

**A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GOBIO* CUVIER, 1816
(ACTYNOPTERIGII, CYPRINIDAE) FROM THE IBERIAN PENINSULA
AND SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE**

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ABSTRACT

Iberian and southern French populations of the genus *Gobio*, considered in the past to be populations of *Gobio gobio*, are assigned to a new species (*Gobio lozanoi* n. sp.) based on genetic and morphological characters. This new species of the genus *Gobio* is found in the basins of the Rivers Adour in France and Bidasoa, Duero, Ebro, Guadalete, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Júcar, Llobregat, Mondego, Mijares, Nalón, Nansa, Miño, Segura, Tajo, and Turia in the Iberian Peninsula. The new species is distinguished from *Gobio gobio* by a combination of the following characters: 36-39 scales on the lateral line, 3 scales below the lateral line. The distance between the pectoral and ventral fins is greater than that between the ventral and anal fins ($VAL/PVL \leq 0.8$). The preorbital distance is short and the head is wide ($ED/PrOL \geq 0.56$; $PrOL/HH \leq 0.69$; $PrOL/HW \leq 0.68$). Divergence distances in cytochrome *b* between *Gobio gobio* and the new species are "*p*"=4.8-5.9%.

Key words: Cypriniformes, Cyprinidae, Taxonomy, *Gobio gobio*, Iberian Peninsula, South France.

RESUMEN

**Una nueva especie del género *Gobio* Cuvier, 1816 (Actinopterygii, Cyprinidae)
de la Península Ibérica y sur de Francia**

Se describe una nueva especie del género *Gobio* de la Península Ibérica y sur de Francia (*Gobio lozanoi* n. sp.), considerada hasta ahora una población de *Gobio gobio*, en base a caracteres genéticos y morfológicos. La nueva especie del género *Gobio* procede de las cuencas de los ríos Adour en Francia y Bidasoa, Duero, Ebro, Guadalete, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Júcar, Llobregat, Mondego, Mijares, Nalón, Nansa, Miño, Segura, Tajo y Turia en la Península Ibérica. Esta nueva especie se diferencia de *Gobio gobio* por una combinación de los siguientes caracteres: 36-39 escamas en la línea lateral, 3 escamas por debajo de la línea lateral. La distancia entre la aleta pectoral y ventral es siempre mayor que entre la aleta ventral y la anal ($VAL/PVL \leq 0.8$). La distancia preorbital es corta y la cabeza ancha ($ED/PrOL \geq 0.56$; $PrOL/HH \leq 0.69$; $PrOL/HW \leq 0.68$). Para el citocromo *b* la divergencia entre *Gobio gobio* y la nueva especie fue de "*p*"=4.8-5.9%.

Palabras clave: Cypriniformes, Cyprinidae, Taxonomía, *Gobio gobio*, Península Ibérica, Sur de Francia.

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Introduction

Gobio (Cuvier, 1816) is a genus of approximately 20 species distributed throughout Europe and Asia. Within this genus, *Gobio gobio* (Linnaeus, 1758) with its numerous described subspecies and local forms, is one of the most variable fish species in all of Europe owing to its phenotypic plasticity.

The common gudgeon (*Gobio gobio*) is a Palaearctic species whose distribution area extends throughout most of Europe, Anatolia, Siberia and Central Asia. In the Iberian Peninsula it was cited for the first time in Matosinho, Portugal (Osorio, 1896) and later in the Duero basin in Spain (Lozano-Rey, 1919). Its dispersal capacity and ability to colonize new areas favoured its rapid expansion throughout the entire geographical area of the Iberian Peninsula over the last decades. As a result, the common gudgeon was considered to be an introduced species in the Iberian Peninsula. Only one study, based on biometrical analyses, considered the allochthonous nature of gudgeon populations in the Iberian Peninsula (Coelho, 1981).

