

The linyphiid spiders of Vietnam: annotated check list, with description of the previously unknown female of *Tapinopa undata* Zhao & Li, 2014 (Araneae: Linyphiidae)

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Abstract

A full, annotated checklist of the Linyphiidae of Vietnam containing 34 species is given. The previously unknown female of *Tapinopa undata* Zhao & Li, 2014 is described for the first time. Six species, *Batueta similis* Wunderlich & Song, 1995, *Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum* Wunderlich, 1979, *Erigone prominens* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906, *Microlinyphia rehaiensis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022, *Neriene macella* (Thorell, 1898), and *T. undata*, are reported from Vietnam for the first time.

Keywords: distribution • dwarf spiders • faunistics • Oriental Region • taxonomy

Introduction

Linyphiidae is the second most diverse spider family in the world following Salticidae, being presently known to contain more than 4900 species (World Spider Catalog 2025). The family is distributed all over the world, covering all natural zones, with the largest representation in the Northern Hemisphere. Most linyphiids live in litter, moss, grass and similar substrates. Information concerning the linyphiids of Vietnam is presently scattered in 11 papers: Heimer (1984), Tu & Li (2004, 2006), Tanasevitch (2017, 2018a,b, 2019a, 2021a, 2022a,b, 2023). Currently, the linyphiid fauna of Vietnam amounts to 28 species (Tanasevitch 2022b, 2023), being the third most studied in the number of known linyphiid species among the continental countries of Southeast Asia: Thailand 49 species, West Malaysia 31, Laos 21, Myanmar 12, Cambodia 0 (Tanasevitch, 2025).

An annotated checklist below contains all linyphiid species so far known from Vietnam, supplied with details of their distribution. New data from a few fresh collections are also added.

Material and methods

This paper is based on all available literature data, as well as fresh material from Vietnam, collected by Dmitri Logunov (ZISP) in 2023 and kept at the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia (ZISP). A few additional samples derive from the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU). Specimens preserved in 75% ethanol were studied using an MBS-9 stereomicroscope.

Drawings were executed with a drawing tube. A Levenhuk C-800 digital camera was used for taking pictures. Leg chaetotaxy is presented in a formula, e.g. TiI: 2-1-1-0, which means that tibia I has two dorsal spines, one prolateral, one retrolateral and no ventral spines, the apical spines are disregarded. The sequence of leg segment measurements is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. All measurements are given in mm. Scale lines in the figures correspond to 0.1 mm unless indicated otherwise. The terminology of copulatory organs mainly follows that of Merrett (1963) and Saaristo & Tanasevitch (1996), with later modifications referred to just below.

Abbreviations used in the text and figures: BC = bursa copulatrix *sensu* Saaristo (1973), D = duct, DPS = distal part of scape (= scapus) *sensu* Saaristo & Tanasevitch (1996), DSA = distal suprategular apophysis *sensu* Hormiga (2000), E = embolus, EP = embolus proper *sensu* Saaristo (1971), LC = lamella characteristica *sensu* Kulczyński (1898), MM = median membrane *sensu* Helsdingen (1965), NP = National Park, PMP = posterior median plate *sensu* Helsdingen *et al.* (1977), P = paracymbium, Pr = proscape *sensu* Saaristo & Tanasevitch (1996), R = radix, RA = radical apophysis, St = stretcher, TA = terminal apophysis *sensu* Merrett (1963), Ti = tibia, TmI = position of trichobothrium on metatarsus I, ZISP = Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg, Russia, ZMMU = Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.

Linyphiidae Blackwall, 1859

Tapinopa Westring, 1851

Type species: *Linyphia longidens* Wider, 1834, by original designation.

