ISSN 0966 2235

LATISSIMUS

NEWSLETTER OF THE
BALFOUR-BROWNE CLUB

Number Three

October 1993

EUROPEAN *CHAETARTHRIA* by Franz Hebauer

Chaetarthria is the smallest member of the family Hydrophilidae. With a size of no more than 1.5 mm it is frequently overlooked at the edges of shallow water or upon detritus. Because only one species, *Chaetarthria seminulum* Herbst, was known in Europe up to now, and because of its small size, nobody considered it necessary to dissect a male a second species had no chance to be detected.

A recent record of a *Chaetarthria*, apparently *C. seminulum*, from the Sinai peninsula caused me to dissect it and to compare it with a few specimens from Bavaria that I had also dissected. I was very surprised to find two clearly different aedeagophores among the Bavarian specimens. The mountain records (Bayerischer Wald, near Deggendorf) proved identical with the common and widespread *C. seminulum*, also with the specimens from the *locus classicus* around Berlin, while the lowland records (Isar riverside) as well as the Sinai specimens had an aedeagophore identical with that of *C. similis* Wollaston from the Canary Islands. The latter species was synonymized by J. Balfour-Browne in 1939 because no character worth mentioning was recognisable to distinct both forms from one another. Indeed until now both species cannot be distinguished externally, so that you are obliged to dissect every male - a rather troublesome action!

After having examined hundreds of European *Chaetarthria* from several museums and private collections a fairly clear distribution pattern of both valid species is seen. *C. seminulum* is distributed in the whole of Europe from Scandinavia to the Mediterranean and from Great Britain to the Ural mountains, while *C. similis* occurs from the Canary Islands to Egypt in North Africa spreading north to the Danube river in Germany, there overlapping with *C. seminulum*.

Abbreviations:

CBF = Coll. A. Braun, Freiburg i. Br.;
CBH = Coll. Balke & Hendrich, Berlin;
CFH = Coll. F. Hebauer, Deggendorf;
CLH = Coll. Lars Hendrich, Berlin;
CSW = Coll. Starke, Warendorf i. Westf.;
MNG = Museum d'Histoire naturelle Geneva;
MNS = Museum f. Naturk. Stuttgart;
NHW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna;
ZSM = Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich.

Diagnosis and Records

Chaetarthria seminulum Herbst, 1797

(= *C. picea* Hochhut, 1871)

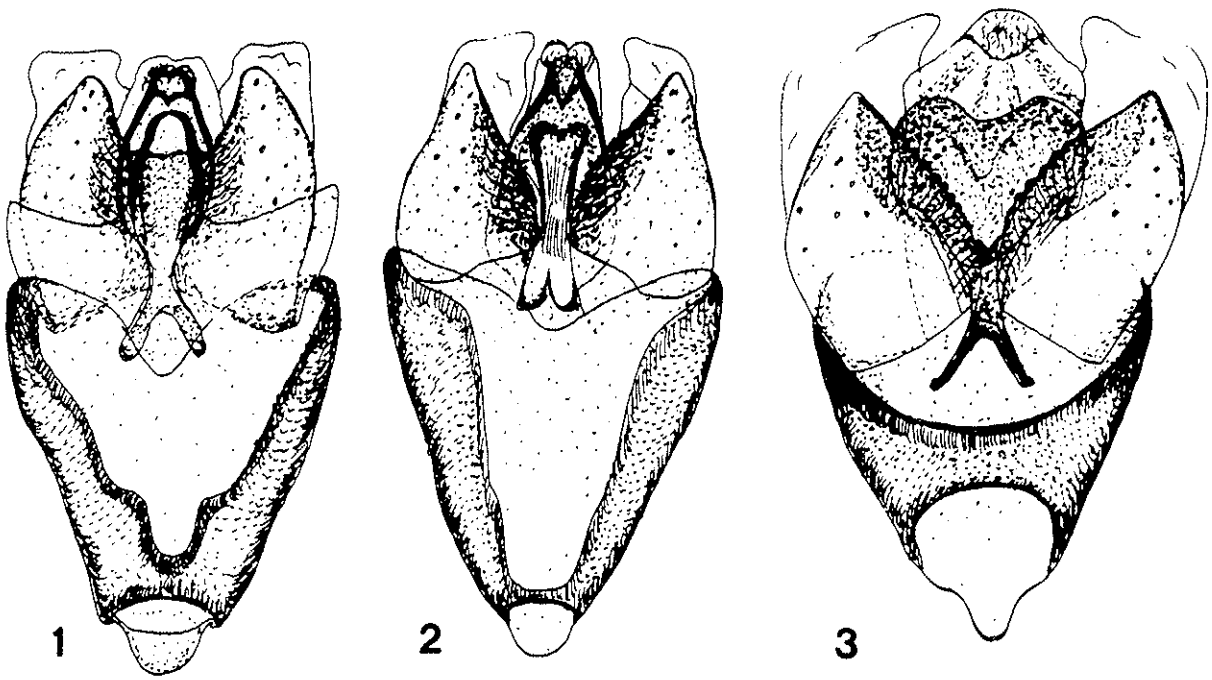
The type specimen of *C. seminulum* has been lost (*in litt.* Dr. F. Hieke, Humboldt Museum, Berlin), but the *locus classicus* around Berlin, where Herbst collected ("in hiesiger Gegend" has no *C. similis*. The same is for *C. picea* Hochhut, collected in Southern Russia, once deposited in the Kiev Museum but no more to be found. *C. carbonaria* Sturm, 1807 seems to be a *nomen nudum* because a type specimen was never known (*in litt.* Dr. G. Scherer, Zool. Staatssammlung, Munich). The aedeagophore of *C. seminulum* is characterized by a basal piece deeply and twice excavated dorsally and by a median lobe with two loop-shaped sclerotized internal structures one inside the other (Fig. 1).

Specimens from Macedonia and Southern Spain (Cadiz) in my collection differ from typical *C. seminulum* by having an aedeagophore with extremely and simply excavated basal piece (Fig. 2). I hesitate to describe this form as a distinct species since no more material is available, but will give it the status of a subspecies, *Chaetarthria seminulum* ssp. *sithonica*, ssp. nov.

Records (females are referred to *C. seminulum* when males from the same locality have been seen or when *C. similis* appears to be absent in that district):

GERMANY: Hildesheim (Plason) NMW; Bremen (v. Budberg) NMW; Borkum, coll. Schneider, NMW; "Preuss.", coll. Kaufmann, NMW; Sachsen, Köthen, Anhalt NMW; Erlangen (Rosenhauer) NMW; Deggendorf-Rusel (Hebauer) CFH; Sammern near Plattling (Schaeflein) CFH; Weisendorf, Buch, Oberfranken (Haas) CFH; Württemberg, Federsee (Adler) CFH; Berlin (Hendrich) CLH; Freiburg, Breisgau (Braun) CBF; Warendorf, Westfalen (Starke) CSW; Grünwald b. München (Freude) ZSM; München (Pfaundler) ZSM; Olching b. München, ZSM; Dachau (L. Dycke) ZSM; Maisin Obby. (Bühlmann) ZSM; Würmmoos Obby. ZSM; Großhesselohe Freude) ZSM; Gars/Inn ZSM; Wasserburg/Inn (J. Kesselsee) ZSM; Leutstetten (Freude) ZSM; Bruck/Amper ZSM; Garching ZSM; Wolfratshausen/Isar Pupplinger Au (Hüdepohl) ZSM; Rosenberg (Mühlverstedt) NMW; Blankenese, Brandenburg, NMW; Hamburg, Altengamme (C. Stern) NMW; "Westpreussen" (Reitter) NMW.

AUSTRIA: Umg. Wien, Stockerau, Laxenburg, Bad Vöslau, Bisamberg, Lobau NMW; Zwettl NMW; Krems/Donau NMW; Linz/D. NMW; Kärnten: (Weienfels, Wippach) NMW; Styria: Rein, Schladming, Marburg/Drau NMW; Salzburg NMW; Vorarlberg: Feldkirch (Moosbrugger) NMW; Bärndorf b. Rttm. NMW; Seitzthal (Moosbrugger) NMW; NTirol: Lermoos (Hüdepohl) NMW; Baumgarten (E. Gotz) NMW; Groißenbrunn (E. Gotz) NMW; Neusiedler See (Pinker etc.) NMW.
FINLAND: "Fennia" leg. Mannerh. , NMW.
NORWAY: Kristiania, coll. Kaufmann, NMW.
RUSSIA: "Rossia m. ("*picea* HOCHH." coll. Cl. Müller) ZSM.
FRANCE: Ar. Foix (Dr. Normand) ZSM.
SPAIN: Castille, Cuenca (Korb) ZSM; Caceres, Arroyo de Iumadiel (Wrase) CFH; Cadiz, Jimena Frontera (Wrase) CFH; Malaga San Roque (Wrase) CFH; Granada, Puerto de la Ragua, 1960 (C. Besuchet) MNG; Teruel 1960 (C. Besuchet) MNG; Gerona, Lago de Bañolas 1966 (C. Besuchet) MNG.
ITALY: Lago di Garda (Wingelmann) NMW; Roveredo, NMW; STir. Bozen (Stählein) ZSM.
GREECE: Attica coll. Cl. Müller, ZSM; Attica (Reitter), NMW. Thrace, Nestos (Jäch) NMW; Thraki-Dario (Jäch) NMW; Thrace, Istranea (Jäch) NMW; Makedonia b. Bitola (Jäch) NMW; Macedonia: Orfanion (Jäch), Akhladodokori (Jäch), Pelister nr. Bitola (Jäch), Ohrid-Lake (Jäch), Gevgelija (Jäch) NMW; Chalkidike Sithonia (Jäch) NMW; Rodopi, Dipotama (Jäch) NMW;
Area formerly referred to as **YUGOSLAVIA**: Croatia Fuzine (Spaeth) NMW; Kleblach/Drau, NMW, Disnitzufer NMW.
POLAND: "Schlesien, Teschen (W. Prock) NMW; Galizien, Podgorze (Kniz) NMW.
CZECHIA: Prossitz (Zoufal) NMW; Babitz (Formanek) NMW; Jaroslaw. (G. Kuchta) NMW; Jaroslaw (Jakowlew) NMW; Pisek, Bohemia (coll. Madar) NMW; Mähr. Aussig (Wingelmann) NMW; Hof, Mor. (Scheerpeltz) NMW; Ybbsitz (Pinker) NMW; Dornbach (Wingelm.) NMW; Wechselgb. Kirchberg Brh. NMW.
TURKEY: Prov. Cannakk, w Yenice, Trabzon (Jäch) NMW; Thrakia nö Sarey (Jäch) NMW; Thrakia, Istranca (Jäch) NMW; Hizan s Van-Lake (Jäch); Erzinkan, Sakaltutan (Jäch) NMW; Anatol. Balikesir-Susuril (Jäch) NMW.
IRAN: Mazanderan, Baladeh, 2200 m, 1974 (Senglet) MNG.



