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res finest frontally at suture and coarsest apically. Discal row of punctures visible only at base. Dorsolateral row of punctures absent. Lateral row of punctures consists of coarse and sparse punctures, which apically are located in a shallow furrow. Submat, finely microsculptured (meshes distinct). Epipleura pale brown, coarsely but somewhat indistinctly punctate, rather shiny although finely microsculptured. Apex of elytra truncate (Fig. 630).

Ventral side: Pale brown. Fairly coarsely and densely punctate. Abdomen apically and metathorax medially with finer punctures. Rather shiny, although distinctly microsculptured. Prosternal process laterally finely margined, medial surface slightly excavated.

Legs: Pale brown to pale ferruginous. Pro- and mesotarsus somewhat enlarged.

Male: Unknown.

Distribution: Indonesia: Sumatra (Fig. 626).

Biology: Unknown.

6.5.6. Species group 6 (sp.gr. *pumilus*)

Hydrovatus pudicus (Clark)

Figs 631–637.

Hydroporus pudicus CLARK, 1863:426 (orig. descr., faun.); SHARP, 1882a:807 (descr., faun.).

Hydrovatus pudicus (CLARK), BRANDEN, 1885:27 (faun.); RÉGIMBART, 1899b:234 (descr., faun.); ZIMMERMANN, 1920a:35 (faun.); 1927:19, 22 (descr., faun.); GUIGNOT, 1954g:565 (disc., faun.); 1956g:58 (disc., faun.); VAZIRANI, 1977a:29 (faun.).

Hydrovatus pusillus RÉGIMBART, 1881:620 (orig. descr., faun.); BRANDEN, 1885:27 (faun.); RÉGIMBART 1859a:339 (descr., faun.); 1899b:236 (descr., faun.); ZIMMERMANN, 1920a:35 (faun.); 1927:22 (disc.); CSIKI, 1938:126 faun.); VAZIRANI, 1977a:29 (faun.). **New synonym.**

Type locality: Java, Indonesia.

Type material studied: *H. pudicus*: Holotype, f: Type/Bowring Java/*pudicus* Cl. (BMNH). – *H. pusillus*: Cotype, f: Sumatra Kaju Tanam Agosto & Sett. 1878 O. Becari/Typus/*pusillus* Régimbart 2751 Typus !/*Hydrovatus pusillus* Rég. det. Régimbart (MCG). In MNHN three specimens, labelled Sumatra, Tabacs Grouwelle, are provided also with type labels. The data do not fit with the original description, accordingly they cannot be types of *H. pusillus*. The three specimens are all females, and body measurements are a little larger (length 2.04–2.20 mm, breadth 1.24–1.32 mm) than a real type of *H. pusillus*. Their specific association with the treated species is unclear.

Additional material studied: Burma: Toungoo V–X. 1888/*H. pumilus* Shp ? det. Régimbart (1 ex. MCG). – Thailand: Chiangmai 300 m, MV light 14.XI.1957 (42 exx. BBM, 10 exx. MZH); Chiangmai, light 14.XI.1957 (7 exx. BBM); Chiangmai Ban-tin-doi 350 m, 13.XI.1957 (1 ex. BBM); Pangmakampon (Pankampawng) nr Fang 450 m

15.XI.1957 (1 ex. BBM); Pangmakampon nr Fang 450 m, 16.XI.1957 (1 ex. BBM); Bangkok 1 m 5.XII.1957 (1 ex. BBM); Khon-Kaen lux 23.XI.1980 (1 ex. MNB); Khon-Kaen lux 25.II.1981 (1 ex. MNB); Chiang Rai 1.I.1988 (1 ex. NMW); Kanchanaburi 26.XI.1990 (1 ex. NMW, 1 ex. MZH); ca. 220 km NW Bangkok, 110 m, IX. 1990 (4 exx. MNB, 1 ex. MZH). – Laos: Vientiane pr. Tha Ngone 27.II.–6.III.1966/ Malaise trap (1 ex. BBM); Vientian pr. Gi Sion Vill., Tha Nagone 28.II.1965/light trap (3 exx. BBM, 1 ex. MZH); Sedona pr. Pakse 12.V.1965/light (2 exx. BBM). – Malaysia: Penang 15–17.I.1981 (1 ex. UZI). – Indonesia: W Sumatra Maninjausee 8.II.1991 (1 ex. NMW); Java (1 ex. BMNH); Java/*H. pudicus* Cl. det. J. Balfour-Browne (1 ex. BMNH); Batavia Gr. (7 exx. MNB); Malabar/*H. pusillus* Rég. det. J. Balfour-Browne (2 exx. BMNH). – Bali Ubud ca. 300 m, Reisfeld 26.VIII.1990 (1 ex. coll. Balke & Hendrich). – Singapore: Singapore/*H. pusillus* Rég. det. J. Balfour-Browne (5 exx. BMNH). – Philippines: Manila lux (21 exx. MNB, 5 exx. MZH); Manila 2.XI.1914 (20 exx. MNB, 5 exx. MZH). In all, 156 exx.

