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be observed), reduced. Apically and narrowly at base with fine microsculpture clearly discernible.

Ventral side: Abdomen at base and laterally with distinctly uneven surface; with variable impressions – not normal punctation (artefact cannot be excluded). Prosternal process laterally broadly and distinctly margined, medial surface not distinctly excavate, medially coarsely punctate.

Male genitalia: Figs 693–695.

Distribution: Zaire, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland (Fig. 688). Additional record is the Ivory Coast (BILARDO & PEDERZANI, 1978). OMER-COOPER (1965) also lists the Congo, referring to Gschwendtner and Guignot. I believe this is a mistake; should read Belgian Congo (= Zaire).

Biology: In Zaire collected at an altitude of 2000 m. In South Africa once sampled with UV light in a gallery forest. According to OMER-COOPER (1958) recorded from spring waters with red mud probably due to iron bacteria activity.

6.5.8. Species group 8 (sp.gr. *rocchii*)

Hydrovatus rocchii n.sp.

Figs 688, 696–701.

Type locality: Suzana, Guinea Bissau.

Type material studied: Holotype, m: Port. Guinea Suzana 1964 Andreoletti/*Hydrovatus* (?) *gabonicus* Rég. det. Rocchi 1979 (coll. Rocchi). – Paratype: Sierra Leone: Makeni 12,03W,8,53N, 27.XI.1993 loc. 9 light trap 18–21/Lund University Sierra Leone Expedition 1993 leg. L. Cederholmy-R. Danielsson-R.Hall/*Hydrovatus rocchii* Biström Det. AN Nilsson -94 (1 ex. LUZ). In all, 2 exx.

Etymology: Named after Dr. Saverio Rocchi, Firenze, Italy, from whose collection the holotype of the new species comes.

Diagnosis: Resembles morphologically of the species (spec. *H. gabonicus*) placed in species group 7, but differs by having an unmodified male maxillary palpus. *H. rocchii* is particularly characterized by the peculiarly shaped male antenna.

Description: only differences from description of *H. gabonicus* on p. 328 recognized)

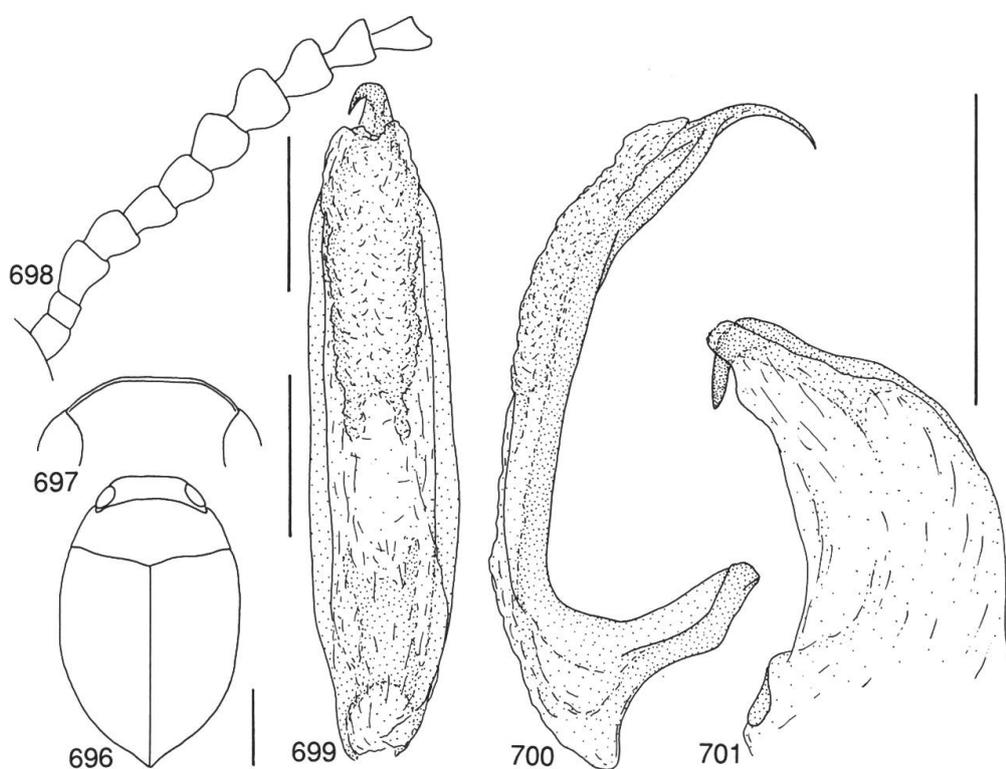
Length of body: 3.28–3.38 mm, breadth: 2.10–2.20 mm. Habitus (Fig. 696).

Head: Rather finely and sparsely to fairly densely punctate. In frontal, quite distinct depressions and at eyes with denser punctures. Quite shiny, although distinctly microsculptured. Frontal aspect of

head (Fig. 697). Antenna distinctly modified (Fig. 698). Male maxillary palpus simple, not enlarged.

Pronotum: Dark ferrugineous, laterally with vague, slightly paler areas.

Elytra: Blackish ferrugineous to dark ferrugineous or brownish, laterally slightly paler. Without distinct colour pattern. Finely and rather sparsely punctate. Rows of punctures indicated by scattered punctures. Elytra totally with fine microsculpture (meshes clearly discernible).



Figs 696–701: *Hydrovatus rocchii*. – 696, habitus. – 697, head, frontal aspect. – 698, male antenna. – 699, penis, dorsal aspect. – 700, penis, lateral aspect. – 701, paramere. Left top scale 0.5 mm, antenna; left middle scale 1 mm, head; left bottom scale 1 mm, habitus; right scale 0.4 mm, genitalia.

Male genitalia: Figs 699–701.

Female: Unknown.

Distribution: Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone (Fig. 688).

Biology: Practically unknown. In Sierra Leone collected with a light trap.