

**Corrections and additions to the  
“Revision of the Haliplidae of the Neotropical Region  
including Mexico” (VONDEL & SPANGLER 2008)  
with description of a new species  
(Coleoptera: Haliplidae)**

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**Abstract**

Corrections and additions to the “Revision of the Haliplidae of the Neotropical Region including Mexico” (VONDEL & SPANGLER 2008) are presented. *Haliphus novateutonius* sp.n. is described from Brazil.

**Key words:** Coleoptera, Haliplidae, Neotropical Region, Brazil, taxonomy, new species.

**Introduction**

Since the “Revision of the Haliplidae of the Neotropical Region including Mexico” (VONDEL & SPANGLER 2008) additional material has been examined and new information became available. The results are presented here. A new species of *Haliphus* LATREILLE, 1802, is described from Brazil.

**Material and methods**

Methods and taxonomic terms are according to VONDEL (1997). A total of 374 specimens has been examined originating from the following institutions:

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA (L.H. Herman)
BDUC	Biology Department, University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada (J. Swann)
CH	Collection L. Hendrich, Munich, Germany
CNCI	Canadian National Collections, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada (Y. Bousquet)
CP	Collection M. Przewoźny, Poznań, Poland
CS	Collection A.E.Z. Short, Lawrence, Kansas, USA
CV	Collection B.J. van Vondel, Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Netherlands
EME	Essig Museum of Entomology, Berkeley, California, USA (C.B. Barr, P.T. Oboyski)
ISNB	Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium (P. Limbourg)
MALUZ	Universidad del Zulia, Cabima, Venezuela (via A.E.Z. Short)
MNHN	Muséum national d’histoire naturelle, Paris, France (A. Mantilleri)
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (M. Brancucci †)
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria (M.A. Jäch)
SEMC	Snow Entomological Collection, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, USA (A.E.Z. Short)
USNM	Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C., USA (C.J. Micheli)

**Checklist**

In the checklist (VONDEL & SPANGLER 2008: 72) *Haliphus curtulus* SHARP, 1887 was erroneously listed as a junior synonym of *H. havaniensis* WEHNCKE, 1880, but in fact it is a junior synonym of *H. tumidus* LECONTE, 1880 (see VONDEL & SPANGLER 2008: 121).

Three species have to be added to the checklist:

*Haliphus kenneri* VONDEL, 2014

*Haliphus mimeticus* MATHESON, 1912

*Haliphus rugosus* ROBERTS, 1913

*Haliphus eremicus* WELLS, 1989

*Haliphus novateutonianus* VONDEL, 2016

### Identification key

The key of VONDEL & SPANGLER (2008: 75–78) has to be adapted as follows:

- 0 Metaventral process with a sharp plica running from anterior edge to posterior impression on each side ..... 0a
- Metaventral process at most with short anterior plica on each side ..... 1
- 0a Elytral apex with undulate or with weak serration ..... *mimeticus*
- Elytral apex with clear dense serration ..... *kenneri*
  
- 43 Sutural darkening not exceeding first secondary puncture row ..... 43a
- Sutural darkening reaching first primary puncture row ..... 44
- 43a Pronotal lateral margin complete. Last sternite completely and densely punctured ..... *novateutonianus* sp.n. (partim)
- Pronotum laterally not margined in anterior half. Last sternite weakly punctured in apical part. .... *minimus*
  
- 51 Prosternal process narrowed in the middle, anteriorly not wider than posteriorly ..... 51a
- Prosternal process not clearly narrowed in the middle, usually widest anteriorly ..... 52
- 51a Secondary elytral punctures in basal part of all intervals in more than one irregular row. Last sternite weakly punctured in apical part ..... *langleyi*
- Secondary elytral punctures only partly double in basal part of second interval. Last sternite completely and densely punctured ..... *novateutonianus* sp.n. (partim)

