Check List the journal of biodiversity data
NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Two rare wetland spider species new to Slovakia: *Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939 and *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roșca, 1939) (Araneae, Araneidae, Tetragnathidae)

Pavol Purgat[1], **Anna Šestáková**[2], **Stanislav Korenko**[3], **Peter Gajdoš**[1]

1 Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Branch Nitra, Nitra, Slovakia
2 The Western Slovakian Museum, Trnava, Slovakia
3 Department of Agroecology and Crop Production, Faculty of Agrobiology, Food and Natural Resources, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

Corresponding author: Pavol Purgat (pavol.purgat@savba.sk)

Abstract. We report the first Slovak records of *Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939 and *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roșca, 1939) based on adult females and a juvenile from wetland habitats in western and southern Slovakia. These findings extend the known Central European ranges for both species. The finding of *T. reimoseri* adds a new locality within its fragmented European distribution, whereas the record of *L. elegans* contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of its overall distribution. Diagnostic characters, photographs of specimens, and habitat details are provided to support identification and future monitoring efforts.

Key words. Central Europe, faunistics, first records, night collection, nocturnal species, reed beds

Purgat P, Šestáková A, Korenko S, Gajdoš P (2025) Two rare wetland spider species new to Slovakia: *Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939 and *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roșca, 1939) (Araneae, Araneidae, Tetragnathidae). Check List 21 (6): 1160–1170. https://doi.org/10.15560/21.6.1160

Introduction

Wetlands represent one of the most endangered and threatened habitats worldwide. They include marshes, swamps, bogs, and reed beds, all of which face degradation and habitat loss driven by alterations such as agricultural melioration and, more recently, climate change (Dickel et al. 2022). Despite this drastic decline, wetlands remain biodiversity hotspots (Zedler and Kercher 2005) that host notable arachnofauna, including the Diving Bell Spider *Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757) and the Great Raft Spider *Dolomedes plantarius* (Clerck, 1757), a species of conservation concern in Europe (Milano et al. 2021; Balkenhol et al. 2022; IUCN 2025). While some iconic wetland species have received considerable attention, many wetland-associated spiders remain poorly studied, partly due to the limited use of nocturnal sampling and difficult accessibility of their habitats. This lack of targeted surveys may explain why species, such as *Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939 (Araneidae) and *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roșca, 1939) (Tetragnathidae), have not been documented until now from many regions within or close to their known geographic distribution.

Larinia elegans is a nocturnal orb-weaver that prefers to build orb-webs on reed beds, especially on those that grow in the water. During the day, it rests in reed ears, stems, or folded leaves, and overwinters as a juvenile in reed stems (Szinetár and Eichardt 2004; Šich et al. 2023). Globally, Araneidae currently contains 3151 species, making it the third most species-rich family of spiders, of which 62 belong to the genus *Larinia* Simon, 1874 (WSC 2025). In Europe, five species of the genus *Larinia* have been recorded, three of which occur in Central Europe (Nentwig et al. 2025). *Larinia elegans* is mainly distributed in Asia, ranging from Austria to China. Within Central Europe, it has been recorded in Austria, the Czech Republic, and Hungary (Polchaninova and Prokopenko 2019; Ponomarev 2022; Šich et al. 2023; Nentwig et al. 2025).

Tetragnatha reimoseri is a very rare, long-jawed, orb-weaving, nocturnal spider adapted to high humidity (Crome 1954). It constructs sparse, vertical orb-webs with a central hole, and its web is posi-

OPEN ACCESS

Academic editor: Tobias Bauer
Received: 8 July 2025
Accepted: 11 November 2025
Published: 26 November 2025

tioned up to 70 cm above the ground within dense vegetation near water. It overwinters twice and is usually hidden near the ground, under a clump of sedge, in cavities between roots (Crome 1954). The family Tetragnathidae contains 991 species, of which 318 are currently valid and classified in the genus *Tetragnatha* Latreille, 1804 (WSC 2025). In mainland Europe, 15 species of the genus *Tetragnatha* are known, of which 10 have been recorded in Central Europe. Two European species have a characteristic tail-like elongated abdomen (*Tetragnatha isidis*, *T. reimoseri*), which have been misidentified in the past (Nentwig et al. 2025). The known distribution of *T. reimoseri* is mainly European, with some records in the Caucasus and Ural (Efimik and Tiunov 2025; Nentwig et al. 2025). In Central Europe, it has been recorded in Germany, Poland, Austria, and Hungary (Atlas of European Arachnids 2025; Nentwig et al. 2025).

Here, we provide the first confirmed records of *Larinia elegans* and *Tetragnatha reimoseri* in Slovakia. These findings fill a geographical gap in their known Central European distribution and highlight the importance of targeted nocturnal surveys for detecting rare wetland-dependent spider species.

Study area

Specimens were collected from two reed-bed habitats in the Pannonian Basin in western and southern Slovakia.

The artificial lake Rudava (ca. 50 ha), also known as Šutrovňa, is near the village Malé Leváre in the Záhorie region (Figure 2). It originated from flooded gravel pits excavated between 1953 and 1970 and is now used for recreation. The lake is fringed by reed beds and northern part is surrounded by a forest mainly consisting of Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.). Anthropogenic elements (holiday houses) also account for a high proportion of shore elements. Although its recent fauna remains poorly studied, the site is notable for significant paleontological findings uncovered during gravel extraction (Gúth and Gúthová 1997).

