

Results of the Austrian Hydrobiological Mission, 1974, to the Seychelles-, Comores- and Mascarene Archipelagos

Part VII: Dytiscidae, Gyrinidae (Coleoptera)

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with a contribution by P. BRINCK (Lund)

(With 4 Figures)

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Abstract

12 species of Dytiscidae that is two from the Seychelles, two from the Comores, four from La Réunion and four from Mauritius were collected in the course of the hydrobiological mission 1974 of the 1st Zoological Institute of the Univ. of Vienna. A new species *Guignotus lobulatus* n. sp. from La Réunion is described. Systematical and faunistical remarks are made on some of the other species.

Zusammenfassung

12 Arten von Dytiscidae, und zwar zwei von den Seychellen, zwei von den Komoren, vier von La Réunion und vier von Mauritius wurden von der hydrobiologischen Expedition 1974 des I. Zoologischen Instituts der Univ. Wien aufgesammelt. Eine neue Art, *Guignotus lobulatus* n. sp., von La Réunion wird beschrieben. Zu einigen anderen Arten werden systematische und faunistische Bemerkungen gemacht.

The hydrobiological mission 1974 of the 1st Zoological Institute of the University of Vienna explored running waters on the Seychelles, the Comores, La Réunion and Mauritius.

STARMÜHLNER (1979) gives a general survey on the results of the expedition. The abundant zoological collections also contained 50 specimens of Dytiscidae assigned to 12 species which are discussed in the following.

I am very much obliged to Prof. Dr. F. STARMÜHLNER for sending me this collection for examination.

SEYCHELLES

Seven species of Dytiscidae are recorded for the Seychelles. *Copelatus pandanorum* SCOTT and *Copelatus gardineri* SCOTT are endemic species. *Uvarus sechellensis* RÉGIMBART, *Hydrovatus humilis* SHARP, *Hydaticus servillianus*

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AUBÉ and *Rhantaticus congestus* KLUG are species also distributed on the African continent. By the record of *Hydrocoptus subvittulus seychellensis* PEDERZANI & SANFILIPPO also connections to the indo-malayan region are indicated. The nominate-race of this species is known from Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Nepal, China and Indonesia.

Hydrocoptus subvittulus seychellensis PEDERZANI & SANFILIPPO

Hydrocoptus subvittulus MOTSCHULSKY, 1860, Etud. Ent. 8 (1859): 43; SHARP, 1890, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. p. 340; RÉGIMBART 1899, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 68: 243; ZIMMERMANN, 1919, Arch. f. Naturgesch. 83, A 12 (1917): 111; FENG, 1933, Peking Nat. Hist. Bull. 8: 83; VAZIRANI, 1969, Orient. Ins. 2 (1968): 223.

Hydrocoptus subvittulus seychellensis PEDERZANI & SANFILIPPO, 1978, Mem. Soc. Ent. It., 56 (1977): 239.

Hydrocoptus vittatus SHARP, 1882, Sci. Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc. 2 (2): 262.

Methles sternalis SEIDLITZ, 1887, Verh. Naturf. Ver. Brünn 25: 78.

Location: Seychelles, Mahé, backwater-pools at the Anse, North-West-coast, between road and sea, 14. 2. 1974, Sey/17b, in inundated ditches (about 35° C), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

PEDERZANI & SANFILIPPO (1978) recently described the subspecies *seychellensis* according to several specimens from Mahé. They distinguish this subspecies from the nominate race by a narrower shape, the lighter colour and the less impressed points. These differences are rather small but the geographical separation of the population of Mahé supports its acknowledgement as a geographical race.

Distribution: Seychelles: Mahé.

Copelatus gardineri SCOTT

Copelatus gardineri SCOTT, 1913, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2. Ser., 15: 257; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 28; GUIGNOT, 1961, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg., Ser. 8, 90: 742; PEDERZANI & SANFILIPPO, 1978, Mem. Soc. Ent. It. 56 (1977): 239.