Figs. 1 - 3 Aedeagi:

1 *C. seminulum* Herbst (Germany, Bavarian Forest, Deggendorf);
2 *C. seminulum sithonica* n. ssp. (Greece Chalkidike, Sithonia);
3 *C. similis* Wollaston (Switzerland, Arconciel).

Chaetarthria similis Wollaston, 1864
(= *C. seminulum* Balfour-Browne, 1939, *nec* Herbst)
Locus classicus: Canary Islands.
A species not separable from *C. seminulum* by external characters but in contrast to the latter the aedeagophore is more compact than that of *C. seminulum* and has a shallow and evenly excavated basal piece (dorsal view); the median lobe is rather wide and membranous without clearly visible sclerotized loops (Fig. 3).

Records:
CANARY ISLANDS: Gran Canaria, Bco. di Tirajana (Balke & Hendrich) CBB, CFH.
AFRICA: Sinai, NE Sta. Katherine (Balke) CBB, CFH; Marocco (Reitter) NMW.
ITALY: Val di Ledro (nr.Lago di Garda) (Pinker) NMW; "Terra nova di Sibari (Paganetti) NMW.
GERMANY: Bavaria: Plattling/D.(Hebauer) CFH, Landau/Isar (Hebauer) CFH; Straubing/D. (Hebauer) CFH; Wolfratshausen/Isar, Pupplinger Au (Hüdepohl) ZSM, CFH;
SWITZERLAND: "Helvetia Fr. Arconciel", CFH;
SPAIN: Castille, Cuenca (Korb.) CFH;
Doubtful females:
FRANCE: Dept. Aude, Durban (Schawaller) CFH; Dept. Pyr. orient. S. Maureillas-Illas 17.9.1989 (Trautner) MNS).
ISRAEL: Samakh (Ortal) CFH.

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Received March 1993

FAR EAST *HYDROPORUS*

Only six species of *Hydroporus* are known from Japan and neighbouring areas. *H. morio* Aubé and *H. submuticus* Thomson range as far Hokkaido from the western Palaearctic. Another member of the *nigellus* group, *saghaliensis* Takizawa, is known only from Sakhalin. Two members of the *tristis* group are *uenoi* Nakane from Honshu and Hokkaido and the newly described *ijimai* from Hokkaido. *Hydroporus tokui* Satô, from Honshu, gets its own group and appears to be on the fringe of *Hydroporus*.

NILSSON, A.N. & NAKANE, T. 1993. A revision of the *Hydroporus* species (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae) of Japan, the Kuril Islands, and Sakhalin. *Entomologica scandinavica* **23** 419-428.

NEW GREEK *HYDROPORUS* AND MEDITERRANEAN *PALUSTRIS* GROUP

A new species is carefully distinguished from *palustris* L., mainly by being slightly larger with a different shape, and having a differently shaped aedeagophore. One of the sites where it is found had plenty of the true *palustris*, but no intermediates could be found. The work is also useful for its illustrations of *vagepictus* Fairmaire & Laboulbene and *kasyi* Wewalka. The opportunity is taken to record *Herophydrus musicus* (Klug) from the Greek mainland.

MAZZOLDI, P. & TOLEDO, M. 1992. *Hydroporus hellenicus* a new species of the *palustris* group (Coleoptera Dytiscidae). *Natura Bresciana* **27** (1990-1991) 183-190.

CORRIGENDA - *LATISSIMUS*

Nebrioporus nemethi - A misunderstanding of Dr Millan's Ph.D. thesis led to *Nebrioporus* (ex-*Potamonectes*) *nemethi* being recorded from Europe in ***Latissimus*** **1**. This was essentially rectified in ***Latissimus*** **2** by a last minute *Snowpake* job on page 10.

Dryops - Accidental reversal of drawings in papers and books is all too frequent but the Club Newsletter seems to be starting a new trend, making the situation worse by failing to correct them properly. Thus the two figures of page 13 of ***Latissimus*** **2** should have been labelled in the text (*Dryops griseus* left; *D. similaris* right). But how can you be sure?

Dates of publication - Manfred Jäch has pointed out that the date of publication of his paper on the *Ochthebius marinus* group (***Latissimus*** **2** 27) and that of Hans Fery on the *Bidessus minutissimus* group (***Latissimus*** **1** 23) should both be referred to 1992, not 1991. Pre-dating of journal covers, which seems to be the main reason for this sort of problem, is a dangerous practice in taxonomy. Perhaps the European Association of Zoological Nomenclature should address this problem?

HYDATICUS SEMINIGER (DEGEER) IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA

by N. Rosales & M.C. Lafuente

This interesting species has been detected on 2 August 1992 in a little pool between the Fluvià river mouth and the salt pool "La Massona", Alt Empordà, Girona.

This record confirms its presence in the north-east of the Iberian Peninsula, it having also been found by Ignacio Ribera (1993 ***Latissimus*** **2** 2-5). *H. seminiger* coexists in the area with the following Hydradephaga:

Peltodytes rotundatus (Aubé)
Haliplus lineatocollis (Marsham)
Gyrinus caspius (Ménétriés)
G. dejeani (Brullé)
Noterus clavicornis (DeGeer)
N. laevis (Sturm)
Hyphydrus aubei (Ganglbauer)
Hydrovatus cuspidatus (Kunze)
Yola bicarinata (Latreille)
Bidessus goudoti (Castelnau)
B. minutissimus (Germar)
B. pumilus (Aubé)
Hydroglyphus pusillus (Fab.)
Coelambus confluens (Fab.)
C. impressopunctatus (Schaller)
C. parallelogrammus (Ahrens)
Hydroporus planus (Fab.)
H. pubescens (Gyllenhal)
H. tessellatus (Drapiez)
H. vagepictus (Fairmaire & Laboulbene)
Graptodytes flavipes (Olivier) [*concinnus* (Stephens)]
G. varius (Aubé)
Metaporus meridionalis (Aubé)
Stictotarsus duodecimpustulatus (Fab.)
Nebrioporus canaliculatus (Lacordaire)
Laccophilus hyalinus (DeGeer)
L. minutus (L.)
L. ponticus (Germar)
Copelatus haemorrhoidalis (Fab.)
Agabus didymus (Olivier)
A. biguttatus (Olivier)
A. bipustulatus (L.)
A. conspersus (Marsham)
A. melanocornis (Zimmermann)
Rhantus suturalis(Macleay) [*pulverosus* (Stephens)]
Colymbetes fuscus (L.)
Eretes sticticus (L.)
Hydaticus leander (Rossi)
Graphoderus cinereus (L.)
Cybister lateralimarginalis (DeGeer)

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Received April 1993

CATALONIAN LIST

The following species are recorded from "Sot de can Parés, Gavà": *Stictonectes epipleuricus* (Seidlitz), *Agabus conspersus* Marsham, *Hydraena subimpressa* Rey, *Limnebius nitidus* (Marsham), *Anacaena bipustulata* (Marsham), *A. globulus* (Paykull) and *Elmis aenea* (Müller).

LAGAR, A. & FRESNEDA, X. 1992. Sobre la fauna aquàtica del Sot de can Parés. Gavà, Massís de Garraf. *Excursionisme* **204** 257-260.

NEARCTIC HYDROPHILOID LARVAE

The egg cases, larvae and pupae of *Derallus* and *Diblocelus* are described. *Derallus* larvae differ strongly from *Berosus* in having symmetrical mouthparts with a well-developed ligula, in having spiracles at the rear (whereas *Berosus* breathe through tracheal gills) and in having setiferous projections which become covered with algae and dirt. *Cerallus* are adapted to life in vegetation rafts in a number of ways, including pupation on vegetation.

Diblocelus have large larvae like *Hydrophilus* and appear to be adapted to feed exclusively on snails, being able to throw back the head to rest the mandible-impaled snail on the thorax. The egg cocoon has a mast, which is reckoned to have no rôle in providing air, being there mainly to prevent the cocoon from turning over.

ARCHANGELSKY, M. & DURAND, M.E. 1992. Description of the preimaginal stages of *Diblocelus ovatus* (Gemminger and Harold, 1868) (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae, Hydrophilinae). *Aquatic Insects* 14 107-116.

ARCHANGELSKY, M. & DURAND, M.E. 1992. Description of the preimaginal stages of *Derallus angustus* Sharp, 1882 (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae, Berosinae). *Aquatic Insects* **14** 169-178.

OCHTHEBIUS LEJOLISI MULSANT & REY CONFIRMED FROM THE IBERIAN PENINSULA by D. T. Bilton

In the second part of his Palaearctic revision of *Ochthebius*, Manfred Jäch (1989) deals with the subgenus *Cobalius* Rey, and concludes that *O. lejolisi* is a species distinct from *O. subinteger* Mulsant & Rey, and not a variety of the latter, to which it has sometimes been referred. In the Iberian Peninsula *O. subinteger* has been recorded on few occasions from southern coasts (Valladares & Montes 1991). The same authors note a record of *O. subinteger* var. *lejolisi* from Tras os Montes in Portugal, but consider this to have been cited in error.

I can now confirm that the Western Atlantic *O. lejolisi* is present in the Iberian Peninsula, having captured a pair *in cop.* on the Galicia coast at Cabo Vilan, roughly 3 km NW of the town of Camariñas (Prov. A Coruña). These were taken from the first rock pool examined in the area, on a granitic outcrop well above the tideline, but obviously receiving salt spray. The habitat is typical of sites in which I have collected *O. lejolisi* in the British Isles, and, in view of the fact that there are many areas similar to Cabo Vilan on the northwest Spanish coast, I have no doubt that further searches will prove that the species is quite widespread in the area.

JÄCH, M.A. 1989. Revision of the Palearctic species of the genus *Ochthebius* Leach II. the subgenus *Cobalius* Rey (Hydraenidae, Coleoptera). *Zeitschrift der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österr. Entomologen* **41** 41-51.

VALLADARES, L.F. & MONTES, C. 1991. *Lista faunistica y bibliografica de los Hydraenidae (Coleoptera) de la Peninsula Iberica e Islas Baleares*. Asociacion Española de Limnologia Publicacion N° **10**.

Whilst at: Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Departamento de Bioloxía Animal, 15706 Santiago de Compostela, Spain Received April 1993

MORE *OCHTHEBIUS*

The *punctatus* group is a logical amalgam of the old *Bothocius*" with species that appear to be closely related to it but differ in having regular elytral striation. Forty-one species are recognised in this new species group, including three new to science, against which can be set seven new synonyms and one taxon relegated to subspecific status. This group includes two western Palaearctic species apart from *punctatus* Stephens - *nanus* Stephens and the famous *nilssoni* Hebauer, still known only from its type locality, a lake, by some remarkable coincidence, near to Anders Nilsson's home. The recent paper includes the usual maps and detailed drawings of aedeagi, plus habitus figures by Jan Kodada of *nobilis* Villa, discussed in an earlier paper (Jäch 1989) and *difficilis* Mulsant.

