Taxonomic revision of the Palearctic species of the genus *Limnebius* LEACH, 1815

(Coleoptera: Hydraenidae)

M.A. Jäch

Abstract


Key words: Hydraenidae, Limnebius, taxonomy, new species, Palearctic

The genus *Limnebius* was erected by LEACH (1815). The type species (by monotypy) is *Hydrophilus picinus* Marsham [= *Limnebius nitidus* Marsham].

A diagnosis and description of the genus was given by Hansen (1991). The chromosomes of 4 species (*L. furcatus* Baudi, *L. nitidus* Marsham, *L. papposus* Mulsant and *L. truncatellus* Thunberg) were described by Angus & Diaz Pazos (1991). Based on the examination of the types and the aedeagi, all Palearctic species (so far known) of the genus *Limnebius* are here revised taxonomically.

All species are tentatively assigned to species groups. A brief diagnosis, including important
diagnostic characters, is provided for each species. A key to the European species (males and females), including illustrations of the pygidal sclerites of the females will be published later (JÄCH, in prep.).

MATERIAL & METHODS: This study is based on approximately 8 000 specimens; in addition to those deposited in the Natural History Museum, Vienna (ca. 6 000 specimens) I have examined specimens from 50 additional institutions and private collections as indicated under "acknowledgement and abbreviations" (see below).

Specimens were examined with the following microscopes: Wild M5A stereoscopic microscope with direct lighting and Wild M10 stereoscopic microscope with diffuse lighting. In addition to these stereoscopic microscopes, aedeagi were also examined with an Olympus BH-2 transmitted light microscope. Aedeagus illustrations were made with the aid of a drawing tube attached to the Olympus BH-2.

Male genitalia were placed in concentrated lactic acid in a cavity slide for at least several hours before they were examined.

Although some of the species from south China (L. clavatus Pu, L. kwangtungensis Pu, L. rufipennis REGIMBART and L. wui Pu) and Taiwan (L. kwangtungensis and L. taiwanensis sp.n.) should be more properly assigned to the Oriental fauna they are all included in this revision as they may be also found in the very poorly known northern (Palearctic) parts of China. Limnebius conoideus REGIMBART, described from Eritrea is briefly treated because it also may occur in the Palearctic region. Strictly Himalayan species (see check list) are excluded from this study.

The body length is measured from the front margin of the labrum to the elytral apex.

Scale next to figures represents 0.1 mm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND ABBREVIATIONS: The material used for this study was borrowed from the following institutions and private collections (abbreviations are used to refer to collections in the text):

BML      The Natural History Museum, London (E. de Boise) [formerly: British Museum (Natural History)]
CBG      Coll. Bellstedt, Gotha
CBHB     Coll. Balke & Hendrich, Berlin
CFA      Coll. Foster, Ayr
CFB      Coll. Ferry, Berlin
CFE      Coll. Fresneda, El Pont de Suert
CFL      Coll. Ferro, Lancenigo
CHB      Coll. Hendrich, Berlin
CHD      Coll. F. Hebauer, Deggendorf [+ Coll. H. Hebauer, Rain]
CKH      Coll. Kahlen, Hall in Tirol
CKK      Coll. Kiener, Kerzers
CMH      Coll. Matsui, Hondo
CMW      Coll. Malkin, Warszawa
CNC      Coll. Nakane, Chiba-shi
CNU      Coll. Nilsson, Umeå
CPL      Coll. Pretner, Ljubljana (B. Drovenik)
CSOM     Coll. Sondermann, Marburg/Wehrda
CWW      Coll. Wewalka, Wien
DEI      Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde (L. Zerche)
HUB      Museum der Alexander Humboldt Universität, Berlin (F. Hieke)
ISNB     Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles (K. Desender)
MCM      Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano (C. Leonardi)
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MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Within the Hydraenidae the genus *Limnebius* is clearly defined by two autapomorphies: the continuous body outline and the tufts of long hairs on the abdominal tergite X. The length of the species of *Limnebius* ranges from 0.75 - 2.8 mm.

SEXUAL DIMORPHISM: All legs (especially fore and middle leg) are dilated in the male; suction setae are present on the basal 3 pre- and mesotarsal segments in all males. In smaller species (e.g. *L. atomus* group) these characters are hardly visible. In addition to these characters present in all species, the legs of certain males may display other sexual characters: tibiae curved...
or emarginate, inner margin of protibia and metafemur angulate, presence of swimming hairs.

Male abdominal sternite VIII (= ventrite VI) modified in many species: bearing a fringe of long setae (L. parvulus group) or an apical protuberance (L. truncatellus group) or it is just slightly longer (L. mundus group) than in female. Dimorphism of sternite IX and tergite X less apparent; tufts of setae on sternite X usually more widely separated in males.

Elytral apices of female frequently more acuminate than in male (especially in L. mundus group).

In many species of the L. truncatellus group, males are often much larger than the respective females.

Shagrinlation more apparent and distinct in females of a few species.

The sexual dimorphism is generally more apparent in larger species.

AEDEAGUS: The shape of the aedeagus of the species of Limnebius varies from very simple (L. atomus group) to very complex and intricate (L. parvulus group and L. truncatellus group). A general distinction between main piece and distal lobe (as seen in most species of Hydraena KUGELANN and Ochthebius LEACH) is not possible.

Phallobasis forming a closed, strongly sclerotized ring which is more or less symmetrical in the smaller species (L. atomus group) and slightly asymmetrical in the larger ones (L. parvulus group and L. truncatellus group).

In most species of the genus the main piece is slightly or strongly inflated and more strongly sclerotized near the phallobasis. In this inflated part the ejaculatory duct is strongly widened and it contains a thin, conspicuously coiled sclerotized rod. The widened area of the ejaculatory duct is here called "capsule". In most species of the L. atomus group the capsule is usually situated in the middle or the upper third of the main piece and it contains no apparent coils. Only in a few species of the L. atomus group (L. atomus DUFTSCHMID, L. clayae BALFOUR-BROWNE, L. kwangsiensis Pu) the capsule is found in the basal third of the aedeagus, near the phallobasis.

I have seen only one aedeagus (see Fig. 19b) with the sclerotized rod of the ejaculatory duct extended. The extended condition is certainly not due to contractions caused by alcohol, as this specimen was killed (as almost all specimens which I have collected) with ethyl acetate.

The main piece of the aedeagus of Limnebius is further characterized by the presence of numerous setae (single or arranged in groups) which can be generally found all over the main piece and on the left paramere. For some of these setae (or groups of setae) homology can be assumed throughout the genus or within one species group (e.g. the four ventral setae in the L. mundus group) and some of them seem to represent the vestigial left paramere (see below).

The most remarkable apomorphy of the Limnebius aedeagus is the presence of long, strongly sclerotized appendages emerging from various ventral and dorsal (not apical) positions on the main piece. These appendages are completely missing in the L. atomus group and the L. mundus subgroup, in a few species of the L. nitidus group (L. aluta subgroup; L. nitigus subgroup, probably secondary reduction) and in the L. furcatus subgroup (? secondary reduction). There is usually one appendage in the two remaining subgroups of the L. nitidus group (L. nitidus subgroup, L. cordobanus subgroup), in the L. parvulus subgroup and in one species of the L. truncatellus group (L. kocheri BALFOUR-BROWNE). In the remaining species of the L. truncatellus group and in L. claviger sp.n. there is more than one appendage. In some of the more highly evolved species of the L. truncatellus group a bunch of various intricately shaped and strongly sclerotized appendages can be developed (see Fig. 66b). Some of these appendages have a rather paramere-like appearance, especially in those species in which only one appendage (here called "pseudoparamere") is developed (e.g. in the L. nitidus subgroup). Previous authors have considered it as the right paramere. There are three reasons why I believe that these appendages are an apomorphy not homologous with the right paramere of Hydraena and Ochthebius: 1) In a
number of species of different groups (L. bacchus BALFOUR-BROWNE, L. fallaciosus GANGLBAUER, L. hiliaris BALFOUR-BROWNE, L. irmelae sp.n., L. maurus BALFOUR-BROWNE) the surface of the appendage is distinctly striate longitudinally as if composed of coalescent setae. A group of connected setae near the base of the left paramere of L. truncatellus seem to represent such a "nascent" (in the phylogenetical sense) appendage. 2) I have never seen any seta or any micropore on any of these appendages whereas any left paramere in Limnebius and almost any paramere in other genera of the family is characterized by the presence of at least a few small apical setae, and in those species in which the apical setae on the parameres are reduced (e.g. some species of Ochthebius) their "former" (in the phylogenetical sense) position is still recognized by the presence of small micropores. 3) The single appendage in (the obviously primitive species) L. grandicollis WOLLASTON which is certainly homologous with the appendage ("pseudoparamere") present in other species of the L. nitidus group has a very "seta-like" appearance.

Some of the appendages of the aedeagi of the L. truncatellus group are very strongly sclerotized and prominent, but the homologies between different species are not well understood. At least 3 (probably homologous) appendages ("A", B" and "C") can be recognized in the larger species. Appendage "A" is always the most ventrally situated appendage, and appendage "C" is the most dorsally situated one. The latter is very prominent in L. nitiduloides BAUDI (see Fig. 68), appendage "B" is very large and prominent in L. fretalis PEYERIMHOFF (see Fig. 69). Appendage "C" (present only in the more evolved species of the L. truncatellus group) is probably not a product of coalescent setae but obviously just a dorsally situated process of the main piece. Some of the appendages are very intricately shaped (they can be strongly sinuous and forked or bear several branches) and they can be partly hidden behind other appendages, thus their exact shape is often difficult to recognize without dissection.

The single ventral appendage (the so-called "pseudoparamere") found in the L. nitidus subgroup, the L. cordobanus subgroup, the L. parvulus subgroup and in L. kocheri is probably homologous with the appendage "A" of the more evolved species of the L. truncatellus group.

Only one "true" paramere (the left one) seems to be developed in Limnebius. I cannot find any trace or rudiment of the right paramere in any of the species examined. The left paramere is well developed in all members of 4 species groups (L. claviger group, L. nitidus group, L. parvulus group, L. truncatellus group) and it is apparently missing or rudimentary in the two remainig groups (L. atomus group, L. mundus group).

The aedeagus of Limnebius is often strongly twisted and diagnostic characters are often very difficult to see. In order to point out diagnostic and significant morphological characters, the aedeagus had to be depicted in various orientations, sometimes differing from species to species. As the morphology of the evolved species of the L. truncatellus group is unusually intricate and complex (see Fig. 66b) I was not able to depict all appendages and all morphological items for every species as - to do so - I should have dissected all aedeagi with more than 2 appendages and illustrate their parts separately from different sides. Instead I concentrated (in some species of the L. truncatellus group) only on significant diagnostic characters (outlines, left paramere) and on the more prominent or ventrally situated appendages.

More than in any other genus of the family the aspect of the aedeagus illustrated depends on the exact orientation, which - due to its twisted and asymmetrical nature - cannot be determined satisfactorily by the terms "ventral", "lateral", etc. Even the slightest rotation of the organ may alter its contours significantly (see L. kweichowensis Pu, Fig. 19). Thus the aedeagus should always be examined floating freely and not as an immovable micropreparation, which does not allow comparison of several "dorsal" or "ventral" aspects.

BIOLOGY: Many species are found along the shores of running waters, preferably among gravel or seepage water, but others prefer various kinds of (plant-rich) stagnant water.
GEOGRAPHY: The genus *Limnebius* has an almost world-wide distribution. Sixteen species have been recorded from the Western Hemisphere and a few species were described from the Ethiopian and the Oriental regions. The genus occurs in the Australian region (several undescribed species) but it is probably absent from South America and New Zealand. The majority of the species live in the Palearctic region (see below). As in *Hydraena* and *Ochthebius*, the greatest diversity is found in Turkey.

**Check list of the Palearctic and Himalayan species of the genus *Limnebius***

The Himalayan species, *L. almoranus* KNISCH, *L. championi* BALFOUR-BROWNE, *L. clayae* BALFOUR-BROWNE, *L. distinctus* KNISCH and *L. nigritus* BALFOUR-BROWNE are listed below, but not treated in the present revision - they are probably confined to the Himalayan region and do obviously not penetrate into the Palearctic.

1. *almoranus* KNISCH
2. *alta* BEDEL
3. *arabicus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
4. *asperatus* KNISCH
5. *atomus* (DUFTSCHMID)
   = *cuspidatus* FERRO syn.n.
   = *minutissimus* (GERMAR)
6. *attalensis* sp.n.
7. *bacchus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
8. *boukali* sp.n.
9. *calabricus* sp.n.
10. *canariensis* ORCHYMONT
11. *championi* BALFOUR-BROWNE
12. *clavatus* Pu
13. *claviger* sp.n.
14. *clayae* BALFOUR-BROWNE
15. *conoideus* REGIMBART
16. *cordobanus* ORCHYMONT
17. *cordifius* ORCHYMONT
18. *corybus* ORCHYMONT
19. *crassipes* KUWERT
20. *crinifer* REY
   = *barbifer* KUWERT
   = *grouvelleii* GUILLEBEAU
21. *distinctus* KNISCH
   = *singularis* KNISCH (acc. BALFOUR-BROWNE 1956)
22. *distinguendus* FERRO
23. *doderoi* GRIDELLI
24. *evanescens* KIESENWETTER
   = *pectoralis* GUILLEBEAU
25. *externus* sp.n.
   [= *extraneus* ORCHYMONT (name not available)]
26. *fallaciosus* GANGLBAUER
27. *ferroi* sp.n.
28. *fontinalis* BALFOUR-BROWNE
29. *fretalis* PEYERIMHOFF
   = *normalis* THERY syn.n.
30. *furcatus* BAUDI
   = *adjunctus* KUWERT
   = *mauritii* GUILLEBEAU
   = *similis* BAUDI (= junior homonym)
   = *uncigaster* KUWERT
31. *gerhardti* HEYDEN
32. *glabriventris* SHATROVSKIY
33. *gracilipes* WOLLASTON
34. *graecus* sp.n.
35. *grandicollis* WOLLASTON
36. *gridellii* PRETNER
37. *hilaris* BALFOUR-BROWNE
38. *hispanicus* ORCHYMONT
   = *triparamerus* FRESNEDA, LAGAR & FERRO syn.n.
39. *ibericus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
40. *ignarus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
   = *fuentei* FRESNEDA, LAGAR & FERRO syn.n.
41. *irmelae* sp.n.
42. *kaszabi* CHIESA
43. *kocheri* BALFOUR-BROWNE
44. *kwangtungensis* Pu
45. *kweichowensis* Pu
   = *japonicus* NAKANE syn.n.
46. *levantinus* sp.n.
47. *loeblorum* sp.n.
48. *lusitanus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
49. *maurus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
50. *mesatlanticus* THERY
51. *montanus* BALFOUR-BROWNE
52. *mucronatus* BAUDI
53. *mundus* BAUDI
54. *murcus* ORCHYMONT
55. *murentinus* ORCHYMONT
56. myrmidon REY  
   = janssensi CHIESA syn.n.  
   = punctillus REY
57. nanus sp.n.
58. nigritus BALFOUR-BROWNE
59. nitiduloides BAUDI
60. nitidus (MARSHAM)
   = dissimilis KUWERT
   = fallax KUWERT
   = fassii GERHARDT
   = marginalis STEPHENS
   = picinus (MARSHAM)
   = piscinus LEACH (= unjustified emendation)
   = sericans MULSANT & REY
61. nitifarus ORCHYMONT
62. nitigeus ORCHYMONT
63. oblongus REY
64. paganettii GANGLBAUER
65. papposus MULSANT
66. paranuristanus FERRO
67. parvulus (HERBST)
   = truncatus (THOMSON) syn.n.
68. perparvulus REY
   = subglaber REY syn.n.
   = tibialis KUWERT syn.n.
69. pilicauda GUILLLEBEAU
   = aegatensis CHIESA syn.n.
   = appendiculatus SAHLBERG
   = bonnairei GUILLLEBEAU
   = lawrencei BALFOUR-BROWNE syn.n.
70. punctatus WOLLASTON
71. rubropiceus KUWERT
72. rufipennis REGIMBART
   = kwangsiensis Pu syn.n.
73. reuvenortali sp.n.
74. sanctimontis sp.n.
75. schoenmanni sp.n.
76. shatrovskiyi sp.n.
77. similis WOLLASTON stat.n.
78. simplex BAUDI
   = angusticonus KUWERT
   = baudii KUWERT
   = laiconus KUWERT
79. simulans ORCHYMONT
80. spinosus sp.n.
81. stagnalis GUILLLEBEAU
82. taiwanensis sp.n.
83. theryi GUILLLEBEAU
   = coxalis GUILLLEBEAU
84. truncatellus (THUNBERG)
   = truncatellus (PAYKULL)
   = affinis STEPHENS
   = ater STEPHENS
   = lutosus (MARSHAM)
   = mollis (MARSHAM)
   = rufescens KNISCH
   = testaceus DALLA TORRE
85. wui Pu
86. Limnebius sp.n. JÄCH & MATSUI, in prep.

Species incertae sedis:
cassidioides REY
pusillus O. MÜLLER

Two species (granulus MOTSCHULSKY and gyrinoides AUBE in GRENIER), originally described in the genus Limnebius, were later transferred to the genus Hydroscapha LeCONTE (Hydroscaphidae).

SUBGENERA & SPECIES GROUPS: The following 6 names are synonyms of Limnebius: Limnocharis HORN, 1872, Bilimneus REY, 1883 (= syn.n.), Crepilimnebius KUWERT, 1890, Embololimnebius KUWERT, 1890, Odontolimnebius KUWERT, 1890, Tricholimnebius KUWERT, 1890 (see Hansen 1991).

Two subgenera, Limnebius s.str. and Bilimneus - based primarily on the absence or presence of parameres - were hitherto recognized for the genus Limnebius (ORCHYMONT 1938, HANSEN 1991). Since I am not able to decide whether the groups of subapical setae present on the left side of the aedeagus of most species of the L. mundus group, the species from North America and some of the species of the L. atomus group represent vestigial parameres or not I am not able to maintain the subgeneric status for Bilimneus. The reduction of the left paramere in Limnebius seems to be a clinal process, with the intermediate condition displayed by the members of the L. mundus group. A small subapical paramere-like process present on the right side of L. boukali sp.n. and L. rufipennis probably cannot be regarded as a rudimentary paramere. In the members of the L. parvulus subgroup the left paramere is dorsally distinctly (L. parvulus) or enormously (L. papposus) enlarged and encircles large parts of the aedeagus.
It might be possible to find "good" autapomorphies for the species of the *L. atomus* group after carrying out more detailed morphological studies on the peculiarities (e.g. capsule, ejaculatory duct, ...) of the aedeagus which may justify a subgeneric (or generic) separation of *Bilimneus*. The presence or absence of parameres is certainly not eligible to justify such a separation.

Based on similarities (usually - but not necessarily - representing synapomorphies) in the aedeagus and the male ventrite VI the Palearctic species are here tentatively assigned to 10 species groups and subgroups.

**Limnebius atomus group:**


Members of this group are 0.9 - 1.3 mm long, usually brownish; body form wide and drop-like (*L. atomus* and related species) or narrow and sometimes even parallel-sided. Elytra usually impunctate, elytral apices usually quite similar in both sexes. Male ventrite VI without any peculiarities.

Aedeagus: Main piece usually long, slender and cylindrical, usually with groups of subapical setae (? rudimentary paramere). Ejaculatory duct not strongly coiled up; capsule usually situated in the middle or in the apical third of the main piece, rarely (*L. atomus* and related species) in the basal third. Parameres obviously absent. Short subapical appendages found in a few species (*L. boukali* sp.n., *L. rufipennis*) probably do not represent parameres.

**Limnebius mundus group:**

* L. attalensis sp.n., L. distinguendus, L. ferroi sp.n., L. fontinalis, L. kaszabi, L. mundus, L. murchus, L. murentinus, L. paranuristanus, L. sanctimontis sp.n.

Members of the *L. mundus* group are 1.1 - 1.7 mm long, usually black. Body form rather elongate and parallel-sided. Elytral apices usually truncate in male and slightly or strongly acuminate in female. Male ventrite VI usually longer than in female.

Aedeagus: Main piece usually straight, stout and cylindrical; a group of 4 ventro-median setae is developed in most species. Ejaculatory duct strongly coiled up; capsule usually situtated near phallobasis, only rarely near middle (*L. mundus, L. sanctimontis*). Aedeagus without apparent parameres. Some groups of subapical setae may indicate a vestigial left paramere.

**Limnebius nitidus group:**

**Limnebius aluta subgroup:** L. aluta, L. lusitanus

**Limnebius cordobanus subgroup:** L. bacchus, L. cordobanus, L. cordidius, L. corybus, L. grandicollis, L. ibericus

**Limnebius nitidus subgroup:** L. gerhardti, L. hilaris, L. irmelae sp.n., L. maurus, L. montanus, L. nitidus, L. nitifarus

**Limnebius nitigeus subgroup:** L. graecus sp.n., L. nitigeus

Members of this group are 1.2 - 1.7 mm long, usually dark brown or black. Body form usually rather wide. Elytral apices more or less truncate in both sexes or slightly or distinctly acuminate. Male ventrite VI without modifications.

Aedeagus: Main piece rather short and simple (*L. cordobanus* subgroup, *L. aluta* subgroup) or rather long and more intricately shaped (*L. nitidus* subgroup, *L. nitigeus* subgroup), with a long apical appendage and without "pseudoparamere" (*L. aluta* subgroup), with one simple straight "pseudoparamere" (*L. cordobanus* subgroup), with a more complicated sinuous "pseudoparamere" (*L. nitidus* subgroup) or without distinctly visible "pseudoparamere" (*L. nitigeus* subgroup). The "pseudoparamere" of the *L. nitigeus* subgroup is obviously completely
fused to the main piece and thus not clearly visible. Ejaculatory duct strongly coiled; capsule situated near phallobasis. Left paramere well developed in all species.