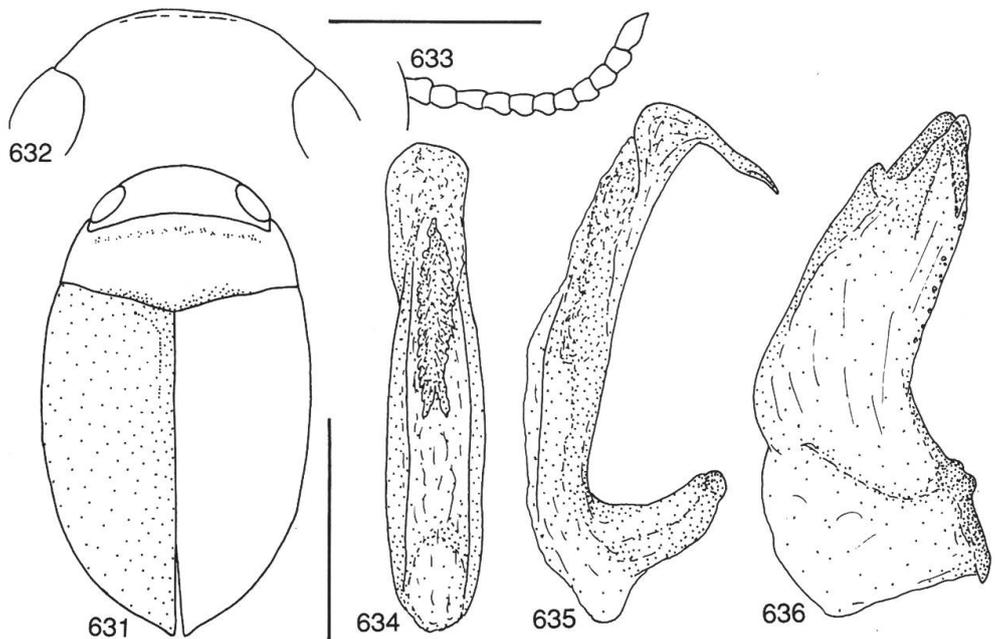
Diagnosis: *H. pudicus* belongs to a group of species, the different species of which are often difficult to distinguish. The taxonomy of the species group doubtlessly needs further study. *H. pudicus* is characterized by a quite elongate body, by quite fine to very fine elytral punctation, and by the shape of the penis: Apex of the penis is almost parallel-sided (dorsal aspect). Very close to *H. pumilus* below.

Length of body: 1.78–2.26 mm, breadth: 1.00–1.38 mm. Habitus (Fig. 631), shape of body somewhat elongated. In specimens from the Philippines, body more depressed.

Head: Pale ferruginous to pale brown. Punctation very fine, sparse, partly absent. In rather shallow frontal depressions and narrowly at eyes with slightly denser punctation. Rather shiny to slightly mat, microsculptured. Head frontally rounded, medially straightened and indistinctly margined (Fig. 632). Margin sometimes broken. Antenna pale ferruginous, rather slender, without distinct modifications (Fig. 633).

Pronotum: Pale ferruginous to pale brown, mediobasally often with a vague, darkened area. Anteriorly sometimes also with a vague darkened area. Punctation very fine, sparse. At frontal and basal margin with some slightly coarser punctures. Rather shiny, although finely microsculptured (meshes generally distinct). Lateral outline of pronotum rounded to almost straight.

Elytra: Pale ferruginous to pale brown to brown (somewhat darker than general colour of head and pronotum), without distinct colour pattern. Punctation rather fine to very fine, sparse, irregularly distributed. Laterally and apically punctures partly absent. Scattered punctures forming irregular rows may often be discerned at location



Figs 631–636: *Hydrovatus pudicus*. – 631, habitus. – 632, head, frontal aspect. – 633, antenna. – 634, penis, dorsal aspect. – 635, penis, lateral aspect. – 636, paramere. Horizontal scale 0.5 mm, head and antenna; left scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

for rows of punctures (variable feature). Rather shiny to submat, microsculptured (meshes generally discernible, although weakly developed). Epipleura pale ferruginous, with a few punctures, microsculpture indistinct.

Ventral side: Pale ferruginous to ferruginous. Punctuation fine to quite coarse, fairly sparse. Abdomen almost impunctate. Rather shiny, almost without microsculpture, except abdomen; finely reticulated. Prosternal process laterally indistinctly margined, medial surface slightly convex (sometimes almost flat) and with dense but diffuse punctures.

Legs: Pale ferruginous to pale brown. Pro- and mesotarsus somewhat enlarged.

Male genitalia: Figs 634–636.

Female: Externally approximately as male.

Distribution: Burma, Thailand, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia: Sumatra, Java, Bali, and Philippines (Fig. 637).

Biology: At least once collected in a rice field. Often sampled at light collection.

Synonymy: All available type material of *H. pudicus* and *H. pusillus* are females. External features, however, indicate that it is a ques-

tion of one species. Until something new appear, I consider the name *H. pudicus*, being older, to be the valid name for the species. See also under diagnosis, above.

