In memoriam Ignacio Ribera
(1963–2020)

Fig. 1: Ignacio Ribera in the meeting room of the Coleoptera Collection, Natural History Museum Vienna, August 2005 (photograph by M.A. Jách).

In March 2020, Nacho, as he was usually called by his friends, sent me an email, demonstrating his unbroken enthusiasm for beetles: “Dear Manfred, now that we are confined at home and cannot go to work [due to the Coronavirus Crisis], I am trying to catch up with some ‘forgotten’ manuscripts. We are now describing the new Hyphalus [Coleoptera: Limnichidae] that Michael Madl collected in Mauritius. The manuscript is almost ready, but I need to go to the lab to check the material we have, but I do not know when this will be possible.” At that moment, nobody would have assumed, that Nacho, tragically, could never return to his lab again.

Ignacio Ribera Galán was born on the 9th of March 1963 in Barcelona (Catalonia). He grew up in Martorell, a small town just northwest of Barcelona, where he spent his childhood and much of his youth. He was the second of six children (three boys and three girls).

After completing a degree in Biology at the University of Barcelona in the 1980s he began his Ph.D. at the Laboratorio de Entomología y Análisis Ambiental of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) in Barcelona, granted by a fellowship from the Spanish Government. His Ph.D. thesis (“Estudio de los Hyphalodaphaga (Coleoptera) del Pirineo y Prepirineo: morfometría y ecología”) was published in microfiche format in 1992. A hard copy of it is deposited in the library of the Balfour-Browne Club.
The early years in his academic career were quite turbulent. In 1993, he moved to Scotland to work at the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) at Auchincruive, mainly to analyse data from an agroecological survey and data concerning traits in ground beetles. This employment was credited to his good relationships with Garth N. Foster, whom he first met in 1990 at the Balfour-Browne Club meeting in Villamanín (León, Spain). In 1997, Ignacio came back to Spain, where he spent a year as “Associate Professor” at the University of Murcia working together with Andrés Millán. Then he returned to Britain, where he worked at the Natural History Museum, London (Department of Entomology), and with Alfried P. Vogler as a postdoctoral researcher at the Imperial College London, based on Marie Curie and Leverhulme Special Research fellowships. Back to Spain in 2004, awarded with a “Ramón y Cajal” contract, he worked at the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Madrid), where he got a permanent position in 2005. At long last, in 2008, he moved to his final destination, the Instituto de Biología Evolutiva (IBE) in Barcelona, where he could fully develop his outstanding talent.

On the 8th of June 2002, Ignacio Ribera married Alexandra Cieslak, a German fellow scientist. The civil wedding was celebrated in the town hall of Vila-rodona (Spanish: Vilarrodona) (Tarragona, Spain), with Carles Hernando as one of the groomsmen. About one year later, in July 2003, their son Bernard (to whom he proudly dedicated *Ochthebius bernard* (Hydraenidae) in 2019) was born in Hannover (Germany). An excellent photograph of the young family was published in VALLADARES & MILLÁN (2020: fig. 4).

Ignacio loved collecting beetles, especially those living in and near water, and those living in various kinds of subterranean habitats. Despite severe health problems he undertook numerous coleopterological travels, even to far-away destinations, in order to get his desired samples. He visited more than 30 countries on all continents:

Europe: Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France (incl. Corsica), Germany (incl. Helgoland), Gibraltar, Greece (incl. Crete), Hungary, Ireland, Italy (incl. Sardinia and Sicily), Malta, Poland, Portugal (incl. Azores and Madeira), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (incl. Balearic Islands and Canary Islands), Sweden, Switzerland, UK.

Africa: Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia.

Asia: Azerbaijan, Oman, Turkey.

Australia: Australia (New South Wales, Victoria).

North America: Canada (Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia), USA (California).

South America: Brazil (XXI International Congress of Entomology, Foz Do Iguassu, Brazil, 20–26 August 2000), Chile.

Ignacio attended almost all Balfour-Browne Club Meetings since 1990. Three of these he hosted even himself: Barcelona (1994), Rascafría, Sierra de Guadarrama (2007), and Hernani, Basque Country (2012).