**Limnebius truncatellus** group:

- *L. asperatus*, *L. calabricus* sp.n., *L. canariensis*, *L. crassipes*, *L. fallaciosus*, *L. fretalis*, *L. gracilipes*, *L. hispanicus*, *L. ignarus*, *L. kocheri*, *L. levantinus* sp.n., *L. mesatlanticus*, *L. mucronatus*, *L. nitiduloides*, *L. paganettii*, *L. pilicauda*, *L. punctatus*, *L. schoenmanni* sp.n., *L. similis*, *L. simplex*, *L. simulans*, *L. spinosus* sp.n., *L. theryi*, *L. truncatellus*

Members of the *L. truncatellus* group are 1.4 - 2.8 mm long, dark brown or black. Body form rather wide and ovoid. Elytral apices truncate in both sexes. Male ventrite VI with an apical protuberance which can be very short and acute (*L. kocheri*) or long, oblique and medially impressed (larger species).

Aedeagus: Main piece usually stout and straight; without any conspicuous apical appendages, but with at least one (*L. kocheri*), two (*L. gracilipes* and related species) or more than two ventral and dorsal appendages (remaining species). Ejaculatory duct strongly coiled; capsule situated near phallobasis. Left paramere always distinctly developed, short and straight, rarely hook-like (*L. fallaciosus*, *L. paganettii*).

**Limnebius kocheri** is a very interesting species as it combines characters of the *L. nitidus* group (only appendage "A" present - shaped as in the *L. cordobanus* subgroup) and the *L. truncatellus* group (protuberance on male ventrite VI). On account of the modified male ventrite VI I have decided to place this species in the *L. truncatellus* group.

**Limnebius claviger** group:

**Limnebius claviger** sp.n.

General appearance (size, colouration, body form) as in the more highly evolved species of the *L. truncatellus* group, but male ventrite VI without protuberance, but with a distinct impression delimited by ridges.

Aedeagus: Main piece deeply furcate, strongly inflated near phallobasis (lateral aspect); with numerous ventral and dorsal appendages. Ejaculatory duct strongly coiled; capsule situated near phallobasis. Left paramere well developed, large, not clearly seen in ventral aspect.

**Limnebius parvulus** group:

**Limnebius parvulus** subgroup: *L. crinifer*, *L. glabriventris*, *L. papposus*, *L. parvulus*, *L. rubropiceus*, *L. shatrovskiyi* sp.n.

**Limnebius furcatus** subgroup: *L. doderoi*, *L. furcatus*, *L. gridellii*, *L. reuvenortali* sp.n., *L. stagnalis*

Females of the *L. parvulus* group are 1.7 - 2.2, males 1.95 - 2.5 mm long, brownish or black. Body form rather wide and ovoid. Elytral apices truncate in both sexes. Male ventrite VI with a very dense fringe of long setae which is (quite remarkably) missing only in *L. glabriventris*.

Aedeagus: Main piece long, curved, intricately shaped, usually quite distinctly inflated near phallobasis; apex with a conspicuous large appendage; "pseudoparamere" short, straight and inconspicuous (*L. parvulus* subgroup) or obviously completely reduced (*L. furcatus* subgroup). Ejaculatory duct strongly coiled; capsule situated near phallobasis. Left paramere always developed; with a long and very weakly sclerotized lateral process (best seen in dorsal aspect of the aedeagus) which is densely covered with moderately long setae, micropores or small scale-like structures (due to its hyaline nature this process can be hardly seen in the stereomicroscope) (*L. parvulus* subgroup); without lateral process but instead with a fringe of very long setae (*L. furcatus* subgroup).
**Limnebius aluta** BEDEL


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Marly, Paris, France.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ, by present designation (MHNP, Bedel collection): "sp. ? Marly VIII.77". Four paralectotypes are deposited in the same collection. Number of syntypes unknown. These are the only specimens in the Bedel collection which agree with the description.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.3 mm long. Body form more or less drop-like (length:width = 1.8 - 1.9). Black, margin of pronotum and elytra usually brown. Palpi long, longer than width of frons between eyes. This species is easily recognized by the regular shagrination of the pronotum. Elytral apices of female not acuminate; thus sexes very difficult to distinguish externally. Sixth abdominal ventrite of male not significantly longer than in female. Ventrite VII of male not transversely impressed, apically strongly convex, with a faint gibbosity. Ventrite VII of female long, not transversely impressed, apically slightly arched.

**Aedeagus** (Fig. 31): Very characteristic. Left paramere well developed, with numerous setae. Apex of main piece with a long peculiar apical appendage, which is apparently homologous with the apical appendage of *L. lusitanus*.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 86): Great Britain to Slovakia.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**
- FR: Pas-de-Calais: Canche River, Marles, 19.XII.1919 (NMW).
- CZE: BOHEMIA: Polabí - Prerov, 19.IX.1939, leg. Roubal (SNMB); Borkovice, VII.1932, leg. Roubal (SNMB); MORAVIA: Cernovice, leg. Formanek (NMW, SIW, ZIL); Strelice, leg. Formanek (NMW, OLL); "Znaim" [= Znojmo], leg. Scheerpeltz (NMW).

**Limnebius arabicus** BALFOUR-BROWNE


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Wet shingle in wadi at foot of Jebel Harir, 5000 ft., Yemen.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have seen the holotype δ (BML): "Type \ W.ADEN PROT. Wadi at foot of Jebel Harir, ca.5,000 ft. 31.x.1937. \ Limnebius (Bilim-neus) arabicus Type. J.Balfour-Browne det." and all 12 paratypes (BML).

**DIAGNOSIS:** Recognized by its very small size: 0.95 - 1.1 mm long. Surface of pronotum smooth and glabrous; in *L. myrmidion*, pronotal declivities usually shagreened - especially near
front angles. Elytral margin gently rounded, less parallel than in *L. myrmidon*. Elytral surface smooth or superficially shagreened (especially in apical half).

Due to the variability of *L. perparvulus* there are not many significant external differences between the latter and *L. arabicus*. *Limnebius perparvulus* is usually larger and its elytra are more distinctly shagreened. The elytral suture is slightly convex in its apical half in *L. perparvulus* and more or less flat in *L. arabicus* (Caution: this character is very difficult to see; a magnification of at least 80x and a good diffuse lateral lighting and direct comparison with well determined reference material is necessary for a determination on the basis of this character).

Aedeagus (Fig. 10): Without apparent parameres. Main piece with groups of subapical setae; apically with a short tapering appendage.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): Yemen, Israel.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

*Limnebius asperatus* KNISCH


TYPE LOCALITY: "Italia"; Italy, no precise data known.


DIAGNOSIS: 1.5 - 1.6 mm long. Somewhat related with *L. pilicauda* and *L. punctatus*. Body form of male as parallel as in *L. pilicauda*. Upper surface evenly and moderately densely punctate; punctures less deeply impressed than in *L. punctatus*. Pronotal disc superficially shagreened. Male ventrite VI with a long protuberance (as in *L. pilicauda*), but disc near basis of protuberance only very shallowly impressed.

Aedeagus (Fig. 67): Main piece strongly inflated near phallobasis; apex of main piece very intricately shaped, with different layers of appendages which are difficult to discern. Left paramere long and slender.

*Limnebius asperatus* can be easily distinguished from *L. nitidus* (with which it was synonymized by CHIESA 1959) by the more parallel body form, by the distinct punctuation of pronotum and elytra and by the male ventrite VI. It differs from *L. mucronatus* in the more parallel body form and the more distinctly punctate (single punctures larger and more deeply impressed) elytra and the shagreened pronotal disc.

DISTRIBUTION: So far known only from the type locality.

*Limnebius atomus* (DUFTSCHMID)


cuspidatus FERRO 1989: 278 (= syn.n.).

TYPE LOCALITY: "Austria" - no precise data known.

TYPE MATERIAL: The collection of C.E. Duftschmid (1767 - 1821) is irretrievably lost (GUSENLEITNER 1984,
BALFOUR-BROWNE 1938: 103), thus a neotype of *Limnebius atomus* must be designated to ensure taxonomic stability: Neotype δ of *Limnebius atomus* (pres.des.): "Austria \ alte Samml. \ picinus Marsh. \ det.M.Priesner \ NEOTYPUS Limnebius atomus Duftschn. des. M. Jäch 1993", deposited in the OLL. Since this species is part of the historical collection of the OLL ("alte Samml.") it cannot be excluded that this specimen had been seen and used for his description of *L. atomus* by Duftschmid.


I have not examined the holotype δ of *Limnebius cuspidatus* (described from Hungary), deposited in the CFL. But according to the illustration of the aedeagus in the original description (Ferro 1989: Fig. 2) I have no doubt that it was depicted after a mutilated (distal half broken off; torn sclerotized rod of ejaculatory duct visible) specimen of *L. atomus*.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.1 - 1.3 mm long. Body form comparatively wide and drop-like. Length:width = ca. 1.7 - 1.8 (1.9 - 2.1 in *L. arabicus* and *L. perparvulus*) Caution: teneral specimens tend to be more parallel-sided than mature ones. Colouration usually dark brown, middle of pronotum and head usually black; unicolourous (dark brown or almost black) specimens occur. Palpi rather short, shorter than width of frons between eyes. Pronotal disc usually very sparsely punctate, smooth and glabrous; pronotal declivities shagreened. Elytra distinctly shagreened. First 3 pre- and metatarsal segments of male slightly enlarged, with suction setae. Ventrite VI about equally long in both sexes, but posterior margin more strongly sinuate laterally in female. Male ventrite VII very long, without any significant impressions or gibbosities; apex strongly arched.

*Limnebius atomus* is very similar to *L. perparvulus* from which it can be mainly distinguished by the less drop-like body form (see above). Meshes of elytral shagrination longer and more transverse than in *L. perparvulus*. Females of the two species can be easily distinguished by the abdominal sternite IX, which is distinctly shorter and wider in *L. atomus* and by the abdominal tergite X, which is much longer in *L. atomus*.

Several authors (Lohse 1971, Pirisitu 1981) have used the convexity of the elytral suture as a distinguishing character for *L. atomus* and *L. myrmidon*. The elytral suture of *L. atomus* is very slightly, but noticeably convex in its apical half, but less strongly convex than in *L. perparvulus*. And since this character is rather difficult to observe (see above, under *L. arabicus*) I cannot recommend it for the non-specialist. *Limnebius myrmidon* is more easily distinguished from *L. atomus* by the parallel-sided body form (length:width = ca. 2.0 - 2.1), the paler colouration of pronotum and elytra, the usually more distinctly punctate and laterally usually shagreened pronotum and the slightly more densely and less transversely shagreened elytra. Abdominal sternite IX of female of *L. myrmidon* apically truncate (rounded in *L. atomus*) and tergite X shorter than that of *L. atomus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 17): Without parameres. Main piece with 2 groups of subapical setae, with an inconspicuous swelling near the basal third and a small notch on the left side (ventral aspect) posterior of the middle.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): Eurosiberian.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**F I N L A N D:** "Finlandia" (HUB).

**F R A N C E:** AIN: Villars les Dombes, 13.IV.1990, leg. Schödl (NMW); Belley (NMW, SNMB); ISERE: Vienne, leg. Perret (OLL); AUBE: Anse des Oiseaux, 15.IV.1989, leg. Foster (CFA).


**G E R M A N Y:** "Neuraer Wald" (NMW); BERLIN: Zehlendorf, 7.IV.1990, leg. Hendrich (CBHB);
Revision of the Palearctic species of *Limnebius* (HYDRAENIDAE)

RHEINLAND-PFALZ: Grünstadt (NMW).


CZECHIA: BOHEMIA: Polabi' - Prerov, 19.IX.1939, leg. Roubal (SNMB); Celakovice, IV.1944, leg. Roubal (SNMB); MORAVIA: "Moravia", leg. Formanek (NMW).


HUNGARY: Bükki N.P., Repashuta, Tebepuszta, 300 m, 27.IX.1984, leg. Adam & Hamori (TMB).

POLAND: Krakow (NMW).


ROMANIA: Danube Delta, Letea, 20.VII.1984, leg. Altnner (NMW, CBG); Siebenbürger, Oramay, 1888 (NMW).


CROATIA: Metkovic, leg. Holdhaus (NMW).


**Limnebius attalensis** sp.n.

TYPE LOCALITY: Small stream and pools in dried-up stream bed, road between Saklikent and Antalya.


DIAGNOSIS: 1.3 mm long. Body form long and almost parallel-sided (length:width = 2.16). Broader near posterior angles of pronotum and near anterior third of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Black, legs and palpi paler brown. Maxillary palpi rather long and slender, penultimate segment at least as long as ultimate; labrum smooth, sparsely punctate, front margin distinctly emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; middle of clypeus smooth, its sides shagreened; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed; frons superficially shagreened. Middle of pronotum smooth and glabrous, only very finely and superficially punctate; sides of pronotum shagreened, meshes polygonal and moderately large. Elytra oblong; sides and apices evenly rounded; explanate margin narrow; surface evenly shagreened, meshes more transverse and slightly larger than on pronotum; suture not convex. Basal three segments of male pretarsus slightly dilated. Abdominal sternites as in *L. murentinus*.

Female unknown.
Aedeagus (Fig. 27): Very similar to that of *L. murentinus*, from which it can be distinguished by the longer apex (best observed in lateral view) and by some proportional differences.

*Limnebius attalensis* sp.n. is very closely related to *L. murentinus* from which it probably cannot be distinguished externally. For distinction from other related east Mediterranean species see under *L. murentinus*.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): So far known only from the type locality.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Named in reference to the type locality, which lies in the Turkish province of Antalya (Latin: Attalia).

**Limnebius bacchus** BALFOUR-BROWNE


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Muddy gravel pocket in fast clear stream through limestone, 10 km SW Ronda, 800 - 900 m, Ronda - Gaucin road, Malaga Province, southern Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have examined the holotype £ which is deposited in the BML.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.5 - 1.6 mm long (length:width = 1.9 - 2.0). Colouroan and general appearance as in the species of the *L. nitidus* subgroup. Palpi more or less as in *L. nitidus*. Secondary sexual characters of legs as in *L. nitidus* subgroup. Ventrite VII of male shallowly transversely impressed, apically more strongly produced than in *L. nitidus*, thus somewhat resembling members of the *L. mundus* group.

Since I have examined only very few specimens of *L. bacchus* I was not able to find significant characters to distinguish *L. bacchus* from other Iberian members of the *L. nitidus* subgroup. *Limnebius bacchus* appears to be slightly more convex and less wide.

I have not examined any female.

Aedeagus (Fig. 34): Main piece rather simple, with a group of setae on the left margin; "pseudoparamere" comparatively large, wide, slightly longer than main piece. Left paramere long, with numerous short setae and a group of longer setae.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 86): So far known only from Malaga Province, southern Spain.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**Limnebius boukali** sp.n.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Kaimanovka, Primorskiy Kray, Russia.


Nikitsky" [in Cyrillic script] (ZIL).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.1 - 1.35 mm long (females usually slightly longer than males). Body form oblong and almost parallel-sided (length:width = ca. 2.0). Broadest near posterior angles of pronotum. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed hairs. Colouration brown; head, middle of pronotum and elytral suture dark brown to black. Maxillary palpi comparatively short and stout, shorter than width of frons between eyes. Labrum sparsely punctate and laterally shagreened, front margin emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; middle of clypeus more or less impunctate and smooth, sides shagreened;
fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed; frons smooth and faintly punctate, shagrination reduced to sides and a few scattered patches. Pronotal disc smooth and glabrous, faintly punctate, lateral areas of declivities shagreened. Elytra elongate; sides only very gently rounded; apices separately truncately rounded in male, slightly more elongate (obliquely truncate) and acuminately rounded in female; explanate margin very narrow; surface superficially shagreened, meshes more or less round, moderately large; suture not convex.

Sexual dimorphism: All legs of male enlarged, basal three tarsal segments of male pre- and mesotarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae. Male ventrite VII considerably longer than that of female. Other abdominal sclerites very similar in both sexes. Apex of female sternite IX (ventrite VII) truncate, only very feebly arched.

Aedeagus (Fig. 5): Main piece short, with a subapical appendage (? paramere) on the right side. Apex of main piece and appendage with few short setae.

*Limnebius boukali* sp.n. can be distinguished from the two other east Palearctic members of the *L. atomus* group (*L. kweichowensis*; *L. sp.n. JÄCH & MATSUI, in prep.) by the more parallel-sided body form and by the shape of the female sternite IX and tergite X.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): Eastern Russia.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Named for David BOUKAL, who collected the type series.

*Limnebius calabricus* sp.n.


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Gerace, Calabria, southern Italy.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype δ (NMW): "Gerace Calabrien S. Italien". Paratypes: 5 exs labelled as holotype (NMW); 1 δ: "Calabria Sta. Eufemia d’Aspromonte 1905 Paganetti" (NMW); 3 exs: "Calabria Antonimina 1905 Paganetti" (NMW, ZIL); 1 ex.: "Calabria Antonimina lg. Paganetti" (NMW); 4 exs: "Calabria Antonimina 1905 Paganetti \ coll Dr.J.Fodor \ Embololimnebius simplex Bdi. det.G.Ferro,1980" (TMB); 20 exs from Antonimina (leg. Paganetti) with various different labels (DEI); 13 exs: "Gerace, Cal. Paganetti" (NMW, SIW); 1 ex.: "Gerace, Cal Paganetti \ nitiduloides \ Slov.nář.můžem collectio J.ROUBAL" (SNMB); 1 ex.: "Gerace, Calab Paganetti \ Slov.nár.můžem collectio J.ROUBAL* (SNMB).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 2.0 - 2.2 mm long. Body form oval, oblong, widest near anterior third of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Colouration black; sides of pronotum and elytra paler; appendages yellowish or brown. Labrum punctate, front margin slightly excised; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; middle of clypeus punctate, superficially shagreened between punctures; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed; middle of frons punctate, more or less smooth between punctures. Middle of pronotum moderately densely punctate, smooth and glabrous between punctures; pronotal declivities usually more densely and irregularly punctate, occasionally even microreticulate, but without regular (or very superficial) shagrination. Sides of elytra gently rounded; apices more or less truncate or truncately rounded; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra moderately densely and superficially punctate and more or less superficially shagreened; suture not convex.

Sexual dimorphism: All legs enlarged in male; pre- and mesotarsi with suction setae. Metatibia long and straight, with long swimming hairs. Male ventrite VI with oblique protuberance as in other species of the species group; disc of ventricle VI deeply impressed near basis of protuberance.

Aedeagus (Fig. 71): Main piece somewhat similar to that of *L. simplex*, *L. fretalis* and *L. mesatlanticus*; with two prominent appendages ("A", "B"). Left paramere moderately long and straight. Appendage "A" distinctly shorter than in *L. simplex*; appendage "B" longer and apically curved, appendage "C" distinctly shorter and less wide than in *L. simplex*. 
Limnebius calabricus sp.n. is very closely related with L. simplex (Sicily) from which it can probably not be distinguished externally.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 89): Probably endemic to Calabria (southern Italy).

ETYMOLOGY: Named in reference to its geographical distribution.

*Limnebius canariensis* ORCHYMONT

*canariensis* ORCHYMONT 1938: 228. - ORCHYMONT 1940b.

TYPE LOCALITY: Barranco de San Bartolomé, San Bartolomé de Tirajana, 1000 m, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, Spain.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype 6 deposited in the ISNB, not examined.

DIAGNOSIS (based on one male, see below): 1.8 mm long. Recognized by the very distinctly curved metatibia, the inner surface of which is densely covered with moderately long hairs. Ventrite VI more or less as in *L. gracilipes*.

Females are probably very similar to females of *L. gracilipes*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 51): Surprisingly similar to that of *L. gracilipes*. Larger than the latter; right apical angle of main piece different.

A key to the 4 *Limnebius* species of the Canary Islands was published by Orchymont (1940b).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 83): Obviously a very rare species. So far known only from Gran Canaria (Canary Islands, Spain).

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

SPAIN: CANARY ISLANDS: Gran Canaria, Barranco de Tirajana, 1200 m, 6.VI.1989, leg. Balke & Hendrich, 1 6 (NMW).

*Limnebius clavatus* PU

*Limnebius clavatus* PU 1951: 46.

TYPE LOCALITY: Hengshan, Hunan Province, southern China.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype 6 and two male paratypes are deposited in the collection of C.-L. Pu. I have not seen any of these type specimens.

DIAGNOSIS: According to the original description (Pu 1951) this species is quite closely related with *L. taiwanensis* sp.n. The aedeagus (see Pu 1951, Fig. 1) is similar to that of *L. taiwanensis* sp.n. from which it can be distinguished by the shorter, subapically more distinctly widened main piece.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): So far known only from the type locality.

*Limnebius claviger* sp.n.

TYPE LOCALITY: Aliova River, W Dursunbey, Balikesir Province, northwestern Turkey.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype 6 (NMW): "NW-ANATOLIEN(53) Aliova Fl.2.3.88 w.Dursunbey;Jäch".

Paratypes: 4 exs labelled as holotype (NMW).

DIAGNOSIS: 2.25 mm (female) - 2.7 mm (male) long. Body form oval, oblong, widest near anterior third of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Dark brown; appendages yellowish or brown. Labrum sparsely punctate, front margin slightly excised; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; clypeus shagreened, its middle portion usually only superficially shagreened; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed;
frons moderately densely punctate, only faintly shagreened. Middle of pronotum smooth and glabrous, only very faintly punctate; pronotal declivities distinctly or superficially shagreened. Elytra obovate; sides gently rounded; apices more or less truncate or truncately rounded; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra superficially punctate and distinctly (female) or superficially (male) shagreened, meshes small; suture not convex.