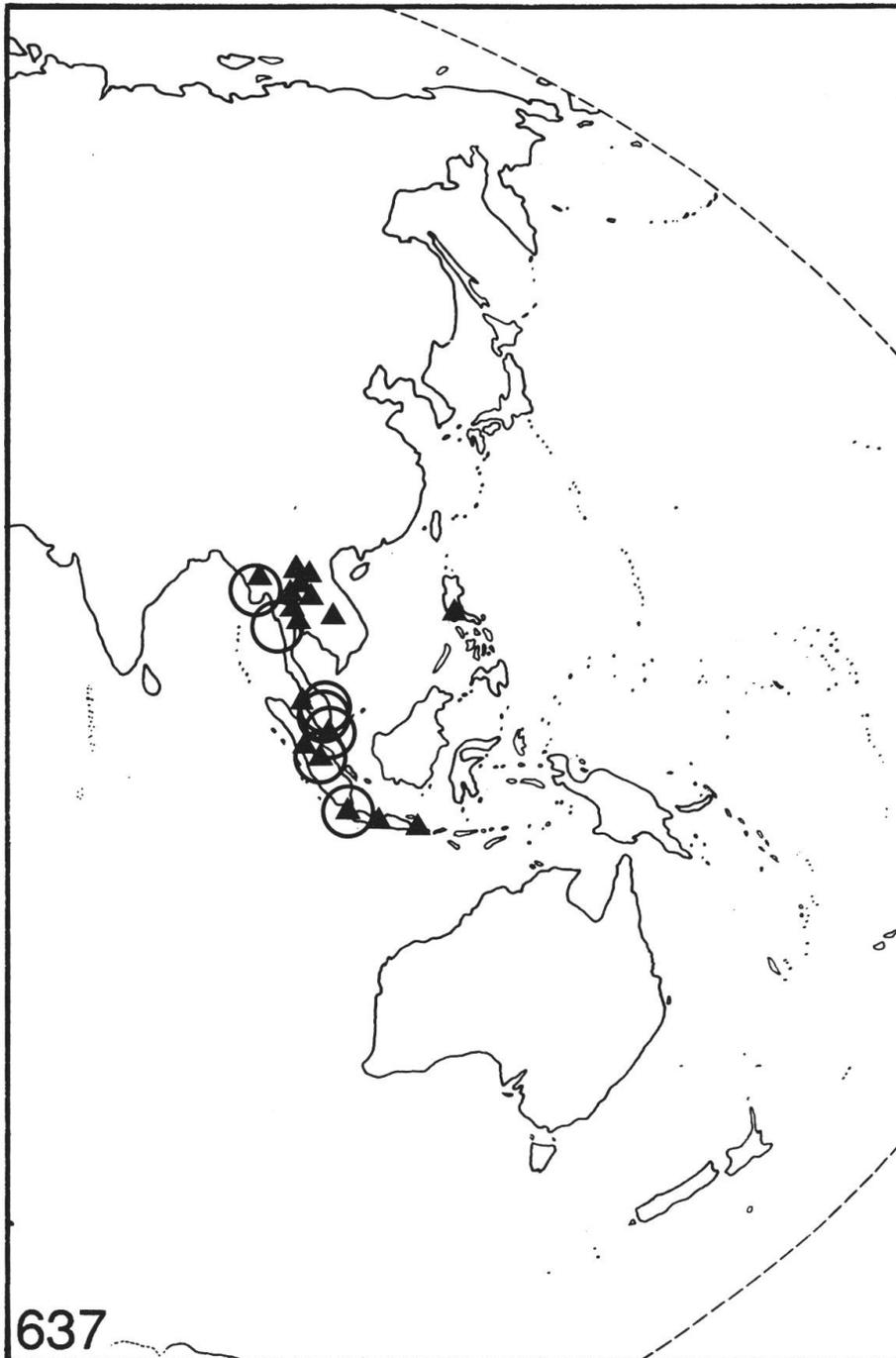


Fig. 637: Distribution of *Hydrovatus pudicus* (triangle) and *H. pumilus* (circle).

Hydrovatus pumilus Sharp

Figs 637–643.

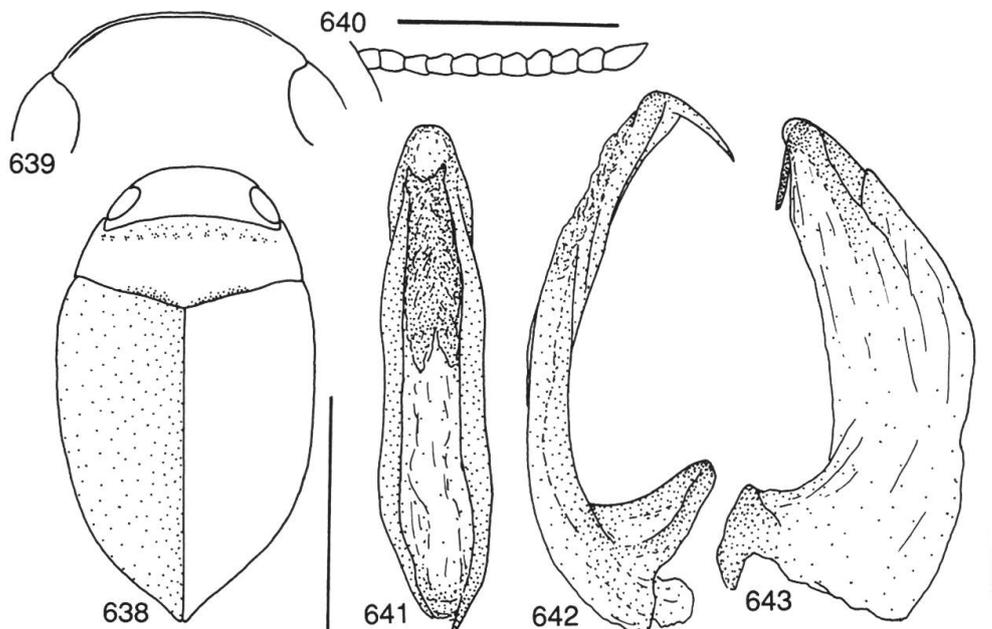
Hydrovatus pumilus SHARP, 1882a:331 (orig. descr., faun.); BRANDEN, 1885:27 (faun.); RÉGIMBART, 1895b:339 (descr., faun.); 1899b:234, 235 (descr., disc., faun.); ZIMMERMANN, 1919:127 (faun.); 1920a:35 (faun.); 1927:19, 21 (descr., faun.); GUIGNOT, 1954g:565 (faun.); VAZIRANI, 1970b:100 (descr., faun.); 1977a:29 (faun.); BRANCUCCI, 1979:196 (descr., faun.); SATÔ, 1984:1 (faun.); ROCCHI, 1986a:33 (faun.); NAKANE, 1988a:21 (descr., faun.); 1990b:25 (faun.).

Type locality: Sumatra, Indonesia.

Type material studied: Holotype, f: Type 451/Type/Sumatra/*Hydrovatus pumilus* n.sp./Sumatra (BMNH).

Additional material studied: Burma: Rangoon 6.XI.1984/*H. pumilus* Shp det. Rocchi 1985 (1 ex. coll. Rocchi); Victoria Point Tenasserim (1 ex. BMNH). – Malaysia: 12.X.1983/W. Malaysia Trengganu Ierangeu/*H. pumilus* Shp det. R.B. Madge 1986 (2 exx. BMNH); Malay Pen. (1 ex. BMNH). – Singapore: At light/Parit Satu 28–29.XI.1960/*H. pumilus* Shp det. J. Balfour-Browne 1961 (2 exx. BMNH); Singapore/*H. pumilus* Shp det. J. Balfour-Browne (18 exx. BMNH). – Indonesia: Java/*H. pumilus* var./coll. Sharp (4 exx. BMNH); Batavia 24.III.1909 (1 ex. BMNH); Java (1 ex. BMNH). In all, 32 exx.

Diagnosis: Very closely related to or even synonymous with *H. pudicus*. The type of *H. pumilus* is also a female (see under types of *H. pudicus*). The external appearance does not provide enough with reliable distinguishing features for certain separation of the two



Figs 638–643: *Hydrovatus pumilus*. – 638, habitus. – 639, head, frontal aspect. – 640, antenna. – 641, penis, dorsal aspect. – 642, penis, lateral aspect. – 643, paramere. Horizontal scale 0.5 mm, head and antenna; left scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

species. Thus, the association of males with this species may be incorrect! I have decided to act in the present way, well aware of the risks for misinterpretation. The chief distinguishing characters of the two species are found in the shape of the penis apex: In *H. pumilus*, the apex (dorsal aspect) narrows distinctly anteriorly (almost parallel-sided in *H. pudicus*). See also the diagnosis of *H. pudicus* above.

