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On linyphiid spiders (Araneae) collected by A. Senglet in Iran in 1973-1975

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On linyphiid spiders (Araneae) collected by A. Senglet in Iran in 1973-1975. - The spider collection of A. Senglet from Iran contains linyphiids that were attributed to 33 species. Among these, the following four species are described as new to science: *Araeoncus mitriformis* sp. n., *Archaraeoncus alticola* sp. n., *Erigonoplus sengleti* sp. n., and *Sengletus longiscapus* gen. n., sp. n. A new combination is proposed: *Megalepthyphantes kuhitangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1989) comb. n. (ex *Lepthyphantes* Menge). The female of *M. camelus* (Tanasevitch, 1990) is described for the first time. Twenty four species are reported for the first time from Iran. For each species the known distributional range is given.

Keywords: Linyphiidae - new genus - new species - new combination - new records - Iran.

INTRODUCTION

According to recent a checklist (Ghavami, 2006) the linyphiid spider fauna of Iran amounts to 12 species. A 13th species *Troglohyphantes paulusi* Thaler, 2002 is missing from that list. Four of them were described from Iran, and non of them was again found inside or outside that country, i.e., *Lepthyphantes iranicus* Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 1996, *L. sbordonii* Brignoli, 1970, *Tenuiphantes perseus* (van Helsdingen, 1977), and *Troglohyphantes paulusi*.

Spiders collected in different parts of Iran and stored in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, allowed to add 24 species to the list of Iranian linyphiids, as well as to describe four species new to science. For one of them a new genus is established. Two species from this collection could only be determined to genus level, and a few females were left without identification.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This paper is based exclusively on the material collected by A. Senglet in Iran in 1973-1975. The spiders were collected by sifting, sweeping and hand collecting in northern Iran (Ciscaspia, Elburs Mts and the area bordering Turkmenistan), as well as in western Iran along the Zagros Mts.

All holotypes and the majority of paratypes are deposited in the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève. Some paratypes and non-type specimens are in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU).

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Senglet's collection numbers are given in square brackets. Only localities in the mountains are provided with altitudes.

European-Ancient Mediterranean species = European species with a distribution area extending into Central Asia through the southern Palaearctic mountains. Ancient Mediterranean species = Mediterranean species with a distribution area extending into Central Asia.

Chaetotaxy of Erigoninae is given in a formula (e.g., 2.2.1.1) which refers to the number of dorsal spines on tibiae I-IV. In Micronetinae chaetotaxy is given in a different formula, e.g., Ti I: 2-1-1-2(1), which means that tibia I has two dorsal, one pro- and one retrolateral spine, and two or one ventral spine (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 are 0.1 mm unless indicated otherwise.

The terminology of the Micronetinae genitalic structures follows Saaristo & Tanasevitch (1996). – terminology of the Erigoninae palp partially follows Hormiga (2000). The systematic nomenclature largely follows Platnick (2008), except for the generic concepts of *Agyneta* Hull, 1911 and *Halorates* Hull, 1911.

Abbreviations used in the text and figures: ARP - anterior radical process, BC - bursa copulatrix, DPS - distal part of scape, DSA - distal suprategular apophysis, E - embolus, ED - embolic division, EG - entrance groove, EP - embolus proper, Fe - femur, LL - lateral lobes, MA - membraneous area, Mt - metatarsus, Pc - paracymbium, PH - pit hook, PMP - posterior median plate, Pr - protegulum, R - radix, St - stretcher, StA - stretcher area, Ti - tibia, TmI - position of trichobothrium on tibia I.

RESULTS

Agyneta fuscipalpa (C.L. Koch, 1836)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7403], Khuzestan, N of Andimeshk (32°41'N, 48°15'E), 17.V.1974. – 2 ♂ [7404], Shush (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 4 ♂, 4 ♀ (ZMMU), 2 ♂, 5 ♀ [7405], Masjed Soleyman (31°59'N, 49°16'E), sifted herb tuffs, 20.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [7407], Kohgiluyeh, Dogonbadan (30°22'N, 50°47'E), 21.V.1974. – 3 ♂ [7409], Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 6 ♀ [7413], Kohgiluyeh, Yasudj (30°36'N, 51°36'E), 26.V.1974. – 1 ♂ [7422], Fars, Serizjan (called Semargoun on lables) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 1 ♂, 4 ♀ [7430], Bakhtiyari, Qafarokh (32°18'N, 51°01'E), 16.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7452] Hamedan, NE of Asadabad (34°51'N, 48°12'E), 2.VII.1974. – 1 ♂ [7462], Khorasan, N of Quchan (37°12'N, 58°29'E), 15.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 3 ♀ [7467], Zavi (36°52'N, 59°53'E), 22.VII.1974.

RANGE: European-Ancient Mediterranean.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Agyneta kopetdaghensis Tanasevitch, 1989

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [7473], Mazandaran, above Shahpasand (37°02'N, 55°17'E), sifted litter, 29.VII.1974.

RANGE: Turkmenian-Iranian.

REMARKS: This species was hitherto known only from the type locality, Kopetdagh Mts, Turkmenistan (see Tanasevitch, 1989). It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Agyneta mesasiatica Tanasevitch, 2000

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂, [7472], Golestan (called Mazandaran on lables), Tang-e-Rah (37°25'N, 55°45'E), 800-1000 m a.s.l., 28.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7473], above Shahpasand (37°02'N, 55°17'E), sifted litter, 29.VII.1974. – 2 ♂, 2 ♀ [7461], Khorasan, E of Chaman Bid (37°26'N, 56°37'E), 14.VII.1974.

RANGE: Irano-Caucasian.