Parížske močiare National Nature Reserve (184 ha) lies southeast of the city of Nové Zámky in the valley of the regulated Paríž stream (Figure 6). Designated a Ramsar site in 1990 and a part of the Natura 2000 network (Act No. 23/2008 Coll.; Petrovič 2005). The area is characterized by natural reed swamps, strongly dominated by common reed (*Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.) and lowland floodplain forests (Slobodník and Kadlečík 2000; Halada 2005). The cessation of commercial reed harvesting led to a decline of open water areas (Kis 2006). Current management involves mosaic-style winter reed cutting (ŠOPR 2015). This reserve has been the focus of long-term research on both vertebrates (e.g. Ferianc 1977; Ambros et al. 1999; Trnka et al. 2003; Rybaničová 2005; Jablonski et al. 2015) and invertebrates (e.g. Hrabinová and Bitušík 1998; David 2000; Majzlan and Csefalvay 2001; Majzlan 2002; Gajdoš 2005; Mihál and Gajdoš 2005; Čejka et al. 2015; Purgat et al. 2024).

Methods

Specimens were collected from the reed-bed habitats in 2014, 2022, and 2023. Daytime sampling in 2014 and 2022 employed sweep netting, while 2023 surveys used nocturnal sweeping and hand collection, following the methods recommended for collecting *Larinia* (Szinetár and Eichardt 2004; Šich et al. 2023). *Larinia elegans* was captured by individual hand collection and *T. reimoseri* was captured by sweeping reeds.

Microscopic images of the habitus and copulatory organs were obtained using an Olympus SC 100 camera attached to an Olympus SZx16 stereomicroscope (edited with Olympus Stream basic software) and a Nikon 10× microscope objective attached to a Canon 100D camera and MJKZZ Ultra rail mini V2. Images from multiple focal planes were combined using Zerene Stacker and edited in Photoshop. Measurements (in mm) were taken from specimens stored in 70% ethanol. Voucher specimens were deposited in the collections of the Institute Landscape Ecology, Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra (ILE SAS, curator: P. Gajdoš) and the Western Slovakian Museum in Trnava (ZSM, curator: A. Šestáková). The nomenclature follows the World Spider Catalog (WSC 2025). ChatGPT and Paperpal were used to improve the clarity and correctness of the English language.

Occurrence records used for distribution maps were compiled from published records (Tutelaers 2001; Picard et al. 2014; Fedoriak et al. 2016; Blagoev et al. 2018; Pantini and Isaia 2019; Polchaninova and Prokopenko 2019; Ponomarev 2022; Šich et al. 2023; ARAMOB 2025; Atlas of European Arachnids 2025; Nentwig et al. 2025) and from the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF 2025). The basemaps were used from Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community.

Results

Family Araneidae Clerck, 1757

***Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939**

Figures 1–4

Larinia elegans—Šich et al. 2023: 10, fig. 6a, b (♀)

New records. SLOVAKIA — **Malacky Region** • Malé Leváre, Rudava lake; N 48°29.53'N, 016°57.46'E, 153 m elev.; 20.VIII.2024; A. Šestáková leg.; shoreline vegetation of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) near gravel lake, individual collection; 1 ♀, ZSM 240ev.

Distribution. This species is known in Europe, where it has been documented in Austria, Czechia, Hungary, North Macedonia, Ukraine, Russia to China (Nentwig et al. 2025; WSC 2025) (Figure 1).

Habitat. Inhabits larger shallow water bodies with a dense vegetation of reeds, a steppe-bound biotope (Nemenz and Pühringer 1973; Marusik 1986; Szinetár and Eichardt 2004; Šich and Rückl 2020; Šich et al. 2023) (Figure 2).

Identification. Abdominal pattern in alcohol: females show the distinctive dorsal pattern of abdomen consisting of three pairs of dark spots on a light background (not visible on the dried specimen; Figure 3A). This pattern is specific within the genus *Larinia* and allows identification even in juveniles

Figure 1. Records of *Larinia elegans* in Europe; yellow border = Slovak border, white circle = records with high precision, yellow circle = new record, red circle = records with regional precision.

Figure 2. Locality of new record of *Larinia elegans* in Slovakia. Reeds on the shore of the lake Rudava.