Description: only deviations from description of *H. pudicus* recognized; not of diagnostic value.

Length of body: 1.74–1.94 mm, breadth: 0.96–1.08 mm. Habitus (Fig. 638), body somewhat elongated.

Head: Almost impunctate. Frontally very finely margined (Fig. 639); margin often reduced (medially broken). Antenna (Fig. 640).

Pronotum: Impunctate, except close to margins; with fine to very fine punctures. Lateral outline of pronotum rounded.

Ventral side: Punctuation fine to very fine, sparse. Prosternal process laterally finely margined, medial surface almost flat, finely punctate.

Male genitalia: Figs 641–643.

Distribution: Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia: Sumatra, Java (Fig. 637). Additional unverified records are India (SHARP, 1882a), Philippines (RÉGIMBART, 1899b), Vietnam (VAZIRANI, 1977a), Japan: Ryukyu Islands (SATÔ, 1984), and Thailand (ROCHI, 1986a).

Biology: Badly known. In Singapore sampled at light collection.

Hydrovatus laosensis n.sp.

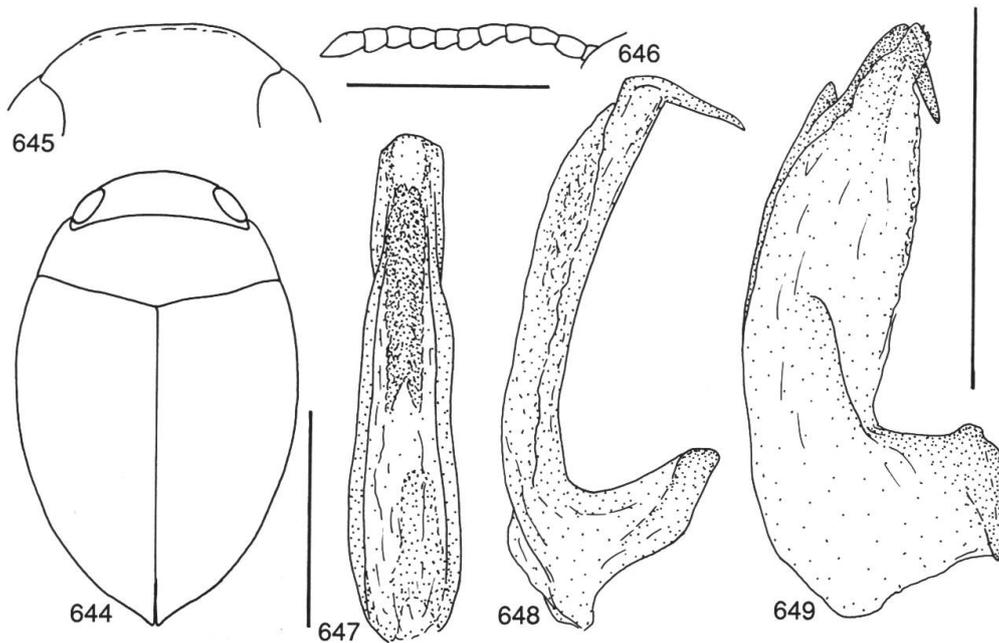
Figs 644–649, 656.

Type locality: Gi Sion Vill., Tha Ngone, Vientiane Pr., Laos.

Type material studied: Holotype, m: Laos: Vientiane Prov., Gi Sion Vill., de Tha Ngone 28.II.1965/J.L. Gressitt light trap (BBM). – Paratypes: Same as holotype (2 exx. BBM, 1 ex. MZH); Laos Vientiane Prov. Bau Van Eue 30.II.1965/J.L. Gressitt Malaise trap Bishop Museum (1 ex. BBM); same as preceding but sampled with light trap (1 ex. MZH); Laos Vientiane 30.V.1965/P.D. Ashlock at light Bishop Mus. (1 ex. BBM); Laos Vientiane 8.V.1965/at light/P.D. Ashlock Collector Bishop Mus. (1 ex. MZH). In all, 8 exx.

Diagnosis: Most closely related to *H. saundersi* n.sp. The two species are easily distinguished by comparison of the elytral punctuation, which is considerably coarser in *H. saundersi* than in *H. laosensis*. See also under section remark below.

Description: only differences from description of *H. saundersi*, below, recognized.



Figs 644–649: *Hydrovatus laosensis*. – 644, habitus. – 645, head, frontal aspect. – 646, antenna. – 647, penis, dorsal aspect. – 648, penis, lateral aspect. – 649, paramere. Horizontal scale 0.5 mm, head and antenna; left scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

Length of body: 1.92–2.00 mm, breadth: 1.22–1.26 mm. Habitus (Fig. 644), shape of body quite rounded.

Head: Frontal aspect as in Fig. 645. Antenna (Fig. 646).

Pronotum: Pronotal punctation fine to very fine. At margins with quite dense punctation; broad discal area almost impunctate. Meshes of microsculpture clearly visible but not particularly strongly developed.

Elytra: Main colour of elytra only slightly darker than that of pronotum. Punctation fine and somewhat sparse, quite evenly distributed. Meshes of microsculpture as on pronotum. Epipleural punctation and reticulation rather indistinct.

Ventral side: Almost without reticulation except abdomen.

Male genitalia: Figs 647–649.

Distribution: Laos (Fig. 656).

Biology: Sampled at light collection and with malaise trap.

Remark: Existence of a subspecies or variation of *H. laosensis* in Malaysia and Indonesia (Sumatra, Siberut, New Guinea) is an open question. I have studied, in all, 47 specimens which morphologically differ slightly from material from Laos, but I have been unable to decide their taxonomic status. The main differences appear in

body-size (length 2.02–2.10 mm, breadth 1.24–1.28 mm) and in the slightly coarser elytral punctures.

