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DESCRIPTION OF HAPLOGINGLYMUS MATEUSI, NEW SPECIES OF SUBTERRANEAN GAMMARIDEA FROM IBERIAN PENINSULA WITH REMARKS TO OTHER TAXA OF THIS GENUS (FAM. NIPHARGIDAE)  
(CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE AMPHIPODA 157)

ABSTRACT

The results of study of subterranean genus *Haploginglymus* Mateus and Mateus 1958 (*Amphipoda Gammaridea*, fam. *Niphargidae*) from Iberian Peninsula are presented and new species, *H. mateusi*, n. sp. is described and figured from Tornero cave (Guadalajara region, Spain). Diagnosis and key to the species of genus *Haploginglymus* are presented.

INTRODUCTION

During the study of the subterranean amphipods of the family *Niphargidae* from Southern Europe, I have had an opportunity to study many samples of that family from Spain and Portugal.

The study of the material of genus *Haploginglymus* in hands (Collection R. Ginet from Lyon (France) and collection of G. Karaman from Titograd (Yugoslavia) indicated the existence of one new species in Spain, described here.

Genus *Haploginglymus* was established by Mateus and Mateus (1958) with the type species, *H. bragai* Mateus and Mateus 1958, known from the subterranean waters of Portugal (well in Leca da Palmeira).

Margalef (1970) mentioned *H. bragai* for Forat de l'Or in Spain, mentioning that this population is with long dactyl of pereopods, but bearing spine at inner margin (? *mateusi*).

Ginet (1977) cited genus *Haploginglymus* for three localities in Spain underlined that these populations are with long dactyl of pereopods (our present study of this material showed the existence of 2 species, including *H. mateusi*).

Mateus, A. and Mateus, E. (1978) cited *H. bragai* for 13 localities in Portugal and Spain.

Stock (1980) described a second species of this genus, *H. lobatus* Stock, from Rio Saja in Spain (Santander province).

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#### TAXONOMIC PART

##### Genus **HAPLOGINGLYMUS** Mateus & Mateus

**Syn:** *Haploginglymus* Mateus and Mateus 1958:14; Barnard and Barnard 1983: 697.

**Type species:** *Haploginglymus bragai* Mateus and Mateus 1958 (original designation).

**Diagnosis:** Body *Niphargus*-like, urosomites free. Head without rostrum, with short subrounded lateral cephalic lobes, eyes absent.

Antenna 1 longer than antenna 2, peduncular segments 1-3 progressively shorter, normal; main flagellum plurisegmented, accessory flagellum 2-segmented.

Antenna 2 normal, flagellum longer than last peduncular segment. Labrum entire, broader than long; labium with well developed inner lobes, outer lobes normal, smooth. Mandible *Niphargus*-like with well developed triturative molar and 3-segmented palp; left mandible with incisor having 5 teeth and lacinia mobilis with 4 teeth; right mandible with incisor having 4 teeth and bifurcate pluritoothed lacinia mobilis.

Maxilla 1: inner plate with 2-3 setae, outer plate with 7 spines, palp 2-segmented; left and right palp symmetric to each ot-

her. Inner plate of maxilla 2 without facial oblique row of setae. Maxilliped normal, with well developed both plates, palp 4-segmented, with distal nail.

Caxae moderate, coxa 4 without distinct ventroposterior lobe. Gnathopods 1-2 subchelate, subequal in shape but gnathopod 1 hardly smaller than gnathopod 2, both *Niphargus*-like.

Pereopods 3-4 normal. Pereopods 5-7 with lobed or unlobed segment 2. Pleopods normal. Uropods 1-2 normal, biramous. Uropod 3 with short, scale-like inner ramus, outer ramus long, 1-segmented. Telson short, broadly excavated, spinose distally. Coxal gills ovoid, simple, occur on pereonites 2-6. Oostegyts broad, setose marginally, occur on pereonites 2-5. Sexual dimorphism poorly developed.

**Taxa:** *bragai*, *lobatus*, *mateusi*.

**Distribution:** Iberian Peninsula, in subterranean waters.

**Remarks:** Genus *Haploginglymus* is very similar to genus *Niphargus* Schiödte, differing from lateral practically only by 1-segmented outer ramus of uropod 3.

*Niphargus buturovici* S. Karaman 1958, known from Yugoslavia, is with long outer ramus of uropod 3 having minute second segment only. Broadly excavated telson appears also in some *Niphargus* species from Spain, France and Italy (*N. delamarei* Ruffo 1954, *N. duplus* S. Karaman 1976, etc.).