However, in the course of recent genetic studies of different species of the genus *Gobio*, using a mitochondrial DNA (cytochrome *b*) marker, the *G. gobio* populations from the Iberian Peninsula and southern France (Adour basin) were found to be genetically different from *G. gobio* populations in England and Central Europe (Madeira *et al.*, in press). This last study confirms a phylogeographic genetic discontinuity between Iberian and other European populations. Thus, Iberian and Adour Basin *G. gobio* populations seem to have endemic origins. However, the majority of the endemic freshwater fishes of the Iberian Peninsula have narrower distributions ranges.

Gobio gobio populations from the Iberian Peninsula have a decidedly wider distribution range, and have been reported in all the main river basins of Spain (Doadrio & Elvira, 1986) and Portugal (Almaça, 1965). This may be due to its use as live-bait in sport fishing and to having been translocated from basin to basin by human activity. As a consequence, there is low genetic variation between the populations from the Iberian Peninsula and southern France (Adour basin), making it difficult to determine in what basin the native populations originated.

The purpose of this study was describe the specimens from the Iberian Peninsula and Adour Basin as new species of the genus *Gobio*. Although this species had been defined through molecular analy-

ses previously, it had not been named until this study was made.

Material and Methods

The description of this new *Gobio* species is based on the study of sixty-three adults from the Eresma River in Coca, Segovia. The holotype and a series of paratypes were deposited in Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (Spain). For the morphometric analysis we studied the following *Gobio gobio* material: MNCN20568-20573, six individuals from Vltava River, Brno, Czech Republic. MNCN20698-20707, 10 individuals from Elbe River, Cernylev, Czech Republic. MNCN20588-20594, 7 individuals from Elbe River, Nova Ves, Czech Republic. 94253-94263, 11 individuals from Mures River Lunca-Bradului, Romania. MNCN94322-94335, 14 individuals from Mures River Brancovenesti (Romania). MNCN195547-195556, 10 individuals from Thames River, Lombard Road, England.

Twenty-five morphometric variables were measured. All measurements were in millimetres and were log-transformed for morphometric analysis.

The following abbreviations were used for morphometric and meristic characters: SL, standard length; HL, head length; HH, head height; HW, head width; PrOL, preorbital length; ED, eye diameter; ID, interorbital distance; PRDD, predorsal distance; PrPD, prepectoral distance, PrVD, preventral distance; PrAD, preanal distance; CPL, caudal peduncle length; APL, anal peduncle length; PVL, pectoral-ventral length; VAL, ventral-anal length; DFL, dorsal fin length; DFH, dorsal fin height; PFL, pectoral fin length; VFL, ventral fin length; AFL, anal fin length; AFH, anal fin height; CFL, caudal fin length, BD body depth; BLD, body least depth; BL, barbel length; D, dorsal fin rays; A, anal fin rays; P, fin rays; V, fin rays; C, fin rays; LLS, lateral line scales; LTU, upper transversal scales; LTL, lower transversal scales; PT, pharyngeal teeth. Only branched fins rays were counted.

Differences in body shape between populations were analysed using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The Shear method was used to correct size effects (SPCA) (Humphries *et al.*, 1981) using the programme SHEAR PCA available from N. MacLeod Natural History Museum London (http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hosted_sites/paleonet/ftp/ftp.html).

Institutional acronyms: MNCN Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales.



Fig. 1.— *Gobio lozanoi* sp. nov. Holotype MNCN153558; Eresma River, Duero Basin, Coca, Segovia. Spain. Scale = 10 mm.

Fig. 1.— *Gobio lozanoi* sp. nov. Holotype MNCN153558; río Eresma, Cuenca del río Duero, Coca, Segovia. España. Escala = 10 mm.

***Gobio lozanoi*, new species**

(Fig. 1)

HOLOTYPE. MNCN153558, 88.2 mm SL; Eresma River, Duero Basin, Coca, Segovia. Spain. Leg J. Lobón, S. Torres and I. Doadrio. 14.VIII.1984 (Table 1).

PARATYPES. MNCN153557, 153559-153620. Eresma River, Duero Basin, Coca, Segovia. Spain. Leg J. Lobón, S. Torres and I. Doadrio. 14.VIII.1984.

