

The synonymy of *Haliphus heydeni* and *H. multipunctatus* (Coleoptera: Haliplidae)

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Abstract: Examination of the type-material of *Haliphus heydeni* Wehncke, 1875 and *H. multipunctatus* Wehncke, 1875 proved that these species are conspecific. *H. multipunctatus* is considered a junior synonym of *H. heydeni*. Lectotypes of both taxa are designated; *H. heydeni* is redescribed.

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Introduction

In 1875 Wehncke described *Haliphus heydeni* and *H. multipunctatus* in the same publication. Ganglbauer (1892) considered both species varieties of *H. ruficollis* (Degeer). Zimmermann (1920) accepted *H. heydeni* as a separate species but maintained *H. multipunctatus* as a variety of *H. ruficollis*.

In the Wehncke-collection, (which is part of the Oberthür-collection) in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHNP), I found the type-material of *H. heydeni* and *H. multipunctatus* (see lectotype-designation). Examination of the type-material proved that *heydeni* and *multipunctatus* are conspecific. In his descriptions Wehncke compared both species with *Haliphus ruficollis* but not with each other. The descriptions are very much alike except for some slight differences in the intensity of puncturation of the head and the widened basal elytral punctures of *heydeni*. However, these characters are rather variable, while the type of *multipunctatus* has also widened basal elytral punctures. Examination of the aedeagus of the types did not show differences worth mentioning. Because *H. heydeni* has been accepted as a good species for a long time I maintain the name *heydeni*, so *multipunctatus* becomes a junior synonym.

Haliphus heydeni Wehncke 1875 figs. 1–4

Haliphus heydeni Wehncke, 1875: 122

Haliphus multipunctatus Wehncke, 1875: 122. Syn. nov.

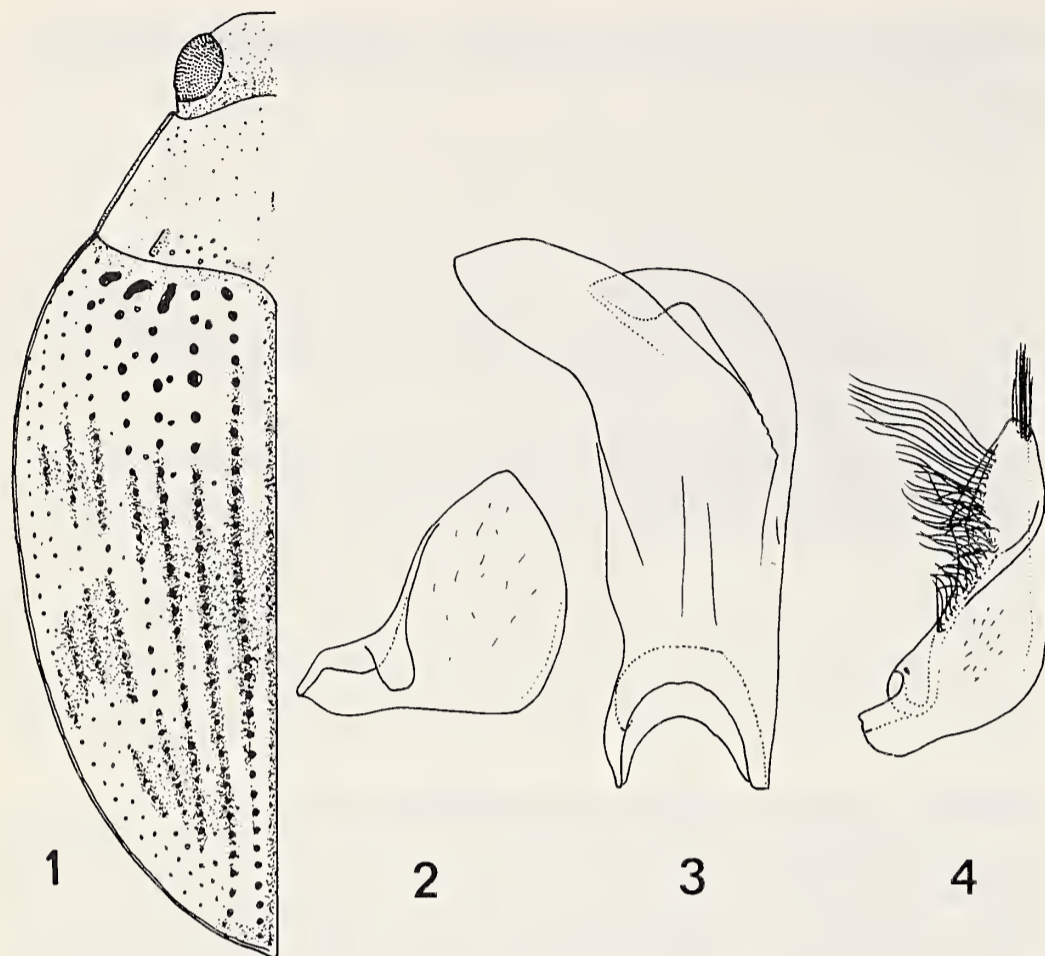
The further synonymy is treated by Holmen (in press).

