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A new species of *Cladotanytarsus* (*Lenziella*) from Oregon supports the systematic concept of the subgenus (Diptera: Chironomidae)

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Abstract

A new species of the genus *Cladotanytarsus* Kieffer, 1921 and the small subgenus *Lenziella* Kieffer, 1922 is described from Southern Oregon, USA. The adult male of *C.* (*L.*) *glaber* Giłka *et* Puchalski, **sp. nov.**, featuring tibial lobes armed with dense setae and a large globular swelling of the hypopygial inferior volsella, supports the recently defined systematic concept for *Lenziella*. This subgenus is known from seven species distributed in the Northern Hemisphere (1 European, 1 Palaearctic and 5 Nearctic), the males of which are included in an updated identification key.

Key words: Diptera, Chironomidae, Tanytarsini, systematics, new species, USA

Introduction

The Chironomidae are the largest group of aquatic insects and one of the most species-rich dipteran families, including more than 7000 species and *ca.* 550 genera (Pape *et al.* 2011). Among the chironomids there are genera comprising hundreds of species, but also monotypic genera and those known from just a few species. *Cladotanytarsus* Kieffer, 1921, though one of the largest genera within the chironomid tribe Tanytarsini, is still one of the least known. Recently, *Cladotanytarsus* was divided into two subgenera: *Cladotanytarsus s. str.* and *Lenziella* Kieffer, 1922 (Giłka 2011). The latter was redefined on the basis of adult male, female and pupal morphology, with all known species/life stages described or redescribed (Giłka 2011, Giłka & Spies 2012). What systematic studies of *Cladotanytarsus* have so far revealed is that there are considerable disproportions in species richness within the two subgenera: over 60 species of *Cladotanytarsus s. str.* versus 6 species of *Lenziella* described to date (Sæther 1971, Giłka 2011, Puchalski & Giłka 2017). Only two *Lenziella* species, *i.e. C.* (*L.*) *bicornutus* (Kieffer, 1922) and *C.* (*L.*) *amandus* Hirvenoja, 1962 are known to occur in the Palaearctic, whereas four species have so far been recorded in the Nearctic region, all from the USA: *C.* (*L.*) *crusculus* Sæther, 1971, *C.* (*L.*) *latissimus* Giłka, 2011, *C.* (*L.*) *piniger* Giłka, 2011 and *C.* (*L.*) *subletteorum* Giłka, 2011.

In the immense collection of North American *Cladotanytarsus*, entrusted to the present second author by Mary and James Sublette, one more hitherto unknown *Lenziella* species was discovered. Here it is described and included in an updated identification key to the males of this subgenus.

Materials and methods

The specimens examined were slide-mounted in Canada balsam. The illustrations, descriptions and measurements were taken from these slide-mounted individuals. Measurements are in µm; lengths of leg segments and palpomeres were rounded off to the nearest 5 and 1 µm respectively; the leg and venarum ratios (LR, VR) were calculated to the second decimal place. The morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Sæther (1980). The photographs were taken using a Nomarski DIC and LAS Montage multifocus with a Leica DM6000. The

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