DIAGNOSIS. Differs from all other known species of *Gobio* by the following: 36-39 scales in the lateral line, 3 scales below the lateral line, distance between pectoral and ventral fin is greater than ventral anal distance ($VAL/PVL \leq 0.8$), the preorbital distance is short and the head is wide ($ED/PrOL \geq 0.56$, $PrOL/HH \leq 0.69$; $PrOL/HW \leq 0.68$). Divergence distances in cytochrome *b* between *G. gobio* and the new species are "p" = 0.48-0.59.

DESCRIPTION. D II-III 7, A II-III 6, P 14 (15), V II 6 (7), C, LLS 36-39 ($\bar{x} = 37.4$), LTU 5-6 ($\bar{x} = 5.3$), LTL 3, PT 5.3 (2)-5.3 (2), 18 (17) abdominal vertebrae, 17 caudal vertebrae. Morphometric characters are given in Tables 1 and 2. The body is elongated and moderately compressed. Maximum body depth is 4-5.2 (4.5) times the standard length. Minimum body depth is 3.7-5.2 (4.4) times the length of the dorsal caudal peduncle. The head is wider and shorter than that of *G. gobio* and is 3.8-4.3 (4) times the standard length. Preorbital distance short, 2.3-3 (2.5) times the head length;

1.4-1.8 (1.5) times the head height and 1.45-1.82 (1.61) the width head (Table 3a-c). The eye diameter length is 1.4-2.1 (1.8) times the preorbital distance. Ventral fin is inserted posteriorly to the origin of the dorsal fin, on the same axis (Table 3d). Predorsal length is 1-1.1 (1.1) times the pre-ventral length. Distance between pectoral and ventral fin is longer than ventral-anal distance. Pectoral-ventral distance is 1.1-1.5 (1.2) times ventral-anal distance. Fin size moderately large. There is a pair of maxillary barbels of variable size. All populations of this species except those from the Bidasoa River in the Iberian Peninsula and those from the Adour River in France have longer barbels than *G. gobio*. Barbels reach the posterior border of the eye. Scales larger than those of *G. gobio* and there are only 3 scales on the transversal rows under the lateral line.

PIGMENTATION PATTERN. One row of 6-12 (7) dark blotches along the lateral line. Except in the ventral part of the body the scales are black remarked. Upper cephalic region darkly spotted. Below the eye there is a characteristic elongated black spot. The dorsal, caudal, pectoral and anal fins have a variable number of rows of dark spots. Above the lateral line the body is grey or brown while below it is light brown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is dedicated to Luis Lozano Rey (1878-1958) for his contribution to our knowledge of Iberian freshwater fishes.

Table 1.— Statistical parameters for the morphometric and meristic characters of *G. lozanoi* sp. nov. type series. Variables are described in Methods. (SD = Standard deviation).

Tabla 1.— Parámetros estadísticos para los caracteres morfométricos y merísticos de la serie tipo de *G. lozanoi* sp. nov. Las variables se describen en la metodología. (SD = desviación estandard).

<i>Gobio lozanoi</i> nov. sp.				
Variable	<i>Holotype</i>	<i>Paratypes</i> (n= 62)		
		Range	Mean	SD
SL	88.2	57.1-114.6	88.1	10.6
HL	22.8	15-28.3	22.1	2.5
PrOL	9.2	4.9-12.2	8.9	1.3
ED	4.9	3.3-6.2	5	0.6
ID	6.2	4.2-10.2	6.5	1.1
HW	14.3	8-18	14.2	1.9
HH	15.5	8.5-17.7	13.6	1.8
PrPD	21.9	14.8-28.1	22	2.7
PrVD	44.8	30.2-56.2	44.3	5.1
PRAD	60.9	39.6-77.3	61.8	7.5
PrDD	41.0	26.4-54.2	41.8	5
CPL	39.3	23.1-46.6	37.4	4.8
APL	20.1	13.6-25.8	19.7	2.3
PVL	19.6	13.-26.5	19.9	2.4
VAL	15.9	9.5-22.7	16	2.4
DFL	11.3	7.5-14.8	11.5	1.6
DFH	19.3	13.9-25	18.9	2.1
PFL	19.8	13-23	18.9	2.2
VFL	15.8	10.5-19.5	15.7	1.7
AFL	6.6	4.3-8.5	6.6	0.9
AFH	14.7	10-19.4	14.5	1.9
CFL	15.7	11.8-20.2	16.6	1.8
BD	21.2	12.2-26	19.7	2.6
BLD	8.5	5.4-11.3	8.5	1.2
BL	8.9	4.6-11.1	8.6	1.2
LLS	37	36-39	37.4	0.8
LTU	5	5-6	5.3	0.4
LTL	3	3-3	3	0
D	7	7.7	7	0
A	6	6-6	6	0