Material studied: Malaysia: Penang 15–17.I.1981 (2 exx. UZI, 1 ex. MZH). – Indonesia: W Sumatra Maninjau 550 m 8.II.1991 (1 ex. NMW, 1 ex. MZH); W Sumatra NSG Lemba Anai W Padangpanjang 12.II.1991 (1 ex. NMW); Siberut Bakeuluk-Madobak 18.II.1991 (1 ex. NMW); W. Neuguinea/Paniai Pr. Nabik-Kali Bobo 19., 20. & 26.IX.1990 (24 exx. coll. Balke & Hendrich, 8 exx. MZH); same data but Wanggar-Kali Bumi 30.IX.–1.X.1990 (6 exx. coll. Balke & Hendrich, 2 exx. MZH). The present material is not to be regarded as belonging to the type material of *H. laosensis*; its taxonomic status needs further study. See map of *H. laosensis* (Fig. 656).

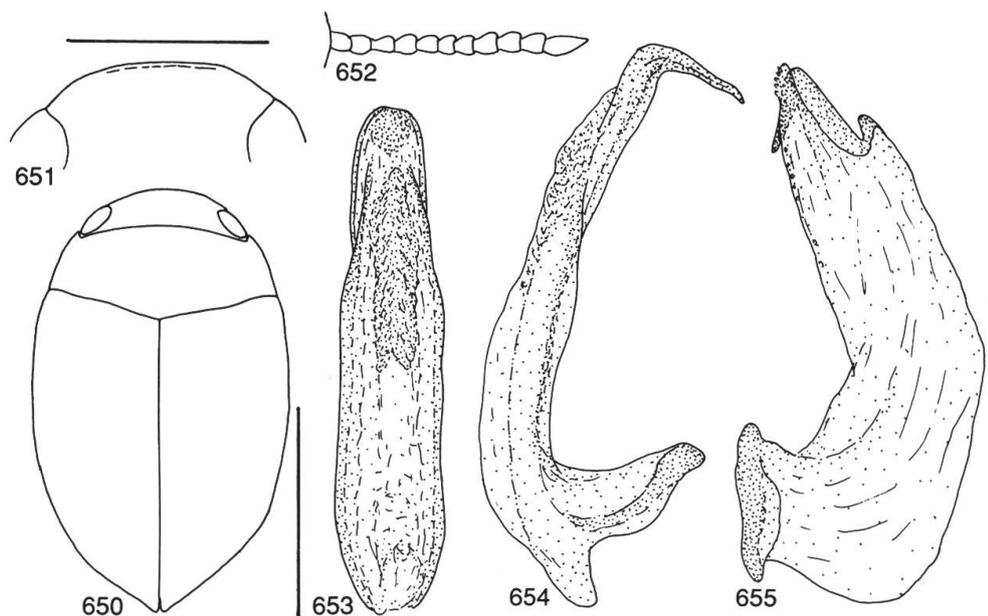
Hydrovatus saundersi n.sp.

Figs 650–656.

Type locality: Baging, Pahang, Malaysia.

Type material studied: Holotype, m: Mardi M 1301 T, 14.10. 83 Tax. Expn./West Malaysia Pahang Sg. Baging/CIE 18671/Pres. by Comm. Inst. Ent. B.M. 1986–1 (BMNH). – Paratypes: Same as holotype (2 exx. BMNH, 3 exx. MZH); same as holotype but M 12743 (2 exx. BMNH); Singapore, Type/Bi. 4.23 flew/Singapore C.J. Saunders BM 1922–369/*H. saundersi* Type! J. Balfour-Browne det. (1 ex. BMNH; not chosen as holotype, because it is a female); Paratype/Bi. 9.22 flew/Singapore C.J. Saunders BM 1929–369 (1 ex. BMNH). In all, 10 exx.

Etymology: The manuscript name *H. saundersi*, proposed by Dr. J. Balfour-Browne, is adopted here for the new species.



Figs 650–655: *Hydrovatus saundersi*. – 650, habitus. – 651, head, frontal aspect. – 652, antenna. – 653, penis, dorsal aspect. – 654, penis, lateral aspect. – 655, paramere. Horizontal scale 0.5 mm, head and antenna; left scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