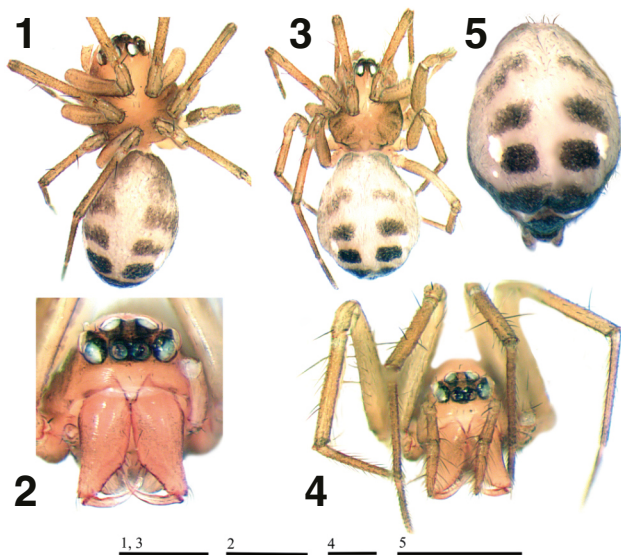
Remarks: The small genus *Tapinopa* presently consists of nine species (World Spider Catalog 2025). The genus is characterized by the presence of a posterodorsal outgrowth on the cymbium, a strongly modified paracymbium, as well as a complete structure of the embolic division in the male. The epigyne is characterized by both proscape and the distal part of the scape well developed, while the medium part of scape is totally reduced.

Range: Holarctic.

Tapinopa undata Zhao & Li, 2014 (Figs. 1–5, 6–14)

Tapinopa undata Zhao & Li, 2014: 47, figs. 93–95, ♂.

Remarks: The species was described from males from Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, China (Zhao & Li 2014). There seems to be a typographical error by the author contained in the species description: the size of the male is given as 1.16 mm, while the length of the carapace is 0.75 mm. The size of the abdomen is omitted, but Zhao & Li (2014: 148, fig. 94) depicted the abdomen as being some-



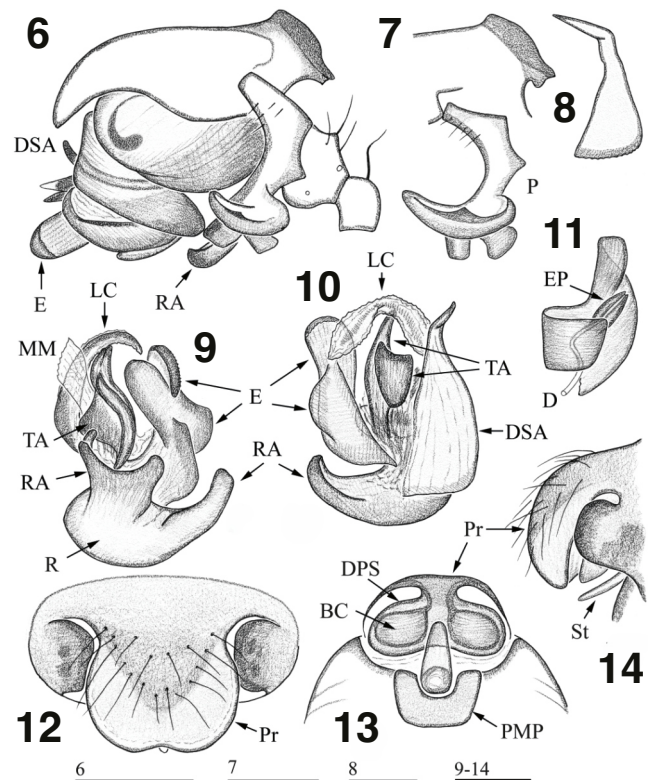
Figs. 1–5: *Tapinopa undata* Zhao & Li, 2014, specimens from Bidoup Nui Ba NP, photographs of male (1–2) and female (3–5). **1,3** habitus, dorsal view; **2,4** prosoma, frontal view; **5** abdomen, dorsal view. Scale bars = 0.5 mm (1, 3, 5); 0.25 mm (2, 4).

what longer than the carapace. The female of *T. undata* is described below for the first time.

Material: 1♂, 1♀ (ZISP), Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Lac Durong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest with *Pinus dalatensis*, 12°11'10.93"N 108°40'33.73"E, 1535 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 28 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 1♂ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near meteorological tower, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'02.57"N 108°41'31.68"E, 1510–1520 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 26 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 1♀ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest with *Fokienia*, 12°10'53.95"N 108°41'24.42"E, 1548 m, beaten from twigs & bushes, 29 October 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Redescription of the male (specimen from Bidoup Nui Ba NP, 1535 m): Total length 1.63. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Carapace 0.58 long, 0.60 wide, unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig. 2, 0.38 long, a mastidion absent. Legs. Leg I, 2.93 long (0.75 + 0.20 + 0.75 + 0.73 + 0.50), IV, 2.39 long (0.70 + 0.20 + 0.53 + 0.58 + 0.38). Chaetotaxy: TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0. Spines 1.5–5 times as long as diameter of corresponding leg segment. Metatarsi I–III each with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.20. Palp (Figs. 6–11): Cymbium with a keel-shaped posterodorsal outgrowth. Paracymbium complex: its middle part with a conical projection, distal part with a small tooth and two outgrowths. Distal suprategular apophysis tapering anteriorly, its distal part bent abruptly and pointed terminally. Radix with tree radical apophyses differing in shape and size. Embolus relatively large, its main body with several outgrowths. Embolus proper bifid. Terminal apophysis of complex shape. Lamella characteristic a slender and bent ribbon. Abdomen 1.03 long, 0.63 wide, dorsal pattern as in Fig. 1.