DISTRIBUTION. Currently *G. lozanoi* is present in the Iberian Peninsula and in southern France in the basins of the Rivers Adour, Bidasoa, Duero, Mondego, Ebro, Guadalete, Gadiana, Guadalquivir, Júcar, Llobregat, Mijares, Nalón, Nansa, Miño, Segura, Tajo and Turia (Fig. 2). For many years, authors have considered Iberian populations of the

Table 2.— Statistical parameters for the morphometric characters of *G. lozanoi* sp. nov. Each variable is divided by standard length. Variables are described in Methods. (SD = Standard deviation).

Tabla 2.— Parámetros estadísticos para los caracteres morfométricos de *G. lozanoi* sp. nov. Cada variable está dividida por la longitud estandar. Las variables se describen en la metodología. (SD = desviación estandard).

<i>Gobio lozanoi</i> nov. sp. (n= 63)			
Variable	Mean	Range	SD
SL	88.07	57.10-114.6	11.41
HL/SL	0.25	0.23-0.26	0.01
PrOL/SL	0.10	0.09-0.11	0.01
ED/SL	0.06	0.05-0.07	0.00
ID/SL	0.07	0.06-0.09	0.01
HW/SL	0.16	0.14-0.18	0.01
HH/SL	0.15	0.14-0.18	0.01
PrPD/SL	0.25	0.23-0.27	0.01
PrVD/SL	0.50	0.47-0.53	0.01
PRAD/SL	0.70	0.66-0.73	0.01
PrDD/SL	0.47	0.45-0.5	0.01
CPL/SL	0.42	0.39-0.46	0.02
APL/SL	0.22	0.19-0.24	0.01
PVL/SL	0.23	0.21-0.25	0.01
VAL/SL	0.18	0.16-0.21	0.01
DFL/SL	0.13	0.11-0.15	0.01
DFH/SL	0.22	0.19-0.24	0.01
PFL/SL	0.22	0.19-0.25	0.01
VFL/SL	0.18	0.16-0.2	0.01
AFL/SL	0.07	0.06-0.09	0.01
AFH/SL	0.16	0.14-0.19	0.01
CFL/SL	0.19	0.16-0.21	0.01
BD/SL	0.22	0.19-0.25	0.01
BLD/SL	0.10	0.08-0.11	0.01
BL/SL	0.10	0.08-0.12	0.01

genus *Gobio* to be allochthonous (Lozano-Rey, 1935, Coelho, 1981, Lobón-Cerviá & Torres, 1984, Doadrio & Elvira 1986, Lobón-Cerviá *et al.*, 1991). The absence of reliable mentions prior to 1913 for Iberian *G. gobio* (Lozano Rey, 1919), a fact that is truly unusual considering that today it is one of the most abundant species in the Iberian Peninsula, gives credence to an allochthonous origin.

The first reference to the genus *Gobio* in the Iberian Peninsula is from Matosinho, a village located on the Atlantic coast near the estuary of the Duero River in Portugal (Osorio, 1896). Today, the



Fig. 2.— Distribution range of *G. lozanoi* sp. nov.

Fig. 2.— Área de distribución de *G. lozanoi* sp. nov.

Table 3.— Frequency distribution of preorbital indexes: A) PrOL/ED; B) PrOL/HH; C) PrOL/HW and ventral index: D) VAL/PVL in *G. gobio* and *G. lozanoi* sp. nov.