Location: Seychelles, Mahé, upper part of Pleasance-river, North-East-coast, 100 m, 15. 2. 1974, Sey/18e, flood-pool besides the brook, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

PEDERZANI & SANFILIPPO (1978) first presented a drawing of the male genital of this species scarcely to be found in collections.

The species is endemic for the Seychelles.

Distribution: Seychelles: Mahé, Sihouette, Praslin.

COMORES

GUIGNOT (1958 and 1961, p. 931) gave a synopsis of the Dytiscidae of the Comores. Hence from these islands 13 species are known. Four species (*Hydrovatus humilis* SHARP, *Canthydrus biguttatus* RÉGIMBART, *Copelatus ornatipennis* ZIMMERMANN and *Cybister tripunctatus africanus* CASTELNAU) are African elements, four species (*Hypydrus separandus* RÉGIMBART, *Liodessus luteopictus* (RÉGIMBART), *Laccophilus alluaudi* RÉGIMBART and *Copelatus vigintistriatus* FAIRMAIRE) are Madagascan elements and five species (*Hypydrus barysomus*

GUIGNOT, *Hyphydrus maculifer* GUIGNOT, *Laccophilus tigrinus* GUIGNOT, *Copelatus mohelicus* GUIGNOT and *Aglymbus milloti* GUINOT are endemic ones.

The presently known distribution of the Dytiscidae among the four main islands of the Comores is very unequal. 11 species are recorded from Mohéli, two species from Grande Comore and only one from Mayotte. Three species are known from Anjouan, explored in the course of this mission. Two of these species are contained in the present collection.

Hyphydrus (Apriophorus) separandus RÉGIMBART

Hyphydrus separandus RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. ent. Belg. 4: 53; GUIGNOT, 1958, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag. Ser. E, 10: 78; GUIGNOT, 1959, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 70: 76.

Location: Comores, Anjouan, upper part of river Santsa near Adda-Douéni, 750 m, 21. 3. 1974, An/21b at the bank of a cascade-brook, 1 ♂.

GUIGNOT (1959a) ranged *H. separandus* in the subgenus *Allophydrus* ZIMMERMANN but this species differs very much from *H. grandis* SHARP, the type-species of this subgenus. In *H. separandus* the punctuation of the pronotum and of the elytra is distinctly unequal, a pronoto-elytral angle is absent. The lateral side of the metatibias, closely and equally punctated in *H. grandis*, is punctated sparsely in *H. separandus* and shows an indistinct but yet present row of points. This row of points however should be absent in the subgenus *Allophydrus*.

If following the subdivision of the genus *Hyphydrus* according to GUIGNOT (1936) *H. separandus* should better be ranged in the subgenus *Apriophorus* GUIGNOT.

The specimen in question (aedeagus, fig. 1) has been compared with a ♀ syntype of the species from Madagascar.

Distribution: Madagascar, Comores: Anjouan.

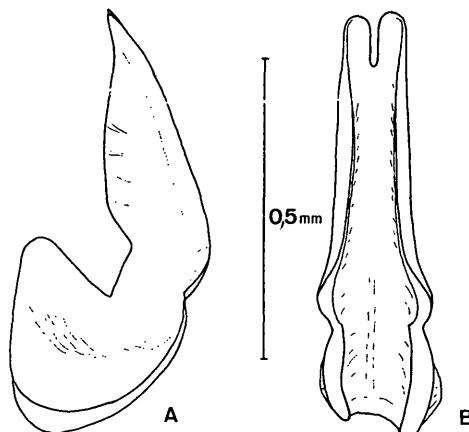


Fig. 1. *Hyphydrus separandus* RÉGIMBART (Comores); a) lateral view of penis; b) ventral view of penis

Laccophilus tigrinus GUIGNOT

Laccophilus triginus GUIGNOT, 1958, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag. Ser. E, 10: 76.