### *Haliphus bachmanni* VIDAL SARMIENTO & GROSSO, 1970

**Material studied:** ARGENTINA: 1 ♀, Gran Chaco, SW Castelli, 16.I.2009, leg. Snížek (CP).

### *Haliphus bonariensis* STEINHEIL, 1869

**Material studied:** URUGUAY: 1 ♂, Montevideo, leg. Berg. ARGENTINA: 1 ♂, Buenos Aires, leg. Branden (MNHN).

### *Haliphus carinatus* GUIGNOT, 1936

**Material studied:** CUBA: 1 ♂, Siboney, at light, III.1973, leg. Decu; 1 ♂, Camagüey, Baraguá, at light, 14.VI.1932, leg. Christenson (USNM).

***Haliplus costaricanus* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

**Material studied:** COSTA RICA: 1 ex., Guanacaste, Palo Verde, 5.viii.1974, leg. Green (EME).

***Haliplus crassus* CHAPIN, 1930**

**Material studied:** VENEZUELA: 1 ex., Bolívar, 7°20.992'N 66°17.904'W, 62 m, betw. Caicara and Los Pijiguaos, pond and lagoon, 11.I.2009, leg. Short, Miller & Garcia (SEMC).

***Haliplus cubensis* CHAPIN, 1930**

**Material studied:** CUBA: 2 ♂♂, Santiago de Cuba, San Luis, Dos Caminos, El Vivero, semipermanent lagoons, 14.V. and 2.VIII.2008, leg. Deler-Hernández; 8 exs., Guantánamo, San Antonio del Sur, Macambo, Macambo River, 25.X.2008, leg. Deler-Hernández (CV). UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS: 1 ♀, St. Croix (MNHN). MEXICO: 4 exs., Quintana Roo, Isla de Cozumel, SW side, 2 mi W Cedral, 6. and 8.X.1993, leg. Barr & Shepard; 2 exs., Quintana Roo, Isla de Cozumel, E end Cross Is. Rd., 7.X.1993, leg. Barr & Shepard (EME).

First records for Mexico and the United States Virgin Islands.

***Haliplus drechseli* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

**Material studied:** PARAGUAY: 1 ♂, Capiatá, Río Paraguay, 11.X.1936 (MNHN).

***Haliplus fuscipennis* GERMAIN, 1856**

**Material studied:** CHILE: 1 ♂, leg. P. Germain (MNHN).

***Haliplus gravidoides* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 6 exs., Quintana Roo, Isla de Cozumel, SW side, 2 mi W Cedral, 8.X.1993, leg. Barr & Shepard (EME).

