

Haliplus samosirensis VONDEL recorded from Kalimantan (Coleoptera: Haliplidae)

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Abstract

The family Haliplidae is recorded for the first time from Borneo. The three specimens (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) collected by the senior author are tentatively assigned to *Haliplus samosirensis* VONDEL, of which the male was unknown so far.

Key words: Coleoptera, Haliplidae, Indonesia, Kalimantan

Introduction

During a field trip to the Indonesian part of Borneo (Kalimantan) the senior author collected three specimens (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀) of the family Haliplidae which are here tentatively assigned to *Haliplus samosirensis* VONDEL. Until now, haliplids were unknown from Borneo (VONDEL 1993).

Haliplus samosirensis VONDEL, 1993

MATERIAL EXAMINED: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, E. Kalimantan, Indonesia, 28.vii.1995, Belayan River Basin, district of Tabang, marshy area near Ritan Baru, leg. P. Mazzoldi [1 ♂, 1 ♀ in coll. Mazzoldi, 1 ♂ in coll. Vondel].

ECOLOGY: The locality of capture is an open marshy area surrounded by young secondary forest near the village of Ritan Baru. Although collecting took place during the rainy season, the water level in the marsh was very low, so that the marsh itself was formed by a number of small pools scattered amid tufts of grass. The haliplids were collected at the base of the tufts, amid the half-submerged blades of grass.

TAXONOMY: The junior author has examined the specimens and compared them with paratypes of related species, i.e. *Haliplus samosirensis* (described after 5 ♀♀ from Sumatra) and *Haliplus javanicus* VONDEL (described after 3 ♂♂ from Java).

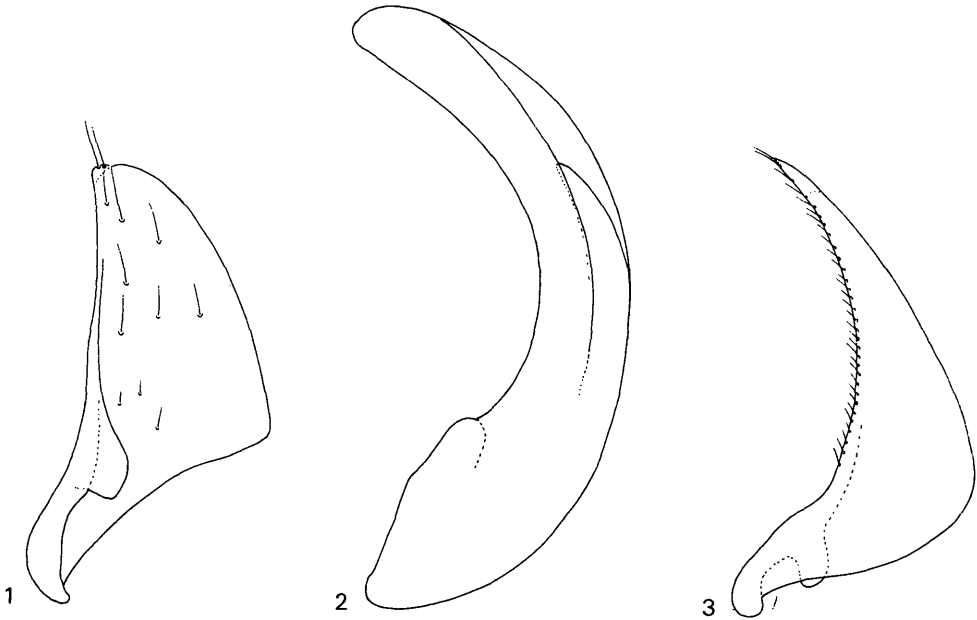
The maculation of the elytra is darker and less irregular and the darkening of the pronotum more strongly developed than in the holotype (see VONDEL 1993) and paratype of *H. samosirensis*. The elytral maculation of *H. javanicus* however is, at least in the type material, a little more regular and the smaller marks more restricted to the even intervals.

The metasternum of the Kalimantan material agrees very well with *H. samosirensis* in the strongly impressed, more or less confluent pits. These pits are well impressed but never contiguous in *H. javanicus*.

The aedeagus of the Kalimantan males is very similar to that of *H. javanicus* with the exception of the right paramere, which has a continuous row of short hairs instead of long hairs.

Taking the above characters (maculation, metasternal pits) into account the Kalimantan material is herewith tentatively assigned to *H. samosirensis*. At the moment there is insufficient evidence for a separate specific status.

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE: Base and centre of pronotum widely darkened. Basal darkening of elytra strongly developed.



Figs. 1 - 3: *Haliplus samosirensis* from Kalimantan, male; 1) left paramere; 2) penis; 3) right paramere.

♂: First three tarsal segments of fore and midlegs widened and ventrally provided with sucker-hairs. Penis and parameres as in Figs. 1 - 3. Right paramere with continuous row of short hairs along inner margin.

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Reference

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