#### KEY TO THE HAPLOGINGLYMUS SPECIES:

1. Dactyl of pereopods 3-7 long and slender; segment 2 of pereopods 5-7 narrow and unlobed . . . . . MATEUSI
- Dactyl of pereopods 3-7 short and stout; segment 2 of pereopods 5-7 broader, more or less lobed . . . . . 2
2. Segment 5 of gnathopods 1-2 short; palm of segment 6 very inclined; rami of uropod 1 subequal long . . . . . BRAGAI
- Segment 5 of gnathopods 1-2 long; palm of segment 6 less inclined; rami of uropod 1 unequal long . . . . . LOBATUS

#### HAPLOGINGLYMUS BRAGAI Mateus & Mateus

**Syn.:** *Haploginglymus bragai* Mateus and Mateus 1958:7, fig. 1-11; Mateus and Mateus 1978:14; Mateus, A. 1980: 276, fig. 1.5; Mateus, A. 1981: 20, fig. 3.

? *Haploginglymus bragai* Margalef 1970:64 (= ? mateusi).

Loc. typ.: Well in Leca da Palmeira, Porto region (Portugal).

Localities cited: PORTUGAL: Loc. typ. (Mateus and Mateus 1958); Sao Pedro da Torre (Valenca do Minho); Pacos de Ferreira; Freixo de Numao (? *lobatus*); Foz do Douro; Entre-os-Rios (Penafiel); Livracao (Amarante); Vidago (Chaves); Macedo de Cavaleiros; Curia (Anadia); Ponte de Mucela; Sabugal; Sao Bras de Alportel (Mateus and Mateus 1978);

SPAIN: Vicinity of Madrid and Pyrenées Mts. (Mateus and Mateus 1978); ? Forat de l'Or, Montsec (Lerid province) (= ? *mateusi*) (Margalet 1970).

Diagnosis: This species is characterized by presence of several dorsoposterior setae on metasomsegments 1-3, by short segment 5 of gnathopods 1-2 and by remarkably inclined palm of segment 6 in gnathopods 1-2. Dactyl of pereopods 3-7 is short and stout. Segment 2 of pereopods 5-7 is with poorly developed ventroposterior lobe. Pleopods with 2 retinacula each. Epimeral plates 1-3 angular, with convex posterior margin. Rami of uropod 1 are subequal long. Outer ramus of uropod 3 with spines at both margins. Telson broadly excavated, lobes with distal spines only.

Coxal gills moderate.

Although this species was cited for numerous localities, the variability of *H. bragai* is unknown and probably more than one species are cited under the name of *H. bragai*.

Remarks: As the shape of segment 2 of pereopods 5-7 and dactyl of pereopods 3-7 of *Haploginglymus bragai* from type-locality were unknown in detail, we suspected if the species in hands (*mateusi*) is identic with *H. bragai*. Dr. A. Mateus sent us very kindly the figure of dactyl of pereopod 3 and figure of segment 2 of pereopod 7 of *H. bragai* from type-locality. Based on these figures is clear that dactyl of pereopods 3-7 in *H. bragai* is short and stout, and that segment 2 of pereopods 5-7 is with short ventroposterior lobe. Based on these characters, *H. bragai* differs distinctly from *H. mateusi*.

#### HAPLOGINGLYMUS LOBATUS Stock

Syn.: *Haploginglymus lobatus* Stock 1980:142, fig. 1-28.

Loc. typ.: Small spring on left bank of Rio Saja (near confluence with Rio Angonza) W. of Correpoce, prov. Santander, Spain; altitude 500 m.

Localities cited: Known only from type-locality (Stock 1980).

**Diagnosis:** Body-length 3-5 mm. Segment 2 of pereopods 5-7 with well developed ventroposterior lobe. Dactyl of pereopods 3-7 is short and stout, with inferior seta. Segment 5 of gnathopods 1-2 is long; palm of segment 6 in gnathopods 1-2 is less inclined. Inner plate of maxilliped is long. Peduncular segments 1-3 of antenna 1 are short. Lateral cephalic lobes of head are short, with shallow ventroanterior sinus. Coxae 3-4 are broader than long. Epimeral plates 1-3 angular, with convex ventral margin. Rami of uropod 1 are unequal (outer ramus is shorter than inner one). Pleopods with 2 retinacula each.

**Remarks:** This species is rather similar to *H. bragai*. As the variability of taxonomic characters of both species is unknown, the taxonomic position of both species must be reexamined based on other new material from various localities.

**HAPLOGINGLYMUS MATEUSI\* n. sp.**

Figs.: 1 — IV

**Syn.:** *Haploginglymus* sp. (part.) Ginet 1977: 175.

**Material examined:** SPAIN: — Tornero Cave, Checa (Guadalajara province), Sept. 24, 1971, one spec. (holotype) (leg. J. Pallise) (ET-25, Coll. R. Ginet);

— idib., Sept. 11, 1971, several specimens (leg. Pallise and Lagar) (ET-16, Coll. R. Ginet).

**Description:** Ovigerous female 10 mm. Mesosomal segments smooth, metasomal segments 1-3 each with 7-9 dorsoposterior marginal setae (fig. III, 5); urosomite 1 on each side with one spine, urosomite 2 on each side with 2-3 spines; urosomite 3 smooth (fig. III, 6).

Head with convex dorsal surface (in lateral projection), with short subrounded lateral cephalic lobes (fig. IV, 9) and well developed ventroanterior sinus, eyes absent (fig. IV, 9).

