<i>Diplocephalus graecus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)	Kavos, 3 males, 1 female, 20.09266°E, 39.40004°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_106); 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_64) (Fig. 21I)
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i> (Wider, 1834)	Korfu, 1 female, 19.91525°E, 39.60557°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, airport, in a lawn, 17-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, in the lawn of a hotel park, 10-V-2022
<i>Erigonoplus simplex</i> Millidge, 1979	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_115); 2 males, idem, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_100) (Figs. 21J-L)
<i>Frontinellina frutetorum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1835)	Gardiki, 2 females, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
<i>Ipa keyserlingi</i> (Ausserer, 1867)	● See in the text (Figs. 9A-G)
<i>Maculoncus parvipalpus</i> Wunderlich, 1995	○ See in the text (Figs. 10A-C)
<i>Neriene furtiva</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)	○ Gardiki, 1 male, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_250) (Fig. 21M)
<i>Palliduphantes byzantinus</i> (Fage, 1931)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_78) (Fig. 21N)
<i>Palliduphantes corfuensis</i> (Wunderlich, 1995)	See in the text (Figs. 11A-H)
Liocranidae	
<i>Agraecina lineata</i> (Simon, 1878)	○ See in the text (Figs. 12A-C)

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
Lycosidae	
<i>Alopecosa albofasciata</i> (Brullé, 1832)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09192°E, 39.39849°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, on the back beach, near a rush, 10-V-2022
<i>Arctosa perita</i> (Latreille, 1799)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, on the back beach, near a rush, 10-V-2022
<i>Pardosa cibrata</i> Simon, 1876	○ 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, pitfall, back beach, under decaying rushes, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_26), det. P. Oger (Figs. 21O-P)
<i>Pardosa hortensis</i> (Thorell, 1872)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09199°E, 39.39818°N, alt. 17 m, collected by hand, dry meadow in an olive grove, 10-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_119); 1 female, 20.09266°E, 39.40004°N, alt. 15 m, pitfall, flower meadow in an olive grove, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_58) (Fig. 22A)
<i>Pardosa proxima</i> (C. L. Koch, 1847)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, in the lawn of a hotel park, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_90) (Figs. 22B-C)
<i>Trabea paradoxa</i> Simon, 1876	○ 2 males, 1 female, 2 juveniles, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, pitfall, back beach, under decaying rushes, 10 to 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_19) (Figs. 22D-E)
<i>Trochosa terricola</i> Thorell, 1856	1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, pitfall, back beach, under decaying rushes, 10 to 17-V-2022
Mimetidae	
<i>Mimetus laevigatus</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	Gardiki, 1 juvenile, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_231) (Fig. 22F)
Miturgidae	
<i>Zora armillata</i> Simon, 1878	Kavos, 2 males, 1 female, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, back beach, under decaying rushes, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_18) (Fig. 22G)
Oecobiidae	
<i>Oecobius maculatus</i> Simon, 1870	Corfu, 1 female, 19.91525°E, 39.60557°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, airport, on a low wall near a lawn, 17-V-2022. Gardemos, 2 females, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, collected by hand, herbaceous vegetation on a back beach slope, under a stone, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 11 & 12-V-2022
Oonopidae	
<i>Orchestina ebriola</i> Brignoli, 1972	○ Kavos, 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_198), det. A. Henrard (see Results)
Oxyopidae	
<i>Oxyopes heterophthalmus</i> (Latreille, 1804)	○ Kavos, 2 males, 1 female, 1 juvenile, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_34); 1 male, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_15) (Figs. 22H-J)
Philodromidae	
<i>Philodromus lunatus</i> Muster & Thaler, 2004	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_193) (Fig. 22K)
<i>Pulchellodromus pulchellus</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Bouka, 2 females, 20.08603°E, 39.43474°N, alt. 1 m, beating, back beach, herbaceous and shrubby vegetation along a riverbank, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_219) (Fig. 22L). Gardemos, 2 males, 2 females, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs on back beach, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_256)
<i>Tibellus macellus</i> Simon, 1875	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_251). Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, in the lawn of a hotel park, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_102) (Fig. 22M); 1 male, 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_16)

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
Pholcidae	
<i>Holocnemus pluchei</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in a hollow, 15-V-2022. Gardiki, 1 male, 2 juveniles, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in the cave, 16-V-2022; 1 male, 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in an electrical box, 16-V-2022
Pisauridae	
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
Salticidae	
<i>Carrhotus xanthogramma</i> (Latreille, 1819)	○ Kavos, 2 females, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_35) (Fig. 22N)
<i>Chalcoscirtus infimus</i> (Simon, 1868)	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in sea debris, 15-V-2022. Syvota, 1 male, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a slope in an urban garden, 13-V-2022
<i>Cyrba algerina</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Kavos, 1 male sub., 20.09199°E, 39.39818°N, alt. 17 m, collected by hand, dry meadow in an olive grove, 10-V-2022. Syvota, 1 male, 1 juvenile, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a slope in an urban garden, 13-V-2022
<i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.11263°E, 39.37491°N, alt. 29 m, collected by hand, on a path, in herbaceous vegetation near an olive grove, 15-V-2022. Kavos, 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
<i>Euophrys rufibarbis</i> (Simon, 1868)	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_249) (Fig. 22O)
<i>Evarcha jucunda</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Gardiki, 1 male, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 3 males, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 10-V-2022. Syvota, 1 male, 1 female, 2 juveniles, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, beating, on a slope in an urban garden, 13-V-2022
<i>Habrocestum graecum</i> Dalmas, 1920	Syvota, 1 female, 1 male sub., 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, beating, on a slope in an urban garden, 13-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_9) (Figs. 23A-C)
<i>Heliophanus equester</i> L. Koch, 1867	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, on a beach, 10-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_96) (Fig. 23D)
<i>Heliophanus kochii</i> Simon, 1868	Gardiki, 1 male, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022
<i>Heliophanus simplex</i> Simon, 1868	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, beating, olive trees and shrubs, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_223) (Fig. 23E)
<i>Heliophanus tribulosus</i> Simon, 1868	Gardiki, 1 male, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022; 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 female, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, beating, shrubs and dead branches on the beach, 12-V-2022
<i>Icius hamatus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	○ Kavos, 2 males, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_95) (Fig. 23F). Syvota, 1 male, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a plant in an urban garden, 13-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_168)
<i>Leptorcheates mutilloides</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Arkoudilas, 1 male, 20.0998°E, 39.36673°N, alt. 1 m, beating, edge of beach and bottom of cliff in a dry shrub, 15-V-2022. Gardemos, 1 male, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs on back beach, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_204) (Figs. 23G-H)