***Haliplus gravidus* AUBÉ, 1838**

**Material studied:** ANTIGUA: 1 ♂, "Sharp, Typ. Ind.; Antigua, Museum Paris coll. Wehncke, *Haliplus robustus*" (MNHN). BOLIVIA: 5 exs., Santa Cruz, Charagua, cattle pond, 2.–9.II.1985, leg. Malkin (NHMB). BRAZIL: 1 ex., leg. Branden (MNHN); 6 exs., Bahia, Encruzilhada, 980 m, XI.1974, leg. Alvarenga; 2 exs., Minas Gerais, Lassance, 9.–19.XI.1919; 2 exs., Minas Gerais, Pirapora, 11.–13.XI.1919 (CNCI). COSTA RICA: 1 ex., Guanacaste, Playa Tamarindo, at light, 14.VI.1986, leg. Chemsak (SEMC); 1 ♂, San José, leg. Bridley (MNHN). GUADELOUPE: 1 ex. [no locality]; 1 ♂, Capesterre, leg. Delauney (MNHN); 2 exs., St. Louis, 20.XI.1983, leg. Sékaly (NHMB). ECUADOR: 1 ex., Santa Rosa, leg. Wallis (MNHN). NICARAGUA: 1 ex., Rivas, E Lago de Apanás, 3170 ft, roadside pool, 13°12.77'N 86°58.06'W, leg. Shepard; 1 ex., Río San Juan, 60 km SE San Carlos, Refugio Bartola, 100 m, 10°58.40'N 84°20.30'W, at UV light, 30.V.2002, leg. Brooks, Fallin & Chatzimanolis (SEMC). PANAMA: 1 ex., Coclé near Divisa, roadside pool, 23.VIII. 2006, leg. Shepard (SEMC); 3 exs., Coclé, Pan American Hwy, ca 0.5 km E Antón, roadside pool, 30.VIII.2006, leg. Post, Barr & Shepard (BDUC). PUERTO RICO: 1 ex., San Juan, 1.–5.VII.1915 (CNCI). TRINIDAD: 1 ex., between Four Corners & Carmichael, black light, 4.–5.VII.2005, leg. Shepard (SEMC). VENEZUELA: 1 ex., Aragua, Cagua, light trap, 8.X.1968 (EME); 19 exs., Falcón, 14°44.228'N 70°05.312'W, ca. 18 km E Urumaco, densely vegetated margins of lagoon, 8.VII.2009, leg. Short et al.; 1 ex., Bolívar, 07°53.220'N 62°10.239'W, 245 m, 30 km S Uputa, roadside marsh, 12.VII.2010, leg. Short, Tellez & Camacho; 1 ex., Anzoátegui, 9°17'16.3"N 64°13'39.1"W, temporary rainpool, 15.VIII.2009, leg. Cordero (SEMC); 1 ex., Bolívar, 85 km SE El Dorado, 1.–3.xi.1982, leg. E. Rubio & T. Borrego; 1 ex., Zulia, Perijá Distr., Barranquito, Hacienda Los Lechosos, 10.V.1988, leg. Inciarte, Rubio & Borrego; 1 ex., Zulia, Maracaibo Distr., Trampa de Luz, área Universitaria, 4.XI.1980, leg. Montiel; 2 exs., Zulia, Jardín Botánico de Maracaibo, Mailaise trap, 14.X.1988, leg. Inciarte & Rubio; 1 ex., Zulia, Maracaibo, Lagunas de Oxidación-ICLAM, Ciudad Universitaria, 15.XI.1994, leg. Garcia;

1 ex., Zulia, Miranda, 11.VI.1988, leg. Petit; 1 ex., Bolívar, 69 km SE Upata, 31.X.1982, leg. Rubido & Borrego (MALUZ).

First records for Guadeloupe and Nicaragua. This species was also recorded from Haiti by ZIMMERMANN (1924).

### *Haliplus havaniensis* WEHNCKE, 1880

**Material studied:** BAHAMAS: 2 exs., Cat Island, Bennetts Harbour, 24.III.1953, leg. Hayden & Giovannoli; 1 ex., Andros Island, Fresh Creek, 23.IV.1953, leg. Hayden & Giovannoli (AMNH). MEXICO: 7 exs., Chiapas, San Cristóbal de las Casas, 2136 m, 16°42'44"N 92°36'58"W, marsh, 29.X.2007, leg. Brojer (NMW).

### *Haliplus indistinctus* ZIMMERMANN, 1928

**Material studied:** BRAZIL: 1 ♂, Encruzilhada, 980 m, Bahia, XI.1974, leg. Alvarenga (CNCI). COLOMBIA: 1 ♂, N Santander, Cúcuta, 300 m, 7.V.1974, leg. Howden & Howden (CNCI). PARAGUAY: 1 ♀, Capiatá, Río Paraguay, XII.1936; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Paraguay Central, 1885, leg. Germain (MNHN). VENEZUELA: 2 exs., Guárico, 8°31.705'N 66°22.602'W, 65 km S Las Mercedes, large marsh, 5.VII.2010, leg. Short, Tellez & Camacho; 1 ex., Bolívar, 7°22.525'N 61°45.568'W, 166 m, 28 km W Tumeremo, roadside marsh, 13.VII.2010, leg. Short & Tellez; 1 ex., Bolívar, 7°53.220'N 62°10.239'W, 245 m, 30 km S Upata, roadside marsh, 12.VII.2010, leg. Short, Tellez & Camacho (SEMC); 1 ex., Zulia, El Tucuco, 51 km SE Machiques, 22.IV.1986, leg. Inciarte, Rubio & Borrego; 1 ex., Zulia, Miranda, 11.VI.1988, leg. Petit (MALUZ). COUNTRY?: 1 ♂, Santa Rita (MNHN).