Tabla 3.— Distribución de frecuencias de los índices preorbitales: A) PrOL/ED; B) PrOL/HH; C) PrOL/HW e índice ventral: D) VAL/PVL en *G. gobio* y *G. lozanoi* sp. nov.

A) PrOL/ED					
Species	0.3-0.40	0.41-0.50	0.51-0.60	0.61-0.70	0.70-0.80
<i>Gobio lozanoi</i> n. sp.	0	5	48	8	2
<i>Gobio gobio</i>	26	32			

B) PrOL/HH					
Species	0.51-0.60	0.61-0.70	0.71-0.80	0.81-0.90	0.91-1
<i>Gobio lozanoi</i> n. sp.	7	56	0	0	
<i>Gobio gobio</i>	0	0	33	22	3

C) PrOL/HW							
Species	0.55-0.60	0.61-0.65	0.66-0.70	0.71-0.75	0.76-0.80	0.81-0.85	0.86-0.9
<i>Gobio lozanoi</i> n. sp.	18	29	16	0			
<i>Gobio gobio</i>	0	0	2	25	16	6	3

D) VAL/PVL								
Species	0.70-0.75	0.76-0.8	0.81-0.85	0.86-0.90	0.91-0.95	0.96-1	1.05-1.1	1.11-1.15
<i>Gobio lozanoi</i> n. sp.	12	17	22	12	0	0	0	
<i>Gobio gobio</i>	0	0	0	0	13	17	13	2