Description of the female (specimen from Bidoup Nui Ba NP, 1535 m): Total length 1.50. Habitus as in Fig. 3. Carapace 0.60 long, 0.50 wide, unmodified. Chelicerae as in Fig.



Figs. 6–14: *Tapinopa undata* Zhao & Li, 2014, specimens from Bidoup Nui Ba NP, details of male palp (6–11) and epigyne structure (12–14). **6** left palp, retrolateral view; **7** posterodorsal outgrowth and paracymbium, retrolateral view; **8** distal suprategular apophysis; **9** embolic division, ventral view; **10** same, dorsal view; **11** embolus; **12** epigyne, ventral view; **13** same, dorsal view; **14** same, lateral views. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

4, 0.35 long. Legs yellow to pale brown. Leg I, 2.59 long (0.68 + 0.18 + 0.60 + 0.68 + 0.45), IV, 2.19 long (0.63 + 0.18 + 0.48 + 0.55 + 0.35). Chaetotaxy: TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0. Spines 1.5–5 times as long as diameter of corresponding leg segment. Metatarsi I–III each with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.20. Abdomen 0.90 long, 0.68 wide, dorsal pattern as in Figs. 3, 5. Epigyne (Figs. 12–14): proscape rounded, base of distal part of scape narrow, bursa copulatrix very large, stretcher relatively short, a pit absent.

Variability: The abdominal dorsal pattern in the specimens from southern Vietnam differs from that of material from China. The former show clearly defined dark spots on the abdominal dorsal surface, vs absent (Figs. 1, 3, 5, cf. Zhao & Li 2014: figs. 94C–E). The shape of the posterodorsal cymbial outgrowth is also slightly different in the Vietnamese specimens (Figs. 6–7, cf. Zhao & Li 2014: figs. 93A–B).

Distribution: *Tapinopa undata* is recorded from Vietnam (Lam Dong Province) for the first time. Xishuangbanna, Yunnan province, China (Zhao & Li 2014).

Range: Oriental.

Atypena cirrifrons (Heimer, 1984)

Paranasoona cirrifrons Heimer, 1984: 87, figs. 1–8, ♂, ♀.

Atypena cirrifrons Tanasevitch, 2014a: 72, transferred from *Paranasoona*.

Material: 2♂♂, 6♀♀ (ZMMU), VIETNAM, Hanoi, rice field, 09 January 1981, coll. L. Rybalov.

Distribution: Vietnam: Hanoi (Heimer 1984) and present data. Guangxi Province, China (Zhu & Sha 1992); Champasak (Tanasevitch 2014a) and Vientiane provinces, Laos (Komisarenko, Omelko & Marusik 2019); Chiang Mai Province, Thailand (Tanasevitch 2014b); Orissa (Tanasevitch 2017), Meghalaya, (Tanasevitch 2019c), Bihar states, India and Sri Lanka (Tanasevitch 2022a).

Range: Oriental.

***Bathyphantes floralis* Tu & Li, 2006**

Bathyphantes floralis Tu & Li, 2006: 104, fig. 1, ♂, ♀.

Material: 4♂♂, 3♀♀ (ZMMU), VIETNAM, Lam Dong Province, Bi Doup NP, sifting litter, June 2018, coll. I.I. Semenyuk.

Distribution: Vietnam: Son Tay, Ha Giang (Tu & Li 2006), and Ha Noi provinces (Tanasevitch 2019a), Lam Dong Province (present data). Luang Prabang, Vientiane and Champasak provinces, Laos (Tanasevitch 2014a).

Range: Oriental.

***Batueta similis* Wunderlich & Song, 1995**

Batueta similis Wunderlich & Song, 1995: 345, figs. 9–10, ♂.

