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Hyphydrus dongba sp. n. from Yünnan and taxonomical and distributional notes on the genus *Hyphydrus* (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae) in China

Hyphydrus dongba sp. n. z Yünnanu a poznámky k taxonomii a rozšíření rodu *Hyphydrus* (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae) v Číně

Jaroslav ŠŤASTNÝ

Kosmonautů 359, CZ-460 05 Liberec, Czech Republic; e-mail: stastnyj@jergym.hiedu.cz

Taxonomy, faunistics, new species, Coleoptera, Dytiscidae, *Hyphydrus*, China

Abstract. Notes on the Chinese species of the genus *Hyphydrus* Illiger, 1802 are provided in this paper. *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n., belonging to *H. signatus* species group (sensu Biström 1982), is described from Yünnan (southern China) and compared with *H. sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880. Important diagnostic morphological characters are illustrated. *Hyphydrus sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 and *H. birmanicus* Régimbart, 1888 are reliably recorded from China for the first time. *Hyphydrus lyratus lyratus* Swartz, 1808 is newly recorded from Yünnan. Bionomics and distribution of *H. excoffieri* Régimbart, 1899, *H. orientalis* Clark, 1863 and *H. pulchellus* Clark, 1863 is briefly discussed. Ten species of *Hyphydrus* are presently reliably known from China.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Hyphydrus* Illiger, 1802 is known from Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe, and is distributed mainly in subtropical and tropical areas. It is distinguished from other genera belonging to the tribe Hyphydrini (except of the genus *Desmopachria* Babington, 1841 from New World) by the presence of beading on the anterior clypeal margin, by the completely visible base of metatrochanters and by the well sclerotized spermatheca. The world revision of the genus was published by Biström (1982).

Recently, 29 species have been recorded, listed and keyed from Australasian and Oriental (including the territory of China) zoogeographical regions by Biström et al. (1997). Nilsson (1995) recognised 8 species from China. A review of the genus *Hyphydrus* in China was compiled by Biström (1998) who listed 9 species.

During fieldwork in the Chinese provinces of Yünnan and Guangxi in October and November 1999, has been collected several species of *Hyphydrus*, including some specimens that resembled *Hyphydrus sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 by the long and slender male protrochanter process but apparently belonged to a different species that is described below. Additional data were provided mainly by the examination of a rich undetermined material, which is deposited in NHMW and was collected during the China Water Beetle Survey (CWBS) expeditions (see Jäch & Li 1995, 1998) in the last years.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study is based on specimens deposited in the following private and institutional collections (the codens follow Arnett et al. 1993, and are arranged alphabetically):
HFEC – coll. H. Fery, Berlin, Germany;
JHAC – coll. J. Hájek, Praha, Czech Republic;

JSTC – author's collection;
LHEC – coll. L. Hendrich, Berlin, Germany;
FMNH – Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki, Finland (Dr. O. Biström);
NHMW – Naturhistorishes Museum Wien, Austria (Dr. M. Jäch);
MNBG – Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (Dr. M. Uhlig);
OBIC – coll. O. Biström, Helsinki, Finland.

Illustrations were made using a Wild M3 dissecting microscope. Total length (TL) and greatest width (GW) was measured using an ocular scale Meopta H8xS0.1 in PZO dissecting microscope. The measurements are summarized in the following form: n = number of measured specimens, value range (average value ± standard deviation). Label data of the type material are cited in quotation marks. Label data of other material are listed in standardised form. Author's comments on label data are given in square brackets.

Male genitalia (holotype and 16 paratypes) were dissected and placed in a warm solution of KOH (10%) for about ten minutes, then washed in distilled water and mounted on the same card as the beetle (aedeagus glued at base, parameres separated). Female genitalia (allotype and five paratypes) were dissected and glued on the same card as the beetle, and the spermatheca was placed in glycerine in a microvial attached to the same pin as the beetle.