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
<i>Macaroeris nidicolens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	Bouka, 1 female, 20.08603°E, 39.43474°N, alt. 1 m, beating, back beach, in the branches of a pine, 15-V-2022. Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 1 juvenile, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, beating, olive trees and shrubs, 11-V-2022; 1 juvenile, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022
<i>Neaetha absheronica</i> Logunov & Guseinov, 2002	Arkoudilas, 1 male, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in sea debris, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_201) (Figs. 23I-J). Gardemos, 1 male, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, collected by hand, on bare ground on a back beach slope, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_257)
<i>Neon levis</i> (Simon, 1871)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09400°E, 39.40215°N, alt. 13 m, collected by hand, under the bark of an olive tree, 11-V-2022 (Fig. 23K)
<i>Pellenes seriatus</i> (Thorell, 1875)	○ Kavos, 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, on the back beach, near a rush, 10-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_93) (Figs. 23L-M); 1 male, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_143)
<i>Philaeus chrysops</i> (Poda, 1761)	Gardiki, 1 male, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, on a sunny wall, 16-V-2022
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i> (Hahn, 1826)	Arkoudilas, 1 male, 20.11263°E, 39.37491°N, alt. 29 m, collected by hand, on a path, in herbaceous vegetation near a grove of olive trees, 15-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 20.09374°E, 39.40134°N, alt. 13 m, collected by hand, on a dry rural road, 11-V-2022; 2 males, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
<i>Phlegra lineata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)	Gardemos, 1 male, 1 female, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, collected by hand, herbaceous vegetation on a back beach slope, under a stone, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_260) (Fig. 23N)
<i>Pseudeuophrys obsoleta</i> (Simon, 1868)	Arkoudilas, 1 male, 20.11263°E, 39.37491°N, alt. 29 m, collected by hand, on a path, in herbaceous vegetation near a grove of olive trees, 15-V-2022. Gardiki, 1 male, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022; 1 female, 19.88568°E, 39.47659°N, alt. 30 m, collected by hand, Byzantina Fortress, in a dry meadow, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 male, 1 female, 20.09199°E, 39.39818°N, alt. 17 m, collected by hand, dry meadow in an olive grove, 10-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, back beach, under decaying rushes, 12-V-2022. Syvota, 1 male, 20.23497°E, 39.40603°N, alt. 19 m, collected by hand, on a slope in an urban garden, 13-V-2022
<i>Pseudeuophrys vafra</i> (Blackwall, 1867)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09374°E, 39.40134°N, alt. 13 m, sweep-netting, vegetation on the edge of a stream, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_127) (Figs. 23O-P)
<i>Salticus unciger</i> (Simon, 1868)	Corfu, 1 male, 1 female, 19.91525°E, 39.60557°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, airport, on a low wall near a lawn, 17-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_274) (Figs. 24A-C). Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_88)
<i>Salticus unicolor</i> (Simon, 1868)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_53); 2 males, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, beating, olive trees and shrubs, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_150), det. P. Oger (Fig. 24D)
<i>Synageles dalmaticus</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	Kavos, 3 males, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a sunny wall of a building, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_76) (Figs. 24E-F)
<i>Thyene imperialis</i> (Rossi, 1846)	Kavos, 1 juvenile, 20.09805°E, 39.40621°N, alt. 1 m, beating, shrubs and dead branches on the beach, 12-V-2022; 1 male, 2 juveniles, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
Sicariidae	
<i>Loxosceles rufescens</i> (Dufour, 1820)	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in the cave, 16-V-2022
Synaphridae	
<i>Synaphris lehtineni</i> Marusik, Gnelitsa & Kovblyuk, 2005	● See in the text (Figs. 13A-E)
Tetragnathidae	
<i>Tetragnatha montana</i> Simon, 1874	○ Kavos, 3 males, 3 females, 20.09374°E, 39.40134°N, alt. 13 m, sweep-netting, vegetation on the edge of a stream, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_123) (Fig. 24G); 1 female, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_133)
Theridiidae	
<i>Argyrodes argyrodes</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022
<i>Asagena phalerata</i> (Panzer, 1801)	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a low wall of a hotel park, 12-V-2022
<i>Dipoena galilaea</i> Levy & Amitai, 1981	○ See in the text (Figs. 14A-D)
<i>Enoplognatha quadripunctata</i> Simon, 1885	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, under a stone, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_242). Kavos, 1 female, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a low wall of a hotel park, 12-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_87) (Fig. 24H)
Euryopis emiliae sp. nov.	○ See in the text (Figs. 15A-H)
<i>Euryopis sexalbomaculata</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.11263°E, 39.37491°N, alt. 29 m, collected by hand, in herbaceous vegetation of a grove, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_206), det. M. Kovblyuk (Figs. 24I-J)
<i>Kochiura aulica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022. Gardemos, 1 male, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs on back beach, 16-V-2022
<i>Lasaeola convexa</i> (Blackwall, 1870)	○ Kavos, 2 females, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_197) (Fig. 24K)
<i>Neottiura herbigrada</i> (Simon, 1873)	Gardemos, 1 female, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs on back beach, 16-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_268) (Figs. 24L-M)
<i>Platnickina nigropunctata</i> (Lucas, 1846)	○ Gardemos, 1 female, 20.02572°E, 39.39355°N, alt. 4 m, beating, shrubs on back beach, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 1 female, 20.09400°E, 39.40215°N, alt. 13 m, sweep-netting, ferns, in a clearing lined with olive trees, 11-V-2022; 1 male, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_46) (Fig. 24N); 1 male, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022; 1 male, female, 1 juvenile, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022
<i>Platnickina tincta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	○ Kavos, 1 male, 1 female, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_45) (Fig. 24O)
<i>Simitidion simile</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	Bouka, 1 female, 20.08603°E, 39.43474°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, herbaceous and shrubby vegetation along a riverbank, 15-V-2022. Gardiki, 1 male, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, beating, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, 16-V-2022. Kavos, 2 males, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_52) (Fig. 25A); 2 females, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022
<i>Steatoda paykulliana</i> (Walckenaer, 1806)	Gardiki, 1 female, 19.88155°E, 39.47928°N, alt. 80 m, collected by hand, Paleolithic cave of Grava, in a grove around the cave, under a stone, 16-V-2022
<i>Theridion adrianopoli</i> Drensky, 1915	Arkoudilas, 1 female, 20.10288°E, 39.36521°N, alt. 1 m, collected by hand, edge of beach and bottom of cliff; in a hollow, 15-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_212) (Figs. 25B-C)
<i>Theridion genistae</i> Simon, 1873	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, beating, coniferous branches, 14-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_195) (Figs. 25D-E)

