



New data on the spider fauna of Iran (Arachnida: Araneae), part VIII

Новые данные по фауне пауков Ирана (Arachnida: Araneae), часть VIII

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Abstract. New faunistic and taxonomic data are provided for 19 families of Iranian spiders. *Stemonyphantes arta* Esyunin et Zamani, **sp. nov.** (Linyphiidae) is described from a male and a female collected in the Zanzan Province. Five genera of the family Theridiidae (*Pholcomma*, *Phoroncidia*, *Phycosoma*, *Rhomphaea* and *Rugathodes*) and 21 species are recorded from Iran for the first time, and 119 new province records are provided for 51 species. Additionally, *Megarctosa bamiana* Roewer, 1960 (Lycosidae) is transferred to the genus *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847. A mistake in the original description of *Gnaphosa azerbaijdzhanica* Tuneva et Esyunin, 2003 (Gnaphosidae), namely a mismatch of the figures of this species with those of *G. tigrina* Simon, 1878, is discussed and corrected here. Considering the results presented in this paper, the total number of spiders recorded from Iran is raised to 888 species in 321 genera.

Резюме. Для 19 семейств пауков Ирана приведены новые фаунистические и таксономические данные. Вид *Stemonyphantes arta* Esyunin et Zamani, **sp. nov.** (Linyphiidae) описан по самцу и самке, собранным в области Зенджан. Пять родов из семейства Theridiidae (*Pholcomma*, *Phoroncidia*, *Phycosoma*, *Rhomphaea* и *Rugathodes*) и 21 вид впервые указаны для Ирана; для 51 вида пауков отмечено 119 новых региональных находок. Предложена новая комбинация: *Megarctosa bamiana* Roewer, 1960 (Lycosidae), перенесен в род *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847. Исправлена и прокомментирована ошибка в описании *Gnaphosa azerbaijdzhanica* Tuneva et Esyunin, 2003 (Gnaphosidae), нумерация рисунков в котором на самом деле соответствует другому виду – *G. tigrina* Simon, 1878. С учётом новых данных, в Иране отмечено 888 видов пауков из 321 рода.

Key words: Middle East, Linyphiidae, Lycosidae, Theridiidae, new combination, new records, new species

Ключевые слова: Ближний Восток, Linyphiidae, Lycosidae, Theridiidae, новая комбинация, новые фаунистические находки, новый вид

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Introduction

The present paper is the eighth contribution in the series devoted to the faunistic and taxonomic research of Iranian spiders. Currently, 870 species of spiders in 317 genera and 54 families are known from Iran (Zamani et al., 2021a, 2021b; Zamani & Marusik, 2021a, 2021b). Although there are several recent publications dealing with the description of new taxa or the records of spiders new to Iran (e.g. Esyunin & Zamani, 2020; Montemor et al., 2020; Nadolny & Zamani, 2020; Zamani & Bosselaers, 2020; Logunov, 2021; Zamani & Marusik, 2021a, 2021b; Zamani et al., 2021a), taxonomic surveys and large-scale faunal works are scarce, and new species and records are common. According to Mirshamsi et al. (2015), the total species number of Iranian spiders should be no less than 1000. As a result of the previous seven publications in this series, six families (Liocranidae, Mimetidae, Mysmenidae, Miturgidae, Hahniidae, and Zoropsidae), 49 genera and 214 species were recorded from Iran for the first time (Zamani et al., 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020).

This paper aims to provide (1) the description of one species new to science, (2) the records for 21 species new to the fauna of Iran, and (3) additional taxonomic and faunal contributions, including 119 new provincial records for 51 species and a new combination.

Material and methods

The material treated in this paper was collected in different provinces of Iran from 1970 to 2020. Species distribution is provided based on the information (modified, in some cases) from the World spider catalog (2021). In order to recognise a new record status for the treated taxa, all records were checked against the database provided by Zamani et al. (2021) and the recently published papers that have not yet been included in the online version of the database.

All species new to Iran are marked with an asterisk. New country records and the most interesting other records are provided with photographs of the general appearance of spiders and their diagnostic characters. The new faunal data on 62 species in 17 families are of local importance, i.e. they represent only new province records or additional finds

without new province records. These data are given as the Electronic supplementary material to this article, except for the records of two species of *Latrodectus* Walckenaer, 1805, which are included in the main text, considering their medical importance.

The term “Middle Asia” is used for the region comprising Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Specimens were photographed using the following equipment: a Canon EOS 7D camera attached to an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope at the Zoological Museum of the University of Turku, an Olympus OMD EM-10 digital camera with a Panasonic Lumix H-H025 25 mm f/1.7 lens mounted on a Zeiss microscope at the Zoological Museum of the Perm State University, or a Canon EOS 550D camera mounted on MBS-1 and Olympus CX41 microscopes at the A.O. Kovalevsky Institute of Biology of the Southern Seas (Sevastopol). Specimens were photographed in dishes with paraffin on the bottom, holding the specimens in a desired position. Digital images were assembled using CombineZP and Helicon Focus 3.10 image stacking software and edited using CorelDraw and Adobe Photoshop CC graphic design software.

The measurements are given in mm. Lengths of leg segments, if provided, are measured at the dorsal side. These measurements are listed as: total length (femur, patella, tibia, metatarsus, tarsus). Chaetotaxy of *Stemonyphantes* Mengze, 1866 follows Tanasevitch (2011) and is presented as follows: dorsal–prolateral–retrolateral–ventral (variation, if noted).

Morphological abbreviations for leg parts are as follows: Fe – femur, Mt – metatarsus, Ti – tibia.

Depositories: AZMI – Agricultural Zoology Museum of Iran, Tehran, Iran (A. Khaleghizadeh), MHNG – Muséum d’histoire naturelle, Genève, Switzerland (P.J. Schwendinger), MMUE – Manchester Museum of the University of Manchester, the United Kingdom (D.V. Logunov), NHMW – Natural History Museum of Vienna, Austria (C. Hörweg), PSU – Perm State University, Russia (S.L. Esyunin), SMF – Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (P. Jäger, J. Altmann), TNU – National Arachnological Collection, Department of Zoology, V.I. Vernadsky Taurida National University, Simferopol, Crimea (M.M. Kovblyuk), ZMMU – Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Russia (K.G. Mikhailov).

Results

Family Araneidae

Singa neta (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874)*
(Fig. 1A–C)

Material examined. **Iran**, Hormozgan Prov., 28 km NW of Bandar-Abbas, 28.III.1972, G. Pretzmann, 1 male (NHMW).

Distribution. Previously known from the Iberian Peninsula, France, northern Africa, Israel, Iraq and Azerbaijan. New to Iran, with the current material representing the most eastern record of this species within the whole known range.

Family Dictynidae

Archaeodictyna consecuta
(O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872)

Material examined. **Iran:** Golestan Prov., Kalaleh, 37°19'N 55°33'E, 14.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 fe-

male (MHNG); **Kermanshah Prov.**, N of Kermanshah, 34°28'N 47°00'E, 18.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); **Qazvin Prov.**, Mo'allem Kelayeh, 36°26'N 50°27'E, 3.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 males, 2 females (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Fars Province. New records for Golestan, Kermanshah and Qazvin provinces.

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Iran, Middle Asia, China.

Dictyna otto Marusik et Koponen, 2017*
(Fig. 1D)

Material examined. **Iran**, Gilan Prov., Lahidjan, 37°11'N 49°54'E, 5.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Distribution. Caucasus (Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan). This is the first reliable record of *D. otto* within the borders of Iran (previously, this species was included in the checklist based on a record on the border of Azerbaijan and Iran), and the most southeastern record of the species globally.

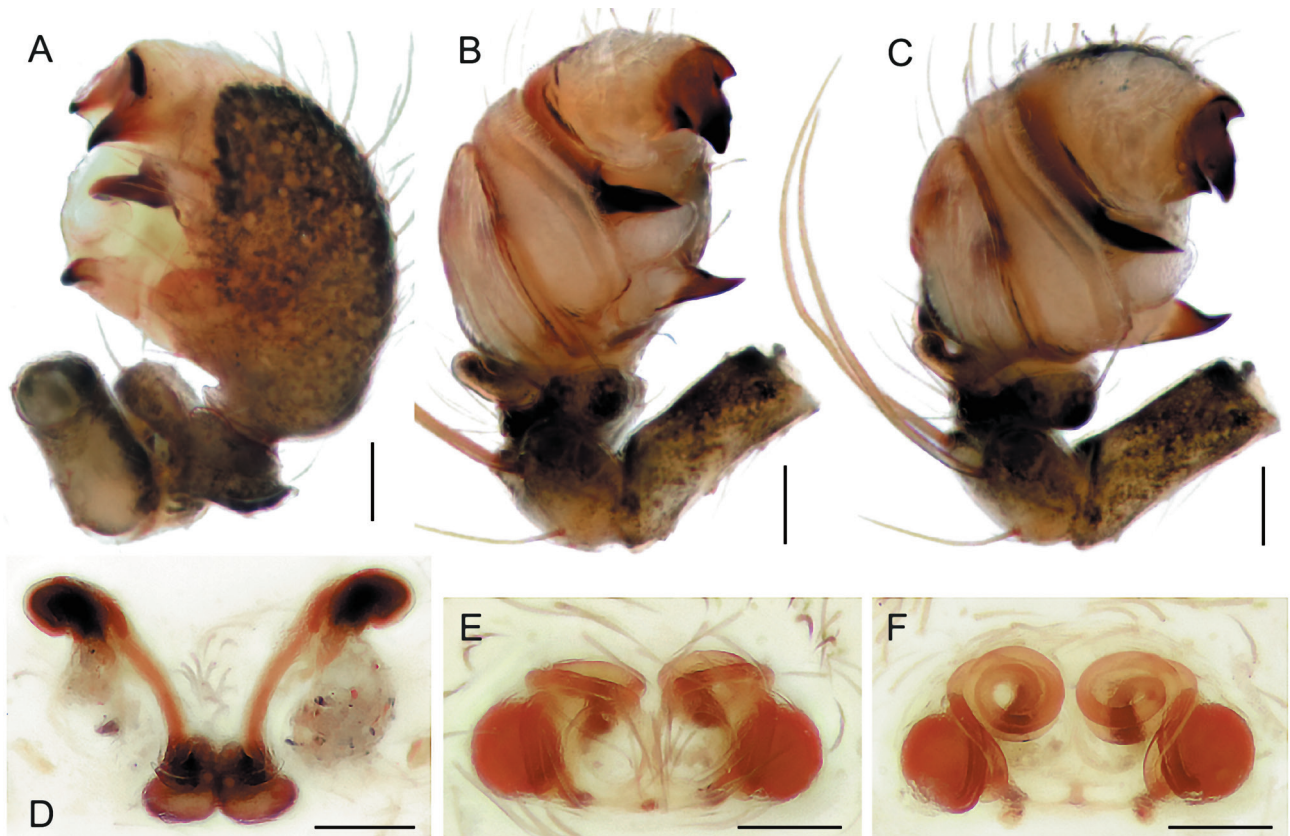


Fig. 1. *Singa neta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874), male palp (A–C); *Dictyna otto* Marusik et Koponen, 2017, vulva (D); *Lathys spasskyi* Andreeva et Tystchenko, 1969, epigyne (E) and vulva (F). A–C, prolateral, ventral and ventro-retrolateral views; D, F, dorsal views; E, ventral view. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