Types

The single male type specimen of *H. multipunctatus* from Holsatia in MNHNP is hereby designated as lectotype. Under the name *heydeni* one male from Harburg and several unlabelled specimens are present in MNHNP. Only Harburg is mentioned in Wehncke's description, so this male from Harburg is hereby designated as lectotype.

Material examined

"Harburg" [near Hamburg, BRD] "LECTOTYPE designated by B. J. v. Vondel 1987, [reverse side:] *Haliphus heydeni* Wehncke 1875", ♂, MNHNP; "Holsatia" [Alsace, now in France], "Koltze", "♂", "LECTOTYPE designated by B. J. v. Vondel 1987, [reverse side:] *Haliphus multipunctatus* Wehncke 1875", MNHNP. Also examined about 1000 specimens from: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Yugoslavia.



Figs. 1-4. *Haliplus heydeni* Wehncke, lectotype, ♂. 1, habitus; 2, left paramere; 3, penis; 4, right paramere.

Redescription

Length 2.2-2.8 mm, width 1.2-1.6 mm. Body shortly oval, usually widest in front of the middle and tapering strongly behind the middle.

Head: Yellow-brown to rust-coloured with brown to almost black vertex, sparsely and finely to densely punctured. Antennae and palpi yellow-brown.

Pronotum: With deep and short, mostly curved, plicae. Yellow to yellow-red, finely and sparsely punctured, between the plicae slightly depressed and more densely and strongly punctured. Lateral borders margined and more or less straight, strongly narrowed anteriorly.

Elytra: Yellow to yellow-red with strong primary puncture-rows, first row usually with less than 40 black punctures. Basal punctures mostly groove-like connected or at least widened. Dark elytral lines widely interrupted and often confluent, giving the elytra a spotted appearance (fig. 1).

Ventral side: Body yellow to yellow-red. Legs yellow-brown to brown, some darkening around the trochanters. Prosternal process at

least in the anterior part slightly to rather strongly furrowed, rather strongly punctured. Metasternal process mostly deeply and widely grooved, rarely almost flat, strongly punctured.

Male: Claws of forelegs nearly equal in length and shape. First tarsal segments of fore- and middlelegs slightly widened. Penis short, sharply bent and twisted strongly towards the apex (fig. 3). Parameres as in figs. 2 and 4.

Female: Elytra without micro-punctures or at most with some micro-punctures near the apex.

Typical specimens can be distinguished from *H. ruficollis* by the groove-like basal elytral punctures, the presence of mostly not more than 40 punctures in the first elytral row, the equal claws of the forelegs in the males and the absence of micropunctures on the elytra in the females.

Distribution

Most of Europe, north to England and the southern parts of Norway, Sweden and Finland, south to northern parts of Spain, Italy

and the Balkans, eastwards to Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, Turkestan, Caucasus and Turkey (Holmen, 1981, in press).

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