Antenna 1 slightly exceeding half of body (6.2 : 10), peduncular segments 1-3 progressively shorter and poorly setose; peduncular segment 3 remarkably exceeding half of peduncular segment 2 (fig. I, 1); main flagellum consisting of up to 35 articles bearing one aesthetasc each (fig. I, 1); accessory flagellum short, consisting of two articles (fig. I, 1).

Antenna 2 much shorter than antenna 1, peduncular segment 3 short, peduncular segment 5 is hardly longer than 4, both seg-

\* This species is dedicated to Prof. Dr. Amílcar Mateus from the Zoological Institute «Augusto Nobre», University of Porto (Portugal) who realized very important studies of the subterranean **Amphipoda**-fauna in Iberian Peninsula.

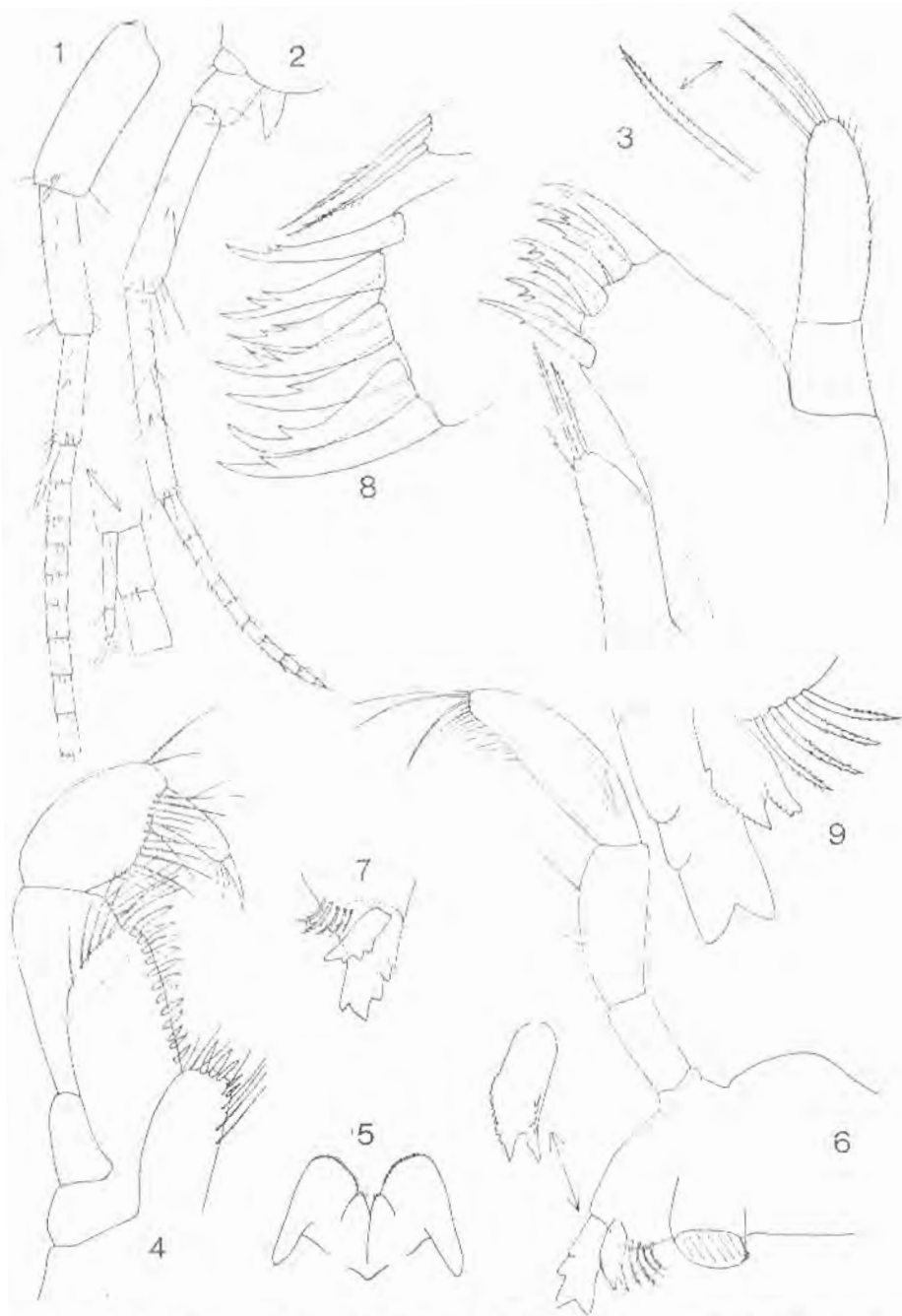


Fig. 1. *Haploginglymus mateusi*, n. sp., Tornero cave, female 10 mm: 1 = antenna 1; 2 = antenna 2; 3 = maxilla 1; 4 = maxilliped; 5 = labium; 6 = right mandible; 7 = left mandible; 8 = maxilla 1, female 7 mm; 9 = right mandible, female 7 mm.

ments poorly setose (fig. I, 2); flagellum slender, longer than last peduncular segment and consisting of 10 articles (fig. I, 2); antennal gland cone short, often with one lateral seta (fig. I, 2).