For certain countries, Ignacio had a very special affinity. Between 1997 and 2018, he travelled more than 10 times to Morocco, always accompanied by his faithful friend Carles Hernando, and often also by other coleopterists. They usually drove by car from Barcelona, but for the last three trips they used the ferry from Barcelona to Tangier. Numerous new species were collected on these trips; Nacho himself described many of these, for instance *Agabus alexandrae* RIBERA et al., 2001 (Dytiscidae), dedicated to his later wife; and another species, *Hydraena riberae* JÄCH et al., 1998 (Hydraenidae), collected on the second journey in July 1997, was named in honour of him – for description and photograph of the type locality, see JÄCH, AGUILERA & HERNANDO (1998).
Self-evidently, if someone undertakes so many travels, he can tell a lot of stories. However, Nacho was not a very talkative person and we were usually discussing only some special taxonomic and phylogenetic questions when we met. But on occasion of his last visit in Vienna, during a lunch break in a café near the museum, I vividly particularised the problems when travelling in Sicily by car. With a broad smile on his face, Nacho instantly reported about his own negative experience on that island in May 2013. They were a group of four coleopterists, C. Bourdeau, A. Faille, J. Fresneda, and Nacho, searching mainly for soil and cave beetles. On the last day, after they had already finished sampling, they visited a nice place called “Riserva Naturale Oasi del Simeto”, close to Catania airport. Just a few hours before taking the return flight they came back to the car (a hired one), and noticed that it was open, and that almost all their belongings, incl. backpacks, computers, caving equipment, field microscopes, field notes, plane tickets, some passports, and some wallets, were stolen. But the worst of all was that the thieves took all the beetle samples, except a couple of tubes, which were still in a plastic bag at the bottom. Immediately, they went to the police at the airport, and they enabled them to take their flight, even though two of these four chaps did not have any passports.

In the 1990s Ignacio developed a special fondness for the Natural History Museum Vienna (NMW) (Figs. 1–4), which was then already known for its comprehensive water beetle collection. In 1996, he became a member of the Vienna Coleopterists Society (WCV), and in March 1998, he paid his first visit to the NMW, together with Carles Hernando, who accompanied him on all his approximately 15 trips to Vienna. In the first years they went by car, driving from Barcelona, on one occasion even from London. They had to spend almost two days on the road. Sometimes they slept in rest areas, inside the car. In winter, it would have been better to move with a sled because of the snow on the roads. For Ignacio, the NMW was one of the most important museums in the world and the Mecca for water beetle specialists and other coleopterists. These visits to the NMW became part of a whole tradition, which lasted 22 years. Whenever Nacho had the occasion, he commented on the well-curated collections, and the splendid treatment received by the beetle staff of the museum (Manfred Jäch, Heinrich Schönmann, Harald Schillhammer, Helena Shaverdo, Michaela Brojer, Stefan Schödl, Herbert Zettel, Gabriele Fuchs) and collaborators (Michael Madl, Albrecht Komarek, Günther Wewalka, Rudolf Schuh, Isidor Plonski, Wolfgang Schönleithner). He also appreciated the fact, that they often met other foreign entomologists in the NMW. Their last joint visit was in July 2019, with Ignacio’s health somewhat diminished, but still capable of enjoying, for the last time, the friendship of their Austrian colleagues, the city walks, coffee bars, discussions in a relaxed atmosphere, and the water beetles in the museum.

![Fig. 2: Facsimile of the first registration of Carles Hernando and Ignacio Ribera in the guestbook of the Coleoptera Collection, Natural History Museum Vienna, March 1998.](image)

The “splendid treatment” mentioned above has to be credited largely to Heinrich Schönmann, head of the Coleoptera collection 1985–2010. This particularly friendly and altruistic man loved
to render the stays of the guests as pleasurable and memorable as possible, especially when he found them likeable. He entertained them with his inimitable humor and, not unselfishly, introduced them to the secrets of the Viennese dining and drinking culture and its culinary delights. I still remember that day in November 2002, when we ordered a “cart load of crap” (in German: “Fuhre Mist”) for lunch. Although we were six persons (including Nacho and Carles) we were not able to eat everything, because of the enormous size of this dish.

Regrettably, the authentic Viennese culture has been dwindling in recent years, it is severely threatened by globalisation, especially in the innermost districts. Similarly, in the last two decades, the NMW has suffered from various unfavourable global trends. Despite the progressing and much discussed biodiversity crisis, taxonomy is still badly underevaluated and underfunded, at least in Europe, where, paradoxically, taxonomy has been “invented”. The overall importance of taxonomy for global biodiversity research is not adequately understood by politicians and other decision makers, and rather often – one can hardly believe it – even by museum directors!