REMARKS: This species was recently described from the Caucasus and the Kopetdagh Mts, Turkmenistan (Tanasevitch, 2000). Shahpasand is the westernmost locality of this species. It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Araeoncus caucasicus Tanasevitch, 1987

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂, [7325], Tehran, Nesa (36°04'N, 51°19'E), 14.VII.1973. – 1 ♀ [7326], Tehran, Pol-e-Djadjirad (35°45'N, 51°42'E), 16.VII.1973. – 1 ♂ [7403], Khuzestan, N of Andimeshk (32°41'N, 48°15'E), 17.V.1974. – 4 ♀ [7405], Masjed Soleyman (31°59'N, 49°16'E), sifted herb tuffs, 20.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (ZMMU) [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 2 ♂, 1 ♀ [7420], Kavar (Band-e-Bahman) (29°12'N, 52°37'E), 5.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7422], Serizjan (called Semargoun on labels) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7425], environs of Sivand (30°07'N, 52°58'E), sifted Platanus litter, 10.VI.1974. – 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [7429], Esfahan, Pol-e-Kaleh (32°23'N, 51°14'E), 15.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7447], Ilam, Ilam (33°37'N, 46°23'E), sifted humus, 27.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7490], western part of Azarbayjan, Qareh Zia-od-Din (38°52'N, 45°12'E), 13.VIII.1974.

RANGE: Eastern Ancient-Mediterranean.

REMARKS: This species was hitherto known from the Caucasus (see Tanasevitch, 1987) and Western Kazakhstan (see Eskov & Marusik, 1995). Serizjan is the southmost locality of this species. It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Araeoncus mitriformis sp. n. Figs 1-4

MATERIAL: IRAN: ♂ holotype [7523], Hamadan, near Hamadan (34°44'N, 48°27'E), 2600 m a.s.l., 16.VI.1975.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name refers to the shape of the palpal tibia.

DIAGNOSIS: The new species is characterized by the mitriform palpal tibia and the characteristic shape of two branches of the anterior radical process of the embolic division.

DESCRIPTION: Male. Total length: 2.00. Carapace modified as in Figs 1, 2, 1.00 long, 0.68 wide, reddish brown. Chelicerae: 0.55 long, unmodified. Legs pale reddish brown. Leg I 2.39 long (0.65+0.23+0.60+0.53+0.38), IV 2.48 long (0.70+0.20+0.65+0.60+0.33). Chaetotaxy: 2.2.1.1. Metatarsi I-III with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.45. Palp as in Figs 3, 4: Patella elongated, widened distally. Distal part of tibia mitriform, with narrow process on lateral side. Paracymbium small, narrow, hook-shaped. Protegulum conical. Distal suprategular apophysis very long, ribbon-shaped. Anterior radical process of embolic division with two large flat branches, upper branch shorter than long, distally pointed lower branch. Embolus relatively long and narrow.

Abdomen 1.03 long, 0.68 wide, dark grey.

Female unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS: The new species resembles the Caucasian *A. galeriformis* (Tanasevitch, 1987), which is also a highlander and occurs at high altitudes in the

FIGS 1-4
Araeoncus mitriformis sp. n., ♂ holotype. (1, 2) Carapace, dorsal and lateral view. (3, 4) Right palp, prolateral and retrolateral view.

Caucasian Mts from 1900 to 3300 m a.s.l. Both species can be easily distinguished by the shape of the male carapace, as well as by the shape of the branches of the anterior radical process in the embolic division.

DISTRIBUTION: Known from the type locality only.

Archaraeoncus alticola sp. n. Figs 5-12

MATERIAL: IRAN: ♂ holotype [7323], Tehran, Dizine (36°02'N, 51°25'E), 3800 m a.s.l., in snow, 13.VII.1973. – 1 ♂ [7361], Shemshak (36°01'N, 51°29'E), 2600 m a.s.l., 27.VIII.1973.

FIGS 5-12

Archaraeoncus alticola sp. n., ♂ paratype. (5, 6) Carapace, dorsal and lateral view. (7, 8) Right palp, prolateral and retrolateral view. (9, 10) Palpal tibia, dorsal and prolateral view. (11) Distal suprategular apophysis. (12) Distal suprategular apophysis and embolic division.

ETYMOLOGY: The specific name, a noun in apposition, means "highlander".

DIAGNOSIS: The new species is characterized by its small size, its modified carapace, as well as by the specific shape of its palpal tibia.

DESCRIPTION: Male. Total length: 1.15. Carapace modified as in Figs 5, 6, 0.60 long, 0.43 wide, pale brown. Cephalic part with rounded outgrowth (almost globular in dorsal view), carrying large posterior median eyes. Chelicerae: 0.18 long. Legs pale

brown. Leg I 1.21 long (0.33+0.13+0.27+0.25+0.23), IV 1.31 long (0.33+0.13+0.35+0.27+0.23). Chaetotaxy: 1.1.1.1, spines very small, scarcely visible. Metatarsi I-III with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.39. Palp as in Figs 7-12. Cymbium without posterodorsal outgrowth. Tibia retrolaterally with long, narrow, medially divided process (Figs 9, 10). Paracymbium small, hook-shaped. Distal suprategular apophysis divided into two long branches of different size. Embolus relatively short. Abdomen 0.63 long, 0.40 wide, grey, dorsal pattern absent.

Female unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS: The new species is very similar to *Archaraeoncus prospiciens* (Thorell, 1875), but can be very easily distinguished by the shape of the male carapace (Fig 6, cf. Fig 13) and details of the male palp (Figs 7-12, cf. Figs 14-17).

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from two localities near Tehran.