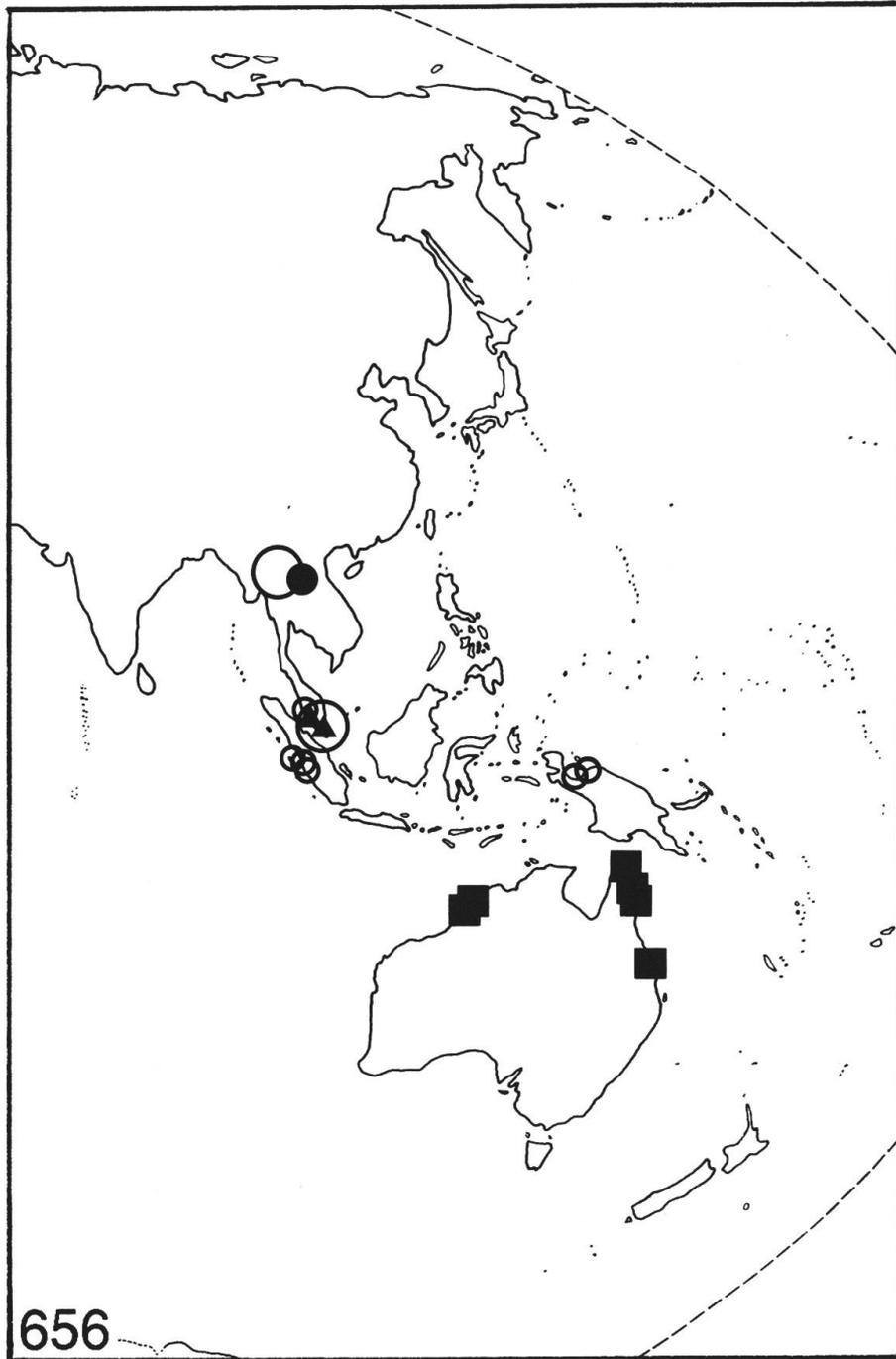


Fig. 656: Distribution of *Hydrovatus laosensis* (dot) and its unnamed variation (small circle), *H. saundersi* (triangle), *H. pisiformis* (large circle) and *H. parallelus* (square).

Diagnosis: Closely related to *H. laosensis* and the two consecutive species. *H. saundersi* is characterized by a combination of the following features: Shape of body quite globular and elytral punctation coarse. Compare also the shape of the penis.

Length: 1.90–2.04 mm, breadth: 1.12–1.20 mm. Habitus (Fig. 650), shape of body quite globular.

Head: Pale ferrugineous to ferrugineous. Punctuation indistinct, hardly visible. In shallow frontal depressions and at eyes with coarser punctures. Slightly mat, microsculptured (meshes distinct). Head frontally rounded, medially somewhat straightened and indistinctly margined (Fig. 651). Antenna pale ferrugineous, rather slender, not distinctly modified (Fig. 652).

Pronotum: Pale ferrugineous to ferrugineous to pale brownish. Mediobasally with vague darkened area. Punctuation fine to rather fine, sparse. At margins with denser and coarser punctuation. Slightly mat, microsculptured (meshes strongly developed). Lateral outline of pronotum almost straight to rounded.

Elytra: Dark ferrugineous to brownish (distinctly darker than main colour of head and pronotum). Without distinct colour pattern. Coarsely to fairly coarsely and quite densely punctate. Punctuation quite evenly distributed. Rows of punctures not discernible. Submat, microsculptured (meshes strongly developed). Epipleura pale ferrugineous to pale brownish, quite coarsely punctate and distinctly microsculptured.

Ventral side: Pale ferrugineous to pale brownish. Punctuation coarse to quite coarse, fairly dense, apical half of abdomen with distinctly finer punctures. Submat, distinctly microsculptured. Prosternal process laterally indistinctly margined, medial surface quite coarsely and densely punctate, microsculptured.

Legs: Pale ferrugineous to pale brownish. Pro- and mesotarsus slightly enlarged.

Male genitalia: Figs 653–655.

Female: Externally approximately as male.

Distribution: Malaysia, Singapore (Fig. 656).

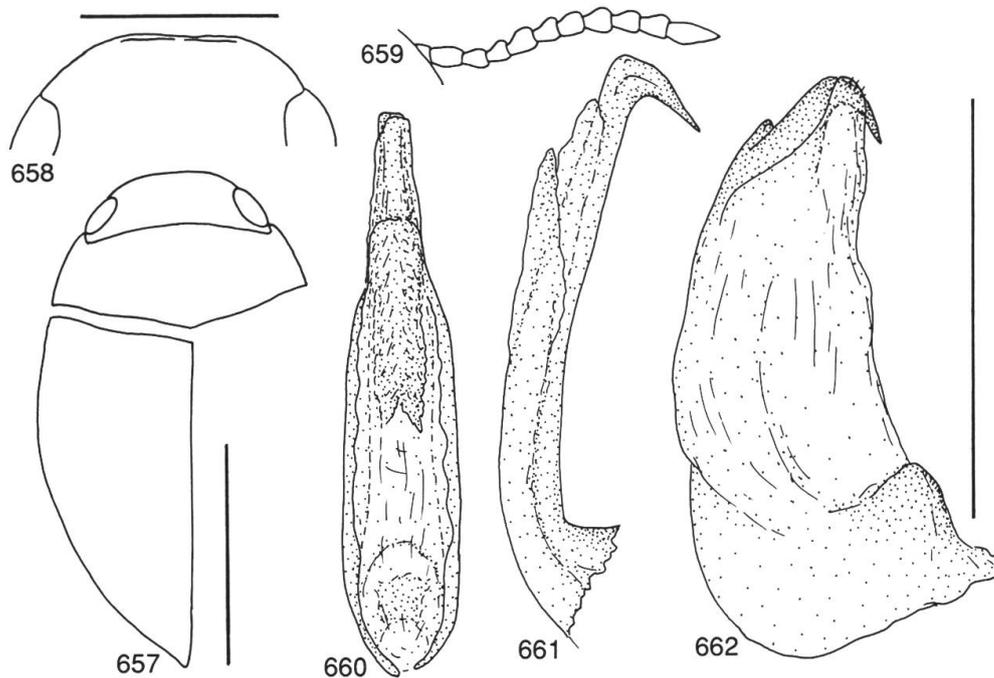
Biology: Unknown.

Hydrovatus pisiformis n.sp.

Figs 656–662.

Type locality: Singapore.