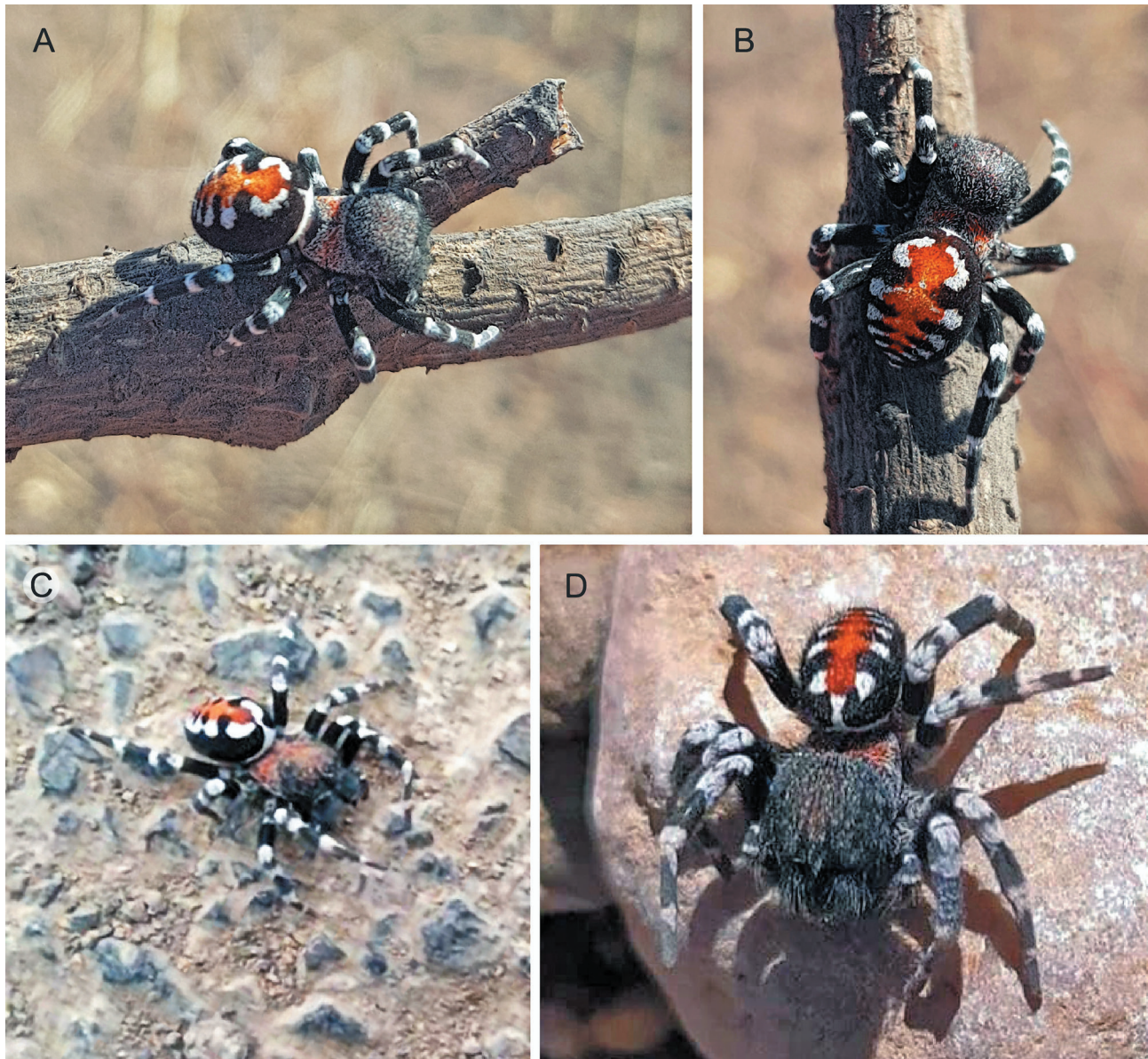


Fig. 2. *Loureedia phoenixi* Zamani et Marusik, 2020. Live males from Iran. **A, B**, from Qom Province; **C**, from Semnan Province; **D**, from Yazd Province. Photos by Hamid Modarresi (A, B), Fardin Alian (C) and Hamid Dehoi (D).

Lathys spasskyi Andreeva et Tystchenko, 1969* (Fig. 1E, F)

Material examined. **Iran:** East Azerbaijan Prov., Maragheh, 37°24'N 46°16'E, 4.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 6 females (MHNG); Mazandaran Prov.: Sari, 36°34'N 53°09'E, 22.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); Kiyasar, 36°22'N 53°16'E, 22.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Distribution. Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan. New to Iran, with the present material representing the most

southern records of the species within the whole known range.

Family Eresidae

Loureedia phoenixi Zamani et Marusik, 2020 (Fig. 2A–D)

Photographic records. **Iran:** Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Prov., Tang-e Sayyad National Park, 18.IX.2021, M. Ahmadi, 1 male; Qom Prov., Salafchegan, 31.X.2020, H. Modarresi, 1 male; Semnan Prov., Semnan, 35°34'N 53°23'E, 9.X.2020, F. Alian, 1 male; Yazd Prov., Khatam, Chahak, 2.XI.2020, H. Dehoi, 1 male.

Records in Iran. Alborz, Fars, Kerman and Tehran provinces. New records for Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, Qom, Semnan, and Yazd provinces.

Distribution. Iran.

Family Gnaphosidae

Gnaphosa tigrina Simon, 1878*

Gnaphosa azerbaijdzhanica non Tuneva et Esysunin, 2003: Zamani et al., 2020: 575, fig. 3D–E (male; misidentification, see Comments).

Material examined. Iran, Isfahan Prov., Qamsar and Barzok Protected Area, 55 km SW of Qamsar, 14 km NE of Kamoo, nr road of Gargash observatory, 33°37'N 51°19'E, 2710 m, 19.V.2016, P. Ponel, 1 male, 2 females (MHNG).

Comments. A small series of *Gnaphosa* Latreille, 1804 specimens collected in Gyandzhe, Azerbaijan, has created a number of problems and misunderstandings. These specimens were initially identified as *Gnaphosa steppica* Ovtsharenko, Platnick et Song, 1992 by Ovtsharenko et al. (1992). Later, Tuneva & Esysunin (2003) examined the same specimens and described them as a new species, *Gnaphosa azerbaijdzhanica* Tuneva et Esysunin, 2003, along with providing redescriptions for two other *Gnaphosa* species. For an unclear reason, the illustrations of two species, namely *G. azerbaijdzhanica* and *G. tigrina* Simon, 1878, were mismatched in this paper: while in the original paper figures 1–4 were attributed to the former species and figures 8–11 to the latter, in fact, *G. azerbaijdzhanica* is illustrated in figures 8–11, while *G. tigrina* is depicted in figures 1–4. Thus, *G. azerbaijdzhanica* is removed from the list of Iranian spiders, and *G. tigrina* is newly recorded for this country.

Records in Iran. Isfahan Province (as *G. azerbaijdzhanica*).

Distribution. The Mediterranean and Russia (Europe, South Siberia). New to Iran, with the examined material representing the most southern record of the species in the whole known range.

Family Linyphiidae

Scutpelecopsis wunderlichi Marusik et Gnelitsa, 2009* (Fig. 3A–D)

Material examined. Iran: Gilan Prov., Lunak, 37°03'N 49°55'E, 600 m, 6.VII.1973, A. Senglet,

1 male (MHNG); Mazandaran Prov.: road to Djavaherdeh, 36°55'N 50°33'E, 1200 m, 7.VIII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 2 males, 1 female (MHNG); Chorteh, 36°46'N 50°35'E, 8.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 2 males, 3 females (MHNG).

Distribution. Western Caucasus. New to Iran, with the material from Mazandaran representing the most southeastern record of the species within the whole known range.

Stemonyphantes arta Esysunin et

Zamani, **sp. nov.**

(Figs 4A–H, 5A–F)

Holotype. Male; Iran, Zanjan Prov., Garmab, 35°50'N 48°11'E, 20.IV.2017, A. Zamani leg. (ZMMU).

Paratype. 1 female, same data as in holotype (ZMMU).

Description. Male. Habitus as in Fig. 4A. Total length 5.15. Carapace 2.25 long and 1.75 wide. Chelicera 1.28 long. Carapace yellowish. Abdomen brownish grey, dorsally with a light median band flanked by paramedian black spots and numerous smaller white spots, ventrally with lateral longitudinal black bands and apical black spot. Measurements of leg I: 13.88 (3.63, 0.98, 3.38, 3.90, 2.00); those of leg IV: 13.20 (3.50, 0.88, 3.40, 3.70, 1.73).

Chaetotaxy. Fe I: 1-1-0-0; Fe II–IV: 1-0-0-0; Ti I, II, IV: 1-1-1-5(4–6); Ti III: 2-1-1-4; Mt I–II: 0-0-0-4; Mt III: 1-1-0-4; Mt IV: 1-1-1-4. All metatarsi without trichobothria.

Palp. Cymbium with a small posterodorsal knob (*Ck*; Fig. 4B, D); paracymbium (*Pc*; Fig. 4B) C-shaped, with wide proximal part; tegulum (*Te*; Fig. 4B) with large clawed apical apophysis (*Ta1*; Fig. 4G) and two small distal apophyses (*Ta2* and *Ta3*; Fig. 4G); embolus flat, longer than radix, with lateral membrane in apical part (Fig. 4E, H); radix with two apophyses: short pectoid flat apophysis (*Ra1*; Fig. 4E, F) and long unsclerotised apophysis with a clawed apical outgrowth (*Ra2*; Fig. 4E, F).

