

Data to the spider fauna (Araneae) of Lake Velence

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Abstract: 153 spider species were collected in the reedbed of Lake Velence. This is the first faunistical survey about the area.

Keywords: Lake Velence, reedbed, spider fauna, floating trap

Introduction

Reedbeds (*Phragmitetalia*) are representative, descending plant communities of European wetland habitats. They provide nutriment, habitat, and shelter for numerous living organisms. They function as natural filters of water and play an important role in the biogeochemical cycle of water. Since the 1960-s importance of the study of European reedbeds has increased primarily because of the disappearance of momentous part of wetland habitats. Therefore the conservational role of reedbeds and reedbed-dwelling living organisms has increased. Major part of their peculiar fauna is habitatspecialist species (e.g. many insects, spiders and birds), thus, after the abolishment of their habitats these species disappear, become rare because they strongly adhere to their habitats and do not find their special living conditions in other areas.

0.4% (40 100 ha) of Hungary is covered with reedbeds. At the largest expansion they occur in our lakes (Lake Balaton, Lake Velence, Lake Fertő). Extands their notability that these lakes belong to the group of Eurasian shallow steppe-lakes, which have the most diverse, most valuable wildlife and they reach their westernmost border in the Carpathian Basin.

Previous studies on Hungarian reedbeds were primarily related to the Lake Balaton. In the thirties of the last century Gábor Kolosváry (KOLOSVÁRY 1930), then János Balogh (BALOGH 1933) carried out investigations in the area. In the first part of the nineties Imre Loksa and István Loksa (1990-1991), as well as Kinga Szathmáry researched the spider fauna of the area (SZATHMÁRY 1995, comment: results of Loksa et al.'s collection is contained in present paper). Since the nineties Csaba Szinetár has been researching the reedbeds of Lake Balaton. (SZINETÁR 1993, 1995, 2000, 2004.) Beside Lake Balaton

there were purposeful collections in the area of Lake Fertő which concerned the reedbeds of Lake Fertő as well (SZITA et al. 2002).

Lake Velence is Hungary's third largest lake. Despite of its size and conservational importance it was hardly ever researched. So far only one monograph has been written about the spider fauna of the lake (KANCSAL 2005) and there were only a few references in the literature (LOKSA 1969, SZINETÁR & KANCSAL 2007, KANCSAL et al. 2007).

Since 2004 we have been carrying out researches at the southern coast of the lake in a waterfront reedbed which belongs to Agárd town. In this paper we report the faunistical results of our collection which was lasted from 2004 to 2009.

Material and method

Researches were carried out on the southern coast of Lake Velence in the 1.5 ha offshore reedbed of Chernel István Madárvárta (47°11'24"N, 18°35'4"E) which belongs to Agárd town and on a floating reed-island which was situated opposite to the Madárvárta. The main factors for choosing the suitable reed-island were easy approachability, lack of disturbance, similarity in consistence of coastal and island reeds and sufficient representation of floating island reeds. The offshore reedbed collections occurred throughout the year on 2004, 2008 and 2009, the island collection was held during May of 2004.

Besides dominant reed (*Phragmites australis*) species of the offshore-zone plant community were narrowleaf cattail (*Typha angustifolia*), hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*), hedge bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), bittersweet nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), wild cucumber (*Echinocystis lobata*), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), wild mint (*Mentha arvensis*). On the floating island the only dominant species was reed.

Sampling was carried out partly with traditional pitfall traps and, in watery areas, where other methods could not be used, with special floating traps. Floating traps were consisted of 7 cm diameter cups (like traditional pitfall traps) which were filled with killing-fluid and were sunk into polystyrene plates. Sampling in reedbeds and surrounding drier areas was completed by hand-held suction sampling (D-Vac) and beating from trees and bushes was also used (07.09, 2009). In 2004 we used only standard pitfall traps.