Author's comments on label data are given in square brackets. The following abbreviations are used in the text: CWBS and number – China water beetle survey and number of locality; aut. reg. – autonomous region; prov. – province.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Hyphydrus dongba sp. n.
(Figs 1-7, 12, 13)

Hyphydrus sumatrae Régimbart, 1880: Biström 1998: 99.

Type locality. China, Yünnan prov., 80 km East of Zhongdian.
Type material. Holotype (male), labelled: "China, Yünnan prov., 27°48'N/100°10'E; ca. 3500 m a.s.l.; East Zhongdian; shallow stream 1m wide, gravel; 14.x.1999; leg. J. Šťastný [printed]". Allotype (female): the same data as holotype. Paratypes Nos 1-8 (males) and 12-16 (females): the same data as holotype. Paratypes Nos 9-11 (males) and 17-26 (females) labelled: "China, Yünnan prov., 27°47'N/100°12'E; ca 2600 m a.s.l.; East Zhongdian; reokren [spring] with decaying foliage; 15.x.1999; leg. J. Šťastný". Paratypes Nos 27-32 (males) and 33, 34 (females) labelled: "China, Yünnan; South Xiaguan, 12 km South Weishan, Weibaoshan, 2500-3000 m, 1.-17.7.1993, leg. L. Ji". Paratype No 28 with additional label: Hyphydrus sumatrae Rég. O. Biström det. 1998. Paratype No 35 (male) labelled: "China: Yünnan, 14.xi.1999, East Chengjiang ca. 1600; leg. Jäch & Wei (CWBS 386)". Paratypes Nos 36, 37 (females) labelled: "China-Yünnan, 22.v.-2.vi.1993, 100 km West Kunming, Diaolin nat. Res., E. Jendek & O. Sausa leg." All specimens are provided with a red, black-framed label with the following printed text: HOLOTYPUS, ALLOTYPUS or PARATYPUS [with No and symbols for male or female], *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n., J. Šťastný det. 2000. Type material is deposited in following collections: Holotype, Allotype and Paratypes Nos 1-6, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19-21, 23, 26 (JSTC); Paratypes Nos 28-37 (NHMW); Paratypes Nos 8, 16 (HFEC); Paratypes Nos 7, 14 (JHAC); Paratypes Nos 9, 18 (LHEC); Paratype No 27 (FMNH) and Paratypes Nos 11, 12 (OBIC).
Description. Body (Fig. 1) rounded, globular. Angle between pronotum and elytra not strongly but distinctly visible.

Measurements (n = 39). TL = 3.83–4.47 mm (4.34 ± 0.15 mm) (holotype: TL = 4.38 mm, allotype: TL = 4.14 mm), GW = 2.41–2.91 mm (2.87 ± 0.09 mm) (holotype: GW = 2.84 mm, allotype: GW = 2.84 mm), TL/GW = 1.44–1.65 (1.59 ± 0.03) (holotype: TL/GW = 1.54, allotype: TL/GW = 1.46).

Male. Head. Pale ferrugineous, with a very narrow, hair-like line along the entire eye margin and sometimes with a small dark spot on clypeus in front of eyes. Clypeus medially slightly rounded, bordered. Frons anteriorly between eyes with two large, shallow depressions. Punctation coarse, evenly distributed, with sporadic very small punctures, punctation sometimes slightly sparse on the vertex, close to pronotum obliterated. Anteriorly frons microsculptured, posteriorly frons shiny or with fragments of microsculpture. Antenna, labial and maxillary palpus testaceous.

Pronotum blackish to dark ferrugineous, with a broad, somewhat vague lateral area on each side testaceous to pale ferrugineous (Fig. 1). Sides slightly rounded and markedly rimmed. Punctures of somewhat irregular size, fine to fairly coarse, densest basally and anteriorly. Base coarsely punctate, spaces between punctures forming longitudinal ridges. Disc on each side with a narrow transverse area lacking punctures. Interstices shiny, without microsculpture.