Female (specimen dried). Total length ca. 5. Carapace ca. 2.8 long. Chelicera 1.33 long. Measurements of leg I: 12.30 (3.23, 1.0, 3.13, 3.23, 1.73); those of leg IV: 12.10 (3.28, 0.88, 3.10, 3.40, 1.45).

Chaetotaxy. Fe I–II: 1-1-0-0; Fe III–IV: 1-0-0-0; Ti I–II: 1-1-1-6; Ti III: 1-1-1-4(5); Ti IV: 1-1-1-6;

Mt I–II: 0-0-0-4(3); Mt III: 0-1-1-3; Mt IV: 0-1-1-4(5). All metatarsi without trichobothria.

Epigyne as in Fig. 5A–F. Dorsal plate pyriform (Fig. 5E); receptacles oval (Fig. 5B, C); copulatory ducts contiguous basally (Fig. 5B–D).

Comparison. The male of *Stemonyphantes arta* **sp. nov.** is similar to that of *S. conspersus* (L. Koch, 1879), from which it differs in having two apophyses of the radix (*vs.* one apophysis; see Thaler, 1983: fig. 92), the narrower lower branch of the paracymbium (*vs.* wider lower branch of paracymbium; see Thaler, 1983: fig. 89), as well as in the shape of tegular apophysis. The female of the new species differs from those of all congeners in the contiguous copulatory ducts.

Remarks. *Stemonyphantes arta* **sp. nov.** belongs to the *S. lineatus* species-group sensu Tanasevitch (1985) that includes at least nine species: *S. blauveltae* Gertsch, 1951, *S. conspersus*, *S. curvipes* Tanasevitch, 1989, *S. griseus* (Schenkel, 1936), *S. grossus* Tanasevitch, 1985, *S. karatau* Tanasevitch et Esysunin, 2012, *S. lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *S. sibiricus* (Grube, 1861), and *S. solitudus* Tanasevitch, 1994. The species of this group are characterised by the following characters, as opposed to the characteristics of *S. abantensis* species-group sensu Tanasevitch (2011) mentioned in parentheses: (1) whole cymbium (*vs.* bifid cymbium), (2) relatively long embolus (*vs.* relatively short and stout embolus), (3) absence of the apophysis on radix at the base of embolus (*vs.* apophysis developed), (4) oval receptacles (except for *S. conspersus* and *S. grossus*) with an internal spiral structure (*vs.* globular receptacles without internal spiral structure).

Etymology. The specific epithet is a Persian masculine given name meaning “pure”, “virtuous”, “sacred”.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality in the Zanjan Province, northwestern Iran.

Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge, 1869)
(Fig. 3E, F)

Material examined. **Iran**, Mazandaran Prov., N of Javaher-Deh Vill., 36°52'N 50°28'E, 9.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 1 female (ZMMU).

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Russia (Europe to West Siberia), Korea, Japan. New to Iran.

Family Lycosidae

Arctosa bamiana* (Roewer, 1960), comb. nov.
(Fig. 6A–E)

Megarctosa bamiana Roewer, 1960: 28, fig. 21a–b (female).

Arctosa leopardus (non Sundevall, 1833): Zamani, 2015: 14 (misidentification).

Material examined. **Iran**, Ilam Prov. [no further data available on locality], 2001, Khoramli leg., 1 female (AZMI).

Comparative material of *Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833). **Crimea**, Kerch Peninsula, Opuk Nature Reserve, shore of Koyashskoe Lake, 6–8.V.2008, A. Przhiboro leg., 5 females (TNU 2763/2).

Comments. This species was described from a single female specimen collected in the Bamyan Province in central Afghanistan. Roewer provided an illustration of the epigyne (Fig. 6B) and indicated the length of the body and cephalothorax as 6.5 and 3.0 mm, respectively. Considering that general morphology and the epigyne of *Megarctosa bamiana* are most similar to those of *Arctosa leopardus* (cf. Fig. 6A–E and Fig. 6F–I), we hereby transfer *M. bamiana* to the genus *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847. These species have differences in proportions of epigynal pockets: in *A. bamiana*, the diameter (the widest distance between the edge of the pocket and septal stem) of the lateral pockets is larger than that of the anterior pockets (vice versa in *A. leopardus*).

Distribution. Previously known only from the type locality in central Afghanistan. New to Iran, with the current material representing the most western record of the species.

Lycosa piochardi* Simon, 1876
(Figs 7A–F, 8A–O)

Material examined. **Iran**: Ilam Prov., nr Dehloran, VII.2018, A. Zamani leg., 1 female (MHNG); **Kurdistan Prov.**, nr Marivan, VIII.2015, A. Zamani leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Comparative material. **Israel**, Negev Desert, Zin Valley, Sede Boqer, 6.IX.2011, A. Nadolny leg., 1 female (TNU).

Comments. *Lycosa piochardi* has a variable shape of the epigyne and is most similar to two little-known species from North Africa, *L. baulnyi* Simon, 1876 and *L. vachoni* Guy, 1966. We compared our specimens with *L. piochardi*

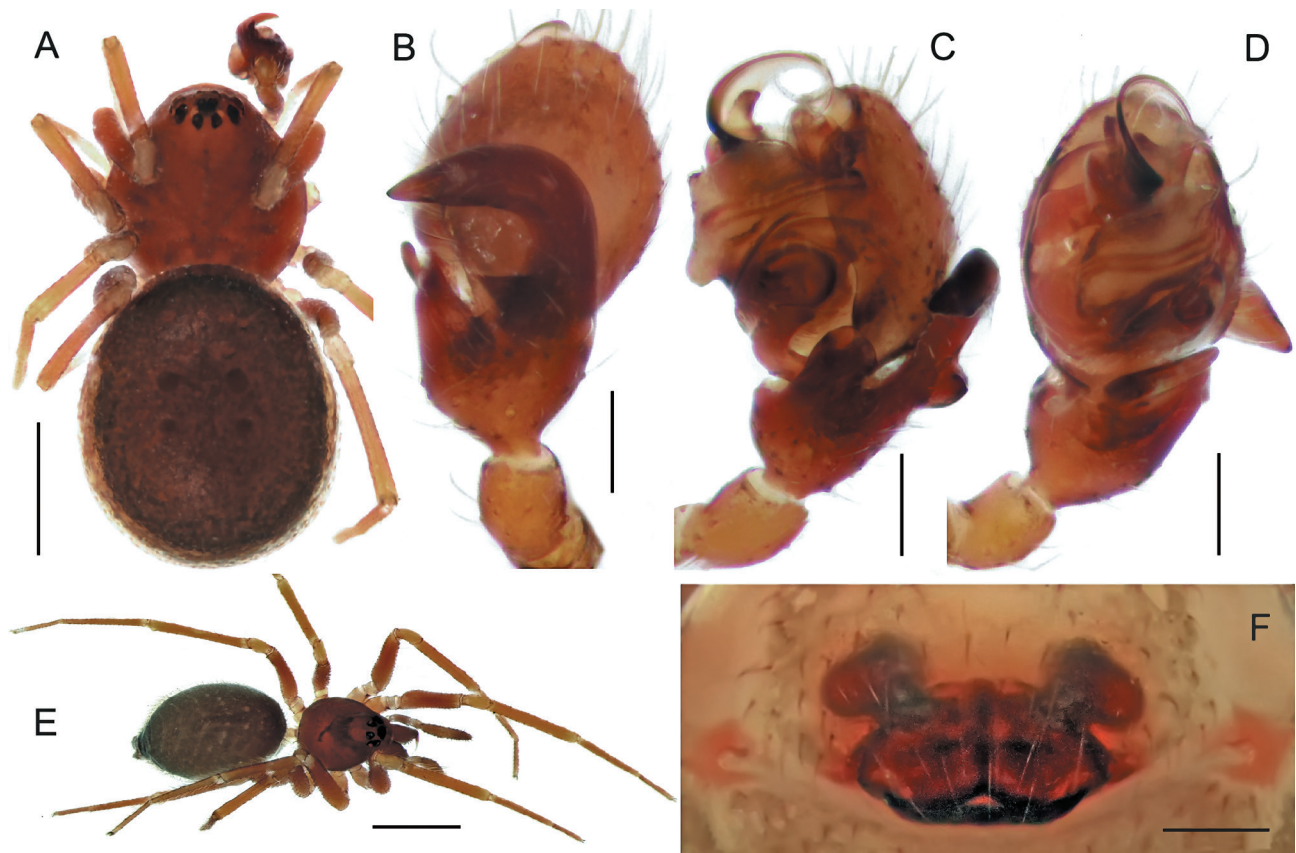


Fig. 3. Male of *Scutpelecopsis wunderlichi* Marusik et Gnelitsa, 2009 (A–D) and female of *Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge, 1869) (E, F). A, E, habitus in dorsal view; B–D, palp in dorsal, retrolateral and ventral views; F, epigyne in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A); 0.1 mm (B–D, F); 1 mm (E).

from the Negev. The specimens from Iran and Negev have some differences, especially in the shape of vulva (cf. Fig. 8J–M and Fig. 8N–O) and in the coloration of ventrum of the abdomen (cf. Fig. 7C and Fig. 7F), and, although they show a similar conformation of epigyne, they differ in some proportions (e.g. wider anterior elevation in specimens from Negev, cf. Fig. 8B and Fig. 8G). Further material, especially of males, is necessary to clarify the taxonomic status of Iranian populations.

Distribution. Israel, Syria, Turkey. New to Iran, with the examined material representing the most eastern record of the species in the whole known range.

Family Phrurolithidae

Phrurolithus azarkinae Zamani et Marusik, 2020

Material examined. **Iran**, East Azerbaijan Prov., Maragheh, 37°24'N 46°16'E, 4.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 female, 1 juvenile specimen (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Fars, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, and Tehran provinces. New record for the East Azerbaijan Province.

Distribution. Azerbaijan and Iran.

Family Salticidae

Pseudeuophrys obsoleta (Simon, 1868)*
(Fig. 10A–C)

Material examined. **Iran**, Hormozgan Prov., 30 km N of Bandar Abbas, G. Pretzmann leg., 1 male (NHMW).

Distribution. Europe (except for Scandinavia), Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Middle Asia, China. New to Iran.