Archaraeoncus prospiciens (Thorell, 1875) Figs 13-18

Erigone prospiciens Thorell, 1875: 57, ♂.
Archaraeoncus prospiciens. – Tanasevitch, 1987: 337, ♂ only, not ♀!
Araeoncus tianschanica Hu & Wu, 1989: 164, ♂.
Archaraeoncus tianschanicus. – Zhou & Luo, 1992: 10, ♂ and ♀.
Archaraeoncus prospiciens. – Song, Zhu & Chen, 1999: 156, ♂ and ♀.

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7347], Esfahan, Nowghan (33°14'N, 49°59'E), 7.VIII.1973. – 3 ♂, 6 ♀ (ZMMU) [7402], Lorestan, Pol-e-Dokhtar (33°10'N, 47°44'E), 17.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ and 2 ♂, 4 ♀ [7404], Khuzestan, Shush (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 5 ♂, 3 ♀ [7409], Kohgiluyeh, Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974. – 4 ♀ [7411], Basht (30°20'N, 51°15'E), 25.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 6 ♀ [7413], Yasudj (30°36'N, 51°36'E), 26.V.1974. – 3 ♂, 13 ♀ [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7418], Dasht-e-Arjan (29°40'N, 51°59'E), 1650 m a.s.l., dry stream bed, 1.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7422], Serizjan (called Semargoun on lables) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 2 ♂, 4 ♀ [7424], Allabad (30°01'N, 53°00'E), 9.VI.1974. – 1 ♂, 6 ♀ [7427], Izad Khavast (31°31'N, 52°08'E), 12.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ and 1 ♂, 6 ♀ [7428], Esfahan, Falayarjan (32°34'N, 51°31'E), 14.VI.1974, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ and 1 ♀ [7429], Pol-e-Kaleh (32°23'N, 51°14'E), 15.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7444], Lorestan, Dizgaran (33°43'N, 47°00'E), 25.VI.1974. – 3 ♀ [7460], Mazandaran, Tang-e-Rah (37°23'N, 55°50'E), 13.VII.1974. – 1 ♂ [7473], above Shahpasand (37°02'N, 55°17'E), sifted litter, 29.VII.1974. – 1 ♂ [7540], Vallabad (36°16'N, 51°16'E), 1900 m a.s.l., 5.VII.1975. – 3 ♂, 1 ♀ [7461], Khorasan, E of Chaman Bid (37°26'N, 56°37'E), 14.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 4 ♀ [7462], N of Quchan (37°12'N, 58°29'E), 15.VII.1974. – 2 ♀ [7463], Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 5 ♀ [7466], route to Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°49'E), 1400 m a.s.l., 21.VII.1974. – 1 ♂ [7468], same (36°47'N, 59°54'E), 1100 m a.s.l., 23.VII.1974. – 4 ♀ [7469], Shandiz Valley, (36°22'N, 59°15'E), 25.VII.1974. – 9 ♀ [7470], Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E), 26.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7598], eastern part of Azarbayjan, NW of Sofian (38°21'N, 45°51'E), 21.IX.1975. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7501], western part of Azarbayjan, Qarazia-ed-Din (38°56'N, 45°03'E), 28.V.1975.

RANGE: European-Ancient Mediterranean.

REMARKS: A female, described by Tanasevitch (1987) under *A. prospiciens*, actually belongs to another species. *A. prospiciens* is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna. A synonymy is given above to show the confusing nomenclatural history of this species.

Dactylopisthes digiticeps (Simon, 1881)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7402], Lorestan, Pol-e-Dokhtar (33°10'N, 47°44'E), 17.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7404], Khuzestan, Shush (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 2 ♀ [7404], Shush (32°02'N,

FIGS 13-18

Archaraeoncus prospiciens (Thorell, 1875), ♂ (13-17) and ♀ (18) from Iran, Lorestan. (13) ♂ carapace, lateral, view. (14) Right palp, prolateral view. (15) Palpal tibia, dorsal view. (16) Distal suprategular apophysis. (17) Distal suprategular apophysis and embolic division. (18) Epigyne, ventral view.

48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 5 ♀ (ZMMU), 6 ♂, 8 ♀ and 4 ♂ [7409], Kohgiluyeh, Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974. – 3 ♂, 1 ♀ [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 2 ♀ [7422], Serizjan (called Semargoun on lables) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7425], environs of Sivand (30°07'N, 52°58'E), sifted *Platanus* litter, 10.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7476a], Mazandaran, Mahmoudabad (36°38'N, 52°15'E), dunes, 2.VIII.1974.

RANGE: European-Ancient Mediterranean.

REMARKS: Serizjan is the south-easternmost locality of this species. It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Entelecara sp.

MATERIAL: IRAN: 3 ♀ [7426], Fars, environs of Ghaderabad (30°22'N, 53°18'E), 11.VI.1974.

REMARKS: These females probably belong to *E. erythropus* (Westring, 1851), which has a strongly variable epigyne shape (see Tanasevitch, 2008). An identification to species is impossible without a corresponding male.

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ [7459], Mazandaran, Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974.