Preservative liquid was 50% ethylene-glicol in all the traps. Collected specimens were stored in 70% ethanol. We compiled a collection of the species detected at the research area. Spiders were identified up to species level or sometimes, because of the lack of adult specimens, only to genus or family level. We used the relevant literature for the identification (HEIMER & NENTWIG 1991, LOKSA 1969, 1972, NENTWIG et al. 2003, ROBERTS 1995). Species were named after World Spider Catalog V 10.5 (PLATNICK 2010) nomenclature.

Results

In the researched area 153 species of 24 spider families were detected which are quasi 20% of the Hungarian spider fauna (SAMU & SZINETÁR 1999). Considering that collection occurred only in a 2 ha area and almost every time from ground level in nearly homogeneous vegetation, it is a remarkably high number.

List of collected species

Besides the list of species we enclosed the date of collection, the number of specimens and the method of collection. Naming the different collection methods the following abbreviations were used: FT: floating traps, ST: standard pitfall traps, D-Vac: hand-held suction sampling, B: beating,

Table 1: Spiders collected in reedbeds of Lake Velence (2004-2009).
(FT: floating traps; ST: standard traps; D-VAC: hend-held suction sampling; B: beating).

Fajok	2004		2008	2009				Total
	lake shore	floating island	FT	FT	ST	D-Vac	B	
Agelenidae								
<i>Tegenaria domestica</i> (Clerck, 1757)					1			1
Araneidae								
<i>Araneus angulatus</i> Clerck, 1757							1	1
<i>Larinioides suspicax</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1876)							4	4
<i>Larinioides patagiatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)							1	1
<i>Mangora acalypha</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)							1	1
<i>Singa nitidula</i> C. L. Koch, 1844					1	2		3
Clubionidae								
<i>Clubiona comta</i> C. L. Koch, 1839							1	1
<i>Clubiona juvenis</i> Simon, 1878	3	1		1		4		9
<i>Clubiona phragmitis</i> C. L. Koch, 1843	2	1	3					6
<i>Clubiona trivialis</i> C. L. Koch, 1843	1							1
Corinnidae								
<i>Phrurolithus festivus</i> C. L. Koch, 1839	79		7	15	3	3		107
Cybaeidae								
<i>Argyroneta aquatica</i> (Clerck, 1757)	1	2	1	1				5
Dictynidae								
<i>Argenna patula</i> (Simon, 1874)	6			5				11
<i>Argenna subnigra</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)					1			1
<i>Dictyna uncinata</i> Thorell, 1856							1	1
Dysderidae								
<i>Dysdera crocata</i> C. L. Koch, 1838					1			1
<i>Dysdera hungarica</i> Kulczynski, 1897	1							1
<i>Harpactea rubicunda</i> (C. L. Koch, 1838)	2							2
Gnaphosidae								
<i>Drassodes lapidosus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	4			3				7
<i>Drassodes pubescens</i> (Thorell, 1856)	3			2	1			6
<i>Drassyllus lutetianus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	112	22	6	82	59			281
<i>Drassyllus praeficus</i> (L. Koch, 1866)	1							1
<i>Drassyllus pusillus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	3			3				6
<i>Haplodrassus minor</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)	44			18	7	2		71
<i>Haplodrassus moderatus</i> (Kulczynski, 1897)	13		1	11	3			28
<i>Micaria pulicaria</i> (Sundevall, 1831)	21			1	2	1		25
<i>Trachyzelotes pedestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	198		13	235	77			523
<i>Zelotes aeneus</i> (Simon, 1878)	1							1
<i>Zelotes apricorum</i> (L. Koch, 1876)	61		2	3	1			67
<i>Zelotes gracilis</i> (Canestrini, 1868)						1		1
<i>Zelotes latreillei</i> (Simon, 1878)	48		1	8	6			63
<i>Zelotes mundus</i> (Kulczynski, 1897)	13			2	1			16
<i>Urozelotes rusticus</i> (L. Koch, 1872)	3							3
Hahniidae								
<i>Antistea elegans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	98	23	18	29	7			175
<i>Hahnia nava</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	2							2