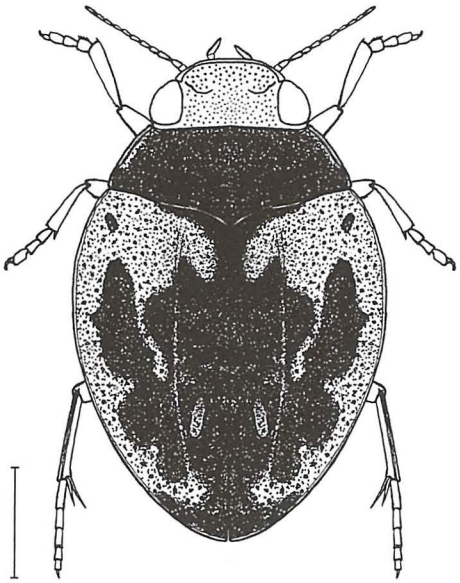
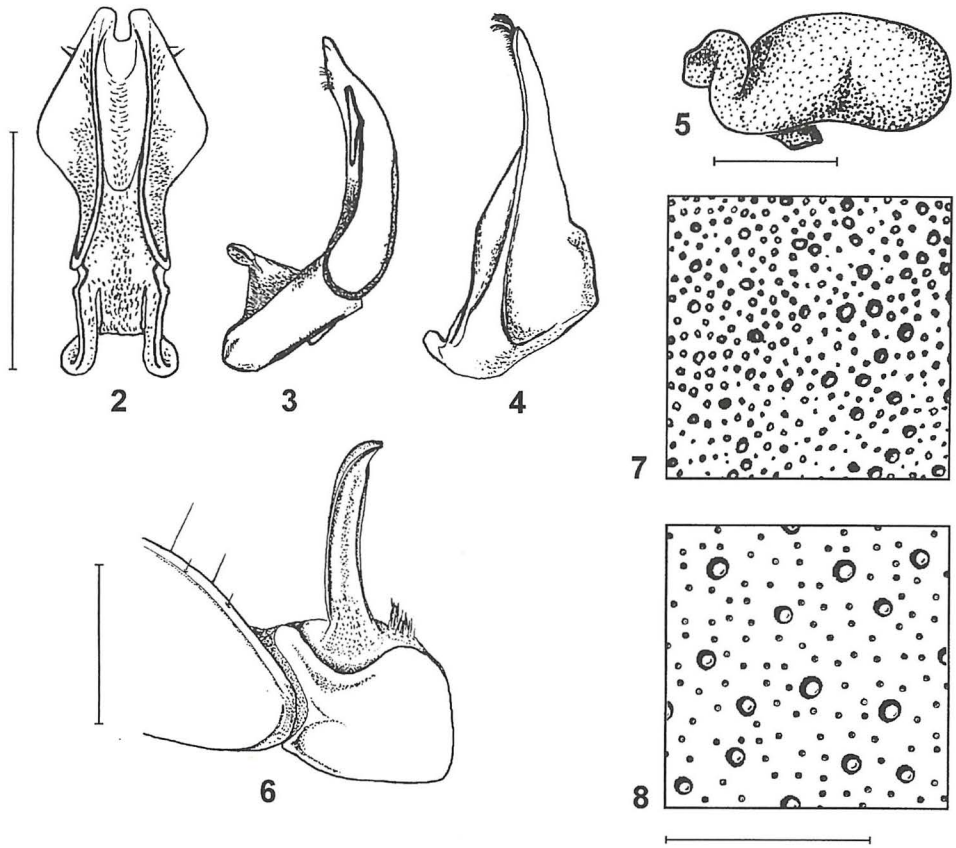


Fig. 1. *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n. – habitus of male, dorsal view, legs diagrammatical. Scale: 1 mm.
Obr. 1. *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n. – celkový vzhled samce, pohled svrchu, nohy schematicky. Měřítko: 1 mm.