RANGE: Holarctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Erigone dentipalpis (Wider, 1834)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂, [7311], Guilan, Galugah/Bandar Pahlevi (37°31'N, 49°19'E), 4.VII.1973. – 1 ♀ [7329a], Mazandaran, Amol (36°18'N, 51°21'E), meadow, 18.VII.1973. – 1 ♂ [7332], Naharkoran / Gorgan (36°44'N, 54°29'E), forest, sifting, moss, 20.VII.1973. – 1 ♂, 4 ♀ [7459], Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7334], Keyasar (36°22'N, 53°16'E), very dry forest, sifting, 22.VII.1973. – 2 ♂ [7346], Lorestan, Aligudarz (33°21'N, 49°48'E), 7.VIII.1973. – 1 ♂ [7351], Bakhtiyari, Kuhrang (32°29'N, 50°04'E), 2700 m a.s.l., near a spring, 9.VIII.1973. – 4 ♂, 7 ♀ [7402], Pol-e-Dokhtar (33°10'N, 47°44'E), 17.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 3 ♀ [7418], Dasht-e-Arjan (29°40'N, 51°59'E), 1650 m a.s.l., dry stream bed, 1.VI.1974. – 1 ♂, 3 ♀ [7427], Izad Khavast (31°31'N, 52°08'E), 12.VI.1974. – 2 ♀ [7428], Esfahan, Falayarjan (32°34'N, 51°31'E), 14.VI.1974. – 2 ♂, 1 ♀ [7429], Pol-e-Kaleh (32°23'N, 51°14'E), 15.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7463], Khorasan, Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7467], Zavi (36°52'N, 59°53'E), 22.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 4 ♀ [7468], route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°54'E), 1100 m a.s.l., 23.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7536], Tehran, Shahrak (36°25'N, 50°30'E), 1500 m a.s.l., 2.VII. 1975.

PREVIOUS RECORD FROM IRAN: Kerman or Gilan, 4000 m a.s.l. (Roewer, 1955).

RANGE: Holarctic.

Erigonoplus nigrocaeruleus (Simon, 1881)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ [7435], Bakhtiyari, NE of Zardeh-Kuh (32°23'N, 50°07'E), 2600-2800 m a.s.l., 20.VI.1974.

RANGE: Ancient-Mediterranean.

REMARKS: This species was originally described from a male from Corsica (Simon, 1881) and has never been found afterwards. The male from Zardeh-Kuh completely corresponds to Millidge's figures of the holotype given in his revision of the genus *Erigonoplus* Simon, 1884 (see Millidge, 1975). This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Erigonoplus sengleti sp. n. Figs 19-28

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ holotype [7409], Kohgiluyeh, Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974.

ETYMOLOGY: The new species is named in honour of the Swiss arachnologist Antoine Senglet.

DIAGNOSIS: The new species is characterized by a weakly modified male carapace, as well as by the specific shape of the anterior radical process on the embolic division.

FIGS 19-28

Erigonoplus sengleti sp. n., ♂ paratype. (19, 20) Carapace, dorsal and lateral view. (21) Femur I, prolateral view. (22, 23) Right palp, prolateral view. (24, 25) Palpal tibia, dorsal view, slightly different aspects. (26) Distal suprategular apophysis. (27, 28) Embolic division.

DESCRIPTION: Male. Total length: 1.38. Carapace weakly modified (Figs 19, 20), 0.63 long, 0.50 wide, pale brown. Cephalic part slightly elevated (Fig. 19). Chelicerae: 0.23 long. Legs pale brown. Leg I 2.01 long (0.50+0.20+0.50+0.48+0.33), IV 2.01 long (0.55+0.18+0.53+0.45+0.30). Femur I ventrally with several short stout spines in its distal part (Fig. 21). Chaetotaxy: 2.2.1.1, spines equal to diameter of segment, or a little longer. Metatarsi I-III with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.41. Palp as in Figs 22-28:

Cymbium without posterodorsal outgrowth. Tibia with two processes distally. Paracymbium relatively large, hook-shaped. Distal suprategular apophysis flat and wide, with claw-shaped outgrowth apically. Embolic division relatively large, with wide and long anterior process. Abdomen 0.70 long, 0.43 wide, grey, dorsal pattern absent.

Female unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS: The species is clearly distinguished from known congeners by the almost unmodified male carapace, as well as by the specific shape of the anterior radical process on the embolic division.

DISTRIBUTION: Known only from the type locality.

Frontinellina frutetorum (C.L. Koch, 1834)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7470], Khorasan, Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E), 26.VII.1974. – 2 ♀ [7474], Mazandaran, Ramiyan (36°59'N, 55°07'E), 29.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7475], Allabad (36°53'N, 54°57'E), 30.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7477], Now Shahr (36°37'N, 51°31'E), 3.VIII.1974.

PREVIOUS RECORDS FROM IRAN: Tehran (Goodarzi, 1994), Guilan, Golestan, Zanjan (Ghavami *et al*., 2004), Mazandaran (Ghavami, 2006).

RANGE: European-Ancient Mediterranean.

Gnathonarium dentatum (Wider, 1834)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7318], Mazandaran, Nashtarud (36°43'N, 51°08'E), forest, sifting, 10.VII.1973. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7477], Now Shahr (36°37'N, 51°31'E), 3.VIII.1974. – 1 ♂ and 4 ♂, 2 ♀ [7404], Khuzestan, Shush (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 4 ♂, 21 ♀ [7409], Kohgiluyeh, Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974. – 2 ♂, 2 ♀ [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7421], Firuzabad, (28°52'N, 52°32'E), 6.VI.1974. – 3 ♀ [7422], Serizjan (called Semargoun on lables) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7424], Allabad (30°01'N, 53°00'E), 9.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7425], environs of Sivand (30°07'N, 52°58'E), sifted *Platanus* litter, 10.VI.1974. – 2 ♀ [7426], environs of Ghaderabad (30°22'N, 53°18'E), 11.VI.1974. – 4 ♂, 2 ♀ [7428], Esfahan, Falayarjan (32°34'N, 51°31'E), 14.VI.1974. – 6 ♂, 12 ♀ [7429], Pol-e-Kaleh (32°23'N, 51°14'E), 15.VI.1974. – 3 ♂, 5 ♀ [7459], Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974. – 3 ♂, 13 ♀ [7463], Khorasan, Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974. – 3 ♀ [7464], Kabkan (37°17'N, 58°51'E), 16.VII.1974. – 5 ♂, 10 ♀ [7470], Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E), 26.VII.1974. – 2 ♀ [7539], Tehran, Asara (36°02'N, 51°14'E), 1900 m a.s.l., 4.VII.1975. – 9 ♂, 8 ♀ [7476a], Mahmoudabad (36°38'N, 52°15'E), dunes, 2.VIII.1974.

