

Additions and corrections to the catalogue of the family Carabidae (Insecta, Coleoptera) of the Iberian Peninsula

Adiciones y correcciones al catálogo de la familia Carabidae (Insecta, Coleóptera) de la península ibérica

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ABSTRACT

A number of taxonomic and faunistic novelties are added to the Catalogue of the Iberian Peninsula published by SERRANO (2013). In addition to the inclusion of 2 new genera and 27 new species and subspecies, it is incorporated interesting faunistic records for rare taxa, together with changes in the nomenclature and the taxonomic status of 64 species.

Key words: New faunistic data, Spain, Portugal, Carabidae, Catalogue.

RESUMEN

Se aportan numerosas novedades con respecto al catálogo de los Carabidae de la p. Ibérica publicado por SERRANO en 2013. Además de incorporar 2 géneros nuevos y 27 nuevas especies y subespecies, se han añadido localidades de interés para numerosos taxones raros, junto con cambios en el estado taxonómico de 64 especies.

Palabras clave: Nuevos datos faunísticos, España, Portugal, Carabidae, Catálogo.

INTRODUCTION

The accelerated inventory of biodiversity of áreas from regional parks to entire countries or continents, needs of updated catalogues with stable names of taxa and precise species distribution, thus making available more accurate data and enhancing the development of adequate preservation measures. The considerable faunistic richness of the Iberian Peninsula is continuously generating data on new taxa and distribution novelties. This statement is exemplified by the family Carabidae, as only three years after the publication of the catalogue by SERRANO (2013), there are plenty of new species and subspecies recently described or recorded from the Peninsula for the first time. Likewise, revision of the nomenclature in different papers has resulted in many name corrections or a correct assignment of Iberian populations to proper names.

This dynamic situation compels to a continuous task of updating the records of Iberian Carabidae. Most of the novelties have been already included in an Excel file that is found in <https://webs.um.es/jserrano/miwiki/doku.php?id=carabidae>. In this file it is also shown the chorotype of species and their distribution in the natural regions of the Iberian Peninsula. However, the file lacks the literature source of the novelties, an important point to better understanding the incorporated changes. Likewise, the distribution of taxa is given for Iberian natural regions but no particular locality is mentioned, an information that is relevant for endemic taxa solely known from the type locality or neighbouring places.

The aim of this paper is to list the faunistic novelties appeared after the catalogue of SERRANO (2013), together with the literature source and some additional comments when needed. The list of additions and corrections follows the same order of that catalogue.

RESULTS

According to MATALIN & PUTCHKOV (2014), *Cicindela punctigera* Kraatz, 1890 is not a valid synonym of *Cephalota maura*, and thus this species is represented in the Iberian Peninsula by the nominal subspecies *Cephalota (Cassolaia) maura maura* (Linnaeus, 1758).

A new record for *Cicindela (Calomera) lunulata* Fabricius, 1781 have been reported: lagoons Dulce and Amarga (Lucena, Córdoba) (MÁRQUEZ-RODRÍGUEZ & VEGA-MAQUEDA, 2014).

According to MATALIN (2014) *Cicindela (Cicindela) sylvatica* Linnaeus, 1758 is represented in the Iberian Peninsula by the subspecies *reiseri* Mandl, 1970, and the name *rubescens* Jeanne, 1967 is not available.

Galicioreicheia Felix et Bulirsch, 2015, new genus. Type species (by monotypy) *Galicioreicheia struyvei* Felix et Bulirsch, 2015 sp. nov. According to FELIX & BULIRSCH (2015) the species includes two subspecies:

— *Galicioreicheia struyvei struyvei* Felix et Bulirsch, 2015 Pedrafita do Cebreiro; Lamas de Moreira, Fonsagrada; Santo Sidro, Samos (Lugo); Riocortiñas (Pontevedra).

— *Galicioreicheia struyvei occidentalis* Felix et Bulirsch, 2015. Touro, Boqueixon, Soutullo; Novais (Coruña); Castroverde, Baamonde, Sarria, Guitiriz, Ourol (Lugo); Carballino (Orense; in the original publication it is said Castallino in the province of Pontevedra).

Dyschirius (Dyschirius) angustatus (Ahrens, 1830). Riera de Sta. Coloma, Massanet de la Selva (Gerona). PETR BULIRSCH (pers. com.).