Elytra testaceous, with blackish to dark ferrugineous variable markings (Figs 1, 12). Punctation of two different kinds (Fig. 7). Coarse punctures about 2–3 times as large as finer ones, distinctly sparser and irregularly distributed. Fine punctation dense, evenly distributed, laterally somewhat finer. Each elytron with a discal, posteriorly disappearing row of punctures and a lateral, irregular and indistinct row of punctures. Integument shiny, microsculpture lacking, lateral margin in apical third with very fine golden hairs. Epipleura ferrugineous to testaceous, sometimes with darkened apical third, fairly finely and sparsely punctate.

All examined specimens macropterous.

Ventral side: Gena, gula and episterna pale ferrugineous, metasternum, metacoxal plate and abdomen blackish ferrugineous to brownish, ventrite 6 paler. Prosternum and proepisternum impunctate; metepisternum, metasternum and metacoxal plates coarsely punctate, punctation



Figs 2-8. 2-7: *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n.: 2 – median lobe of aedeagus, dorsal view; 3 – median lobe of aedaegus, lateral view; 4 - paramere in lateral view; 5 – spermatheca; 6 – male protrochanter; 7 – elytral punctation (basal part, medio-discally); 8 – *H. sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 from Yünnan, elytral punctation (basal part, medio-discally. Scale: Figs 2-4, 7, 8 – 0.5 mm; Fig. 5 – 0.1 mm, Fig. 6 – 0,2 mm.

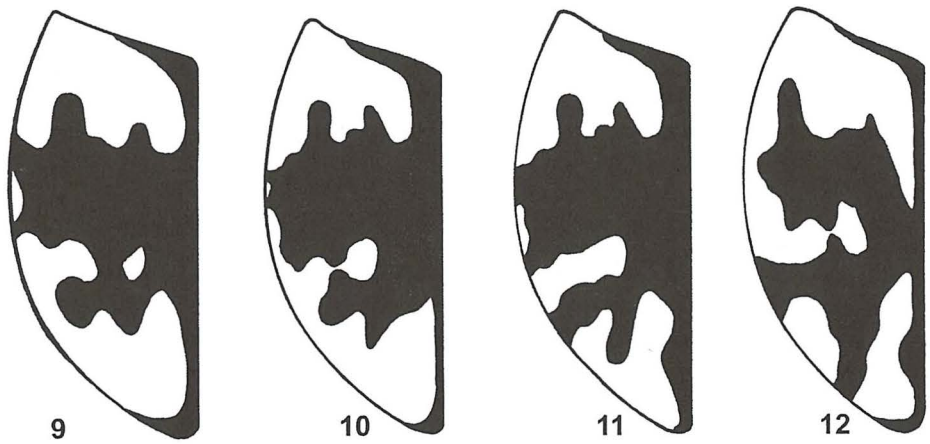
Obr. 2-8. 2-7: *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n.: 2 – mediánní lalok aedeagu shora; 3 – mediánní lalok aedeagu bočně; 4 - paramera z vnější strany; 5 – spermatéka; 6 – přední příkyčlí samce; 7 – jamky na krovkách (bazální část disku, blíže ke středu); 8 – *H. sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 z Yünnanu, jamky na krovkách (bazální část disku, blíže ke středu. Měřítko: obr. 2–4, 7, 8 – 0,5 mm; obr. 5 – 0,1 mm, obr. 6 – 0,2 mm.

medially sparse and finer; abdomen more finely punctate. Integument shiny, not microsculptured. Prosternal process medially with a dense hair tuft; ventrites 4 and 5 posteriorly with a row of hairs. Ventrite 6 distinctly hooked.

Legs pale ferrugineous to ferrugineous. Protarsomere 3 and metatarsomeres 1–5 sometimes dorsally partly darkened. Protrochanter with a hair tuft, incised and provided with a variable, long, slightly backwards curved process (Fig. 6).

Male genitalia. Shape as in Figs 2–4.

