



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3664.3.10>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:0DC3E078-B0B1-4D87-93F8-2F1CA2C264C6>

Two new species of caddisflies (Trichoptera: Hydroptilidae, Psychomyiidae) from central and south Spain

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In the summer of 2010 and 2011, a large series of caddisflies was collected by the first two authors during a survey of the fauna of Salamanca Province (Central Spain). On closer examination the material revealed a new species of *Tinodes*, *T. felixi* sp. n., belonging to a genus relatively well represented in the Iberian fauna, where 12 species have been reported previously (González *et al.* 1992; González & Martínez 2011).

Moreover the study of additional material, collected during the summer of 2011 and 2012 by the third author from Málaga province (South Spain), revealed the existence of another new species, belonging to the *Hydroptila* genus, the most widely diversified genus of the Iberian caddisflies, with 32 species recorded until now from this region (González & Martínez, *op. cit.*).

The aim of this paper is to describe and illustrate these two new species with their major diagnostic features and to compare them with the more closely similar European species. Terms for male genitalia are from Botosaneanu (1992).

Hydroptila malacitana González & Ruiz, new species

(Figures A–E)

Type material. Spain. Holotype. Júzcar (36°37'10"N, 005°09'13.9"W), Vado del Genal, Río Genal, Serranía de Ronda, 521 m., Málaga, 23-vi-2012, 1 male. **Paratypes:** same date and locality as holotype, 1 male; Cañillas de Albaida (36°51'50.7"N, 003°58'14.2"W), fábrica de la luz, Arroyo de la Cueva del Melero, Sierra de Almirajara, 721 m, Málaga, 08-vii-2011, 1 male. All specimens (leg. A. Ruiz) were collected with light traps and preserved in 70% ethanol; they are deposited in the M.A. González collection (Department of Zoology, University of Santiago de Compostela; we note here that formal arrangements have been made for the deposition of these types in this collection).

Description. Adult (in alcohol) general colour including legs and antennae (each 30-segmented), pale yellowish-brown; length of each forewing: 2.2 mm (n=3). Tibial-spur formula: 0,2,4.

Male genitalia (Figs. A–E). Segment IX long and deeply excised anterodorsally and anteroventrally; in lateral view narrowed towards anterior end and almost triangular in shape; posterior margin protruding as long triangular lobe distally rounded, nearly reaching apices of segment X. These lobes, in dorsal view, pointed and very characteristically shaped, each provided with triangular plate at its inner margin. Segment X, in dorsal view, as long, narrow and roughly rectangular plate, with posterior margin distinctly four-lobed; median lobes membranous and as long as or longer than more-sclerotized, small, acute lateral lobes; each half of this plate crossed by pair of sclerotized longitudinal bands reaching apex; area between these bands membranous. “Ventral branches of segment X” long, flat and symmetrical, their distal parts curved dorsad. Inferior appendages (gonopods), in lateral view, narrow at base and clearly dilated towards apex, characteristically ax-shaped.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. This new species belongs to the *Hydroptila occulta* Diagnostic Species Group, whose members are recognized by the shape of the long dorsal plate of segment X and the long ventral branches of segment X. *Hydroptila malacitana* sp. n. represents the fifth species of this group in Spain, where previously only four other species have been reported: *Hydroptila cognata* Mosely 1930, *Hydroptila fuentaldeala* Schmid 1952, *Hydroptila martini* Marshall 1977 and *Hydroptila occulta* (Eaton 1873).