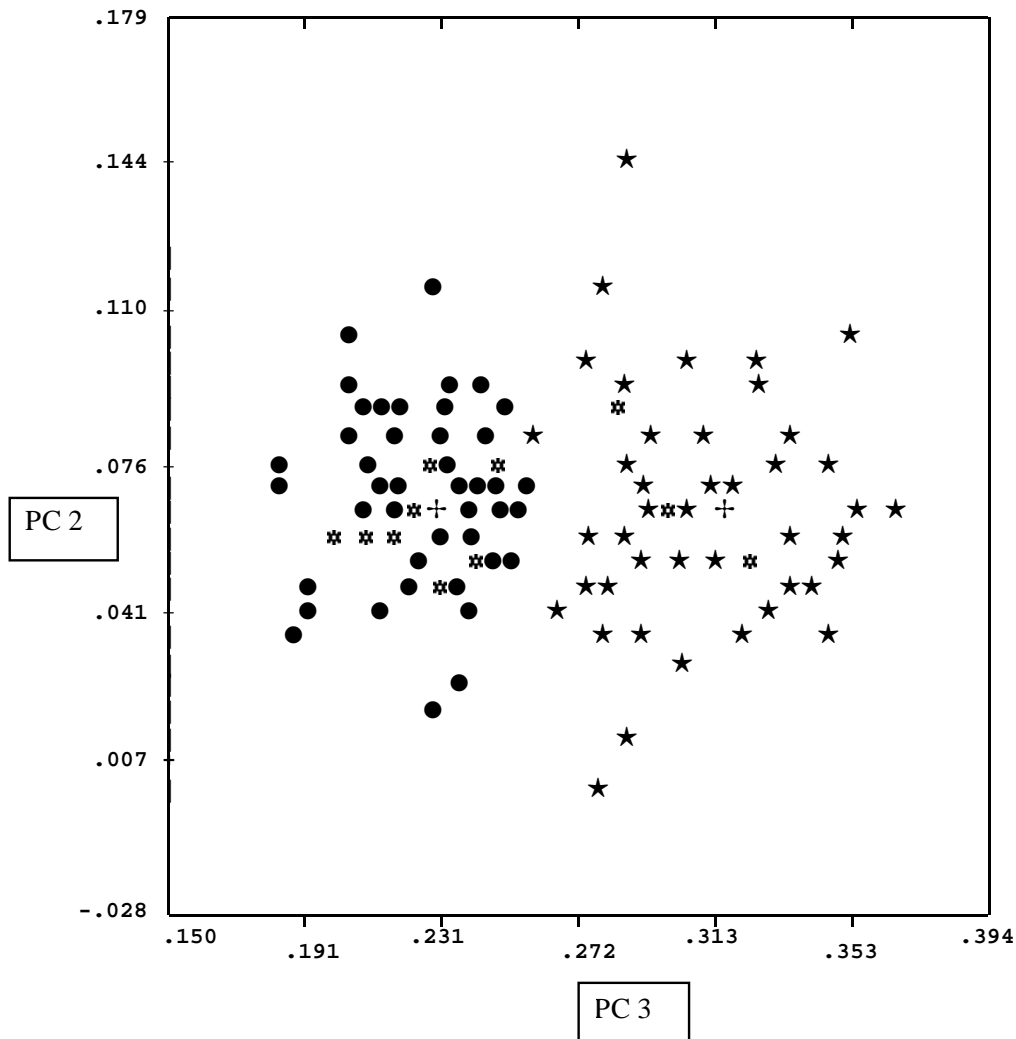


Fig. 3.— Bivariate Plot of Principal Components 2 VS. Principal Components 3 for 24 Shear corrected variables. ● *Gobio lozanoi* (n= 63). ★ *Gobio gobio* (n= 58). ✱ = Multiple Individual Location. + = Group Centroid

Fig. 3.- Gráfico bivalente del segundo componente principal frente al tercero para 24 variables corregidas mediante Shear. ● *Gobio lozanoi* (n= 63). ★ *Gobio gobio* (n= 58). ✱ = Localizaciones individuales múltiples + = Centroide.

species is not found in Matosinho nor is there an appropriate habitat for the genus *Gobio* in this region. It is likely, therefore, that Osorio's (1896) original citation refers to the genus *Gobius*; a genus that is often found in estuaries and marine environments. The first reliable locality reference for the genus *Gobio* is the Voltoya River, in the Duero basin, from which individuals were deposited in the MNCN in 1913 (Lozano-Rey, 1919, Doadrio, 1989).

Just within the last years Doadrio (2001) has proposed an autochthonous origin for some of the

Iberian populations located in the Bidasoa and Ebro Rivers. Recently, molecular analysis has revealed that Iberian and French populations from various drainages are autochthonous and originated from a limited area of the Iberian Peninsula or south of France (Madeira *et al.*, in press).

Further genetic variability studies carried out in the different basins could resolve the question of where exactly in the Iberian Peninsula and southern France the species originated.

Table 4.— Eigenvectors for the first three principal components shear transformed for 24 variables.

Tabla 4.— Eigenvectors para los tres primeros componentes principales transformados por el método de Shear.

Eigenvectors	I	II	III
SL	0.109849	0.059693	0.022847
HL	0.148667	0.030301	0.025726
PrOL	0.150266	0.125809	0.032930
ED	0.222007	0.374092	0.052206
HW	0.393193	-0.792203	-0.037895
HH	0.230504	-0.014518	0.131641
PrPD	0.214581	-0.043235	-0.104643
PrVD	0.158466	0.122240	0.020712
PRAD	0.132064	0.050397	0.069842
PrDD	0.125980	0.056656	0.052370
CPL	0.133494	0.067586	0.002887
APL	0.133935	0.093201	-0.009521
PVL	0.132788	0.197345	0.056381
VAL	0.186124	-0.119967	0.116260
DFL	0.167926	0.215331	0.123474
DFH	0.225445	0.067765	-0.230068
PFL	0.145541	0.026126	-0.013758
VFL	0.151991	0.004140	-0.058898
AFL	0.168052	-0.071337	-0.034807
AFH	0.296228	0.147692	-0.744656
CFL	0.177266	0.034647	-0.033995
BD	0.203126	-0.052513	-0.037592
BLD	0.298598	-0.144439	0.206496
ID	0.304277	0.120158	0.517391

COMMON NAMES. Gobio, Cabezudo, Gobi, Gobioa.