Family: Species	Location, number gender, habitat, date
<i>Theridion helena</i> Wunderlich, 2011	<input type="radio"/> See in the text (Figs. 16B-C)
<i>Theridion mystaceum</i> L. Koch, 1870	<input type="radio"/> Kavos, 2 males, 2 females, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on a low wall of a hotel park, 10&11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_97) (Figs. 25F-H)
Thomisidae	
<i>Runcinia grammica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	Kavos, 1 juvenile, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
<i>Synema globosum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022
<i>Thomisus onustus</i> Walckenaer, 1805	Kavos, 1 male, 1 female, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022
<i>Tmarus piger</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	<input type="radio"/> Kavos, 2 males, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_36) (Figs. 25I-J); 1 female, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_132)
<i>Xysticus kochi</i> Thorell, 1872	Kavos, 1 male, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, on the outside wall of a building, 10-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022; 2 females, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
<i>Xysticus thessalicus</i> Simon, 1916	<input type="radio"/> Kavos, 1 male, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022 (ref. COR_2022_47) (Fig. 25K)
Titanoecidae	
<i>Nurscia albomaculata</i> (Lucas, 1846)	Corfu, 1 female, 1 juvenile, 19.91525°E, 39.60557°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, airport, at the edge of a lawn, under a stone, 17-V-2022. Kavos, 1 juvenile, 20.09848°E, 39.40138°N, alt. 2 m, collected by hand, in the lawn of a hotel park, 10-V-2022
Uloboridae	
<i>Uloborus walckenaerius</i> Latreille 1806	Kavos, 1 female, 20.09287°E, 39.3999°N, alt. 18 m, beating, olive grove, in branches, 11-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09236°E, 39.39943°N, alt. 15 m, sweep-netting, meadow in an olive grove, 11-V-2022; 1 female, 20.09249°E, 39.40267°N, alt. 19 m, sweep-netting, flower meadow in an olive grove, 14-V-2022
Zodariidae	
<i>Palaestina expolita</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872	<input type="radio"/> See in the text (Figs. 17A-F)
<i>Zodarion cf. graecum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1843)	See in the text (Figs. 18A-C)
<i>Zodarion noordami</i> Bosmans, 2009	<input type="radio"/> See in the text (Figs. 19A-I)

Illustration plates

Many of the species mentioned in the table above are illustrated in the following plates. Most of these species are either new to Kerkyra or rarely recorded.



Figure 20: A. *Neoscona adianta*, male, palp, ventral view. B. *Nuctenea umbratica*, female, epigyne. C. *Porrhoclubiona leucaspis*, male, palp, retrolateral view. D. *Brigittea latens*, female, vulva, ventral view. E. *Lathys humilis*, female, epigyne. F. *Marilynia bicolor*, male, palp, ventral view. G-J. *Nigma puella*. G. Male, dorsal view. H. Male, palp, retrolateral view. I. Idem, ventral view. J. Female, epigyne. K. *Aphantaulax cincta*, female, epigyne. L. *Aphantaulax trifasciata*, male, palp, embolus, ventral view. M-N. *Drassyllus pumilus*, male, palp. M. Retrolateral view. N. Ventral view. © A-C S. Lecigne, D-N P. Oger. Scale bars: D-F, I-J = 0.1 mm; G = 1 mm; H, M-N = 0.2 mm.