In another paper, the ecology of five species of *Ochthebius* in the base-rich streams in southern Lebanon is described. The fauna there is dominated by *O. striatus* Castelnau. This work entails description of a new species of *Ochthebius* s.s., *libanus* Jäch & Dia. This poses an interesting question as the full authority for this species should now be the alliterative *libanus* Jäch & Dia *in* Dia & Jäch.

DIA, A. & JÄCH, M.A. 1992. Ecological notes on running water *Ochthebius* from southern Lebanon, with description of a new species (Insecta: Coleoptera, Hydraenidae). *Linzer biol. Beitr.* **24** 923-930.

JÄCH, M.A., 1989. Revision of the Palearctic species of the genus *Ochthebius* Leach I. The so-called subgenus *Bothocius*" (Hydraenidae, Coleoptera). *Koleopt. Rundschau* **59** 95-126.

JÄCH, M.A. 1992. Revision of the Palaearctic species of the genus *Ochthebius* Leach. X. the *punctatus* species group (Hydraenidae: Coleoptera). *Bull. Annls Soc. r. belge Ent.* **128** 167-195.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BEAGLES

"Expert witnesses said the fens were an important habitat for a range of rare species of insects. A collection of water beagles showed Outlack to rank amongst the best fen sites in Ireland"

Quoted from the *Irish News* for 24 September 1992 in *Biologist* (1993) **40**(2) 51.

A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF THE HYDRADEPHAGA FROM THE PYRENEES

by **I. Ribera, C. Hernando, X. Fresneda, P. Aguilera, G.N. Foster & Susan Bignal**

This checklist is a preliminary catalogue of the species of Hydradephaga recorded from the Pyrenees and the pre-Pyrenees in the literature, plus some additional unpublished records from our collections and from the collections of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN, Paris). We have collected data from the following Provinces in Spain and Départements in France: Andorra (AND), Girona (GIR), Lleida (LLE), Huesca (except the southern area, HUS), Navarra (NAV), Guipúzcoa (GUI), Pyrénées Orientales (POR), Ariege (ARI), Haute Garonne (HGA), Hautes Pyrénées (HPI), and Pyrénées Atlantiques (PAT). We have also included the northern part of Barcelona, the Berguedà (BER), and some general records labelled "Pyrenees" (PYR) - only when we could not found anything better.

We have tried to compile as many records as possible, but we are sure that we have missed others, specially from old French reviews, or marginal records in general works. We record here 147 species and one subspecies, although we consider dubious 17 of them.

	AND	BER	GIR	LLE	HUS	NAV	GUI	POR	ARI	HGA	HPI	PAT	PYR
Peltodytes caesus (Duftschmid)			■			■		■					
P. rotundatus (Aubé)			■	■	■	●		■		□		□	
Brychius elevatus (Panzer)					■		■					□●	
Haliplus heydeni Wehncke			■	■	■								
H. wehnckei Gerhardt								■	■				
H. ruficollis (DeGeer)(1)								□?					
H. flavicollis Sturm				■?									
H. fulvus (Fab.)	■		■	■	■			■		○	■	■	
H. guttatus Aubé				□		■					□	□	
H. mucronatus Stephens		●	■	■	■	●							
H. rubidus Perris					■						□	■	
H. variegatus Sturm			■					○					
H. lineatocollis (Marsham)		●	■	■	■	■		■		■	■	■	
H. confinis Stephens											■		
H. obliquus (Fab.)		●	■	■	■	■					□	○	
Hygrobia hermanni (Fab.)			■	■	■	■		□			■	□	
Aulonogyrus concinnus (Klug)				●		□							
A. striatus (Fab.)				■	■	□		□					
Gyrinus minutus Fab.					■								
G. caspius Ménétriés			■			●							
G. dejeani Brullé			■					■			□		
G. distinctus Aubé				■	■	●		□			■		
G. marinus Gyllenhal													□?
G. natator (L.) (2)			□	□		□		□			□		
G. paykulli Ochs								○					
G. substriatus Stephens		●	■	■	■	■		■			■		
G. urinator Illiger			■	■	■			■					
Orectochilus villosus (Müller)	■			■		●							
Noterus clavicornis (DeGeer)			■	■	■	■						●	
N. laevis Sturm			■	■	■	■		■			□		
Hyphydrus aubei Ganglbauer		●	■	■	■	■		□					
H. ovatus (L.) (3)										■			□
Hydrovatus clypealis Sharp			■					□				□	
H. cuspidatus (Kunze)			■					■					
H. simplex Sharp								□?					
Yola bicarinata (Latreille)		●	■	■	■	●		□					
Bidessus coxalis Sharp			■	●		■		■			□	○	
B. goudoti (Castelnau)			■					□					

	AND	BER	GIR	LLE	HUS	NAV	GUI	POR	ARI	HGA	HPI	PAT	PYR
Bidessus minutissimus (Germar)		●	■	■	■	■		■					
B. unistriatus (Schrank)								□?					
Hydroglyphus pusillus (Fab.)		●	■	■	■	●		□				●	
Coelambus confluens (Fab.)			■	■	■			□					
C. impressopunctatus (Schaller)			■	■	■								
C. marklini (Gyllenhal)			■	■				■	■		■		
C. parallelogrammus (Ahrens)			■										
Hygrotus inaequalis (Fab.)			■	■	●	■		□		■			
Hydroporus cantabricus Sharp					■						□	□	
H. discretus Fairmaire		●	■	■	■	■		□	■		■	■	
H. erythrocephalus (L.)								■		■	□		
H. ferrugineus Stephens				■					□				
H. foveolatus Heer				■	■			■		■	■	■	
H. gyllenhali Schiödte								□			□		
H. incognitus Sharp				■				□			□		
H. ionicus Miller								□?				□?	
H. limbatus Aubé								□?					
H. longulus Mulsant			■	■	●			■				■	
H. lucasi Reiche								□?					
H. marginatus (Duftschmid)			■	■	■				□		□	●	
H. melanarius Sturm					■								
H. memnonius Nicolai			■	■	■			■		■	■		
H. morio Aubé								□?					
H. nigellus Mannerheim	■		■					■					
H. nigrita (Fab.)				■	■			■	□	■	■	■	
H. nivalis Heer			■	■	■			□			■		
H. normandi Régimbart				■				□					
H. obscurus Sturm								□?			□?		
H. obsoletus Aubé				●									□
H. palustris (L.)	■		■	■	■	□		■	■		■	■	
H. planus (Fab.)			■	■	■			□			□		
H. pubescens (Gyllenhal)		●	■	■	■			□					
H. rufifrons (Duftschmid)											□?		□?
H. tessellatus Drapiez			■	■	■	●		□		■	□	□●	
H. umbrosus (Gyllenhal)								□?					
H. vagepictus Fairm.& Laboulb.			■	■	■			□			□	□	
Graptodytes bilineatus (Sturm)			■										
G. flavipes (Olivier)			■		■	●		■					
G. granularis (L.)								□?					
G. ignotus (Mulsant)			■		■	●		■					
G. pictus (Fab.)					□?			□?		■?			
G. varius (Aubé)			■	■	■	●		□					
Rhithrodytes bimaculatus (Dufour)					●		■				■	■	
Metaporus meridionalis (Aubé)			■										
Scarodytes halensis (Fab.)		●	■	■	■			□					
Stictonectes epipleuricus (Seidlitz)			■		■			■	□				
S. lepidus (Olivier)			■	■				■					
S. optatus (Seidlitz)				■	■								
Deronectes aubei (Mulsant)			■	■	■			■		□	□	●	
D. delarouzei (du Val)		●	■	■	■			■	■		■	■	
D. fairmairei (Leprieur)					●			□					
D. hispanicus (Rosenhauer)				■				■					
D. latus (Stephens)								□	□		□		
D. moestus inconspectus (Leprieur) (4)		●		■	■	●		■					
D. opatrinus (Germar)			■			□		■					
Stictotarsus 12-pustulatus (Fab.)			■	■	■			□					
S. griseostriatus (DeGeer)				■	■			■	■		■	■	
Nebrioporus canaliculatus (Lacordaire)			■		□			□					
N. cerisyi (Aubé)				●									
N. depressus elegans (Panzer)					■		●	■				■	
N. fabressei (Régimbart)				■				■					
Oreodytes davisi (Curtis)			■	■	■			■	□	■	■	□●	
O. sanmarkii (Sahlberg)	□		■	■	■			■	□	■	■	■	
O. septentrionalis (Gyllenhal)					●			■			□	■	

	AND	BER	GIR	LLE	HUS	NAV	GUI	POR	ARI	HGA	HPI	PAT	PYR
Laccophilus hyalinus (DeGeer)		●	■	■	■	●		■				■	
L. minutus (L.)		●	■	■	■	■		□			□		
L. ponticus Sharp			■										
Copelatus haemorrhoidalis (Fab.)			■										
Platambus maculatus (L.)	■		■	■	■			■	■	■	□	●	
Agabus brunneus (Fab.)		●	■	■	■			■				●	
A. didymus (Olivier)		●	■	■	■	■		□	■				
A. biguttatus (Olivier)			■	■	■			□		■	□	■	
A. guttatus (Paykull)(5)	■		■	■	■			■		■	■	■	
A. nitidus (Fab.)		●	■	■	■			□	○	□	○	○	
A. albarracinensis Fery(6)				■				■			●		
A. bipustulatus (L.)		●	■	■	■	■		□		■	□	■	
A. chalconatus (Panzer)				■	■			■			■	■	
A. congener (Thunberg) (7)	■			■	■			■	■	■	■	□	
A. conspersus (Marsham)			■	□				□					
A. lapponicus (Thomson) (7)			■	■	■			■					
A. melanocornis Zimmermann				■							□		
A. nebulosus (Forster)			■	■	■	■		□				■	
A. paludosus (Fab.)				■				□	■	■		●	
A. solieri Aubé	■			■	■			■	■	■	■	■	
ssp. *pyrenaeus* Fresneda & Hernando				■									
A. striolatus (Gyllenhal)				■					□				
A. sturmi (Gyllenhal)				■							□		
A. labiatus (Brahm)			■					□					
Ilybius fenestratus (Fab.)				■									
I. fuliginosus (Fab.)	●			■				■	■	■	■		
I. guttiger (Gyllenhal)													□?
I. meridionalis Aubé			■	■	■								
Rhantus bistriatus (Bergstrasser)								■					□
R. notatus (Fab.)											□?		□?
R. suturalis (McLeay)			■	■	■	■							
R. suturellus (Harris)								□?					□?
Colymbetes fuscus (L.)			■	■	■	■		□					
Meladema coriacea Castelnau			■	□				■					
Eretes sticticus (L.)			■	■	■			■					
Hydaticus leander (Rossi)			■		■								
H. seminiger (DeGeer)			■										
Graphoderus cinereus (L.)			■										
Acilius duvergeri Gobert												□	
A. sulcatus (L.)				■		■		■					
Dytiscus circumflexus Fab.			■			■		□					
D. marginalis L.		●	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	
D. pisanus Castelnau	■	●	■		■			□			□	□	
D. semisulcatus Müller			■	■							■		
Cybister lateralimarginalis (DeGeer)			■					□					
TOTAL SPECIES	11	21	83	86	77	40	3	103	22	24	55	45	

Key:

■: Bibliographic records, at least one of them modern.