Sexual dimorphism: All legs dilated in male; pre- and mesotarsi with suction setae. Basal three segments of hind leg with long swimming hairs. Disc of male ventrite VI distinctly impressed and glabrous; this impression laterally and apically delimited by a short carina.

Aedeagus (Fig. 58): Main piece basally dilated; intricately shaped, with numerous appendages one of which (? appendage "A" homologue) is very prominent, club-shaped and positioned tranversally. Main piece deeply furcate in lateral aspect. Left paramere not clearly visible in ventral aspect, inserted in the dorsal half of the main piece.

Females of *L. claviger* sp.n. are easily distinguished from females of *L. spinosus* sp.n. and *L. levantinus* sp.n. by the only faintly punctate pronotal disc.

Due to the deviating morphology of the male ventrite VI and the aedeagus I place *L. claviger* sp.n. in a separate species group.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): So far known only from the type locality.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Clava (Latin) - club; gero (Latin) - I carry; refers to the club-like appendage of the aedeagus.

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*Limnebius conoideus* REGIMBART


**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have seen one female syntype, deposited in the MHNP (Regimbart collection). According to BARTOLOZZI et al. (1985) there are 8 syntypes in the MZF.

According to the aedeagus (see FERRO 1989, Fig. 7) it is a typical element of the Ethiopian fauna.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): So far known only from Eritrea.

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*Limnebius cordobanus* ORCHYMONT


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Monfragüe Natural Park, Arroyo de la Vid, Caceres, western Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined the holotype or any of the 9 paratypes, all deposited in the ISNB. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.15 - 1.3 mm long. Body form elongate (length:width = 1.96 - 2.06). Brown, head black. Pronotal disc smooth, only very sparsely punctate. Pronotal declivities and elytra densely shagreened. Elytrial suture flat. Elytral apices rounded in male, slightly acuminate in female. Male ventrite VII as in *L. bacchus*.

Due to its small size, its elongate body form and the distinctive colouration, this species is clearly distinguished from any other Iberian member of the *L. nitidus* group.

Aedeagus (Fig. 37): Main piece slender, with a few apical and a group of subapical (left margin) setae; slightly dilated near basis; "pseudoparamere" short and very slender. Left paramere somewhat separated from main piece, short and slender, with several setae.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 86): Southern Spain.
MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Limnebius corfidius** ORCHYMONT

corfidius ORCHYMONT 1945b: 11

TYPE LOCALITY: "st. 96, Gümê-dag, 1000 m" (ORCHYMONT 1945b); western Turkey.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have not seen the holotype or any of the 3 paratypes, all deposited in the ISNB. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.3 - 1.6 mm long (females usually longer than males). Body form elongate (length:width = 1.94 - 2.1). Brown, head black. Elytra of female distinctly acuminate. Elytral suture flat. Male ventrite VII as in *L. corybus*, but transverse impression more or less obsolete.

Aedeagus (Fig. 35): Surprisingly similar to that of *L. cordobanus* from southern Spain. Main piece slightly shorter than in *L. cordobanus*, "pseudoparamere" longer.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 86): So far known only from western Turkey (including European part).

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Limnebius corybus** ORCHYMONT

corybus ORCHYMONT 1945b: 12.

TYPE LOCALITY: "st. 76, Tachtali Köi, ruisselet sur sol silicieux, 400 m" (ORCHYMONT 1945b); western Turkey.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have not seen the holotype or any of the 3 paratypes, all deposited in the ISNB. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.35 - 1.65 mm long, females generally longer than males. Body form rather wide, as usual in the *L. nitidus* group (length:width = 1.82 - 2.0). Colouration black, sides of pronotum and elytra brown; appendages brown. Pronotal disc sparsely or moderately densely punctate; pronotal declivities and elytra distinctly shagreened. Elytral apices truncate in male, slightly acuminate in female. Male ventrite VII intermediate between *L. nitidus* and members of the *L. mundus* group (similar to *L. bacchus*, but transverse impression deeper).

Aedeagus (Fig. 36): Main piece straight, apically truncate; "pseudoparamere" partly covered by a pocket formed by the main piece. Left paramere slender, slightly curved, inserted near middle of main piece.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 86): Greece (Euboea, Samothraki), western and northern Turkey.

MATERIAL EXAMINED:
**Limnebius crassipes Kuwert**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Greece; no precise data known (see Orchymont 1945a).

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have examined the holotype $\delta$ (by monotypy): "Grèce 74 \ J. Lange.", deposited in the MHNP (Kuwert collection).

**DIAGNOSIS:** Closely related with *L. truncatellus* with which it agrees in size and general appearance. Males of *L. crassipes* differ from males of *L. truncatellus* in a number of characters: pro- and mesotibia not distinctly curved; hind tibia attenuate basally and apically, but not distinctly emarginate basally. Male ventrite VI more or less as in *L. truncatellus*, but apical margin more sinuous.

Aedeagus (Fig. 61): Appendage "A" significantly different from that of *L. truncatellus*. Left paramere wider and longer, apically truncate.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 88): So far known only from various Greek Islands (Naxos, Paros, Ios, Milos, Skyros).

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**Limnebius crinifer Rey**


*barbifer* Kuwert 1890: 90, 308. - Knisch 1924.

*grouvellei* Guillebeau 1892: CXXXIII. - Knisch 1924.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** "la Suisse" (Rey 1885b); Switzerland.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Three specimens are deposited in the original Rey collection (box 23) in the MGL. The first one is a male (herewith designated as lectotype of *Limnebius crinifer*) and carries one small round yellow label which - according to Rey's catalogue - stands for Switzerland. The other two specimens are females: one labelled "Vienne Guilleb." belongs to *L. crinifer*, whereas the second - from Germany ("Dresde Puton") - is conspecific with *L. papposus*.

**SYNONYMS:** Lectotype $\delta$ (by present designation) of *Limnebius barbifer*, described from Holland: "Ridderborn 1 à 3.74 \ O. de Heusch \ M. R. Belg. \ $\delta$.". Paralectotypes: One $\varphi$ labelled as lectotype and one $\varphi$ without any label. All 3 deposited in the MHNP (Kuwert collection).

Lectotype $\delta$ (MMB) of *L. grouvellei* (described from Spain), by present designation: "$\delta$ \ Espagne \ Grouvelle \ Grouvellei \ Guibl. \ Coll. Guilleb.". One female paralectotype is housed in the same museum.

**DIAGNOSIS:** Length: 1.9 - 2.0 mm (female); 2.1 - 2.4 mm (male). Usually black (specimens from Kazakhstan paler brown). Pronotal disc usually always shagreened. This shagration can be rather superficial or more distinctly impressed, but it is usually always less distinctly impressed than the fine pronotal punctuation.

Sexual dimorphism: Male ventrite VI very large, otherwise unmodified, but with a fan-like tuft.
of long hairs, the lateral hairs being curved apically. Male hind femur distinctly thicker than in female; hind tibia of male longer and hardly noticeably sinuous in apical half.

Aedeagus (Fig. 78): Curved to right side (ventral aspect). Apex of main piece (apical appendage) significantly furcate. Left paramere strongly dilated dorsally, with numerous very faintly sclerotized bristles.

Females can be distinguished from females of *L. stagnalis* by the presence of numerous apical setae on the abdominal ventrite VII, by the apex of the abdominal tergite X (truncate or even slightly emarginate between tufts of setae in *L. stagnalis*) and by the shagrination of the pronotal disc.

Pronotal disc usually less strongly shagreened than in females of *L. parvulus*, but intermediates (rarely) seem to occur. Meshes of elytral shagrination smaller than in *L. crinifer* (direct comparison necessary!)

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): Eurosiberian.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

- Netherlands: Dodewaard, 13.IX.1986, leg. Foster (CFA); Tiel, coll. Grundmann (NMW); Amby, 23.IV.1874 (MHN).
- Poland: "Danzig" [= Gdansk], coll. Grundmann (NMW); "Jaroslaw" [= Jaroslaw], leg. Kuchta (NMW).
- Czechia: Moravia: "Mährisch Weisskirchen" [= Hranice], 1896, leg. Schuler (NMW); Hnojnik, SE Ostrava, leg. Wanka (NMW); "Ung. Brod" [= Uhersky Brod], VII.1927, leg. Prock (NMW); Prossnitz Mähren" [= Prostiejov], coll. Grundmann (NMW).
- Slovakia: Trnava, coll. Hrubík (NMW); Bratislava, leg. Breit (NMW).
- Croatia: "Brazza" [= Brac] (NMW); "Canale" [= Konavli, between Dubrovnik and Hecegnovi], leg. Pagannetti (HUB).
- Kazakhstan: "Aulie" [= Dzhambul], leg. Sahlberg (ZMH); "Djarkent" [= Dzharkent, Panfilov], coll. Winkler (NMW); "Tschu" [= Chu River], leg. Sahlberg (ZMH).
Limnebius distinguendus Ferro 1989: 278.

TYPE LOCALITY: Derpehan, 12 km E Senderk, southern Iran.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have not examined the holotype δ, deposited in the CFL.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.24 mm (holotype) - 1.35 mm (specimen from Turkey, NMW) long. The single specimen which I have examined and which is unfortunately somewhat teneral is quite similar to L. paranuristanus and L. ferroi sp.n. from Turkey. Thus I am not able to name any significant distinguishing character. The frons and the pronotum of the specimens of L. paranuristanus and L. ferroi sp.n. which I have seen are more distinctly punctate and their elytra are more distinctly shagreened. But these characters are usually slightly variable in most species.

Aedeagus (Fig. 28): Very short and stout, wider (ventral aspect) than in any other species of the same group, with 4 ventro-median setae and numerous setae in the apical third. Apex very wide (ventral aspect) and medially notched.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): So far known only from the type locality (southern Iran) and southeastern Turkey.

MATERIAL EXAMINED:


TYPE LOCALITY: Sardinia, Italy.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have not examined any of the syntypes (exact number unknown) which are probably housed in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genova. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

DIAGNOSIS: Very similar to L. furcatus, with which it is very closely related. Males differ from L. furcatus in the hind tibia, which is not distinctly excised basally in L. doderoi.

Aedeagus (Fig. 73): Not as strongly curved as in L. furcatus (ventral aspect); shape of apical appendage significantly different. Left paramere less wide than in L. furcatus.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 87): Corsica, Sardinia, Tuscan Archipelago.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
F R A N C E: CORSICA: Ajaccio, leg. Schneider (NMW).
I T A L Y: SARDINIA: "Sardinia", coll. Damry (TMB); Ozieri, 1892, leg. Dodero (NMW, MHNP); Cala Salinas (NMW).


TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in rivulis prope Cordobam" (Kiesenwetter 1865); Cordoba, southern Spain.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have examined the lectotype δ (designated by Orchymont 1938) and 8 paralectotypes which are housed in the ZSM. According to Orchymont (1938) there should be 14 syntypes in the ZSM. One paralectotype δ is deposited in the ISNB. Number of syntypes unknown.

SYNONYMS: I have examined the holotype φ (MHNP) of Limnebius pectoralis: "ST CHARLES ALGÉRIE A. THERY \ pectoralis Guilb. \ Type \ 12 - 93". Despite the note of
Orchymont (1938): "Je n'ai pu voir le type unique de *pectoralis*" I have no doubt that this specimen which I found in the Sainte Claire-Deville collection (MHNP) is the true holotype of *L. pectoralis*, described after one specimen: "Un exemplaire Saint-Charles (A. Théry)". The Sainte Claire Deville collection contains numerous specimens collected by Théry (e.g. the types of *L. mesatlanticus*) and it seems that at least part of the Théry collection had been acquired by Sainte Claire Deville. I could not find any specimen labelled "*L. pectoralis*" in the MMB. The synonymy of *L. pectoralis* with *L. evanescens* has been established by Knisch (1924: 60). It should be kept in mind that *L. pectoralis* could also be a synonym of *L. perparvulus* since I have hitherto been unable to distinguish females of *L. evanescens* and *L. perparvulus*.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.0 - 1.2 mm long (females usually longer than males). Body form elongate, subparallel. Pronotai disc smooth and glabrous, very faintly punctate, declivities smooth or faintly shagreened. Elytra evenly and distinctly shagreened, meshes small and round; elytral suture convex on elytral declivity. Elytral apices of female acuminate, more or less truncate in male. Male ventrite VII very long.

Aedeagus (Fig. 13): Main piece moderately long and slender, gently curved (lateral aspect), with several subapical hairs.

*Limnebius nanus* sp.n. is easily distinguished from *L. evanescens* by the shagreened pronotal disc. I was not able to find significant external distinguishing characters for *L. evanescens*, *L. perparvulus* and *L. externus*.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 83): Portugal to Algeria.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Collector</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Material Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Portugal: Evora: Axambuja</td>
<td>Bignal</td>
<td>25.VI.1986</td>
<td>CFA, NMW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain: Malaga: Marbella</td>
<td>Bignal</td>
<td>22.VI.1962</td>
<td>CFA, NMW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain: Tolox</td>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>5.I.1991</td>
<td>CFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria: Tarfaïa (near Philippeville)</td>
<td>Théry</td>
<td></td>
<td>NMW, OLL, TMB, MHNP, MTD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Limnebius externus sp.n.**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Small tributary of Rio Guadiato, 375 m, Cordoba (Arboles), southern Spain.


**NOMENCLATURE:** According to the original description "Limnebius evanescens extraneus f.nov." was expressly meant infrasubspecific by its author (Orchymont 1938) and is thus excluded from zoological nomenclature [see Art. 1b (5), Art. 16 and Art. 45g (i) of the ICZN (1985)]. The name "extraneus" was not treated as subspecific and thus not made available by the publication of Balfour-Browne (1978: 100) ["so I am not, any more than d’Orchymont, inclined to give any of them an enhanced status"] which, as far as I am aware, is the only mention of the name "extraneus" prior to 1985.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.0 - 1.15 mm long. I was not able to find significant external distinguishing characters between *L. externus* sp.n. and *L. evanescens*. Pro- and mesotibia of male slightly less strongly dilated than in *L. evanescens*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 14): Main piece long and slender, distinctly curved (lateral aspect), with several subapical setae. Parameres absent. Very similar to the aedeagus of *L. perparvulus*, from which it can be distinguished by the further distally situated capsule and triangular ventral lamina, by the
(in exactly lateral or dorso-lateral aspect) evenly curved and not strongly sinuous (emarginate) subapical dorsal margin. Caution: If the aedeagus of *L. perparvulus* is examined in a more or less ventro-lateral position, the aspect of the subapical dorsal margin is quite similar to that of *L. externus* sp.n.; but the distance between capsule (and triangular lamina) and the apex of the main piece is always significantly greater in *L. perparvulus*. It can be distinguished from *L. evanescens* by the longer main piece and by the shape of the apex.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 83): Southern Spain, Morocco.

**ETYMOLOGY:** ORCHYMONT (1938) named the specimens which he had believed to be a variety of *L. evanescens* "forma extraneus", probably due to the slightly deviating morphology. The Latin word "externus" (= external) has the same meaning.

**Limnebius fallaciosus** GANGLBauer


**TYPE LOCALITY:** "Canalethal" (GANGLBauer 1904) [= Konavli, between Dubrovnik and Hecegnovi, Dalmatia, Croatia].

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation): "Canalethal Holdhaus \ v.fallaciosus", deposited in the NMW. Fifteen paralectotypes are housed in the NMW.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.4 - 1.6 mm long. Maxillary palpi of male short and dilated. Protuberance of male ventrite VI very short and inconspicuous. I cannot find significant characters to separate females of *L. fallaciosus* from females of *L. paganettii*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 55): Main piece straight, rather short; appendage "A" very long, apically dilated and furcate. Left paramere hook-like.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): Croatia, Crna Gora, Serbia, Rumania, Makedonia, Greece.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**Limnebius ferroi** sp.n.

*nuristanus* FERRO 1989 (= nomen nudum).

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Stream, 3 - 5 m wide, W Çatallar (= 30 km N Finike), 300 m, Antalya Province, southern Turkey.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype δ (NMW): "TR-ANTALYA 22.V.1991 w Çatallar, 300m leg. Jäch (25)". Paratypes: 6 exs labelled as holotype (NMW); 2 exs: "TÜRKIE 26.8.1981 Umg Namrun T11 leg M.JÄCH \ Kilik.Taurus" (NMW); 17 exs: "TÜRKIE 22.8.81 Umg.Namrun \ leg.M.JäCH T8 Kilik.Taurus" (CAL, NMW, SIW); 7 exs: "TR 24.5.1987 Amanos Geb. leg.JäCH (20)" (NMW); 1 ex.: "TR 22.5.1987 Yayladagi leg. M.JäCH (15a)" (NMW).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.15 - 1.4 mm long. Body form long and almost parallel-sided (length:width = 2.0 - 2.1, in females sometimes 2.2 because of the acuminate elytra). Broadest near posterior angles of pronotum and near anterior angles of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Black, pronotal and elytral margins paler brown, legs and palpi brown. Labrum smooth, sparsely punctate, front margin emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; middle of clypeus and frons smooth, very faintly punctate, sides very superficially or more distinctly shagreened; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed. Middle of
pronotum smooth and glabrous, only very faintly punctate; sides of pronotum usually only very superficially shagreened. Elytra elongate; sides only gently rounded; apices separately rounded in male, elongate and acuminately rounded in female; explanate margin narrow; surface superficially or distinctly shagreened, meshes more or less transverse; suture not convex. Basal three segments of male pre- and mesotarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae. Abdominal sternites as in *L. murentinus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22): Very similar to that of *L. kaszabi* and *L. paranuristanus*. More sinuous (lateral aspect) than in *L. kaszabi* and less sinuous than in *L. paranuristanus*. Admedian setae missing. A subapical appendage may be homologous with the appendage in *L. murentinus*.

*Limnebius ferroi* sp.n. is very closely related to *L. paranuristanus* and *L. distinguendus*. Shagrination and punctuation on head and pronotum usually more distinctly pronounced in *L. paranuristanus*.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): Southern Turkey (Antalya to Hatay).

**ETYMOLOGY:** Named for Comm. Giorgio Ferro (Lancenigo, Italy).

*Limnebius fontinalis* Balfour-Browne

*fontinalis* J. Balfour-Browne 1951: 203.  

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Spring on steep western face of Jebel Harir, 5000 ft., Yemen.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have seen the holotype δ (BML): "δ \ Type \ FROM SPRING ON STEEP WESTERN FACE OF MOUNTAIN. \ W.ADEN PROT. Jebel Harir, ca.5,000 ft. 3,4.xi.1937. \ Limnebius (Bilim-neus) fontinalis Type. J.Balfour-Browne det." and all 3 paratypes (BML).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.4 - 1.7 mm long, thus a comparatively large species. Other characters (body form, shagrination) more or less as in other members of the *L. mundus* group. Pronotal disc finely but distinctly punctate.

Aedeagus (Fig. 20): Long and straight, ventro-median setae present.

*Limnebius fontinalis* is the only member of the *L. mundus* group in the Arabian Peninsula and thus not likely to be confounded with any other species. *Limnebius sanctimontis* sp.n., externally very similar to *L. fontinalis* occurs in the Sinai Peninsula.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): Arabian Peninsula.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

SAUDI ARABIA: Wadi Aziza, 2400 m, 18°13'N/42°28'E, 17.-18.IX.1983, leg. Büttiker (NMW, NMB).

*Limnebius fretalis* Peyerimhoff

*normalis* Theryi 1939: 132 (described as subspecies of *mesatlanticus*) (= syn.n.). - Orchymont 1945a.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Algeciras, Cadiz Province, southern Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (MHNP - Sainte Claire Deville collection), by present designation: "Algeciras mai 1910 \ Theryi subsp. fretalis Payh. types". Paralectotypes: 8 specimens from Algeciras and Tanger (Morocco) are housed in the same collection. Number of syntypes not known.

**SYNONYMS:** I have dissected the holotype δ (by monotypy) of *Limnebius normalis*, described from Fez (Morocco) and deposited in the ISNB. Its aedeagus is identical with that of *Limnebius fretalis*. 
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**DIAGNOSIS:** 2.4 - 2.5 mm (female) and 2.6 - 2.8 mm (male) long. Thus largest species of the genus. Pronotal disc rather densely punctate. Metatibia straight and long. Apical protuberance on male ventrite VI longer than in other related species. Elytra of female very densely shagreened, almost microreticulate (meshes very small).

Aedeagus (Fig. 69): Very large, largest aedeagus of the genus, with appendage "B" very long and prominent; appendage "C" short and thin. Left paramere wide (ventral aspect).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): Southern Spain, Morocco.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**MOROCCO**: Marrakech, Tahanaoute, 600 m, 17.IV.1985, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Amismiz, 24-26.V.1926, leg. Lindberg (ZMH).


*uncigaster* KUWERT 1887: 43. - KNISCH 1924. - GRIDELLI 1926.

*adjunctus* KUWERT 1889(1890): 98, 312. - KNISCH 1924. - GRIDELLI 1926.


*mauritii* GUillebeau 1893a: 17, 1893b: XXXVI. - KNISCH 1924. - GRIDELLI 1926.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Torino, northern Italy.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** The syntypes (exact number unknown) of *Limnebius furcatus* are probably deposited in the MZT which is not accessible at present. According to the description there is little doubt about their specific assignation.

**SYNONYMS:** Holotype ♂ (by monotypy) of *Limnebius uncigaster*: "Sicilia \ uncigaster Kuw. Sicilia \ Ex.Musaeo A.KUWERT 1894 \ furcatus Baudi \ Peyerimh. vidit 1906", deposited in the MHNP (Kuwert collection).

Lectotype ♂ (by present designation) of *Limnebius adjunctus*: "Type \ adjunctus Kuw. Algeria \ Peyerimh. vidit 1906. \ furcatus Baudi \ Ex.Musaeo A.KUWERT 1894", deposited in the MHNP (Kuwert collection).

