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

B.J. van VONDEL

Abstract

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

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

Introduction

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

Material and methods

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

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

Checklist

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

*Haliplus kenneri* VONDEL, 2014

*Haliplus mimeticus* MATHESON, 1912
*Haliplus rugosus* ROBERTS, 1913
*Haliplus eremicus* WELLS, 1989

*Haliplus novateutonianus* VONDEL, 2016

**Identification key**

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

0 Metaventral process with a sharp plica running from anterior edge to posterior impression on each side ..................................................................................................................... 0a
– Metaventral process at most with short anterior plica on each side. ................................................. 1

0a Elytral apex with undulate or with weak serration .............................................................. *mimeticus*
– Elytral apex with clear dense serration.................................................................................... *kenneri*

43 Sutural darkening not exceeding first secondary puncture row.............................................. 43a
– Sutural darkening reaching first primary puncture row.............................................................. 44

43a Pronotal lateral margin complete. Last sternite completely and densely punctured…………… novateutonianus sp.n. (partim)
– Pronotum laterally not margined in anterior half. Last sternite weakly punctured in apical part. minimus

51 Prosternal process narrowed in the middle, anteriorly not wider than posteriorly ................... 51a
– Prosternal process not clearly narrowed in the middle, usually widest anteriorly......................... 52

51a Secondary elytral punctures in basal part of all intervals in more than one irregular row. Last sternite weakly punctured in apical part ........................................................ langleyi
– Secondary elytral punctures only partly double in basal part of second interval. Last sternite completely and densely punctured.................................................. novateutonianus sp.n. (partim)

*Haliplus bachmanni* VIDAL SARMIENTO & GROSSO, 1970

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

*Haliplus bonariensis* STEINHEIL, 1869


*Haliplus carinatus* GUIGNOT, 1936

**Haliplus castaneus** VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

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

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**Haliplus crassus** CHAPIN, 1930

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

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**Haliplus cubensis** CHAPIN, 1930


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First records for Mexico and the United States Virgin Islands.

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**Haliplus drechseii** VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

**Material studied:** PARAGUAY: 1 ᵃ, Capiatá, Rio Paraguay, 11.I.1936 (MNHN).

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**Haliplus fascipennis** GERMAIN, 1856

**Material studied:** CHILE: 1 ᵃ, leg. P. German (MNHN).

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**Haliplus gravidoides** VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

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

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**Haliplus gravidus** AUBÉ, 1838


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

**Haliplus havanaiensis** **WEHNCKE, 1880**


**Haliplus indistinctus** **ZIMMERMANN, 1928**


First record for Colombia.

**Haliplus mimeticus** **MATHESON, 1912**

*H. rugosus* **ROBERTS, 1913.**

*H. eremicus* **WELLS, 1989.**

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

**Haliplus kenneri** **VONDEL, 2014**

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

**Haliplus maculicollis** **ZIMMERMANN, 1924**

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

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


**Haliplus novateutonianus** sp.n.

*Type Locality:* BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia.


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BIOLOGY: No details known.

DISTRIBUTION: Only known from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY: Named after the type locality.

Haliplus ornatipennis Zimmermann, 1921

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

Haliplus panamanus Chapin, 1930

Fig. 1: Habitus of *Haliplus novateutonianus*, paratype female.
Figs. 2–10: *Haliplus novateutonianus*, 2–7) female paratype, 8–10) male paratype; 2) habitus, 3) antenna, 4) punctures near elytral base and suture, 5) hind tibia in dorsal view, 6) prosternal and metaventral process, 7) prosternal process in lateral view, 8) left paramere, 9) penis, 10) right paramere. Scales: Fig. 2: 1 mm; Figs. 3–10: 0.2 mm.
Haliplus signatus SHARP, 1882

Haliplus solitarius SHARP, 1882

Haliplus tantoyucanus VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

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

Haliplus thoracicus ZIMMERMANN, 1923
Material studied: BRAZIL: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Alto da Serra, nr. São Paulo, III.1929; 1 ♀, São Paulo; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia, 1938 (MNHN).

Haliplus tocumenus VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

Haliplus tumidus LECONTE, 1880

Haliplus unicarinatus VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008
First record for Guatemala. This record is based on personal information from R.D. Kenner (†), locality details unknown.

Haliplus youngi VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

Peltodytes mexicanus (WEHNCKE, 1883)

Peltodytes ovalis ZIMMERMANN, 1924
Material studied: MEXICO: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Querétaro, Rio Ayutlá at Ayutlá, 21°23.3’N 99°35.1’W, 14.VII.2000, leg. Barr; 14 exs., Querétaro, Peñamiller, Rio Victoria, 1 km S San Miguel Palmas, 21°05.1’N 99°57.1’W,
Haliplus signatus SHARP, 1882

Haliplus solitarius SHARP, 1882

Haliplus tantoyucanus VONDEL & SPANGLER, 2008

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

Haliplus thoracicus ZIMMERMANN, 1923
Material studied: BRAZIL: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, Alto da Serra, nr. São Paulo, III.1929; 1 ♂, São Paulo; 3 ♀♀, 1 ♂, Santa Catarina, Nova Teutonia, 1938 (MNHN).

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Peltodytes mexicanus (WEHNCKE, 1883)

Peltodytes ovalis ZIMMERMANN, 1924

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References


Bernhard J. van VONDEL
Natural History Museum Rotterdam, p/o Roestuin 78, 3343 CV Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Netherlands
(haliplus@kabelfoon.nl)
Ein paar Arten sind auch mit mehr oder weniger passenden englischen Trivialnamen versehen: z. B. *Ilybius ater* („The Mud Dweller“), *Graphoderus bilineatus* („The Chequered History Beetle“).


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


M.A. JÄCH