Female differing from male in the following characters: Head puncation sparse with spaces between punctures microsculptured. Protrochanters not incised, apically slightly pointed. Pro- and mesotarsi slender. Ventrite 6 not hooked, only slightly transversally depressed. Spermatheca as in Fig. 5.



Figs 9-12. Left elytron, colour pattern. 9-11 – *Hyphydrus sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 (9 – from Yünnan, 10 – from North Thailand, 11 – from Sumatra); 12 - *H. dongba* sp. n. from Yünnan (Diaolin Nat. Res.). Not to scale.
Obr. 9-12. Levá krovka, tmavá kresba. 9-11 – *Hyphydrus sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 (9 – z Yünnanu, 10 – ze severního Thajska, 11 – ze Sumatry); 12 - *H. dongba* sp. n. z Yünnanu (přírodní rezervace Diaolin). Bez měřítka.

Variability. The type series slightly varies in the extent of elytral dark colour pattern, which is more or less reduced to longitudinal lines in lightly coloured specimens and locally confluent in dark specimens. Punctation of metacoxa varies slightly in density. Male protrochanter slightly varies in the shape of the curved process.

Differential diagnosis. *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n. belongs to *H. signatus* Sharp, 1882 species-group as recognized by Biström (1982). It is probably closely related to *H. sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880, *H. schoedli* Wewalka et Biström, 1993 and *H. fangensis* Biström et Satô, 1988, but differs from them by the combination of the following characters: elytral punctation more dense and more shallowly impressed than in *H. sumatrae* (see Figs 7 and 8); median lobe of aedeagus (in dorsal aspect) with lateral outline broadly rounded in apical half (Fig. 2) and paramere with narrow apex (Fig. 4). The new species has a more extensive dark colour pattern than *H. sumatrae* and *H. fangensis*. From the closely related species *H. sumatrae* is *H. dongba* sp. n. different on the average in total lenght (*H. dongba* sp. n. – 4.12 mm, *H. sumatrae* – 3.98 mm). For comparison see Biström (1982), Wewalka & Biström (1993) and Biström & Satô (1988).

Collection circumstances. The specimens at the type locality were living in a small, shallow, unshaded and slowly flowing stream, ca. 1 m wide, without macrovegetation, only with sporadic green filamentous algae. The beetles were quickly swimming where or were hiding in detritus or between gravel. Paratypes Nos 9-26 were captured in a highland biotope in a shallow, slightly muddy

