

***Acamptocladius reissi* Cranston & Saether, 1982 (Diptera,  
Chironomidae): first record to Spain**

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This note represents the first record of the species *Acamptocladius reissi* Cranston & Saether, 1982 to Spain and the Pyrenees —Zone 2 in the Limnofauna Europaea (Fittkau & Reiss, 1978)—. The genus had not been found before in the area (Soriano *et al.*, 1997). Until now three species of the genus *Acamptocladius* have been described, two in Europe and one in Canada, always from relatively cold sites. Both European species —*A. reissi* and *A. submontanus* (Edwards, 1932)— are found in mountain peat pools and polyhumic lake shores where mosses are important. *A. reissi* has only been found to our knowledge, at the site of its first description, in Oberbayern, Murnauer Moos (West Germany) (Cranston & Saether, 1982), in a couple of sites in Norway (Schnell & Aagaard, 1996) and in Finland (Lindegaard, 1997).

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Pyrenees: Estany del Mig, littoral samples were collected with a hand net of 250 microns mesh size. 48 larvae and one pupal exuvia collected in August 1999. The material was preserved in alcohol, except 5 cleared larvae and 1 pupal exuvia mounted on slides in Euparal. The material is deposited in the authors' collection.

The larval identification follows Cranston & Saether (1982) and the pupal exuvia was identified with Langton (1991). Larvae of *A. reissi* were collected in the littoral zone of a high mountain lagoon (Estany del Mig) situated at 2245 m a.s.l. in the Central part of the Pyrenees (UTM: 471802, 31109). The lagoon has a glacial origin and is situated in the mid part of a series of lakes and lagoons connected by a mountain creek.

Estany del Mig is a shallow lagoon (maximum depth 1.7 m) with large stands of *Sparganium angustifolium* Michx. and *Juncus* (L.) mostly in the lagoon's Western part. The Eastern part has lower water retention time as it is close to the inlet on one side and the outlet on the other. Stands of *Carex nigra* (L.) and *Sphagnum* are present in this more reophilous area. Water temperature in the day of sampling was 14.7°C, and conductivity was around 27 µS/cm.

Other chironomid species found as pupal exuviae were *Heterotrissocladius marcidus* (Walker, 1856) and *Paratanytarsus austriacus* (Kieffer, 1924), together with larvae of the genus *Macropelopia* Thienemann, 1916, *Zavreliomyia* Fittkau, 1962 and *Conchapelopia* Fittkau, 1957 among the Tanytods; *Thienemanniella* Kieffer, 1911, *Corynoneura scutellata* Winnertz, 1846 and *C. lacustris* Edwards, 1924, *Eukiefferiella* Thienemann, 1926 and *Cricotopus (Isocladius)* as the most abundant Orthoclads.

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