□: Older bibliographic records only: in Spain, before Fuente (1932) and in France, before Guignot (1947).

●: Unpublished new records.

○: Unpublished old records.

?: Dubious records.

(1): Probably *H. heydeni*.

(2): Probably *G. substriatus*.

(3): In the box "Pyrénées 2" of the Coll. Bertrand (MNHN) there are three specimens of *H. ovatus* ab. *variegatus* Stephens, 1928 labelled "Estagnou Clapuel"(?). Although we have not found the locality, we thereafter consider that the other records of these species are correct.

(4): All the specimens we have seen from the Pyrenees belong to the subspecies *inconspectus*.

(5): The specimen given as *A. dilatatus* Brullé, 1832 in Ribera *et al.* (1988) is *A. guttatus*.

(6): Recently recognised as a senior synonym of *maestri* Fresneda & Hernando.

(7): After the work of Nilsson (1987), the re-examination of the specimens given a Ribera (1992) show that they probably were *A. lapponicus*.

As it is easy to see, and as is habitual in lists like this (at least in the Iberian Peninsula), there are great differences in the number of species recorded from each province or department. The obvious reason (unless these beetles have strong political preferences) is the random distribution of the Pyrenean coleopterologists. We should therefore greatly appreciate any contribution to fill the gaps - or any data or comment about the records that we have considered dubious. More detailed data about the localities and the source references are available from the authors.

We acknowledge the help given by Dr. H. Perrín during the stage of one of us in the MNHN in Paris. This work has been partly founded by the project "Fauna Ibérica II" (DGICYT PB89-0081). Dr Hans Fery kindly identified some of the *Bidessus*.

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RIBERA, I.; ISART, J. & VALLE, M.A.N. 1988. Contribución al conocimiento de los Coleópteros acuáticos (Coleoptera: Adephaga) de la Cerdaña. In: *Act. III Congr. Ibérico de Entomología.* A.E.E., pp. 637-650, Granada

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Received August 1993

SOME WESTERN PALAEARCTIC *HYDROPORUS* PROBLEMS RESOLVED

This very welcome paper settles some longstanding problems in nomenclature, mainly by examination of old type material. The type of *Hydroporus astur* Sharp is shown to be a *Coelambus marklini* (Gyllenhal). Two syntypes of *H. basinotatus* Reiche have been found in Paris, one being designated a lectotype; this species resembles *H. tessellatus* and *H. guernei* Régimbart, and occurs in Moroccco and SW Spain. A lectotype is designated for *H. guernei*, which is probably restricted to the Azores, the Canarian specimens being *lucasi* Reiche. A neotype for *H. tessellatus* has been selected from Belgium. The wide distribution given for it, from Southern England to Morocco and Turkey overlooks its strong presence in Western Britain and in Ireland. An eastern relative, *H. humilis* Klug, is accorded specific status, with the *sinaicus* Wewalka being a synonym. Perhaps the most useful step forward in this paper is getting the synonymy of *H. discretus* sorted out. The following fall to it as junior synonyms:- *H. neuter* Fairmaire & Laboulbène; *H. maurus* Sharp; *H. discretus* var. *pescheti* Guignot; *H. lundbladi* Falkenström; *H. alpestris* Falkenström. The latter name could have been a synonym of *H. nevadensis* Sharp, a species distinct from *longulus* Mulsant (another story!); the authors demonstrate that the type of *alpestris* was damaged such that the postcoxal processes could be mistakenly interpreted as *Sternoporus*-like, i.e. concave. Finally, the Canarian *H. errans* Sharp is given full specific status as distinct from *discretus*. The authors are to be congratulated on nailing so many problems in one paper.

Anyone concerned with Western Palaearctic checklists should particularly note that the correct authority for *discretus* is Fairmaire & Brisout, *in* Fairmaire, 1859, and not just Fairmaire as it is usually shown.

BALKE, M. & FERY, H. 1993. Taxonomic notes on Western Palaearctic species of *Hydroporus* Clairville and *Coelambus* Thomson (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae). *Ann. Soc. Entomol. Fr.* (N.S.) **29** 89- 101.

PITFALL TRAP RECORDS FOR AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND

Geoff Hancock's summary includes some records from Ayrshire, including *Hydroporus longicornis* (Sharp) and *H. longulus* (Mulsant), identified by Magnus Sinclair from pitfall traps operated by Garth Foster in 1990.

HANCOCK, E.G. 1993. Insect records from the west of Scotland in 1991 and some records of Coleoptera for 1990. *Glasgow Naturalist* **22** 251-254.

JCCBI GETS BUTTERFLIES OVER COLLECTING CONTROLS

C'est magnifique mais ce n'est pas la guerre

Meeting of JCCBI (Joint Committee for the Conservation of British Invertebrates), 4th March 1993

Those members of the JCCBI who have been accustomed to using the March meeting as an opportunity to recuperate from the excesses of the previous evening's Verrall supper, found their recovery disturbed this year by a departure from the traditionally somnolent ambience. This follows several changes to the composition of the committee including a new chairman, Paul Whalley, who has injected some presence into the proceedings. Also the entomological societies who used to make up the committee have been joined by organisations dealing with other groups of invertebrates. It looks as though these new members will provide a much-needed counter-balance to those preoccupied with a few species of Lepidoptera.

The chummy facade of the committee is showing cracks over a draft document with the title "Recommendations for JCCBI policy on legislation for the conservation and protection of invertebrates". Much of it is fairly uncontentious although it is woefully inadequate in putting forward practical proposals for legislation on site and habitat protection. However, the committee is split over section 4 which is called "support of conservation management objectives". Readers might think that this deals with the protection and restoration of habitats, but they would be wrong. It deals with collecting invertebrates, a subject which is already adequately covered elsewhere in the document.

Before the meeting committee members were supplied with five options for text to be inserted in section 4. These were labelled options A, B, C, D and B+C. Option D recommended no changes to existing laws on collecting and all the other options recommended giving landowners legal control over collecting on their land. This would mean making it illegal to collect water beetles without the owner's permission. These options differed over whether protection was offered firstly to all species or just species scheduled under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and secondly to all land or just nature reserves. Members were also supplied with three options for voting procedures.

We first had to vote on the number of votes allowed to each member organisation. This was difficult because nobody knew how many votes they had. However, this problem was resolved and then we had to vote on the three options for a voting procedure. This never really happened because of an unproductive debate on the definition of a nature reserve. The BBCS (British Butterfly Conservation Society) then suggested that option B+C should be relabelled B-C and introduced a new option which they called the real B+C, but this was relabelled option E.

It was hoped that all this confusion would prove irrelevant because when at last the votes were cast, seven out of ten voted for D, the do nothing option. Unfortunately the BBCS vetoed option D and suggested "a compromise" which involved giving nature reserve managers control over the collecting of all scheduled invertebrates. I cannot remember whether this was option B+C, B-C or E, but readers may be relieved to know that this was vetoed by the Balfour-Browne Club together with the BENHS. Pressure to achieve "a compromise" is expected but the club will not endorse recommendations which at best are irrelevant and at worst damaging to the conservation of water beetles.

On occasions during the two hour discussion my mind wandered to the possible fate of Saddington Reservoir, a site for the endangered Bagous lutosus and the only known site in the midlands for Berosus signaticollis. British Waterways wish to carry out damaging operations there but I am told that in the present political climate within English Nature it is very difficult to designate new SSSIs. Saddington Reservoir is one of hundreds of regional invertebrate sites which are under threat or have already been lost because of inadequate site protection legislation. What is the JCCBI doing about this?

Derek Lott, B-B C representative on the JCCBI

Received March 1993

MORE ON MORPHOMETRICS

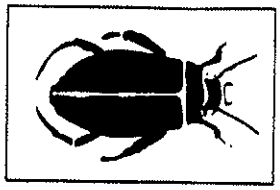
The four morphometric types of Dytiscoidea have previously differentiated as bad swimmers, good swimmers specializing in manoeuvrability, good swimmers specializing in speed, and generalists. The latest work puts this to the test by recording activity using video film, quantifying variables such as average and maximum velocity, frequency of turns and maximum acceleration.

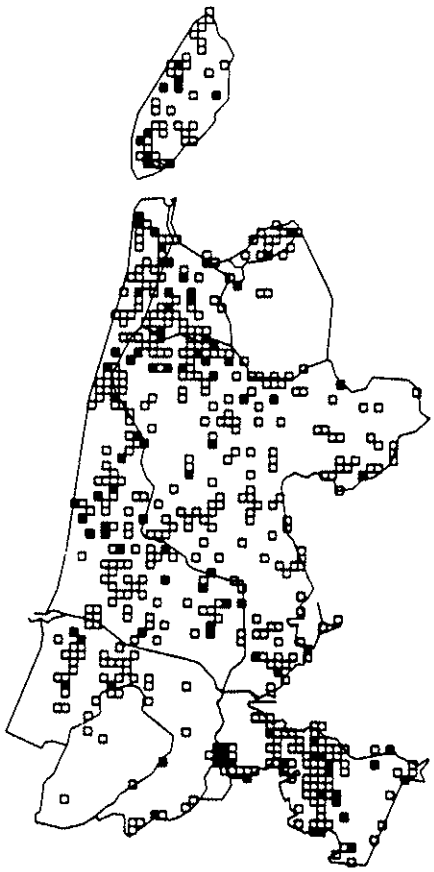
RIBERA, I. & ISART, J. 1992. Relación entre morfometría y tipo de natación en los Dytiscoidea (Coleoptera: Hygrobiidae, Noteridae, Dytiscidae). *Actas do V Congresso Ibérica de Entomologia, Suplemento no. 3 ao Boletim da Sociedade Portuguesa de Entomologia* 353-362.

NORTH DUTCH FAUNA

Harry A. STEENBERGEN, 1993. ***Macrofauna-atlas of North-Holland; distribution maps and responses to environmental factors of aquatic invertebrates.*** 651 pp. ISBN 90 72624 41 6 available at Dfl 65 (excluding postage) from Dienste Ruimte en Groen, PO Box 6090, 2001 HB Haarlem, Netherlands.