First record for Colombia.

### *Haliplus mimeticus* MATHESON, 1912

*H. rugosus* ROBERTS, 1913.  
*H. eremicus* WELLS, 1989.

This species was recorded from Mexico, Baja California, by VONDEL (2014).

### *Haliplus kenneri* VONDEL, 2014

This species was described from Mexico, Baja California, by VONDEL (2014).

### *Haliplus maculicollis* ZIMMERMANN, 1924

**Material studied:** ARGENTINA: 1 ♀, Tucumán, leg. Hayward (MNHN); 1 ex., Córdoba, leg. Schulz, 10.I.1906 (CH).

### *Haliplus mesoamericanus* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 2 exs., Oaxaca, 75 km E Juchitán de Zar, 50 m, 10.VII.2006, leg. Wewalka (NMW); 1 ex., Jalisco, Chamela Biological Station, 16–19.X.1987, leg. Chemsak & Powell (EME). NICARAGUA: 1 ex., Rivas, E Lago de Apanás, 3170 ft, 13°22.77'N 86°58.06'W, roadside pool, 12.VI.2005, leg. Shepard (EME).

### *Haliplus novateutonianus* sp.n. (Figs. 1–10)

TYPE LOCALITY: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia.

**Holotype** ♂: “Nova Teutonia, Brésil; *Haliplus brasiliensis* Zimm; R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I. G. 13.893; Coll. R. Mouchamps; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B” (ISNB). **Paratypes**: 9 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀: “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Brazil: Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, F. Plaumann” (CV, ISNB, NMW); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: “Nova Teutonia, Brésil; *Haliplus brasiliensis* Zimm; R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I. G. 13.893; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B”; 1 ♀: “Nova Teutonia, Brésil; *Haliplus*

brasiliensis Zimm; R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. I. G. 13.893; Coll. R. Mouchamps; Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B”); 1 ♀: “Coll. R. I. Sc. N. B., Brazil: Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, F. Plaumann; Haliplus brasiliensis Zimm” (ISNB).

**DIAGNOSIS:** This species resembles *H. brasiliensis* in dorsal view, but the prosternal process is strongly grooved on each side, the elytral apex is at most weakly serrate, the last sternite is completely densely punctured and the aedeagus (Figs. 8–10) is different.

**DESCRIPTION:** Body oval, slightly tapering apically (Fig. 1–2).

Body length: 3.1–3.6 mm, body width 1.7–2.1 mm.

Head: Yellowish-brown; moderately punctured, between eyes weakly punctured. Width between eyes 1.8–2.3 × width of one eye. Antennae yellow to yellowish-brown (Fig. 3). Palpi yellowish-brown. Genal lines behind eyes double.

Pronotum: Yellowish-brown with very weak to relatively dark central darkening. Moderately punctured, basally stronger and anteriorly more dense. Lateral sides straight, anteriorly convex, margined (Fig. 1–2).

Elytra: Yellowish-brown, vague, sometimes with clear maculation on intervals and along suture (Fig. 1). Primary puncture rows moderately strong, about 35 punctures in first row. Secondary punctures dense, partly in double rows in basal part of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> interval (Fig. 2). All punctures darkened. Completely margined, anteriorly weakly serrate, posteriorly smooth or weakly serrate in utmost apical margin.