Dyschirius (Dyschiriodes) chalceus Erichson, 1837. Aiguamolls de l'Alt Emporda, Castelló de Empurias (Gerona). PETR BULIRSCH (pers. com.).

Brosicus uhagoni C. Bolívar, 1912. Two new localities have been recorded for this rare species, Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real) and Villacañas (Toledo) (TORIBIO & PICHACO, 2014). PABLO PICHACO (pers. com.) has captured one more specimen in Alcázar de San Juan.

Geotrechus boumortensis Faille, Bourdeau, Bellés et Fresneda, 2015. La Guàrdia d'Ares, Avenc de Pla Fornesa (Lérida) (FAILLE *et al.*, 2015).

Geotrechus deliotti Faille, Bourdeau, Bellés et Fresneda, 2015. Isòvol, Mines de Cortàs; Isòvol, Cova d'Olopte, Cova d'en Manent (Gerona); Prullans, Cova d'Anes (Lérida) (FAILLE *et al.*, 2015).

Geotrechus incantatus Faille, Bourdeau, Bellés et Fresneda, 2015. Toloriu, Cova de les Encantades; Toloriu, Avenc de la Cabana d'en Garraba (Lérida) (FAILLE *et al.*, 2015).

Geotrechus seijasi Español, 1969. This species has been only found in two caves of the province of Lérida, Fou de Bor y Forat de les Gralles. The other records cited by BELLÉS & DÉLIOT (1981) for this species correspond to *Geotrechus puigmalensis* Lagar, 1981 and *G. deliotti* Faille, Bourdeau, Bellés et Fresneda, 2015, according to FAILLE *et al.* (2015).

Geotrechus victoriai Faille, Bourdeau, Bellés et Fresneda, 2015. La Nou de Berguedà, Cova d'Espades (Barcelona) (FAILLE *et al.*, 2015).

Trechus apoduvalipenis Salgado et Ortuño, 1998. A microphtalmous beetle described as hypogean from the cave El Cierrín, in Argañoso (Asturias), at 310 m of altitude (SALGADO & ORTUÑO, 1998). TORIBIO (2015) has found new specimens in the heights of Alto Fumarea (Argañoso), at 520 m of altitude, after using pitfall traps settled in the superficial subterranean milieu (MSS). This finding suggests that the species is not strictly a cave taxon.

Trechus (Trechus) arrechaei Ortuño, Gilgado et Cuesta, 2014. Moncayo Massif, Tarazona (Zaragoza) (ORTUÑO *et al.*, 2014).

Trechus (Trechus) barratxinai Español, 1971. Cueva de Barratxina and Penyas de Roset (Jijona, Alicante) (ORTUÑO, 2004).

Trechus (Trechus) bouilloni Faille, Bourdeau y Fresneda, 2012. Coll of Lizárraga, Lizárraga, Sierra of Urbasa–Andía (Navarra) (FAILLE *et al.*, 2012).

Trechus (Trechus) comasi Hernando, 2002 has been considered by ORTUÑO & ARRIBAS (2010) as a subspecies of *T. (Trechus) schaufussi* Putzeys, 1870. It is found in Cueva Basaura, sierra de Urbasa, Lokiz, Barindano (Navarra).

Trechus (Trechus) fulvus fulvus (Dejean, 1831) has been found in the northern Meseta, the Dóric-Galician región, Serra da Estrela, northern litoral of Portugal (AGUIAR & SERRANO, 2013) and the Cantabrian Basin. To the East it prefers trogophilous environments and to the West it is found in more epigeal places.

Trechus (Trechus) lencinai Mateu et Ortuño, 2006. Sierra de Alcaraz (Albacete). This species has been transferred from the genus *Duvalius* Delarouzée, 1859, according to ORTUÑO & BARRANCO (2013).

Trechus (Trechus) parapandus Ortuño et Barranco, 2015. Sima de San Rafael and Sima de los Escorpiones, in the Cerro de la Mesa, Sierra de Parapanda, Íllora (Granada, España) (ORTUÑO & BARRANCO, 2015).

Trechus (Trechus) pilonensis Toribio, 2014. Macizo del Sueve, Alto de la Llama (Infiesto, Piloña; Asturias) (TORIBIO, 2014b).