❖The occurrence of macroinvertebrates in 2,774 samples at 1,140 wetland sites in North Holland is catalogued. The relationships between the 600 taxa recorded and 21 environmental factors is summarized in the form of "Response Tables", modelled on the system used by Jan Cuppen to compare the distributions of Dutch *Hydroporus*. The catalogue includes 123 water beetle taxa, and the presentation should allow useful comparisons to be made with other faunas. Each taxon is mapped as part of a standardized A4 page presentation. It is presumed that the data-base excludes earlier survey work. Distribution data on the rarer species, including 17 water beetles occurring in less than five 1 km squares, is appended. A companion volume is reviewed overleaf.





HYGROTUS INAEQUALIS (Fabricius)

COLEOPTERA

kevers

aantal vindplaatsen : 680

abundantie-klassen

□ 1 - 12 exemplaren

■ 13 - 90 exemplaren

■ > 90 exemplaren

milieufaktor	klassen						IR	χ2	n	gg
	1	2	3	4	5	6				
orthofosfaat	46.7	56.4	57.3	60.1	71.4	78.8	-....+	*	509	0.89 mg/l
totaal-fosfaat	45.0	49.4	48.0	57.6	64.6	78.7	-....+	*	577	1.15 mg/l
nitraat	63.5	58.5	64.6	56.6	56.7	57.1	.....		578	0.6 mg/l
ammonium	55.9	52.1	60.7	66.2	66.4		.....		578	1.1 mg/l
Kjeldahl-stikstof	44.5	53.1	74.5	55.3	74.0	72.9	-.....	*	510	4.8 mg/l
chlorofyl-a	48.2	64.1	66.5	66.3	52.6		.....		508	114 µg/l
zuurgraad	64.3	65.4	57.5	46.6			....		578	7.9
zuurstof	78.0	66.3	61.8	45.7	47.9		+..-.	*	546	65 %
kalium	51.4	55.9	62.8	64.5	63.7	56.5	.....		572	19 mg/l
calcium	54.5	66.4	64.6	64.1	46.4		....-		408	90 mg/l
magnesium	44.9	67.7	66.4	66.3	71.7	37.3	-....-	*	572	36 mg/l
chloride	57.9	59.5	64.2	69.3	22.0		....-	*	578	369 mg/l
breedte	74.9	69.5	50.9	35.9	19.8		++.--	*	572	
diepte	72.3	76.0	69.1	49.5	29.3		.+.--	*	567	
bodemsoort	53.4	57.6	65.7				...		561	
isolatie	62.5	58.5	44.6				..-		571	
stroming	60.6	37.7					.-	*	572	
emergente vegetatie	40.6	58.5	67.0	72.7			....		570	
drijflaag vegetatie	26.9	67.0	75.8	79.0			-.++	*	570	
submerse vegetatie	37.3	60.9	69.1	77.6			-..+	*	570	
seizoen										zomer

NORTH DUTCH FAUNA (continued)

Henk van der HAMMEN, 1992. ***De macrofauna van het oppervlaktewater van Noord-Holland.*** 256 pp. ISBN 90 72624 36 X, price unknown, CIP Gegevens Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Den Haag, Netherlands.

❖ **"Wat zit waar"**. This published Ph.D. thesis is based on the survey of North Holland described above. It has an extensive summary in english from which it is possible to extract the following. Species accretion was such that a single sampling might collect less than half of the taxa present between March and October; however, this rise to 80% if three samplings are carried out. About 30 % of the taxa caught appear to be accidental, "tourists" in the modern ecological sense. Despite these fluctuations in faunal components, the faunal characteristics remained identifiable to the landscape level. Eight main distributions were recognised, confirmed by the use of TWINSPAN. Coleoptera were mainly associated with the polder region.

WETIQUETTE

A recent, rich tradition of the Club seems to be that we never get around to reviewing the results of our meetings. Over the past ten years at least I can remember different people saying "This has been our best meeting" each year, so why worry? So long as those papers and posters presented get a formal airing in print elsewhere and so long as new contacts are made, both with human beings and with new species of beetle, surely that is all we want out of a meeting? However, the following thoughts consolidated themselves into an anti-code of practice at the meeting in Poland this year. Anyone who is easily offended - or extremely gullible - should not read on.

The Wetiquette Code

- Practise the "milling" technique for use in the car park at the start of the day - this mesmerizes the organizer. Never begin the day with the full complement of equipment ready for an early start. If you cannot resist being that awful, then be first on the spot and disappear just as everyone else has arrived.
- If you are a local organizer, get your own back on the car park chaos by using your special local knowledge to proceed at sufficient speed to lose the rest of the party.
- But remember that no-one was likely to try to follow you anyway.
- When someone indicates that they have found an interesting species in a pond, it is quite in order to take over their patch in order to find more. Also, it is acceptable practice to search for material in other people's net, tray or sheet contents.
- If your companions are trying to find small beetles by watching the calm surface of the edges, choose this moment to use wave action to collect other species. Alternatively walk through the area under study. Always stand so as to give your companions shade.
- If you know that someone wishes to catch a particular species, it is fun to pretend that you have found it and then lost it again - it is quite in order to mark the spot with a body fluid.
- Never bring enough tubes with you - always scrounge them from others.
- If taking photographs, be ready for the compromising shot, often no more than a discreet cigarette by a declared non-smoker, or just a visit to the bushes. Always take a photograph before and after the visit to show the effects of survey work.
- All vegetation must be left on the bank. Use the larger fauna - a leech can cause much merriment when thrown at someone with a morbid fear of such things. Frogs and fish are obviously designed for slipping down teeshirts.
- When getting a lift, volunteer to read the map as a way of practising route-finding for the first time. Wear a boot with sufficient tread to bring plenty of mud back into the vehicle. If you are fortunate enough to have a lift from someone with an urgent appointment at the end of the day, the habit of discarding all relevant documents, your camera and net at various undisclosed and unremembered points during the day can be particularly effective.
- If you really feel obliged to give the local organizer any records, at least make sure that the site references are fictitious. A delay of about three years is usually enough to minimise their value. If the organizer is specifically interested in rivers, record only ponds, and so on.
- And remember the golden rule, *always be last on the bus*.

AFROTROPICAL *AGABUS* LARVAE

Larvae of *Agabus* of six Ethiopian species of *Agabus* are described and illustrated. That of *A. raffrayi*, the most primitive member of its group, appears to represent the ground-plan. Larvae of the *ambulator* and *raggazzii* groups share with rheophil species such as *brunneus* the strong constriction of the last abdominal segment.

NILSSON, A.N. 1992. Larval morphology of six species of Afrotropical *Agabus* Leach 1817 (Coleoptera Dytiscidae). *Tropical Zoology* 5 207-217.

CHECKLIST OF RECENT TAXONOMIC CHANGES IN *RHANTUS*
by Michael Balke

New synonyms:

R. suturalis (MacLeay, 1825)
= *regimbarti* Jakowlew, 1896 (Balke, 1990*b*)
= *annamita* Régimbart, 1899 (Balke, 1992*c*)
= *chinensis* Falkenström, 1936 (Balke, 1990*b*)
= *birmanicus* Vazirani, 1970 (Balke, 1992*c*)

R. thibetanus Régimbart, 1899
= *aequimarginatus* Falkenström, 1936 (Balke, 1992*c*)

R. sikkimensis Régimbart, 1899
= *punjabensis* Vazirani, 1970 (Balke, 1992*c*)

R. duponti (Aubé, 1838)
= *luederwaldti* Zimmermann, 1923 (Balke, 1992*a*).

Replacement names:

R. orbignyi Balke (1990*a*) pro *Dytiscus nitidus* Brullé, 1838, nec F., 1801.

New taxonomic status:

R. sericans Sharp, 1882, and *R. vermiculatus* Motschulsky, 1860 are valid species, not synonyms of *R. frontalis* Marsham, 1802 (Balke, 1990*b*).

New species are:

R. crypticus Balke, 1992a, Ecuador
R. galapagoensis, 1993, Balke & Peck, Galapagos Isles
R. schereri Balke, 1990a, Society Isles
R. vinsoni Balke, 1992b, Mauritius

BALKE, M. 1990*a*. Ein neuer *Rhantus* Dejean von den Gesellschaftsinseln. *Spixiana* **13**(2) 195-199.

BALKE, M. 1990*b*. Die Gattung *Rhantus* Dejean. IV. Taxonomie und Faunistik verschiedener paläarktischer und nearktischer Spezies. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen entomologischen Gesellschaft* **63** 195-208.

BALKE, M. 1992*a*. Taxonomische Untersuchungen an neotropischen Wasserkäfern der Gattung *Rhantus* Dejean. *Reichenbachia* **29**(6) 27- 39.

BALKE, M. 1992*b*. Water beetles of the genus *Rhantus* Dejean from the Mascarene Archipelago. *Aquatic Insects* **14**(2) 85-92.

BALKE, M. 1992*c*. Systematische und faunistische Untersuchungen an paläarktischen, orientalischen und afrotropischen Arten von *Rhantus* Dejean. *Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen entomologischen Gesellschaft* **65** 283-296.

PECK, S.B. & BALKE, M. 1993. A synopsis of the Dytiscidae of the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador, with description of *Rhantus galapagoensis* sp. nov. (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae). *Canadian Entomologist* **125** 259-266.

Works on Pacific, Neotropical, and New Guinean species of the genus will follow soon and several other works are in preparation.

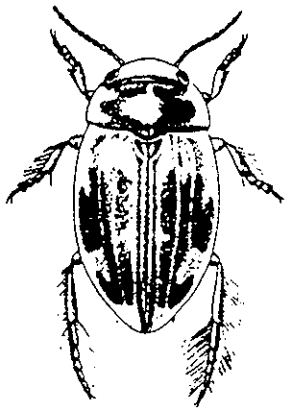
Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Biologie (23), Institut für Zoologie, 14195 Berlin, Germany Received June 1993

WATER CHESTNUT WEEVIL

The larvae and pupa of *Bagous rufimanus* Hoffman are described from water chestnut (*Trapa natans* L.) in Italy. Egg-laying begins in August. The larvae live in the stalks of the fruiting bodies, sometimes tunnelling up as far as the seeds, which they do not eat. Pupation takes place in the petiole from mid-August. Adults first appeared at the end of July and were found until October, their precise method of overwintering being unknown.

MANTOVANI, R., GALANTI, G. & NOCENTINI, A. 1992. Biological observations on *Bagous rufimanus* Hoffman (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) with description of its immature stages *Aquatic Insects* **14** 117-127.