Table 1. continued: Spiders collected in reedbeds of Lake Velence (2004-2009).
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Fajok	2004		2008	2009				Total
	lake shore	floating island	FT	FT	ST	D-Vac	B	
Linyphiidae								
<i>Araeoncus crassiceps</i> (Westring, 1861)	1		1	1				3
<i>Araeoncus humilis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)			1	9		6		16
<i>Bathyphantes gracilis</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	12	1	26	17		9		65
<i>Bathyphantes similis</i> Kulczynski, 1894	2							2
<i>Centromerus capucinus</i> (Simon, 1884)	1							1
<i>Centromerus sylvaticus</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	81		3					84
<i>Ceratinella brevipes</i> (Westring, 1851)	4			1	1			6
<i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834)	4							4
<i>Dicymbium nigrum</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	1							1
<i>Diplostyla concolor</i> (Wider, 1834)	35		1	4		1		41
<i>Donacochara speciosa</i> (Thorell, 1875)				1				1
<i>Entelecara omissa</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1902	3					1		4
<i>Erigone dentipalpis</i> (Wider, 1834)						1		1
<i>Glyphesis servulus</i> (Simon, 1881)	5							5
<i>Glyphesis taoplesius</i> Wunderlich, 1969	22							22
<i>Gnathonarium dentatum</i> (Wider, 1834)	4		21	21				46
<i>Gongyliidium murcidum</i> Simon, 1884	9		1	8		7		25
<i>Maso sundevalli</i> (Westring, 1851)	1							1
<i>Meioneta rurestris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	1			1	1	7	1	11
<i>Meioneta simplicitaris</i> (Simon, 1884)						1		1
<i>Micrargus subaequalis</i> (Westring, 1851)						1		1
<i>Microneta viaria</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	16							16
<i>Neriere clathrata</i> (Sundevall, 1830)	1			2		1		4
<i>Oedothorax apicatus</i> (Blackwall, 1850)	1							1
<i>Pelecopsis menzei</i> (Cambridge, 1892)	4							4
<i>Pelecopsis parallela</i> (Wider, 1834)	8	3				2		13
<i>Pocadicnemis juncea</i> Locket & Millidge, 1953	5			5	3	4		17
<i>Silometopus elegans</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)	15		1					16
<i>Sintula spiniger</i> (Balogh, 1935)	1							1
<i>Stemonyphantes lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1					3		4
<i>Tallusia experta</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)	40		1					41
<i>Tapinocyba insecta</i> (L. Koch, 1869)	6							6
<i>Tenuiphantes tenuis</i> (Blackwall, 1852)	1			9	4	2		16
<i>Tiso vagans</i> (Blackwall, 1834)	1							1
<i>Trichoncus hackmani</i> Millidge, 1955						8		8
<i>Walckenaeria atrotibialis</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)	2							2
<i>Walckenaeria nudipalpis</i> (Westring, 1851)	1			2				3
<i>Walckenaeria unicornis</i> O. P.-Cambridge, 1861						1		1
<i>Walckenaeria vigilax</i> (Blackwall, 1853)				1				1
Liocranidae								
<i>Liocranoeca striata</i> (Kulczynski, 1882)	375		1	21	35	5		437