TORIBIO (2015) has argued that *Trechus saxicola desbordesii* Gaudin, 1935 should be considered as synonym of *Trechus saxicola saxicola* Putzeys, 1870.

Trechus (Trechus) teverganus Toribio, 2015. Puerto Ventana, Teverga; cueva Huerta, Teverga (Asturias) (TORIBIO, 2015).

Trechus valenzuelai Fresneda, Bourdeau et Faille, 2015. Caves and sinkholes of Eastern Asturias: El Mazucu (Pozu'l Fresnu, spring of Las Bolugas, Cueva Callao Ruviera), Caldueñín (Cueva de Caldueñín); Rioseco-Llanes (Cueva la Zurra); Villa-Llanes (Sumidoriu H.ou Collau); Bricia-Llanes (Jou la Legua) (FRESNEDA *et al.*, 2015).

The paper of ANDÚJAR *et al.* (2016) about the molecular phylogeny of Anillini and related taxa clearly support the consideration of this tribe as a separate taxon from tribes Bembidiini, Tachyini and Trechini.

Typhlocharis acutangula Pérez-González, Zaballos et Ghanem, 2013. San Silvestre de Guzmán (outskirts of Huelva) (PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ *et al.*, 2013).

Typhlocharis amara Zaballos, C. Andújar & Pérez-González, 2016. Collected 3 km in the NW outskirts of Badajoz city.

Typhlocharis baeturica Pérez-González et Zaballos, 2013. Different locations close to Sanlúcar de Guadiana (Huelva) (PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ & ZABALLOS, 2013).

Typhlocharis mixta Pérez-González, Zaballos et Ghanem, 2013. Puerto de los Reventones (11 km NE Fregenal de la Sierra, Badajoz); Valverde de Burguillos (Badajoz) (PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ *et al.*, 2013).

Typhlocharis scrofa Pérez-González et Zaballos, 2013. Cumbres de San Bartolomé (Huelva): Arroyo La Dehesa and Rio Sillo (PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ & ZABALLOS, 2013).

Typhlocharis tetramera Pérez-González et Zaballos, 2013. Mérida (Badajoz) (PÉREZ-GONZÁLEZ & ZABALLOS, 2013).

Typhlocharis zaballosi A. Serrano et Aguiar, 2014. Cabril, Pampilhosa da Serra (Fundeira) y Peso da Régua (SERRANO & AGUIAR, 2014).

Paratachys kabylianus (Puel, 1935). TORIBIO (2013) has mentioned plenty of localities of the Mediterranean basin: Albacete: Huebras and Pétrola (lagoon of Pétrola); Alicante: Sierra Aitana; Ávila: Ávila and Madrigal de las Altas Torres; Cádiz: Algeciras (sierra of La Palma) and Jerez de la Frontera (sierra of Las Cabras); Cuenca: Beteta; Guadalajara: Baños de Tajo Pinilla de Molina; Madrid: Ambite (Tajuña River), El Escorial, Guadalix de la Sierra (reservoir of El Vellón), Madrid (Casa de Campo), Madrid (Montarco); Málaga: Cortes de la Frontera (Llanos de Libar, 800 m); Murcia: Calasparra (reservoir of Alfonso XIII); Toledo: Quero.

Paratachys lusciosus (Antoine, 1944). To the record of Cofrentes (Valencia), reservoir of El Embarcadero (BAEHR, 1988), TORIBIO (2013) has added Villaverde de Guadalimar (Guadalimar River, Albacete); Granada (Darro River, barranco del Teatino). Likewise, IBÁÑEZ (2014) cited the species from Chulilla, barranco de la Terrosa (Valencia).

Paratachys micros (Fischer von Waldheim, 1828). TORIBIO (2013) has added a number of new localities: Riopar, Mundo River (Albacete); Algar River in Altea and Sec River, El Campello (Alicante); Cáceres: Ahigal (350 m); Tarifa (Cádiz); lagoon of Retamar, Pedro Muñoz (Ciudad Real); El Padul (Granada); Guadarrama River in Batres; El Escorial and Madrid; El Algar; rambla de la Raja (Jumilla); Lorca (sierra del Gigante-Pericay,

Luchena River), Moratalla (río Alhárabe, El Sabinar), in the province of Murcia; Ebro River, Gallur and La Alfranca (Zaragoza).