Labrum subrounded (fig. IV, 1), entire; labium broader than long, with small, but distinct inner lobes (fig. I, 5), outer lobes entire.

Mandibles strong, slightly asymmetric to each other, with triturative molar and 3-segmented palp: first segment of palp smooth, second segment with 1-2 setae (fig. I, 6); third palp segment remarkably longer than second one, bearing on outer face 4 A-setae; B-setae absent; at anterior margin appear 16 D-setae and 3 long E-setae (fig. I, 6). Left mandible with incisor bearing 5 teeth, lacinia mobilis with 4 teeth, near lacinia appears a row of 5 plumose setae (fig. I, 7). Right mandible with incisor having 4 teeth, lacinia mobilis with 2 teeth serrate laterally, near lacinia is row of 4 plumose setae (fig. I, 6).

Maxilla 1: inner plate conical, with 2, rarely 3 distal plumose setae (fig. I, 3), outer plate with 7 spines bearing 1-2 lateral teeth each; palp exceeding basis of spines of outer plate, bearing 3-4 distal strong setae (fig. I, 3).

Maxilla 2 narrow, both plates with distal setae only (fig. II, 7).

Maxilliped: inner plate poorly exceeding outer tip of first palp segment, bearing 4-6 distal spines (fig. I, 4), outer plate exceeding half of second palp segment, bearing distoinferior row of strong smooth spines; palp segment 3 lobed distally, segment 4 at inner margin near basis of nail with 2-3 setae, nail shorter than peduncle (fig. I, 4).

Coxae moderate, coxa 1 broader than long, with subrounded ventroanterior corner (fig. II, 1), coxae 2-3 slightly longer than broad (fig. II, 4; III, 1), coxa 4 nearly as long as broad (fig. III, 3), coxae 5 and 6 bilobe, with posterior lobe larger than anterior one (fig. IV, 2, 4), coxa 7 entire (fig. IV, 6).

Gnathopods 1-2 moderate, gnathopod 2 slightly larger than gnathopod 1. Gnathopod 1: segment 2 at both margins with long setae, segment 5 shorter than segment 6 (fig. II, 1); segment 6 poorly longer than broad, palm inclined and finely crenellated, defined on outer face by one strong and one short corner spine and 2 facial setae (fig. II, 2, 3), on inner face by one subcorner spine; dactyl exceeding posterior margin of segment 6, with row of submarginal setae along inner margin and with one strong seta sitting in the middle at outer margin (fig. II, 2).

Gnathopod 2: segment 2 at posterior margin with numerous long setae (fig. II, 4), at anterior margin with short setae; segment 5 slightly longer than that of gnathopod 1 (fig. II, 4); segment 6