REMARKS. The species inhabits very different kind of habitats. In northern Spain, southern France and the Duero basin it characteristically inhabits streams and rivers with clear water, gravel or sandy bottoms. In the central Iberian Peninsula this species also lives in lowland waters that are characteristically slow moving with gravel, sandy and clayey bottoms. The spawning period is longer in *G. lozanoi* populations than in *G. gobio* (Lobón-Cerviá & Torres, 1984). In the Lozoya River, spawning occurs from mid May and early June to the end of July or early August (Lobón-Cerviá & Torres, 1984) and from June to August in the Nivelles River (Bernet, 1960). The life span of *G. lozanoi* is short; reproduction is early (1-year-old) and tends to be semelparous (Lobón-Cerviá *et al.*, 1991). Populations of *G. lozanoi* are highly abundant, and in the Ucero River (Duero basin) densities of 1047 individuals per hectare have been reported (Lobón-Cerviá *et al.*, 1986)

Discussion

Populations from the Iberian Peninsula and Adour River in France are so highly divergent from other populations of *G. gobio*, both morphologically and genetically (Table 5), that separating them into distinct species is warranted. No existing name can be assigned to them; so therefore, we have chosen to call this population *Gobio lozanoi* sp. nov.

Gobio lozanoi is differentiated from other populations of *G. gobio* by: 1) its much shorter snout

Table 5.— Summary of diagnostic characters of *G. lozanoi* sp. nov.

Tabla 5.— Resumen de caracteres diagnósticos de *G. lozanoi* sp. nov.

Characters	<i>G. gobio</i> (n= 58)	<i>G. lozanoi</i> sp. nov. (n= 63)
Number of scales in the lateral line	\bar{x} =41 (39-43)	\bar{x} = 37.4 (36-39)
Number of scales below of the lateral line	4	3
Preorbital index (PrOL/HH)	0.5-0.7	0.7-1
Ventral Index (VAL/PVL)	0.7-0.9	0.9-1.1
Divergence to cytochrome <i>b</i> gene sequences	“ <i>p</i> ”=4.8-5.9%	