On occasion of his visits to the NMW, Ignacio usually brought with him a box with precious donations. We owe him numerous holotypes, paratypes (for details, see below under “Taxa described by Ignacio Ribera”), and specimens of various rare species. When he described a new species and was forced to deposit the holotype in any other museum, he sincerely apologised for that. Actually, it had been his wish (supported by his wife and other colleagues) that his entire beetle collection should be moved to the NMW. But this was rejected by the IBE due to existing regulations. Therefore, his collection will go to Madrid (Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales).
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Fig. 3: Catalan beetle buddies at work; Carles Hernando (left) and Ignacio Ribera (right), guest lab of the Coleoptera Collection, Natural History Museum Vienna, November 2002 (photograph by H. Schillhammer).

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Fig. 4: Carles Hernando (left) and Ignacio Ribera (right) in front of the Natural History Museum Vienna (façade cleaning then still in progress), returning from a lunch break, November 2002; arrow at left points at window of the Coleoptera guest lab (photograph by M.A. Jäch).

Ignacio Ribera was certainly one of the most dedicated coleopterists I ever met. His scientific work on beetles encompasses a wide array of topics. Besides taxonomy and faunistics, he was interested in phylogeny and evolution, biogeography, conservation, ecophysiology, and various other aspects. Many of his projects were backed by detailed molecular data, which he understood to use in a masterly manner.

In terms of molecular phylogeny, Hydraenidae were definitely his main target. More than 700 hydraenid species have been sequenced by himself or under his supervision. Almost all hydraenid genera and subgenera, except very few, rarely collected ones, are included. One can assume that at least 2000 (!) specimens of Hydraenidae were sequenced. I had the privilege to be one of the coauthors of the comprehensive molecular phylogenies of Hydraena Kugelann, 1794, the most speciose water beetle genus world-wide, and the tribe Ochthebiini (references 198 and 273 in the “List of publications” below). The molecular phylogeny of the subfamily Hydraenidinae (i.e., the “Gondwana group” including by far the majority of the genera) is still pending and will be published posthumously. Unfortunately, his subfamily classification of the Hydraenidae is also still unpublished, although the molecular work has been more or less completed several years ago (the oldest subfamily trees in my files even date back to the year 2005), and the trees are well supported by the molecular data and by morphological characters.

In the 1980s, Nacho’s kidneys began to cause severe problems, from which he suffered for the rest of his life. He needed dialysis and to have a series of transplants, including one kidney from his father Andrés. In April 2020, Nacho’s health suddenly deteriorated. He was tested for COVID-19 in the hospital, but the test was negative. On the 15th of April, Ignacio Ribera slept away peacefully.
Ignacio was a most amiable person. He was much respected for his relaxedness, calm and patience, productivity, professionalism and wide knowledge. It has always been a pleasure to cooperate with him. Our first joint paper appeared in 1998, with the description of a new, halophilous, highly vulnerable water beetle species, *Ochthebius caesaraugustae* JÄCH, RIBERA & AGUILERA, 1998 (Hydraenidae), endemic to Spain.

I am very glad that I had the opportunity to work with Ignacio for so many years. I do not only owe him many beetle specimens, types, joint publications, interesting discussions, and three species dedications, but also sincere friendship.

**Taxa described by Ignacio Ribera**

So far, Ignacio Ribera described 104 species of Coleoptera (incl. those, which are in press) and two species of worms (Nematomorpha). Furthermore, he is the author of one family, 16 genera and three subgenera of beetles.

The descriptions of one new genus and one new species of Iberian Trechinae (Coleoptera: Carabidae), numerous new species and genera of Leiodidae (Coleoptera), and one species of Limnichidae (Coleoptera), *Phalacrichus monday* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2021 from Paraguay (holotype in NMW), are in preparation.

The majority of the taxa was described in Limnichidae (45 spp., 4 genera), followed by Hydraenidae (29 spp., 1 subgenus) and Dytiscidae (14 spp., 10 genera, 2 subgenera), which were his favorite taxonomic groups besides Hydrochidae and various subterranean beetles.

More than 70 species and four genera were described together with Carles Hernando, who can be regarded as his taxonomic motor.