Location: Comores, Anjouan, upper part of river Santsa near Adda-Douéni, 750 m, 21. 3. 1974, An/21b, at the bank of a cascade-brook, 1 ♀.

This species is similar to *Laccophilus alluaudi* RÉGIMBART by the design of the elytra. The minute reticulation of the elytra is distinct and regular. Only in the sutural region the network is longitudinal and irregular. A distinct coarser reticulation of the elytra is absent, therefore according to GUIGNOT (1959) *L. tigrinus* should be ranged in the *lateralis*-group.

The specimen in question has been compared with a ♂ paratype. The aedeagus of the paratype is shown in fig. 2.

Distribution: Comores: Anjouan, Mohéli.

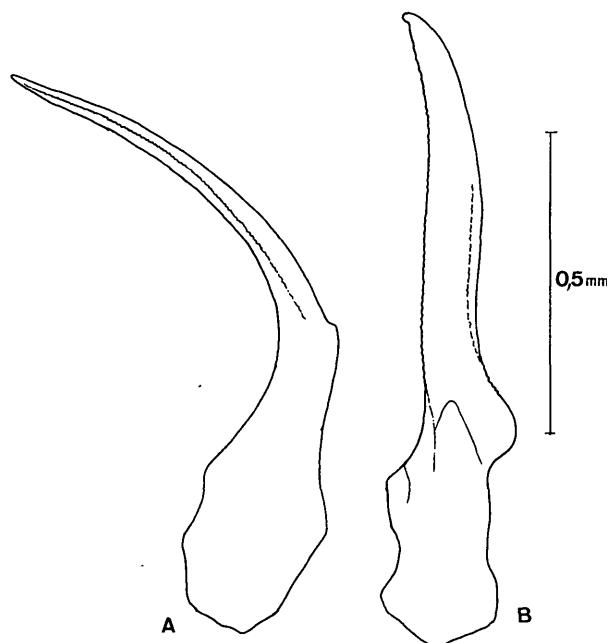


Fig. 2. *Laccophilus tigrinus* GUIGNOT (Paratype, Anjouan); a) lateral view of penis; b) ventral view of penis

LA RÉUNION

GUIGNOT (1957) gave a synopsis of the Dytiscidae of La Réunion in which he mentioned 13 species for this island. Including *Hydaticus inconspicuus* RÉGIMBART, mentioned by GUIGNOT 1961, and *Guignotus lobulatus* n. sp. the fauna of La Réunion comprises 15 species. Four of them are endemic species, three species are known also from other islands of the Mascarenes, five species are Madagascan elements and three species are also distributed on the African continent.

Hypydrus (Apriophorus) distinctus AUBÉ

Hypydrus distinctus AUBÉ, 1838, Spec. Col. 4: 461; SHARP, 1882, Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc. 2 (2): 378; RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. ent. Belg. 4: 49, fig. 11; ALLUAUD, 1897, Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. p. 211; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 17; VINSON, 1956, Mauritius Inst. Bull. 4: 27; GUIGNOT, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag. Ser. E, 8: 97; GUIGNOT, 1959, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 70: 106.

Location: La Réunion, Grand Bras de la Ravin Seche in the Plaine de la Palmiste 500 m, 7. 4. 1974, Ré/8a, at the bank of a spring-pond, 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀.

The ♂ of this species is easily to be recognized by the enormous dilated pro- and mesotarsi. The ♀♀ are normally a little smaller and they are entirely mat by a close microreticulation. Thus the punctuation of the elytra is almost extinguished. One ♀ of the present series shows only fine reticulation on the pronotum, on the shoulders and on the ends of the elytra. Therefore this specimen is bright. The existence of bright ♀♀ can already be suspected by the original description of AUBÉ (1838) who stated that the ♂ and ♀ are similar.