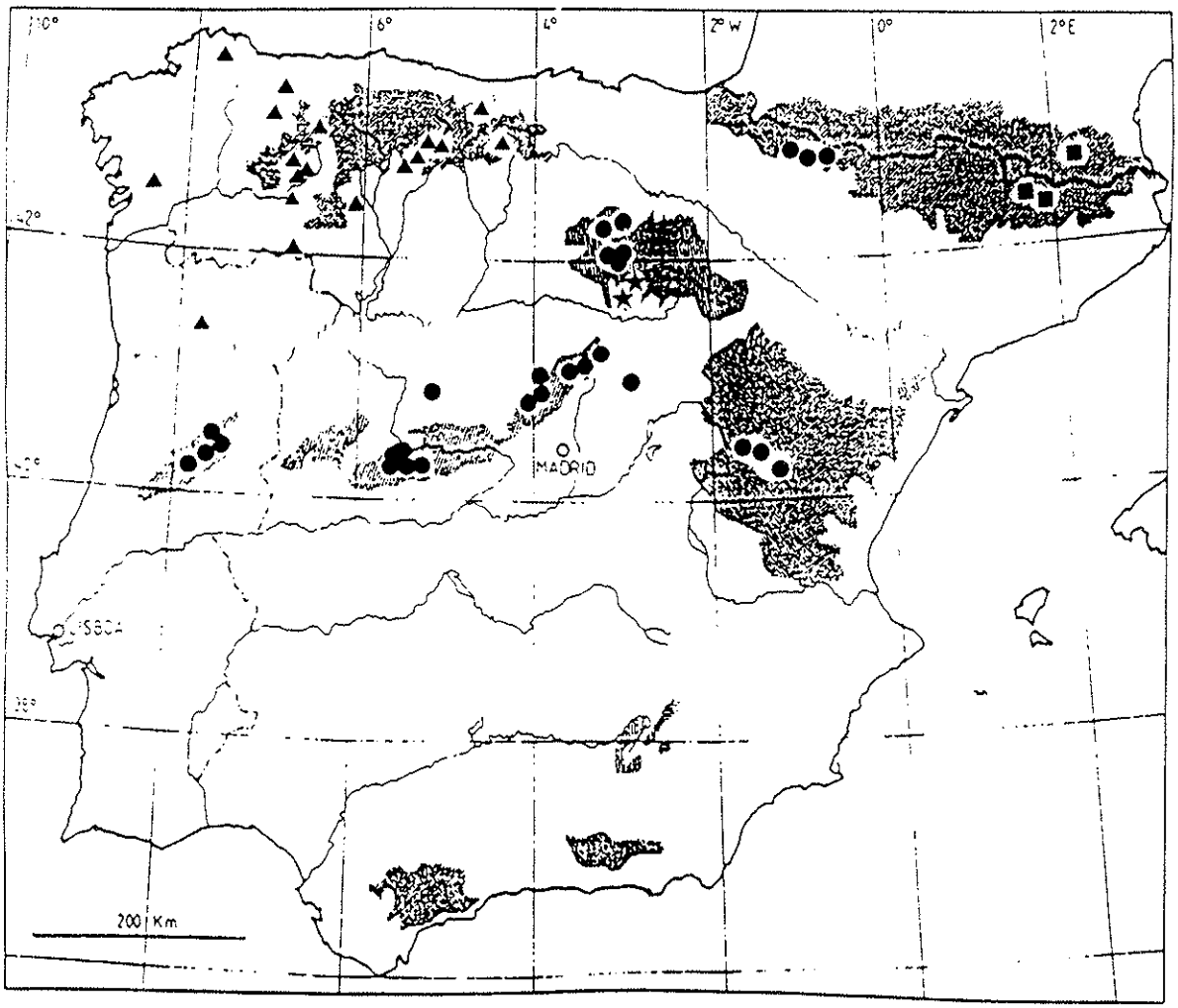
IBERIAN SPLIT IN CARINATE *NEBRIOPORUS*



The strange history of the *Nebrioporus carinatus* complex is revealed by a combination of detective work in Paris Museum and intensive fieldwork and karyotyping. *N. carinatus* is in fact two species, one with incredibly long male fore claws, the other with normal claws. Aubé gave only "Espagne" as the locality for his type, chosen from Dejean's collection. Hans Fery discovered that specimen in Oberthür's collection and it is redescribed as the holotype. This specimen was labelled as if it had formed the basis of the figure in Sharp's Monograph (Fig. 154, as shown here). In fact, that figure is clearly of the short-clawed species, now to be known as *N. fabressei* (Régimbart).

This long overdue recognition of these sibling species, with a striking difference in sexual characters, is accompanied by recognition of a further species in the complex, the pale *croceus*, which has weaker elytral keels; it occurs in the Province of Soria (★ on the map). Study of the karyotypes shows conformity to the *Nebrioporus* pattern, considerable differences between the species, and no difference between the pale and dark forms of *fabressei*.

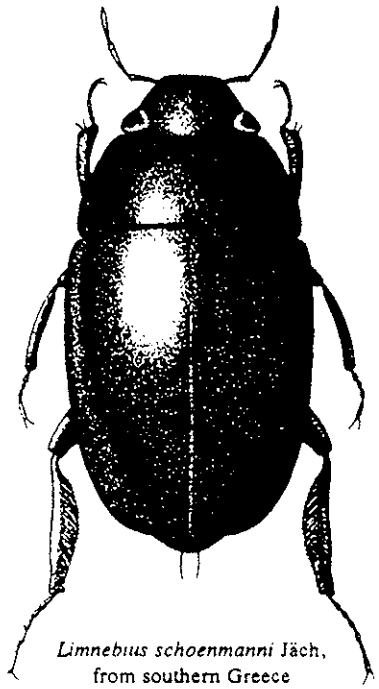
Unfortunately the maps have not reproduced well in the journal and Robert Angus has requested a reissue in *Latissimus*. The map has been simplified a little, which may give the gullible the impression that *Nebrioporus* only live in gullies and volcanic depressions in the mountains, the effects of Snowpake! *N. carinatus* (△) is confined to NW Spain, and possibly also northern Portugal, where only two females of uncertain identity have been found. *N. fabressei* (●) occurs in central Portugal, and over the "non-Cantabrian" mountains of central and northern Spain, including the Pyrenees, just getting into France in the eastern Pyrenees, where it is represented by the pale-coloured type form (■).



ANGUS, R.B., FRESNEDA, J. & FERY, H. 1992. A revision of the *Nebrioporus carinatus* species complex (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae). *Nouv. Revue Ent.* **9** 287-303.

STORKIA IS REAL

Seeing the storks everywhere in Poland - and passing Storkower in the train - reminded one of those attending the Club Meeting that he thought the item concerning *Storkia* in ***Latissimus* 2** must have been some sort of spoof intended to criticise attitudes towards taxonomy. Reading it through in the light of this suggestion, it seems far too heavy-handed for that! *Storkia* really does exist, and Arno van Berge Henegouwen's opening statement as editor means what he says. Another surprising response has been that it may compete with existing publications on taxonomy. Given the recognition that taxonomy of invertebrates is an almost inexhaustible subject, it seems reasonable for that this is one area in which publications ought to proliferate.



Limnebius schoenmanni Jäch, from southern Greece

LIMNEBIUS REVISION

Wow! What can one say? We look forward to the book. Eighty species of *Limnebius* are recognised from the Palaearctic (plus China and Taiwan, but not five Himalayan species). The subgenus *Bilimneus* is reduced to a synonym of *Limnebius* s.s., but five species groups are used. Seventeen new species are described and many new synonyms are created. The extremely minute Iberian/African *Limnebius* with the bone-like aedeagophores are split into *evanescens* s.s. from Spain, Portugal and Algeria, and *externus* Jäch from Spain and Morocco, a new name needed to replace forma *extraneus* d'Orchymont, a name which is not available. Another microscopic species, *nanus* Jäch, is described from what is presumed to be old, undated material from Escorial. The monograph is accompanied by high quality drawings of the aedeagophores that demonstrate the need to compare material from a fixed position with great care.

There are no drastic changes to nomenclature in the north, apart from loss of *truncatulus* Thomson as a junior synonym of *parvulus* (Herbst), perhaps no bad thing as it was often confused in name at least with *truncatellus* Thunberg. The distribution of the last-named species is given as "Most of Europe, except extreme south", overlooking the fact that the Sierra Nevada, on which *truncatellus* is depressingly common, are within sight of Africa.

JÄCH, M.A. 1993 Taxonomic revision of the Palearctic species of the genus *Limnebius* Leach, 1815 (Coleoptera: Hydraenidae). *Koleopterologische Rundschau* **63** 99-187.

A DIRECTORY FOR ENTOMOLOGISTS

Mark COLVIN & Duncan REAVEY, 1993. *A Directory for Entomologists, 2nd Edition.* Pamphlet 14, Amateur Entomologists' Society, ISBN 0 900054 57 3, available, price unknown, from AES Publications, The Hawthorns, Frating Road, Great Bromley, Colchester, Essex CO7 7JN, England, U.K.

❖ The Amateur Entomologists' Society has been promoting the study of British Entomology among youngsters for nearly sixty years. The second edition of their directory, with about 500 entries, shows a slight shift towards the wider world, listing some organisations and publications from outside Britain. A swift perusal does not reveal the inaccuracies that one usually associates with environmental directories and the authors are to be congratulated on their thoroughness. Dundee is still - only just - part of Tayside, not Dumfries & Galloway as stated. It is to be hoped that the Norfolk Moth Group Database and the Norfolk Moth Survey are part of some grand design rather than grey daggers drawn; it must also be hoped that the proliferation of organisations actively involved in invertebrate survey must be a good thing, rather than a Tower of Babel.

EFFECTS ON SILTING ON WATER BEETLES

Ross Doughty examined two sites in Loch Lomond affected by silting from re-alignment of the main road. Micro-crustaceans did not seem to be affected but the macrobenthos was. Loch Lomond is far from being rich in beetles, with only seven species being recorded in samples in September 1986 and May 1987. *Oreodytes septentrionalis* (Gyllenhal) was common at the site most affected by silting, whereas *Oulimnius tuberculatus* was largely - and *Limnius volckmari* entirely - confined to the site suffering least silting. Interestingly, numbers of *O. troglodytes* were about the same in silted and unsilted sites.

DOUGHTY, C.R. 1993. Some observations on the effects of mineral solids deposition on littoral invertebrates in Loch Lomond. *Glasgow Naturalist* **22** 205-213

CENTRAL EUROPEAN DYTISCID LARVAE

Hans Schaeflein's review should surely be welcomed as a guide to what is possible, and what is missing, from descriptions of larvae of Central European Dytiscidae and Noteridae. He starts with Rondelet's famous drawings of 1555, when the larva of *Dytiscus marginalis* was recognised as such, and ends with Anders Nilsson in 1989. The bibliography, divided into historical works and more modern treatments, runs to nine pages, and will be of use throughout Europe.

SCHAEFLEIN, H. 1993. Bibliographie der über Larvensystematik der mitteleuropäischen Dytisciden erschienenen Veröffentlichungen. *Beitr. Ent.* **43** 149-188.

BRITISH CHECKLIST AMENDMENTS

This list brings the British checklist published in 1977 by Bob Pope more or less up-to-date. The list of 123 names includes the well-known water beetle examples.