Ventral side: Yellowish-brown to brown; epipleura yellowish-brown, reaching sixth sternite. Prosternum margined anteriorly. Prosternal process a little narrowed in middle, anteriorly about as wide as posteriorly, punctured groove on each side in posterior half, or also in anterior part, sparsely punctured, posterior edge margined (Figs. 6–7). Metaventral process with long impression on each side, weakly punctured (Fig. 6). Metacoxal plates moderately punctured. Fifth and sixth sternite densely punctured, Last sternite completely densely and strongly punctured.

Legs: Yellowish-brown to brown, setiferous striole on dorsal face of hind tibia about 1/5 of length of tibia; longer apical spur 3/4–4/5 of length of first tarsal segment (Fig. 5).

Male: First three tarsal segments of fore- and midlegs widened and ventrally with a tuft of suckers. Genitalia as in Figs. 8–10.

Female: Tarsal segments simple, ventrally only with a row of stiff setae.

**BIOLOGY:** No details known.

**DISTRIBUTION:** Only known from the type locality.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Named after the type locality.

### *Haliplus ornatipennis* ZIMMERMANN, 1921

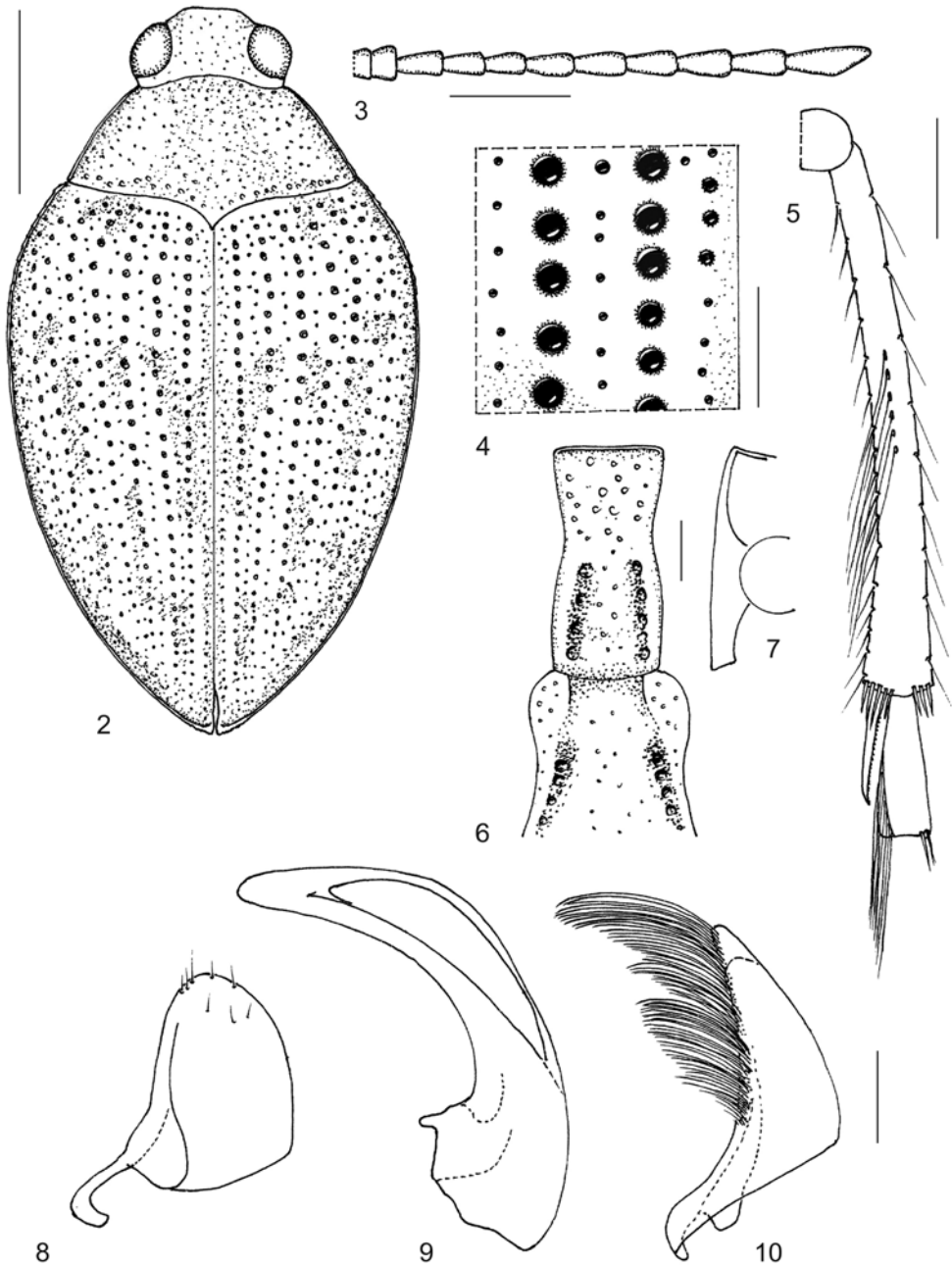
**Material studied:** ARGENTINA: 1 ex., Córdoba, leg. F. Schulz, 4.II.1908 (CH). BOLIVIA: 5 exs., Santa Cruz, Charagua, cattle pond, mostly sandy bottom, submerged vegetation, 6.+9.II.1985, leg. Malkin (NHMB).