Paratachys obtusiusculus (Jeannel, 1941). TORIBIO (2013) has added many localities of the northern half of the Peninsula: A Coruña: Corme (Playa Hermida); Asturias: Calabrez (cueva Rosa) and Tresmonte (Ribadesella); Cantabria: Riotuerto (Rucandio); Guarda: Freineda; Ávila: Las Navas del Marqués, Salvadios and San Juan de la Nava (840 m); Segovia: Becerril de Ayllón (río Vadillo); Gerona: Lloret de Mar. Other citations correspond to the northern border of the Southern Meseta: Cáceres: Vega de Mesillas (275 m); Guadalajara: Valverde de los Arroyos; Madrid: Aranjuez (mar de Ontígola), El Escorial, Guadalix de la Sierra (arroyo de Valdesalices), Los Molinos, Navacerrada; Albacete: Bienservida, Valencia: Fontanares.

Paratachys simulator (Coulon, 2004). TORIBIO (2013) has added new records to those indicated by Coulon (2004): Albacete: Hellín; lagoon of El Salobralajo; Lagoons of Ruidera; Tobarra (Saladar de Cordovilla); Tus; Almería: Adra; Badajoz: Fuentes de León (stream of las Vegas); Badajoz: Badajoz; Barcelona: El Figaro; Cádiz: Tarifa; Córdoba: Hornachuelos (reservoir of El Retortillo); Ciudad Real: Arenas de San Juan; Malagón (laguna de Nava Grande); Ruidera; Faro: Tavira (Algarve); Girona: Aiguamolls del Emporda; Figueres; Madrid: Madrid; Villaviciosa de Odón; Murcia: Calasparra (reservoir of Alfonso XIII); Cieza (embalse de Alfonso XIII); Portalegre: Marvao; Santarém: R.N. Paul do Boquilobo; Teruel: Alcañiz (La Estanca); Toledo: Quero; Valencia: El Puig; Enguera; Sagunto (gola de l'Estany).

Paratachys vandeli (Mateu y Colas, 1954). TORIBIO (2013) recorded the species from Álava (Zuia, Gorbea) and Cádiz (Alcalá de los Gazules, sierra del Aljibe). Coulon (2004) has already mentioned it from la Tetica de Bacares in the Sierra de los Filabres (Almería), a locality of the Penibetic range that agrees with the type locality Capileira and Laroles from the Sierra Nevada (Granada) (Mateu and Colás, 1954). Baehr (1988) also recorded the species from Lozoya (Madrid). This large distribution area suggests that the species inhabits the whole Peninsula but is not frequent and has been often mislooked.

Tachys tetraphacus Bedel, 1896. IBÁÑEZ (2014) indicates that the species is found in Cofrentes (Valencia).

Asaphidion splendidum Heyden, 1870 is a subspecies of *A. nebulosum* (P. Rossi, 1792) according to BONAVITA & VIGNA TAGLIANTI (2005). Thus, the Iberian taxon is *Asaphidion nebulosum splendidum*.

Asaphidion pallipes (Duftschmid, 1812). AGUIAR & SERRANO (2013) have added two localities from Portugal to the scarce records of this species: Coimbra and Mata de Leiria (Leiria).

Bembidion (Bembidion) quadrimaculatum (Linnaeus, 1761). Northern half of the Peninsula down to the Sistema Central; also in the Southern Sistema Ibérico down to the innerland of Valencia province; in the Atlantic side it reaches the Algarve (AGUIAR & SERRANO, 2013).

Bembidion (Bembionetolitzkya) tibiale (Duftschmid, 1812). It is necessary to check whether the records of this species from Serra de Monchique (Faro; AGUIAR & SERRANO, 2013) correspond to *B. gredosanum*.

According to BONAVIDA & VIGNA-TAGLIANTI (2005), the name *Bembidion mediterraneum* Csiki, 1928 is a synonymy of *B. normannum* Dejean, 1831, and not of *B. latiplaga* Chaudoir, 1850.

NERI *et al.* (2010) indicate that *Bembidion (Euperyphus) scapulare* Dejean, 1831 is represented in the Iberian Peninsula by the nominal subspecies, as the subspecies *oblongum* Dejean, 1831 should be considered as a synonym.