Figure 21: A-B. *Marinarozelotes barbatus*, female. A. Epigyne. B. Vulva, dorsal view. C-D. *Micaria dives*, male, palp. C. Retrolateral view. D. Ventral view. E. *Zelotes cingarus*, female, vulva, dorsal view. F. *Hahnia nava*, female, vulva, dorsal view. G. *Agyneta pseudorurestris*, male, palp, ventral view. H. *Ceratinella brevis*, female, epigyne. I. *Diplocephalus graecus*, female, epigyne. J-L. *Erigonoplus simplex*. J. Male, palp, retrolateral view. K. Female, epigyne. L. Idem, vulva, dorsal view. M. *Neriene furtiva*, male, palp, retrolateral view. N. *Palliduphanthes byzantinus*, male, palp, ventral view. O-P. *Pardosa cibrata*, male, palp. O. Retrolateral view. P. Ventral view. Photos © P. Oger. Scale bars: A-C, E, P = 0.2 mm; D, F-L = 0.1 mm; M = 0.5mm.



Figure 22: A. *Pardosa hortensis*, female, vulva, dorsal view. B-C. *Pardosa proxima*, male. B. Prosoma, dorsal view. C. Palp, retrolateral view. D-E. *Trabea paradoxa*. D. Female, epigyne. E. Male, lateral view. F. *Mimetus laevigatus*, female, immature, dorsal view. G. *Zora armillata*, female, epigyne. H-J. *Oxyopes heterophthalmus*. H. Male, dorsal view. I. Female, dorsal view. J. Epigyne. K. *Philodromus lunatus*, male, palp, ventral view. L. *Pulchellodromus pulchellus*, female, epigyne. M. *Tibellus macellus*, male, palp, ventral view. N. *Carrhotus xanthogramma*, female, epigyne. O. *Euophrys rufibarbis*, female, epigyne. © A-D, K-O P. Oger; E-J S. Lecigne. Scale bars: A, D, K, M-O = 0.2 mm; B = 0.5 mm; L = 0.1mm.



Figure 23: A-C. *Habrocestum graecum*. A. Male, dorsal view. B. Female, dorsal view. C. Female, epigyne. D. *Heliophanus equester*, male, palp, ventral view. E. *Heliophanus simplex*, male, palp, ventral view. F. *Icius hamatus*, male, palp, ventral view. G-H. *Leptorcheses mutilloides*, male. G. Dorsal view. H. Palp, ventral view. I-J. *Neaetha absheronica*, male, palp. I. Retrolateral view. J. Ventral view. K. *Neon levis*, female, epigyne. L-M. *Pellenes seriatus*, male, palp. L. Ventral view. M. Retrolateral view. N. *Phlegra lineata*, female, epigyne. O-P. *Pseudeuophrys vafra*, male. O. Dorsal view. P. Palp, ventral view. © A-C, G S. Lecigne; D-F, H-P P. Oger. Scale bars: D, F, H, K-L, N, P = 0.2 mm; E, I-J = 0.1 mm; M = 0.5mm.



Figure 24: A-C. *Salticus unciger*. A. Male, palp, ventral view. B. Idem, ventral view. C. Female, epigyne. D. *Salticus unicolor*, male, palp, ventral view. E-F. *Synageles dalmaticus*, male, palp. E. Retrolateral view. F. Ventral view. G. *Tetragnatha montana*, male, palp, retrolateral view. H. *Enoplognatha quadripunctata*, female, vulva, dorsal view. I-J. *Euryopis sexalbomaculata*, female. I. Dorsal view. J. Vulva, dorsal view. K. *Lasaeola convexa*, female, epigyne. L-M. *Neottiura herbigrada*, female. L. Dorsal view. M. Vulva, dorsal view. N. *Platnickina nigropunctata*, male, palp, retrolateral view. O. *Platnickina tincta*, male, palp, ventro-retrolateral view. © A-F, H-O P. Oger; G S. Lecigne. Scale bars: A, C, N= 0.2 mm; D-F, H; J-K, M = 0.1 mm; I = 2 mm, L = 1 mm.



Figure 25: A. *Simitidion simile*, male, palp, retrolateral view. B-C. *Theridion adrianopoli*, female. B. Dorsal view. C. Epigyne. D-E. *Theridion genistae*, male, palp. D. Retrolateral view. E. Ventral view. F-H. *Theridion mystaceum*. F. Female, epigyne. G. Vulva, dorsal view. H. Male, palp, ventro-retrolateral view. I-J. *Tmarus piger*, male. I. Dorsal view. J. male, palp, ventral view. K. *Xysticus thessalicus*, male, palp, ventral view. Photos © A, D-H, J-K P. Oger; B-C, I S. Lecigne. Scale bars: A, D-G = 0.1 mm; H, J-K = 0.2 mm.

Appendix 2: Updated checklist of the spiders of Kerkyra (Corfu).

Table A2.1: Updated checklist of the spiders of Kerkyra (Corfu). The species are presented in alphabetical order of family and genus. The marked species (x) are those mentioned in the articles cited below.

