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Synopsis of *Agnoshydrus* BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA with description of a new species (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

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Abstract

Agnoshydrus schillhammeri sp.n. is described from South Vietnam. It is closely related to *A. densus* BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA. The distribution of the four known species of the genus is recorded.

Key words: Coleoptera, Dytiscidae, Hyphydrini, *Agnoshydrus*, distribution, new species.

Introduction

The genus *Agnoshydrus* recently described by BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA (1997) as member of the tribe Hyphydrini contains three species (*A. laccophiloides* (RÉGIMBART), *A. densus* BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA and *A. confusus* WEWALKA & BISTRÖM). A fourth species from South Vietnam is described below.

Material

The study material is deposited in the following institutions and private collections.

CWW Coll. Wewalka, Wien

FMNH Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsingfors

MCG Museo Civico di Storia Naturalia "Giacomo Doria" Genova, Italy

NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien

Agnoshydrus BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA

Agnoshydrus BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA 1997: 72; WEWALKA & BISTRÖM 1997: 851.

TYPE SPECIES: *Hydrovatus laccophiloides* REGIMBART, 1888, designated by BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA (1997).

The genus *Agnoshydrus* can be separated from *Microdytes* BALFOUR-BROWNE and *Allopachria* ZIMMERMANN by the base of metatrochanter totally exposed and from *Hyphydrus* ILLIGER by the anterior margin of the clypeus not beaded. From *Hyphovatus* WEWALKA & BISTRÖM it can be distinguished by the penis not bifurcate and from *Hovahydrus* BISTRÖM by the very fine, dense and evenly distributed punctation. The species of the genus *Agnoshydrus* are very homogenous and can be separated from each other mainly by the male genitalia. The genus is distributed in Southeast Asia. Very little is known about its biology; most specimens were collected at light near steams.

Agnoshydrus confusus WEWALKA & BISTRÖM

Agnoshydrus confusus WEWALKA & BISTRÖM 1997: 851.

Holotype ♂ (NMW): "S-LAOS: Prov. Champasak ca. 50km S Pakse Umg. Ban Phatoumphone 23./24.5.1996, 50-100m leg. Schillhammer (1a) \ ♂".

Additional material studied: Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype (CWW, NMW, FMNH).

DIAGNOSIS: *Agnoshydrus confusus* resembles *A. densus* and *A. schillhameri* (described below) but can be distinguished by the narrower body form, the darker colouration of head and pronotum, smaller elytral markings and the shape of the penis. *Agnoshydrus laccophiloides* is distinguishable from *A. confusus* by modified metatibial spurs, more extended pale brown spots on elytra and the male genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: South Laos.

Agnoshydrus densus BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA

Agnoshydrus densus BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA 1997: 74; WEWALKA & BISTRÖM 1997: 851.

Holotype ♂ (NMW): "S-LAOS: Prov. Champasak ca. 50km S Pakse Umg. Ban Phatoumphone 23./24.5.1996, 50-100m leg. Schillhammer (1a) \ ♂".

Additional material studied: Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, same data as the holotype (CWW, FMNH); 1 ♂, Central-Laos, Prov. Viangchan, Phou Khao Khouay NP, Nam Leuk, near Tad Leuk Waterfall, 1.-8.VI.1996, 200 m, at light, leg. Schillhammer (NMW); 1 ♂, Thailand, Tap Tan, 20 km WNW Uthai Thani, 260 km NW Bangkok, 15.I.1979, leg. Thielen (*Hydrovatus laccophiloides*, det. M. Brancucci) (CWW); 1 ♂, NW Thailand, Chiang Mai, 98°57'E, 18°49'N, Zoo, 1.-8.V.1989, leg. Malicky & Chantaramongkol (NMW).

DIAGNOSIS: *Agnoshydrus densus* very much resembles *A. schillhameri* in the body form and the colouration and they cannot be distinguished in the female sex. In the male sex *A. densus* can be separated by the presence of hair tufts on the metatrochanter and the metafemur as well as the male genitalia. *Agnoshydrus laccophiloides* is distinguishable from *A. densus* by modified metatibial spurs and the male genitalia.