Family Tetragnathidae

Tetragnatha nitens (Audouin, 1826)*
(Fig. 9A–D)

Material examined. **Iran:** Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Prov., Basht, 25.V.1974, A. Senglet leg.,

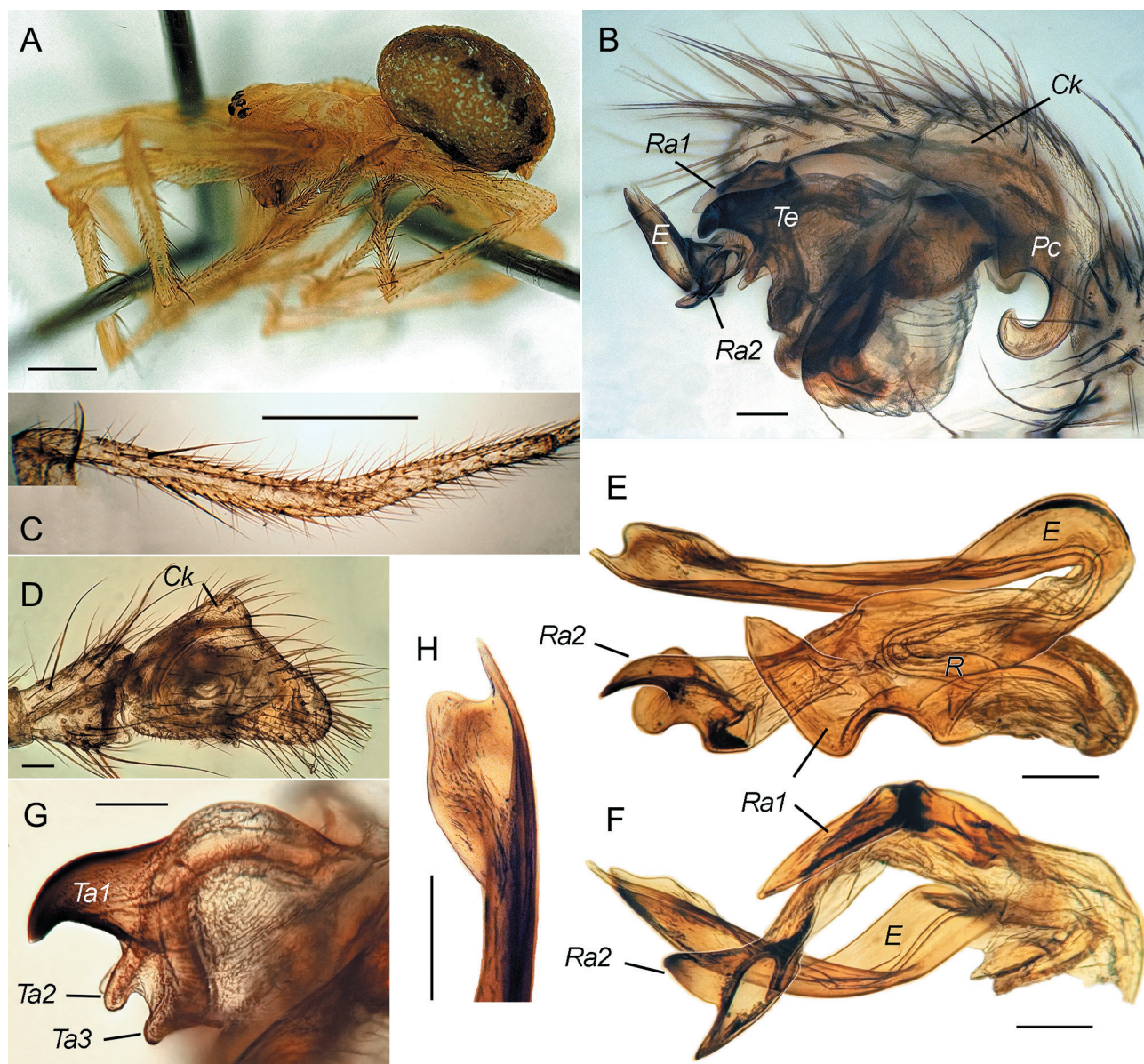


Fig. 4. *Stemonyphantes arta* Esyunin et Zamani, **sp. nov.**, male (holotype). **A**, habitus in lateral view; **B**, **D**, palp in lateral and dorsal views; **C**, metatarsus I in lateral view (deformed); **E**, **F**, embolic division, various aspects; **G**, apical part of tegulum in lateral view; **H**, tip of embolus in lateral view. Abbreviations: *Ck* – cymbial knob; *E* – embolus; *Pc* – paracymbium; *R* – radix; *Ra1* and *Ra2* – two radical apophyses; *Ta1*, *Ta2* and *Ta3* – three tegular apophyses; *Te* – tegulum. Scale bars: 1.0 mm (**A**, **C**); 0.1 mm (**B**, **D**–**H**).

6 males, 4 females (MHNG); *Semnan Prov.*, W of Tuchah, 35°26'38.3"N 54°27'19.8"E, 1460 m, 12.V.2016, V. Hula, Z.F. Fric & L. Purchart leg., 1 male (PSU).

Distribution. Tropical and subtropical Asia. Introduced to the Americas, Macaronesia, the Mediterranean, Madagascar, islands of the Pacific Ocean, and New Zealand. New record for Iran.

Family Theridiidae

Anelosimus vittatus* (C.L. Koch, 1836)
(Fig. 10D, E)

Material examined. **Iran**, *Mazandaran Prov.*: Talar, 12 km NW of Zirab, 300 m, 28.VI.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 female (SMF); Noor, 300 m, 29.VI.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 female (SMF).

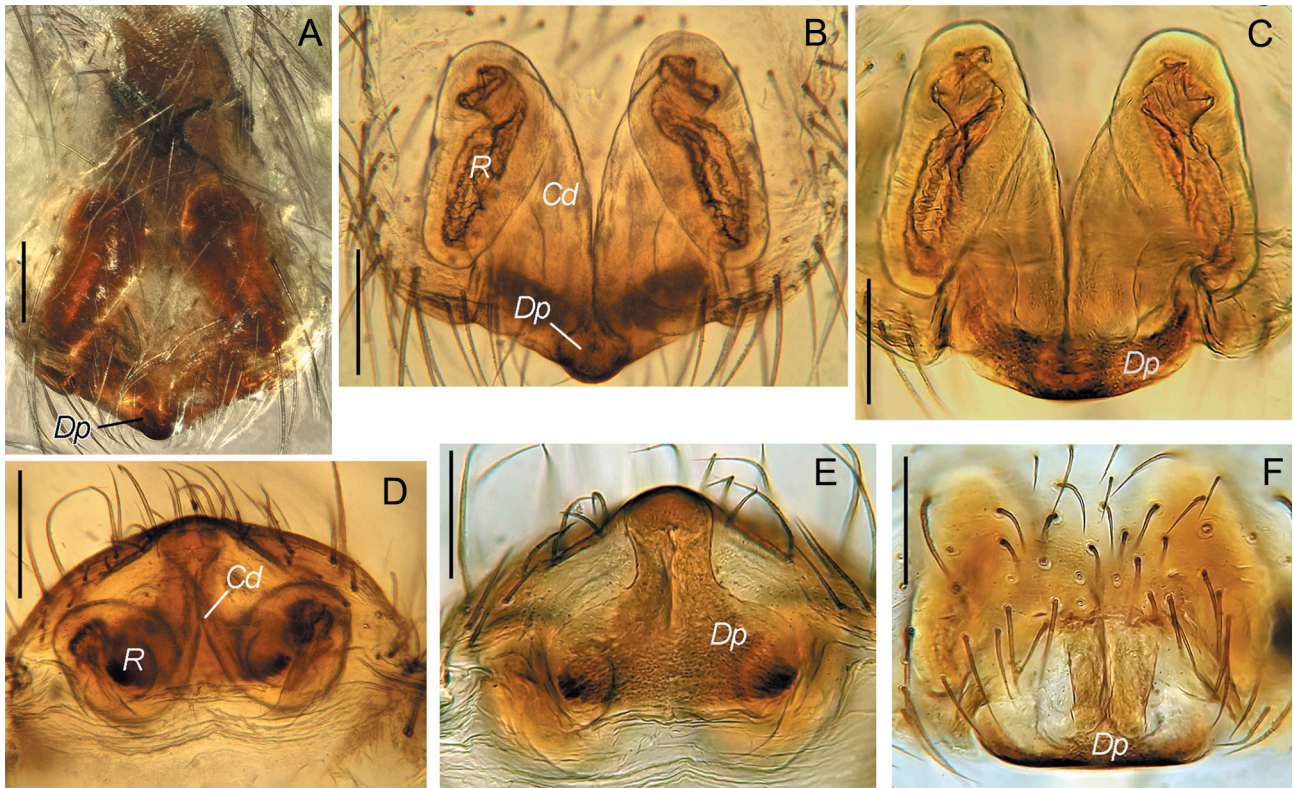


Fig. 5. *Stemonyphantes arta* Esyunin et Zamani, **sp. nov.**, female (paratype). **A, B**, intact and macerated epigyne in ventral view; **C, E, F**, vulva in dorsal, posterior and posteroventral views; **D**, receptacles in posterior view. Abbreviations: *Cd* – copulatory duct; *Dp* – dorsal plate; *R* – receptacle. Scale bars: 0.1 mm.

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Caucasus. New to Iran, with the examined material representing the most eastern record of the species within the whole known range.

Crustulina sticta (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861)

Material examined. **Iran:** *Fars Prov.*, Ghaderabad, 30°21'N 53°19'E, 17.VIII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG); *Gilan Prov.*, Asalem, 37°41'N 48°51'E, 30.VI.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); *Hamedan Prov.*, Hamedan, 34°46'N 48°27'E, 29.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 1 female (MHNG); *Kermanshah Prov.*, Kangavar, 34°29'N 47°55'E, 1.VII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 4 females (MHNG); *Kurdistan Prov.*, E of Nyabad, 35°20'N 46°39'E, 14.IX.1975, A. Senglet leg., 4 females (MHNG); *Mazandaran Prov.*, Delasm, 36°26'N 51°52'E, 4.VIII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); *Tehran Prov.*, Sardor area, 35°50'N 51°05'E, 13.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 2 females (ZMMU); *West Azerbaijan Prov.*, N of Rezaieyeh, 37°50'N 45°03'E, 2.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 6 females (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Alborz Province. New records for Fars, Gilan, Hamedan, Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Mazandaran, Tehran, and West Azerbaijan provinces.