I have not seen any of the syntypes (exact number unknown) of *L. similis* BAUDI (not WOLLASTON) which are deposited in the MZT. According to GRIDELLI (1926: 470) the type series comprises two species (*L. furcatus* and *L. doderoi*). No lectotype has been designated yet.

Lectotype ♂ of *L. mauritii*, by present designation (MMB): "M.Pic L'Ougasse \ Mauritii Guilb. \ Coll. Guilleb.". One paralectotype ♀ is deposited in the same museum. *Limnebius mauritii* was described after 4 specimens. The 2 remaining syntypes are probably deposited in the Pic collection (MHNP).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.75 - 2.0 mm (female) and 2.2 - 2.4 mm (male) long. Black, shining. Body form oval and strongly convex. Pronotal disc usually very faintly punctate, shining and glabrous, but very superficially (hardly noticeably) shagreened.

*Limnebius furcatus* is very similar to *L. stagnalis*. Males are readily distinguished by the secondary sexual characters of the hind leg and the male ventrite VI. Setae of ventrite VI densely aggregated to form two apically strongly curved hook-like structures. Disc of ventrite VI hardly noticeably impressed, without other modifications (hooks or appendages). Hind femur strongly dilated and curved; inner margin of hind tibia distinctly excised basally. Females of *L. furcatus*
are easily recognized by the shape of ventrite VII (very short and wide, anterior angles more or less rounded) and tergite X (narrower than in L. stagnalis).

Aedeagus (Fig. 72): Strongly curved (ventral aspect); apical appendage long and intricately shaped. Left paramere large, its apex diagnostic.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 87): West Mediterranean, very rare (or probably extinct) in Central Europe.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Limnebius gerhardti HEYDEN**


**Type Locality:** Branuelas, Leon Province, northwestern Spain.

**Type Material:** I have examined the holotype ç (by monotypy): "ç Branuelas 13.7. 205 Holotypus Dtsch. Entomol. Institut Berlin L.Gerhardti Heyden A.d'Orchymont rev. Gerhardti Heyden. 66 aus dem Kantabrischen Gebirge abwarten (1938) coll. L.V. Heyden DEI Eberswalde"; deposited in the DEI.

**Diagnosis:** A variable species. Externally, probably not distinguishable from L. nitidus, L. mauros and other species of the L. nitidus group.

Aedeagus (Fig. 41): Main piece slightly wider than in L. nitidus; left paramere not widely separated from the main piece.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 85): Western Iberian Peninsula.

**Additional Material Examined:**

**Limnebius glabriventris SHATROVSKIY**


**Type Locality:** Jakovlevskij, Primorskij Krai, eastern Russia.

**Type Material:** I have not seen the lectotype δ [no holotype was designated in the original description; a
subsequent type designation was made by SHATROVSKIY (1992) and the 3 paralectotypes of *L. glabriventris* deposited in the Institute of Soil-Biology (Vladivostock) but I have examined 4 (3 δδ + 1 ϕ) of the 8 paralectotypes of *L. glabriventris*, deposited in the ZIL. Two additional paralectotypes should be deposited in the ZMM. According to the illustration of the male labial palpus in the original description (SHATROVSKIY 1989: Fig. 16) and the aedeagus (SHATROVSKIY 1992: Fig. 4) there is no doubt that the paralectotypes which I have examined are conspecific with the lectotype.

**DIAGNOSIS:** Very closely related with *L. parvulus* from Europe. General appearance (size, body form, shagrination) as in the latter. Males are easily recognized by the lack of the setal fringe on ventrite VI. When I had seen only few males from eastern Russia I had treated *L. glabriventris* as a synonym of *L. parvulus* because I thought that the setae on ventrite VI had been rubbed off. But now, after having seen numerous males from different localities I have no doubt that these setae - so typical for all other members of the *L. parvulus* group - are primarily missing in *L. glabriventris*. In addition to the lacking setae on male ventrite VI, males of *L. glabriventris* can be distinguished from males of *L. parvulus* by the inner margin of the protibia which is not distinctly angulate in apical third in *L. glabriventris* and by the metatibia, which is slightly more curved inwards in its apical half.

Aedeagus (Fig. 81): Very similar to *L. parvulus* from which it can be distinguished mainly by the shape of the apex (more like in *L. shatrovskiyi* sp.n.), by the distinctly shorter appendage "A" and by the smaller apex of the left paramere. The aedeagus of *L. shatrovskiyi* sp.n. is more slender and longer, with the shape of the apex of the left paramere distinctly different.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): So far known only from eastern Russia.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


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**Limnebius gracilipes** WOLLASTON

*gracilipes* WOLLASTON 1864: 89. - KNISCH 1924. - ORCHYMONT 1940b.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** "I have taken it in the stream at Mogan, in the south-west of Grand Canary; in the vicinity of Sta Cruz, and at Las Mercedes, of Teneriffe; and in the Barranco de San Juan (near the Sources) of Palma; and it was captured by Dr. CROTCH in Gomera" (WOLLASTON 1864); Canary Islands, Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation): "Type \ Limnebius gracilipes, type Woll.* deposited in the BML. Five paralectotypes are housed in the same institution. One paralectotype δ is deposited in the MHNP (Sainte Claire Deville collection). Number of syntypes not known.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.5 - 1.8 mm long. Pronotal disc distinctly punctate, smooth or superficially shagreened. Male ventrite VI with small asymmetrical protuberance; disc of ventrite VI impressed near basis of protubercane.

Aedeagus (Fig. 50): Main piece rather straight; appendage "A" long and slightly sinuous. Left paramere slender, curved.

A to the 4 *Limnebius* species of the Canary Islands was published by ORCHYMONT (1940b).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): Endemic to the Canary Islands, Spain.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

Umnebius graecus

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Stream, 1 - 2 m wide, 1.5 km N Elefthere, W Kabala, northern Greece.


**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.45 - 1.7 mm long. Body form oval (length:width = ca. 2.0). Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Black, pronotai and elytral margins paler brown, legs and palpi brown. Labrum sparsely punctate, front margin emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; clypeus entirely shagreened; frons smooth, faintly or more distinctly punctate, sides superficially shagreened; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed. Middle of pronotum smooth and glabrous and distinctly, but not very densely punctate; sides of pronotum shagreened. Elytra oval, oblong; sides only gently rounded; apices more or less identical in both sexes, only very feebly longer in female; explanate margin narrow; surface superficially or distinctly shagreened, meshes more or less round or slightly transverse; suture not convex. Fore and middle leg of male distinctly dilated. Basal three segments of male pre- and mesotarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae. Male ventrite VII rather short, medially (not transversely) impressed; apically distinctly produced, without gibbosity. Aedeagus (Fig. 39): Very similar to that of L. nitigneus. Distinguished from the latter by the significantly different shape of the apex of the main piece.

**Limnebius graecus** sp.n. is very closely related to **L. nitigneus**, from which it probably cannot be distinguished externally. Females of **L. corybus** can be distinguished from **L. graecus** sp.n. by the acuminate elytral apices.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 86): So far known only from Greece.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Named in reference to the geographical distribution.

**Limnebius grandicollis** WOLLASTON


**TYPE LOCALITY:** "The only district in fact in which I have observed it is the region of the Cruzinhas (about 5000 feet above the sea),-where, during July 1850, I captured many specimens, adhering to the under sides of decaying leaves, in the small shallow pools and trickling streams with which those densely wooded uplands everywhere abound." (WOLLASTON 1854); Madeira, Portugal.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation): "583 \ The Madeire Is. T.V.Wollaston. B.M.1855-7 \ Limnebius (s.str.) grandicollis Woll.*", deposited in the BML. One paralectotype δ is deposited in the same institution. One female paralectotype is deposited in the MHNP (Sainte Claire Deville collection). Number of syntypes unknown.
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DIAGNOSIS: 1.7 mm long. Recognized by the distinctly and evenly shagreened (meshes small and round) and punctate surface. Male ventrite VI without protuberance.

Aedeagus (Fig. 33): Vaguely resembling L. corfidius, L. graecus and some other species of the L. nitidus group. "Pseudoparamere" very thin, hardly visible. Left paramere short and distinctly separated from the main piece, as in most species of the L. cordobanus subgroup.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 83): Endemic to the island of Madeira, Portugal.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
PORTUGAL: MADEIRA: "Madeira", coll. Schaum (HUB); Rosario, 2.VII.1957, leg. Lindberg (ZMH); Pico Ruivo, 27-29.VI.1957, leg. Lindberg (ZMH); Pico da Cruzinha S., 1230 m, 22.VI.1935, leg. Orchymont (ISNB, NMW); Rabagal, 1000 m, 7.VIII.1975, leg. Vit (CHD).

Limnebius gridellii PRETNER

TYPE LOCALITY: Crete, southern Greece.

TYPE MATERIAL: Lectotype δ (NMW): "Kreta Paganetti \ gridellii". Twenty-seven paralectotypes with similar labels in NMW and MTD. Additional syntypes are probably housed in the CPL. Number of syntypes not known ("von Herrn Paganetti in mehreren Exemplaren").

DIAGNOSIS: Very closely related to L. doderoi and L. furcatus. Hind tibia of male basally less strongly excised than in L. furcatus, but more distinctly so than in L. doderoi.

Aedeagus (Fig. 74): Very similar to that of L. doderoi, but shape of left paramere significantly different.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 87): Endemic to the island of Crete, southern Greece.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

Limnebius hilaris BALFOUR-BROWNE

TYPE LOCALITY: Clay and stone bank of pool in bed of Rio Jauto, 15 km SW Vera, 100 m, Almeria Province, southeastern Spain.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have seen the holotype δ (BML): "Type \ SPAIN. Almeria Rio Jauto, 15km.SW: Vera 100 m. 29.v.1967 \ Limnebius (s.str) hilaris Type! J. Balfour-Browne det. I. 1974" and both paratypes (δ + 9) (BML).

DIAGNOSIS: 1.6 mm long. I have seen only 3 specimens and found no significant external distinguishing characters between L. hilaris and other species of the group (e.g. L. gerhardti, L. nitidus).

Aedeagus (Fig. 42): Very similar to that of L. gerhardti from which it can be distinguished by a number of characters: shape of apex of main piece; "pseudoparamere" shorter; left paramere more straight and more widely separated from the main piece and left margin of main piece characteristically excised after insertion of paramere.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 85): So far known only from the type locality.

Limnebius hispanicus ORCHYMONT

triparamerus FRESNEDA, LAGAR & FERRO 1991: 173 (= syn.n.).
TYPE LOCALITY: Jaen, southern Spain.

TYPE MATERIAL: The holotype 9. two male paratypes and "plusieures ♀♀" are deposited in the ISNB. I have examined one of the male paratypes from Granada.

SYNONYMS: I have examined one male paratype of L. triparamerus from the type locality (Spain, Cadiz) which is deposited in the NMW. The aedeagus is identical with that of the paratype of L. hispanicus. The holotype of L. triparamerus is deposited in the CFE. Nine additional paratypes are housed in the CFE, CFL, Hernando private collection and in the Lagar private collection.

DIAGNOSIS (of male): 2.3 - 2.4 mm long. Pronotum rather densely punctate and metatibia of male gently curved; thus similar to L. theryi from North Africa. Apical protuberance of male ventrite VI very wide and short; disc of ventrite VI without any noticeable impression.

As I have not examined any female of L. hispanicus I do not know how they can be distinguished from females of L. truncatellus. Females of L. hispanicus are probably distinctly shorter than those of L. fretalis.

Aedeagus (Fig. 57): All appendages "A" and "B" strongly sclerotized and curved. Left paramere short, apically curved (ventral aspect).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 89): Southern Spain.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

Limnebius ibericus BALFOUR-BROWNE


TYPE LOCALITY: Side gravels of fast stream, Minho, Rio Gerês, 1 km S Leonte, Portugal.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have not examined the holotype 9 (BML) or any of the approximately 100 paratypes (BML) since there is no doubt about the identity of this species. Three paratypes (2 ♂♂+1 ♀) are deposited in the CAL.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.4 - 1.6 mm long. General appearance quite similar to L. bacchus. Pronotal disc rather distinctly punctate. Elytral apices of female acuminate. Male ventrite VII as in L. bacchus.

Aedeagus (Fig. 32): Larger than in other species of the same subgroup. Main piece distinctly recurved (lateral aspect); "pseudoparamere" long and thin, almost straight, about as long as main piece. Left paramere short, apically tapering (ventral aspect) and widely separated from main piece.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 86): Portugal, northwestern Spain (Lugo).

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

Limnebius ignarus BALFOUR-BROWNE


fuentei FRESNEDA, LAGAR & FERRO 1991: 178 (= syn.n.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Gravel pockets of fast-flowing small stream, Ronda to Marbella road, 23 km SE Ronda, 1050 m, Malaga Province, southern Spain.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have seen the holotype 9 (BML): "Type \ SPAIN: Malaga, Ronda-Marbella Rd. 23KM. S.E. of Ronda. 10-1100m. 18. v.1967. \ M.E.Bacchus & B.Levey. B.M.1968-20. \ Limnebius (s.str.) ignarus Type! J.Balfour-Browne det. XII. 1973" and 6 of the 7 paratypes (BML). One paratype 9 is deposited in the CAL.
SYNONYMS: I have not seen the holotype $\delta$ of *L. fuentei* (described from Cadiz, southern Spain), deposited in the CFE, but I have examined 3 paratypes ($2 \delta + 1 \varphi$) from Cadiz and Malaga, deposited in the NMW.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.25 - 1.4 mm long. Pronotal disc glabrous, sparsely punctate. Sexual dimorphism as in other species of the group (e.g. *L. punctatus, L. gracilipes*) and (in addition) elytral apices of female more acuminate than in male.

Aedeagus (Fig. 52): Rather similar to that of *L. punctatus*. Appendage "A" strongly enlarged apically, appendage "B" very short and thin; left margin of main piece deeply excised in apical half. Left paramere short, club-shaped.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): Southern Spain (Malaga, Cadiz).

*Limnebius irmelae* sp.n.

TYPE LOCALITY: River, ca. 5 - 10 m wide, N of Menzel Bouzelfa, E of Tunis, northern Tunisia.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype $\delta$ (NMW): "TU: CAP BON 4.8.91 Menzel Bouzelfa leg. Schödl (10)". Paratypes: 3 exs labelled as holotype (NMW); 1 $\delta$: "subglaber" J. Sahlberg 1905 Dj. Ressas [= SE of Tunis] (Const.)" (MHNP).

DIAGNOSIS: 1.6 - 1.7 mm long. Colouration, body form, punctation and shagrination of upper surface as in *L. nitidus*. Maxillary palpi very slightly longer and more slender than in *L. nitidus*. Fore and middle legs of male enlarged; but less strongly than in *L. nitidus*. Elytral apices more or less the same in both sexes, only very slightly longer in female.

Aedeagus (Fig. 45): Very similar to that of *L. maurus*, but main piece longer and more straight; "pseudoparamere" strongly sinuous, apically truncate. Left paramere inserted near middle of main piece.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 85): Northern Tunisia.

ETYMOLOGY: Dedicated to Mrs. Irmela Schödl, thanking her for her willingness to endure the hardships of being a waterbeetlers wife and enabling her husband to collect interesting material during their vacation.

*Limnebius kaszabi* CHIESA


TYPE LOCALITY: Bashgul Valley, 1200 m, Nuristan, northeastern Afghanistan.

TYPE MATERIAL: Lectotype $\delta$, by present designation (MCM): "Nuristan, 1200 m Bashgultal, 15.IV. \ NO. Afghan.1953 J.Klapperich \ $\delta$ \ PARALECTOTYPUS". Paralectotypes: 1 $\delta + 1 \varphi$ in MCM (aedeagus of male specimen missing); 5 exs in TMB (aedeagi of males missing); 1 $\varphi$ in MTD; 1 ex. in MFT (not examined). The paralectotypes are labelled more or less as the lectotype. They were collected between April 14 and April 20, 1953, at elevations of 1100 and 1200 m. Number of syntypes not known.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.3 - 1.5 mm long. Elytra markedly parallel-sided. Pronotal disc finely punctate, glabrous in male, faintly shagreened in the female paralectotype (MCM).

Aedeagus (Fig. 25): Very similar to that of *L. paranuristanus*. Less sinuous (lateral aspect) than the latter. Ventro-median setae present.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): So far known only from northeastern Afghanistan.
**Limnebius kocheri** BALFOUR-BROWNE


**TYPE LOCALITY:** "La Jaqueline, Korifla" (BALFOUR-BROWNE 1978); Morocco.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined the holotype $\delta$ deposited in the Royal Sherifian Museum, Casablanca or any of the 6 paratypes ($1 \delta + 4 \varphi \varphi$ in Royal Sherifian Museum, 1 $\varphi$ in CAL). There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

**DIAGNOSIS (based on one male, see below):** 1.7 mm long. General appearance very similar to that of *L. pilicauda*, from which it can be distinguished by the less parallel body form (elytra apically more acuminate), by the shorter and more straight tibiae and by the ventrite VI (protuberance very short and acute, medially not impressed; disc of ventrite VI without any impression). Ventrite VII truncate (as in *L. pilicauda*).

Aedeagus (Fig. 47): Main piece rather short and straight; apically obliquely dilated; with numerous setae in apical half. "Pseudoparamere" short, straight, moderately wide and very difficult to see as it is partly covered by a pocket formed by the main piece. Left paramere very short.

**DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88):** So far known only from Morocco.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

MOROCCO: Khourigba, El-Khatouat, 800 m, 12.IV. 1985, 1 $\delta$, leg. Wewalka (NMW).

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**Limnebius kwangtungensis** Pu


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Hoa Binh [= ca. 100 km SW of Hanoi], northern Vietnam.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** This species was originally described from "Chiang-ts'un", near Canton [= Guangzhou], Guangdong, southeastern China. According to Pu (1951: 47) all type specimens (holotype $\delta$ and two female paratypes) which were all deposited in the "Department of Biology, Yenching University, Peking" were "destroyed during the World War II". To ensure taxonomic stability I herewith designate a neotype $\delta$: "HOA BINH TONKIN DE COOMAN" (MHNG). According to a letter of Ph.J. Clausen (June 9, 1993) there are 3 specimens labelled as paratypes of *L. kwangtungensis* in the UMS. These specimens were not mentioned by Pu (1937, 1951). Thus they cannot be regarded as type specimens.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.0 - 1.1 mm long. Brown, middle of pronotum and head (except lateral parts of clypeus) dark brown. Body form more parallel than in *L. kweichowensis*. Pronotum smooth and glabrous, only very faintly punctate; very superficially shagreened near lateral margins.

Aedeagus (Fig. 8): Very similar to that of *L. immersus* KNISCH (Fig. 9), described from the Philippines (Luzon, Mt. Makiling). It can be distinguished from the latter by the slightly longer apex (best seen in dorsolateral view) and by the more sinuous basal half.

I have not seen any female of *L. kwangtungensis* so far and I was not able to find external distinguishing characters for *L. kwangtungensis*, *L. taiwanensis* sp.n. and *L. immersus*. *Limnebius kwangtungensis* is obviously very closely related with *L. immersus*. Since KNISCH (1926) has not formally designated a holotype of *Limnebius immersus* I herewith designate one male of the 3 syntypes deposited in the ISNB as lectotype: "Mt.Makiling Luzon,Baker \ 19819 \ Coll.A.Knisch TYPUS \ TYPE \ Knisch det. 1924 Limnebius immersus m. \ Ex Coll.Knisch No860 1628 Coll d'Orchym". According to the original description (KNISCH 1926) there should be 4 syntypes.

**DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84):** China (Guangdong), Taiwan, Vietnam.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

TAIWAN: "S.Formosa Anping 4.10 Sauter S.V." (HUB, NMW).

VIETNAM: Hoa Binh, leg. De Cooman (ISNB, NMW).
**Limnebius kweichowensis Pu**

*Kweichownensis* Pu 1951: 49.


TYPE LOCALITY: "Kweiyang", Guizhou Province, southern China.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have not seen the holotype δ and 53 paratypes which are deposited in the collection of C.-L. Pu but I have examined 8 paratypes which are housed in the UMS.

SYNONYMS: I have seen the holotype δ (not δ, as stated in the original description) and the paratype φ of *L. japonicus* (described from Tabuse, Suwo, Yamaguchi Pref., Honshu, Japan), deposited in the CNC. Both specimens are mounted on the same pin, carrying the following labels: "Tabuse Suwo 30.X.1948 S.Miyamoto \ HOLOTYPE \ ALLOTYPE \ Limnebius (Bolimnius) japonicus Nakane Det. T.NAKANE 1965 \ Limnebius (Bolimnius) japonicus Nakane Det. T.NAKANE 1965 \ T. Nakane Collection". More material from China and Japan must be examined to decide whether *L. japonicus* can be regarded as a subspecies.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.1 - 1.2 mm long. This species can be distinguished from all other northeast Palearctic members of the *L. atomus* group (*L. boukali* sp.n.; *L. sp.n. JÄCH & MATSUI, in prep.) by the *L. atomus*-Xxkt, drop-shaped body. *Limnebius* sp.n. from Japan and *L. boukali* sp.n. have a distinctly more parallel appearance. Sternite IX and tergite X also differ significantly from the respective sclerites of the two other species. Sternite IX: longer, its front margin strongly arched; tergite X: basal margin distinctly notched.

Aedeagus (Fig. 19): Main piece very long and curved (ventral aspect), with a subbasal swelling and a series of approximately 10 setae on the left side of the apical third. A long apical flagellum (? extruded rod of the ejaculatory duct) can be observed in the specimen from Beijing.

The aedeagus of *L. clayae* (Fig. 18), described from Assam, can be distinguished by the smaller size, by the differently shaped apex and by the presence of a peculiar protuberance on the middle of the right margin (best seen in ventral aspect).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): China (Kweiyang and Tushan, Guizhou Province; Beijing); Japan (Honshu).