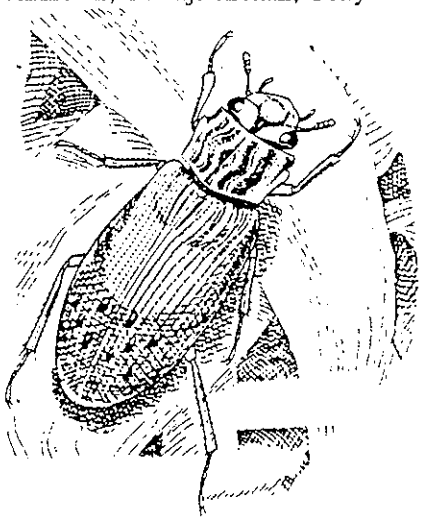
OWEN, J. 1993. An annotated checklist of recent additions and deletions affecting the recorded beetle fauna of the British Isles. *Coleopterist* **2** 1-18.

PIG IGNORANT

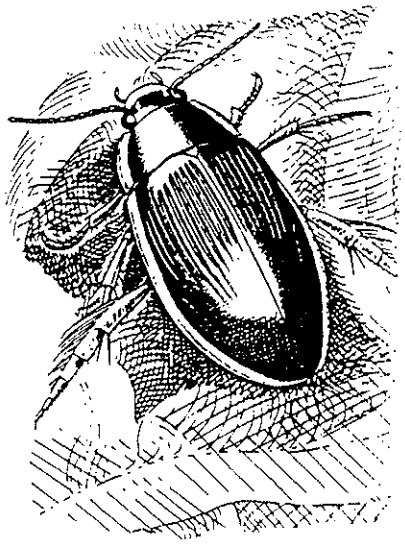
The spring issue of *Peatland News* (Irish Peatland Conservation Council, 119 Capel Street, Dublin 1) has some good news and bad news. On page 2 it is confirmed that Scragh Bog was declared a Nature Reserve by an Establishment Order which came into effect in December 1992. On page 22 the ominous heading is "Scragh Bog Piggery Given Go Ahead". Westmeath County Council refused permission for the piggery adjacent to Scragh Bog as a result of objections form IPCC and others. However, this decision has been overturned by An Bord Pleanala, the idea being that the slurry, estimated to be about 1.6 million gallons a year, will be removed from the area. Presumably they will build a special railway line over the bog to facilitate this?

ENDANGERED JAPANESE BEETLES

S. ASAHINA (ed.) 1993. ***Fifty Endangered Species of Japanese Insects*** 183 pp. ISBN 4 8067 1112 8, price unknown, Tsukiji-shokan, Tokyo.



Professor Satô kindly sent a copy of this book for review; within it, he has written the article on Japanese insects on the verge of extinction (pp. 2-16). The entry for each species includes a sketch of the insect concerned. Four water beetles are included:- *Dytiscus sharpi* Wehncke, *Helophorus articulatus* Sharp, *Macroplea japana* (Jacoby) and *Donacia hirtihumeralis* Komiya & Kubota. Unfortunately the text is entirely in Japanese so it is not possible to make much further comment.



IBERIAN & BALEARIC *HYDRAENA*

Hydraena balearica is redescribed as a Balearic endemic species. It was obviously recorded from the Balearics under other names prior to d'Orchymont's description, and it has attracted one synonym since - *ebusitana* Compte.

Hydraena cordata was originally divided into two subspecies, *cordata cordata* Schaufuss and *cordata regularis* Rey. The form originally perceived as being nominate is renamed *unca* n. sp. whilst *regularis* becomes a synonym of *cordata*. *H. cordata* occurs in France, much of the Iberian Peninsula and North Africa whereas *H. unca* is confined to western Iberia. The *palustris* group is now seen to comprise five species:- *palustris* Erichson, *curta* Kiesenwetter, *croatica* Kuwert (with which *jaechi* Hebauer is newly synonymized), *cordata* and *unca*.

VALLADARES, L.F. 1992. Separación específica de las dos subspecies de *Hydraena cordata* Schaufuss, 1833 sensu Berthélemy (1965)(Coleoptera: Hydraenidae). *Elytron* (Supplement) **5**(1991) 141-148.

VALLADARES, L.F. & MONTES, C. 1992. Redescripción de *Hydraena balearica* d'Orchymont, 1930 (Coleoptera: Hydraenidae). *Elytron* **5**(1991) 3-8.

NEW *PSALITRUS* SPECIES AND THEIR FUNGUS

This is a case of the tail wagging the dog in that the parasitic fungus, a member of the Laboulbeniales, was described in 1931 whereas its hosts, minute terrestrial *Psalitrus* species, had to wait until the 1990's. Bameul describes two new species, one from Sumatra, the other from Sarawak, which were referred to in Thaxter's original description as "the minute and peculiar hosts", their hydrophiloid nature being debated at the time.

BAMEUL, F. 1993. *Drepanomyces malayanus* Thaxter (Laboulbeniales, Ceratomycetaceae) and its hosts of the genus *Psalitrus* (Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae, Sphaeridiinae). *Nouv. Revue Ent.* **10** 19-30.

COEXISTING *HYDROPORUS*

Hauke Behr's continues his write-up of work on coexisting *Hydroporus*. It certainly reveals the intricacies and difficulties of interpretation. In one exercise, nearly 3,000 individuals of five species coexisting in a bog pool were marked with a month-specific code in the autumn of 1986 and the spring of 1987. The original purpose of mark-and-recapture work was to estimate population numbers, in this case, for *tristis*, two methods giving estimates ranging from 440 to 1117 individuals. But such figures tell us very little about what is going on. Following a group of individuals through the winter is more interesting; for example, the recapture rate of *tristis* marked in July 1986 did not decline much until the late spring of 1987 whereas very few individuals of *incognitus* were recaptured in the following season. This could mean that these species have different life-cycle strategies or that they differ either in longevity or in level of recruitment from neighbouring pools. The other paper demonstrates that eight species, including *incognitus* and *tristis*, have similarly timed life-cycles. All species laid eggs from April to July when in captivity. Egg dormancy was observed in one case, significantly *H. melanarius*, the species most associated with extremely shallow and temporary water. Further field data demonstrate that teneral adults are found earlier in unshaded *Sphagnum* pools than in birch swamp; such presumed temperature dependency adds yet another level of complexity in trying to understand how so many similar species can coexist.

BEHR, H. 1993. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Lebenszyklen von acht koexistierenden *Hydroporus*-Arten im Ohemoor (Norderstedt) (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae). *Entomologische Blätter* **89** 59-70.

BEHR, H. 1993. Wiederfangergebnisse aus Markierungsexperimenten an fünf in einem Moorgewässer koexistierenden *Hydroporus*-Arten (Coleoptera; Dytiscidae: Imagines). *Zool. Jb. Syst.* **120** 201-214.

HELOPHORUS 28 *ELOPHORUS* 1

This almost unanimous voting decision resulted in Opinion 1724 of ICZN, conserving *Helophorus* as the "correct" spelling, largely by placing the original *Elophorus* Fabricius, 1775 on the list of rejected and invalid names. This victory for common sense (and for Robert Angus) indicates the extent to which ICZN has moved from the Rule of Priority, since the name *Elophorus* has been used by some authorities. An interesting twist was noted by one of the voters, namely that the family name, now validated again by Hansen's revision, was originally Helophoridae anyway.

ANGUS, R.B. 1992. *Helophorus* Fabricius, 1775 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation as the correct original spelling. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **49** 30-31.

ICZN 1992. Comments on the proposed conservation of the generic name *Helophorus* Fabricius, 1775 (Insecta, Coleoptera) as the correct original spelling. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **49** 230-232.

ICZN 1993. Opinion 1724 *Helophorus* Fabricius, 1775 (Insecta, Coleoptera): conserved as correct original spelling. *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature* **50** 167-168.

WATER BEETLES AS VERTEBRATE FOOD

This review summarizes literature data on water beetles as food of vertebrates. There are only 25 references, but these probably represent most of the useful published information in Western and Central Europe. Most of the records are for fish and birds eating moderate-sized Dytiscidae. It is a pity that there is not more communication between those who probe around in entrails and Club members as it is comparatively easy to recognise beetle remains, usually to genus and often to species. The tale is retold of the Alpine farmers who feed whirligigs to their cows, and perhaps sample take them themselves as an aphrodisiac. Clearly, here is another case where communication might be invaluable as they were obviously muddling them up with *Ilybius*, which have testosterone in plenty. I cannot believe that whirligigs are particularly savoury, not even worth a yodel.

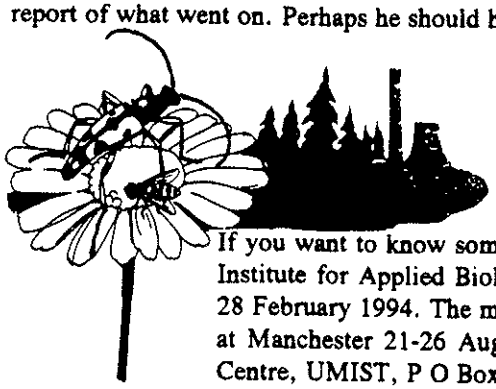
SCHAEFLEIN, H. 1993. Wasserkäfer (s.l.) as Beute und Nahrung von Vertebraten (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae, Haliplidae, Gyrinidae, Elmidae, Hydraenidae, Hydrophilidae). *Entomologische Blätter* **89** 120-126.

PROFESSORS IN CONGRESS?

An August edition of Maev Kennedy's column in *The Guardian* reads

"Not quantity, perhaps, but ah, the quality. All the greats in the field are among the 20 entomologists at the Worldwide Water Beetles Summit in Waleska, a little town north of Atlanta in Cherokee County. Professor Bill Wolfe, with more than 50,000 water beetles preserved in formaldehyde at Reinhardt College, is seriously outranked by Paul Spangler, who has discovered 400 species and treasures 1.5 million specimens at the Smithsonian Institution. It's a subject which arouses deep passions. "People have strong opinions," Michael Brancucci from the Swiss Museum of Natural History said, "we often exchange ideas very loudly." And when water-beetle collecting meets Latin ardour - well, as Professor Viccenzo Vople (*sic* - well, it is the Guardian) from the University of Rome explained: "It's like how you find a wife."

When Vincenzo Volpe has recovered from the shock of his rapid promotion, perhaps we can have a fuller report of what went on. Perhaps he should have joined up with us in Poland where romance blossomed?



This seems like a lead into the 5th European Congress of Entomology, to be held at the University of York from 29 August to 2 September 1994. I am sure that Professor van Emden is proud of his title of Chair of the Standing Committee for the European Congresses but I can think of a few contenders in the Club - and I don't mean it like that - or that. If you want to know something sensible about the 5th ECE contact IFAB Communications, Institute for Applied Biology, University of York, York YO1 5DD, England, U.K. before 28 February 1994. The meeting follows the VI International Congress of Ecology, to be held at Manchester 21-26 August; contact The Secretary, VI ICE, The Manchester Conference Centre, UMIST, P O Box 88, Manchester M60 1QD, England, U.K.