BONAVIDA & VIGNA TAGLIANTI (2010) have added a synonym to *B. (Nepha) ibericum* Piochard de la Brûlerie, 1867: it is *B. latus* Schuler, 1961.

The subspecies *Bembidion (Nepha) pseudocallosum* P. Meyer, 1949 is not consistent and should be considered as a synonym of *B. schmidtii al-luaudi* (Antoine, 1925), according to BONAVIDA & VIGNA-TAGLIANTI (2010).

Bembidion (Philochtus) hustachei subatratum De Monte, 1949. Basin of Duero River: Cervillego de la Cruz (Valladolid), Langa, Bajo del Obispo, El Oso y Donjimeno (Ávila); Guadalajara: Laguna Grande de Beleña (NERI & GUDENZI, 2013).

Bembidion (Philochtus) paganettii Netolitzky, 1914 is not a subspecies of *B. escherichi* Ganglbauer, 1897, but a full species, according to NERI & GUDENZI (2013).

According to BONAVIDA & VIGNA-TAGLIANTI (2005) *Bembidion (Ocyturanus) praeustum fauveli* Ganglbauer, 1891, is a synonym of the nominal subspecies.

Pogonus (Pogonus) chalceus viridanus Dejean, 1828 is found not only in the littoral of the Peninsula but also in salty lagoons of innerland, as reported by AGUIAR & SERRANO (2013) for Vale de Azares (Guarda).

Cryobius aralarensis (Mateu, 1945), known from the eastern and central Cantabrian Mountains, is also found in the Basque Country, in Peña Gorbéa (Álava; HIRIBARNEGARAI, 2010).

GUÉORGUIEV *et al.* (2014) revised the genus *Orthomus* in the eastern Mediterranean and the names of species from other areas. They proposed that (1) *O. szekessyi* Jedlička, 1956 is a synonym of *Orthomus balearicus*

(Piochard de la Brûlerie, 1868). (2) *O. hespericus* Motschulsky, 1849 is a synonym of *Orthomus barbarus barbarus* (Dejean, 1828). (3) *Orthomus abkensis* Mateu, 1955 was described from Akbes (Syria), although its morphological characteristics correspond with those of *O. velocissimus* (Waltl, 1835) and significantly differ from other *Orthomus* species of the eastern Mediterranean. Thus, they postulated that the type locality of *O. velocissimus abkensis* must be a *patria falsa*, that is, there was a mistake when labeling the locality. As the type of *O. abkensis* shows the same characters described for *O. velocissimus andalusiacus* Mateu, 1957, and has the priority, Guéorguiev *et al.* (2014) indicated that the nomenclature of the subspecies should be *O. velocissimus abkensis* Mateu, 1955 (*andalusiacus* Mateu, 1957; *malacensis* Mateu, 1957 nd; *malacensis* Jeanne, 1981; *transiens* Mateu, 1957 nd). This subspecies is found across the River Guadalquivir basin, Huelva and Faro; to the east it occupies the eastern half of the province of Málaga, reaching the sea in La Herradura (Granada).

TORIBIO *et al.* (2014) have added to the single record of *Poecilus (Sogines) zaballosi* Jeanne et Ruiz-Tapiador, 1996, that of Laguna de las Yeguas, Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real).

Pterostichus (Adelosia) macer (Marsham, 1802). Areños, Parque Natural de las Fuentes Carrionas (Palencia; TORIBIO, 2014a). This record corroborates an old citation of DE LA FUENTE (1920) from Sevilla, that is probably erroneous (mistake when labelling?).

The geographic area of *Pterostichus (Pterostichus) dufourii* (Dejean, 1828) reaches the Basque Country to the west, as HIRIBARNEGARAI (2010) cites it from Peña Gorbéa (Álava province). It is necessary to assess the subspecies.

Amara (Amara) ovata (Fabricius, 1792). Thanks to the Catalogue of Portugal by AGUIAR & SERRANO (2013), the distribution of this species now includes in the Atlantic basin a number of Portuguese localities, including Algarve.