One beetle species, *Aphaobius haraldi* FAILLE, RIBERA & FRESNEDA, 2016 (Leiodidae), was described from Austria (Carinthia), which is notable, not only because of Nacho’s close ties with Austria, but also, because new species of beetles are very rarely found in Austria nowadays.

Nacho’s affinity for Vienna is also demonstrable in the choice of journals which he choose to describe his taxa. Almost a third of his newly described beetle taxa (35) were published in the journals of the WCV (*), i.e., Koleopterologische Rundschau, Water beetles of China, Monographs on Coleoptera. In addition, two species were published in the Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien (**).

The holotypes of 62 (!) of the species hitherto described by Ignacio are deposited in the NMW. And in 17 additional species there is at least one paratype in the NMW.

Double underlining: Holotypes deposited in the NMW.

Single underlining: Paratypes deposited in the NMW.

**Family group**

1. Aspidytidae RIBERA, BEUTEL, BALKE & VOGLER, 2002

**Genus group**

Dytiscidae

1. *Clarkhydrus* FERY & RIBERA, 2018

2. *Clemnius* VILLASTRIGO, RIBERA, MANUEL, MILLÁN & FERY, 2017
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Single underlining: Paratypes deposited in the NMW.

### Family group

**Aspidytidae**

13. *Aspidytes* RIBERA, BEUTEL, BALKE & VOGLER, 2002


### Hydraenidae

15. *Angiochthebius* JÄCH & RIBERA, 2018 (subgenus of *Ochthebius*)*

### Limnichidae

16. *Geolimnichus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004

17. *Palaeoersachus* PÜTZ, HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004

18. *Pseudothryptus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2005

19. *Tricholimnichus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2001*

### Species group

**COLEOPTERA**

**Carabidae**

1. *Parazuphium aguilerai* ANDÚJAR, HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2011 (Morocco)

**Dytiscidae**

2. *Agabus (Gauroides) alexandrae* RIBERA, HERNANDO & AGUILERA, 2001 (Morocco)

3. *Agabus (Gauroides) ramblae* MILLÁN & RIBERA, 2001 (Spain)


5. *Carabdytes poellerbauerae* (BALKE, WEWALKA, ALARIE & RIBERA, 2007) (New Caledonia) – *Rhantus*


7. *Exocelina sugayai* BALKE & RIBERA, 2020 (Malaysia)

8. *Graoptodytes eremitus* RIBERA & FAILLE, 2010 (Morocco)

9. *Hydroporus bithynicus* HERNANDO, AGUILERA, CASTRO & RIBERA, 2012 (Turkey)

10. *Iberoporus pluto* RIBERA & REBOLEIRA, 2019 (Portugal)
11. Ilybius minakawai NILSSON & RIBERA, 2007 (Russia)
12. Meladema lepidoptera BILTON & RIBERA, 2017 (France, Italy)
13. Microdytes trontelji WEWALKA, RIBERA & BALKE, 2007* (China (Hainan))
14. Rhantus bula BALKE, WEWALKA, ALARIE & RIBERA, 2007 (Fiji)
15. Rhantus kini BALKE, WEWALKA, ALARIE & RIBERA, 2007 (Fiji)

Aspidytidae
16. Aspidytes niobe RIBERA, BEUTEL, BALKE & VOGLER, 2002 (South Africa)
17. Sinaspidytes wrasei (BALKE, RIBERA & BEUTEL, 2003)* (China (Shaanxi)) – Aspidytes

Leiodidae
18. Aphaobius haraldi FAILLE, RIBERA & FRESNEDA, 2016 (Austria)
19. Sciaphyes shestakovi FRESNEDA, GREBENNIKOV & RIBERA, 2011 (Russia)
20. Speonemadus brustelii FRESNEDA, FAILLE, FERY & RIBERA, 2019 (Morocco)
21. Speonemadus comasi FRESNEDA, FAILLE, FERY & RIBERA, 2019 (Morocco)