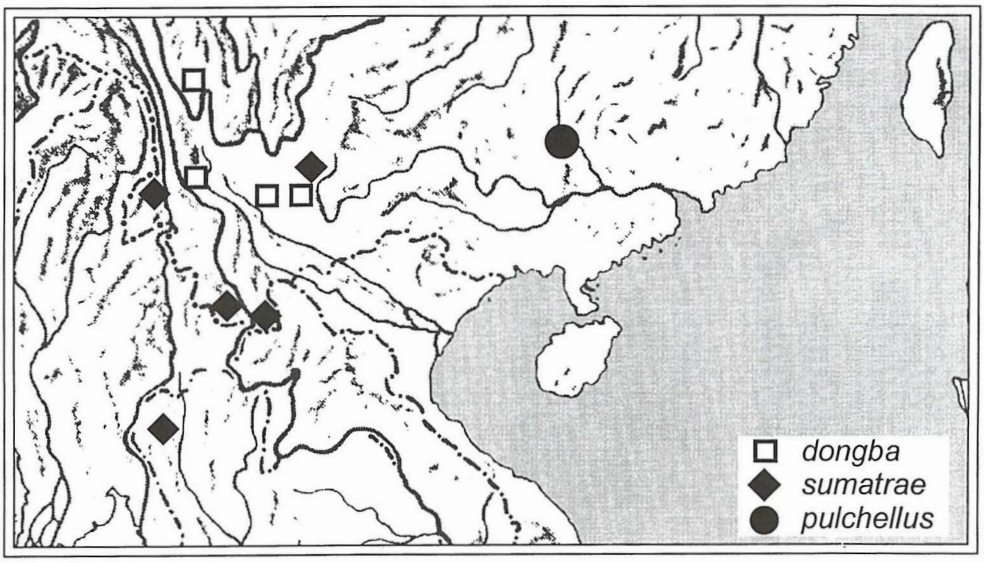


Fig. 13. Map of South West China with the presently published records of *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n., *H. sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 and *H. pulchellus* Clark, 1863.
Obr. 13. Mapa jihozápadní Číny s nálezy druhů *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n., *H. sumatrae* Régimbart, 1880 a *H. pulchellus* Clark, 1863 publikovanými v tomto článku.

pool near a spring (reokren) with decaying walnut's foliage and cold water. They were associated with *Nebrioporus airumlus* (Kolenati, 1845) and *Hydaticus thermonectoides* Sharp, 1884.
Name derivation. The specific epithet refers to the Dongba culture. Dongba people were shamans, craftsmans, doctors, scholars as well as artists who, during oppression ages, retained the national and religion traditions of the Naxi minority living in northern Yünnan.
Known distribution. Central and northern Yünnan at altitudes from 1600 to 3500 m a.s.l.

Notes on other Chinese *Hyphydrus* species

Hyphydrus birmanicus Régimbart, 1888 (Fig. 14)
Material examined. China: Yünnan prov.: Gaoligong Shan, 2800 m a.s.l., ca. 30 km East Tengchong, meadow, holokren spring, muddy pools, 24.x.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (2 spec. JSTC); 10 km North East Tengchong, Behai, Zinghai lake env., gravelly stream with muddy pools, 27.x.1999, leg. J. Šťastný (2 spec. JSTC).
Note. Known from Burma (Biström 1982). Zeng (1989) recorded it from China (Yünnan prov.); this record was repeated by Nilsson (1995) and also by Biström (1998) who stated that the record needs verification. These are the first reliable records from China.

Hyphydrus excoffieri Régimbart, 1899 (Fig. 14)
Material examined. China: Yünnan prov.: West Old Dali, springfed pools under Cangshan [monastery], ca. 3000 a.s.l., 8.x.1999, leg. J. Šťastný leg. (8 spec. JSTC); Songming – Yangjie, ca.

