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Discus (Canaridiscus) rupivagus sp. nov., a rock-dwelling species from La Gomera, Canary Islands (Gastropoda: Pulmonata: Discidae)

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Yanes *et al*. (2011) assume that the endemic Discidae from the Madeiran and Canarian Islands are members of the single genus *Atlantica* Ancey, with *Atlantica* s.str. and *Canaridiscus* Alonso & Ibañez as subgenera. As long as the anatomy of the type-species of *Atlantica* [*Discus guerinianus* (R.T. Lowe) from Madeira] is not known however, we do not follow this designation but maintain the genus *Discus* with the subgenera *Atlantica* and *Canaridiscus*. The subgenus *Canaridiscus* has been established by Alonso & Ibañez (in Yanes *et al*. 2011) for two newly discovered Canarian species, *anagaensis* Ibañez & D. Holyoak from the northeastern Anaga mountains (Tenerife), and *saproxylophagus* Alonso, G. Holyoak & Yanes from the National Park of Garajonay (La Gomera). The most remarkable feature of the new taxon is the genital system with a long or very long penis, unknown in other Discidae. Here we deal with the occurence of an additional *Canaridiscus* species, living near Casas de Encherada in the eastern part of La Gomera, where it has been found hidden in narrow rock crevices.

***Discus* (*Canaridiscus*) *rupivagus* Rähle & Allgaier, sp. nov.**

Diagnosis. The new species can be recognized among all other species of *Discus* living in the palaearctic and nearctic region by its thin, rather large (diameter up to 13 mm), very flattened, sharply keeled and widely umbilicated shell. Spire and body whorl are finely striated. Strong, regular radial ribs, characteristic of the shell surface of most representatives of the genus, are limited to the volutions visible inside the umbilicus.

Type locality (Fig. 1 C): La Gomera, Pista de Hermigua las Casetas, approx. 600 m east of Casas de Encherada, at an altitude of 600 m**,** low volcanic rocks near the roadside, broken after heavy rainfalls.

Holotype (Fig. 1, A; alcohol specimen): collected by W. Rähle and T. Beck, 7th March 2005, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Germany (ZI0073868).

Paratypes: Same locality, collected by W. Rähle and T. Beck, 7th March 2005; 3 alcohol specimens, and 7 empty shells (mostly juveniles), Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (ZI0073869); 2 alcohol specimens and 1 empty shell, Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (SMF 336573).

Etymology. The specific name refers to the living habits of the species.

Habitat and distribution. Up to now, the new species is only known from the type locality. The animals were found in narrow crevices of shattered, northeast exposed volcanic rocks, as well as between stones at the base of these rocks. The species was associated with *Napaeus* aff. *barquini* Alonso & Ibañez, 2006 in Alonso et al. (2006), *Plutonia oromii* (Ibañez & Alonso, 1988) in Morales *et al*. (1988) (verified anatomically), *Plutonia falcifera* Ibañez & Groh, 2000 in Alonso *et al*. (2000) (verified anatomically), *Ripkeniella petrophila* Hutterer & Gittenberger, 1998, and *Canariella tenuicostulata* Alonso, Ibañez & Ponte-Lira, 2003.

Description of the shell (Fig. 1 A, D): The shells are lens-shaped, thin and fragile. Their colour is an even horny brown. They are up to 3.5 mm high and up to 13 mm wide, and have up to 5.75 markedly keeled whorls (calculation according to Kerney, Cameron & Jungbluth, 1983). Spire low with flat whorls and shallow sutures. Aperture transverse and slightly triangular; the mouth edge is simple. The keel is bordered just below and above by a narrow flattened zone, which produces a notch at the aperture (Fig. 1 A). The umbilicus shows all volutions inside. Its width reaches approximately one third of the maximum shell diameter. Apart from the 1.5 smoothish whorls of the protoconch, the

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