Hydraenidae
22. Adelphydraena amazonica PERKINS & RIBERA, 2020 (Brazil)
23. Adelphydraena spinosa PERKINS & RIBERA, 2020 (Guyana)
24. Adelphydraena surinamensis PERKINS & RIBERA, 2020 (Suriname)
25. Hydraena (Hydraena) diazi TRIZZINO, JÄCH & RIBERA, 2011 (Spain, France)
26. Hydraena (Hydraena) fosterorum TRIZZINO, JÄCH & RIBERA, 2011 (Spain)
27. Hydraena (Hydraena) marcosae AGUILERA, HERNANDO & RIBERA, 1997* (Spain)
28. Hydraena (Hydraena) naja RIBERA, HERNANDO & CIESLAK, 2019 (Oman)
29. Hydraena (Hydraenopsis) babi AGUILERA & RIBERA, 2017 (Equatorial Guinea (Bioko))
30. Hydraena (Hydraenopsis) grebennikovi AGUILERA & RIBERA, 2017 (Equatorial Guinea (Bioko))
31. Hydraena (Hydraenopsis) pagaluensis AGUILERA & RIBERA, 2001 (Equatorial Guinea (Annobón))
32. Hydraenida guerreroi RIBERA, 2000* (Chile)
33. Limnebius aguilerae RIBERA & MILLÁN, 1998 (Morocco)
34. Limnebius alibeii HERNANDO, AGUILERA & RIBERA, 1999 (Morocco)
35. Limnebius millani RIBERA & HERNANDO, 1998** (Spain)
36. Limnebius monfortei FRESNEDA & RIBERA, 1999 (Spain)
37. Limnebius ordunyai FRESNEDA & RIBERA, 1999 (Spain)
38. Limnebius zaerensis HERNANDO, AGUILERA & RIBERA, 2008* (Morocco)
39. Ochthebius (Asiobates) irenae RIBERA & MILLÁN, 1999 (Spain)
40. Ochthebius (Aulacochthebius) libertarius AGUILERA, RIBERA & HERNANDO, 1998* (Morocco) – Aulaco-
41. Ochthebius (Cobalius) anzar VILLASTRIGO, HERNANDO, MILLÁN & RIBERA, in press (Morocco)
42. Ochthebius (Cobalius) cortomaltense VILLASTRIGO, HERNANDO, MILLÁN & RIBERA, in press (Malta)
43. Ochthebius (Cobalius) evae VILLASTRIGO, HERNANDO, MILLÁN & RIBERA, in press (Morocco)
Hydraenidae

44. *Ochthebius* (Cobalius) *gorгадensis* Hernando, Millán & Ribera, in press (Cabo Verde)
45. *Ochthebius* (Cobalius) *lanthamus* Ribera & Foster, 2018 (Spain (Canary Islands))
46. *Ochthebius* (Enicocerus) *aguilerai* Ribera, Castro & Hernando, 2010 (Spain)
47. *Ochthebius* (Micragasma) *minoicus* Hernando, Villastrigo & Ribera, 2017 (Greece (Crete))
48. *Ochthebius* (Ochthebius) *alhajarensis* Ribera, Hernando & Cieslak, 2019 (Oman)
49. *Ochthebius* (Ochthebius) *bernard* Ribera, Hernando & Cieslak, 2019 (Oman)
50. *Ochthebius* (Ochthebius) *caesaraugustae* Jäch, Ribera & Aguiler, 1998* (Spain)

Hydrophilidae

51. *Agraphydrus elongatus* Ribera, Hernando & Cieslak, 2019 (Oman, UAE)
52. *Laccobius gloriana* Gentili & Ribera, 1998** (Spain)

Hydrochidae

53. *Hydrochus farsicus* Hidalgo-Galiana, Jäch & Ribera, 2010 (Iran)
54. *Hydrochus tarici* Ribera, Hernando & Aguiler, 1999* (Spain)

Scirtidae

55. *Contacyphon lithophilus* (Hernando, Aguiler & Ribera, 2003)* (Morocco) – Cyphon
56. *Hydrocyphon gerekei* Hernando, Aguiler & Ribera, 2004 (Morocco)

Elmidae

57. *Limnius stygius* Hernando, Aguiler & Ribera, 2001 (Morocco)
58. *Oulimnius jaechi* Hernando, Ribera & Aguiler, 1998 (Morocco)