A number of interesting localities of species of *Amarina* (J. SERRANO, pers. com.) has resulted after checking abundant material deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (Madrid). *Amara (Camptocelia) brevis* Dejean, 1828 is not only found in the Mediterranean Peninsula, as it also occurs in Galicia: Monforte de Lemos (Lugo). *Amara (Camptocelia) corpulenta* (Putzeys, 1866) also inhabits the Atlantic basin in addition to the Betic chains. *Amara (Camptocelia) cottyi* Coquerel, 1859 is more frequent in the SE quarter of the Peninsula, but also occurs in the Mesetas and the Ebro valley: Aranjuez (Madrid), Lastras de Cuéllar (Segovia), Monteagudo (Navarra).

AGUIAR AND SERRANO (2013) have added two new Portuguese localities to the scarce records of *Amara (Camptocelia) rotundata* Dejean, 1828: Comporta (Setúbal) and Beja (Beja).

RUIZ-TAPIADOR *et al.* (2002) have reported the valley of High Ter (Camprodon, Gerona) as a new locality for *Amara (Celia) erratica* (Duftschmid, 1812).

In the Catalogue of SERRANO (2013) it was not mentioned that *Amara (Xenocelia) atlantis* Antoine, 1925 has as synonym *A. vivesi* Jeanne, 1985.

The subgenus *Leiocnemis* Zimmermann, 1832 has been shown to include only species from eastern Europe and Anatolia to India. The right subgeneric name for the species of the *Amara pyrenaea* Dejean, 1828 group is *Leuris* Lutshnik, 1927.

Amara (Zezea) fulvipes (Audinet-Serville, 1821) also occurs in Portugal south to Lisbon (AGUIAR & SERRANO, 2013).

Amara (Zezea) tricuspidata Dejean, 1831 has been confirmed from Portugal: Viana do Castelo, Coimbra, sierra de la Estrella, Companhia das Lezírias (Santarem) (AGUIAR & SERRANO, 2013).

IBÁÑEZ (2014) has added a new locality for *Zabrus (Iberozabrus) arragonensis* Heyden, 1883 (Puebla de San Miguel, cerro Calderón; province of Valencia) that enlarges the distribution of the species towards the SE of the Sistema Ibérico Sur.

The subgenus *Olisares* Motschulsky, 1865 (genus *Agonum* Bonelli, 1810) has as synonym *Agonothorax* Motschulsky, 1850, as indicated by LIEBHERR *et al.* (2015).

Agonum (Olisares) sexpunctatum (Linnaeus, 1758) is also found in the Southern Peninsula: mines of Riotinto (Huelva; LÓPEZ-PÉREZ *et al.*, 2014).

Cardiamera genei Bassi 1834. Chelva, chorros de Barchell (Valencia; IBÁÑEZ, 2014).

According to AGUIAR & SERRANO (2013) *Platyderus (Platyderus) lusitanicus herminius* Jeanne, 1970 inhabits the Serra da Estrela (Guarda), whereas the subspecies *lusitanicus* (Dejean, 1828) occurs in Portugal except that massif.

AGUIAR & SERRANO (2013) have shown that a number of species of *Calathus* Bonelli, 1810, reach southwards the Serra de Monchique in Algarve: *Calathus (Calathus) brevis* Gautier des Cottés, 1866; *C. (Calathus) hispanicus* Gautier des Cottés, 1866 and *C. (Calathus) minutus* Gautier des Cottés, 1866. In that paper they also indicated that *Calathus (Iberocalathus) rotundatus rotundatus* Jacquelin du Val, 1857 reaches southwards the Serra da Sintra (Lisboa). The records of *C. erratus* (Sahl-

berg, 1827) from Vila Real and Évora perhaps correspond to *C. asturiensis* Vuillefroy, 1866.

Laemostenus (Actenipus) mateui Casale et Comas, 2012. New species described from Cueva Llano de la Montés, Sierra de Gádor, Enix (Almería) (CASALE & COMAS, 2012).

RAMOS ABUÍN (2013) has shown that the differences among the subspecies of *Laemostenus (Antisphodrus) peleus* (Schaufuss, 1861) are of scarce entity. Thus he suggested that there is a single taxón distributed from Galicia (Lugo: Bermún, O Incio) to the Basque Country (cave of San Valerio in Mondragón, Guipúzcoa), and synonymized all subspecies names.