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**Limnebius levantinus sp.n.**

TYPE LOCALITY: Stream, 4 km W Yayladagi, road to Yeditepe, Hatay Province, southern Turkey.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype δ (NMW): "TR 23.5.1987 Yayladagi leg.Jäch (17)". Paratypes: 15 exs labelled as holotype (NMW, ISNB, SIW); 15 exs: "TR 22.5.1987 Bakaras Fl. Amanos,Jäch (15)" (NMW, MHNG); 11 exs: "TR 23.5.1987 Yayladagi leg.Jäch (15a)" (CAL, ISNB, NMW, SIW); 1 ex.: "TR 28.5.1987 (33) Karacadağ bei Diyarbakir, Jäch" (NMW); 3 exs: "Asia minor Gazipasa 8.5.69 leg.Wewalka" (NMW); 1 ex: "SO-TÜRKEI 31.5. Cizre-Şırmak Kizilsu-FluBu (43) leg.Jäch 1987" (NMW); 1 ex.: "TR 8.6.1987 Hizan-Tatvan leg.M.Jäch (68)" (NMW); 2 exs: "TR 26.5.1987 w.Kilis leg.Jäch (28)" (NMW); 4 exs: "TR 29.5.1987 (37) Silvan 100km ö.Diyarbakir, Jäch" (NMW); "TR Gaziantep Kilis 3.5.90 leg.H.Hebauer \ Coll.H.Hebauer" (CHD); Mt. HERMON: 1 δ: "Ein Nimrod 3.7.87 R.ORTAL leg" (CHD); GOLAN: 8 exs: "ISRAEL 31.3.85 N.Yahudia [= Yahudiyya] Golan / Jäch" (NMW); 6 exs: "ISRAEL 31.3.85 N.Daliyot [= Daliyyot] Golan / Jäch" (NMW); 3 exs: "ISRAEL 31.3.85 Golan N.Daliyot [= Daliyyot]/Jäch" (NMW); 2 exs: "ISRAEL 31.3.85 N.Mesheshit [= Mesheshim] Golan. leg.Jäch* (NMW); 1 ex.: "IL- 1.4.85 Golan/Jäch N.E1-A1" (NMW); HULA VALLEY: 1 ex.: "Israel 8.85"

DIAGNOSIS: 1.9 - 2.2 mm (female) and 2.15 - 2.4 mm (male) long. Body form oval, oblong, widest near anterior third of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Dark brown; appendages yellowish or brown. Labrum punctate, front margin slightly excised; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; middle of clypeus and frons punctate, more or less smooth and glabrous between punctures; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed. Middle of pronotum smooth and glabrous, faintly or distinctly and moderately densely punctate; pronotal declivities usually more densely punctate, occasionally even microreticulate, but without regular shagrination. Elytra obovate; sides gently rounded; apices more or less truncate or truncate rounded; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra moderately densely and superficially punctate and more or less superficially shagreened; suture not convex.

Sexual dimorphism: All legs enlarged in male; pre- and mesotarsi with suction setae. Hind leg with long swimming hairs. Male ventrite VI with oblique protuberance as in other species of the species group; disc of ventrite VI deeply impressed before basis of protuberance.

Aedeagus (Fig. 63): Smaller than that of L. crassipes; appendage "A" characteristically shaped; appendage "C" very long. Left paramere rather short.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 89): Southeastern Turkey to Israel.

ETYMOLOGY: Named in reference to its geographical distribution.

**Limnebius loeblorum sp.n.**

TYPE LOCALITY: Jowar, 1100 m, Swat, northern Pakistan.


DIAGNOSIS: 1.15 - 1.25 mm long. Body form oblong. Broadest near posterior angles of pronotum and anterior third of elytra. Upper surface only very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed hairs. Colouration brown; head (except lateral areas of clypeus), middle of pronotum and elytral suture usually darker brown or black. Maxillary palpi short and stout. Front margin of labrum slightly emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed. Surface of head and pronotum smooth and glabrous, faintly punctate; shagrination confined to lateral areas. Elytra elongate; sides very gently rounded or almost parallel-sided; apices truncate in male, very slightly longer and more rounded (not distinctly acuminate) in female; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra superficially or more distinctly shagreened; suture not convex at elytral declivity. All legs of male enlarged, basal three segments of male pre- and mesotarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 11): Main piece distinctly curved (ventral aspect), strongly dilated and dorso-ventrally flattened in apical half; numerous short setae present; capsule rather short, situated near middle. Parameres absent.

Limnebius loeblorum sp.n. is easily distinguished from all other Asian species of the L. atomus group by the shape of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): So far known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for my dear friend Ivan Löbl (Geneva) and his amiable family.

**Limnebius lusitanus Balfour-Browne**

JACH: Revision of the Palearctic species of *Limnebius* (HYDRAENIDAE) 133


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Mosses on stones in fast stream, Alto de Rodicio, 940 m, Orense Province, northwestern Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined the holotype δ (BML) or any of the ca. 50 paratypes (BML) since there is no doubt about the identity of this species. Two paratypes (δ + γ) are housed in the CAL.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.2 - 1.5 mm long. Black. Pronotal disc smooth and very faintly punctate; shagrination confined to lateral declivities of pronotum. Elytral apices of female acuminate, more or less truncate in male.

Abdominal sternites VIII - IX more or less as in *L. aluta* but sternite IX shorter than in *L. aluta*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 30): Paramere relatively larger than in *L. aluta*; apical appendage distinctly shorter than in *L. aluta*.

*Limnebius lusitanus* is distinguished from *L. ibericus* by the more densely and distinctly punctate head and pronotum and by the more parallel body form.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 86): Western Spain, Portugal.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**Limnebius maurus** BALFOUR-BROWNE


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Muddy sides of small swift shaded stream, Granada to Jaen road, 21 km N Granada, Malaga Province, southern Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined the holotype δ (BML) or any of the ca. 50 paratypes (BML) since there is no doubt about the identity of this species. One paratype δ is housed in the CAL.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.6 - 1.9 mm long. Externally, probably not significantly different from *L. irmelae* sp.n., *L. gerhardti* and other species of the same group.

Aedeagus (Fig. 46): Main piece wide and flat as in *L. irmelae* sp.n., from which it can be distinguished by the following characters: main piece shorter; "pseudoparamere" more simple, not strongly sinuous, curved apically; left paramere inserted near basal third of main piece.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): Morocco, Iberian Peninsula, Balearic Islands.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


MOROCCO: Casablanca, coll. Reitter (TMB), leg. Kocher (MHNP); Rabat, leg. Théry (MHNP, NMW); Tanger (MTD).
**Limnebius mesatlanticus** Thery

*mesatlanticus* Thery 1939: 130. - Orchymont 1945a.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Ain Leuh, Moyen Atlas, Morocco.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype ♂ (Sainte Claire Deville collection, MHNP), by present designation: "Ain Leuh Maroc A. Thery \ mesatlanticus Théry Bull. Maroc XIII, 39, 130". Paralectotypes: 1 ♂ + 2 ♀ in MHNP and NMW. Number of syntypes unknown. I have not seen any of the specimens from Azrou (oued Tigrigra), Ras el Ma and Arbalou n'Serdane (haute Moulouya), mentioned in the original description.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 2.3 - 2.4 mm long. Pronotal disc rather densely punctate. Pro- and mesotibia of male gently curved, only very feebly curved in female. Metatibia of male straight, without swimming hairs. Apical protuberance on male ventrite VI very short but deeply grooved. Elytra superficially shagreened in male; more densely shagreened and mat in female.

Aedeagus (Fig. 65): Main piece with appendages "A" and "B" very prominent. Left paramere very short.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 88): So far known only from Morocco.

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**Limnebius montanus** Balfour-Browne


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Rio Alberche near San Martin, Sierra de Gredos, 1400 m, Avila, western central Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have examined the holotype ♂ (BML): "Type \ SPAIN: Avila. Sierra de Gredos Rio Alberche, 1400 m., nr. San Martin 29.vi.1966 \ Limnebius (s.str.) montanus Type! J. Balfour-Browne det. IX. 1966" and 17 paratypes (BML, NMW). Two paratypes (♂ + ♀) are deposited in the CAL. According to the original description there should be 21 paratypes.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.6 - 1.7 mm long. Externally, probably not significantly different from other Iberian species of the same group (e.g. *L. gerhardti*, *L. maurus*). The characters listed by Balfour-Browne (1978: 99) as distinguishing features (castaneous colour, incomplete transverse reticulation of elytra) are not useful.

Aedeagus (Fig. 44): Main piece very long and slender, in its distal part somewhat resembling *L. gerhardti* and *L. nitidus*; "pseudoparamere" very long, apically strongly curved. Left paramere very long and slender, not separated from main piece, inserted near phallobasis.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): Portugal, western Spain.

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**Limnebius mucronatus** Baudi


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Italy (no lectotype designated).

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined any of the syntypes (exact number unknown) which are housed in the MZT (not accessible at present).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.15 - 1.55 mm long. Somewhat related with *L. pilicauda*. Pronotal disc usually distinctly (occasionally only faintly) punctate, glabrous between punctures. Elytral apices of female acuminate. Male ventrite VI with prominent protuberance, but disc not significantly impressed.

Aedeagus (Fig. 56): Vaguely resembling *L. ignarus*, *L. pilicauda*, *L. punctatus*, *L. similis*. Main piece rather straight, left margin excised near insertion of left paramere. Appendage "A" curved. Left paramere short, club-shaped.
DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): Corsica, Italy (incl. Sardinia and Tuscan Archipelago).

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

ITALY: SARDINIA: Carloforte, leg. Dodero (MHNP); S.Teresa, VI.1968, leg. Palm (ZML); S.Giorgio, VI.1967, leg. Palm (ZML, NMW); Terra Nova, leg. Paganetti (NMW, CPL); Terranova, Pausania, coll. Grundmann (NMW); Flumini, leg. Paganetti (NMW); Flumentorgiu, leg. Solari, coll. Hauser (NMW); Santadi, leg. Dodero (NMW); Domusnovas, 26.V.1892, leg. Dodero (NMW); Bosa, 24.VI.1976, leg. Wewalka (NMW, CWW); Gennargentu, 900 m, 16.VII.1992, leg. Jäger (MTD); Fonni, Nuoro, 2.VII.1976, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Nuoro, Protobello, Rio Olai, 800 - 900 m, 15.VII.1992, leg. Jäger (MTD); ELBA: "Elba", leg. Winkler, leg. Moczarski, leg. Holdhaus (NMW, OLL, SIW, SNMB, ZIL); GIGLIO: alle Canelle, VIII.1899, leg. Gestro (NMW, CBG); LIGURIA: Genova, leg. Solari (NMW); EMILIA: "Emilia", leg. Fiori (MTD); Imola (NMW).

**Limnebius mundus Baudi**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Cyprus.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation), deposited in the DEI: "δ \ mundus Baudi x Cypr. \ Coll. Kraatz \ histor. Exempl. vielleicht Type \ det. Kniz mundusBdi. \ DEI Eberswalde \ mundus Baudi". Two female paralectotypes are housed in the same institution. One paralectotype is housed in the ZSM. According to ORCHYMONT (1940a) there are no syntypes in the Baudi collection in the MZT.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.2 - 1.3 mm long. Colouration, body form, shagrination and sexual dimorphism as in other members of the species group.

Aedeagus (Fig. 29): Very short, stout, cylindrical.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): Obviously endemic to Cyprus.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

CYPRUS: Stavromuni, 30.VI.1939, leg. Lindberg (NMW, ZMH); Larnaka, 25.VI.-1.VII.1939, leg. Lindberg (ZMH); Limassol, 2.VII.1939, leg. Lindberg (ZMH).

**Limnebius murchus Orchymont**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Murmes, 150 m, eastern Crete, Greece.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have examined the holotype δ (ISNB). I have not seen the three female paratypes which are housed in the same institution.

**DIAGNOSIS:** The holotype is 1.1 mm long, black. Elytra more or less parallel-sided. It differs from the remaining species of the *L. mundus* group in the slightly smaller size.

Aedeagus (Fig. 24): Straight and stout, constricted in middle (ventral aspect), with several groups of apical and subapical setae and two (one long and one short) pairs of ventro-median setae; dorsal margin strongly bisinuous; apex notched (ventral aspect).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): So far known only from Crete, southern Greece.

**Limnebius murentinus Orchymont**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Karyaes, Chios, Greece.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined the holotype δ or any of the 50 paratypes, all deposited in the ISNB. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.
DIAGNOSIS: 1.3 - 1.55 mm long. Pronotal disc impunctate and smooth or moderately densely punctate; usually very superficially shagreened in female; sides of pronotum and elytra distinctly shagreened. Elytral apices of male evenly rounded, those of female acuminately rounded. Sixth abdominal ventrite of male longer than in female, its front margin convex. Seventh abdominal ventrite of male distinctly transversely grooved, its apex more or less gibbous. Seventh abdominal ventrite of female (sternite IX) larger, only shallowly transversely impressed, apical margin broadly convex.

Aedeagus (Fig. 26): Straight and stout, constricted in middle (ventral aspect); apex wide, obliquely truncate, with a short, faintly sclerotized appendage; with several groups of apical and subapical setae, some of which may indicate the position of reduced parameres.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 85): Western Turkey, northeastern Greece and eastern Greek islands (Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Kos, Rhodos).

MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**Limnebius myrmidon REY**


*janssensi* CHIESA 1964: 316 (= syn.n.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Tarbes, Hautes Pyrenees, southern France.

TYPE MATERIAL: Lectotype ♂, by present designation (MGL - original Rey collection, box 23): “Tarbes Pandelé“. Five paralecotypes are housed in the same collection.

SYNONYMS: Lectotype ♀ of *L. punctillatus* (MGL), by present designation: "[round label, pale brown, indicating the locality: Beaujolais] \♀\ 18 \* myrmidon R. ex Fauv". This is the only specimen standing under the name "punctillatus Rey" in the original Rey collection (MGL).

I have seen the holotype ♂ of *L. janssensi*, deposited in the ISNB. I could not find any significant external differences between this specimen and material of *L. myrmidon* from Turkey. Unfortunately the aedeagus of the holotype seems to be lost (K. Desender, letter of 22.2.1993).

DIAGNOSIS: 0.95 - 1.2 mm long. Very similar to *L. perparvulus* with which it generally agrees (body form, size). It can be distinguished externally from the latter by the shagrination of the pronotal declivities (shagrination usually confined to lateral areas or angles in *L. perparvulus*, more developed in *L. myrmidon*) and the elytral suture (flat in *L. myrmidon*, convex at elytral declivity in *L. perparvulus*). Abdominal sternite IX of female rather short and truncate in *L. myrmidon*, very long and apically arched in *L. perparvulus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 2): Main piece very short, slightly curved (lateral aspect).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 85): France to Turkey.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
FRANCE: HAUTES PYRENEES: Tarbes, leg. Rey (NMW); CHER: Bec d’Allier, leg. Sainte Claire Deville (ISNB); ARDECHE: 4 km S Ruoms, Ardèche River, V.1989, leg. Kiener (CKK); VAR: La Môle, leg. Sainte Claire-Deville (NMW); ALPES MARITIMES: l’Escarene, leg. Sainte Claire-Deville (MHNP).
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ITALY: Sardinia: Fonni, VII. 1911, leg. Dodero (ISNB); "Liguria", leg. Fiori (HUB, MHNP); Liguria: Piacenza, Fontanigorda, Trebbia, VIII. 1933, leg. Solari (ISNB).
P O L A N D: "Lieggnitz" [= Legnica], leg. Letzner (ISNB); "Breslau" [= Wroclaw], leg. Letzner (ISNB).
S L O V E N I A: Istria, Risano [= Rizana], 15.VII.1929, leg. Orchymont (ISNB); III.9113, leg. Pretner (CPL, NMW); Zemon di Sotto Dulla Ruis, 21.VII.1929, leg. Orchymont (ISNB); Branka, IX. 1912 (NMW, CPL).
B O S N I A: Sarajevo, Miljacka, 8.VIII.1929, leg. Orchymont (ISNB).

*Limnebius nanus* sp.n.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Escorial, Madrid, central Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype δ (NMW): "Escorial". Paratypes: 1 ♀: "Escorial" (NMW); 1 ♀: "Escorial \ L. evanescens Escorial. Ksw" (MHNP); 2 exs: "Limnebius atomarius Guadarrama" (MHNP); 1 ex.: "Guadarrama" (NMW).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.0 - 1.1 mm long. Body form oblong. Broadest near anterior third of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed hairs. Colouration brown; head, middle of pronotum and elytral suture usually darker brown or black. Maxillary palpi short and stout. Labrum sparsely punctate and shagreened, front margin emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed; clypeus, frons and pronotum entirely (!) shagreened. Elytra elongate; sides only very gently rounded; apices separately truncate rounded in both sexes; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra shagreened, meshes small and round; suture slightly convex at elytral declivity.

**Sexual dimorphism:** All legs of male enlarged, basal three segments of male pre- and mesotarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae. Male ventrite VII considerably longer than that of female. Other abdominal sclerites very similar in both sexes. Apex of female sternite IX (ventrite VII) truncate, only very feebly arched.

Aedeagus (Fig. 12): Main piece comparatively short, slightly curved (lateral aspect). Shape of apex similar to that of *L. evanescens*. It can be distinguished from the latter by the distinctly shorter main piece.

*Limnebius nanus* sp.n. is easily distinguished from other related species of the *L. atomus* group by the entirely and distinctly (female) or more superficially (male) shagreened pronotum.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 83): So far known only from central Spain.

**ETYMOLOGY:** *Nanus* (Latin) - dwarf. Named in reference to the small size.

*Limnebius nitiduloides* BAUDI


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Apennines, Italy.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation): "Baudi Type. Apennines \ nitiduloides Baudi Italia Sicil" (MHNP, Kuwert collection). Additional syntypes are probably deposited in the MZT. Number of syntypes not
known.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 2.4 - 2.5 mm (female) and 2.5 - 2.6 mm (male) long. Closely related with *L. truncatellus* and *L. crassipes*. Pronotum densely and deeply punctate as in these species. Metatibia of male long and straight, less widely enlarged than in *L. crassipes*; inner surface densely covered with long swimming hairs. Other sexual characters as in related species.

Aedeagus (Fig. 68): Very large. Appendage "C" very long, strongly curved and strongly scleritized. Left paramere more or less straight.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): Italy. The species has been recorded from Corsica and Sardinia by Pirisinu (1981); I have never seen specimens from these islands.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**
- ITALY: San Remo, leg. Schneider (MTD); Genova, 6.XI.1892, leg. Solari (NMW); Porretta, 1928, leg. Chiesa (MHNP, NW); Abruzzi, Gran Sasso, F. Vomano, spring, 24.VIII.1992, leg. Schönmann (NMW); Abruzzi, VIII.1898, leg. Solari (NMW); Montecapraro, 1898, leg. Solari (NMW); Latium: Fiume Fiora, 20.IV.1992, leg. Jäger (MTD); Sicilia, Failla, coll. Kaufmann (NMW); Monte Pagano, leg. Paganetti (NMW).

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**Limnebius nitidus (MARSHAM)**


**fallax** KUWERT 1890: 100. - KNISCH 1924. - ORCHYMONT 1945b.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Great Britain, no precise data known.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** The lectotype ℓ (designated by BALFOUR-BROWNE 1938) is deposited in the BML. I have examined this specimen.

**SYNONYMS:** Jack BALFOUR-BROWNE (1938) has designated a lectotype (♂) for *Limnebius picinus* MARSHAM (described as *Hydrophilus picinus* from Great Britain) and established the synonymy. I have examined this specimen.

Emma de Boise (BML) has sent me 4 specimens of *L. nitidus* (no labels) which are probably syntypes of *L. marginalis*, described from London and Devonshire. I herewith designate one male as lectotype of *L. marginalis*.

Lectotype ℓ of *L. sericans* (by present designation: "Sericans Lyon \ sericats type de M.", deposited in the MHNP (KUWERT collection). Two paralectotypes are deposited in the MMB and 6 in the MGL."
There are no syntypes of *L. fissii*, described after 12 specimens from Ahrweiler (West Germany, leg. Fuß) and 19 from Silesia (Poland, leg. Gerhardt) in the Museum Alexander König, Bonn (H. Roer, letter of 18.2.1993). Part of the Fuß collection was acquired by the Gymnasium Collegium Josephinum, Bonn. Three specimens deposited in this collection under the name *L. nitidus* lack any label data. According to A. Slipinski (letters of 13.9.1986 and 20.1.1987) the collection of Gerhardt was probably destroyed during world war II. The synonymy of *L. nitidus* and *L. fissii* was established by KNISCH (1924).

Lectotype δ (by present designation) of *Limnebius dissimilis* described from "St. Remo [= San Remo, Italy] Reitt. i. litt." (NMW): "S.Remo Schneider \ difficilis [handwriting of Reitter] \ dissimilis Kuw. Type. [handwriting of Ganglbauer]". Four paralectotypes are housed in the NMW, three paralectotypes ("St. Remo") are deposited in the Kuwert collection (MHNP) and two are found in the HUB. It was probably Reitter's intention to name this species "difficilis", not "dissimilis".