VINSON (1956) interpreted *H. distinctus* as a Synonym of *H. scriptus* FABRICIUS (not AUBÉ as VINSON published). He explained his opinion as follows: "The ranking of *H. distinctus* as a synonym of this species [*H. scriptus*] is based on the examination of the aedeagus". This argument is by far insufficient with regard to the substantial differences between the two species mentioned by PESCHET (1917) and GUIGNOT (1959). Therefore I cannot follow the opinion of VINSON. *H. distinctus* is an endemic species of La Réunion.

Distribution: La Réunion.

Guignotus strigicollis (FAIRMAIRE)

Hydroporus strigicollis FAIRMAIRE, 1880, Naturalist 2: 293.

Bidessus strigicollis, SHARP, 1882, Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc. 2 (2): 355; RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. ent. Belg. 4: 92; ALLUAUD, 1897, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 211.

Guignotus strigicollis, GUIGNOT, 1945, Mem. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. 19: 230; GUIGNOT, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag. Ser. E, 8: 98; GUIGNOT, 1959, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 70: 272.

Location: La Réunion, Grand Bras de la Ravin Seche in the Plaine de la Palmiste 500 m, 7. 4. 1974, Ré/8d, in rook-pools of a spring-brook, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Madagascar, La Réunion.

Guignotus lobulatus n. sp.

Length: 2,1–2,3 mm, Breadth: 1,1–1,2 mm, Form oblong-oval, sub-depressed, pubescence fine, upper surface brilliant.

Head ferruginous, Clypeus triangularly testaceous; punctation moderately strong, irregular; reticulation fine.

Pronotum testaceous, along the anterior border narrowly and the posterior border broadly ferruginous; punctation rather strong and rather sparse; reticulation distinct. Latero-basal plica well impressed, incurved, about half

the length of the pronotum. Sides of the pronotum slightly convergent to the front.

Elytra testaceous with the following markings (fig. 3), ferruginous along the base and the sutural margin, two longitudinal ferruginous lines, the inner confluating with the sutural line and in some specimens with the basal badge, the outer occasionally touching the inner line and the base; occasionally the

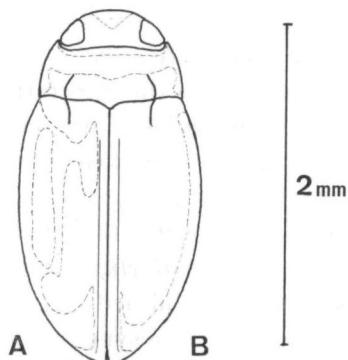


Fig. 3. *Guignotus lobulatus* n. sp.; a), b) elytral marking of Paratypes

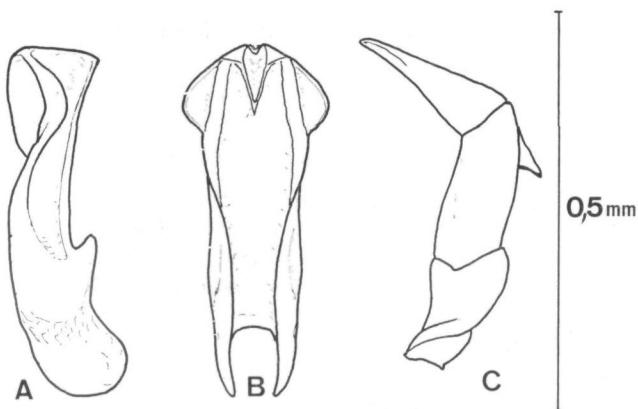


Fig. 4. *Guignotus lobulatus* n. sp.; Holotype; a) lateral view of penis; b) ventral view of penis; c) lateral view of right paramere

ferruginous markings are enlarged to a big spot covering most of the elytra (fig. 3 b); punctuation rather strong and sparse; reticulation distinct, only missing in the scutellar region; discal striae equal in length to the pronotal plicae. Sutural striae distinct, shortened at the base. Antennae and legs testaceous. Ventral side ferruginous, brilliant; punctuation very sparse. Aedeagus (fig. 4), Penis lobed on both sides at the apex.