Distribution. North America, Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Far East), Kazakhstan, Iran, Middle Asia, China, Korea, Japan.

Enoplognatha latimana Hippa et Oksala, 1982

Material examined. **Iran:** *East Azerbaijan Prov.*, Makidi, 1600–1800 m, 15.VI.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 male (SMF); *Golestan Prov.*, Naharkhoran, 36°44'N 54°29'E, 20.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 5 females (MHNG); *Hamedan Prov.*, Hamedan, 34°46'N 48°27'E, 29.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 9 females (MHNG); *Isfahan Prov.*, Nowgahan, 33°11'N 50°04'E, 22.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 3 males, 1 female (MHNG); *Kermanshah Prov.*, NE of Kanduleh, 34°44'N 47°17'E, 20.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); *Kurdistan Prov.*, Santeh, 36°11'N 46°32'E, 23.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG); *Mazandaran Prov.*, Delasm, 36°26'N

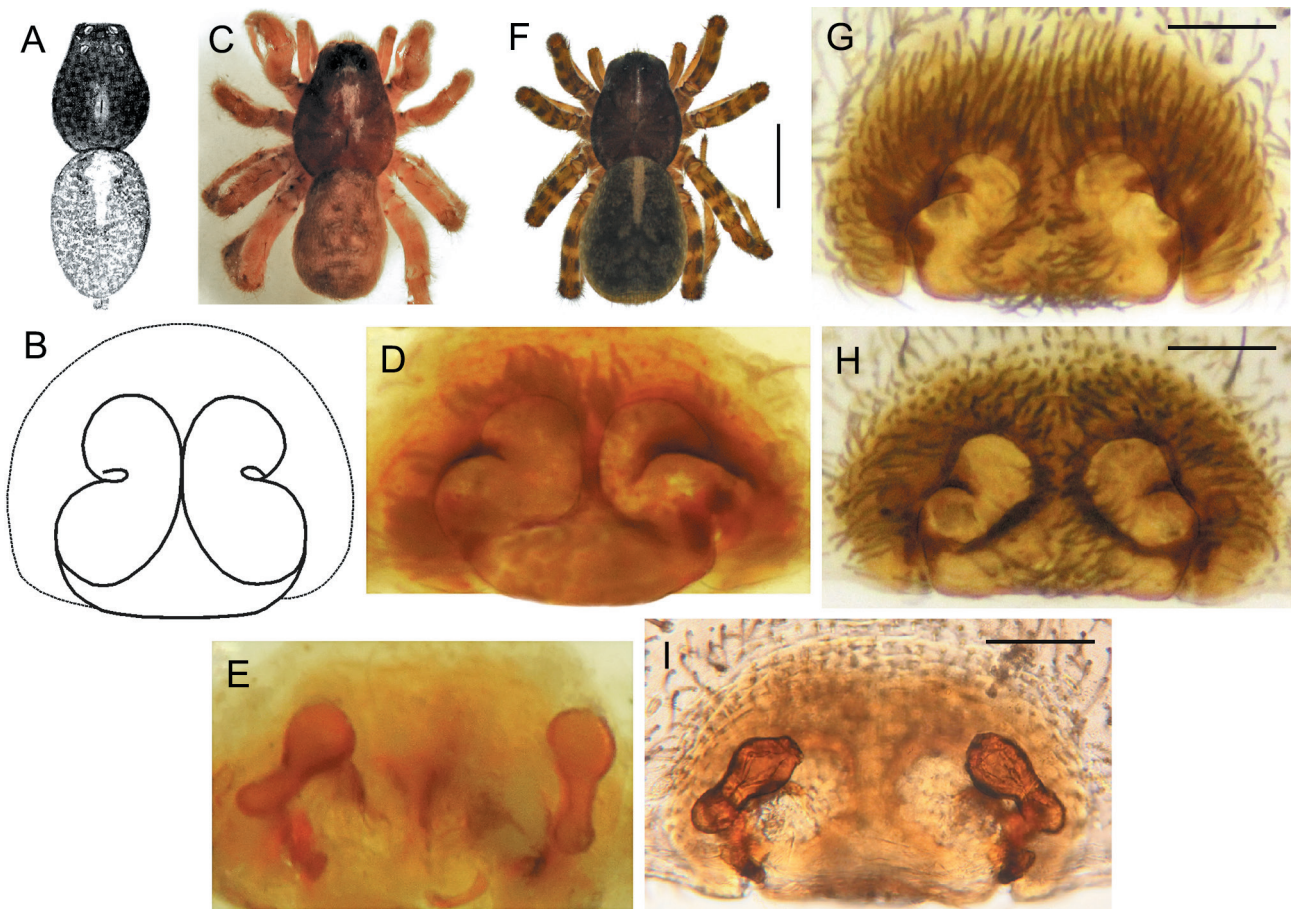


Fig. 6. Females of *Arctosa* C.L. Koch, 1847: *A. bamiana* (Roewer, 1960), **comb. nov.**, from Afghanistan (A, B) and Iran (C–E), and *A. leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833) from Crimea (F–I). A, C, F, habitus in dorsal view; B, D, G, epigyne in ventral view; H, epigyne in ventrocaudal view; E, I, vulva in dorsal view. A, B, modified after Roewer (1960). Scale bars: 3 mm (F); 0.2 mm (G–I).

51°52'E, 4.VIII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 3 males, 21 females (MHNG); Polur, 35°51'N 52°04'E, 2300 m, 17.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 7 males, 7 females (MHNG); Ivel, 36°14'N 53°37'E, 1500 m, 11.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 16 males, 22 females (MHNG); Chor-teh, 36°46'N 50°35'E, 1600 m, 8.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 4 males (MHNG); *North Khorasan Prov.*, Esfarayen, 37°12'N 57°27'E, 1200 m, 20.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 males, 2 females (MHNG); *Tehran Prov.*, Firuzkuh, 35°43'N 52°40'E, 24.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 4 males, 11 females (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Alborz and Tehran provinces. New records for East Azerbaijan, Golestan, Hamedan, Isfahan, Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Mazandaran, and North Khorasan provinces.

Distribution. Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe) to Middle Asia, Iran. Introduced to Canada.

Enoplognatha quadripunctata* Simon, 1884
(Fig. 10F–J)

Material examined. **Iran:** *East Azerbaijan Prov.*: E of Miyaneh, 37°28'N 47°52'E, 4.VIII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); *Maragheh*, 37°24'N 46°16'E, 4.VIII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG); *Gilan Prov.*, Masuleh, 37°11'N 49°07'E, 10.IX.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); *Isfahan Prov.*, Organ, 32°35'N 50°24'E, 8.VIII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); *Qazvin Prov.*, E of Avadj, 35°32'N 49°11'E, 8.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); *Tehran Prov.*, Shemshak, 2650–2800 m, 20.VI.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 female (SMF); *West Azerbaijan Prov.*, N of Khoy, 38°37'N 45°02'E, 1.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 males, 1 female (MHNG).

Distribution. The Mediterranean, Caucasus, Kazakhstan. New to Iran.

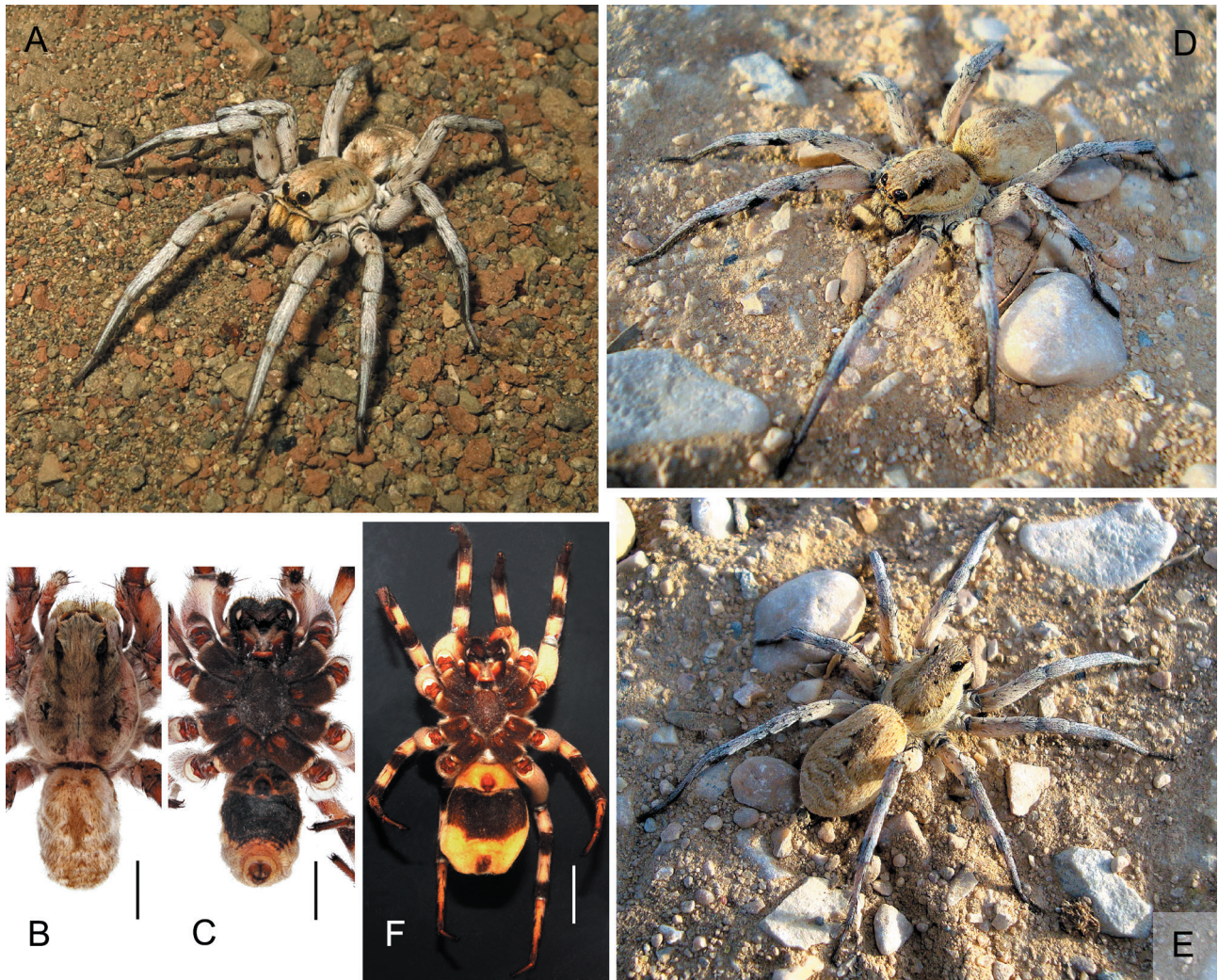


Fig. 7. *Lycosa piochardi* Simon, 1876: habitus of female from Iran (A–C) and Israel (D–F). A, D, E, live specimens; B, C, F, specimens in ethanol (B, dorsal view; C, F, ventral view). Scale bars: 5 mm (B, C, F). Photos of live specimens by A. Zamani (A) and A. Nadolny (D, E).