The Kuwert collection in the MHNP contains 3 females (obviously conspecific with *L. crinifer*) standing over the label "fallax Kuw. Gall.mer.". They cannot be taken as syntypes of *L. fallax* since they are from Amby (Holland) and not from one of the countries listed in the original description: "Frankreich. Sardinien. Klein-Asien." As I could not find any other specimen labelled "fallax" in the Kuwert collection I designate one δ of the specimens which were sent to Ganglbauer as *Limnebius sericans* (= *L. nitidus*) by Guillebeau ("Guillebeau Frankreich δ Limnebius sericans Reý") as lectotype of *Limnebius fallax*, since KUWERT (1890) added "sericans Guillebeau" [not Mulsant & Rey] and "sericans Muls. pars." to the original description.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.4 - 1.7 mm long (length:width = 1.75 - 1.9). Brown or black with elytral and pronotal margins paler brown. Pronotum moderately densely punctate; disc usually smooth and glabrous between punctures, only rarely (some females) superficially shagreened. Elytra and lateral declivities of pronotum shagreened. Elytral apices more or less truncate in both sexes. First 3 pretarsal segments of male enlarged, with suction setae. Ventrite VI of male longer than in female, but without any other significant modifications. Male ventrite VII transversely impressed, apically not strongly produced and not gibbous. Female ventrite VII long, apically strongly arched.

**Aedeagus (Fig. 40):** Main piece wide and stout until insertion of left paramere and "pseudoparamere", then very slender; apically slightly widening, with a few appendages; left margin with about 7 setae; "pseudoparamere" long and slender, apically curved. Left paramere distinctly separated from main piece, with numerous setae.

**DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 86):** Great Britain to Scandinavia and Slovakia. Along the northern fringe of the Mediterranean.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

**S W E D E N:** "Suecia", leg. Merkl, coll. Hauser (NMW).


**F R A N C E:** AIN: Le Plantay, coll. Guillebeau (NMW); ALPES MARITIMES: "Nizza" [= Nice], coll. Grundmann (NMW); ORNE: L'Aigle, IX.1931 (MHNP).

**I T A L Y:** Ligure, 6.VIII.1897, leg. Fiori (HUB, MHNP); PIEMONTE: VII-1907, leg. Fiori (HUB).


**Limnebius nitifarus Orchymont**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Tarfaïa, near Philippeville [= Skikda], northeast Algeria.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have seen the holotype ♂ and one female paratype which are deposited in the Sainte Claire Deville collection (MHNP). One male paratype is housed in the NMW. Number of paratypes unknown.

Since I could not examine the holotype of *Limnebius pilicauda* which was described from "Philippeville" [= Skikda] it should be kept in mind that *L. nitifarus* could be a junior synonym of *L. pilicauda*.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.7 mm long. Externally, probably not significantly different from other species of the same group (e.g. *L. gerhardti*, *L. irmelae* sp.n., *L. maurosis*).

Aedeagus (Fig. 43): Apical two thirds of main piece rather long and slender, left side strongly sinuous; "pseudoparamere" sinuous, apically tapering. Paramere slightly arched, somewhat separated from main piece.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 85): Algeria.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


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**Limnebius nitigeus Orchymont**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Stream near Vladaja, Bulgaria.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not seen the holotype ♂ or any of the two paratypes, all deposited in the ISNB. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

**DIAGNOSIS:** Very closely related to *L. graecus* sp.n., from which it can probably not be distinguished externally.

Aedeagus (Fig. 38): Apex of main piece hook-like, which distinguishes this species readily from *L. graecus* sp.n.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 86): Bulgaria, Makedonia, northern Greece, northwestern Turkey.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


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**Limnebius oblongus Rey**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Provence, southern France.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Four specimens are deposited in the original Rey collection (box 23) under the name *Limnebius oblongus* in the MGL. All specimens carry a small round black label which - according to Rey's catalogue - stands for Provence. I have dissected one male which is herewith designated as lectotype of *Limnebius oblongus*. All specimens seem to be conspecific.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.2 - 1.3 mm long. Very closely related with *L. perparvulus*. Pronotal disc smooth and shining, very faintly punctate. Elytra rather elongate; apices more or less truncate in both sexes.
Aedeagus (Fig. 16): Very similar to that of *L. perparvulus*, but more heavy; apex more distinctly sinuous.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 83): France to Morocco.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**
- **FRANCE:** Alpes Maritimes: Menton, 1905, leg. Sainte Claire-Deville (MHNP, NMW); Nice, leg. Sainte Claire-Deville (MHNP); l'Escarène, leg. Sainte Claire-Deville (MHNP).
- **MOROCCO:** "Marocco", coll. Reitter (TMB); Casablanca, coll. Reitter (TMB); Kef-el-Rhar, Oued Cherif, Riff, 800 m, 23.VIII.1936 (MHNP).

*Limnebius paganettii* Ganglbauer


**TYPE LOCALITY:** "Castelnuovo" (Ganglbauer 1904) [= Hercegrovni, Crna Gora, Yugoslavia].

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation): "Castelnuovo Hummler / Paganettii" (NMW). Five paralectotypes in the NMW.

**DIAGNOSIS:** Very closely related with *L. fallaciosus*. Males can be distinguished from males of *L. fallaciosus* by the distinctly larger size (1.9 - 2.15 mm long) and by the distinctly curved meso- and metatibia, each of which bears a fringe of long swimming hairs. Other sexual characters as in *L. fallaciosus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 54): Larger than that of *L. fallaciosus*. Ventral appendages and apex of left paramere significantly different. Appendages hidden behind fringes of setae in ventral aspect.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): Crna Gora, Serbia, Rumania, Greece, western Turkey.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**

*Limnebius papposus* Mulsant


**TYPE LOCALITY:** "Cette espèce paraît habiter toutes les parties tempérées de la France. Elle est moins commune que les autres dans les environs de Lyon." (Mulsant 1844); France, no precise data known.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Since the original Mulsant collection was destroyed, I designate one male from the Rey collection as lectotype of *L. papposus*. Mulsant and Rey have cooperated through many years and exchanged specimens. Thus it is very likely that specimens from the Rey collection represent syntypes of species described by
Mulsant. There are 5 specimens of *L. papposus* from various parts of France deposited in the Rey collection (MGL). I herewith designate one male, labelled only "6" as lectotype of *L. papposus*.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.8 - 2.2 mm (female) and 2.2 - 2.5 mm (male) long. Within the *L. parvulus* group this species is characterized by a number of deviating characters: colouration in mature specimens predominantly brown (instead of black), pronotai disc and head dark brown to black; mentum shallowly impressed longitudinally; second segment of male maxillary palpus strongly dilated and dorso-ventrally flattened. Female ventrite VII with apical setae.

Teneral females of *L. crinifer* are quite similar to females of *L. papposus*, but females of *L. papposus* are easily recognized by the impressed mentum.

Aedeagus (Fig. 79): Quite similar to that of *L. crinifer*, apical appendage longer and more intricately shaped; left apical angle of main piece (ventral aspect) acute, with a group of modified (dilated and flattened) setae. Left paramere with a long furcate setiferous appendage.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 87): Spain to Turkey.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


**FRANCE:** Paris, Gorgan, 6.VI.1901 (NMW); ARDENNES: Saulces-Champenoise, 22.-27.IV.1918, leg. Salchert (HUB); SARTHE: Beaumont-sur-Sarthe, 24.IV.1985, leg. Foster (CFA); HAUTE-MARNE: Gudmont, leg. Sainte Claire-Delville (MHNP).

**NETHERLANDS:** "Holland", leg. Everts (NMW).

**ITALY:** "Monte Pagano", leg. Paganetti (NMW, MTD); SÜDTIROL: Bozen, Moritzinger Moor, 14.IX.1912, leg. Ratter (CKL, TLFI); Vintschgau, Schluderns, Etschau, 24.IV.1973, leg. Kahlen (CKH); FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA: "Carniola Weissensels" [= Fusine nr Tarvisio] (NMW); "Tarvis" [= Tarvisio], 1892, leg. Ganglbauer (NMW); COSENZA: Camigliatello Silano, VI.1962, leg. Budberg (NMW).

**GERMANY:** BRANDENBURG: Lehntz nr Oranienburg, N Berlin, VIII.1923, leg. Knauf (HUB); NIEDERSACHSEN: Niederweser, 22.V.1952, leg. Budberg (NMW); SACHSEN-ANHALT: Köthen (NMW); BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG: Stuttgart (NMW); THÜRINGEN: Kalbsrieth, leg. Thieme (HUB); BAYERN: Erlangen, leg. Rosenhauer (NMW).

**GERMANY or POLAND:** Neisse, 26.III.1986 (NMW).

**AUSTRIA:** WIEN: "Umg. Wien", 21.IX.1902, leg. Pinker (NMW); "Umg. Wien", leg. Winkler (NMW, SIW); "Umg. Wien", leg. Hoffmann (NMW); LAAERBERG: leg. Schereth (NMW); Augarten, 16.IV.1980, leg. Jäck (NMW); Prater, 5.X.1965, leg. Vogt (NMW); Prater, Lustauswasser, 15.IV.1980, leg. Jäck (NMW); Albern, leg. Mintus (NMW); Lobau, Pasingartenarm, 26.VI.1983, leg. Jäck (NMW); Neuwaldegg, 8.V.1980, leg. Jäck (NMW); Dornbach, leg. Winkler (NMW); Bisamberg (NMW); Floridsdorfer Brücke, 31.XII.1947, leg. Lechner (NMW); NIEDERÖSTERREICH: Grieshubl, coll. Grundmann (NMW); Mödling, leg. Winkler (NMW); Baden, leg. Stolz (NMW); Laxenburg, 24.III.1968, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Laxenburg, leg. Smolik (NMW); Laxenburg, leg. Scheerpeltz (NMW); Laxenburg, 1.IX.1907, leg. Pinker (NMW); Bad Vöslau, leg. Paganetti (NMW); Triesting nr Tattendorf, 20.V.1993, leg. Jäck (NMW); Wiener Neustadt (NMW); Moosbrunn, 23.III.1968, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Ulrichskirchen, 29.VII.1986, leg. Jäck (NMW); Herrnbaumgarten nr Poysdorf, 29.VII.1986, leg. Jäck (NMW); Rohwald, leg. Otto (NMW); Marchfeld, coll. Grundmann (NMW); Mistelbach, Zayawiese, 23.VII.1986, leg. Jäck (NMW); Kritzendorf, 25.X.1985, leg. Jäck (NMW); Spillern, 1986, leg. Probst (CWW); Spillern, 13.V.1985, leg. Jäck (NMW); Stopfenreuther Au, 2. VIII.1987, leg. Jäck (NMW); Marchegg, 20.V.1983, leg. Jäck (NMW); Zeiselmauer, 24.IX.1967, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Ernstbrunn (NMW); Neulengbach, 28.XI.1965, leg. Wagner (OLL); Würmla, 23.IV.1973, leg. Wagner (OLL); Zamsdorf, N Wieselburg, 31.VIII.1980, leg. Jäck (NMW); Kienberg, N Gaming, Seebachalcke, 4.VIII.1984, leg. Jäck (NMW); Lunz (NMW); Kamptal, leg. Minaer (NMW); Wachau, leg. Minaer (NMW); Krems, Neulengbach, 5.V.1922, leg. Bachinger (NMW); Krems, Mautern Au, 15.X.124, leg. Bachinger (NMW); Krems, Alasntal, 5.V.1925, leg. Bachinger (NMW); Krems, Reischerbach, 4.VI.1925, leg. Bachinger (NMW); BURGENLAND: Neusiedler See, Podersdorf, VI.1930, leg. Prock (NMW); Neusiedl, 20.V.1936 (NMW); Neusiedler See, V.-VI.1961, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Zamsdorf, N Wieselburg, 31.VIII.1980, leg. Jäck (NMW); Kienberg, N Gaming, Seebachalcke, 4.VIII.1984, leg. Jäck (NMW); Lunch (NMW); Kamptal, leg. Minarz (NMW); Wachau, leg. Minarz (NMW); Krems, Nels Au, 5.V.1922, leg. Bachinger (NMW); Krems, Mautern Au, 15.X.124, leg. Bachinger (NMW); Krems, Alasntal, 5.V.1925, leg. Bachinger (NMW); Krems, Reischerbach, 4.VI.1925, leg. Bachinger (NMW); CURZENSTEIN: Neusiedler See, Podersdorf, 20.V.1936 (NMW); Neusiedler See, V.-VI.1961, leg. Wewalka (NMW); Zamsdorf, Wismuthinsel, 15.VI.1986, leg. Jäck (NMW); Parndorf, Sandgrube, 14.V.1967, leg. Kahlen (CKH); Raab-Au E Jennersdorf, 15.V.1990, leg. Jäck (NMW); OBERÖSTERREICH: Linz, leg. Priesner (NMW); Linz, 28.III.1920, leg. Schauburger (OLL); Steyr (OLL); Grünburg (OLL); Freistadt (OLL); STEIERMARK: Graz, leg. Moosbrugger (NMW); Graz, Bründl, 2.10.1930, leg. Praxmarer (NMW); Reind, Auerteiche, 27.V.1926, leg. Praxmarer (NMW); Selztal, leg. Moosbrugger (NMW); Wörschach, leg. Moosbrugger (NMW); Stainach, leg. Moosbrugger (NMW); Lannach, leg. Konschegg (NMW); OSTTIROL: Nikolsdorf, 2.IV.1937 (CKL); Lienz, Schwimmbecken, 19.IV.1975, leg. F. Ernstbrunner
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(CKL).

C Z E C H I A: MORAVIA: Paskau (OLL); Aussee, leg. Wingelmüller (NMW, CBG); "Ung. Ostra Mähren" [= Uhersko Ostrov], coll. Grundmann (NMW); "Prossnitz Mähren" [= Prostejov], coll. Grundmann (NMW).

S L O V A K I A: "Pressburg" [= Bratislava] (NMW); Bratislava (SNMB); Bolesov, N Trencín, leg. Laczo (SNMB); B. Bystrica, 1922, leg. Roubal (SNMB).


S L O V E N I A: "Carniolia Radmannsdorf" [= Radovljica] (NMW); "Pettau" [= Ptuj], leg. Scheibl (NMW).

C R O A T I A: "Pola" [= Pula] (NMW); Hrvogvijani, Bjelovar, VII.1942, leg. Pretner (CPL); Zagreb, Maksimir, 1945, leg. Pretner (CPL).


G R E E C E: Corfu (NMW); PELOPONESES: Nemea, 13.VI.1986, leg. H. Hebauer (CHD).


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Eyn Varzan, 2000 m, E Elburz, northern Iran.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not examined the holotype d or any of the 3 paratypes, all deposited in the CFL. I have no doubt about the identity of this species.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.2 - 1.5 mm long. Quite variable species. I have not found significant distinguishing characters between *L. paranuristanus* and other Turkish species of the *L. mundus* group (e.g. *L. murentinus*, *L. ferroi* sp.n., *L. attalensis* sp.n.).

Aedeagus (Fig. 23): Strongly sinuous (lateral aspect), 4 ventro-median setae and numerous apical and subapical ones present.

**DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 85):** Eastern Turkey (Gaziantep to Erzurum), northern Iran.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


©Wiener Coleopterologenverein (WCV), download unter www.biologiezentrum.at
TYPE LOCALITY: "Er ist aus hiesiger Gegend" (HERBST 1797); Berlin, Germany.

TYPE MATERIAL: Five specimens (2♂ + 3♀♀) of the "historical collection" of the HUB are very probably syntypes of Hydrophilus parvulus (F. Hieke, letter of November 9th, 1993). The first specimen carries the following labels: *10685 \ Zool. Mus. Berlin \ truncatellus Leach, Hydroph. tr. F. Pk* Pr [upper side] Truncatellus F. Pk* Pr* parvulus Hbst [back]*. The 4 remaining specimens lack the third label, but undoubtably belong to the same series. Four of the 5 specimens belong to the species described as *L. truncatulus* by THOMSON (1853), the fifth specimen (a female) is conspecific with *L. crinifer*. I have designated the first specimen (male) as lectotype of *L. parvulus*.

SYNONYMS: Lectotype ♂ (by present designation) of *L. truncatulus* (ZML - original THOMSON collection), described from RAMLÖSA (nr Helsingborg, NW Skåne, Sweden): "♂ t \ Pal Ent. \ 1993 8". Although there is no evidence that the specimen (one in a series of 26 specimens) here designated as lectotype of *L. truncatulus* is really one of the original syntypes we cannot exclude this possibility. In case that the original type material was lost which I cannot prove at present, this specimen should be designated as neotype.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.8 - 2.1 mm (female) and 2.1 - 2.3 mm (male) long. General appearance (colouration and body form) as in *L. crinifer*. Shagrination of pronotal disc usually more strongly impressed and more dense (meshes smaller) than in *L. crinifer*; punctuation on pronotal disc usually very faint, only rarely as distinct as in *L. crinifer*; maxillary palpi very slightly (hardly noticeably) thinner than in *L. crinifer*. Males are recognized by the shape of the protibia (more strongly dilated, slightly curved and inner margin very slightly angulate preapically) and the metafemur (middle of hind margin slightly angulate). Other secondary sexual characters as in *L. crinifer*.

In some rare cases I found females with shagrination on pronotal disc only superficially impressed and rather distinctly punctate. Such specimens are very difficult to separate from strongly shagreened females of *L. crinifer* since I could not find significant distinguishing characters in the shape of the abdominal sternite IX and tergite X between these two species. The following characters may be used to distinguish such females: maxillary palpi very slightly thinner in *L. parvulus*; inner margin of protibia very slightly (hardly noticeably) angulate basally in *L. parvulus* (more or less straight in *L. crinifer*) and meshes of shagrination on elytral disc very slightly larger in *L. crinifer*. All these characters should only be compared directly!

Aedeagus (Fig. 80): Shape comparatively simple (caution: shape of apical appendage depends strongly on the orientation in which it is observed and thus appears variable). Dorsal appendage of left paramere with scale-like structures.

The shape of the parameres of 2 males from Siberia which I have examined differs slightly from European. They could be regarded as subspecies.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 87): Eurosiberian.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

**GERMANY:** BERLIN: Grunewald, 25.IV.1888, leg. Kolbe (HUB, CBG); Grunewald, Barsee, 3.IX.1989, leg. Balke & Hendrich (CBHB); Fürstenbrunn, 28.IV.1909, leg. Stobbe (HUB); Drei heilige Pfühle, 2 km ENE Wandlitz, 22.II.1987, leg. Uhlig (HUB); THÜRINGEN: Thüringer Wald, Gabel, leg. Heymes (NMW); SACHSEN: Leipzig (SNMB); NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN: Münster, leg. Perrot (NMW); NIEDER-SACHSEN: Hannover (NMW).

**POLAND:** "Krakau" [= Krakow], leg. Natterer (NMW); "Jaroslau" [= Jaroslaw], leg. Kuchta (NMW); "Liegnitz" [= Legnica] (TLFI); Podkowa Lesna, 16.VIII.1980, leg. Malkin (CMW, NMW).

**LATVIA:** "Curonia Libau" [= Liepaja], 27.VII.1936, 9.IV.1910 (HUB); "Friedrichstadt a.d. Düna" [= Jaunjelgava], 9.X.1916, leg. Salchert (HUB).

**CZECHIA:** BOHEMIA: Pisek, coll. Madar (SNMB); MORAVIA: Paskau (MTD).

**SLOVAKIA:** Latorica, 18.X.1991, leg. Jách (NMW).

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R O M A N I A: Orsova, leg. Breit (NMW).
? ARMENIA: "Caucasus Leder" (TMB).

**Limnebius perparvulus REY**


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Corte, Corsica, France.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (MGL), by present designation: "Corte". Paratypotypes: 2 exs: "Corte"; 1 ex.: "Corte Revel \ δ" (MGL). One paratype is deposited in the MMB.

**SYNONYMS:** Lectotype δ of *L. subglaber* (MGL), by present designation: "Corte Revel. \ δ". There are 3 paratypotypes (all δ) housed in the REY collection (MGL).

I could not find any alleged syntype of *L. tibialis* (described from "Africa borealis. Algeria") in the Kuwert collection (MHNP). Under the name *L. tibialis* are numerous specimens of *L. perparvulus* from Algeria ("RÉGION DU MONT OUARSENSIS DE VAULOGER") which could have been seen by Kuwert; but they have no Kuwert labels. Unfortunately there is no detailed information in the original description about the collector, the locality or the depository of the type(s). Probably the type(s) is (are) destroyed. According to PEYERIMHOFF (1909) the type of *L. tibialis* comes from Morocco (Tanger, leg. Vaucher) and not from Algeria as indicated in the original description. But he provides no evidence why he believes this (these) specimen(s) to be the holotype or part of the type series. I could not find such a specimen in the MHNP (Peyerimhoff collection, Oberthür collection). According to HORN et al. (1990) the Vaucher collection was acquired by Oberthür in 1907. Provided that the type of *L. tibialis* was collected in Algeria this taxon is most probably a synonym of *L. perparvulus* or *L. evanescens*. If it was collected in Morocco as postulated (without evidence) by PEYERIMHOFF (1909) it may be a synonym of *L. evanescens*, *L. oblongus* or *L. externus* sp.n. Since it is very likely that the type(s) of *L. tibialis* also (or only) contained specimens from Algeria I propose to consider *L. tibialis* a junior synonym of *L. perparvulus*.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 0.95 - 1.3 mm long (length:width = 1.9 - 2.1). Pronotal disc smooth and glabrous, only very faintly punctate. Elytra shagreened; shape of apices more or less identical in both sexes. Abdominal sternite IX of female very long and apically arched.

Aedeagus (Fig. 15): Very similar to that of *L. oblongus* and *L. externus* sp.n. For distinction refer to these species.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 83): Mediterranean (except west). Not sympatric with *L. externus* sp.n. and *L. oblongus*.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


A L G E R I A: Mount Ouarsensis, coll. De Vauloger (NMW); Mouzaia, Oued Kebir, IX.1921 (MHNP); Tarfaïa [= near Philippeville (= Skikda)], leg. Théry (MHNP); Blida, leg. Peyerimhoff (MHNP); Gorges de la Chiffa, Ruissieu des Singes, 280-380 m, 4.V.1988, leg. Besuchet, Burckhart & Löbl (MHNG, NMW).


Lebanon: Beirut, 1878, leg. Appi (NMW).