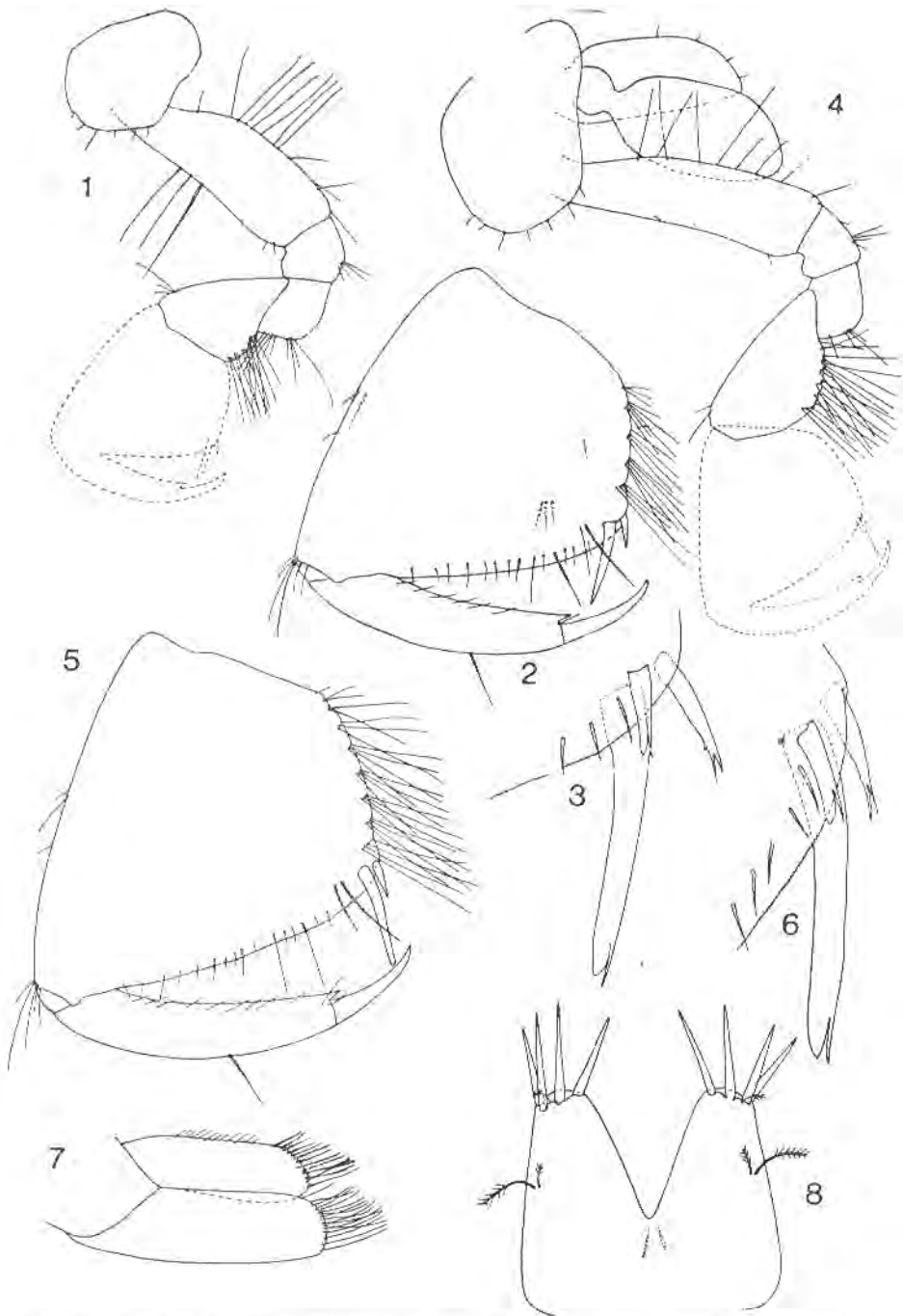


Fig. II. *Haploginglymus mateusi*, n. sp., Tornero cave, female 10 mm: 1-3 = gnathopod 1; 4-6 = gnathopod 2; 7 = maxilla 2; 8 = telson.



like that of gnathopod 1, with palm finely crenellated and defined by one long and one short corner spine accompanied at outer face by 2 facial setae (fig. II, 5, 6), and one short subcorner spine at inner face (fig. II, 6); dactyl at outer margin with one medial seta (fig. II, 5).

Pereopods 3-4 long and slender, poorly setose, dactyl long and slender, reaching or exceeding half of segment 6 (fig. III, 1-4); nail slightly shorter than peduncle, one seta appears at inner margin near basis of nail, one plumose seta appears at outer margin (fig. III, 2, 4, 8).

Pereopods 5-7 slender and long, reaching or exceeding tip of uropod 3. Pereopods 5-7 progressively longer, with segment 2 narrow, two or more times longer than broad, without distinct ventroposterior lobe and with short posterior setae (fig. IV, 2, 4, 6); posterior margin of segment 2 in pereopod 7 often with short posterior spine intermixed with setae (fig. IV, 7, 8). Segments 4-6 of pereopods 5-7 progressively longer towards segment 6 (fig. IV, 2, 4, 6); dactyl slender, relatively short regarding segment 6 (fig. IV, 3, 5, 7), nail remarkably shorter than peduncle, dactyl with one slender spine at inner margin and with one plumose seta at outer margin (fig. IV, 3, 5, 7).

Pleopods with 2 retinacula each. Epimeral plates 1-3 quadrate, with angular ventroposterior corner and with slightly convex posterior margin (fig. III, 5), epimeral plates 2-3 each with 1-2 spines.

Urosomite 1 near basis of peduncle of uropod 1 with short spine (fig. III, 6). Uropod 1: peduncle without ventrofacial spine, but with dorsoexternal and dorsointernal row of spines (fig. III, 6), rami nearly subequal or inner ramus hardly longer than outer one, both rami with short lateral and distal spines (fig. III, 6).

Uropod 2: peduncle with dorsal row of spines, inner ramus is remarkably longer than outer one, both rami with lateral and distal spines (fig. III, 6).

Uropod 3 remarkably exceeding tip of uropods 1-2, with short peduncle and short, scale-like inner ramus (fig. III, 7); outer ramus 1-segmented, bearing at both margins bunches of spines as well as one bunch of distal spines (fig. III, 7).

Telson short, slightly broader than long, broadly excavated distally, each lobe with 3-4 distal spines (fig. II, 8); a pair of short unequal plumose setae appears near the middle of each lobe (fig. II, 8).

Coxal gills ovoid, simple, occur on pereonites 2-6. Oostegites broad, marginally setose, occur on pereonites 2-5 (fig. II, 4).

Small males in hands like females.