ADEPHAGAN PHYLOGENY - NEW INSIGHTS FROM LARVAE

The larval head capsule has been intensively studied in order to reassess the phylogeny of the group. The cladogram shows the Gyrinidae as a sister-group of the rest. It is pointed out that the oldest known adephagan fossil is probably an Upper Permian gyrinid larva, originally described as an alderfly. Next oldest is the Haliplidae, probably sister-group to the rest of the Adephaga. The Trachypachidae are shown to monophyletic with the Dytiscoidea, forming a sister-group with the Rhysodidae + Carabidae. Amphizoidae, Hygrobiidae and Dytiscidae form a monophyletic group, thus confirming studies based on other character systems.

To the outsider, the fact that the whirligigs are primitive and the ground beetles derived may seem very strange. However, careful studies of this kind, combined with reappraisal of fossil material, make the only sense that matters.

BEUTEL, R.G. 1993. Phylogenetic analysis of Adephaga (Coleoptera) based on characters of the larval head. *Systematic Entomology* **18** 127-147.

REVIEW OF *AGABUS*, INCLUDING AN IMPORTANT NAME CHANGE

The Holarctic members of the *chalconatus* and *erichsoni* groups are reviewed, with 19 and 3 species respectively. Seven new species are described - *balkei* from Siberia, *jaechi* from Turkey, *larsoni* from Canada, *lenkoranensis* from Azerbaijan, *pederzanii* from Italy, *samokovi* from Bulgaria and *wewalkai* from Turkey. This explosion of new species indicates both the thoroughness of the review and the difficulty of identifying individual species. Lectotypes are designated for a number of species. A cladogram based on eight adult characters indicates that the species around *chalconatus* can be split into four groups.

Agabus chalconatus is confirmed as the correct spelling for a species that has often been called *chalconotus* in Central Europe. *Agabus skiathos* Hinterseher is sunk as a junior synonym of *Agabus pseudoneglectus* Franciscolo and *Agabus maestri* Fresneda & Hernando (strangely attracting yet another name, *maestroae* unjustified emendation, in the process) is a synonym of *albarracinensis* Fery.

The biggest change affecting Western European coleopterists comes with the recognition that *Colymbetes montanus* Stephens 1828 has priority over *Agabus melanocornis* Panzer 1915; the authors could have appealed for suppression of type name *montanus* to ICZN, given that it has never been used, but we are now obliged to use the new/old name, *Agabus montanus* (Stephens). It could be much worse in that this group of *Agabus* comes so near to *Ilybius* that one species, *vittiger*, was recently transferred to that genus. At least we do not have, at one fell swoop, *Ilybius montanus* instead of *Agabus melanocornis*! That pleasure is yet to come.

FERY, H. & NILSSON, A.N. 1993. A revision of the *Agabus chalconatus*- and *erichsoni*-groups (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae), with a proposed phylogeny. *Entomologica scandinavica* **24** 79-108.

WATER BEETLES OF THE RIF

This paper describes the preliminary attempt to relate the water beetle fauna of the Rif Massif in northern Morocco to its origin in the Early Cretaceous as a block including land now scattered from the "Baetic" southern part of Spain to NE Sicily and the toe of Italy. In so doing, a checklist is provided for the Rif which includes a number of new records: *Gyrinus substriatus* Stephens, *Orectochilus villosus* (Müller), *Coelambus parallelogrammus* (Ahrens), *Hygrotus inaequalis* (Fab.), *Hydroporus discretus* Fairmaire, *H. limbatus* Aubé, *Porhydrus vicinus* (Aubé), *Graptodytes aequalis* Zimmermann and *Colymbetes schildknechti* Dettner.

BENNAS, N., SAINZ-CANTERO, C.E. & ALBA-TERCEDOR, J. 1992. Datos preliminares para un estudio biogeográfico del Macizo Bético- Rifeño basado en coleópteros acuáticos. *Zoologica baetica* 3 167-180.

SCARODYTES HALENSIS IN BRITAIN

Paul Whitehead cites three records for Worcestershire which indicate that this species is extending westwards in Britain. He comments that the "preferred habitat is springs draining aquicludes revealed after gravel extraction" in association with *Guignotus pusillus* (Fab.), *Coelambus confluens* (Fab.), *Hydroporus tessellatus* Drapiez and *Laccobius sinuatus* Motschulsky. I aquiclude (from the latin *aquicludo* - "I guess on the basis of my knowledge of water") what aquiclude means and I go along with the basic idea, though perhaps the springs are over-emphasised, all of the species mentioned being associated with base-rich stagnant water in open muddy pools.

WHITEHEAD, P.F. 1993. The continuing westward spread of *Scarodytes halensis* (F.) (Col., Dytiscidae). *Entomologist's monthly Magazine* **129** 150.

THESIS - IGNACIO RIBERA

Nacho's thesis is now officially published in microfiche by the University of Barcelona. Papers resulting from it have already been reviewed in ***Latissimus***.

RIBERA GALAN, I. 1992. Estudio de los hydradephaga (Coleóptera) del Pirineo y Prepirineo. ISBN 84 475 0048 9. [Microforma] Publicacions Universitat de Barcelona, Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes 585, 08007 Barcelona.

FURTHER WORK ON *BEROSUS*

Stefan Schödl's third study covers the type subgenus, within which he recognises 16 species in the Palaearctic and the Orient, two of which are not treated further, having Ethiopian-type distributions. Four species-groups are recognised associated with *signaticollis* (Charpentier), *luridus* (L.), *nigriceps* (Fab.) and *insolitus* d'Orchymont. The Western European species survive unscathed, *signaticollis*, *luridus* and *affinis* being confirmed as having wide distributions. Küster's *suturalis* is reduced to a synonym of *affinis*. *Berosus hispanicus* Küster is recognised as a distinct species, with a characteristic angle about a third of the way from the tip of the aedeagus; the name is scarcely appropriate as the species is recorded from the Netherlands (North Brabant by Arno van Berge Henegouwen in 1981), Austria, Czechia, Italy, Malta, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Mali, Croatia, Greece, Turkey and, wait for it, Norway!

SCHÖDL, S. 1993. Revision der Gattung *Berosus* Leach 3. Teil: Die paläarktischen und orientalischen Arten der Untergattung *Berosus* s.str. (Coleoptera: Hydrophilidae). *Koleopterologische Rundschau* **63** 189-233.

SOMERSET BEETLES

Andrew DUFF, 1993. *Beetles of Somerset*. 269 pp. ISBN 0 902152 18 1 available at £12.25 (including postage) from Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton, Somerset TA1 4AD, England.

❖ This compendium represents a substantial update of Wilson's *Coleoptera of Somerset* of 1958. Anyone intending to undertake a similar review for other areas should use Andrew Duff's work as the standard for accuracy. Given that the Somerset coleopteran fauna runs to 2298 species, it also constitutes a fairly comprehensive modern checklist including most of the recent changes in nomenclature applied in the U.K. The work acknowledges the value of Maureen Girling's postglacial subfossil studies. Andrew must be right in differentiating *Rhysodes sulcatus* as "Extinct resident" from *Microsporus acaroides* as "Resident, sub-fossil records only", given that it is easier to detect a fossil fragment of *Microsporus* than the living beetle. Let's hope that this work encourages further recording in Somerset so that some of the species supposedly extinct or rated "possibly now extinct" in Somerset can be rediscovered. These include *Rhantus exsoletus*, *R. suturellus* (still called *bistriatus* (Bergsträsser) in this work), *Graphoderus cinereus* and *Acilius canaliculatus*.

ANNUAL COMPILATION - HYDRADEPHAGA 1990

About 130 papers published in 1990 are listed in the most recent compilation, together with additions for 1988 and 1989. Unfortunately the wrong abstract is attached to the paper but this does not detract from its usefulness. A limited number of copies have been issued with ***Latissimus* 3**. Anyone who did not get one can obtain a photocopy from the secretary.

BRANCUCCI, M. & DETTNER, K. 1993. Annual compilation (1990) of Hydradephaga (Coleoptera) papers. *Entomologica Basiliensia* **15** 205-214

✞In Memoriam Edgar Fichtner (1911-1989)

The famous German water beetle specialist Edgar Fichtner died on 14th August 1989 at the age of 78.

He was inspired to collect beetles by his biology teacher Herrmann Dietze. First interested in ground beetles, Edgar's attention was later drawn to water beetles and bugs.

Since 1929 he was a member of the Entomologische Gesellschaft von Leipzig and the Naturforschende Gesellschaft, also of Leipzig.

As a result of the political situation in 1933, his father having been dismissed from the civil service by the Nazis, Fichtner couldn't finish his studies on biology at University. He then worked as an accountant and commercial clerk and after the war he completed a study in economic sciences.

As an amateur coleopterist Edgar made a great contribution to knowledge of the water beetle fauna of Eastern Germany (formerly the GDR). He published about 40 papers (all in German), mostly in East German journals. Most of his faunistic papers were concerned with Hydradephaga but some concerned Hydrophiloidea and Hemiptera as well. He was a very kind and helpful person who supported young colleagues in many ways (with determinations, sending reprints, etc.) and was in contact with many other water beetlers such as R Bellstedt, D Spitzenberg, H Koch, H Schaeflein, Michael Balke and myself. His most important publications are the *Beiträge zur Fauna der DDR*, of which he published the parts about the Hygrobiidae, Haliplidae, Dytiscidae, Gyrinidae and Spercheidae. For the parts concerning Elmidae and Dryopidae (finished by Ronald Bellstedt in 1990) and Hydrophilidae (in preparation by Bellstedt) he did the first researches.

With over sixty years of beetling, Fichtner was active until at a considerable age. In September 1988, after an exhausting two days' trip by train, he gave a talk about the "Flight of Water Beetles" in Kiev, during the XII SIEEC, where I met for the first and last time.

His valuable collection, mostly of Central European water beetles and bugs, is in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Dresden.

⇦**Edgar Fichtner** during SIEEC XII in Kiev, September 1988

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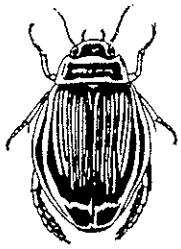
Received July 1993



Latissimus is a publication of the Balfour-Browne Club. Issue No. 3 was published on 30th October 1993. Correspondence should be addressed to the Club Secretary:- Dr G N Foster, 3 Eglinton Terrace, Ayr KA7 1JJ, Scotland, UK.

Articles and comment for Issue No. 4 should be sent as quickly as possible, as it is due for release early in 1994 along with the subscription renewal notice. Items will be particularly welcome if supplied on disc - *Latissimus* is now written in *Word for Windows*, to which most word-processed scripts can be converted.

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