PREVIOUS RECORD FROM IRAN: Kerman or Gilan (Roewer, 1955).

RANGE: Palaearctic.

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

MATERIAL: IRAN: 4 ♂, 2 ♀ [7459], Mazandaran, Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974.

RANGE: Palaearctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ [7320], Tehran, Pol-e-Zanguleh (36°13'N, 51°19'E), 2300 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1973.

RANGE: Holarctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Megalepthyphantes camelus (Tanasevitch, 1990) Figs 29-31

MATERIAL: IRAN: 4 ♂, 7 ♀ [7402], Lorestan, Pol-e-Dokhtar (33°10'N, 47°44'E), 17.V. 1974. – 1 ♂ [7403], Khuzestan, N of Andimeshk (32°41'N, 48°15'E), 17.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7414], Kohgiluyeh, environs of Yasudj (30°34'N, 51°39'E), 2000 m a.s.l., 27.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7415], same (30°32'N, 51°32'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 27.V.1974; 1 ♂, 2 ♀7 [7418], Fars, Dasht-e-Arjan (29°40'N, 51°59'E), 1650 m a.s.l., dry stream bed, 1.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7420], Kavar (29°12'N, 52°37'E), 5.VI.1974. – 3 ♀ [7427], Izad Khavast (31°31'N, 52°08'E), 12.VI.1974, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [7471b], Mazandaran, environs of Dasht, (37°19'N, 56°04'E), 27.VII.1974.

DESCRIPTION: Female (here described for the first time). Total length: 3.05. Carapace unmodified 1.15 long, 0.88 wide, pale brown, with grey median stripe bifurcated in cephalic part. Chelicerae: 0.50 long, unmodified. Legs pale brown almost yellow without median bands. Leg I 6.82 long (1.83+0.33+1.75+1.73+1.18), IV 5.79 long (1.63+0.28+1.38+1.55+0.95). Chaetotaxy: Fe I: 0-1-0-0. – Ti I and IV: 2-1-1-0. – II-III: 2-0-1-0. – Mt I-IV: 1-0-0-0. TmI 0.12. Abdomen 1.90 long, 1.38 wide, dorsal pattern faded. Epigyne as in Figs 29-31: Proscape rigid, distal part of scape expanded, stretcher area not protruded.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS: This species was originally described from males from the Caucasus (Tanasevitch, 1990). *M. camelus* is very similar to *M. kuhitangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1989) **comb. n.** (ex *Lepthyphantes* Menge, 1866), which is known from females from the Kuhitang-Tau Mts in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (see Tanasevitch, 1989). Both species can be distinguished by the shape of the posterior median plate of their epigynes (Fig. 30, cf. Fig. 32).

RANGE: Irano-Caucasian.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Megalepthyphantes kronebergi (Tanasevitch, 1989)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7465], Khorasan, Mesh'ad (36°26'N, 59°38'E), 20.VII.1974.

RANGE: Central Asian.

REMARKS: This species was hitherto known from Middle Asia (see Tanasevitch, 1989) and Xinjiang, China (see Song *et al*., 1999). Mesh'ad is the westernmost locality of this species. *M. kronebergi* is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Megalepthyphantes nebulosoides (Wunderlich, 1977)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7461], Khorasan, E of Chaman Bid (37°26'N, 56°37'E), 14.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 3 ♀ [7462], N of Quchan (37°12'N, 58°29'E), 15.VII.1974. – 2 ♂, 5 ♀ [7463], Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974. – 2 ♀ [7464], Kabkan (37°17'N, 58°51'E), 16.VII.1974. – 2 ♀ [7466], route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°49'E), 1400 m a.s.l., 21.VII.1974. – 1 ♂ [7468], same (36°47'N, 59°54'E), 1100 m a.s.l., 23.VII.1974. – 3 ♀ [7469], Shandiz Valley(36°22'N, 59°15'E), 25.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7470], Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E), 26.VII.1974. – 3 ♂, 2 ♀ [7471b], Mazandaran, environs of Dasht (37°19'N, 56°04'E), 27.VII.1974.

RANGE: Central Asian.

REMARKS: *Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1939) was recorded from Iran (Kerman) by Roewer (1955: 753. – under *Lepthyphantes nebulosus*). Most probably this is based on a misidentification, because in the southern mountains of the

FIGS 29-32
Epigyne of *Megalepthyphantes camelus* (Tanasevitch, 1990), specimen from Iran, Lorestan (29-31) and epigyne of *M. kuhitangensis* (Tanasevitch, 1989), paratype from Turkmenistan, Kuhitang-Tau Mts (32). (29) Ventral view. (30, 32) Dorsal view. (31) Lateral view.

Asian part of the Palaearctic region *M. nebulosus* is substituted by its vicariant species *M. nebulosoides* (see Tanasevitch, 1989). Bishapoor is the westernmost locality of this species. It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Mesasigone mira Tanasevitch, 1989

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ [7346], Lorestan, Aligudarz (33°21'N, 49°48'E), 7.VIII.1973. – 2 ♂, 1 ♀ [7429], Esfahan, Pol-e-Kaleh (32°23'N, 51°14'E), 15.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7597], western part of Azarbayjan, N of Saghez (36°23'N, 46°12'E), 18.IX.1975.