Limnichidae

59. *Byrrhinus helicophallus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 (Yemen)
60. *Byrrhinus socotrensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014 (Yemen (Socotra))
61. *Caccothryptus auratus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (Thailand)
62. *Caccothryptus fujianensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (China (Fujian))
63. *Caccothryptus jaechi* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (Indonesia (Sulawesi))
64. *Caccothryptus iendeki* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (India (Meghalaya))
65. *Caccothryptus leconensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (Philippines)
67. *Caccothryptus nanus* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (Philippines)
68. *Caccothryptus nepalensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (Nepal)
69. *Caccothryptus occidentalis* Hernando & Ribera, 2017 (India)
70. *Caccothryptus schillhammeri* Hernando & Ribera, 2017 (Myanmar)
71. *Caccothryptus schuhii* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (Indonesia (Java))
72. *Caccothryptus sinensis* Hernando & Ribera, 2014* (China (Fujian))
73. *Caccothryptus sulawesianus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014* (Indonesia (Sulawesi))
74. *Caccothryptus thai* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2017 (Thailand)
75. *Caccothryptus ticaoensis* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014* (Philippines)
76. *Caccothryptus wooldridgei* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014* (Indonesia (Sulawesi))
77. *Caccothryptus zetteli* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014* (Philippines)
78. *Cyclolimnichus dentoni* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2000 (Cameroon)
79. *Cyclolimnichus iaechi* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2000 (Kenya)
80. *Cyclolimnichus ovalis* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2000 (Cameroon)
81. *Geolimnichus coprophilus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004 (South Africa)
82. *Geolimnichus endroedyi* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004 (South Africa)
83. *Hyphalus crowsoni* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2000 (Seychelles)
84. *Hyphalus madli* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004* (Seychelles)
85. *Hyphalus mascarenensis* HERNANDO & RIBERA (†)*, 2020 (Mauritius)
86. *Limnichomorphus ciampori* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004 (Malaysia)
87. *Limnichomorphus puetsi* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004 (Nepal)
88. *Limnichus arabicus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014 (Yemen)
89. *Limnichus mateui* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 1999 (Gabon)
90. *Mexico splendens* (HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2003)* (Tonga) – *Balaliimnichus*
91. *Palaeoersachus bicarinatus* PÜTZ, HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2004 (Baltic Amber)
92. *Pelochares fauveli* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2010* (New Caledonia)
93. *Pelochares sabaeanus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014 (Yemen, Jordan)
94. *Pelochares sinbad* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2014 (Oman, UAE)
95. *Phalacrichus max* RIBERA & HERNANDO, 2001 (Peru)
96. *Phalacrichus semicaecus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2003 (Brazil)
97. *Platypelocharis electricus* HERNANDO, SZAWARYN & RIBERA, 2018 (Baltic Amber)
98. *Platypelocharis periculosissimus* RIBERA & HERNANDO, 1999* (Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam)
99. *Platypelocharis petrus* RIBERA & HERNANDO, 1999* (Malaysia)
100. *Resachus schuhii* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2006* (Madagascar)
101. *Tricholimnichus maior* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2001* (Malaysia (Sabah))
102. *Tricholimnichus minor* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2001* (Malaysia (Sarawak))
103. *Tricholimnichus sabahensis* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2001* (Malaysia (Sabah))

Melyridae: Malachiinae

104. *Brachemys (Atelestodes) minotaurus* HERNANDO & RIBERA, 2019 (Greece (Crete))

NEMATOMORPHA

Gordiidae

105. *Gordionus diligens* VILLALOBOS, RIBERA & DOWNIE, 1999 (Scotland)
106. *Gordionus linourgos* VILLALOBOS, RIBERA & DOWNIE, 1999 (Scotland)
**Taxa named for Ignacio Ribera**

Eight taxa have been dedicated to Ignacio Ribera so far, seven beetle species, and one species of so-called beetle hangers (fungi). More dedications will definitely follow; one hydraenid genus, *Riberazantaena* BILTON from Tanzania, and at least one species of Leiodidae are currently in preparation.

**COLEOPTERA**

**Carabidae**

1. *Trechus riberai* FAILLE & VALENZUELA, 2019 (Spain)

**Dytiscidae**

2. *Agabus riberae* BILTON, ENGLUND & BERGSTEN, 2020 (South Africa)
3. *Boreonectes riberai* (DUTTON & ANGUS, 2007) (Turkey) – *Stictotarsus*
4. *Deronectes riberai* FERY & HOSSEINIE, 1998 (Turkey, Iraq)

**Hydraenidae**

5. *Hydraena riberai* JÄCH, HERNANDO & AGUILERA, 1998 (Morocco)

**Staphylinidae**

6. *Mayetia amicorum* HERNANDO, 2005 (Spain) – named after several friends, incl. Ignacio Ribera
7. *Paratyphlus riberai* HERNANDO, 2015 (Spain)

**FUNGI ASCOMYCOTA** (Laboulbeniales)

8. *Hydrophilomyces riberae* SANTAMARIA, 2020 (Spain) (host: *Ochthebius nanus*, Hydraenidae)

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**List of publications of Ignacio Ribera**

*(in chronological order)*

This is the first (hopefully!) complete list of publications of Ignacio Ribera, although it cannot be excluded that additional references will be “unearthed” in the future.