Batueta similis Zhao & Li, 2014: 13, figs. 13–16, ♂, ♀.

Material: 1♂ (ZISP), Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Lac Durong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'N 108°41'E, 1450–1550 m, 26 October–11 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 2♀♀ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest with *Fokienia*, 12°10'53.95"N 108°41'24.42"E, 1548 m, beaten from twigs & bushes 29 October 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 2♂♂ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near meteorological tower, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'02.57"N 108°41'31.68"E, 1510–1520 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 26 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Distribution: *Batueta similis* is recorded from Vietnam for the first time. Menglun (Wunderlich & Song 1995; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999), as well as Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, China (Zhao & Li 2014).

Range: Oriental.

***Batueta voluta* Locket, 1982**

Batueta voluta Locket, 1982: 372, figs. 55–63, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: Vietnam: Dong Nai (Tanasevitch 2017) and Vinh Phuc provinces (Tanasevitch 2022b). Singapore (Locket 1982); Terengganu and Pahang, West Malaysia; southern Thailand (Tanasevitch 2014b); Laos (Tanasevitch 2017; Komisarenko, Omelko & Marusik 2019), Sumatra, Indonesia; Sarawak, East Malaysia (Tanasevitch 2017).

Range: Oriental.

***Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum* Wunderlich, 1979**

Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum Wunderlich, 1979: 87, figs. 1–7, ♂, ♀.

Material: 1♂ (ZISP), Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Lac Durong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near meteorological tower, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'02.57"N 108°41'31.68"E, 1510–1520 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 26 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Distribution: *Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum* is recorded from Vietnam for the first time. This species is widely distributed in the southern Palaearctic east of the Mediterranean Sea, also occurring in the continental and insular parts of the Oriental Region (Tanasevitch 2021b).

Range: South Palaearctic–Oriental.

***Dactylopisthes dongnai* Tanasevitch, 2018**

Dactylopisthes dongnai Tanasevitch, 2018a: 364, figs. 1–10, ♂.

Distribution: This species is only known from the male holotype and from the type locality alone: Ma-Da Forest, Dong-Nai Province, Vietnam (Tanasevitch 2018a).

Range: Oriental.

***Enguterothrix simpulum* (Tanasevitch, 2014)**

Apophygone simpulum Tanasevitch, 2014b: 395, figs. 8–13, 24–25, ♂, ♀.

Enguterothrix simpulum Tanasevitch, 2016: 237, transferred from *Apophygone*.

Remarks: This species was originally described from Thailand as the type species of a new genus, *Apophygone* Tanasevitch, 2014 (Tanasevitch 2014b). This genus has since been synonymized with *Enguterothrix* Denis, 1962, known from the Afrotropical Region (the Democratic Republic of the Congo), see Tanasevitch (2016).

Distribution: Vietnam: Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province (Tanasevitch 2022b). Thailand (Tanasevitch 2014b); Borneo, East Malaysia, and Bali, Indonesia (Tanasevitch 2017).

Range: Oriental.

***Erigone brevipes* Tu & Li, 2004**

Erigone brevipes Tu & Li, 2004: 420, fig. 1, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: This species is only known from the type locality: Gao Bao Village, Ha Giang Province, Vietnam (Tu & Li 2004).

Range: Oriental.

***Erigone grandidens* Tu & Li, 2004**

Erigone grandidens Tu & Li, 2004: 420, fig. 2, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: This species is known from a few localities in the Ha Jiang Province, Vietnam (Tu & Li 2004), as well as Yunnan, China (Zhao & Li 2014).

Range: Oriental.

Erigone prominens Boesenberg & Strand, 1906

Material: 4♂♂, 1♀ (ZMMU), VIETNAM, Hanoi, rice field, 09 January 1981, coll. L. Rybalov.

Distribution: Vietnam: Hanoi, present data. Southeastern Palaearctic, Afrotropics, Australia, New Zealand (World Spider Catalog 2025).

Range: Cosmopolitan.

Gongylidiellum linguiformis Tu & Li, 2004

Erigone grandidens Tu & Li, 2004: 420, figs. 2A–J, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: This species is only known from the female holotype and from the type locality alone: Gao Bao Village, Ha Jiang Province, Vietnam (Tu & Li 2004).

Range: Oriental.