### *Haliplus panamanus* CHAPIN, 1930

**Material studied:** PANAMA: 7 exs., Coclé Prov., El Valle de Anton, Calle El Ciclo, roadside ditch, 23.VIII.2006, leg. Post, Barr & Shepard (BDUC). VENEZUELA: 1 ex., Caripito, 19.VII.1942 (AMNH); 2 exs., Bolívar, Gran Sabana, N Santa Elena, Río Guara at Rt. 10, marshy area, 04°37.362'N 61°05.679'W, 876 m, 17.VII.2010, leg. Short, Tellez & Arias (SEMC); 2 exs., Zulia, Jardín Botánico de Maracaibo, Malaise trap, 14.X.1988, leg. Inciarte & Rubio (MALUZ).



Fig. 1: Habitus of *Haliplus novateutonius*, paratype female.



Figs. 2–10: *Haliplus novateutonius*, 2–7) female paratype, 8–10) male paratype; 2) habitus, 3) antenna, 4) punctures near elytral base and suture, 5) hind tibia in dorsal view, 6) prosternal and metaventral process, 7) prosternal process in lateral view, 8) left paramere, 9) penis, 10) right paramere. Scales: Fig. 2: 1 mm; Figs. 3–10: 0.2 mm.



***Haliplus signatus* SHARP, 1882**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 1 ex., Chiapas, 17 mi SE Teopisca, Rt. 24, 3.–4.VI.1969, leg. Martin (CNCI).

***Haliplus solitarius* SHARP, 1882**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 1 ex., Sinaloa, Mazatlán, 22.VII.1954, leg. Cazier, Gertsch & Bradts (AMNH).

***Haliplus tantoyucanus* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 1 ♂, Tamaulipas, source of Río Frío, 5 mi S Gomez Faria, 400', tropical decid. Forest, 5.–6.VI.1983, leg. Anderson (BDUC).

**Note:** This specimen has an anterior dark mark on the pronotum, while the holotype has no dark mark.

***Haliplus thoracicus* ZIMMERMANN, 1923**

**Material studied:** BRAZIL: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Alto da Serra, nr. São Paulo, III.1929; 1 ♀, São Paulo; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia, 1938 (MNHN).

***Haliplus tocumenus* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

**Material studied:** VENEZUELA: 117 exs., Guárico, 8°31.705'N 66°22.602'W, 145 m, 65 km S Las Mercedes, large marsh, 5.VII.2010, leg. Short, Tellez & Camacho (SEMC); 1 ex., Zulia, Perijá Distr., Barranquito, Hacienda Los Lechosos, 10.V.1988, leg. Inciarte, Rubio & Borrego (MALUZ).