G. lobulatus n. sp. comes near to *G. pusillus* (F.) from which it can be distinguished by its more elongated and subdepressed form, by more distinct

punctuation and the elytral marking. *G. lobulatus* n. sp. is also similar to *G. farquharensis* SCOTT but it is bigger and the punctuation is more distinct.

Presently the new species is only known from La Réunion.

Holotype: ♂ La Réunion, upper part of River Langevin, above St. Philippe 400 m, 9. 4. 1974, Ré/11a, in flood-pools (in Coll. WEWALKA).

Paratypes: 17 specimens from the same locality. 3 specimens: La Réunion, Grand Bras de la Ravine Seche in the Plaine de la Palmiste, 500 m, 7. 4. 1974, Ré/8a, at the bank of a spring-pool (in Nat.-Hist. Mus. Vienna, Brit. Mus. London, Mus. N. H. N. Paris, Coll. PEDERZANI and Coll. WEWALKA).

Laccophilus irroratus AUBÉ

Laccophilus irroratus AUBÉ, 1838, Spec. Col. 4: 427; SHARP, 1882, Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc. 2 (2): 309; RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. ent. Belg. 4: 138; ALLUAUD, 1897, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 212; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 25; fig. 6; GUIGNOT, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag. Ser. E, 8: 98; GUIGNOT, 1959, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 78: 560, fig. 496.

Location: La Réunion, upper part of river Langevin upon St. Philippe, 400 m, 7. 4. 1974, Ré/11a, in a flood-pool, 1 ♂.

La Réunion, Bras de la Ravine Seche in the Plaine de la Palmiste 500 m, 7. 4. 1974, Ré/8d, small rock-pool, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mauritius, La Réunion.

MAURITIUS

At least 26 species of Dytiscidae are known to me from Mauritius. They are enlisted in the schedule (tab. 1).

Hyphydrus (Apriophorus) scriptus (FABRICIUS)

Dyticus scriptus FABRICIUS, 1782, Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 65.

Hydrachna scripta FABRICIUS, 1801, Syst. Eleuth I, p. 257.

Hyphydrus scriptus, AUBÉ, 1838, Spec. Col. p. 459; SHARP, 1882, Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc. 2 (2): 377; RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. ent. Fr. p. 211; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 18; VINSON, 1956, Mauritius Inst. Bull. 4: 27; GUIGNOT, 1957, Mem. Inst. Sci. Madag. Ser. E, 8: 98; GUIGNOT, 1959, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 70: 98; MOUCHAMPS, 1959, Ent. Medd. 29: 4.

Location: Mauritius, River des Gallets in the Plaine Champagne, 700 m, 2. 5. 1974, Mau/14a, under waterplants at the banks of a spring-brook 1 ♀.

Distribution: La Réunion, Mauritius, Madagascar?

Herophydrus vittatus RÉGIMBART

Herophydrus vittatus RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. ent. Belg. 4: 43, fig. 10; ALLUAUD, 1897, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 210; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 19, fig. 5; VINSON, 1956, Mauritius Inst. Bull. 4: 27; GUIGNOT, 1959, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 78: 360.

Location: Mauritius, River des Gallets in the Plaine Champagne, 700 m, 2. 5. 1974, Mau/14b, under waterplant at the banks of a spring-brook 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Distribution: Mauritius.