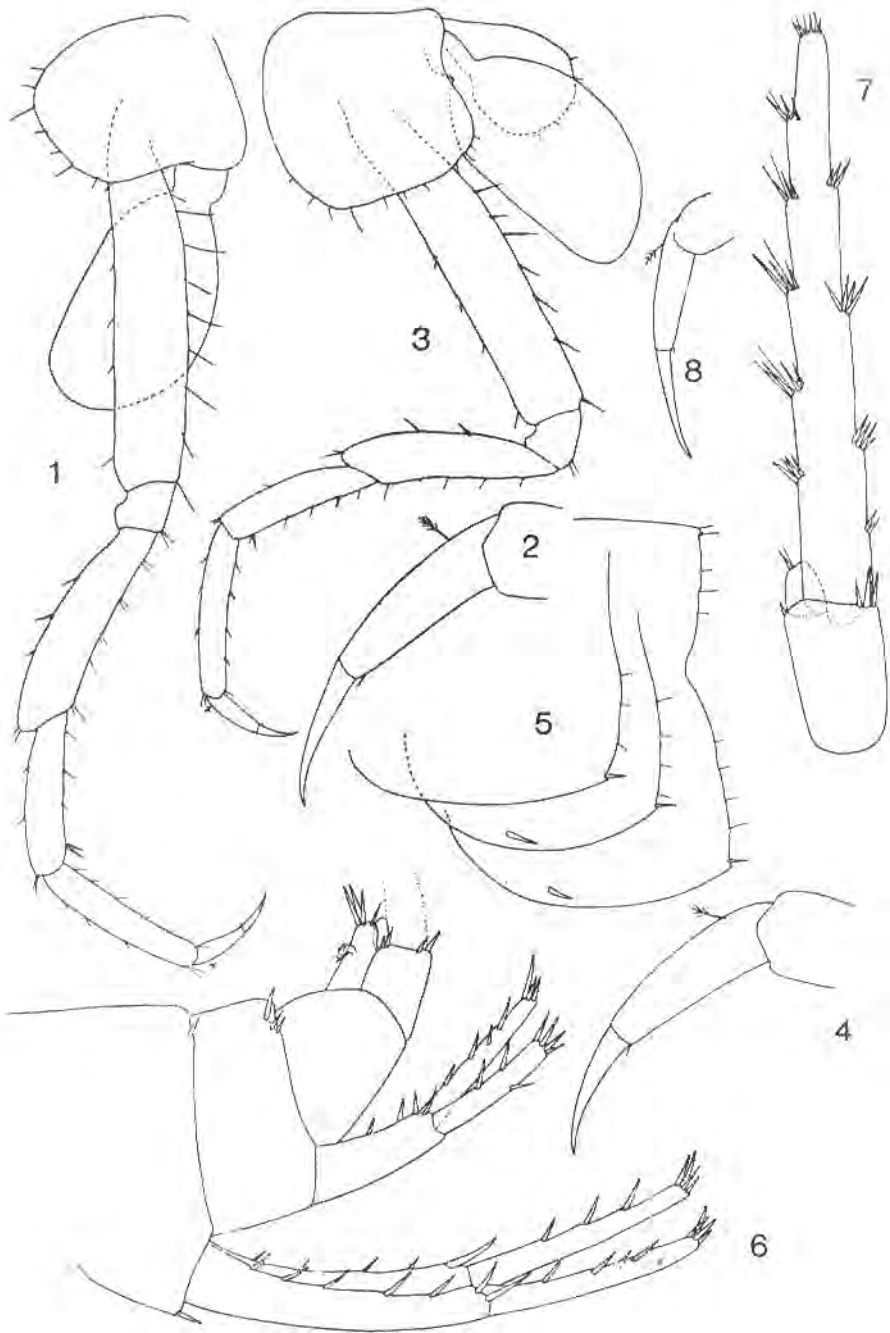


Fig. III. *Haploginglymus mateusi*, n. sp., Tornero cave, female 10 mm: 1-2 = pereopod 3; 3-4 = pereopod 4; 5 = epimeral plates 1-3; 6 = urosome with uropods 1-2; 7 = uropod 3; 8 = dactyl of pereopod 3, female 6 mm.