¹The species endemic to Kerkyra are marked (*). ^{2a} EMERIT (1977); ^{2b} GRIMM (1985), BOSMANS & CHATZAKI (2005) (citation); ^{2c} KNOFLACH et al. (2009), BOSMANS & CHATZAKI (2005) (citation). ³ Originally mentioned as ^{3a} *Trachyzelotes adriaticus* (Caporiacco, 1951); ^{3b1} *Liocranum ochraceum* L. Koch, 1867 (RUSSELL-SMITH 2014); ^{3b2} *Anagraphis cf. pallida* (Hadjissarantos, 1940); ^{3c} *Chalcoscirtus difficilis* (Simon, 1868); ^{3d} *Salticus mandibularis* (Simon, 1868); ^{3e} *Xysticus tenebrosus* Silhavy, 1944; ^{3f} *Ozyptila blackwalli* Simon, 1875. ⁴ "?" refers to tentative determinations on immature specimens. ⁵ Erratum. Two male individuals from Corfu presented by LECIGNE, (2013) were erroneously cited under *Salticus mandibularis* (Simon, 1868). Re-examination of the specimens during this study confirms the conspecificity with *S. mutabilis*.

Family: ¹ Species	LECIGNE (2013)	RUSSELL-S. (2014)	SCHÄFER (2021)	Other reference	Present paper ⁴
Agelenidae					
<i>Histopona hauseri</i> (Brignoli, 1972)		x			
<i>Maimuna vestita</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)	x	x			x
<i>Tegenaria ferruginea</i> (Panzer, 1804)		x			
<i>Tegenaria pagana</i> C.L. Koch, 1840		x			
<i>Tegenaria parietina</i> (Fourcroy, 1785)		x			
<i>Tegenaria regispyrrhi</i> Brignoli, 1976		x			
<i>Tegenaria schoenhoferi</i> Bolzern, Burckhardt & Hänggi, 2013	x	x			
Amaurobiidae					
<i>Amaurobius erberi</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	x	x			
<i>Amaurobius phaeacus</i> Thaler & Knoflach, 1998		x			
<i>Amaurobius strandi</i> Charitonov, 1937		x			
Anapidae					
<i>Zangherella apuliae</i> (Caporiacco, 1949)		x			
Anyphaenidae					
<i>Anyphaena sabina</i> L. Koch, 1866		x			
Araneidae					
<i>Agalenatea redii</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	x	x			
<i>Araneus angulatus</i> Clerck, 1757	x	x			
<i>Araneus circce</i> (Audouin, 1826)		x			?
<i>Araniella cucurbitina</i> (Simon, 1757)		x			
<i>Argiope lobata</i> (Pallas, 1772)		x			?
<i>Cyclosa conica</i> (Pallas, 1772)	x	x			
<i>Cyclosa insulana</i> (Costa, 1834)	x	x			
<i>Cyclosa sierrae</i> Simon, 1870		x			x
<i>Cyrtarachne ixoides</i> (Simon, 1870)		x		2a	x
<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		x			
<i>Gibbaranea bituberculata</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	x	x			x
<i>Hypsosinga albovittata</i> (Westring, 1851)		x			
<i>Mangora acalypha</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	x	x			x
<i>Neoscona adianta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x			x
<i>Neoscona subfuscata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	x	x			x
<i>Nuctenea umbratica</i> (Clerck, 1757)					x
<i>Singa semiatra</i> L. Koch, 1867		x			
<i>Zilla diodia</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x			
<i>Zygiella x-notata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	x	x			
Cheiracanthiidae					
<i>Cheiracanthium elegans</i> Thorell, 1875		x			
<i>Cheiracanthium erraticum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	x	x			x
<i>Cheiracanthium mildei</i> L. Koch, 1864	x	x			
Clubionidae					
<i>Porrhoclubiona leucaspis</i> (Simon, 1932)	x	x			x
<i>Porrhoclubiona vegeta</i> (Simon, 1918)	x	x			
Ctenizidae					

Family: ¹ Species	LECIGNE (2013)	RUSSELL-S. (2014)	SCHÄFER (2021)	Other reference	Present paper ⁴
<i>Cyrtocarenum cunicularium</i> (Olivier, 1811)		x			
<i>Cyrtocarenum grajum</i> (C.L. Koch, 1836)		x			
Dictynidae					
<i>Brigittea latens</i> (Fabricius, 1775)		x			x
<i>Lathys humilis</i> (Blackwall, 1855)	x	?			x
<i>Marilynia bicolor</i> (Simon, 1870)	x	?			x
<i>Nigma flavescens</i> (Walckenaer, 1830)	x	?			
<i>Nigma puella</i> (Simon, 1870)		x			x
Dysderidae					
<i>Dasumia cephalleniae</i> Brignoli, 1976		x			
<i>Dasumia nativitatis</i> Brignoli, 1974		x			
* <i>Dysdera circularis</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988		x			
<i>Dysdera corfuensis</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988	x	x			
<i>Dysdera crocata</i> C.L. Koch, 1838		x			
<i>Dysdera murphyorum</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988		x			
<i>Dysdera pandazisi</i> Hadjissarantos, 1940		x			
<i>Dysdera punctata</i> C.L. Koch, 1838		x			
* <i>Dysdera punctoretica</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988		x			
<i>Dysdera spinicrus</i> Simon, 1882		x			
<i>Dysderocrates gasparoi</i> Deeleman-Reinhold, 1988		x			
<i>Harpactea nausicaae</i> Brignoli, 1976		x			
Eresidae					
<i>Eresus kollari</i> Rossi, 1846		x			
Filistatidae					
<i>Filistata insidiatrix</i> (Forsskål, 1775)		x			x
* <i>Zaitunia kerkyra</i> sp. nov.					x
Gnaphosidae					
<i>Anagraphis ochracea</i> (L. Koch, 1867)		x ^{3b1 + 3b2}			
<i>Aphantaulax cincta</i> (L. Koch, 1866)				2b	x
<i>Aphantaulax trifasciata</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)	x	x			x
<i>Berlandina corycraea</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)		x			
<i>Drassodes cupreus</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	x	x			
<i>Drassodes lapidosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	x	x			
<i>Drassyllus praeficus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)		x			
<i>Drassyllus pumilus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)		x			x
<i>Drassyllus pusillus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)		x			
<i>Drassyllus villicoides</i> (Giltay, 1932)					x
<i>Gnaphosa lucifuga</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x			
<i>Haplodrassus signifer</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	x	x			x
<i>Marinarozelotes adriaticus</i> (Caporiacco, 1951)		x ^{3a}			x
<i>Marinarozelotes barbatus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)					x
<i>Micaria coarctata</i> (Lucas, 1846)		x			
<i>Micaria dives</i> (Lucas, 1846)					x
<i>Nomisia excerpta</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)		x			
<i>Nomisia exornata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1839)	x	x			x
<i>Nomisia ripariensis</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)		x			
<i>Pterotricha lentiginosa</i> (C.L. Koch, 1837)		x			
<i>Scotophaeus blackwalli</i> (Thorell, 1871)	x	x			
<i>Sosticus loricatus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)		x			
<i>Sulcia cretica violacea</i> Brignoli, 1974		x			
<i>Trachyzelotes pedestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)		x			
<i>Zelotes balcanicus</i> Deltshev, 2006					x
<i>Zelotes cingarus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)	x	x			x
<i>Zelotes tenuis</i> (L. Koch, 1866)		x			x
<i>Hahnia nava</i> (Blackwall, 1841)					x
Linyphiidae					