Table 1. Dytiscidae of Mauritius

	Mauritius	other mascarens	Madagascar	Seychelles	Comores	Africa	indo-malayan region
<i>Methles cibratellus</i> (FAIRM.)	×		×			×	
<i>Hyphydrus impressus</i> KLUG	×	×	×			×	
<i>Hyphydrus scriptus</i> (F.)	×	×	?				
<i>Hydrovatus madagascariensis</i> RÉG.	×		×				
<i>Hydrovatus humilis</i> SHARP	×		×			×	×
<i>Liodesmus luteopictus</i> (RÉG.)	×		×				
<i>Guignotus geminodes</i> (RÉG.)	×	×	×				×
<i>Uvarus octoguttatus</i> (RÉG.)	×		×				×
<i>Uvarus mauritiensis</i> (RÉG.)	×		×				×
<i>Herophydrus vittatus</i> RÉG.	×						
<i>Hydrocoptus seriatus</i> SHARP	×		×				
<i>Canthydrus guttula</i> (AUBÉ)	×		×				
<i>Laccophilus irroratus</i> AUBÉ	×	×					
<i>Laccophilus posticus</i> AUBÉ	×			×			
<i>Copelatus thirionuxi</i> PESCHET	×						
<i>Copelatus duodecimstriatus</i> AUBÉ	×						
<i>Copelatus querini</i> AUBÉ	?	×					
<i>Copelatus instabilis</i> RÉG.	×						
<i>Copelatus insularis</i> B-BR.	×	×					
<i>Eretes sticticus</i> (L.)	×		×			×	×
<i>Hydaticus exclamationis</i> AUBÉ	×		×			×	
<i>Hydaticus bivittatus</i> CAST.	×		×				×
<i>Hydaticus inconspicuus</i> RÉG.	×	×	×				
<i>Hydaticus sobrinus</i> AUBÉ	×	×	×				
<i>Cybister vulneratus</i> KLUG	×		×				
<i>Cybister dejardinsi</i> AUBÉ	×						
<i>Cybister tripunctatus</i> OL.	×	×	?	×			?

Hydaticus (Guignotites) bivittatus CASTELNAU

Hydaticus bivittatus CASTELNAU 1834, Et. Ent. p. 98; ALLUAUD, 1897, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 213; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 44; GUIGNOT, 1961, Ann. Mus. Roy. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 90: 792.

Hydaticus bivittatus ab. *sharpi* PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 86: 45.

Location: Mauritius, Black-River-gorge, middle part of the river at the South-West-coast, 40 m, 1. 5. 1974, Mau/13b, in inundated ditches at the banks 1 ♀.

This wide-spread species is common also in great parts of Africa and Madagascar.

Distribution: Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius.

Cybister (Melanectes) desjardinsi AUBÉ

Cybister Desjardinsi AUBÉ, 1838, Spec. Col. 6: 93; RÉGIMBART, 1895, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg. 6: 222; ALLUAUD, 1897, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 213; PESCHET, 1917, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. 68: 42; BRINCK, 1945, Kungl. Fys. Sallsk. Handl. 56: 12; GUIGNOT, 1961, Ann. Mus. Congo Belg. Ser. 8, 90: 872.

Location: Mauritius, River des Gallets in the Plaine Champagne, 700 m, 2. 5. 1974, Mau/14b, under waterplants at the banks of a spring-brook, 1 ♂.

Distribution: Mauritius.

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Appendix: Determinations of the Gyrinidae, collected by the Mission 1974 at the Comores, La Réunion and Mauritius

by Per BRINCK (Lund)

ANJOUAN (Comores-Archipelago):

Orectogyrus speculum (AUBÉ): F/An/4a/4. 3. 1974: Riv. Mutsamudu (1 ♂, 1 ♀); F/An/5a/5. 3. 1974: Riv. Mutsamudu, upper course, affluent (6 ♂, 7 ♀); F/An/12/1a/11. 3. 1974: Upper course of the Riv. Tatinga (11 ♂, 13 ♀); F/An/14a/12. 3. 1974: River source of the Riv. Mdzihe (2 ♂, 7 ♀); F/An/23/1/22. 3. 1974: Middle course of the Riv. Tatinga (1 ♀); F/An/24a/25. 3. 1974: Upper course of the Riv. Pomoni (45 specimens).