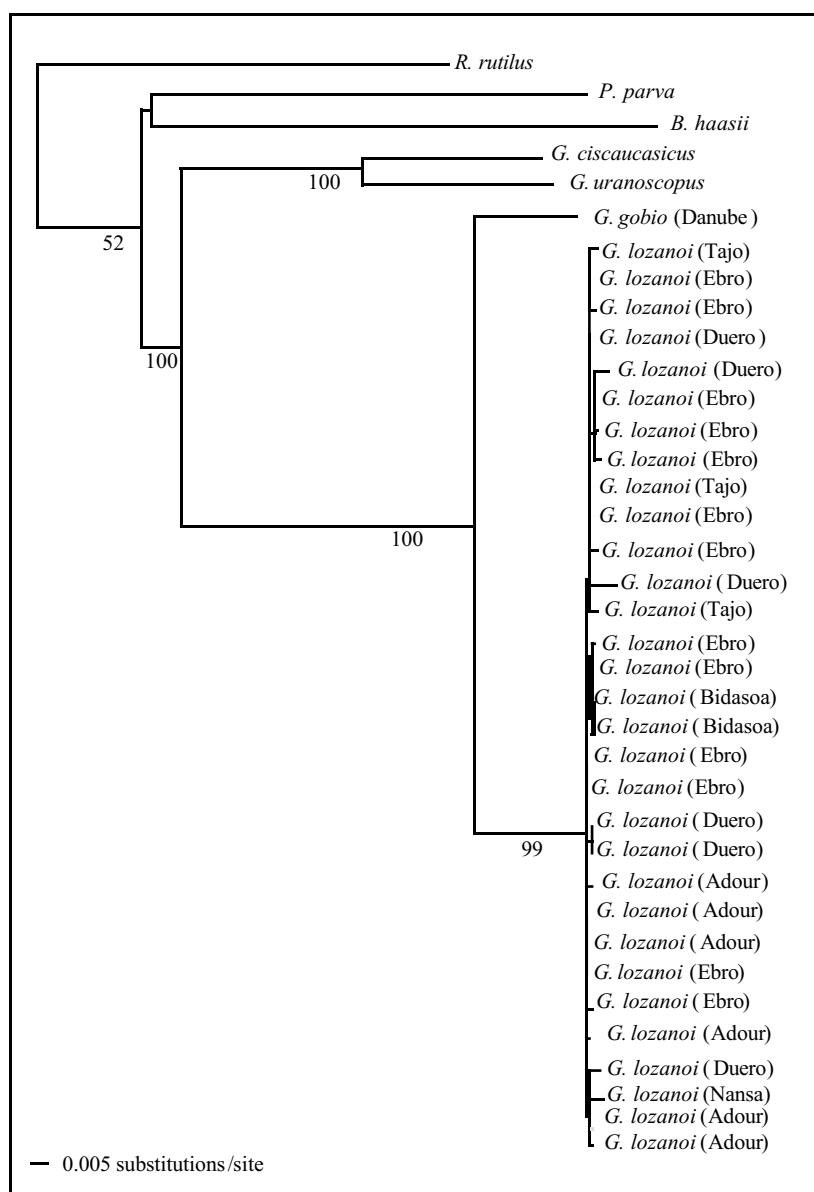


Fig. 4.— Phylogenetic tree of 35 analysed specimens of the genus *Gobio* recovered from cytochrome *b* sequences according to the neighbour-joinig method based on the best model of evolution that fit our data using the program Model test 3.04 (Posada & Crandall, 1998). Branch lengths are proportional to the estimated mean number of substitutions per site (see scale bar) (from Madeira *et al.*, in press). The Ibero-French populations are here described as *G. lozanoi n. sp.* Numbers are bootstrap values for 500 replicates.

Fig. 4.— Árbol filogenético para 35 individuos del género *Gobio* basado en secuencias de citocromo *b* y realizadas con el método de “neighbour-joinig” basado en el mejor modelo evolutivo que se ajustó a nuestros datos usando el programa Model test 3.04 (Posada & Crandall, 1998). La longitud de las ramas es proporcional al número medio de sustituciones por sitio (ver escala) (tomado de Madeira *et al.*, in press). Las poblaciones ibero-francesas son descritas aquí como *G. lozanoi n. sp.* Números son valores de Bootstrap para 500 réplicas.

and wide head 2) fewer scales on and below the lateral line 3) greater length distance between pectoral and ventral fins than between ventral-anal.

A PCA analysis with 24 Shear morphometric corrected variables was carried out to remove size effect. The barbels length was removed because of the high variability found in this character in the Iberian populations. The area of the scores of each component differed significantly (MANOVA) between *G. gobio* and *G. lozanoi* for the first three components. Significant differences in morphology were found between *G. lozanoi* and *G. gobio* principally as a result of the contribution of the second size corrected component (Fig. 3). The highest eigenvector for the second component was the wide head (Table 4).

The *Gobio gobio* with the least number of scales on the lateral line (\bar{x} = 37.5 36-39) (Banarescu *et al.*, 1999) are found in populations from Skadar lake (\bar{x} = 38.5 33-41; Ivanovic, 1973) and the Po River (\bar{x} = 38.4 37-40; Bianco & Tabborelli, 1984). Notwithstanding, we found that *G. gobio* always has a greater number of scales on the lateral line than does *G. lozanoi*. Three scales on the lower row of the lateral line have been found before in Iberian populations (Coelho, 1981) but not in other European populations (Banarescu *et al.*, 1999). Head and preorbital lengths reported in the literature for *G. gobio* populations are always greater than those reported for *G. lozanoi*. Only some populations of *G. gobio lepidolaemus* and *G. gobio kovatchevi* have similar values to *G. lozanoi* (Banarescu *et al.*, 1999).

Within of genus *Gobio* the sister species of *Gobio lozanoi* is *G. gobio* (fig. 4) other european species of this genus are very different morphologically and belong to the subgenera *Romanogobio* or *Rheogobio* (Banarescu *et al.*, 1999). The genetic differentiation between *G. gobio* and *G. lozanoi* was “*p*” = 4.8-5.9%; (Madeira *et al.* in press) a divergence similar to that found between other Iberian species of the genera *Barbus* (Doadrio *et al.*, 2002), *Chondrostoma* (Doadrio and Carmona, in press) and *Squalius* (Sanjur *et al.*, 2003).

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