Family: ¹ Species	LECLIGNE (2013)	RUSSELL-S. (2014)	SCHÄFER (2021)	Other reference	Present paper ⁴
<i>Agyneta pseudorurestris</i> Wunderlich, 1980	x	x			x
<i>Agyneta resssi</i> (Wunderlich, 1973)		x			
<i>Araeoncus humilis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	x	x			
<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	x	x			
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834)					x
<i>Cresmatoneta mutinensis</i> (Canestrini, 1868)	x	x			
<i>Diplocephalus graecus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)		x			x
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i> (Wider, 1834)	x	x			x
<i>Erigonoplus simplex</i> Millidge, 1979	x				x
<i>Erigonoplus spinifemuralis</i> Dimitrov, 2003	x	x			
<i>Frontinellina frutetorum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1835)	x	x			x
<i>Ipa keyserlingi</i> (Ausserer, 1867)					x
<i>Leptophantes magnesiae</i> Brignoli, 1979		x			
<i>Leptophantes minutus</i> (Blackwall, 1833)		x			
<i>Maculoncus parvipalpus</i> Wunderlich, 1995					x
<i>Neriene clathrata</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	x	x			
<i>Neriene furtiva</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)					x
<i>Palliduphantes byzantinus</i> (Fage, 1931)	x	x			x
* <i>Palliduphantes corfuensis</i> (Wunderlich, 1995)	x	x			x
<i>Palliduphantes istrianus</i> Kulczyński, 1914)		x			
<i>Prinerigone vagans</i> (Audouin, 1826)	x	x			
<i>Tenuiphantes herbicola</i> (Simon, 1884)		x			
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i> (Blackwall, 1852)	x	x			
<i>Trichoncus sordidus</i> Simon, 1884		x			
Liocranidae					
<i>Agraecina lineata</i> (Simon, 1878)					x
Lycosidae					
<i>Alopecosa aculeata</i> (Clerck, 1757)		x			
<i>Alopecosa albofasciata</i> (Brullé, 1832)	x	x			x
<i>Alopecosa cursor</i> (Hahn, 1831)		x			
<i>Alopecosa pentheri</i> (Nosek, 1905)		x			
<i>Arctosa cinerea</i> (Fabricius, 1777)		x			
<i>Arctosa perita</i> (Latreille, 1799)	x	?			x
<i>Arctosa variana</i> C.L. Koch, 1847		x			
<i>Hogna radiata</i> (Latreille, 1817)	x	x			
<i>Lycosa praegrandis</i> C.L. Koch, 1836		x			
<i>Pardosa atomaria</i> (C.L. Koch, 1847)		x			
<i>Pardosa cibrata</i> Simon, 1876					x
<i>Pardosa hortensis</i> (Thorell, 1872)	x	x			x
<i>Pardosa proxima</i> (C. L. Koch, 1847)	x	x			x
<i>Piratula latitans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)		x			
<i>Trabea paradoxa</i> Simon, 1876					x
<i>Trochosa terricola</i> Thorell, 1856	x				x
Mimetidae					
<i>Ero aphana</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x			
<i>Ero flammeola</i> Simon, 1881		x			
<i>Ero furcata</i> (Villers, 1789)		x			
<i>Mimetus laevigatus</i> (Keyserling, 1863)		x			x
Miturgidae					
<i>Zora armillata</i> Simon, 1878	x	x			x
<i>Zora parallela</i> Simon, 1878	x	x			
Oecobiidae					
<i>Oecobius cellariorum</i> (Dugès, 1836)		x			
<i>Oecobius maculatus</i> Simon, 1870	x	?			x
<i>Oecobius navus</i> Blackwall, 1859	x	x			
<i>Uroctea durandi</i> (Latreille, 1809)		x			