Dineutus sinuosiipennis CAST. ssp. *comorensis* RÉG.: F/An/4a/4. 3. 1974:

Riv. Mutsamudu (1 ♂); F/An/5a/5. 3. 1974: Riv. Mutsamudu, upper course, affluent (27 specimens); F/An/10a/ 8. 3. 1974: Riv. Ouani, upper course (1 ♀); F/An/12a/9. 3. 1974: River source and reservoir of water near Bazmini (56 specimens); F/21b/21. 3. 1974: Riv. Santsa, upper course near Adda-Douéni (2 ♂, 1 ♀).

Per BRINCK writes in a letter from the 8. 3. 1976: It is now very probably that the typus-specimens of *Dineutus sinuosiipennis* ssp. *comorensis* RÉGIMBART, which are provided only with the notice: Iles Comores, L. HUMBOLDT, 1885—1886 are collected from Anjouan. The types of RÉGIMBART are nearly identically with the specimens collected by the Austrian Mission 1974 at Anjouan, but little different from specimens collected from Mohéli and Mayotte.

LA RÉUNION (Mascarene Archipelago):

Gyrinus nitidulus FABR.: F/Ré/8a/7. 4. 1974: Ravine Seche, pool (2 ♂, 3 ♀);

Dineutus aereus KLUG.: F/Ré/4a/5. 4. 1974: Riv. du Mât, lower middle course (1 ♀); F/Ré/25e/17. 4. 1974: Affluent of the Riv. Galets (1 ♂);

Dineutus indus F. ssp. *olivaceus* RÉGIMBART: F/Ré/1a/4. 4. 1974: Riv. du Mât, upper course (1 ♂); F/Ré/19a/14. 4. 1974: Bras des Sources Thermale de Riv. du Cilaos, near Cilaos (1 ♂, 5 ♀).

MAURITIUS (Mascarene Archipelago):

Gyrinus nitidulus: F/Mau/14a/2. 5. 1974: River source of the Riv. Gallets in the Plaine Champagne (19 specimens); F/Mau/15a/2. 5. 1974: River source of the Riv. Gallets (1 ♂).

Dineutus aereus KLUG.: F/Mau/1c/27. 4. 1974: Drain in the Botanical Gardens of Pamplemousses (2 ♂, 5 ♀); F/Mau/18a/3. 5. 1974: Riv. Tombeau, middle course (1 ♂, 2 ♀); F/Mau/20a/3. 5. 1974: Riv. Remparts-Est, lower course (1 ♀).

Dineutus indus (F.) f. *typ.*: F/Mau/4a/28. 4. 1974: Affluent of the Riv. Baie du Cap, middle course (3 ♂, 4 ♀); F/Mau/9a/30. 4. 1974: Riv. Rempart, middle course (1 ♀); F/Mau/11a/1. 5. 1974: Riv. Gallets, middle course (2 ♂, 3 ♀); F/Mau/12a/1. 5. 1974: Riv. Patates, upper course (3 ♂, 1 ♀); F/Mau/14a/2. 5. 1974: River source of the Riv. Gallets in the Plaine Champagne (1 ♀); F/Mau/15a/2. 5. 1974: River source of the Riv. Gallets (1 ♂); F/Mau/21a/4. 5. 1974: Affluent of the Riv. Moka (1 ♂, 1 ♀); F/Mau/23a/5. 5. 1974: Riv. des Anguilles, lower course (1 ♂, 1 ♀); F/25a/6. 5. 1974: Riv. Doudy, affluent of the Grand Riv. North West (1 ♂); F/26a/6. 5. 1974: Riv. du South-Est, upper course (2 ♂, 1 ♀), F/27a/7. 5. 1974: Riv. des Anguilles, upper course (1 ♂, 2 ♀).

Dineutus subspinosis (KLUG): F/26a/6. 5. 1974: Riv. du South-Est (1 ♀).

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

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