Gongylidioides onoi Tazoe, 1994

Gongylidioides onoi Tazoe, 1994: 131, figs. 1–7, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: Vietnam: Son Tay Province, Bavi District, Vietnam (Tu & Li 2004). Okinawa, Japan (Tazoe 1994); Zhejiang Province, China (Gao, Fei & Xing 1996, as *Aprifrontalia quadrialata*).

Range: East Asian Palaearctic. Only the southern part of its distribution area enters the Oriental Region.

Hylyphantes graminicola (Sundevall, 1830)

Linyphia graminicola Sundevall, 1830: 213, ♂, ♀.

Hylyphantes graminicola Agnarsson (1996): 84, fig. 73, ♂, ♀.

For the complete list of taxonomic references, see World Spider Catalog (2025).

Distribution: Vietnam: Ha Jiang, Cao Bang, and Son Tay provinces (Tu & Li 2003). Throughout the Palearctic: from Iceland east to Chukotka, from northern Siberia south to Tian Shan; in the Far East: Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Russia; Japan; Korea; Taiwan, China (Tanasevitch 2014a,b); Bago State, Myanmar (Tanasevitch 2018d); Laos (Tanasevitch 2014a, 2022a); Hong Kong, China (Tanasevitch 2022a).

Range: Palaearctic. Only the southern part of its distribution area enters the Oriental Region.

Microbathyphantes aokii (Saito, 1982)

Bathyphantes aokii Saito, 1982: 34, figs. 3–5, 10, ♂, ♀.

Microbathyphantes aokii Tu & Li (2006): 104, fig. 2, transferred from *Bathyphantes*.

Distribution: Vietnam: Ha Jiang Province (Tu & Li 2006). Ogasawara Islands, Japan (Saito 1982); Hunan Province, China (Chen & Yin 2000, as *Bathyphantes dipetalus*).

Range: East Asian Palaearctic. Only the southern part of its distribution area enters the Oriental Region.

Microlinyphia rehaiensis Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022 (Figs. 15–21)

Microlinyphia rehaiensis Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022: 168, figs. 197, 198, ♂.

Remarks: This species has recently been described from Yunnan, China, based on the male sex alone (Irfan, Zhang & Peng 2022). The body colouration of specimens from southern Vietnam is significantly brighter and the pattern on the prosoma and abdomen is more clear (Figs. 15–20 cf. Irfan, Zhang & Peng 2022: fig. 198).

Material: 1♀ (ZMMU), VIETNAM, Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province, Bing Chau Buu Nature Reserve, 10°32'N 107°29'E, 50 m, June 2007, coll. A.V. Abramov. 3♀♀ (ZISP), Lam Dong Province, Lac Durong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'N 108°41'E, 1450–1550 m, 26 October–11 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov. 1♀ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near meteorological tower, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'02.57"N 108°41'31.68"E, 1510–1520 m, pitfall traps and in litter, 26 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Distribution: *Microlinyphia rehaiensis* is recorded from Vietnam (Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province) for the first time. Yunnan, China, from the male sex only (Irfan, Zhang & Peng 2022).

Range: Oriental.

Nasoona asocialis (Wunderlich, 1974)

Oedothorax asocialis Wunderlich, 1974: 172, figs. 6–7, ♀.

Nasoona asocialis Tanasevitch (2014a): 78, figs. 33–38, 44–50, ♂, ♀, transferred from *Oedothorax*.