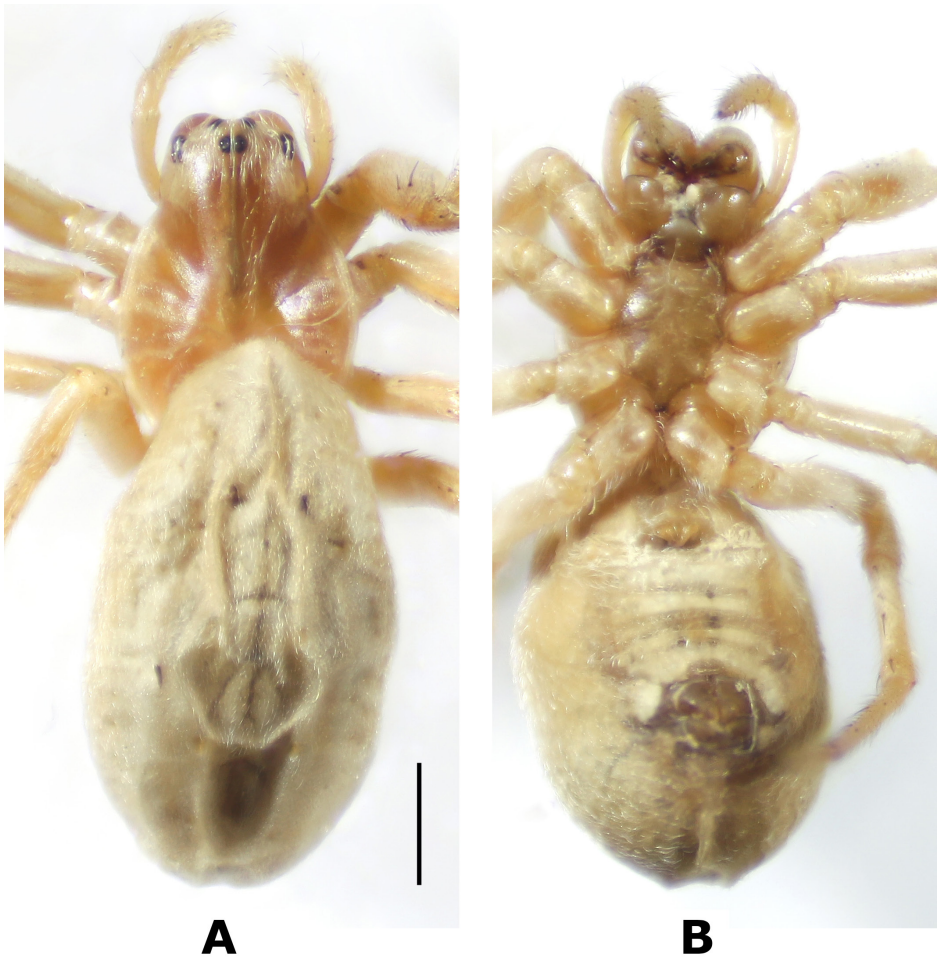

Figure 3. The habitus of *Larinia elegans* from Slovakia, female, dried specimen. **A.** Dorsal view. **B.** Ventral view. Scale bar: 1 mm.

(Marusik 1986). **Epigyne:** short scapus not extending beyond the lateral parts of the epigyne (Marusik 1986) (Figure 4A, B). When identifying females, the phenomenon of female mutilation (detachment of the epigynal scapus during copulation—preventing multiple matings), in which a visual change of the epigyne occurs (Nemenz and Pühringer 1973; Marusik 1986; Szinetár and Eichardt 2004, Šich et al. 2023), must be considered.

Measurements of the specimen (♀, in mm) (Figure 3). Total length 6.30; carapace 2.49 long, 1.96 wide; opisthosoma 4.50 long, 2.50 wide.

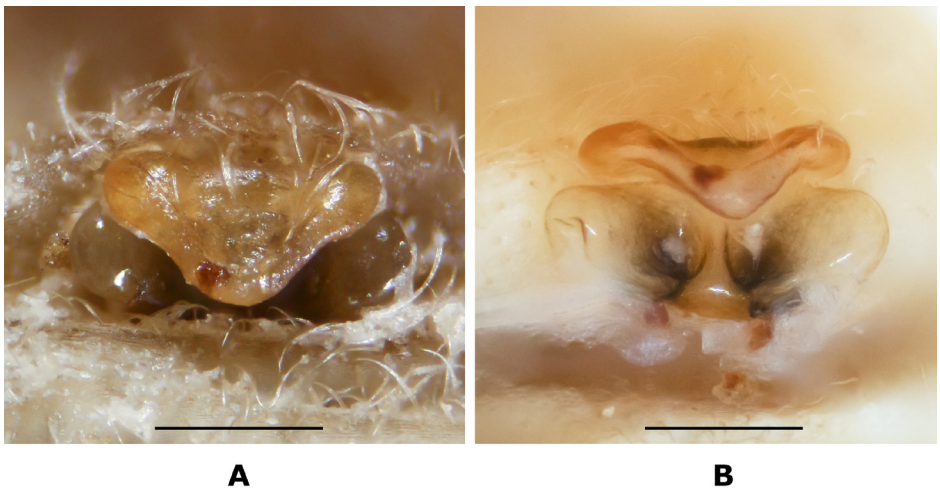

Figure 4. The epigyne of *Larinia elegans* from Slovakia. **A.** Ventral view (dried). **B.** Posterior view (fixed). Scale bars: 0.2 mm.

Family Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866

***Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roşca, 1939)**

Figures 5–11

Eucta kaestneri Crome 1954: 426–451, figs 8–48; Wiehle 1963: 55–60, figs 89, 90, 97, 98 (♀)

New records. SLOVAKIA – **Nové Zámky Region** • National nature reserve Parížske močiare; Gbelce; 47°51.48'N, 018°30.55'E, 125 m elev.; 6.X.2014; P. Gajdoš leg.; dense bank grass and herb vegetation near the water, sweeping; 1 sex indet, ILE SAS-30360 • National nature reserve Parížske močiare; Nová Vieska; 47°52.47'N, 018°27.86'E, 127 m elev.; 1.VI.2022; S. Korenko leg.; dense bank grass and herb vegetation over the water surface, swepping; 1 ♀, ILE SAS-37378.

