



Revision of the Palearctic species of the genus *Ochthebius* Leach (Coleoptera: Hydraenidae) XXIV. Description of *Ochthebius* (*Asiobates*) *sanabrensis* n. sp. from northwestern Spain

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In the Palearctic region, the hydraenid subgenus *Asiobates* Thomson, 1859 comprises two species groups (Jäch, 1990): the *O. minimus* Fabricius group and the *O. bicolon* Germar group. The *O. bicolon* group is quite diverse in the Iberian Peninsula (12 species) displaying a high level of endemism (six Iberian endemic species). In contrast, only two Iberian species of the *O. minimus* group are known to date, with both rather widely distributed in the western Palearctic Region: *O. (Asiobates) aeneus* Stephens, 1835 and *O. (A.) minimus* (Fabricius, 1792). A new species, apparently endemic to the northwestern Iberian Peninsula, is now added to this group.

According to the aedeagal and external morphology, the new species belongs to the *O. rugulosus* species complex defined by Jäch (1998). This species complex is mostly characterized by a number of peculiarities in the morphology of the aedeagal distal lobe, composed of a right lateral sclerite (LS), a hyaline cone (HC) and an apical tube (AT).

Material is deposited in the following collections: Coll. Delgado, Universidad de Murcia, Murcia, Spain (DCM); Coll. Garrido, Universidad de Vigo, Vigo, Spain (CGUV); Coll. Valladares, Universidad de León, León, Spain (CVL); Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain (MNCN); Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Austria (NMW)

The aedeagus was drawn through a drawing tube (Nikon YDT) attached to a Nikon Eclipse E600 microscope.

The soft tissue from a single male was digested and the DNA isolated using a standard non-destructive phenol–chloroform extraction in the laboratory (I Ribera lab, MNCN, Madrid), and stored in the DNA collection with ref. No. MNCN/ADN15634. The extracted specimen, plus the aedeagus mounted in DMHF (prior to the extraction), are kept in the MNCN with the same reference number. A 826 bp fragment of the 3' end of the cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (cox1) was sequenced and is made publicly available (GenBank accession number EU660055). See Ribera *et al.* (2001) for details of the primers used and the sequencing conditions.

Ochthebius (*Asiobates*) *sanabrensis* Valladares & Jäch, n. sp.

Type locality: Small pool near Laguna de la Yegua [lake], 1790 m a.s.l. (coordinates: 42°11'N, 6°44'W), Parque Natural del Lago de Sanabria y alrededores, Zamora province, northwest Spain.

Type material: Holotype ♂ (NMW): “E [España]: Zamora, Sanabria, 04.VII.2007 Laguna de la Yegua leg. L.F. Valladares”. Specimen dry mounted.

Paratypes (24 ♂ and 33 ♀, same date and locality data as holotype): 6 ♂, 7 ♀ (NMW); 8 ♂, 17 ♀ (CVL); 3 ♂, 3 ♀ (CDM); 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (CGUV); 4 ♂, 4 ♀ (MNCN, types catalogue No. 9977); 1 ♂, (No. MNCN/ADN15634, GenBank accession number EU660055).

Additional material examined (3 ♂ and 4 ♀, same date and locality data as holotype): 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ preserved in absolute ethanol (MNCN, I. Ribera tissue collection); 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ in 70 % ethanol (CVL).

Description: Habitus as in Fig. 1. Length: 2.00–2.24 mm. Head shining black with greenish glint, frontal area densely and deeply punctate, shagreened in male, with small deep interocular foveae. Labrum with long, white setae and small punctures, anterior margin more or less distinctly rimmed, hardly perceptibly emarginate in males, rather distinctly emarginate in females. Clypeus with small punctures, in male more strongly shagreened than in female. Antennae dark brown. Maxillary palpi brown, apex of penultimate and base of terminal segment darkened and dilated. External margin