***Haliplus tumidus* LECONTE, 1880**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 2 exs., Quintana Roo, Isla de Cozumel, E. end Cross Is Rd., 7.X.1993, leg. Barr & Shepard (EME).

***Haliplus uncarinatus* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

First record for Guatemala. This record is based on personal information from R.D. Kenner (†), locality details unknown.

***Haliplus youngi* VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008**

**Material studied:** CUBA: 1 ♀, Monte Barranca, Palma Soriano, Santiago de Cuba, lotic habitats, backwater in freshwater habitats, turbid waters, abundant margin vegetation, muddy bottom, high exposure to sun, 5.XII.2007, leg. Deler-Hernández; 4 exs., Macambo, San Antonio del Sur, Guantánamo, lotic habitats, backwaters of Macambo River, clear water, stony bottom, aquatic vegetation, 25.X.2008, leg. Deler-Hernández (CV); 1 ex., San Domingo (MNHN).

***Peltodytes mexicanus* (WEHNCKE, 1883)**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 1 ex., Baja California, North Sierra Juárez, Cañón de Guadeloupe, 16.V.1986, leg. Challet (CS).

***Peltodytes ovalis* ZIMMERMANN, 1924**

**Material studied:** MEXICO: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Querétaro, Río Ayutlá at Ayutlá, 21°23.3'N 99°35.1'W, 14.VII.2000, leg. Barr; 14 exs., Querétaro, Peñamiller, Río Victoria, 1 km S San Miguel Palmas, 21°05.1'N 99°57.1'W,



9.VII.2000, leg. Barr; 5 exs., Querétaro, Sierra Gordo Biosphere Reserve, Arroyo Jalpar, ca 1 km S Huasquilico, 21°09'04"N 99°34'42"W, 1725 m, 11.VII.2000, leg. Barr; 8 exs., Guanajuato, Río Tierra Blanca at Santa Catarina Bridge, 21°08'09"N 100°04'08"W, 9.VII.2000, leg. Barr; 10 exs., Guerrero, Taxco, 9.VII.1962, leg. Janzen; 2 exs., Colima, Punta de Agua, unnamed stream, 240 m, 7.I.2005, leg. Shepard (EME); 1 ♂, Oaxaca, Villa Díaz Ordaz, 11.VIII.1998, leg. Gottwald (CH); 39 exs., Oaxaca, 9 mi SW Oaxaca, 5000 ft, 7.VI.1953 (SEMC); 1 ex., Oaxaca, Mitla, 35 km SE Oaxaca, 2000 m, 9.VII.2008, leg. Wewalka (NMW).

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**Buchbesprechung**  
(Fortsetzung von p. 50)

Ein paar Arten sind auch mit mehr oder weniger passenden englischen Trivialnamen versehen: z. B. *Ilybius ater* („The Mud Dweller“), *Graphoderus bilineatus* („The Chequered History Beetle“).

Die nahezu ganzseitigen Verbreitungskarten sind auf Rasterbasis erstellt. Ein Punkt entspricht einer Fläche von 10 × 10 km. Die einzelnen Fundpunkte sind schwarz (ab 1980) und grau (bis 1979). Bei einigen Arten sind zusätzlich subfossile Funde (×) eingetragen. Bei *Hydroporus memnonius* gibt es zwei Karten: eine für die typische Form und eine für die Populationen mit matten Weibchen. *Agabus bipustulatus* ist die verbreitetste Art, gefolgt von *Hydroporus palustris*.

Bei mehreren Arten finden sich auch Farbfotos von den entsprechenden Biotopen.

Abgesehen von der fehlerhaften Tabelle handelt es sich bei diesem Atlas um ein hervorragendes informatives Werk. Ich bin schon gespannt auf den zweiten Band.

M.A. JÄCH

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