Episinus truncatus Latreille, 1809

Material examined. **Iran:** *Gilan Prov.*, Asalem, 37°45'N 48°57'E, 11.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 1 female (MHNG); *Kermanshah Prov.*, Mahi Dasht, 34°14'N 46°42'E, 29.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 1 female (MHNG); *Kurdistan Prov.*, Santeh, 36°11'N 46°32'E, 23.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG); *Mazandaran Prov.*: Razan, 36°12'N 52°08'E, 1500 m, 8.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 4 males, 5 females (MHNG); *Pol-e Doab*, 36°29'N 51°23'E, 4.VIII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); *Qazvin Prov.*, Tarazan, 36°28'N 49°31'E, 3.IX.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); *Tehran Prov.*, Pol-e Dja-rud, 35°45'N 51°42'E, 16.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Golestan and Mazandaran provinces. New records for Gilan, Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Qazvin, and Tehran provinces.

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran.

Lasaeola coracina (C.L. Koch, 1837)*
(Fig. 10K, L)

Material examined. **Iran:** *Fars Prov.*, 40 km SE of Shiraz, Maharloo Lake, 29°29'N 52°41'E, 23–28.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 1 male (ZMMU); *Hormozgan Prov.*, Geno, 38 km NW of Bandar Abbas, 3.IV.1972, G. Pretzmann leg., 1 male (NHMW); *Khuzestan Prov.*, Shush, 32°02'N, 48°18'E, 18.V.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); *Tehran Prov.*: Latian dam, 35°48'N 51°08'E, 6–19.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik



Fig. 8. *Lycosa piochardi* Simon, 1876: epigynes of females from Iran (A–F, J–M) and Israel (G–I, N, O). A–C, G, ventral view; D, ventrolateral view; E, F, posterior and anterior views; H, lateral view; I, ventrolatero-anterior view; J, L, O, dorsal view; K, M, N, dorsolatero-anterior view. A, L, M, specimen from Ilam Province; B–F, J–K, specimen from Kurdistan Province. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

leg., 1 male, 2 females (ZMMU); Damavand area, Aroo Vill., 35°40'N 52°27'E, 15.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik, F. Mozaffarian & R. Bahramishad, 3 males, 4 females (ZMMU).

Distribution. Western Europe to Turkey. New to Iran, with the material from Hormozgan representing the most southeastern record in the whole range.

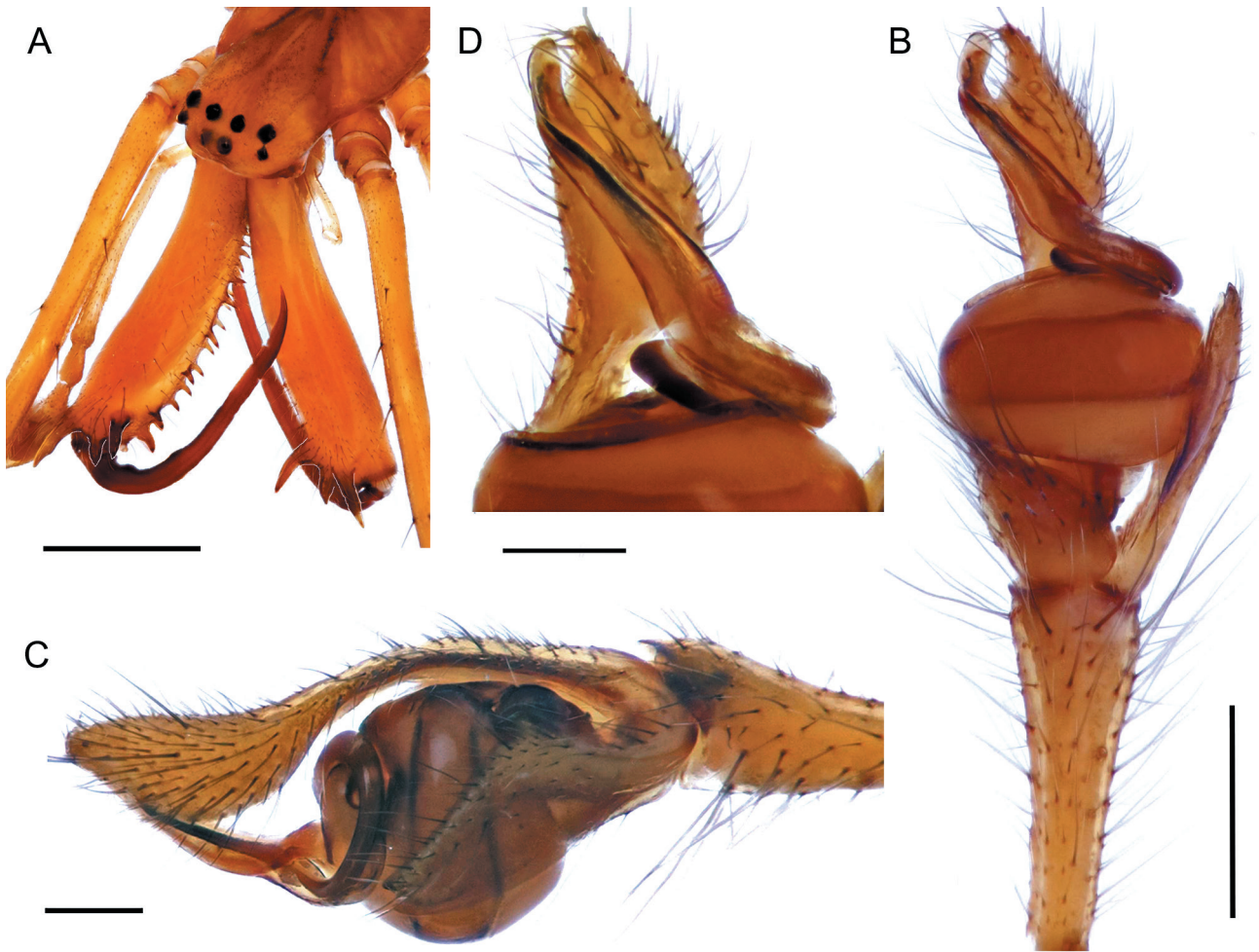


Fig. 9. *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin, 1826), male. **A**, prosoma in laterofrontal view; **B**, **C**, palp in ventral and retrolateral views; **D**, tip of palp in ventral view. Scale bars: 1 mm (A); 0.5 mm (B); 0.2 mm (C); 0.1 mm (D).

***Latrodectus dahli* Levi, 1959**

Material examined. Iran, Fars Prov., 30 km NE of Shiraz, Bamou National Park, 29°45'N 52°45'E, 18–28.V.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 1 female, 1 juvenile specimen (ZMMU).

Records in Iran. Alborz, Bushehr, East Azerbaijan, Fars, Hormozgan, Isfahan, Markazi, North Khorasan, Qazvin, Razavi Khorasan, and South Khorasan provinces.

Distribution. North Africa, Cyprus, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Middle East, Iran, Middle Asia.

***Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790)**

Material examined. Iran: Lorestan Prov., Ma'mulan, 33°20'N 47°54'E, 26.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 10 males, 9 female (MHNG); North Khorasan Prov.: N of Esfarayen, 37°12'N 57°27'E, 1200 m, 20.VII.1975, A. Senglet

leg., 1 female (MHNG); nr Dasht, 37°19'N 56°04'E, 27.VII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 17 males, 2 females (MHNG); nr Dasht, 37°19'N 56°12'E, 16.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 7 males, 2 females (MHNG); Bojnurd, 37°29'N 57°26'E, 20.VIII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG); Shirvan, 37°27'N 57°43'E, 19.VIII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG); E of Chamanbid, 37°26'N 56°37'E, 14.VII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 4 males, 1 female (MHNG); Mazandaran Prov.: Kiyasar, 36°15'N 53°29'E, 1100 m, 12.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 4 males, 5 females, 1 juvenile specimen (MHNG); Ivel, 36°14'N 53°37'E, 11.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 3 males, 5 females (MHNG); Razavi Khorasan Prov., Zavi, 36°52'N 59°53'E, 22.VII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); Zanjan Prov., Karasf, 36°06'N 48°30'E, 14.IX.1973, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Alborz, Ardabil, Bushehr, East Azerbaijan, Fars, Golestan, Hormozgan, Khuzestan, Mazandaran, North Khorasan, Qom, Razavi