Distribution. Until recently, this species has been recorded in Europe from Austria (Nemenz 1967), Belgium (Janssen 1994), Bulgaria (Blagoev et al. 2018), France (Picard et al. 2014 per Morano 2020; Lecigne 2021), Germany (Wiehle 1963), Hungary (Szinetár 1995, 2000, 2001), Italy (Ijland and van Helsdingen 2011), the Netherlands (Tutelaers 2001), Poland (Hajdamowicz and Jastrzębski 2007), Romania (Rosca 1939; Vasiliu 1968, 1970; Blick et al. 1993; Weiss et al. 1998), and Ukraine (Polchaninova and Prokopenko 2019). The species possibly also occurs in Serbia, supported by single unpublished finding posted on iNaturalist (GBIF 2025). In addition to Europe, it was published in Georgia (Seropian et al. 2023) and Ural (Efimik and Tiunov 2025) (Figure 5).

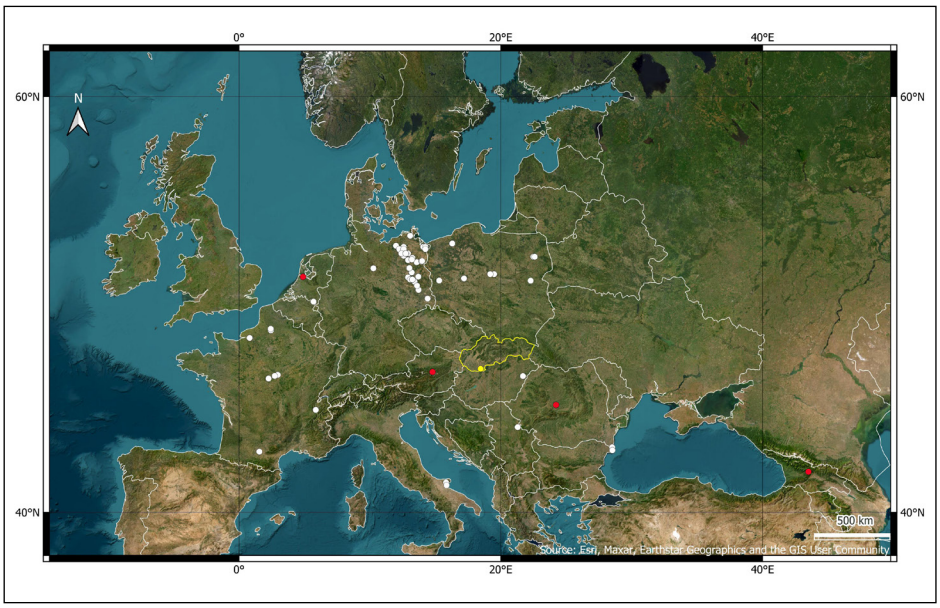

Figure 5. Records of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* in Europe; yellow border = Slovak border, white circle = records with high precision, yellow circle = new records, red circle = records with regional precision.

Figure 6. Locality of new record of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* in Slovakia. Wetland habitats with rich, dense vegetation in Parížske močiare NNR.

Figure 7. The habitus of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* from Slovakia, female, live specimen. Scale bar: 5 mm.

Figure 8. The habitus of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* from Slovakia, female, fixed specimen. Scale bar: 2 mm.

Habitat. Occurs locally, requires a specific habitat. It is associated with wetland habitats near shallow waters with rich, dense vegetation, or it may occur near ponds (Wiehle 1963; Hajdamowicz and Jastrzębski 2007) (Figure 6).

Identification. Habitus: the most important distinguishing feature is the tail-like abdomen extending behind the spinnerets (Figures 7–9). **Chelicerae** ♀: fang of chelicera with a flat ridge near its curve. On the upper row side of the chelicerae a row of 5–7 teeth regularly diminishing in the direction towards the base of the chelicerae (Wiehle 1963; Efimik and Tiunov 2025) (Figure 10A–C). The guide tooth of the upper row is robust, distinctly out of the line of other teeth, and distant from the row teeth (Wiehle 1963) (Figure 10B, C). **Vulva:** unpaired receptaculum absent (similar to *Tetragnatha striata*), paired receptacula bipartite, similar to other species of the genus (Wiehle 1963) (Figure 11A–C). **Similar species:** *Tetragnatha isidis* (Simon, 1880). The posterior tail-like protrusion of the abdomen (behind the spinnerets) in female *T. isidis* is usually approximately the same length as the anterior part of the abdomen. In contrast, in *Tetragnatha reimoseri*, this protrusion is considerably shorter, usually not exceeding half the length of the anterior part (Ijland and van Helsdingen (2011), but length and shape variability was observed during its ontogeny by Crome (1954). The chelicerae of *T. reimoseri* lack an isolated tooth on the dorsal side in comparison to its presence in *T. isidis* (Efimik and Tiunov 2025) (Figure 10C).

Measurements of the specimen (♀, in mm) (Figures 7, 8). Total length 9.88; carapace 2.68 long, 1.57 wide; opisthosoma 7.20 long, 1.35 wide.

Figure 9. The habitus of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* from Slovakia, juvenile, fixed specimen. Scale bar: 1 mm.