Lawrencei J. Balfour-Browne 1978: 103 (= syn.n.).

Type Locality: "Algérie: Philippeville" (Guillebeau 1896) [= Skikda, northeast Algeria].

Type Material: Limnebius pilicauda was described after one specimen ("Un exemplaire ... (A. Thiry) [= ? Théry]") from Algeria. I found one female, deposited in the MNHN (Sainte Claire Deville collection) labelled: "Limnobius pilicauda Gui [obviously Guillebeau’s handwriting] \( \text{Type} \ \text{Col} \ \text{ALGERIE Col.THERY} \ \text{limnebius} \ \text{pilicauda} \) and one paralectotype 9 are deposited in the ZMH.

Lectotype \( \delta \) (by present designation) of L. appendiculatus, described from Algeria: "Constantine \( \text{J.Sahlb.n.sp.} \)" and one paralectotype \( \delta \) and \( \varphi \) are deposited in the ZMH.

Two additional paralectotypes are housed in the same museum.

I have seen the holotype \( \delta \) of Limnebius aegatensis (MCM): \( \delta \) Olotipo 5.4.69 LIMN.
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**EMBOLOLIMNEBIUS aegatensis CHIESA GODENIGO leg. I. Egadi MARETTIMO 1-9 APR. 67 GODENIGO 5.4.69**. Since two male specimens are glued on the same cardboard it is not possible to tell which one is the holotype. One female paratype (allotype) is housed in the same institution. The aedeagi of the two males are absolutely identical with other North African specimens of *Limnebius pilicauda*. I do not know where the remaining 8 paratypes of *L. aegatensis* are deposited today (? Godenigo collection).

I have seen 10 paratypes (1 ♂ + 9 ♀) of *Limnebius lawrencei*, deposited in the BML, described from Morocco (type locality: "Ijoukak, Grand Atlas occ."). They are all conspecific with *Limnebius pilicauda*. I have not examined the holotype ♂ and the remaining 3 paratypes which are housed in the Royal Sherifian Museum, Casablanca and CAL.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.5 - 1.6 mm (female) and 1.7 - 1.95 mm (male) long. Surface of pronotal disc variable, faintly or distinctly and rather densely punctate; interstices usually smooth and glabrous, rarely superficially shagreened.

Male ventrite VI with long and slender protuberance; disc of ventrite VI distinctly impressed at both sides of basis of protuberance. Maxillary palpi of male longer. Metatibia of male very slightly sinuous, straight in female. Sexual dimorphism of fore and middle legs as in other related species.

Aedeagus (Fig. 53): Apex of main piece more or less truncate; shape of appendage "A" quite characteristic, appendage "B" thin. Left paramere short, apically excised.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): Maghrebinian.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


ALGERIA: "Algeria", leg. Reitter, coll. Hauser (NMW); Alger, coll. Reitter (TMB); Alger, Littré, leg. Surcouf (MHNP); Bou Saada, 1908 (ZMH); Bou Berak nr Delys (NMW, MHNP); Mouzaïa (MHNP); Edough (MHNP); Biskra, leg. De Vauloger (MHNP); Gorges de la Chiffa, Ruisseau des Singes, 280-380 m, 4.V.1988, leg. Besuchet, Burckhart & Lobi (MHNG, NMW).

TUNISIA: H.Bourgiba, 15.V.1982, leg. Malicky (NMW); Tunis, El Feidja (NMW, MHNP); Le Kef, leg. Normand (SNMB).

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**Limnebius punctatus** WOLLASTON 1864: 90. - KNISCH 1924. - ORCHYMONT 1940b.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** "The only locality in which I have myself observed *L. punctatus* is the little stream which flows through the Agua Garcia of Teneriffe, where it is tolerably common; it has however been taken at Ycod el Alto, in the same island, by Dr. CROTCH." (WOLLASTON 1864); Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype ♀ (by present designation): "Type \ Limnebius punctatus type Woll.", deposited in the BML. Three paralectotypes are deposited in the same institution. One paralectotype ♀ is deposited in the MHNP (Oberthür collection). Number of syntypes not known.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.7 - 1.8 mm long. Maxillary palpi short and stout. Pronotum and elytra conspicuously pubescent. Punctures of pronotum and elytra very deeply impressed and rather densely arranged. Pronotal disc only very superficially shagreened.

Apex of male ventrite VI with a small asymmetrical protuberance. Other secondary sexual characters (tibiae and tarsi) as usual, but not very strongly pronounced.

Aedeagus (Fig. 48): Main piece straight; apex rather wide and dorso-ventrally flattened; left margin conspicuously excised behind insertion of left paramere (ventral aspect); at least two distinct appendages ("A", "B") can be discerned. Left paramere short and slender, inserted behind middle of main piece.
A key to the 4 Limnebius species of the Canary Islands was published by ORCHYMONT (1940b).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 83): So far known only from Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:

Limnebius reuvenortali sp. n.

TYPE LOCALITY: En Teo, Lake Hula Nature Reserve, northern Israel.


DIAGNOSIS: Very closely related to L. stagnalis. 1.8 - 2.0 mm (female) and 2.1 - 2.4 mm (male) long. Body form oval, widest near anterior third of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Black, posterior and lateral margin of pronotum and elytral apices usually brown; appendages yellowish or brown. Labrum sparsely punctate, front margin slightly excised; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; clypeus shagreened, its middle portion occasionally completely glabrous and without shagrination; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed; frons faintly punctate, usually without any shagrination. Middle of pronotum smooth and glabrous, only very faintly, but moderately densely punctate; pronotal declivities superficially shagreened. Elytra obovate; sides gently rounded; apices more or less truncate or truncately rounded; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra distinctly shagreened, meshes small; suture not convex.

Sexual dimorphism as in L. stagnalis.

Limnebius stagnalis and L. reuvenortali probably can be only distinguished by their aedeagi.

Aedeagus (Fig. 76): Apical appendage characteristically shaped. Left apical angle of left paramere distinctly produced laterad.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): Southern Turkey to Israel.

ETYMOLOGY: I take pleasure in dedicating this species to Reuven Ortal (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel), one of the worlds most remarkable and most efficient water beetle collectors.
Limnebius rubropiceus Kuwert


TYPE LOCALITY: "Asia minor", no precise data known.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have seen 5 females (all teneral and obviously conspecific) under the name "rubropiceus Kuw. Asia min" in the Kuwert collection (in coll. Oberthür, MHN) which I believe to be syntypes of L. rubropiceus, because they agree fairly well with the original description (colouration, setae on apical segments) and they are the only specimens under that name in the Kuwert collection. Two of these specimens carry a locality label: "Asia minor." which is not quite concordant with the type locality mentioned in the original description ("Caucasus"), the remaining three specimens are without any locality label. Although Kuwert (1890) had also seen at least one male (which may be lost today) I herewith designate one of these 5 females as lectotype of Limnebius rubropiceus. Number of syntypes not known.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.8 - 2.1 mm (female) and 2.15 - 2.4 mm (male) long; black. A variable species, closely related to L. crinifer. Specimens from Europe and western Turkey more or less as L. crinifer, specimens from eastern Turkey more strongly punctate. Females can be distinguished from females of L. stagnalis by the presence of numerous apical setae on the distinctly shorter abdominal ventrite VII, by the apex of the abdominal tergite X (truncate or even slightly emarginate between tufts of setae in L. stagnalis, pointed in L. rubropiceus) and by the usually shagreened pronotal disc of L. rubropiceus.

Aedeagus (Fig. 77): Very similar to that of L. crinifer, but differs significantly in the shape of the apex (ventral aspect). Hyaline appendage of left paramere usually smaller than in L. crinifer.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 87): Makedonia to Caucasus.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:


Limnebius rufipennis Regimbart


twingsiens Pu 1951: 48 (described as subspecies of L. kwangtungensis) (= syn.n.).

TYPE LOCALITY: Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu Province, southeastern India.

TYPE MATERIAL: A lectotype δ (from Pondicherry) was designated by Balfour-Browne (1956). I could not find this specimen in the MHN (Regimbart collection), it was probably misplaced, but I have examined the second specimen (paratypes δ) which was also mentioned by Balfour-Browne (1956): "δ \ COROMANDEL M. Maindron \ GENJI [= ? Gingee, northwest of Pondicherry] 25 août-15 sept. 1901 \ rufipennis Rég." (MHN, Regimbart collection). Number of syntypes unknown (at least two).

SYNONYMS: I have not seen the holotype δ of L. kwangsiensis (described from "Hochih, Kwangsi Province" [= Guangxi], southeastern China) or any of the 3 female paratypes, which are deposited in the collection of C.-L. Pu. According to the accurate illustration of the aedeagus (see Pu 1951: Fig. 4) I have no doubt that L. kwangsiensis is a synonym of L. rufipennis.

DIAGNOSIS: 0.9 - 1.1 mm long. A wide-spread and variable species. General appearance (colouration, body form, shagrination and punctuation of surface) as in other Asian species of the L. atomus group (e.g. L. kwangtungensis, L. taiwanensis sp.n.). Limnebius kwangsiensis can be distinguished by the larger size and the more drop-like body form.
Aedeagus (Fig. 6): Main piece moderately long and straight, with a characteristic subapical "paramere-like" appendage on the right side; capsule very long.

The aedeagus of the paralectotype agrees fairly well with the aedeagus of specimens from northern India and Nepal. Subapical appendage of two males from Sri Lanka which I have examined definitely shorter, thus they represent probably a distinct species. Subapical appendage of the male from Thailand only very slightly shorter then in the Indian specimens (± subspecies).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): Widely distributed in the Oriental region.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
1 N D I A: Delhi, nr Nilothi, 29.XII.1959, leg. Ritcher (BML, NMW); UTTAR PRADESH: Dehra Dun Rispana R., 4.VII.1927, leg. Champion (BML, NMW); Haldwani Dist., Kumaon, leg. Champion (BML); Kumaon, Rangarh, 2000 m, 9.X.1979, leg. Löbl (MHNG).

NEPAL and T H A I L A N D: I have seen several specimens from these countries. They will be listed in a forthcoming revision of the Oriental species of Limnebius.

**Limnebius sanctimontis** sp.n.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Seepage water, ca. 1500 m, near St. Katharina Monastery, Mt. Moses (Djebel Musa), southern Sinai, Egypt.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype δ (NMW): "SINAI 18.3. winzige Quelle leg. Jäch 1986 \ zw. Kloster u. St. Katharina". Paratypes: 21 exs labelled as the holotype (NMW); 48 exs: "Near East Sinai 2 km NE St. Katharine 1580 m. 18. III. 1989 M. Balke Leg." (CBHB); 15 exs: "SINAI 18.3.1989 2 km NE St. Katharina, Balke" (CBHB, NMW, CFL - 3 exs, BML - 3 exs, SIW - 3 exs); 2 exs: "Afr. Sinai St. Katharina 17.4.87 Balke" (CHD).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.3 - 1.6 mm long. Body form long and almost parallel-sided (length:width = 2.0 - 2.1). Broadest near anterior angles of elytra. Upper surface very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed pubescence. Black, pronotal and elytral margins paler brown, legs and palpi brown. Labrum sparsely punctate and faintly crenulate, front margin emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed; middle of clypeus and frons smooth, very faintly punctate, sides very superficially or more distinctly shagreened; fronto-clypeal suture not well impressed. Middle of pronotum smooth and glabrous, only very faintly punctate; sides of pronotum usually only very superficially shagreened. Clypeus elongate; sides only gently rounded; apices separately rounded in male, elongate and acuminately rounded in female; explanate margin narrow; surface superficially or distinctly shagreened, meshes more or less round or slightly transverse; suture not convex. Basal three segments of male pretarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae. Abdominal sternites as in *L. murentinus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 21): Stout, straight, cylindrical; apex excised (lateral aspect); ventro-median setae present.

Externally, *L. sanctimontis* sp.n. can hardly be distinguished from most other species (of comparable size) of the *L. mundus* group.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 83): So far known only from Mt. Moses, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt.

ETYMOLOGY: Sanctus (Latin) - sacred; mons (Latin) - mountain. In reference to the type locality the sacred Mount Moses (Djebel Musa).

**Limnebius schoenmanni** sp.n.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Small stream, ca. 100 m, ca. 10 km SW Monemvassia, southeastern Peloponnes, southern Greece.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype δ (NMW): "GR-PELOPONNES 90 Monemvassia 29.5 leg.Schönmann". Paratype
"GREECE: Kipi, / Epirus; Zagoria / 750 m. 20. VI. 1981 B. and H. Malkin" (CMW).

DIAGNOSIS (based on the holotype): 2.5 mm long. Habitus (Fig. 1). Very closely related with *L. crassipes* from which it can probably not be distinguished externally.

Aedeagus (Fig. 60): Similar to that of *L. crassipes*, from which it differs in a number of features. Shape of appendage "A" (especially its apex) significantly different. Apex of appendage "C" wider and more oblique. Apex of left paramere acute.

Female unknown.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): So far known only from two localities in Greece.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for Dr. Heiner SCHÖNMANN, renowned entomologist and enthusiastic mountaineer.

*Limnebius shatrovsldyi* sp.n.

TYPE LOCALITY: Kaimanovka, Primorskiy Kray, Russia.

DIAGNOSIS: Very closely related with *L. glabriventris*, with which it is found to live consociate. Size, shape, shagrination and colouration as in the latter.

Males are easily distinguished from *L. glabriventris* by the maxillary palpi (penultimate segment slightly wider and slightly depressed dorso-ventrally in *L. shatrovsfdyi*), by the wider and dorso-ventrally slightly depressed protibia, by the metatibia (more straight in *L. shatrovsldyi* and by the presence of a conspicuous fringe of setae (as in *L. parvulus*) on ventrite VI.

Typical females of *L. shatrovsldyi* sp.n. can be distinguished from typical females of *L. glabriventris* by a number of very subtle characters: Maxillary palpi (especially penultimate segment) slightly wider; metatibia more stout and completely straight (very slightly curved in *L. glabriventris*); ventrite VII slightly longer, its apical angles more rounded and its yellow apical margin slightly wider; pronotal disc usually more distinctly shagreened (meshes more distinctly impressed). All these characters are very difficult to see and require well determined reference material, a high magnification (at least 80X) and some experience. However, morphological overlap does occur and one may find that single specimens cannot be determined with certainty (e.g. some females from Ussuriisk, Kaimanovka).

Aedeagus (Fig. 83): Very similar to that of *L. parvulus* and *L. glabriventris*. Main piece longer and more slender; shape of lateral margins (ventral aspect) significantly different from *L. parvulus* and *L. glabriventris*. Apex of left paramere significantly different, apical left angle prominent.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): Eastern Russia, northeastern China.

ETYMOLOGY: Named for my friend Alexander Shatrovskiy.
Limnebius similis WOLLASTON stat.n.

*similis* WOLLASTON 1865: 77 (described as *"L. punctatus var. ß. similis"*). - KNISCH 1924. - ORCHYMONT 1940b.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** "... and examples are now before me (differing a little from the Teneriffan ones) which were captured by the Messrs. Crotch in Gomera" (WOLLASTON 1865); Gomera, Canary Islands, Spain.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** According to E. de Boise (letter of September 1st, 1992) and S.L. Shute (letter of July 1st, 1993) there are no syntypes of *"L. punctatus var. similis"* deposited in the BML. Number of syntypes not known. The Crotch collection is deposited in the Cambridge University Museum. According to R. Angus (letter of July 5th, 1993) some Wollaston types are in Oxford. I have no doubt about the identity of this species.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.4 - 1.5 mm long, thus slightly but noticeably shorter than *L. punctatus*, with which it is very closely related. Apart from the smaller size *L. similis* can be distinguished from *L. punctatus* by the less deeply impressed punctures of pronotum and elytra and by the apically more truncate, less acuminately rounded elytral apices. Protuberance of male ventrite VI slightly more prominent than in *L. punctatus*.

Aedeagus (Fig. 49): The aedeagus of *L. similis* can be distinguished from the aedeagus of *L. punctatus* by the larger size (*L. punctatus*: ca. 0.37 mm long, *L. similis*: ca. 0.31 mm long) and by a number of features concerning the morphology of its appendages (ventral aspect): appendage "A" more distinctly curved in *L. punctatus*; apex of appendage "B" rather thin in *L. similis*, but blunt in *L. punctatus*; apex of appendage "A" very strongly curved (hook-like) dorsad in *L. similis* (this curvature can be observed only in lateral aspect), but only moderately strongly curved (to the left side) in *L. similis* (can be observed in ventral aspect). Left margin of aedeagus (posterior to insertion of left paramere) distinctly excised in *L. punctatus*, but roundly emarginate in *L. similis*.

I have examined 3 aedeagi of *L. similis* and 2 of *L. punctatus*. Variability was very modest and the characters mentioned seem to be constant. Thus I think that *L. similis* must be considered as a species propria.

A key to the 4 *Limnebius* species of the Canary Islands was published by ORCHYMONT (1940b).

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 83): So far known only from Gomera, Canary Islands, Spain.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:**


Limnebius simplex BAUDI


**TYPE LOCALITY:** Sicily, Italy.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Lectotype δ (by present designation): "[small round black label] \ simplex Type Baudi \ δ" (MHNP, Kuwert collection). Two paralectotypes in the same collection, 2 paralectotypes in the TMB. Additional syntypes are probably housed in the MZT. Number of syntypes unknown.

**SYNONYMS:** Lectotype δ of *Limnebius angusticonus* (by present designation): "Palerme. \ Èté 73. \ E. Ragusa \ M.R.Belg.", deposited in the MHNP (Kuwert collection). Three paralectotypes (2 from Sicily and one from Bologna) are deposited in the same institution. The specimen from Bologna (♀) is conspecific with *L. nitiduloides*.

Lectotype δ of *Limnebius bauddii* (by present designation): "Sicilia Baudi", deposited in the
MHNP (Kuwert collection). One paralectotype ♀: "Sicilia \ Baudii ♀", in the same institution.

Lectotype ♂ of *Limnebius laticonus* (by present designation): "Sicilia \ Reitter.", deposited in the MHNP (Kuwert collection). One paralectotype ♀: "Sicilia \ laticonus ♀", in the same institution.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 2.0 - 2.3 mm long. Pronotal disc rather distinctly punctate, smooth between punctures. Metatibia of male long and straight, with numerous swimming hairs. Other sexual characters as in other related species. *Limnebius nitiduloides* differs in its considerably larger size.

Aedeagus (Fig. 70): Very similar to that of *L. calabricus* sp.n. from which it can be distinguished by the shape and length of its appendages.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): So far known only from Sicily (southern Italy), where it is probably endemic.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:**
ITALY: SICILIA: Palermo (HUB); Ficuzza (NMW); Failla (NMW); Patti, 15.VI.1978, leg. Wewalka (NMW, CWW).

*Limnebius simulans* ORCHYMONT 1940a: 20. - ORCHYMONT 1946b.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Irrigation canal, Kythraea, northern Cyprus.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** I have not seen the holotype ♂ or any of the 5 paratypes, all deposited in the ISNB. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

**DIAGNOSIS:** 1.9 - 2.0 mm (female) and 2.3 mm (male) long. Closely related with *L. spinosus* sp.n. Secondary sexual characters (metatibia, male ventrite VI) as in *L. spinosus* sp.n.

Aedeagus (Fig. 62): Appendage "A" very long and strongly curved, apically fuscate.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 88): So far known only from Cyprus, where it is probably endemic.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED:**
CYPRUS: Stavromuni, 30.VI.1939, leg. Lindberg (NMW, ZMH); Lapithos, 13.VI.1939, leg. Lindberg (ZMH); Kythrea, 1.XI.1932, leg. Ball (ISNB).

*Limnebius spinosus* sp.n.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Cool stream, ca. 5 m wide, S Kemer, Antalya Province, southern Turkey.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype ♂ (NMW): "TR-ANTALYA 25.V.1991 südül. Kemer, 50m, leg. Jäch (37)".

**DIAGNOSIS:** 2.0 - 2.2 mm (female) and 2.2 - 2.4 mm (male) long. Closely related with *L. levantinus* sp.n. from which it differs externally only in the more distinctly (and more densely) punctate pronotal disc and - in the male sex - in the longer and less strongly enlarged metatibia. Other sexual characteristics as in *L. levantinus* sp.n.

Aedeagus (Fig. 64): Appendage "A" characteristically curved. Another (unnamed) appendage with numerous spines in its apical part. Left paramere comparatively short.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 89): So far known only from Antalya Province, southern Turkey.
ETYMOLOGY: Spina (Latin) - spine. Named in reference to the spiny appendage of the aedeagus.

*Limnebius stagnalis* GUillebeau


TYPE LOCALITY: "Reichenburg, dans la Basse-Styrie" (GUillebeau 1890) [= Brestanica, eastern Slovenia].

TYPE MATERIAL: Lectotype ♂, by present designation (MMB): "♂ \ Styr | Stagnalis Guib. \ Coll. Guilleb.". Two female paralectotypes are deposited in the NMW; they belong to *L. stagnalis* and *L. papposus* respectively.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.7 - 1.9 mm (female) and 1.95 - 2.3 mm (male) long. Black. Pronotal disc usually without any trace of shagrination, which distinguishes *L. stagnalis* readily from *L. crinifer*.

Female ventrite VII (sternite IX) short, without apical bristles. Tergite X more or less truncate between apical tufts of hairs. Both sclerites significantly different from those of *L. crinifer* and *L. furcatus*.

Sexual dimorphism: As in *L. crinifer*, but lateral hairs of male ventrite VI not curved apically and ventrite VI modified (apically truncate, disc shallowly impressed and densely punctate).

Variability: I have seen males from the same population (W Istanbul, NMW) with elytral apices either widely and shallowly separately excised or broadly and more or less commonly rounded.