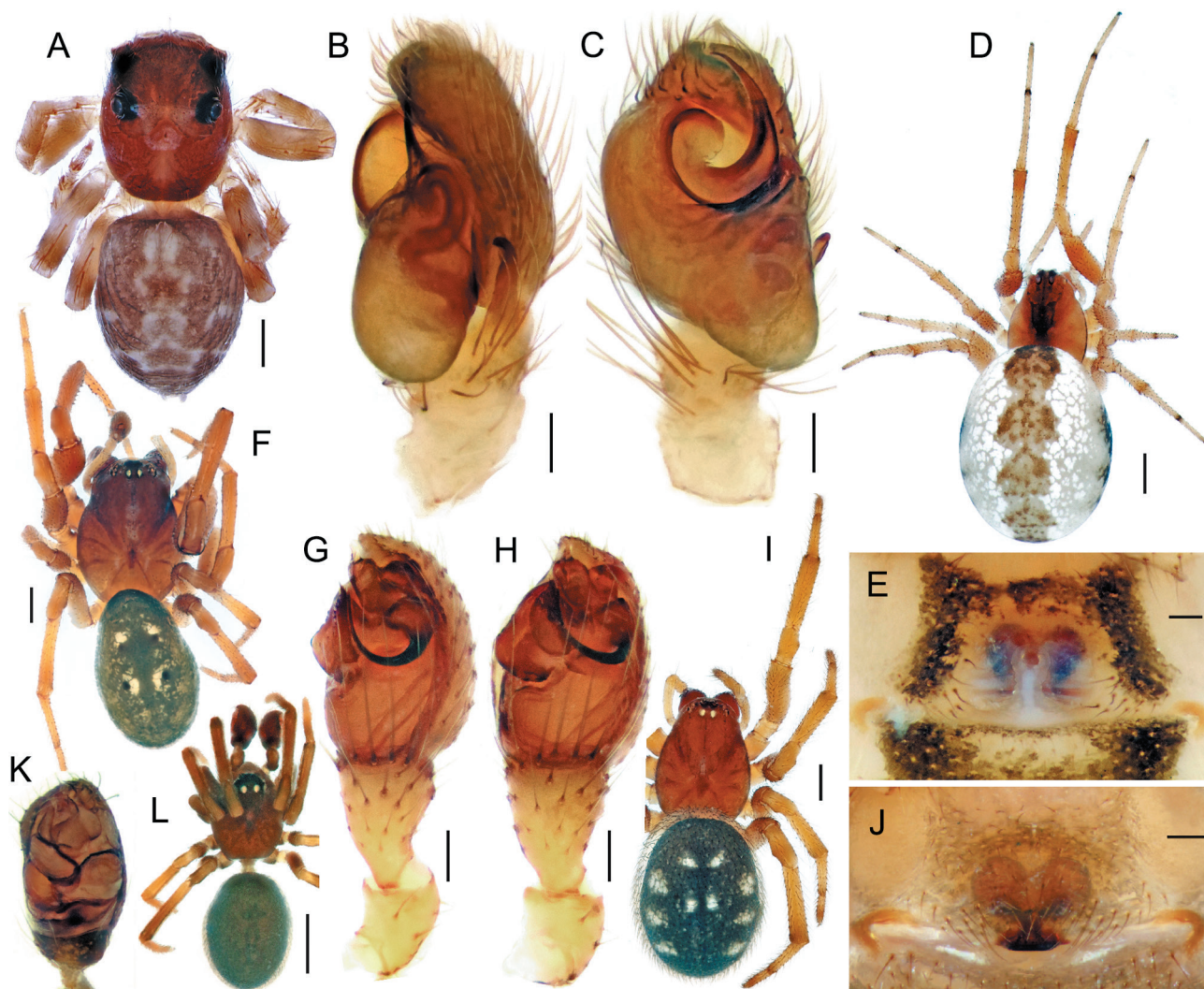


Fig. 10. Male of *Pseudeuophrys obsoleta* (Simon, 1868) (A–C), female of *Anelosimus vittatus* (C.L. Koch, 1836) (D, E), both sexes of *Enoplognatha quadripunctata* Simon, 1884 (F–J), and male of *Lasaeola coracina* (C.L. Koch, 1837) (K, L). A, F, L, male habitus in dorsal view; D, I, female habitus in dorsal view; B, G, male palp in retro-lateral view; C, H, K, male palp in ventral view; E, J, epigyne in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A, D, F, I, L); 0.1 mm (B, C, E, G, H, J).

Khorasan, Semnan, Tehran, and West Azerbaijan provinces. New records for the Lorestan and Zanjan provinces.

Distribution. The Mediterranean, Ukraine, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Kazakhstan, Iran, Middle Asia, China.

Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851)
(Fig. 11A, B)

Material examined. Iran, Mazandaran Prov., 11 km E of Alasht, 1400 m, 27–28.VI.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 female (SMF).

Distribution. Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Azerbaijan. This is the first reliable record of both

the genus and the species within the borders of Iran (previously, *Ph. gibbum* was included in the checklist based on a record on the border of Azerbaijan and Iran), and the most eastern record of the species globally.

Phoroncidia minuta* (Spassky, 1932)
(Fig. 11C–F)

Material examined. Iran, Mazandaran Prov., Chalus, 36°38'N 51°24'E, 11.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Distribution. Georgia and Azerbaijan. Both the genus and the species are new to Iran, with the examined material representing the most

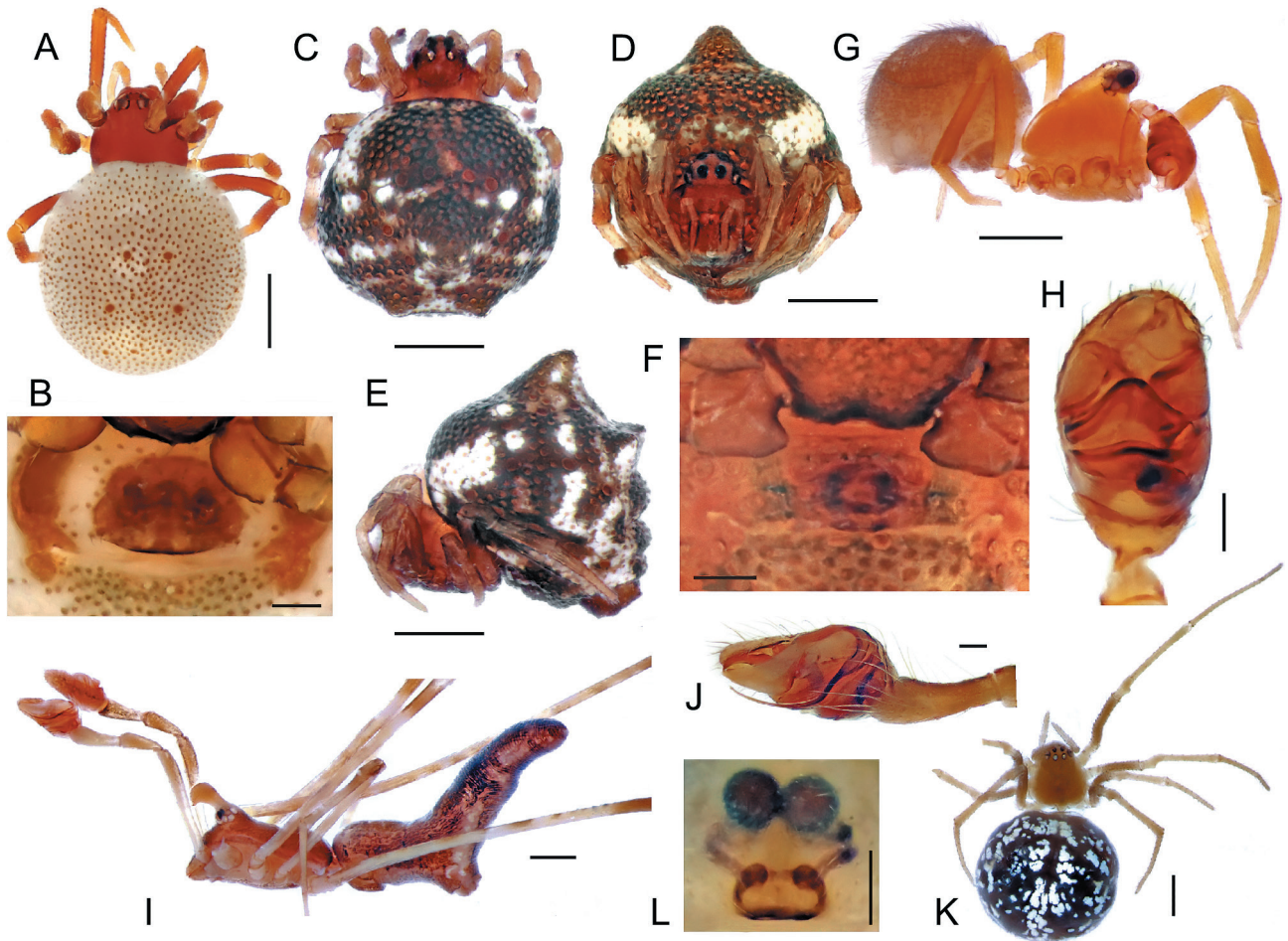


Fig. 11. Female of *Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851) (A, B), female of *Phoroncidia minuta* (Spassky, 1932) (C–F), male of *Phycosoma inornatum* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861) (G, H), female of *Rugathodes bellicosus* (Simon, 1873) (K, L), and male of *Rhomphaea sagana* (Dönitz et Strand, 1906) (I, J). A, C, K, female habitus in dorsal view; D, E, female habitus in anterior and lateral views; G, I, male habitus in lateral view; B, F, L, epigyne in ventral view; H, J, palp in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm (A, C–E, G, I, K); 0.1 mm (B, F, H, J, L).

southeastern record of the species within the whole range.

Phycosoma inornatum
(O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861)*
(Fig. 11G, H)

Material examined. **Iran, Mazandaran Prov.:** Pol-e Doab, 36°29'N 51°23'E, 4.VIII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); Baladeh, 36°13'N 51°43'E, 2200 m, 12.VII.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Azerbaijan. Both the genus and the species are new to Iran, with the examined material representing the most eastern record of the species within the whole range.

Rhomphaea sagana (Dönitz et Strand, 1906)*
(Fig. 11I, J)

Material examined. **Iran:** Gilan Prov., Asalem, 37°45'N 48°57'E, 11.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); Mazandaran Prov., Dasht-e Nazir, 1000–1300 m, 26.V.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 male (SMF).

Distribution. Azerbaijan, Russia (Far East), Japan, Philippines. Both the genus and the species are new to Iran.

Rugathodes bellicosus (Simon, 1873)*
(Fig. 11K, L)

Material examined. **Iran, Gilan Prov.,** Asalem, 37°40'N 48°52'E, 10.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG).