RANGE: Eastern Palaearctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7425], Fars, environs of Sivand (30°07'N, 52°58'E), sifted *Platanus* litter, 10.VI.1974. – 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 juv. [7462], Khorasan, N of Quchan (37°12'N, 58°29'E), 15.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 4 ♀ [7463], Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974. – 2 ♂, 2 ♀ [7464], Kabkan (37°17'N, 58°51'E), 16.VII.1974. – 2 ♂, 2 ♀ [7468], route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°54'E), 1100 m a.s.l., 23.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7470], Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E) 26.VII.1974.

RANGE: Holarctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Neriene clathrata (Sundevall, 1830)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 4 ♀ [7467], Khorasan, Zavi (36°52'N, 59°53'E), 22.VII.1974. – 3 ♀ [7477], Mazandaran, Now Shahr (36°37'N, 51°31'E), 3.VIII.1974.

RANGE: Holarctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Oedothorax apicatus (Blackwall, 1850)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ [7337], Tehran, Delichal (35°40'N, 52°30'E), 24.VII.1973. – 1 ♂ [7344], Kermanshah, Garavand / Shahabad (33°55'N, 46°47'E), 5.VIII.1973. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ and 3 ♂, 17 ♀ [7459], Mazandaran, Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974. – 4 ♂, 12 ♀ [7476a], Mahmoudabad (36°38'N, 52°15'E), dunes, 2.VIII.1974. – 2 ♂, 8 ♀ [7463], Khorasan, Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974. – 7 ♂, 5 ♀ [7464], Kabkan (37°17'N, 58°51'E), 16.VII.1974. – 2 ♂, 8 ♀ [7465], Mesh'ad (36°26'N, 59°38'E), 20.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 6 ♀ [7466], route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°49'E), 1400 m a.s.l., 21.VII.1974. – 19 ♂, 31 ♀ [7468], route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°54'E), 1100 m a.s.l., 23.VII.1974. – 5 ♂, 8 ♀ [7469], Shandiz Valley (36°22'N, 59°15'E), 25.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 22 ♀ [7470], Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E), 26.VII.1974.

PREVIOUS RECORD FROM IRAN: Khorasan (Mozaffarian *et al*., 2004).

RANGE: European-Ancient Mediterranean.

Oedothorax meridionalis Tanasevitch, 1987

MATERIAL: IRAN: 2 ♂, 1 ♀ [7418], Fars, Dasht-e-Arjan (29°40'N, 51°59'E), 1650 m a.s.l., dry stream bed, 1.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7422], Fars, Serizjan (called Semargoun on lables) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 1 ♂ [7425], environs of Sivand (30°07'N, 52°58'E), sifted *Platanus* litter, 10.VI.1974.

RANGE: Eastern Ancient-Mediterranean.

REMARKS: The species was originally described from the Caucasus (see Tanasevitch, 1987) and later recorded from Middle Asia (see Tanasevitch, 1989). It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Palliduphantes sp.

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀, [7424], Fars, Allabad (30°01'N, 53°00'E), 9.VI.1974.

REMARKS: In the absence of conspecific males this female cannot be identified to species level.

Pelecopsis laptevi Tanasevitch & Fet, 1986

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7463], Khorasan, Emamgholi (37°26'N, 58°30'E), 15.VII.1974.

RANGE: Eastern Ancient-Mediterranean.

REMARKS: This species was originally described from Turkmenistan (Tanasevitch & Fet, 1986) and later recorded from southern Ukraine (Polchaninova, 1997). It is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Prinerigone vagans (Savigny & Audouin, 1826)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 13 ♂, 12 ♀ [7402], Lorestan, Pol-e-Dokhtar (33°10'N, 47°44'E), 17.V.1974. – 5 ♂ [7403], Khuzestan, N of Andimeshk (32°41'N, 48°15'E), 17.V.1974. – 8 ♂, 18 ♀ [7404], Shush (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 6 ♂, 10 ♀ [7405], Masjed Soleyman (31°59'N, 49°16'E), sifted herb tuffs, 20.V.1974. – 6 ♂, 5 ♀ [7406], environs of Ahvaz (31°08'N, 48°53'E), on *Salicornia* and *Juncus*, 21.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 2 ♀ [7407], Kohgiluyeh, Dogonbadan (30°22'N, 50°47'E), 21.V.1974. – 4 ♂, 2 ♀ [7409], Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974. – 7 ♂, 3 ♀ [7411], Basht (30°20'N, 51°15'E), 25.V.1974. – 5 ♂, 3 ♀ [7416], Fars,

Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7418], Dasht-e-Arjan (29°40'N, 51°59'E), 1650 m a.s.l., dry stream bed, 1.VI.1974. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7420], Kavar (29°12'N, 52°37'E), 5.VI.1974. – 9 ♂, 5 ♀ [7421], Firuzabad (28°52'N, 52°32'E), 6.VI.1974. – 12 ♂, 5 ♀ [7422], Serizjan (called Semargoun on lables) (28°57'N, 52°33'E), 7.VI.1974. – 4 ♂, 2 ♀ [7424], Allabad (30°01'N, 53°00'E), 9.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7427], Izad Khavast (31°31'N, 52°08'E), 12.VI.1974. – 3 ♂, 4 ♀, same locality. – 1 ♀ [7459], Mazandaran, Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7473], above Shahpasand (37°02'N, 55°17'E), sifted litter, 29.VII.1974. – 1 ♂, 1 ♀ [7474], Ramiyan (36°59'N, 55°07'E), 29.VII.1974. – 2 ♂ [7476a], Mahmoudabad (36°38'N, 52°15'E), dunes, 2.VIII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7461], Khorasan, E of Chaman Bid (37°26'N, 56°37'E), 14.VII.1974. – 3 ♀ [7462], N of Quchan (37°12'N, 58°29'E), 15.VII.1974. – 2 ♂ [7468], route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°54'E), 1100 m a.s.l., 23.VII. 1974. – 5 ♂, 8 ♀ [7469], Shandiz Valley(36°22'N, 59°15'E), 25.VII.1974.