Table 1. continued: Spiders collected in reedbeds of Lake Velence (2004-2009).
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Fajok	2004		2008		2009			Total
	lake shore	floating island	FT	FT	ST	D-Vac	B	
Lycosidae								
<i>Alopecosa mariaae</i> (Dahl, 1908)	1							1
<i>Alopecosa pulverulenta</i> (Clerck, 1757)	191		2	8	1			202
<i>Arctosa leopardus</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	21		2	177	30			230
<i>Arctosa lutetiana</i> (Simon, 1876)	2							2
<i>Aulonia albimana</i> (Walckenaer, 1805)	4				2	6		12
<i>Pardosa agrestis</i> (Westring, 1861)				2	1	1		4
<i>Pardosa alacris</i> (C. L. Koch, 1833)	356				1			357
<i>Pardosa lugubris</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)				12	12			24
<i>Pardosa maisa</i> Hippa & Mannila, 1982					1			1
<i>Pardosa paludicola</i> (Clerck, 1757)	38	1		17	4			60
<i>Pardosa prativaga</i> (L. Koch, 1870)	381	2	27	290	164	18		882
<i>Pardosa proxima</i> (C. L. Koch, 1847)	3			11	3			17
<i>Pardosa pullata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	2					1		3
<i>Pirata hygrophilus</i> Thorell, 1872	2			12	3			17
<i>Pirata latitans</i> (Blackwall, 1841)	233		79	700	403	43		1458
<i>Pirata piraticus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	7		13	13	1	1		35
<i>Pirata piscatorius</i> (Clerck, 1757)	3	5	11	77	3			99
<i>Pirata tenuitarsis</i> Simon, 1876			3	2				5
<i>Trebacosa europaea</i> Szinetár & Kancsal, 2007	16		2	7	12	1		38
<i>Trochosa ruricola</i> (De Geer, 1778)	668		1	119	30	1		819
<i>Trochosa terricola</i> Thorell, 1856				1				1
Mimetidae								
<i>Ero cambridgei</i> Kulczynski, 1911	1			2				3
<i>Ero furcata</i> (Villers, 1789)	2			2				4
Mysmenidae								
<i>Mysmenella jobi</i> (Kraus, 1967)	1			1	1	27		30
Philodromidae								
<i>Philodromus pulchellus</i> Lucas, 1846					3			3
<i>Thanatus striatus</i> C. L. Koch, 1845	5			1	1	1		8
<i>Tibellus maritimus</i> (Menge, 1875)	1							1
<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	2							2
Pholcidae								
<i>Pholcus opilionoides</i> (Schränk, 1781)	1							1
Pisauridae								
<i>Dolomedes fimbriatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)				1				1
<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	1			1		3		5

Table 1. continued: Spiders collected in reedbeds of Lake Velence (2004-2009).
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Fajok	2004		2008	2009				Total
	lake shore	floating island	FT	FT	ST	D-Vac	B	
Salticidae								
<i>Ballus chalybeius</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)							1	1
<i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	2							2
<i>Euophrys herbigrada</i> (Simon, 1871)	1	3						4
<i>Evarcha arcuata</i> (Clerck, 1757)				1		1		2
<i>Heliophanus auratus</i> C. L. Koch, 1835				1			1	2
<i>Marpissa muscosa</i> (Clerck, 1757)							1	1
<i>Marpissa nivoyi</i> (Lucas, 1846)	4			1	1			6
<i>Mendoza canestrinii</i> (Ninni, 1868)	2					11		13
<i>Myrmarachne formicaria</i> (De Geer, 1778)	11	1	1	2	3			18
<i>Neon reticulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1853)	1							1
<i>Phlegra fasciata</i> (Hahn, 1826)						1		1
<i>Pseudeuophrys obsoleta</i> (Simon, 1868)		3		2				5
<i>Salticus zebraneus</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)							3	3
<i>Sibianor aurocinctus</i> (Ohlert, 1865)					1			1
Tetragnathidae								
<i>Pachygnatha clercki</i> Sundevall, 1823				1				1
<i>Pachygnatha degeeri</i> Sundevall, 1830				1		1		2
<i>Tetragnatha reimoseri</i> (Rosca, 1939)						4		4
<i>Tetragnatha striata</i> L. Koch, 1862						2		2
Theridiidae								
<i>Crustulina guttata</i> (Wider, 1834)						1		1
<i>Crustulina sticta</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)				10	4	2		16
<i>Enoplognatha mordax</i> (Thorell, 1875)			2					2
<i>Enoplognatha ovata</i> (Clerck, 1757)						1		1
<i>Episinus angulatus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	2							2
<i>Episinus truncatus</i> Latreille, 1809	1							1
<i>Euryopis flavomaculata</i> (C. L. Koch, 1836)	25			22	12			59
<i>Neottiura suaveolens</i> (Simon, 1879)						1		1
<i>Robertus arundineti</i> (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)						1		1
<i>Robertus lividus</i> (Blackwall, 1836)	2							2
<i>Sieatoda phalerata</i> (Panzer, 1801)	1							1
<i>Theridion hemerobium</i> Simon, 1914			1				3	4
<i>Theridion nigrovariegatum</i> Simon, 1873							1	1
<i>Theridion varians</i> Hahn, 1833							1	1
Thomisidae								
<i>Ozyptila claveata</i> (Walckenaer, 1837)				1				1
<i>Ozyptila praticola</i> (C. L. Koch, 1837)	11							11
<i>Ozyptila trux</i> (Blackwall, 1846)	36			7	6	1		50
<i>Tmarus piger</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)							1	1
<i>Xysticus cristatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)				1				1
<i>Xysticus kochi</i> Thorell, 1872				31	9			40
<i>Xysticus ulmi</i> (Hahn, 1831)	4			1				5
Titanoecidae								
<i>Titanoeca schineri</i> L. Koch, 1872	1							1
Zodariidae								
<i>Zodarion rubidum</i> Simon, 1914	41							41
Zoridae								
<i>Zora armillata</i> Simon, 1878	26	2	1			3		32
<i>Zora spinimana</i> (Sundevall, 1833)	3		1					4
Total	3500	70	255	2060	927	206	22	7040