Laemostenus (Antisphodrus) portsensis Prieto, J. Mederos et J. Comas, 2015. This new species inhabits caves of the Natural Park Els Ports (Tarragona): Avenc dels Ermetes de Passamonte, Prat del Comte; Cova del Conill, Horta de Sant Joan; Avenc de la Barcina, Roquetes; Avenc dels Mamelons, Tortosa; Forat del Rastre, Roquetes (PRIETO *et al.*, 2015).

Laemostenus (Antisphodrus) seguranus (J. et E. Vives, 1982) was considered to be a subspecies of *L. (Anthisphodrus) cazorlensis* (Mateu, 1953) in the 2003 catalogue. However, CASALE (2003) treat it as a valid species, a criterion that is followed by other and authors, as Fauna Europaea (http://www.faunaeur.org/full_results.php?id=379172). It inhabits the Sierra de Alcaraz (Albacete).

Anisodactylus (Pseudoanisodactylus) signatus (Panzer, 1796) is found in the entire country of Portugal (AGUIAR & SERRANO, 2013).

Anisodactylus (Anisodactylus) pueli pueli Schaubberger, 1933. The species was cited from Foncebadón (León) by NOONAN (1996). This could be an erroneous identification, as indicated by DAVID D. WRASE (pers. com.), as the species is solely known from SE Europe.

Odontoncarus Lacordaire, 1854 has been replaced by *Odontocarus* Solier, 1835.

The subgenus *Baeticoharpalus* J. Serrano et Lencina, 2009 (type species *Harpalus lopezi* J. Serrano et Lencina, 2009, from Pico de Almadén, Sierra Mágina, Jaén), has been synonymized by KATAEV (2014) with *Harpalus* sensu stricto. KATAEV (2014) argued that *H. lopezi* is morphologically close to *H. franzi* Mateu, 1954, a species described as member of subgenus *Neoharpalus*, Mateu, 1954, and to *H. chobautianus* Lutshnik, 1922, a species described as member of subgenus *Licinoderus* Sainte Claire Deville, 1905. Both subgenera are currently treated as synonyms of *Harpalus* (e.g., SERRANO, 2013). Yet, the synonymy proposed by Kataev for *Baeticoharpalus* should be tested by examining other characters, e.g., molecular data from mitochondrial and nuclear genomes.

Harpalus (Harpalus) semipunctatus Dejean, 1829 is the right name for *H. aesculanus* Pantel, 1888.

Ophonus (Hesperophonus) pumilio (Dejean, 1829) and *Ophonus (Metophonus) ferrugatus* Reitter, 1902 have been cited by KATAEV (2015) from Portugal, based on specimens collected by Roschenhold without any detail about the particular locality.

Acupalpus (Acupalpus) meridianus (Linnaeus, 1761) is found in the Serra de Monchique, Algarve, according to AGUIAR & SERRANO (2013).

IBÁÑEZ (2014) has shown that records of *Lonchosternus angolensis* (Erichson, 1843) in the Iberian Peninsula really correspond to *Lonchosternus mauritanicus* (Lucas, 1849). He also added new localities for this species: wetlands of Pego (Alicante), Oliva and Xeresa (Valencia).

IBÁÑEZ (2014) has recorded plenty of localities for *Oodes gracilis* A. et J. B. Villa, 1833 in the provinces of Alicante, Castellón and Valencia. These are wetlands of Pego-Oliva; Almenara, estanys d'Almenara; wetlands of Peñíscola; Torreblanca, prat de Cabanes-Torreblanca; Cullera, bassa de Sant Llorenç; Cullera, estany Gran; Gandía, River Xeraco; Sagunto, wetlands dels Moros; Valencia, wetlands of Rafalell and Vistabella; wetlands of Xeresa.

Cymindis ehlersi Putzeys, 1872 should be considered as member of subgenus *Tarulus* Bedel, 1906, and not included in the nominal subgenus, according to TORIBIO (2014c).

It must be used *Dromiusina* Bonelli, 1810 instead of *Dromiina* Bonelli, 1810, according to BOUCHARD *et al.* (2011)

Somotrichus unifasciatus (Dejean, 1831). This species has been recorded for the first time in the Peninsula by IBÁÑEZ-ORRICO & PÉREZ-ONTENIENTE (2015): Río Palancia, Navajas (Castellón).

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