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Typhlocharis Dieck, 1869 (Coleoptera: Carabidae, Anillini): a new species from the Iberian Peninsula, with notes about its relationships and the evolution of the *diecki* species group

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Abstract

A new species of the genus *Typhlocharis* Dieck (Coleoptera: Carabidae, Anillini), *T. martini*, described from the upper Segura River (province of Albacete, southeast Spain), is included in the *diecki* group characterised by a series of 4 +3 setae in the lateral umbilical series and a reduced number of preapical and apical dentiform projections of the elytron. A key to the eight species of the *diecki* species group is included. The relationships of the new taxon and the hypotheses about the evolutionary history of *Typhlocharis* and the *diecki* species group are discussed.

Key words: Taxonomy, new species, *Typhlocharis*, Iberian Peninsula, key *diecki* species group, evolutionary history

Resumen

Se describe una nueva especie del género *Typhlocharis* Dieck (Coleoptera, Trechidae, Anillini), *T. martini*, procedente de la cuenca alta del río Segura (Albacete, sureste de España). La nueva especie forma parte del grupo *diecki* que se caracteriza por tener una serie umbílica de 4+3 sedas en el élitro y un número reducido de dientes en las zonas subapical y apical del élitro. Se incluye una clave de las especies del grupo *diecki*, y se discuten las relaciones del nuevo taxon y las hipótesis acerca de la historia evolutiva de los *Typhlocharis* y del grupo *diecki*.

Palabras clave: Taxonomía, nueva especie, *Typhlocharis*, Península Ibérica, clave especies grupo *diecki*, historia evolutiva

Introduction

A member of the tribe Anillini, the genus *Typhlocharis* Dieck 1869 is characterised by 5 to 8 setae in the umbilicate series (Fig. 1), compared to 9 that is characteristic of the other anilline genera. These setae are in two groups: humeral and medial. For *Typhlocharis*, the humeral group is evenly distributed, whereas it is more irregular in the related genera (Ortuño and Sendra 2006). The genus is also characterized by the tubular shape of gonocoxite 2 of the ovipositor, instead of the sclerotized unguiform shape commonly found within anillines (Vigna Taglianti, 1972).

Members of the genus are endogean, that is, they inhabit the soil layers of B horizon and perhaps the Superficial Underground Compartment (or MSS described by Juberthie et al. 1980). Most species have been described from the Iberian Peninsula (44 species); two species are known from North Africa. The number of newly described species of *Typhlocharis* has increased strikingly in the last 14 years: 16 were recorded in the

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