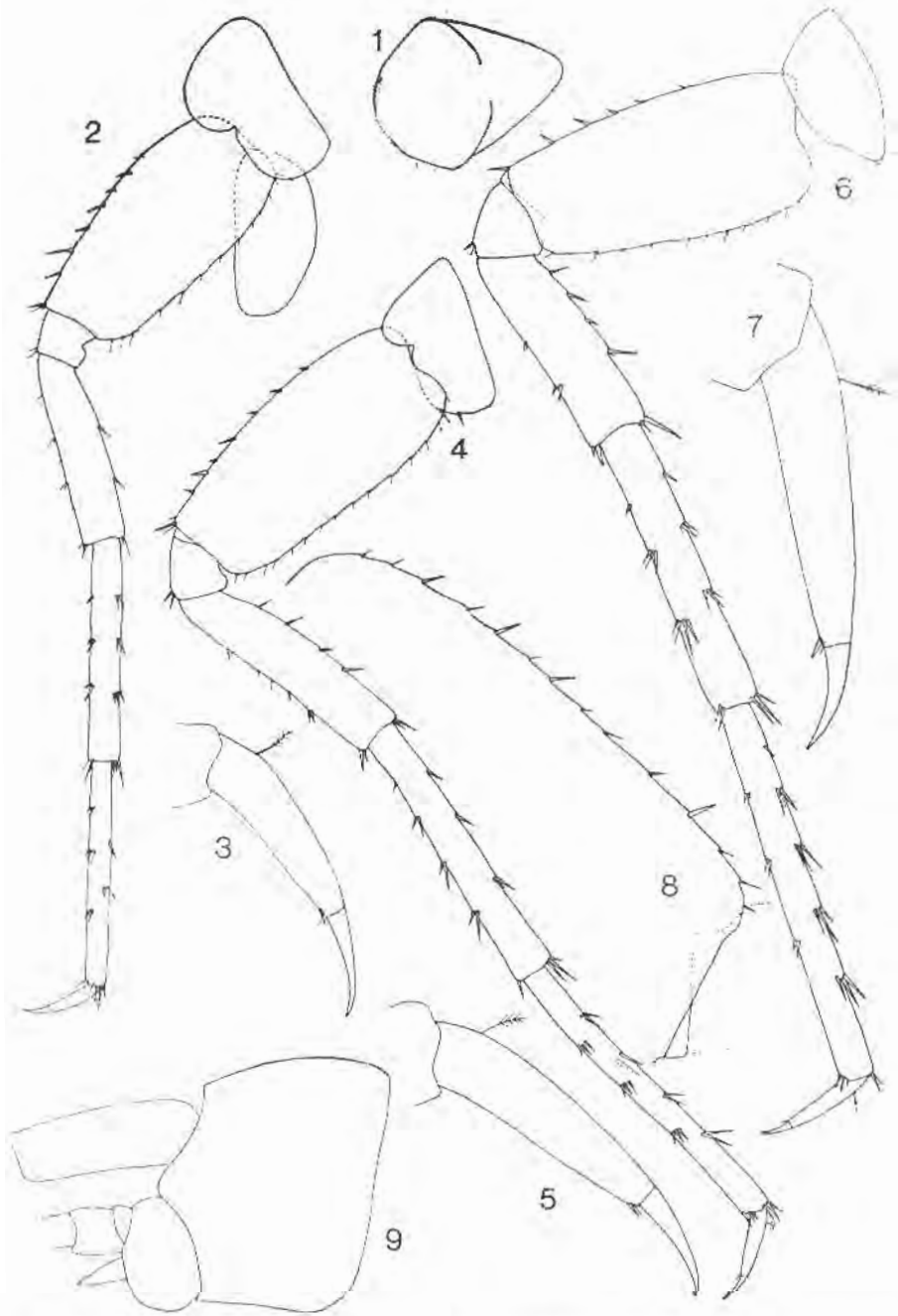


Fig. IV. *Haploginglymus mateusi*, n. sp., Tornero cave, female 10 mm: 1 = labrum; 2-3 = pereopod 5; 4-5 = pereopod 6; 6-8 = pereopod 7; 9 = head.

**Variability:** Segment 6 of gnathopods 1-2 with more or less inclined palm, small corner spine near long corner spine more or less toothed. Lacinia mobilis of right mandible bifurcate, more or less toothed. Dactyl of pereopods 3-4 with inferior seta, dactyl of pereopods 5-7 with slender spine or spine-like seta.

In small specimens (6 mm) dactyl of pereopod 3 is more slender, with nail as long as peduncle (fig. III, 8), that of pereopod 7 much shorter than peduncle.

**Holotype:** Female 10 mm; holotype is deposited in Collection R. Ginet in Lyon, France.

**Loc. typ.:** Tornero cave, Spain.

**Distribution:** Known only from type-locality.

**Remarks and Affinities:** *Haploginglymus mateusi* differs from *H. lobatus* Stock 1980 by unlobed segment 2 of pereopods 5-7, by slender long dactyl of pereopods 3-7, long third peduncular segment of antenna 1 etc.

*H. mateusi* differs from *H. bragai* Mat. & Mat. 1958 by long dactyl of pereopods 3-7, etc. (see sub *H. bragai*).

Margalef mentioned (1970) that the population of *Haploginglymus* from Forat de l'Or (Lerida province) is with »dactylos de los restantes pereopodos alargados«, but with spine at inner margin (maybe *H. mateusi*?).

#### CONCLUSIONS

The genus *Haploginglymus* Mateus and Mateus 1958 is very allied to genus *Niphargus* Schiödte 1849, and it is known only from Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) from subterranean waters from relatively limited number of localities. For this reason, the variability of species of this genus is poorly known.

Based on our present knowledge, it is possible to recognize at least three different types of populations of this genus, considered here as a distinct species (*bragai*, *lobatus*, *mateusi*). But there are high probability that the variability of populations of this genus is similar to that of genus *Niphargus*; in this case, the discovery of other populations of genus *Haploginglymus* on Iberian Peninsula will show the exact taxonomic value of existing three species and their mutual relations.