PREVIOUS RECORDS FROM IRAN: Guilan and Mazandaran (Mozaffarian *et al.*, 1998).

RANGE: Southern Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, Pacific.

Sengletus gen. n.

TYPE SPECIES: *Sengletus longiscapus* sp. n.

ETYMOLOGY: The new genus is named in honour of the Swiss arachnologist Antoine Senglet. The gender of the genus name is masculine.

DIAGNOSIS: The new genus is characterised by a reduction of some parts of the male and female genitalia. In the male palp the median membrane, the terminal apophysis and the lamella characteristica are totally reduced. In the epigyne the proscape and the middle part of the scape are totally reduced, the lateral lobes and the stretcher poorly developed. In addition, the male is characterised by a hypertrophied radix which is complicated in shape, as well as by the absence of the Fickert's gland.

DESCRIPTION: Medium-sized micronetine, total length 2.30-2.50. Carapace unmodified in both sexes. Chaetotaxy: All tibiae with 2 dorsal spines. – pro-, retro-, and ventral spines absent. Metatarsi unarmed. Metatarsi I-III with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.23-0.26. Male palp: Patella lacking specialized spines or projections. Cymbium without posterodorsal outgrowth. Paracymbium relatively large, U-shaped. Radix very large, complex in shape. Fickert's gland absent, median membrane, terminal apophysis and lamella characteristica totally reduced. Embolus relatively large, with two outgrowths. Epigyne large, strongly protruding and curved. Proscape and middle part of scape reduced, lateral lobes and stretcher poorly expressed. Abdomen without dorsal pattern in both sexes.

Sengletus longiscapus sp. n. Figs 33-45

MATERIAL: IRAN: ♂ holotype [7402], Lorestan, Pol-e-Dokhtar (33°10'N, 47°44'E), 17.V.1974. Paratypes 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZMMU), 1 ♂, 6 ♀, same date as for holotype. – 1 ♂, 4 ♀ [7404], Khuzestan, Shush (Suze) (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 5 ♀ [7406], environs of Ahvaz (31°08'N, 48°53'E), on *Salicornia* and *Juncus*, 21.V.1974.

DESCRIPTION: Male. Total length: 2.35. Carapace unmodified, 1.05 long, 0.83 wide, pale brown. Chelicerae: 0.50 long. Legs brownish yellow. Leg I 3.89 long (1.00+0.28+1.00+0.98+0.63), IV 3.70 long (1.00+0.25+0.95+0.95+0.55). Chaetotaxy: All tibiae with 2 dorsal spines. – pro- retro- and ventral spines absent. Spines weak, not

longer than diameter of segment. Metatarsi unarmed. Metatarsi I-III with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.24. Palp as in Figs 33-41: Patella lacking specialized spines or projections. Cymbium without posterodorsal outgrowth. Paracymbium large, U-shaped, anterior pocket long and deep, posterior pocket transformed into large well-sclerotized projection. Suprategular apophysis wide and straight, pit-hook small. Radix very large, complex in shape: Anterior part divided into two parts, one of it developed as a narrow long process with highly curved middle part and apex entering into membraneous area, other part flat and shell-shaped. Fickert's gland absent. – median membrane, terminal apophysis and lamella characteristica totally reduced. Membraneous area large, its lateral part pyramid-shaped. Embolus large, with two outgrowths. Embolus proper short, pointed. Abdomen 1.25 long, 0.73 wide, grey, dorsal pattern absent.

Female. Total length 2.43. Carapace 0.98 long, 0.70 wide, pale brown. Chelicerae: 0.48 long, anterior margin of groove with 4 teeth, posterior margin with 3 weak teeth. Legs brownish yellow. Leg I 3.83 long (1.00+0.28+1.00+0.95+0.60), IV 3.66 long (1.00+0.25+0.98+0.93+0.50). Chaetotaxy as in male. TmI 0.23-0.26. Abdomen 1.75 long, 1.20 wide, pale grey, dorsal pattern absent. Epigyne as in Figs 42-45: Large, strongly protruded and curved. Proscape and middle part of scape totally reduced. Distal part of scape long, cylindriform. – lateral lobes and stretcher poorly developed.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS: According to the structure of the embolic division (i.e., the large and modified radix, the shape of the embolus, the absence of a terminal apophysis and of a lamella characteristica), *S. longiscapus* gen. n., sp. n. is similar to *Oreonetides* Strand, 1901, especially to *O. quadridentatus* (Wunderlich, 1972), but the basic epigyne conformation of *S. longiscapus* sp. n. is totally different from that of *Oreonetides*.

DISTRIBUTION: known only from three localities in Iran.

Silometopus cf. ***reussi*** (Thorell, 1871) Figs 46-49

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♂ [7358], Esfahan, W of Esfahan, 32°34'N, 51°31'E, 23.VIII.1973. – 1 ♂ [7459], Mazandaran, Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974.