Family: ¹ Species	LECIGNE (2013)	RUSSELL-S. (2014)	SCHÄFER (2021)	Other reference	Present paper ⁴
Oonopidae					
<i>Orchestina ebriola</i> Brignoli, 1972					x
Oxyopidae					
<i>Oxyopes heterophthalmus</i> (Latreille, 1804)					x
<i>Oxyopes lineatus</i> Latreille, 1806		x			
<i>Oxyopes ramosus</i> (Martini & Goeze, 1778)		x			
Palpimanidae					
<i>Palpimanus gibbulus</i> Dufour, 1820		x			
<i>Palpimanus orientalis</i> Kulczyński, 1909		x			
Philodromidae					
<i>Philodromus aureolus</i> (Clerck, 1757)		x			
<i>Philodromus lividus</i> Simon, 1875		x			
<i>Philodromus lunatus</i> Muster & Thaler, 2004		x			x
<i>Philodromus pinetorum</i> Muster, 2009	x	?			
<i>Pulchellodromus pulchellus</i> (Lucas, 1846)		x			x
<i>Thanatus vulgaris</i> Simon, 1870		x			
<i>Tibellus macellus</i> Simon, 1875		x			x
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x			
Pholcidae					
<i>Holocnemus pluchei</i> (Scopoli, 1763)	x	x			x
<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i> (Fuesslin, 1775)	x	?			
<i>Spermophora senoculata</i> (Dugès, 1836)	x	?			
<i>Stygopholcus photophilus</i> Senglet, 1971		x			
Phrurolithidae					
<i>Phrurolithus festivus</i> (C.L. Koch, 1835)		x			
<i>Phrurolithus szilyi</i> Herman, 1879		x			
Pisauridae					
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	x	x			x
Salticidae					
<i>Bianor albobimaculatus</i> (Lucas, 1846)		x	x		
<i>Carrhotus xanthogramma</i> (Latreille, 1819)					x
<i>Chalcoscirtus infimus</i> (Simon, 1868)		x	x		x
<i>Cyrba algherina</i> (Lucas, 1846)	x	x	x		x
<i>Euophrys difficilis</i> (Simon, 1868)		x ^{3c}	x		
<i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	x	?	x		x
<i>Euophrys gambosa</i> (Simon, 1868)		x	x		
<i>Euophrys herbigrada</i> (Simon, 1871)		x	x		
<i>Euophrys rufibarbis</i> (Simon, 1868)	x	x	x		x
<i>Evarcha arcuata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	x	?	x		
<i>Evarcha falcata</i> (Clerck, 1757)			x		
<i>Evarcha jucunda</i> (Lucas, 1846)	x	x	x		x
<i>Habrocestum graecum</i> Dalmas, 1920	x	x	x		
<i>Habrocestum latifasciatum</i> (Simon, 1868)			x		
<i>Heliophanus cupreus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	x	x	x		
<i>Heliophanus equester</i> L. Koch, 1867			x		x
<i>Heliophanus flavipes</i> (Hahn, 1832)		x	x		
<i>Heliophanus kochii</i> Simon, 1868	x	x	x		x
<i>Heliophanus lineiventris</i> Simon, 1868	x	x	x		
<i>Heliophanus melinus</i> L. Koch, 1867	x	x	x		
<i>Heliophanus simplex</i> Simon, 1868		x	x		x
<i>Heliophanus tribulosus</i> Simon, 1868	x	x	x		x
<i>Icius hamatus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)					x
<i>Leptorchestes berolinensis</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)			x		
<i>Leptorchestes mutilloides</i> (Lucas, 1846)		x	x		x
<i>Macaroeris flavigomis</i> (Simon, 1884)		x	x		
<i>Macaroeris nidicolens</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x	x		x