Aedeagus (Fig. 75): Apical appendage characteristically shaped. Left apical angle of left paramere only very slightly produced laterad.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): Eastern Central Europe to eastern Turkey.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:


SLOVENIA: "Pettau" [= Ptuj], leg. Laczo (SNMB); B. Bystrica, 1922, leg. Roubal (SNMB).


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**Limnebius taiwanensis** sp.n.

**TYPE LOCALITY:** Hsinchu Hsien, Taiwan.

**TYPE MATERIAL:** Holotype δ (NMW): "TAIWAN 5.10.1991 Hsinchu Hsien Dalu forest Rd. \ 90 leg. M.L.Jeng". Paratypes: 8 exs labelled as holotype (NMW; MHNG; Laboratory of Insect Conservation, Department of Plant Pathology & Entomology, National Taiwan University, Taipei); 5 exs: TAIWAN 27.X.1991 Tainan Hsien (102) Gweidan, leg. Jeng" (NMW); 3 exs: "TAIWAN 21.10. Taipei 1991 Shihding \ 97 leg. M.L.Jeng" (NMW); 2 exs: "TAIWAN 31.1.1991 Taitong South Stream \ 49 leg. M.L.Jang" (NMW); 2 exs: TAIWAN 22.2.1991 Nantou Hsien Chingsuigo Stream \ Hsio-fong 51 leg. M.L.Jang" (NMW); 2 exs: "1993 \ TAIWAN-Pingtung Renting 12.111. leg. M.L.Jeng" (NMW); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN 19.2.1991 Nantou Fonghwang Valley \ 50 leg. M.L.Jang" (NMW); 1 ex.: "TAIWAN 29.3.1991 Ilan Hsien Chiduan-Shuling \ 58 leg. M.L.Jeng" (NMW); 11 exs: "Shijyukei spa, Heito-ken, Taiwan \ 24.1.1983 Col.K.Baba" (ISNB, NMW, SIW, WUN).

**DIAGNOSIS:** 0.9 - 1.2 mm long. Body form oblong or almost parallel-sided. Broadest near posterior angles of pronotum and anterior angles of elytra. Upper surface only very sparsely covered with very fine adpressed hairs. Colouration brown; head (except lateral areas of clypeus), middle of pronotum and elytral suture usually darker brown or black. Maxillary palpi short and stout. Front margin of labrum slightly emarginate; labro-clypeal suture arched and distinctly impressed. Surface of head and pronotum smooth and glabrous, impunctate or only very faintly punctate; lateral margins of head and pronotum only rarely shagreened. Elytra elongate; sides very gently rounded or almost parallel-sided; apices truncate in male, slightly longer and more acuminate in female; explanate margin very narrow; surface of elytra superficially or more distinctly shagreened; suture not convex at elytral declivity. All legs of male enlarged, basal three segments of male pre- and mesotarsus slightly dilated, with suction setae.

Aedeagus (Fig. 4): Very small, slender, slightly enlarged in apical half; with numerous short setae in apical third; apex with a short acute protuberance. It can be distinguished from the very similar *L. clavatus* by the longer and more slender shape.

So far I was not able to find external distinguishing characters for *L. taiwanensis* sp.n. and *L. kwangtungensis*.

**DISTRIBUTION** (Fig. 84): So far known only from Taiwan.

**ETYMOLOGY:** Named in reference to the geographical distribution.

**Limnebius theryi** GUILLEBEAU


TYPE LOCALITY: Eastern Algeria.

TYPE MATERIAL: I have examined the holotype ♂ (by monotypy) of *L. theryi* (MMB): "HAUTS PLATx ALGÉRIE EST A. THERY \ type \ Theryi Guilb. \ Coll. Guilleb.".

SYNONYMS: I could not find any of the syntypes (number of syntypes unknown) of *L. coxalis* (described from "L'Ougasse") in the MMB or the MHNP. They are probably deposited in the Pic collection (MHNP): "Les espèces dont les descriptions précèdent ont toutes été recueillies par M. M. Pic, de Digoin" (GUILLEBEAU 1893). Unfortunately the Pic collection is not very well arranged and my search for the types in 1987 and 1992 remained fruitless. *Limnebius coxalis* is very probably a synonym of *L. theryi* (see ORCHYMONT 1933).

DIAGNOSIS: 2.1 - 2.2 mm (female) and 2.5 - 2.6 mm (male) long. Pronotai disc rather densely punctate. Metatibia of male long, gently curved (cf. *L. hispanicus*), with numerous swimming hairs. Other sexual characters as in other related species of the group, but protuberance of male ventrite VI comparatively short.

Aedeagus (Fig. 66): Main piece with numerous intricately shaped appendages. Left paramere curved (ventral aspect).

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): Algeria, Tunisia.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
A L G E R I A: Oran (HUB); Oran, Ain Fezza (MHNP); Oran, Magenta (MHNP); Constantine, leg. Sahlberg (ZMH); Mouzaâa, 29.IV.1922 (MHNP); Alger, Littré, leg. Surcouf (NMW, MHNP); Blidah - Medea, VII./VIII.1884, leg.Quedenfeldt (HUB).
T U N IS I A: "Tunesien" (NMW); Tunis, Souk el Arba (NMW); Teboursouk (MMB).

**Limnebius truncatellus** (THUNBERG)


*truncatellus* PAYKULL 1798: 189 (described as *Hydrophilus truncatellus*). - HANSEN 1991.


*affinis* STEPHENS 1829: 120. - KNISCH 1924. - J. BALFOUR-BROWNE 1938.


*testaceus* DALLA TORRE 1877: 69. - KNISCH 1924.

*rufescens* KNISCH 1924: 59. - REY 1885b: 322 (= nomen nudum).

TYPE LOCALITY: "Habitat in Vestro-Gothia" (THUNBERG 1794); southern Sweden.

TYPE MATERIAL: Lectotype ♂ (by present designation): "Uppsala Univ.Zool.Mus. Thunbergssaml. nr. 4469 Hydrophilus truncatellus Mus.Thunb. TYP", deposited in the ZMU. This is the only specimen under the name *Hydrophilus truncatellus* in the Thunberg collection.

SYNONYMS: According to HANSEN (1991) *L. truncatellus* (PAYKULL) is a junior synonym and a primary junior homonym of *L. truncatellus* THUNBERG.

According to S.L. Shute (fax of July 1st, 1993) there are no "verified snatypes" of *Hydrophilus*
lutosus in the BML. As it cannot be excluded that one of the specimens in the Stephens collection (BML) is a syntype I herewith designate a lectotype $\delta$ labelled only "lutosus". Deposited in the BML.

According to Balfour-Browne (1938) there is "no specimen of L. mollis identifiable as being from Marsham's collection [in the BML]". The same author (without any further proof) places L. mollis in synonymy with L. nitidus. There are 4 "historical" specimens (3 $\varphi$ 1 plus one almost completely destroyed specimen) in the BML standing over the name L. mollis. These specimens were identified as L. nitidus by Balfour-Browne, but at least two of them are definitely conspecific with L. truncatellus (the third one being probably L. papposus, the fourth one unidentifiable). To ensure taxonomic stability I herewith designate one of the two specimens of L. truncatellus as lectotype ($\varphi$) of Hydrophilus mollis since it cannot be excluded that they have been used by Marsham (1802) for his description of L. mollis.

Emma de Boise (BML) has sent me 8 specimens of Limnebius truncatellus, 5 of which are probably syntypes of Limnebius ater and 3 of which are probably syntypes of L. affinis. I herewith designate one male as lectotype of L. ater and one male as lectotype of L. affinis.

In his diagnosis of Limnebius nigricans, Stephens (1829: 121) refers to "Dermestes nigricans. Marsham.-Li. nigricans. Steph. Catal. p. 58. No. 592.". As in the index on page 199 only the name Limnebius nigrinus appears, "nigricans" sensu Stephens (1829) has to be regarded as a misprinting of Dermestes nigrinus [= Cercyon]. Thus Limnebius nigricans, sensu Stephens (1829) cannot be regarded as a description of a new species. All specimens which were sent to me by E. de Boise (BML) are conspecific with L. truncatellus.

Dalla Torre (1877) described var. testaceus of L. truncatellus in his list of the insects of Upper Austria. The Dalla Torre collection is irretrievably lost (see Jäch 1988: 135), thus a neotype must be designated to ensure taxonomic stability: Neotype $\delta$ of Limnebius truncatellus var. testaceus (pres.des.): "M. Priesner / Donau-Auen 15. 5. 1908 / Ob.-Oest. / truncatellus Thunbg. det.M.Priesner" (OLL).

Lectotype $\delta$ (present designation) of L. rufescens: "var" (MGL). There is only one syntype in the Rey collection (MGL). Limnebius rufescens was described from teneral specimens of "truncatulus" and was thus meant to be infrasubspecific. The name was made available by Knisch (1924).

DIAGNOSIS: 2.0 - 2.2 mm (female) and 2.4 - 2.7 mm (male) long. Surface rather densely and distinctly punctate. Pronotal disc more or less smooth or superficially shagreened between punctures; elytra distinctly shagreened, meshes small.

Sexual dimorphism: All legs of male dilated; pre- and mesotarsi with suction setae; pro- and mesotibia curved; inner margin of hind tibia strongly emarginate basally; metatibia and -tarsi with long swimming hairs. Male ventrite VI with a distinct, oblique, medially impressed apical protuberance; disc of ventrite VI distinctly impressed before basis of protuberance.

Aedeagus (Fig. 59): Very intricately shaped, with numerous appendages, most of which can be seen only after dissection; thus not all appendages illustrated in Fig. 59. Shape of appendage "A" quite characteristic. Left paramere not very long, thin.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 88): Most of Europe, except extreme south.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL EXAMINED:
NORWAY: Bergen, 22.V.1987, leg. Eyre (CFA); Fanberg (NMW).
SWEDEN: Möbildal, leg. Ericson (NMW).
PORTUGAL: Portalegre, coll. Schaufuss (HUB).


Zhongshan (Sun Yatsen) University, Guangzhou (Canton). According to a letter of Philip J. Clausen (June 9, 1993) there are 2 paratypes of L. wui deposited in the UMS. I have not seen any of these type specimens. There is no doubt about the identity of this species.

DIAGNOSIS: 1.15 - 1.25 mm long. Colouration dark brown, margins paler brown. Pronotal disc smooth and glabrous, impunctate. Elytra rather transversely shagreened. The elytral punctures along the suture and lateral margin of the elytra described by Pu (1951) are not a distinctive character of L. wui. These punctures can usually be seen in teneral specimens of the L. atomus group.

Aedeagus (Fig. 7): Main piece moderately long and rather straight; apically acuminate and deeply furcate (lateral aspect); only few subapical setae present; capsule rather long.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. 84): Yunnan (Chengkiang, Kunming, Kunyang, Chinning and Chingkung), southern China - see Pu (1951).

MATERIAL EXAMINED:
CHINA: YUNNAN: "Yunnan", 1♂ + 1♀ (MHNP).

Limnebius sp.n. JÄCH & MATSUI, 1994, in prep.

This species was collected by E. MATSUI on Amami-oshima Island (southern Japan). It shall be described later in a synopsis of the Japanese species of the genus Limnebius (JÄCH & MATSUI 1994, in prep.).

Aedeagus (Fig. 3): Main piece short and stout, apically dilated, with a few ventral and subapical short setae.

Distribution (Fig. 84): Southern Japan.

Species incertae sedis:

**Limnebius cassidioides REY**


TYPE LOCALITY: Cyprus or Cairo, Egypt.

TYPE MATERIAL: The MZT, where one syntype from Cyprus should be deposited is not accessible at present. The syntypes from Cairo should be deposited in the collection of Revelière. I do not know where the collection of Revelière (not mentioned by HORN et al. 1990) is deposited. There are definitely no syntypes in the Rey collection (MGL) where otherwise numerous specimens of Revelière are found.

BAUDI (1864) did not intend to describe this taxon ("specimen individuo unico pro novo describere non ausssus, in collectione nomine cassidioides designavi"). The name L. cassidioides was later made available by REY (1885b): "Le L. cassidioides BAUDI (p. 224) est moindre, moins convexe, d'un brun de poix, et surtout plus glabre et plus luisant [than L. nitidus]. Les élytres q recouvrent entièrement l'abdomen comme dans mundus. La taille est celle de l'atomus. - Le Caire (collection REVELIERE), Chypre."). The syntype from Cyprus might be conspecific with Limnebius mundus, according to ORCHYMONT (1940a) it might even be a member of the genus Hydroscapha. The syntype(s) from Cairo most probably refer(s) to L. perparvulus.
**Limnebius pusillus Müller**

*pusillus* O. Müller 1776: 69 (described as *Hydrophilus pusillus*). - Knisch 1924.

*Hydrophilus pusillus* was described by Müller (1776): "658. *H. pusillus* niger, elytris laevissimis; antennis tarsisque fuscis. * +".

According to Horn et al. (1990) a collection of Otto Friedrich Müller (1730 - 1785) never existed or has been completely destroyed. No specimens identifiable as being from the Müller collection are found in the Zoologisk Museum, Kobenhavn (M. Hansen, letter of November 5th, 1992).

*Hydrophilus pusillus* was transferred to the genus *Limnebius* by Knisch (1924), where it was placed in synonymy with *Limnebius truncatellus*. In fact it predates any species described in that genus. Thus to ensure taxonomic stability the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature should be asked to use its plenary powers to suppress the name *Hydrophilus pusillus* Müller, 1776.

**Zusammenfassung**

Fig. 1: *Limnebius schoenmanni* sp.n., habitus.
Figs 2 - 10: Aedeagus (a = lateral, b = ventral and c = ventro-lateral aspect) of 2) *Limnebius myrmidon* (France), 3) *L. sp.n. JÄCH & MATSUI*, in prep. (Japan), 4) *L. taiwanensis* sp.n. (Taiwan), 5) *L. boukali* sp.n. (paratype), 6) *L. rufipennis* (Nepal); 7) *L. wui* (Yunnan), 8) *L. kwangtungensis* (Taiwan), 9) *L. immersus* (lectotype), 10) *L. arabicus* (Israel).
Figs 11 - 15: Aedeagus of 11) Limnebius loeblorum sp.n. (holotype), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 12) L. nanus sp.n. (holotype), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 13) L. evanescens (Algeria), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 14) L. externus sp.n. a) dorso-lateral (Spain) and b) ventro-lateral (Morocco) aspect, 15) L. perparvulus, a) lateral (Tunisia), b) ventro-lateral (Greece) and c) dorso-lateral (Greece) aspect.
Figs 16 - 22: Aedeagus of 16) *Limnebius oblongus* (Morocco), lateral aspect. 17) *L. atomus* (Austria), ventral aspect. 18) *L. clayae* (holotype), ventral aspect. 19) *L. kweichowensis* (Beijing), a) ventral and b) ventro-lateral aspect. 20) *L. fontinalis* (Saudi Arabia), lateral aspect. 21) *L. sanctimontis* sp.n. (holotype), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect. 22) *L. ferroi* sp.n. (Turkey, Taurus), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect.
Figs 23 - 29: Aedeagus of 23) Limnebius paranuristanus (Turkey), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 24) L. murcus (Crete), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 25) L. kaszabi (lectotype), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 26) L. murentinus (Turkey, Bursa), a) lateral (setae not illustrated), b) ventro-lateral and c) dorso-lateral aspect, 27) L. attalensis sp.n. (holotype), a) lateral and b) ventro-lateral aspect, 28) L. distinguendus (Turkey, Cizre), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 29) L. mundus (Cyprus), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect.
Figs 30 - 34: Aedeagus of 30) *Limnebius lusitanus* (Spain, Lugo), ventral aspect, 31) *L. aluta* (Austria), ventral aspect, 32) *L. ibericus* (Portugal), a) lateral and b) ventral aspect, 33) *L. grandicollis* (Madeira), ventral aspect, 34) *L. bacchus* (Spain, Malaga), a) lateral (no setae illustrated), b) dorsal (no setae illustrated) and c) ventral aspect.
Figs 35 - 40: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 35) *Limnebius corfidius* (Turkey), 36) *L. corybus* (Turkey, Mugla), 37) *L. cordobanus* (Spain, Albacete), 38) *L. nitigeus* (Greece, Thraki), 39) *L. graecus* sp.n. (paratype, Greece, Kavala), 40) *L. nitidus* (France, Provence).
Figs 41 - 46: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 41) Limnebius gerhardti (Spain, Leon), 42) L. hilaris (paratype), 43) L. nitifarus (paratype, Tarfaia), 44) L. montanus (holotype), 45) L. irmelae sp.n. (holotype), 46) L. maurus (Mallorca).
Figs 47 - 52: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 47) *Limnebius kocheri* (Morocco), 48) *L. punctatus* (paralectotype), 49) *L. similis* (Gomera), 50) *L. gracilipes* (paralectotype), 51) *L. canariensis* (Gran Canaria), 52) *L. ignarus* (paratype of *L. fuentei*).
Figs 59 - 64: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 59) *Limnebius truncatellus* (France), 60) *L. schoenmanni* sp.n. (holotype), 61) *L. crassipes* (Greece, Milos), 62) *L. simulans* (Cyprus), 63) *L. levantinus* sp.n. (paratype, Hatay), 64) *L. spinosus* sp.n. (holotype).
Figs 65 - 68: Aedeagus of 65) *Limnebius mesatlanticus* (lectotype), ventral aspect, 66) *L. theryi* (Tunisia), a) ventral aspect, b) same, lateral view, setae not illustrated, not to scale, 67) *L. asperatus* (lectotype), 68) *L. nitiduloides* (Sicily). Long scale = fig. 67, short scale = figs 65, 66a and 68.
Figs 69 - 71. Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 69) *Limnebius fretalis* (Morocco, Fez), 70) *L. simplex* (Sicily), 71) *L. calabricus* sp. n. (paratype). Long scale = figs 70, 71; short scale = fig 69.
Figs 72 - 74: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 72) *Limnebius furcatus* (Croatia), 73) *L. doderoi* (Sardinia), 74) *L. gridellii* (paralectotype).
Figs. 75 - 77: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 75) Limnebius stagnalis (Greece, Sithonia), 76) L. reuvenortali sp. n. (paratype, Antalya), 77) L. rubropiceus (Makedonia).
Figs 78 - 79: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 78) *Limnebius crinifer* (Lower Austria) and 79) *L. papposus* (Italy, Calabria). ©Wiener Coleopterologenverein (WCV), download unter www.biologiezentrum.at
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Figs 80 - 82: Aedeagus (ventral aspect) of 80) *Limnebius parvulus* (Ukraine), 81) *L. glabriventris* (Primorye) and 82) *L. shatrovskiyi* sp.n. (paratype).
Fig. 83: Geographical distribution of (■) *Limnebius canariensis*, (○) *L. evanescens*, (Θ) *L. externus* sp.n., (▲) *L. grandicollis*, (Θ) *L. nanus* sp.n., (☒) *L. oblongus*, (●) *L. perparvulus*, (▼) *L. punctatus*, (○) *L. sanctimontis* sp.n. and (◇) *L. similis*.

Fig. 84: Geographical distribution of (▲) *Limnebius arabicus*, (Θ) *L. attalensis* sp.n., (○) *L. boukali* sp.n., (Θ) *L. clavatus*, (Θ) *L. conoideus*, (●) *L. crinifer*, (◇) *L. distinguendus*, (Θ) *L. fontinalis*, (○) *L. glabriventris*, (☐) *L. immersus*, (☒) *L. kaszabi*, (▲) *L. kwantungensis*, (▼) *L. kweichowensis*, (☒) *L. loeblorum* sp.n., (☒) *L. rufipennis*, (◇) *L. shatrovskiyi* sp.n., (■) *L. taiwanensis* sp.n., (☒) *L. wui* and (☐) *L. sp.n.* JÄCH & MATSUI.
Fig. 85: Geographical distribution of (●) *Limnebius atomus* (without Siberian record), (■) *L. ferroi* sp.n., (△) *L. gerhardtii*, (▲) *L. mundus*, (▼) *L. marcus*, (×) *L. murentinus*, (○) *L. myrmidon*, (□) *L. maurus*, (©) *L. irmelae* sp.n., (●) *L. hilaris*, (▽) *L. montanus*, (▽) *L. nitifarus* and (○) *L. paranuristanus*.

Fig. 86: Geographical distribution of (●) *Limnebius aluta*, (Θ) *L. bacchus*, (Θ) *L. cordobanus*, (○) *L. cordifidius*, (■) *L. corybus*, (▼) *L. graecus* sp.n., (△) *L. ibericus*, (○) *L. lusitanus*, (△) *L. nitidus* and (×) *L. niticetus*. 
Fig. 87: Geographical distribution of (■) *Limnebius doderoi*, (△) *L. furcatus*, (◇) *L. gridelli*, (●) *L. papposus*, (〇) *L. parvulus* (without Siberian record) and (©) *L. rubropiceus*.

Fig. 88: Geographical distribution of (✗) *Limnebius crassipes*, (●) *L. ignarus*, (◇) *L. kocheri*, (◇) *L. mesatlanticus*, (▼) *L. mucronatus*, (△) *L. reuvenortali* sp.n., (■) *L. schoenmanni* sp.n., (△) *L. simulans*, (〇) *L. stagnalis*, (◇) *L. theryi* and (●) *L. truncatellus*. 
Fig. 89: Geographical distribution of ( DataTypes) Limnebius calabricus sp.n., ( DataTypes) L. claviger sp.n., ( DataTypes) L. fallaciosus, ( DataTypes) L. fretalis, ( DataTypes) L. gracilipes, ( DataTypes) L. hispanicus, ( DataTypes) L. levantinus, ( DataTypes) L. nitiduloides, ( DataTypes) L. paganetti, ( DataTypes) L. pilicauda, ( DataTypes) L. simplex and ( DataTypes) L. spinosus sp.n.

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Dr. Manfred A. JÄCH
Naturhistorisches Museum, Burgring 7, A - 1014 Wien, Austria