A total of 281 articles (incl. congress abstracts) is listed below; in addition, several publications, which have been submitted or are in preparation, are listed as well. In three references (3, 8, 157), the year of publication is not entirely clear.

By far the majority of his articles were published together with Carles Hernando (63), followed by P. Aguilera (34), A. Millán (29), M. Balke (26), G.N. Foster (25), etc.

Most of his articles are dealing with Coleoptera; quite remarkably, he co-authored also two papers on worms (72, 95) and two on spiders (47, 65).

Between 1996 and 2020 Ignacio Ribera published 15 articles in the Koleopterologische Rundschau (a 16th is in preparation for 2021, see below), two in the Monographs on Coleoptera (Water beetles of New Caledonia (part 1)), and one in the Water Beetles of China.
1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993
10. RIBERA, I. 1993: Two strategies to cope with temporary habitats used by some Pyrenean Hydradephaga. – Latissimus 2: 2–5.


1994


1995


1996


27. RIBERA, I. & FOSTER, G.N. 1996: One picture is worth a thousand words, but there is no substitute for the real thing. – Trends in Ecology and Evolution (Letters to the Editor) 11: 176.


1997

35. RIBERA, I., AGUILERA, P. & BLASCO ZUMETA, J. 1997: Coleópteros acuáticos capturados en trampas de luz en la Retuerta de Pina (Monegros, Zaragoza), con comentarios sobre las implicaciones ecológicas y biogeográficas de su capacidad de dispersión mediante el vuelo. – ZAPATERI Revista aragonesa de entomología 6 [1996]: 51–57.

36. RIBERA, I., SCHÖDL, S. & HERNANDO, C. 1997: Enochrus ater (Kuwert) and E. salomonis (Sahlberg) (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae), two widespread but overlooked species new to the European fauna. – Hydrobiologia 354: 183–188.


1998


42. RIBERA, I., FOSTER, G.N. & HOLT, W.V. 1997: Functional types of diving beetle (Coleoptera: Hydrobiidae and Dytsicidae), as identified by comparative swimming behaviour. – Biological Journal of the Linnean Society 61: 537–558.


1999


2000


2001


2002


2003


2004


2005


2006


2007


2008


CASALE, A. & RIBERA, I. 2008 – see CASALE, A. & RIBERA, I. 2010

2009


151. AHRENS, D. & RIBERA, I. 2009: Inferring speciation modes in a clade of Iberian chafer from rates of morphological evolution in different character systems. – BMC Evolutionary Biology 9/234 (17 pp. + Additional material).


2010


162. **Hendrich, L., Pons, J., Ribera, I. & Balke, M. 2010: Mitochondrial cox1 sequence data reliably uncover patterns of insect diversity but may suffer from high lineage-idiosyncratic error rates.** – PlosONE 5(12)/e14448: 1–13 + Supporting Information.


2011


175. **ABELLÁN, P. & RIBERA, I.** 2011: Geographic location and phylogeny are the main determinants of the size of the geographical range in aquatic beetles. – BMC Evolutionary Biology 11/344 (15 pp. + Supporting Information).


2012


2013


2014


2015


2016


2017


237. BILTON, D.T.B. & RIBERA, I. 2017: A revision of Meladema diving beetles (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae), with the description of a new species from the central Mediterranean based on molecules and morphology. – ZooKeys 702: 45–112.


2018


2019


**In press**


**Submitted**


**In preparation**

BILTON et al. (in prep.): Subfamily classification of *Hydraenidae* (Coleoptera).

BILTON et al. (in prep.): Molecular phylogeny of *Hydraenidinae* (Coleoptera: Hydraenidae).

BILTON et al. (in prep.): Colonisation of Africa by Agabinae and *Nebrioporus* (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae).


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References


Dr. Manfred A. JÄCH
Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, A – 1010 Wien, Austria (manfred.jaech@nhm-wien.ac.at)