Family: ¹ Species	LECIGNE (2013)	RUSSELL-S. (2014)	SCHÄFER (2021)	Other reference	Present paper ⁴
<i>Marpissa nivoyi</i> (Lucas, 1846)	x	x	x		
<i>Menemerus semilimbatus</i> (Hahn, 1829)	x	x	x		
<i>Myrmarachne formicaria</i> (De Geer, 1778)		x	x		
<i>Neaetha absheronica</i> Logunov & Guseinov, 2002			x		x
<i>Neon levis</i> (Simon, 1871)	x	x	x		x
<i>Pellenes diagonalis</i> (Simon, 1868)		x	x		
<i>Pellenes florii</i> Schäfer, 2020			x		
<i>Pellenes geniculatus</i> (Simon, 1868)		x	x		
<i>Pellenes laevigatus</i> (Simon, 1868)		x	x		
<i>Pellenes nigrociliatus</i> (Simon, 1875)	x	x	x		
<i>Pellenes seriatus</i> (Thorell, 1875)					x
<i>Philaeus chrysops</i> (Poda, 1761)	x	x	x		x
<i>Phlegra bresnieri</i> (Lucas, 1846)	x	x	x		
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i> (Hahn, 1826)	x	x+	x		x
<i>Phlegra lineata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1846)		x	x		x
<i>Pseudeuophrys obsoleta</i> (Simon, 1868)	x	x	x		x
<i>Pseudeuophrys vafra</i> (Blackwall, 1867)		x	x		x
<i>Saitis graecus</i> Kulczyński, 1905	x	x	x		
<i>Salicus mutabilis</i> Lucas, 1846	x	x	x		
<i>Salicus propinquus</i> Lucas, 1846		x	x		
<i>Salicus unciger</i> (Simon, 1868)	5	x ^{3d}	x		x
<i>Salicus unicolor</i> (Simon, 1868)		x	x		x
<i>Synageles dalmaticus</i> (Keyserling, 1863)	x	x	x		x
<i>Talavera aequipes</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)			x		
<i>Thyene imperialis</i> (Rossi, 1846)	x	x	x		x
Scytodidae					
<i>Scytodes thoracica</i> (Latreille, 1802)		x			
Segestriidae					
<i>Ariadna insidiatrix</i> Audouin, 1826		x			
<i>Segestria florentina</i> (Rossi, 1790)		x			
<i>Segestria senoculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		x			
Sicariidae					
<i>Loxosceles rufescens</i> (Dufour, 1820)		x			x
Sparassidae					
<i>Micrommata ligurina</i> (C. L. Koch, 1845)	x	x			
<i>Micrommata virescens</i> (Clerck, 1757)		x			
Synaphridae					
<i>Synaphris lehtineni</i> Marusik, Gnelitsa & Kovblyuk, 2005					x
Tetragnathidae					
<i>Metellina merianae</i> (Scopoli, 1763)		x			
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i> Sundevall, 1830	x	x			
<i>Tetragnatha extensa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		x			
<i>Tetragnatha montana</i> Simon, 1874					x
Theridiidae					
<i>Anelosimus vittatus</i> (C.L. Koch, 1836)		x			
<i>Argyrodes argyrodes</i> (Walckenaer, 1841)	x	x			x
<i>Asagena phalerata</i> (Panzer, 1801)	x	x			x
<i>Crustulina scabripes</i> Simon, 1881	x	x			
<i>Dipoena galilaea</i> Levy & Amitai, 1981					x
<i>Enoplognatha afrodite</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1983		x			
<i>Enoplognatha penelope</i> Hippa & Oksala, 1982		x			
<i>Enoplognatha quadripunctata</i> Simon, 1885		x			x
<i>Episinus truncatus</i> Latreille, 1809	x	x			
* <i>Euryopis emiliae</i> sp. nov.					x
<i>Euryopis episinoidea</i> (Walckenaer, 1847)	x	x			
<i>Euryopis sexalbomaculata</i> (Lucas, 1846)		x			x

Family: ¹ Species	LECIGNE (2013)	RUSSELL-S. (2014)	SCHÄFER (2021)	Other reference	Present paper ⁴
<i>Kochiura aulica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	x	?			x
<i>Lasaeola convexa</i> (Blackwall, 1870)					x
<i>Lasaeola prona</i> (Menge, 1868)		x			
<i>Neottiura herbigrada</i> (Simon, 1873)		x			x
<i>Parasteatoda tepidariorum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1841)		x			
<i>Parasteatoda lunata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	x	?			
<i>Pholcomma gibbum</i> (Westring, 1851)		x			
<i>Platnickina nigropunctata</i> (Lucas, 1846)					x
<i>Platnickina tincta</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)					x
<i>Simitidion simile</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)		x			x
<i>Steatoda albomaculata</i> (De geer, 1778)	x	x			
<i>Steatoda bipunctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		x			
<i>Steatoda grossa</i> (C.L. Koch, 1838)	x	?			
<i>Steatoda paykulliana</i> (Walckenaer, 1806)		x			x
<i>Steatoda triangulosa</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)		x			
<i>Theridion adrianopoli</i> Drensky, 1915		x			x
<i>Theridion coryraeum</i> Brignoli, 1984		x			
<i>Theridion genistae</i> Simon, 1873				2c	x
<i>Theridion helena</i> Wunderlich, 2011					x
<i>Theridion mystaceum</i> L. Koch, 1870					x
<i>Theridion varians</i> Hahn, 1833	x				
Theridiomatidae					
<i>Theridiosomma gemmosum</i> (L. Koch, 1877)	x				
Thomisidae					
<i>Bassaniodes tenebrosus</i> (Šilhavý, 1944)		x ^{3e}			
<i>Cozyptila blackwalli</i> (Simon, 1875)		x ^{3f}			
<i>Heriaeus mellotteei</i> Simon, 1886		x			
<i>Ozyptila brevipes</i> (Hahn, 1826)		x			
<i>Ozyptila confluens</i> (C.L. Koch, 1845)		x			
<i>Runcinia grammica</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)		x			x
<i>Synema globosum</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	x	x			x
<i>Thomisus onustus</i> Walckenaer, 1805	x	x			x
<i>Tmarus piger</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)					x
<i>Tmarus piocardi</i> (Simon, 1866)		x			
<i>Tmarus stellio</i> Simon, 1875		x			
<i>Xysticus acerbus</i> Thorell, 1872		x			
<i>Xysticus kempeleni</i> Thorell, 1872		x			
<i>Xysticus kochi</i> Thorell, 1872	x	x			x
<i>Xysticus laetus</i> Thorell, 1875	x	x			
<i>Xysticus thessalicus</i> Simon, 1916		x			x
Tanacocidae					
<i>Nurscia albomaculata</i> (Lucas, 1846)	x	x			x
Uloboridae					
<i>Uloborus walckenaerius</i> Latreille 1806	x	x			x
Zodariidae					
<i>Palaestina expolita</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872					x
<i>Zodarion elegans</i> (Simon, 1873)		x			
<i>Zodarion frenatum</i> Simon, 1885		x			
<i>Zodarion graecum</i> (C. L. Koch, 1843)		x			?
<i>Zodarion noordami</i> Bosmans, 2009					x
Zoropsidae					
<i>Zoropsis oertzeni</i> Dahl, 1901	x	x			
TOTAL: 280 species	95	241	50	3	114 (+4?)