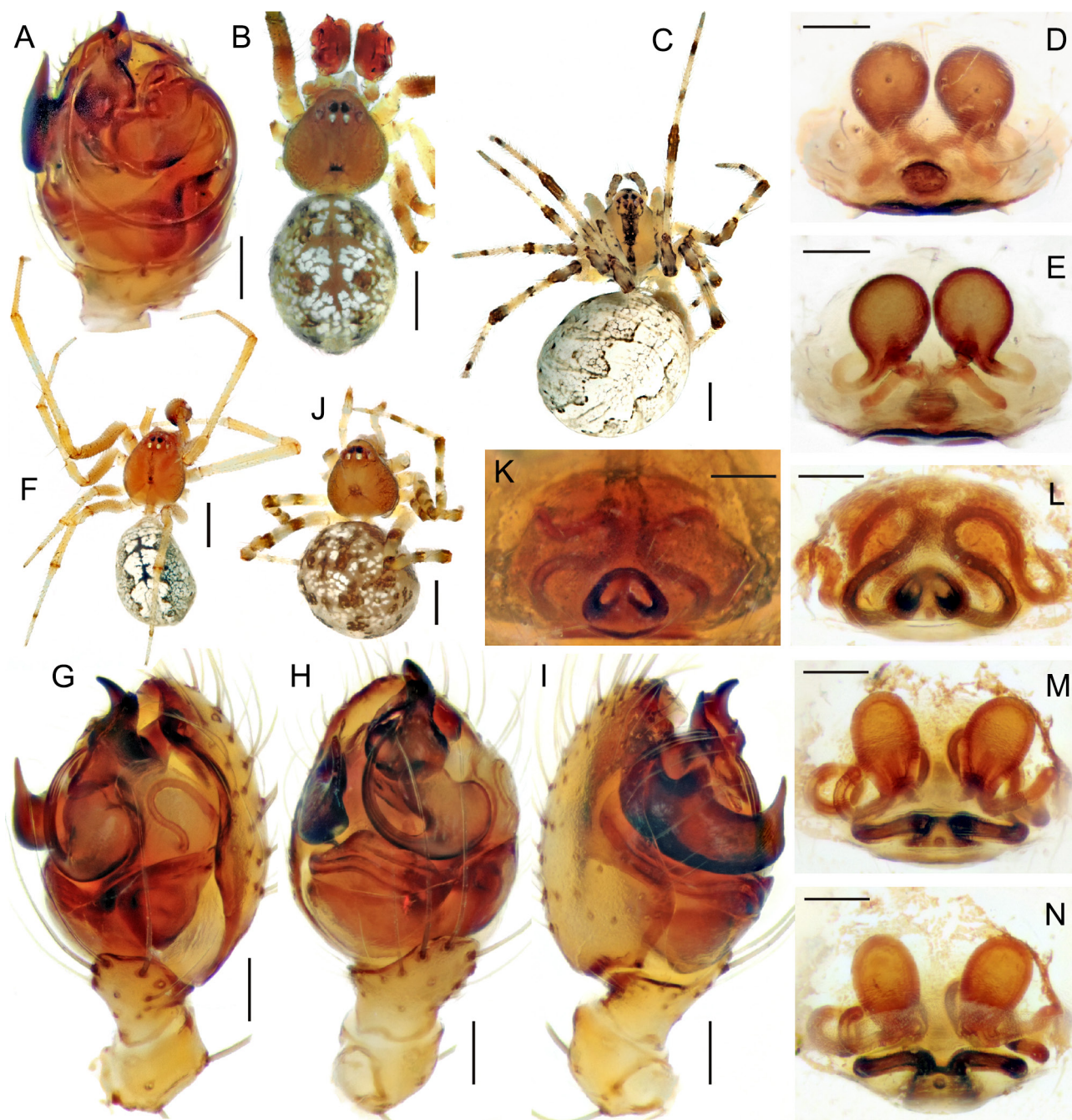


Fig. 12. Male of *Theridion cinereum* Thorell, 1875 (A, B), female of *Th. hotanense* Zhu et Zhou, 1993 (C–E), and both sexes of *Th. innocuum* Thorell, 1875 (F–N). A, H, male palp in ventral view; G, I, male palp in retrolateral-ventral and prolateral views; B, F, male habitus in dorsal view; C, J, female habitus in dorsal view; D, K, L, epigyne in ventral view; E, M, N, vulva in dorsal view. Scale bars: 0.1 mm (A, D, E, G–I, K–N); 0.5 mm (B, C, F, J).

Distribution. Europe, Russia (Europe to South Siberia). Both the genus and the species are new to Iran.

Steatoda castanea (Clerck, 1757)

Material examined. **Iran:** East Azerbaijan Prov., Kalibar, 1250, 3.VI.1976, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg.,

1 male (SMF); *Tehran Prov.*, Shemshak, 24.VI.1978, J. Martens & H. Pieper leg., 1 male, 1 subadult male (SMF); *Zanjan Prov.*, Soltanieh, 36°27'N 48°48'E, 14.IX.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 1 subadult male (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Tehran Province. New records for the East Azerbaijan and Zanjan provinces.

Distribution. Europe, Turkey, Russia (Europe to Far East), Caucasus, Iran, Middle Asia, China. Introduced to Canada.

***Steatoda trianguloides* Levy, 1991**

Material examined. **Iran:** Hamedan Prov., Hamedan, 34°44'N 48°47'E, 16.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 4 females (MHNG); Kermanshah Prov., Kenesht / Kermanshah, 34°29'N 47°09'E, 3.VIII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG); Tehran Prov.: Tochal Mt., 35°53'N 51°20'E, 16.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik, F. Mozaffarian & R. Bahramishad leg., 1 female, 2 juvenile specimens (ZMMU); Damavand area, Aroo Vill., 35°40'N 52°27'E, 15.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik, F. Mozaffarian & R. Bahramishad leg., 1 female, 2 juvenile specimens (ZMMU); West Azerbaijan Prov., Mahabad, 36°50'N 45°47'E, 3.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 female (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Khuzestan Province. New records for Hamedan, Kermanshah, Tehran, and West Azerbaijan provinces.

Distribution. France (Corsica), Cyprus, Israel, Iran.

Theridion cinereum* Thorell, 1875
(Fig. 12A, B)

Material examined. **Iran:** East Azerbaijan Prov., Maragheh, 37°24'N 46°16'E, 4.VI.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 2 females (MHNG); Qazvin Prov., Mo'allem Kalateh, 36°26'N 50°27'E, 3.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 1 female (MHNG).

Distribution. Switzerland and Italy to Ukraine, Turkey and Caucasus; European Russia to Middle Asia. New to Iran.

Theridion hotanense* Zhu et Zhou, 1993
(Fig. 12C–E)

Material examined. **Iran:** Fars Prov.: Barm-e Pir-e Ghaibi, 28°16'N 52°53'E, 29.V.2000, Yu.M. Marusik & K. Elmi leg., 1 female (MMUE); 40 km SE of Shiraz, Barm-e Shoor, nr Maharloo Lake, 29°29'N 52°42'E, 23–28.V.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 1 female (MMUE); 40 km NE of Shiraz, 2 km E of Band-e Amir Vill., 29°52'N 52°47'E, 25.V.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 1 female (MMUE); Khuzestan Prov., around Ahvaz, 31°08'N 48°55'E, 21.V.1974, A. Senglet leg., 4 females (MHNG).

Distribution. Previously known only from the type locality in Hotan, western China. New to

Iran, with the examined material from Khuzestan representing the most southwestern record in the whole known range.

Theridion innocuum* Thorell, 1875
(Fig. 12F–N)

Material examined. **Iran,** Qazvin Prov., Shahrak, 36°25'N 50°30'E, 1500 m, 2.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 1 male, 2 females (MHNG).

Distribution. Ukraine, Russia (Europe to South Siberia), Kazakhstan. New to Iran, with the examined material representing the most southern record of the species within the whole known range.

***Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833**

Material examined. **Iran:** Mazandaran Prov.: Tooban-Khorramabad, 36°43'N 50°48'E, 8–10.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 2 males, 1 female (ZMMU); N of Javaher-Deh Vill., 36°52'N 50°28'E, 9.VI.2000, Yu.M. Marusik leg., 3 males, 1 female (ZMMU); Qazvin Prov., Shahrak, 36°25'N 50°30'E, 1500 m, 2.VII.1975, A. Senglet leg., 2 females (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Fars and Kerman provinces. New records for the Mazandaran and Qazvin provinces.

Distribution. North America, Europe, North Africa, Turkey, Caucasus, Russia (Europe to Siberia), Kazakhstan, Iran, Middle Asia, China.

Family Thomisidae

***Runcinia tarabayevi* Marusik et Logunov, 1990**

Material examined. **Iran:** Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari Prov.: road to Kuhrang, 32°23'N 50°18'E, 17.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); E of Farsan, 32°17'N 50°38'E, 17.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); Fars Prov., nr Sivand, 30°07'N 52°58'E, 10.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); Kermanshah Prov., Mahi Dasht, 34°14'N 46°42'E, 29.VI.1974, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG); Qazvin Prov., Avadj, 35°38'N 49°13'E, 27.VII.1973, A. Senglet leg., 1 male (MHNG).

Records in Iran. Yazd Province. New records for Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, Fars, Kermanshah, and Qazvin provinces.

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan.

Conclusions

In this paper, one species is described as new to science. Five genera of the family Theridiidae (*Pholcomma* Thorell, 1869, *Phoroncidia* Westwood, 1835, *Phycosoma* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1879, *Rhomphaea* L. Koch, 1872 and *Rugathodes* Archer, 1950) and 21 species are recorded from Iran for the first time. Additionally, 119 new provincial records are provided for 51 species, and a new combination is proposed. Of the studied material, the records of five species (*Anelosimus vittatus*, *Lycosa piochardi*, *Pholcomma gibbum*, *Phycosoma inornatum*, *Singa neta*) represent the most eastern limits in the distribution of corresponding species, those of four species (*Dictyna otto*, *Lasaeola coracina*, *Phoroncidia minuta*, *Scutpelecopsis wunderlichi*), the most southeastern range limits, those of three species (*Gnaphosa tigrina*, *Lathys spasskyi*, *Theridion innocuum*), the most southern range limits, and those of *Theridion hotanense* and *Arctosa bamiana*, the most southwestern and the most western limits of their ranges, respectively. The previous Iranian records of *Gnaphosa azerbaijdzhanica* and *Monaeses paradoxus* are attributed herein to *Gnaphosa tigrina* and *Monaeses israeliensis*, respectively, the former misidentification being the result of mismatched figures of *G. azerbaijdzhanica* with those of *G. tigrina* in the original publication. Considering the results of this paper, the total number of spider species recorded from Iran is raised to 888 species in 321 genera.

Addenda

Electronic supplementary material. Additional faunal data on 62 species of spiders in the families Agelenidae, Araneidae, Atypidae, Cheiracanthiidae, Corinnidae, Dictynidae, Gnaphosidae, Hersiliidae, Linyphiidae, Lycosidae, Nemesiidae, Philodromidae, Phrurolithidae, Salticidae, Theridiidae, Theridiosomatidae, and Thomisidae from Iran. Pp. s298–s306. File format: PDF. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.31610/zsr/2021.30.2.279>

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