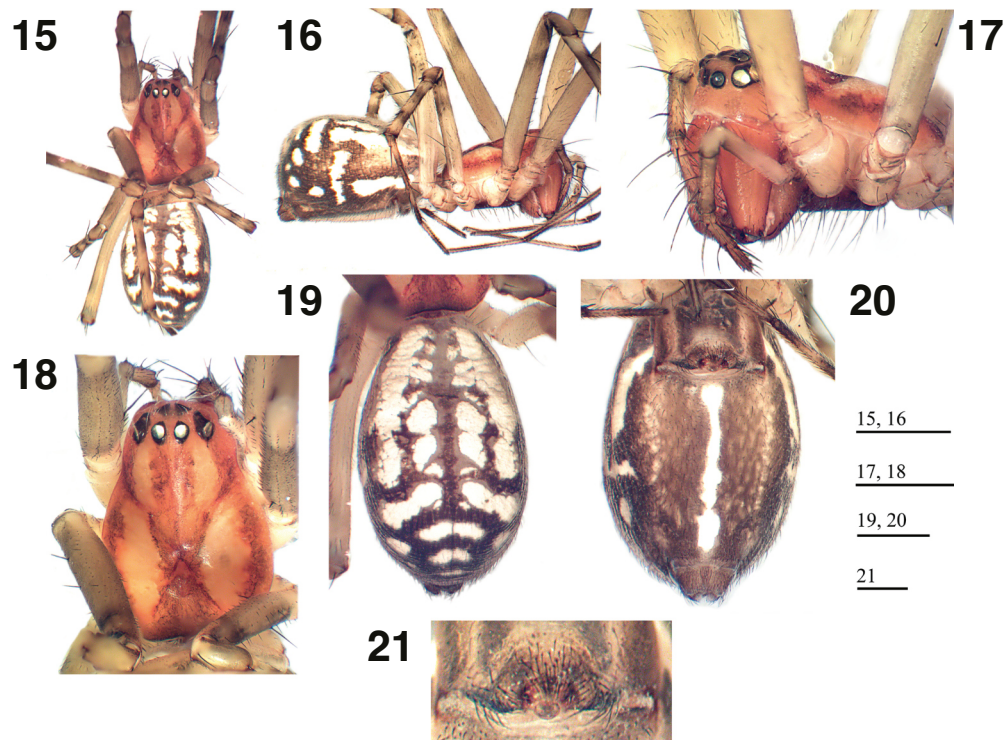
Distribution: Vietnam: Cao Bang Province (Tu & Li 2004, as *Walckenaeria caobangensis*). The species is known in the Nepal Himalayas (Wunderlich 1974; Tanasevitch 1998, 2021b), and is widespread in the Oriental Region: Yunnan Province, China (Zhao & Li 2014), India (Tanasevitch 2011); Laos; Thailand; West Malaysia (Tanasevitch 2014a, b); Myanmar; Bali and Java, Indonesia (Tanasevitch 2017, 2020, 2022a).

Range: Oriental. Only the northern part of its distribution area enters the Palaearctic Region.

Nasoona crucifera (Thorell, 1895)

Erigone crucifera Thorell, 1895: 110, ♀.

Nasoona crucifera Tanasevitch (2010): 104, transferred from *Erigone*.



Figs. 15–21: *Microlinyphia rehaiensis* Irfan, Zhang & Peng, 2022, photographs of female specimens from Bing Chau Buu Nature Reserve. **15** habitus, dorsal view; **16** same, lateral view; **17** prosoma, lateral view; **18** same, dorsal view; **19** abdomen, dorsal view; **20** same, ventral view; **21** epigyne, ventral view. Scale bars = 1.0 mm (15–16); 0.5 mm (17–20); 0.35 mm (21).

Distribution: Vietnam: Luc Nam (Simon 1909) and Ba Ria-Vung Tau provinces (Tanasevitch 2022b). The species is widespread in the Oriental Region: India; Myanmar; Thailand; Laos; China including Taiwan and Hong Kong; West Malaysia; Singapore; Borneo and Sumatra, Indonesia (World Spider Catalog 2025).

Range: Oriental.

Nasoonaria annam Tanasevitch, 2022

Nasoonaria annam Tanasevitch, 2022b: 308, figs. 12–23, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: This species is only known from the type locality: Bing Chau-Phuoc Buu NP, Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province, Vietnam (Tanasevitch 2022).

Range: Oriental.

Nasoonaria mada Tanasevitch, 2018

Nasoonaria mada Tanasevitch, 2018b: 461, figs. 1, 2, ♂.

Distribution: This species is only known from the male holotype and from the type locality alone: Ma-Da Forest, Dong-Nai Province (Tanasevitch 2018b).

Range: Oriental.

Nasoonaria pseudoembolica Tanasevitch, 2019

Nasoonaria pseudoembolica Tanasevitch, 2019a: 134, figs. 4–6, 14–20, ♂, ♀.

Material: 2♂♂, 5♀♀ (ZISP), Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Lac Dulong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest with *Pinus dalatensis*, 12°11'10.93"N 108°40'33.73"E, 1535 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 28 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 1♂, 5♀♀ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest with *Fokienia*, 12°10'53.95"N 108°41'24.42"E, 1548 m, beaten from twigs & bushes 29 October 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 1♂, 2♀♀ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'N 108°41'E, 1450–1550 m, 26 October–11 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov; 2♂♂, 6♀♀ (ZISP), Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near meteorological tower, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'02.57"N 108°41'31.68"E, 1510–1520 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 26 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Distribution: This species is known from Vietnam only: Dong Nai (Tanasevitch 2019a) and Lam Dong provinces (present data).