Type material studied: Holotype, m: Paratype (= manuscript type-label)/Bi 6/22 flew/Singapore C. Saunders BM 1929–369 (BMNH). – Paratypes: Principally with same data as holotype (2 exx. BMNH incl. ex. meant as holotype by J. Balfour-Browne; not chosen because female, 1 ex. MZH); Thailand Chiangmai Prov. Chiangmai 11.VI.1965/P.D. Ashlock, at light Bishop Mus./US-Japan Sci. Corp. Program (1 ex. BBM). In all, 5 exx.



Figs 657–662: *Hydrovatus pisiformis*. – 657, habitus. – 658, head, frontal aspect. – 659, antenna. – 660, penis, dorsal aspect. – 661, penis, lateral aspect. – 662, paramere. Horizontal scale 0.5 mm, head and antenna; left scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

Diagnosis: *H. pisiformis* is characterized by its comparatively globular body, fine and mostly sparse elytral punctation and by the quite narrow and long apical part of the penis (dorsal aspect).

Length of body: 1.80–1.94 mm, breadth: 1.26–1.30 mm. Habitus (Fig. 657), body quite globular.

Head: Pale ferrugineous to ferrugineous. Punctation fine to very fine, sparse; posteriorly hardly visible. In shallow frontal depressions and at eyes with somewhat coarser and denser punctures. Slightly mat, microsculptured (meshes distinct). Head frontally rounded, medially straightened and very finely margined (Fig. 658). Antenna pale ferrugineous, quite slender (Fig. 659).

Pronotum: Ferrugineous to pale ferrugineous. Punctation fine, at margins quite dense, broad discal area with sparser punctures. Slightly mat, microsculptured (meshes distinct). Lateral outline of pronotum slightly rounded.

Elytra: Ferrugineous to pale ferrugineous (laterally palest), without distinct colour pattern. Punctation fine to very fine, somewhat irregularly distributed, mostly quite sparse. Rows of punctures indistinct (discal and lateral rows generally discernible). Rather shiny,

although finely microsculptured (meshes generally discernible). Epipleura ferruginous to pale ferruginous, at inner half finely punctate, microsculpture absent or indistinct.

Ventral side: Pale ferruginous to ferruginous. Punctuation fine to fairly fine, fairly dense to sparse on metacoxal plates. Apical half of abdomen almost impunctate. Shiny, almost without microsculpture. Abdomen with fine transverse reticulation. Prosternal process laterally rather narrowly margined, medial surface almost flat, distinctly punctated, not reticulated.

Legs: Pale ferruginous to ferruginous. Protarsus a little enlarged, mesotarsus somewhat more slender in comparison with protarsus.

Male genitalia: Figs 660–662. Base of penis broken.

Female: Externally approximately as male.

Distribution: Thailand, Singapore (Fig. 656).

Biology: In Thailand sampled at light collection.

Hydrovatus parallelus Sharp

Figs 656, 663–668.

Hydrovatus parallelus SHARP, 1882a:330 (orig. descr., faun.); BRANDEN, 1885:26 (faun.); ZIMMERMANN, 1920a:35 (faun.); WATTS, 1978:16, 19 (descr., faun.); 1985:23 (faun.); LAWRENCE & al., 1987:332 (faun., biol.).

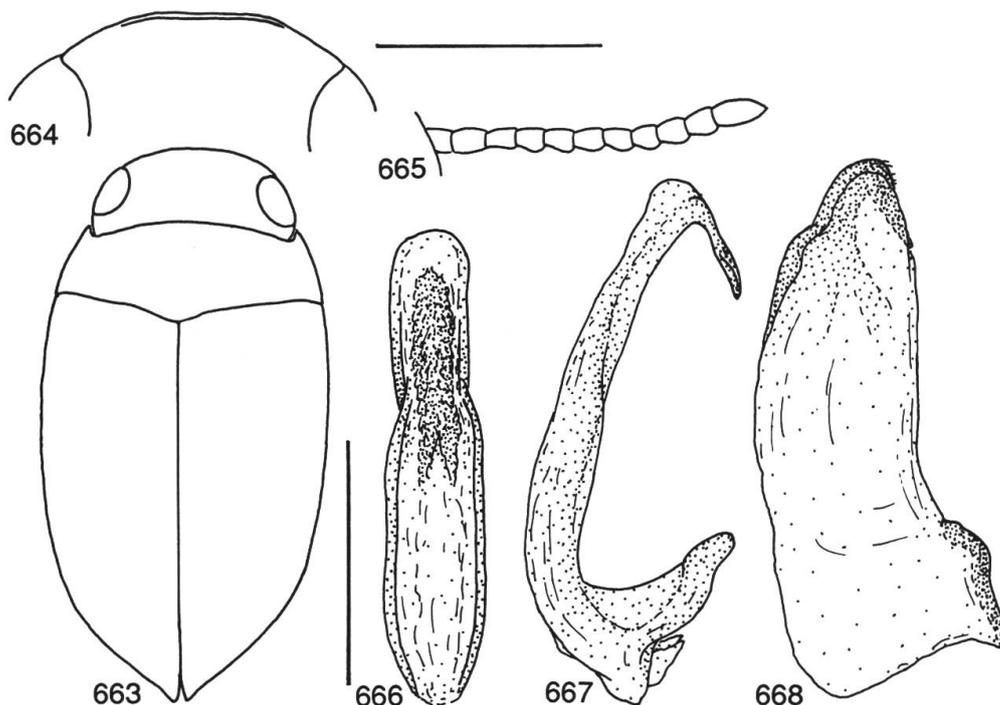
Type locality: Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia.

Type material studied: Lectotype, f, designated by WATTS (1978): Lectotype/Rockhampton/Type 18/Queensland Australia/*Hydrovatus parallelus* n.sp./*Hydrovatus parallelus* Sharp det. C. Watts 1979 (BMNH). – Paralectotype: Principally with same data as lectotype (1 ex. BMNH).