Prominent species in faunistical regard

Argyroneta aquatica (Clerck, 1757): Palearctic-spreaded species, in Hungary occurs in several places, one of our protected spiders.

Araeoncus crassiceps (Westring, 1861): Palearctic-spreaded, slough and marsh dwelling, rare species. In Germany it is a redlist species (PLATEN et al. 1996). In Hungary two occurrences are known (DUDÁS & VARGA 2002, KANCSAL et al. 2007).

Entelecara omissa O. P.-Cambridge, 1902: Like the previous species occurs in good natural condition wetland habitats and it is rare. Also a species of German redlist. It's first Hungarian recovery is the consequence of present study (KANCSAL 2005).

Glyphesis taoplesius Wunderlich, 1969: Very rare species, so far there are only some data from Germany, Denmark and Hungary (WUNDERLICH 1969, SCHARF et al. 2009, LOKSA 1981, SZINETÁR 1995) available. Slough and marsh dwelling species.

Micrargus subaequalis (Westring, 1851): Palearctic-spreaded species. There are no published data from Hungary from any professional journals, it is mentioned only in a university thesis (KÉKESI & SEGEDI 1979) and in an academic Ph.D dissertation (SAMU 2007). Occurs in dry lawns and in agricultural areas as well.

Dolomedes fimbriatus (Clerck, 1757): Palearctic-spreaded, protected spider species of Hungary, prefers wetland habitats.

Philodromus pulchellus Lucas, 1846: Mediterranean-spreaded, rare species. So far there are two data from Hungary (DÉRI et al. 2007, SAMU 2007).

Trebacosa europaea Szinetár & Kancsal, 2007: European-spreaded, recently newly described species from the researched area. At present it is known from France (VILLEPOUX 1995, VILLEPOUX 2007), Byelorussia (ZHUKOVETS 2003) and Greece (Buchholz S. verbal communication). Prefers wetland habitats. Protected species in Hungary.

In addition to concrete collections night field works by lamps were also carried out and the following prominent species were collected from the researched area (they are not in Table 1.)

Larinia bonneti Spassky, 1939: It is rare species in the periodically flooded area of the lakes.

Larinia elegans Spassky, 1939: This species lives in large amount on reeds in the deeper, permanently flooded zone.

Tetragnatha shoshone Levi, 1981: Sporadic on reeds.

Tetragnatha striata L. Koch, 1862: The most frequent species on reeds in the permanently flooded zone.

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