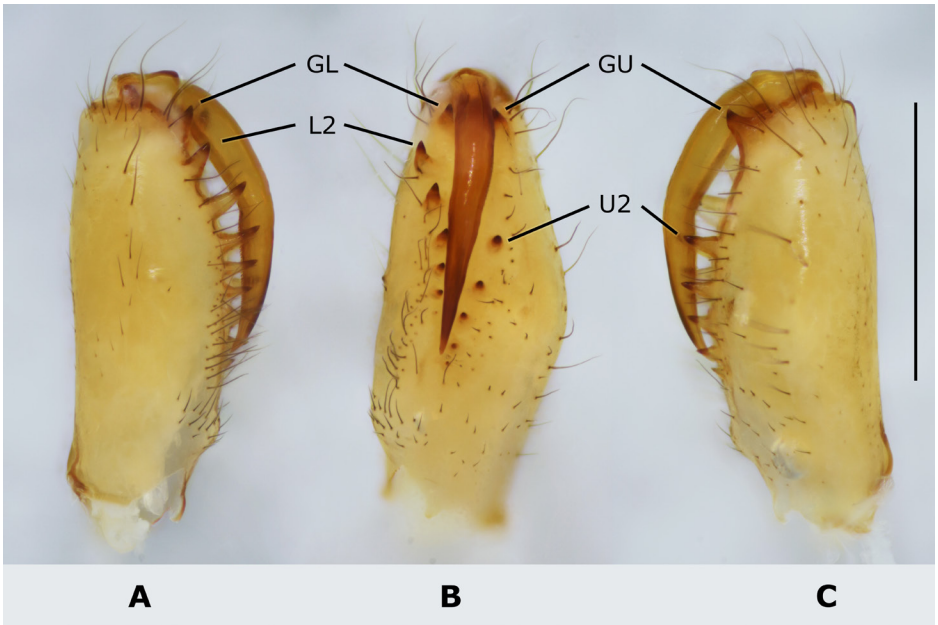

Figure 10. Right chelicera of the adult female of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* from Slovakia. **A.** Ventral view. **B.** Prolateral view. **C.** Dorsal view. GL – guide tooth of the lower row; GU – guide tooth of the upper row; L2 – a tooth on the lower row after GL; U2 – a tooth on the upper row after GU. Scale bar: 1 mm.

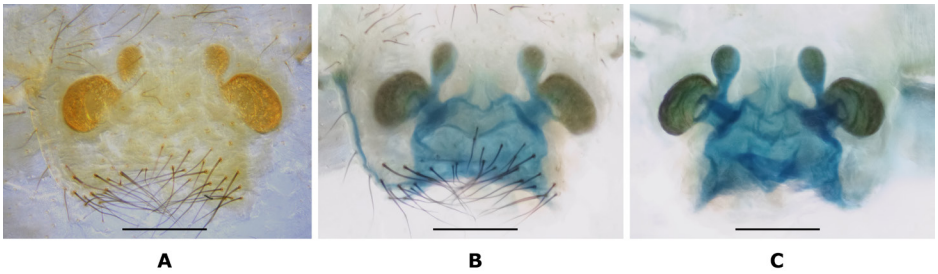

Figure 11. Epigyne of the adult female of *Tetragnatha reimoseri* from Slovakia. **A.** Ventral view, macerated in lactid acid. **B.** Ventral view, macerated in NaOH solution, stained with Amido black. **C.** Dorsal view, ibid. Scale bar: 0.2 mm

Discussion

The spiders of Parížske močiare have been intensively studied (Gajdoš 2005; Purgat et al. 2024), while surveys of the arthropod fauna inhabiting Rudava lake are mostly lacking. Nonetheless, night collection methods have not been employed at either location. Our findings therefore represent the first Slovak records of *Larinia elegans* and *Tetragnatha reimoseri* and highlight the importance of night surveys for documenting wetland spiders. Although the spider fauna of Parížske močiare has been well studied (Gajdoš 2005; Purgat et al. 2024), nocturnal sampling has rarely been applied. Our findings therefore represent the first Slovak records of *L. elegans* and *T. reimoseri* and highlight the importance of night surveys for documenting wetland spiders. Both species are likely to be underreported because of their cryptic behaviour, nocturnal activity, and specific habitat requirements. Disturbances, such as large-scale reed removal, may reduce the population by decreasing overwintering sites or limiting web-building opportunities.

Larinia elegans is a nocturnal orb-weaver that starts to build webs after sunset (Šich et al. 2023). In Slovakia, during intensive night surveys of reed beds a single adult female was found at about 10:00 p.m. crawling on the top of reed stems around a gravel lake. Among several other orb-weavers observed at this location the genus *Larinioides* Caporiacco, 1934, was the most commonly encountered. We presume that *L. elegans* may also be present at other similar sites in Slovakia; however, more nocturnal surveys are necessary. From the wetland site Parížske močiare, we have two older, questionable records of juvenile specimens (dated 1 and 6 October 2014), which could not be confirmed because the material was most likely lost. Our single confirmed specimen, collected at a gravel lake, matches the habitat preferences reported from Hungary, the Czech Republic and North Macedonia (Szinetár and Eichardt 2004; Šich and Rückl 2020; Šich et al. 2023). These observations suggest that *L. elegans* has a strong ecological preference for tall grass-like riparian vegetation in wetland and coastal environments.