Additional material studied: WA “The Crusher” calm site 9/14 km S by W mining camp Mitchell Plat. 14.52S, 125.50E 2–6.VI.1988/at light, open forest/*H. parallelus* Shp det. Weir 1989 (1 ex. ANIC); WA Mining camp Mitchell Plat. 9., 19.V.1983, 14.49S, 125.50E (2 exx. ANIC); WA 4 km S by W Mining camp Mitchell Plat. 14.52S, 125.50E, 13.V.1983 (2 exx. ANIC, 2 exx. MZH); NQ McIvor R. 25 mi. N Cooktown 6.V. 1970/*H. parallelus* Shp det. Weir 1990 (21 exx. ANIC); Q 3 km NE Mt Webb 15.03S, 145.09E, 30.IV.–3.V. 1981 (2 exx. ANIC, 1 ex. MZH); Q Mt Webb N.P. 15.04S, 145.07E, 27–30.IV.1981 (2 exx. ANIC); Q 2 km NE by E of Mt Tozer 12.44S–143.13E, 1.VII.1986 (1 ex. ANIC). In all, 36 exx.

Diagnosis: *H. parallelus* is particularly characterized by its almost parallel-sided body. The appearance of the penis apex, both in lateral and dorsal view, is also a useful feature in identification of the species: Apex strongly bent, almost pointing to base of penis; in dorsal view the apical part almost parallel.

Length of body: 1.88–2.12 mm, breadth: 1.02–1.14 mm. Habitus (Fig. 663), body almost parallel-sided.



Figs 663–668: *Hydrovatus parallelus*. – 663, habitus. – 664, head, frontal aspect. – 665, antenna. – 666, penis, dorsal aspect. – 667, penis, lateral aspect. – 668, paramere. Horizontal scale 0.5 mm, head and antenna; left scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

Head: Pale ferrugineous. Punctuation very fine, partly very indistinct. In shallow frontal depressions and narrowly at eyes with somewhat denser punctures. Submat, microsculptured. Head rounded, medially straightened and finely margined (Fig. 664). Submat, microsculptured. Antenna pale ferrugineous, rather slender, not distinctly modified (Fig. 665).

Pronotum: Pale ferrugineous to pale brown, mediobasally with a narrow, vague, darkened area. Punctuation very fine, sparse, at pronotal margins distinctly denser. Submat, microsculptured (meshes distinct). Lateral outlines of pronotum slightly rounded.

Elytra: Pale brown to pale ferrugineous, without distinct colour pattern. Punctuation rather fine to fine, somewhat sparse. Apically almost impunctate. Rows of punctures absent or very indistinct. Slightly mat, microsculptured (meshes distinct). Epipleura pale ferrugineous, with rather few quite fine punctures, finely microsculptured.

Ventral side: Pale ferrugineous to pale brown. Punctuation rather fine, sparse, abdomen basally with finer punctures, apically punctu-

res indistinct or absent. Submat, microsculptured (meshes distinct). Prosternal process laterally quite broadly but finely margined, medial surface almost flat, with a few punctures, finely reticulate.

Legs: Pale ferruginous to pale brown. Pro- and mesotarsus slightly enlarged.

Male genitalia: Figs 666–668.

Female: Externally approximately as male.

Distribution: Australia: W. Australia, Queensland (Fig. 656).

Biology: Practically unknown. (Cf. LAWRENCE & al., 1987).

6.5.7. Species group 7 (sp.gr. *gabonicus*)

Hydrovatus gabonicus Régimbart

Figs 669–680, 688.

Hydrovatus gabonicus RÉGIMBART, SEVERIN, 1892:472 (list., no descr.); RÉGIMBART 1895b:112 (orig. descr., faun.); ZIMMERMANN, 1920a:34 (faun.); GUIGNOT, 1954b:12 (faun.); 1956f:50 (disc.); 1959a:159, 161 (descr., faun.); BILARDO & ROCCHI, 1990:160, 170, 185 (descr., faun., biol.).

Hydrovatus pravus GUIGNOT, 1954a:3 (orig. descr., faun.); 1954b:10 (descr., faun.); 1959a:159, 162 (descr., faun.); 1959c:139 (faun.); BILARDO & ROCCHI, 1990:170 (list.). **New synonym.**

Hydrovatus flammulatus SHARP, GUIGNOT, 1955a:28 (in part)(faun.).

Hydrovatus difficilis GUIGNOT, 1956b:213 (faun., disc., no descr.); 1957:12 (orig. descr., faun.); 1959c:142 (faun.). **New synonym.**

Hydrovatus discifer GUIGNOT, 1958b:5 (orig. descr., faun.); 1959c:143 (faun.); BILARDO & ROCCHI, 1990:170 (list.). **New synonym.**

Type locality: Gabon.

Type material studied: *H. gabonicus*: Lectotype, m, by present designation: Gabon/Type/Museum Paris coll. Maurice Régimbart, 1908/*gabonicus* Rég. n.sp. (MNHN; mounted at left on a card with three specimens). – Paralectotypes: Same data as lectotype (2 ex. MNHN); 11199/Gabon Mocquerys Det. Régimbart 90/Coll. Severin Determin. Régimb. 1890/*Hydrovatus gabonicus* Gabon/Régimbart det. 1895: *Hydrovatus gabonicus* Rég./Type/R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg. Mouchamps (1 ex. ISN). – *H. pravus*: Holotype, m: Holotypus/Congo belge PNU Mabwe (585 m) 2.II.1949 Mis. G.F. de Witte 2305a/Coll. Mus. Congo (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.)/Guignot det. 1953 *Hydrovatus pravus* Guign. Type m (MAC). – Paratypes: Same collecting data as holotype (1 ex. MAC); same as holotype but 31.I. 3.II. 1949, 2299a (1 ex. MAC); same as preceding (1 ex. MAC; belongs to another *Hydrovatus* species). – *H. difficilis*: Holotype, f: Holotypus/Coll. Mus. Congo/Ruanda: Kabgaye 1850 m terr. Nyanza P. Basilewsky 9.II.1953/F. Guignot det., 1956 *Hydrovatus (Vathydrus) difficilis* n.sp. Type f (MAC). – Paratypes: Congo Belge Ituri Sabe, Lac Albert UV 16.XII.1953/f/ Paratype (1 ex. MNHN, 2 ex. ISN; specific association possibly incorrect). – *H. discifer*: Holotype, m: Holotypus/Congo belge PNG Miss. H. De Saeger II/gc/11, 30.VI.1951 Rec. H. De Saeger, 1482/Coll. Mus. Congo (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.)/F. Guignot det., 1956 *Hydrovatus (Vathydrus) discifer* n.sp. m Type (MAC). – Paratypes: Princi-