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A new species of *Synagapetus* from Spain with a key for the identification of the Iberian and Pyrenean species (Trichoptera: Glossosomatidae)

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Abstract

A new species of the caddisfly genus *Synagapetus* from central Spain is described and figured: *Synagapetus vettonicus* sp. n. Males of the new species are close to *S. placidus* and *S. marlierorum*, but the new species is well characterized by a combination of genitalic characteristics, especially those concerning the shape of the superior and inferior appendages. Additionally we provide a taxonomic key to the Iberian and Pyrenean species, in order to make the identification of this complex group of species easier.

Key words: Caddisflies, taxonomy, Iberian Peninsula

Resumen

Se describe y figura una nueva especie del género *Synagapetus* del centro de España: *Synagapetus vettonicus* sp. n. Los machos de la nueva especie son muy semejantes a los de *S. placidus* y *S. marlierorum*, pero se diferencian muy bien por una combinación de caracteres de su genitalia, principalmente concernientes a la forma de sus apéndices superiores e inferiores. Adicionalmente proporcionamos una clave de identificación que facilitará la identificación de este complejo grupo de especies ibero-pirenaicas de este género.

Palabras clave: Tricópteros, taxonomía, península ibérica

Introduction

The family *Glossosomatidae* Wallengren 1891 is represented by 23 Iberian species, 8 of them belonging to the genus *Synagapetus*. There is currently some disagreement about the status of this genus: Morse & Yang (1993) and Morse (2015) considered *Synagapetus* as a subgenus of *Agapetus*, but González & Botosaneanu (1994) and Malicky (2005) stated that some morphological characteristics—particularly the presence of glands in the V segment in *Agapetus*, absent in *Synagapetus*—justify the consideration of *Synagapetus* as an independent genus.

The general appearance of the adults of this genus is very similar, with small sizes that range from 3.0 to 6.5 mm (highly variable at the infraspecific level) and grey coloration, so their distinctive characteristics reside mainly in genital morphology.

Like other glossosomatids, these species are typical of clean rheophilic stony and sandy habitats and the larval cases are composed of small grains of sand and small stones, with a hemispheric appearance in lateral view, and an oval appearance in dorsal view, and a flat underside. Some species have lateral expansions around the case that, according to Mey & Joost (1989), serve to achieve an improved adhesion to the substrate. In general terms the larva feeds in the most exposed area of stones, scraping diatoms, green algae and fine organic particles from the surface (Anderson & Bourne 1974; Cummins & Klug 1979; Corallini & Moretti 1991; Viera-Lanero 2000). In the Iberian fauna, the larval stages of only *S. lusitanicus* Malicky 1980 and *S. marlierorum* Botosaneanu 1980 have been described (Vieira-Lanero 2000).