Tetragnatha reimoseri is a rare long-jawed orb-weaver of wetland margins, where it builds sparse vertical orb-webs among dense riparian vegetation. Webs of this species are designed for catching small prey (e.g. Culicidae, Chironomidae, small Tipulidae) (Crome 1954). Distribution of *T. reimoseri* is likely limited by the availability of undisturbed wetland microhabitats, with drainage or land reclamation as serious threats to local populations. Its reliance on specific vegetation structures may explain both the undersampling of this species and the small size of local populations (Hajdamowicz and Jastrzębski 2007). Our recorded specimens at Parížske močiare add a new locality to its fragmented European range and confirm its association with stable wetland structures such as sedge- or reed-dominated zones. A similar habitat affinity has been noted in Poland, Austria, and the Romanian Danube Delta (Rosca 1939; Vasiliu 1970; Hajdamowicz and Jastrzębski 2007). However, the species was also recorded at artificial ponds and in floodplains along the banks of stagnant and slow-moving waters (Wiehle 1963; Hajdamowicz and Jastrzębski 2007).

Together, these findings underline the significance of wetlands for maintaining rare spider species in Central Europe. Continued nocturnal surveys in Slovakia will likely reveal additional populations and provide crucial data for conservation of these specialized taxa.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Hubert Hilbert for preparing map outputs. We are also grateful to Ľudmila Černecká for her help in the field research and providing photographs of the sites, Nela Gloríková and Milan Řezáč for taking photos of *T. reimoseri*, Stanislav Rišáni for providing photographs of the sites, and Armen Seropian, Tobias Bauer, and Robert Forsyth for their constructive comments.

Additional information

Conflict of interest
The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Ethical statement
No ethical statement has been reported.

Funding
This study was financially supported by the VEGA grant no. 2/0135/22 and the Czech Science Foundation project 23-07303S.

Author contributions
Conceptualization: AŠ, PG, PP. Methodology: AŠ, PG, PP. Resources: AŠ, SK. Supervision: PG. Visualization: AŠ, PP, SK. Project administration: PP. Software: AŠ, PP. Writing – original draft: PP. Writing – review and editing: AŠ, PG, SK.

Author ORCID iDs
Pavol Purgat https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1504-7659
Anna Šestáková https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7421-6491
Stanislav Korenko https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8079-3618
Peter Gajdoš https://orcid.org/0009-0002-7874-0554

Data availability
All the data supporting the findings of this study are available in the main text.

References

Act No. 451/2023 Coll. (2023) Príloha k nariadeniu vlády Slovenskej republiky č. 451/2023 Z. z. Zbierka zákonov Slovenskej republiky, 2023. Bratislava, Slovakia https://www.minzp.sk/files/dokumenty/narodny-zoznam-uev.pdf. Accessed on: 2025-04-03.

Ambros M, Dudich A, Štollmann A (1999) Fauna drobných hmyzožravcov a hlodavcov (Insectivora, Rodentia) vybraných mokraďových biotopov Južného Slovenska. Rosalia 14: 195–202.

ARAMOB (2025) Mobilizing spider data for research. https://aramob.de/en/home/. Accessed on: 2025-10-10.

Atlas of European Arachnids (2025) Arachnologische Gesellschaft. Version 1.169. https://atlas.arages.de/. Accessed on: 2025-13-10.

Balkenhol B, Lübcke T, Reise BM (2022) The Great Raft Spider *Dolomedes plantarius* rediscovered in Saxony (Araneae: Pisauridae). Arachnologische Mitteilungen 63 (1): 24–29. https://doi.org/10.30963/aramit6307

Blagoev G, Deltshev C, Lazarov S, Naumova M (2018) The spiders (Araneae) of Bulgaria. Version: August 2018. https://www.nmnhs.com/spiders-bulgaria. Accessed on: 2025-04-08.

Blick T, Sammorey T, Martin D (1993) Spinnenaufsammlungen im NSG „Großer Schwerin mit Steinhorn" (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), mit Anmerkungen zu *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (syn. *Eucta kaestneri*), *Theridion hemerobius* und *Philodromus praedatus* (Araneae). Arachnologische Mitteilungen 6: 26–33.

Čejka T, Čačaný J, Horsák M, Juřičková L, Buďová J, Duda M, Holubová A, Horsáková V, Jansová A, Kocurková A, Korábek O, Maňas M, Říhová D, Šizling A (2015) Vodné mäkkýše ochranársky významných lokalít na Podunajskej nížine. Malacologica Bohemoslovaca 14: 5–16. https://doi.org/10.5817/mab2015-14-5

Crome W (1954) Beschreibung, Morphologie und Lebensweise der *Eucta kaestneri* sp. n. (Araneae, Tetragnathidae). Zoologische Jahrbücher, Abteilung für Systematik, Geographie und Biologie der Tiere 82: 425–452.

David S (2000) Vážky (Insecta: Odonata) Ramsarské lokality a Národní přírodní rezervace Parížske močiare. Rosalia 15: 97–104.

Dickel L, Monsimet J, Lafage D, Devineau O (2022) Characterization of habitat requirements of European fishing spiders. PeerJ 10: e12806. https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.12806

Efimik VE, Tiunov AV (2025) *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roşca, 1939) (Aranei: Tetragnathidae) in the Ural and some territories of North Eurasia. Caucasian Entomological Bulletin 21 (1): 101–106. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15183159

Fedoriak M, Voloshyn V, Moscaliuc LA (2016) Scientific heritage of Alexandru Roşca: publications, spider collection, described species. Arachnologische Mitteilungen 51: 85–91. https://doi.org/10.5431/aramit5113

Ferianc O (1977) Vtáky Slovenska 1. Veda, Bratislava, Slovakia, 682 pp.