DISTRIBUTION: Laos, Thailand.

Agnoshydrus laccophiloides (RÉGIMBART)

Hydrovatus laccophiloides RÉGIMBART 1888: 612; RÉGIMBART 1899: 231; ZIMMERMANN 1920: 34; ZIMMERMANN 1924: 195.

Microdtyes laccophiloides, VAZIRANI 1977: 24; SATO 1981: 68.

Agnoshydrus laccophiloides, BISTRÖM, NILSSON & WEWALKA 1997: 74; WEWALKA & BISTRÖM 1997: 851.

Holotype ♂ (MCG): "Bhamo Birmania Fea VI.1885".

DIAGNOSIS: *Agnoshydrus laccophiloides* is distinguishable from all other known species of the genus by modified metatibial spurs being short and broad with curved outlines and by the male genitalia. In the body form and elytral colouration it comes close to *A. densus* and *A. schillhameri*. The sparse hair tufts along the posterior edge of metatrochanter and metafemur are similar to those of *A. confusus*.

DISTRIBUTION: Myanmar (Burma).

Agnoshydrus schillhameri sp.n.

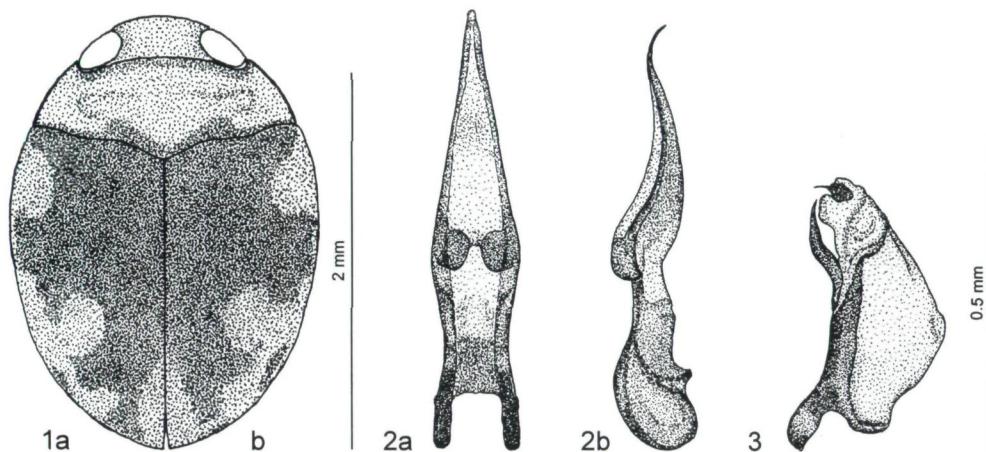
Type locality: South Vietnam, Nam Cat Tien.

Holotype ♂ (NMW): "S-VIETNAM Nam Cat Tien Nat.Park 1. - 15. 5. 1994 Pacholatko & Dembicky \ ♂"; **Paratype:** 1 ♀, same data as holotype (CWW).

DESCRIPTION: Habitus: body regularly oblong-oval, globular (Fig. 1).

Length of body: 2.25 - 2.30 mm, width: 1.55 - 1.60 mm.

Head: pale ferruginous; clypeus not bordered; superficially and regularly punctate, some stronger punctures alongside the eyes; completely but finely microreticulate. Antennae testaceous, long and slender.



Figs. 1 - 3: *Agnoshydrus schillhameri*, 1) body outline and colour pattern, (a) paratype, (b) holotype; 2) penis, (a) dorsal view, (b) lateral view; 3) left paramere.