Range: Oriental.

Nasoonaria sinensis Wunderlich & Song, 1995

Nasoonaria sinensis Wunderlich & Song, 1995: 347, figs. 11–18, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: Vietnam: Vinh Phuc Province (Tanasevitch 2021a). Yunnan Province, China (Wunderlich & Song 1995); Laos and Thailand (Tanasevitch 2014a,b, 2017); Myanmar (Tanasevitch 2021a); Sumatra, Indonesia (Tanasevitch 2017).

Range: Oriental.

***Nematogmus digitatus* Fei & Zhu, 1994**

Nematogmus digitatus Fei & Zhu, 1994: 293, figs. 1–5, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: Vietnam: Vinh Phuc Province (Tanasevitch 2022b). Jilin Province, China (Fei & Zhu 1994).

Range: East Asian Palaearctic. Only the southern part of its distribution area enters the Oriental Region.

***Neriere cavaleriei* (Schenkel, 1963)**

Linyphia cavaleriei Schenkel, 1963: 119, fig. 71, ♂.

Neriere cavaleriei van Helsdingen (1969): 153, figs. 200–204, transferred from *Linyphia*.

Distribution: Vietnam: Cao Bang and Sac Tay provinces (Tu & Li 2006). Yunnan, Guizhou, Hainan (Li, Liu & Chen 2018) and Chongqing provinces, China (Irfan, Wang & Zhang 2023).

Range: East Asian Palaearctic. Only the southern part of its distribution area enters the Oriental Region.

***Neriere clivosa* Tanasevitch, 2023**

Neriere clivosa Tanasevitch, 2023: 868, figs. 1–14, ♂.

Distribution: This species is only known from the male holotype and from the type locality alone: Nam Xay Commune, Lao Cai Province, Vietnam (Tanasevitch 2023).

Range: Oriental.

***Neriere macella* (Thorell, 1898)**

Linyphia macella Thorell, 1898: 319, ♂.

Neriere macella van Helsdingen (1969): 186, figs. 257–262, transferred from *Linyphia*.

Material: 1 ♀ (ZISP), Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Lac Durong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near field station, 12.177353°N 108.680353°E, 1450–1500 m, various collecting methods, 26 October–11 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Distribution: *Neriere macella* is being recorded from Vietnam (Lam Dong Province) for the first time. The species is widespread in the Oriental Region: Hunan, Yunnan and Hainan provinces, China (Li, Liu & Chen 2018); India; Myanmar; Thailand; Laos; Malaysia peninsula & Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Indonesia; Philippines (World Spider Catalog 2025).

Range: Oriental.

***Neriere oxycera* Tu & Li, 2006**

Neriere oxycera Tu & Li, 2006: 109, fig. 4, ♂.

Material: 1 ♂ (ZISP), Vietnam, Lam Dong Province, Lac Durong District, Bidoup Nui Ba NP, near meteorological

tower, mid-montane mixed tropical forest, 12°11'02.57"N 108°41'31.68"E, 1510–1520 m, pitfall traps & in litter, 26 October–09 November 2023, coll. D. V. Logunov.

Distribution: Vietnam: Son Tay (Tu & Li 2006) and Lam Dong provinces (present data). Champasak Province, Laos (Tanasevitch 2014a); Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai provinces, Thailand (Tanasevitch 2014b).

Range: Oriental.

***Nesioneta ellipsoidalis* Tu & Li, 2006**

Nesioneta ellipsoidalis Tu & Li, 2006: 109, figs. 5, 6, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: The species is only known from the Son Tay and Ha Giang provinces, Vietnam (Tu & Li 2006).

Range: Oriental.

***Oia probosciella* Tanasevitch, 2022**

Oia probosciella Tanasevitch, 2022b: 306, figs. 1–11, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: This species is only known from the type locality: Tam Dao NP, Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam (Tanasevitch 2022b).

Range: Oriental.

***Parameioneta bilobata* Li & Zhu, 1993**

Parameioneta bilobata Li & Zhu, in Song, Zhu & Li, 1993: 867, fig. 28, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province (Tu & Li 2006). Yunnan, China (Irfan, Zhang & Peng 2022).