Gajdoš P (2005) Pavúky (Araneae). In: Gajdoš P, David S, Petrovič F (eds) Národná prírodná rezervácia Parížske močiare – Krajina, biodiverzita a ochrana prírody. ÚKE SAV v Bratislave, ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, Nitra, Slovakia, 195 pp.

GBIF (2025) Global Biodiversity Information Facility. Free and open access to biodiversity data. https://www.gbif.org/. Accessed on: 2025-4-7. https://doi.org/10.15468/dl.e3m2g6

Gúth A, Gúthová H (1997) Levárky. Liečreh Gúth, Bratislava, Slovakia, 330 pp.

Hajdamowicz I, Jastrzębski P (2007) Threats to a rare in European spider species, *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Araneae: Tetragnathidae), and fishponds as an alternate habitat. Wiadomości Entomologiczne 26 (3): 129–136.

Halada Ľ (2005). Biotopy územia. In: Gajdoš P, David S, Petrovič F (eds) Národná prírodná rezervácia Parížske močiare – Krajina, biodiverzita a ochrana prírody. ÚKE SAV v Bratislave, ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, Nitra, Slovakia, 195 pp.

Hrabinová S, Bitušík S (1988) Vodné dvojkrídlovce v NPR Parížske močiare. Chránené územia Slovenska 37: 27–28.

Ijland S, van Helsdingen PJ (2011) *Tetragnatha reimoseri* (Roşca, 1938) recorded from Italy for the first time (Araneae, Tetragnathidae). Nieuwsbrief SPINED 30: 22–24.

IUCN (2025) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2025-1. https://www.iucnredlist.org. Accessed on: 2025-04-7. https://doi.org/10.2305/iucn.uk.1996.rlts.t6790a12806270.en

Jablonski D, Havaš P, Kautman J, Lengyel J, Szalay F, Mikulíček P. (2015) Critically endangered European pond turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) in western Slovakia: historical and current records with the discovery of a new reproducing population. Herpetology Notes 8: 617–624.

Janssen M (1994) Vier nieuwe spinnensoorten voor de Belgische fauna. Nieuwsbrief van de Belgische Arachnologische Vereniging 9 (3): 82–83.

Kis R (2006) Nová Vieska – 285. číslo Malej vlastivednej knižnice. KT s. r. o., Komárno, Slovakia, 24 pp.

Lecigne S (2021). Liste préliminaire des araignées (Araneae) du marais de Villiers (Saint-Josse, Pas-de-Calais), *Larinia jeskovi* Marusik, 1987 nouvelle pour la faune de France (Araneidae) et redécouverte de *Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913) dans les Hauts-de-France (Linyphiidae). Revue Arachnologique (2) 8: 26–37.

Majzlan O (2002) Indikačné chrobáky (Coleoptera) sledované Malaiseho pascou v rokoch 2000 – 2001 v NPR Parížske močiare (Južné Slovensko). Rosalia 16: 113–122.

Majzlan O, Csefalvay R (2001) Vodné chrobáky (Coleoptera aquicola) NPR Parížske močiare pri Gbelciach. Folia faunistica Slovaca 6: 97–100.

Marusik YM (1986) A redescription of types of certain orb-weaving spiders (Araneidae, Tetragnathidae) from S. A. Spassky collection. Vestnik Zoologii 6: 19–22. [In Russian]

Mihál I, Gajdoš P (2005) Kosce (Opiliones). In: Gajdoš P, David S, Petrovič F (Eds.) Národná prírodná rezervácia Parížske močiare – Krajina, biodiverzita a ochrana prírody. ÚKE SAV v Bratislave, ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, Nitra, Slovakia, 195 pp.

Milano F, Blick T, Cardoso P, Chatzaki M, Fukushima CS, Gajdoš P, Gibbons AT, Henriques S, Macías-Hernández N, Mammola S, Nentwig W, Nolan M, Pétillon J, Polchaninova N, Řezáč M, Sandström J, Smith H, Wiśniewski K, Isaia M (2021) Spider conservation in Europe: a review. Biological Conservation 256: 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2021.109020

Morano E (2020) La familia Tetragnathidae Menge, 1866 (Araneae) en el área ibero-balear. Revista Ibérica de Aracnología 37: 101–136.

Nemenz H (1967) Einige interessante Spinnenfunde aus dem Neusiedlerseegebiet. Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse 6: 132–139.

Nemenz H, Pühringer G (1973) Zur Taxonomie und Ökologie von *Singa phragmiteti* Nemenz 1956. Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (I) 181: 101–109.

Nentwig W, Blick T, Bosmans R, Gloor D, Hänggi A, Kropf C (2025) Spiders of Europe. Version 4.2025. https://www.araneae.nmbe.ch. Accessed on: 2025-04-03. https://doi.org/10.24436/1

Pantini P, Isaia M (2019) Araneae.it: the online catalog of Italian spiders, with addenda on other arachnid orders occurring in Italy (Arachnida: Araneae, Opiliones, Palpigradi, Pseudoscorpionida, Scorpiones, Solifugae). Fragmenta Entomologica 51: 127–152. https://doi.org/10.4081/fe.2019.374

Petrovič F (2005) Legislatívna ochrana územia NPR Parížske močiare. In: Gajdoš P, David S, Petrovič F (eds) Národná prírodná rezervácia Parížske močiare – Krajina, biodiverzita a ochrana prírody. ÚKE SAV v Bratislave, ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, Nitra, Slovakia, 195 pp.