At the other hand, there are not doubt that genus *Haploginglymus* and genus *Niphargus* have the same origin, and maybe the ancestors of genus *Haploginglymus* were some *Niphargus*-like species.

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## Rezime

OPIS HAPLOGINGLYMUS MATEUSI, NOVE VRSTE PODZEMNIH  
GAMARIDA SA IBERIJSKOG POLUOSTRVA, SA OSVRTOM NA  
DRUGE TAKSONE OVOG RODA  
(FAM. NIPHARGIDAE)  
(157. PRILOG POZNAVANJU AMPHIPODA)

U radu su dati rezultati istraživanja podzemnog roda *Haploginglymus* Mateus & Mateus 1958 na Iberijskom poluostrvu (*Amphipoda Gammaridea*, fam. *Niphargidae*) i opisana je nova vrsta za nauku, *Haploginglymus mateusi*, iz podzemnih voda pećine Tornero (Checa) koja se nalazi u španskoj provinciji Gvadalažara.

Dijagnoza vrste *Haploginglymus mateusi*: Odrasla ženka veličine 10 mm. Metasomalni segmenti tijela sa po 7-9 dlaka na straž-

njem rubu. Prvi urozomit nosi sa svake strane po jedan trn, drugi urozomit nosi sa svake strane po 2-3 trna.

Prva antena malo prelazi dužinu tijela životinje, segmenti drške prve antene su nešto izduženi, slabo dlakavi; glavni bič antene je sastavljen od 35 segmenata koji nose svaki po jedan kratak hijalini štapić. Bič druge antene je sastavljen od 10 segmenata.

Labium sa dobro razvijenim unutrašnjim lobusom. Unutrašnja grana prve maksile nosi 2, rijetko 3 dlake, vanjska grana nosi 7 trnova koji nose po 1-2 bočna zupca svaki; palpus sastavljen od 2 segmenta i nosi na vrhu 3-4 dlake.

Unutrašnja grana maksilipeda jedva prelazi vanjski vrh prvog palpusnog segmenta i nosi na vrhu 4-6 trnova. Koksa 1 je šira od svoje dužine, kokse 2 i 3 su nešto duže nego široke, koksa 4 je četvrtasta.

Prvi i drugi gnathopod su srednje veličine dosta slični međusobno, ali je drugi gnathopod nešto veći od prvog. Gnatopod 1: segment 5 je kraći od segmenta 6, segment 6 malo duži nego širok sa nagnutom palmom koja je fino nazubljena i ograničena sa jednim dugim i jednim kratkim trnom i 2 dlake na vanjskoj površini, i sa jednim kratkim trnom na unutrašnjoj površini; daktilus prelazi širinu segmenta 6, i nosi jednu srednju dlaku na vanjskom rubu.

Segment 6 drugog gnatopoda liči na isti prvog gnatopoda.

Pereopodi 3 i 4 su dugi i tanki, sa uskim i dugim daktilusom koji prelazi polovinu dužine šestog segmenta pereopoda i nosi jednu dlaku sa unutrašnje strane.

Drugi segment pereopoda 5-7 je relativno uzak i bez ventralnog stražnjeg lobusa, daktilusi tanki ali relativno kratki, nokat je znatno kraći od drške daktilusa. Pleopodi nose po dvije retinakule svaki. Epimeralne ploče 1-3 su četvrtaste, sa nešto ispupčenim stražnjim rubom; epimeralne ploče 2 i 3 nose po 1-2 trna na donjoj strani.

Uropod 1: drška bez facijalnog trna, obje grane približno iste dužine. Uropod 2 sa unutrašnjom granom značajno dužom od vanjske grane. Treći uropod sa jednočlanom vanjskom granom koja nosi trnove sa obje strane. Telson kratak, duboko usječen, svaki lobus nosi po 3-4 distalna trna.

Mali mužjak nađen u materijalu liči na ženke.

**N a p o m e n a:** Rod *Haploginglymus* je endemski rod Iberijskog poluostrva i sada poznajemo tri vrste ovog roda: *H. bragai* Mateus & Mateus 1958, *H. lobatus* Stock 1980 i *H. mateusi*, n. sp. Kako je svaka od ovih vrsta poznata iz relativno malog broja lokaliteta, to je širina variranja taksonomskih odlika svake od ovih

vrsta još uvijek nedovoljno proučena da bi se mogao tačnije procijeniti taksonomski položaj ovih vrsta.

Nema sumnje da rodovi *Haploginglymus* i *Niphargus* imaju zajedničko porijeklo. Oni su i veoma slični međusobno, tako da se rod *Haploginglymus* razlikuje od roda *Niphargus* praktično samo po odsustvu drugog segmenta vanjske grane trećeg uropoda. Unutar roda *Niphargus*, vrsta *Niphargus buturovici* S. Karaman 1958 iz Jugoslavije, ima treći uropod koji dosta podsjeća na isti kod roda *Haploginglymus*, ali ima drugi segment vanjske grane razvijen, iako veoma mali i jedva vidljiv. To pokazuje da su veze između ova dva roda veoma bliske.