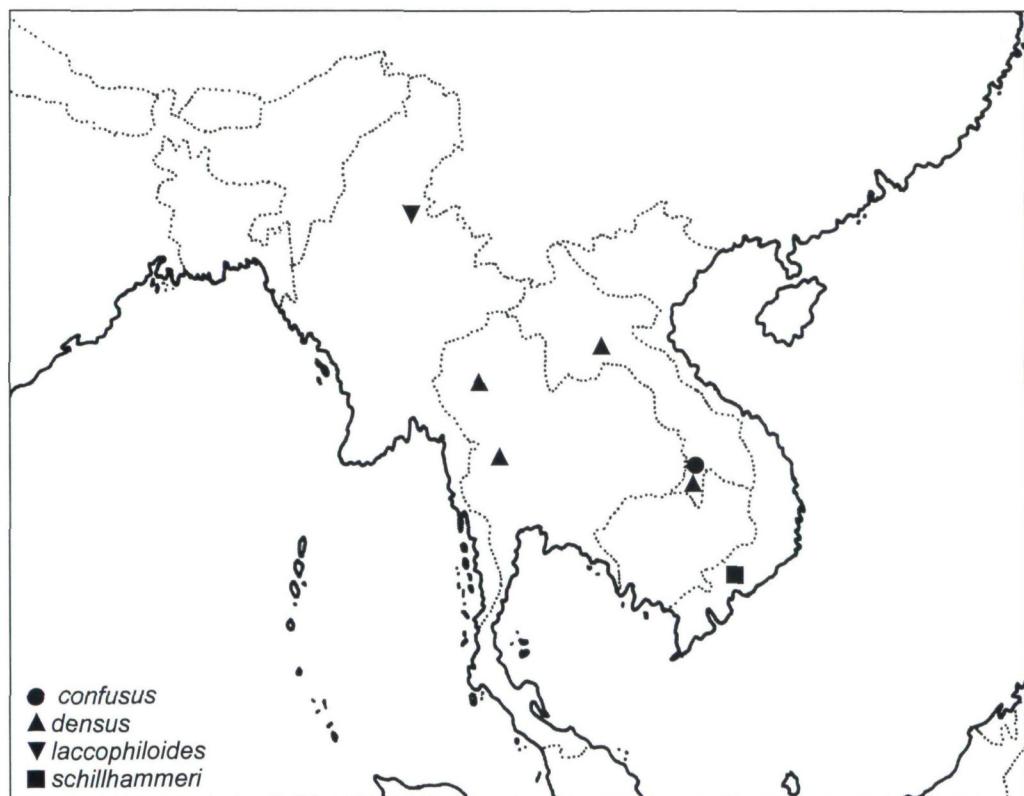


Fig. 4: Geographical distribution of *Agnoshydrus confusus*, *A. densus*, *A. laccophiloides* and *A. schillhameri*.

Pronotum: pale ferruginous, indistinctly darker along the anterior and lateral margins and the central part of the posterior margin; lateral margins finely bordered, sides slightly but regularly rounded; punctures regular, very dense and moderately coarse; microreticulation complete and moderately fine; submatt.

Elytra: ferruginous with indistinctly paler spots near the lateral side, one subbasal and an extended one posterior of the middle, paler also at the apex (Fig. 1); punctures regular, very dense and moderately fine; longitudinal rows of punctures rudimentary; indistinctly microreticulate; submatt. Epipleura pale ferruginous, very densely and finely punctate.

Ventral side: pronotum pale ferruginous, the rest darker ferruginous; punctures on thorax very dense and moderately fine; on abdomen dense and fine; microreticulation indistinct.

Legs: rufo-testaceous. Metatibial spurs not modified, almost straight and slender.

Male: penis (Fig. 2); parameres (Fig. 3); first segments of pro- and mesotarsi moderately enlarged; metatrochanter and metafemur without hair tufts along posterior edge.

Female: sclerotized spermatheca not found.

DIAGNOSIS: *Agnoshydrus schillhammeri* very much resembles *A. densus* from which it cannot be distinguished in the female sex. Males of *A. schillhammeri* can be separated by the missing hair tufts on metatrochanter and metafemur and by the male genitalia. *Agnoshydrus laccophilooides* is distinguishable from *A. schillhammeri* by modified metatibial spurs, more extended pale brown elytral spots and the male genitalia. *Agnoshydrus confusus* can be separated from *A. schillhammeri* by narrower body form, darker colouration of head and pronotum, smaller elytral markings, shape of penis and sparser male hair tufts on metatrochanter and metafemur.

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to Harald Schillhammer, Vienna.

BIOLOGY: unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: South Vietnam.

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