Picard L, Vidal E, Bécheau F (2014) *Tetragnatha isidis* (Simon, 1880), une espèce des zones humides à répartition très localisée en France. Invertébrés Armoricains, les Cahiers du GRETIA 11: 85–90.

Polchaninova N, Prokopenko E (2019) An updated checklist of spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) of Left-Bank Ukraine. Arachnologische Mitteilungen 57: 60–64 + Appendix. https://doi.org/10.30963/aramit5711

Ponomarev AV (2022) Spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) of the southeast of the Russian Plain: catalogue, the fauna specific features. SSC RAS Publishers, Rostov-on-Don, 640 pp. [In Russian]

Purgat P, Majzlan O, Gajdoš P (2024) Epigeic spiders (Arachnida, Araneae) of the National Nature Reserve Parížske močiare. Entomofauna Carpathica 36 (1): 45–58.

Roşca A (1939) Neue Spinnenarten aus der Dobrogea (Rumänien). Zoologischer Anzeiger 125 (3/4): 91–95.

Rybaničová J (2005) Obojživelníky (Amphibia). In: Gajdoš P, David S, Petrovič F (eds) Národná prírodná rezervácia Parížske močiare – Krajina, biodiverzita a ochrana prírody. ÚKE SAV v Bratislave, ŠOP SR Banská Bystrica, Nitra, Slovakia, 195 pp.

Seropian A, Bulbulashvili N, Otto S, Krammer H-J, Kachlishvili N, Datunashvili A (2023) Picking pearls from the Silk Road: insights into the spider (Arachnida, Araneae) diversity in Georgia from the Caucasus barcode of life project. Part II. Caucasiana 2: 231–297. https://doi.org/10.3897/caucasiana.2.e110536

Šich R, Rückl K (2020) První nález křižáka rákosového (*Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939) v České republice. Pavouk 48: 3–5.

Šich R, Komnenov M, Trajkovska M, Just P, Střeštík V, Rückl K (2023) New records of *Larinia elegans* (Araneae: Araneidae) from Czechia and North Macedonia with remarks on its ecology. Arachnologische Mitteilungen 65: 8–12. https://doi.org/10.30963/aramit6503

Slobodník V, Kadlečík J (2000) Mokrade Slovenskej republiky. Centrum mapovania mokradí SZOPK, Neoprint plus, Martin, Slovakia, 148 pp.

ŠOPR (2015) Program starostlivosti chránené vtáčie územie Parížske močiare 2016–2045. Štátna ochrana prírody Slovenskej republiky, Banská Bystrica, 56 pp. https://www.sopsr.sk/ps.chvu2/files/parizske-mociare.pdf. Accessed on: 2025-11-15.

Szinetár C (1995) Some data on the spider fauna of reeds in Hungary. I. Interesting faunistic data from the reeds of Lake Balaton. Folia Entomologica Hungarica 56: 205–209.

Szinetár C (2000) Data on the biology of *Larinia jeskovi* Marusik, 1986 (Araneae: Araneidae) from the reed belts of Lake Balaton. Ekologia (Bratislava) 19 (Suppl. 4): 105–110.

Szinetár C (2001) Somogy megye pókfaunája (Aranea). Natura Somogyiensis 1: 57–70.

Szinetár C, Eichardt J (2004) *Larinia* species (Araneidae, Araneae) in Hungary. Morphology, phenology and habitats of *Larinia jeskovi* Marusik, 1986, *Larinia elegans* Spassky, 1939, and *Larinia bonneti* Spassky, 1939. In: Samu F, Szinetár C (Eds.) European Arachnology 2002. Plant Protection Institute & Berzsenyi College, Budapest, Hungary, 179–186.

Trnka A, Čapek MJR, Kloubec B (2003) Vtáky Národnej prírodnej rezervácie Parížske močiare. Veda, Bratislava, Slovakia, 163 pp.

Tutelaers P (2001) *Tetragnatha reimoseri*: een geval van grensoverschrijding! Nieuwsbrief SPINED 16: 6–7.

Vasiliu MA (1968) La présence de l'*Eucta kaestneri* Crom. (Tetragnathidae, Araneae) en Roumanie. Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Gr. Antipa" 9: 25–30.

Vasiliu MA (1970) Sur la dispersion des espèces de Tetragnathidae (Arach., Araneae) en Roumanie. Travaux du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle "Gr. Antipa" 10: 73–78.

Weiss I, Schneider E, Andriescu I (1998) Die Spinnen des Biosphärenreservats Donau-Delta, Rumänien (Arachnida, Araneae). Linzer biologische Beiträge 30 (1): 263–275.

Wiehle H (1963) Spinnentiere oder Arachnoidea (Araneae). XII. Tetragnathidae-Streckspinnen und Dickkiefer. Die Tierwelt Deutschlands 49: 1–76.

WSC (World Spider Catalog) (2025) World spider catalog. Version 26. Natural History Museum Bern. http://wsc.nmbe.ch. Accessed on: 2025-04-03. https://doi.org/10.24436/2

Zedler JB, Kercher S (2005) Wetland resources: Status, trends, ecosystem services, and restorability. Annual review of environment and resources 30: 39–74. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.energy.30.050504.144248