Range: Oriental.

***Prosoponoides sinense* (Chen, 1991)**

Neriere sinensis Chen, 1991: 164, fig. 2, ♂, ♀.

Prosoponoides sinensis (sic!) Tu & Li (2006): 113, fig. 9, transferred from *Neriere*.

Distribution: Vietnam: Cao Bang and Sac Tay provinces (Tu & Li 2006). Zhejiang, Fujian, Hainan and Yunnan provinces, China (Chen 1991, as *Neriere*; Song, Zhu & Chen 1999; Chen et al. 2020; Irfan, Zhang & Peng 2022), as well as West Pahang, West Malaysia (Tanasevitch 2022a).

Range: Oriental. Only the northern part of its distribution area enters the Palaearctic Region.

***Shaanxinus tamdaoensis* Lin, 2019**

Shaanxinus tamdaoensis Lin, in Lin et al., 2019: 253, figs. 5–6, 37–38, ♂.

Distribution: This species is only known from the male holotype and from the type locality alone: Tam Dao NP, Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam (Lin *et al.* 2019).

Range: Oriental.

Ummeliata insecticeps (Bösenberg & Strand, 1906)

Oedothorax insecticeps Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 163, fig. 257, ♂, ♀.
Ummeliata insecticeps Chen & Gao (1990): 112, fig. 140a,b, ♂, ♀.

Material: 1♂, 1♀ (ZMMU), VIETNAM, Hanoi, rice field, 09 January 1981, coll. L. Rybalov; 2♀♀ (ZMMU), Ha Tinh Province, Huong Son District., Son Kim Community, 10 km S of Nuoc Sot Village, 18°22'N 105°13'E, 200 m, 11–26 April 2000, coll. A. V. Abramov.

Distribution: Vietnam: Ha Giang, Cao Bang and Son Tay provinces (Tu & Li 2004). Russia (South Siberia, Far East), Korea, Japan, China (including Taiwan), India, Laos (World Spider Catalog 2025).

Range: South Siberia–East Palaearctic. Only the southern part of its distribution area enters the Oriental Region.

Vietnagone silvatica Tanasevitch, 2019

Vietnagone silvatica Tanasevitch, 2019a: 130, figs. 1–3, 7–13, ♂, ♀.

Distribution: This species is only known from the type locality: Tam Dao NP, Vinh Phuc Province, Vietnam (Tanasevitch 2019a).

Range: Oriental.

Discussion

Taking into account the above new records, the linyphiid spider fauna of Vietnam currently includes 34 species belonging to 24 genera. Two genera, *Nasoonaria* Wunderlich & Song, 1995 and *Nerienne* Blackwall, 1833, are the most species-rich in Vietnam, each containing four species.

The fauna of Vietnam is mainly composed of purely Oriental elements (26 species), 11 of which have so far been found only in this country: *Dactylopisthes dongnai*, *Erigone brevipes*, *Erigone grandidens*, *Nasoonaria annam*, *N. mada*, *N. pseudoembolica*, *Nerienne clivosa*, *Nesioneta ellipsoidalis*, *Oia probosciella*, *Shaanxinus tamdaoensis*, and *Vietnagone silvatica*. The fauna also contains at least six species distributed in the southeastern Palaearctic, all partially penetrating into the northern part of the Oriental Region: *Caviphantes pseudosaxetorum*, *Gongylidioides onoi*, *Microbathyphantes aokii*, *Nematogmus digitatus*, *Nerienne cavaleriei*, and *Ummeliata insecticeps*. There are only two Oriental species, *Nasoonaria asocialis* and *Prosoponoides sinense*, the northern parts of whose distribution ranges penetrate into the southeastern Palaearctic. Only one particularly widespread species is present in the Vietnamese fauna: the Palearctic *Hylyphantes graminicola*; in addition to Vietnam, *H. graminicola* can be found in the northern

parts of the Oriental region, i.e. Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos (World Spider Catalog 2025).

The linyphiid species list of Vietnam still seems to be far from complete. A significant increase can be expected due to species recorded from the adjacent Chinese provinces of Yunnan, Hainan, and Guangxi, whose fauna of linyphiids is extremely rich and has already been well studied (e.g. Zhao & Li 2014; Irfan, Bashir & Peng 2021; Irfan, Zhang & Peng 2022; Irfan, Wang & Zhang 2023; Irfan *et al.* 2025).

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