REMARKS: The tibial process on the palps of both males examined differs from that of *S. reussi* males from other parts of the Palaearctic region (Figs 46, 47, cf. Figs 48, 49). It is difficult to decide if the Iranian specimens belong to a new species, because other parts of the male palp and the shape of the carapace are identical to *S. reussi* males from outside the Iranian population. It is necessary to find conspecific females from Iran to solve this problem. This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Styloctetor romanus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7404], Khuzestan, Shush (32°02'N, 48°18'E), 18.V.1974. – 4 ♀, 1 ♀ (ZMMU) [7406], Khuzestan, environs of Ahvaz (31°08'N, 48°53'E), on *Salicornia* and *Juncus*, 21.V.1974.

RANGE: Palaearctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

FIGS 33-41

Sengletus longiscapus gen. n., sp. n., ♂ paratype. (33, 34) Right palp, prolateral and retrolateral view. (35) Suprategulum. (36) Embolic division. (37, 38) Radix (embolus removed), opposite views. (39-41) Embolus, different views.

Tenuiphantes mengei (Kulczyński, 1887)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7460], Mazandaran, Tang-e-Rah (37°23'N, 55°50'E), 13.VII. 1974. – 4 ♀ [7475], Allabad (36°53'N, 54°57'E), 30.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7486], Guilan, route from

FIGS 42-49

Sengletus longiscapus gen. n., sp. n., ♀ paratype (42-45). – *Silometopus* cf. *reussi* (THORELL, 1871), 2 ♂ from Iran (46, 47), ♂ from Russia, Tatarstan, Naberezhnye Chelny (48), and ♂ from Russia, near Irkutsk (49). (42-44) Epigyne, ventral, lateral and dorsal view. (45) Apex of distal part of scape, lateral view. (46-49) Palpal tibia, dorsal view.

Djirandeh (36°49'N, 49°39'E), 1000 m a.s.l., forest, 9.VIII. 1974. – 1 ♀ [7515], eastern part of Azarbayjan, SE of Hero-Abad (37°35'N, 48°39'E), pasture, under stones, 2000 m a.s.l., 9.VI.1975.

RANGE: Palaearctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Tenuiphantes tenuis (Blackwall, 1852)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 11 ♂, 8 ♀ [7409], Kohgiluyeh, Charam (30°44'N, 50°44'E), 23.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7416], Fars, Bishapoor (29°47'N, 51°35'E), 28.V.1974. – 1 ♀ [7424], Allabad (30°01'N, 53°00'E), 9.VI.1974. – 3 ♀ [7426], environs of Ghaderabad (30°22'N, 53°18'E), 11.VI.1974. – 2 ♂, 5 ♀ [7459], Mazandaran, Baladeh (36°13'N, 51°49'E), 2200 m a.s.l., 12.VII.1974. – 3 ♂, 3 ♀ [7472], Tang-e-Rah (37°25'N, 55°45'E), 800-1000 m a.s.l., 28.VII. 1974. – 2 ♂ [7540], Vallabad (36°16'N, 51°16'E), 1900 m a.s.l., 5.VII.1975. – 1 ♀ and 3 ♂, 2 ♀ [7461], Khorasan, E of Chaman Bid (37°26'N, 56°37'E), 14.VII.1974. – 1 ♀ [7466], Khorasan, route from Amirabad (36°47'N, 59°49'E), 1400 m a.s.l., 21.VII.1974. – 15 ♂, 41 ♀ [7469], Shandiz Valley (36°22'N, 59°15'E), 25.VII.1974. – 2 ♀ and 5 ♂, 1 ♀ [7470], Bojnurd (37°29'N, 57°26'E), 26.VII.1974.

RANGE: Holarctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Trichoncoides piscator (Simon, 1884)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7467], Khorasan, Zavi (36°52'N, 59°53'E), 22.VII.1974.

RANGE: European-Ancient Mediterranean.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

Walckenaeria alticeps (Denis, 1952)

MATERIAL: IRAN: 1 ♀ [7326], Tehran, Pol-e-Djadjirad (35°45'N, 51°42'E), 16.VII. 1973. – 3 ♀ [7426], Fars, environs of Ghaderabad (30°22'N, 53°18'E), 11.VI.1974. – 1 ♀ [7430], Bakhtiyari, Qafarokh (32°18'N, 51°01'E), 16.VI.1974.

RANGE: West Palaearctic.

REMARKS: This species is here reported for the first time for the Iranian fauna.

CONCLUSION

Currently the Iranian fauna is known to contain 44 linyphiid species. Not yet enough data are available for a detailed zoogeographical analysis, nevertheless it is already possible to say that the linyphiid fauna of Iran is quite particular: Almost a quarter of the species have not yet been found outside the country. The percentage (40%) of widespread species is nevertheless quite high. New finds of some species show relations between the Iranian and the Caucasian fauna (*Agyneta mesasiatica*, *Araeoncus mitriformis* sp. n. and *Megalepthyphantes camelus*), as well as between the Iranian and the Central Asian fauna (*M. kronebergi* and *M. nebulosoides*). The ranges of some taxa that were earlier considered as Mediterranean are now shown to extend to the Ancient Mediterranean region (*Dactylopisthes digiticeps*, *Erigonoplus nigrocaeruleus* and *Trichoncoides piscator*). On the other hand, the distribution of other species (*M. kronebergi* and *M. nebulosoides*) was found to extend further to the west than previously known. New finds of Araeoncus caucasicus and *Oedothorax meridionalis* have connected disjunctions in their distribution areas. It is surprising to see that the relations between the Iranian and Turkish faunas are based on widespread species only. This is possibly due to our poor knowledge of the spider fauna of both territories.

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