

SUMMARY

With the present work we have completed the extensive study on aquatic coleoptera and heteroptera communities in the lagoons and wetlands of Albacete. It includes wetlands not studied before such as springs, salines, emblematic and protected sites such as Ruidera Lagoons, and a representative number of endorreic lagoons.

We recorded 129 species, 102 belonging to coleoptera, and 27 to heteroptera, 6 of them new for Albacete province. These data suppose, for both taxa, one of the highest species richness values observed in the Iberian peninsula. Furthermore, we found a total of 12 endemics species, all of them coleoptera. It is remarkable *Graptodytes castilianus*, and the exclusive endemic from Albacete *Ochthebius irenae*. We also found *Enochrus salomonis*, a disjunct species from Mediterranean basin that is very scarcely spread in the Iberian peninsula. Among the heteroptera, it is interesting to mention two rare iberian species, *Parasigara perubia* and *Paracorixa concinna*.

The principal human impacts were the land transformation for agriculture and the groundwater sobreexploitation. We also recognised another important impact in some wetlands, such as the water eutrophication and community simplification, in several cases, by the dejection of a high density of birds.

The Pinilla complex is the most interesting site for conservation, owing to the high environmental heterogeneity, including salt and fresh waters, presence of salines with singular value, and a high number of species (90) and endemisms (7). The Ruidera lagoons, have a less species richness and endemisms, in spite of their higher extension and status of "Natural Park", that can be explained by the tourist and urban pressure.

Key words: coleoptera, heteroptera, biodiversity, ecology, conservation, lagoons, wetlands, Albacete.