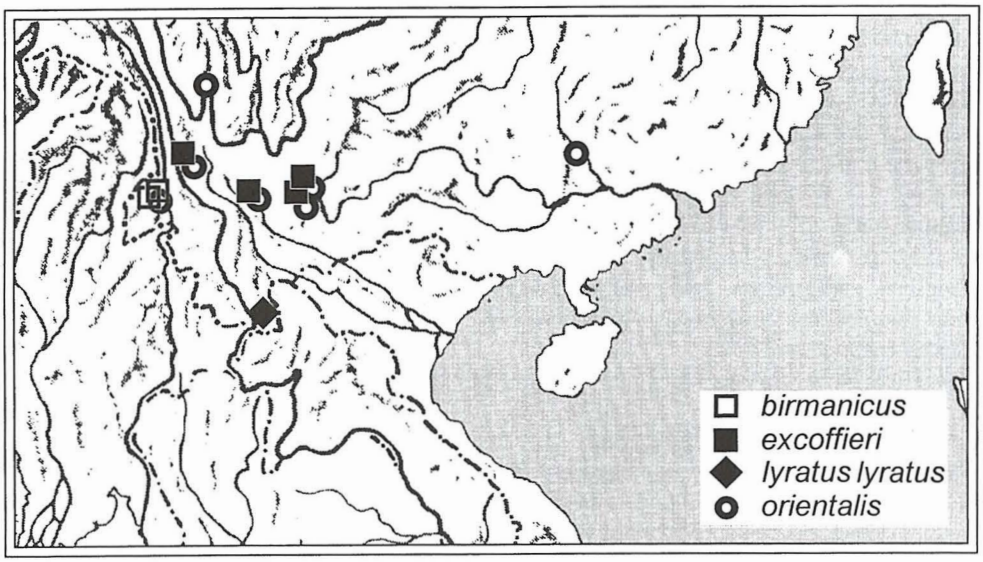


Fig. 14. Map of South West China with the presently published records of *Hyphydrus birmanicus* Régimbart, 1888, *H. excoffieri* Régimbart, 1899, *H. lyratus lyratus* Swartz, 1808 and *H. orientalis* Clark, 1863.
Obr. 14. Mapa jihozápadní Číny s nálezy druhů *Hyphydrus birmanicus* Régimbart, 1888, *H. excoffieri* Régimbart, 1899, *H. lyratus lyratus* Swartz, 1808 a *H. orientalis* Clark, 1863 publikovanými v tomto článku.

60 km North North East Kunming, 3.xi.1999, ca. 1900 m (CWBS 351), Jäch et al. leg. (7 spec. NHMW); Kunming, Botanical Garden, 4.xi.1999, ca. 1800 m, Jäch et al. leg. (2 spec. NHMW); Chuxiong Pref., 30 km North Lufang, 28.xi.1999, Wu Tai Shan F. P., ca 2100 m (CWBS 406), Schönmann & Wang leg. (13 spec. NHMW); Chuxiong Pref., 25 km North Yipinglang, Gao Feng env., 27.xi.1999, ca. 2100 m (CWBS 410), Schönmann & Wang leg. (34 spec. NHMW).
Note. Biström (1982) recorded it from Vietnam and China. In China, the species has been known from Gansu, Hubei and Yünnan provinces but only in a few specimens (Biström 1998). My field observations indicate that the species inhabits mountain biotopes with stagnant, clear water and dense vegetation (*Carex* spp., *Juncus* spp.). Additional records from Yünnan province are now provided.

Hyphydrus lyratus lyratus Swartz, 1808 (Fig. 14)
Material examined. China: Yünnan prov.: Xishuangbanna, near Mengla, 9.xi.1999, ca 700 m, (CWBS 366), Jäch et al. leg. (1 spec. NHMW).
Note. In China it is known from Guizhou, Fujian, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan (Biström 1998). The specimen represents the first reliable record from Yünnan province.

Hyphydrus orientalis Clark, 1863 (Fig. 14)
Material examined. China: Yünnan prov.: Kunming, nr. Panlong riv., 2.xi.1999, ca. 1800 m (CWBS 348), Jäch et al. leg. (25 spec. NHMW); Songming – Yangjie, ca. 60 km North North East Kunming, 3.xi.1999, ca. 1900 m (CWBS 351), Jäch et al. leg. (26 spec. NHMW); Kunming,

Botanical Garden, 4.xi.1999, ca. 1800 m, Jäch et al. leg. (20 spec. NHMW); East Chengjiang, 14.xi.1999, ca. 1600 m (CWBS 386), Jäch & Wei leg. (1 spec. NHMW); South West Chengjiang, Fuxian Lake, 14.xi.1999, ca. 1600 m (CWBS 384), Jäch & Wei leg. (1 spec. NHMW); Chuxiong Pref., 30 km North Lufang, 28.xi.1999, Wu Tai Shan F. P., ca. 2100 m (CWBS 406), Schönmann & Wang leg. (4 spec. NHMW); Old Dali env., 2200 m a.s.l., stream with plants, 6.x.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (4 spec. JSTC); Zinghai lake env., 10 km Nort East Tengchong, Behai, muddy pool 0.5 m wide & deep, 27.x.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (3 spec. JSTC); Uncertain determination (single females): **Sichuan prov.:** 27°46'N/100°23'E, 1600 m a.s.l., Sanjiangkou env., sandy pools 2 m wide 0.3 m deep, 16.x.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (1 spec. JSTC); **Guangxi aut. reg.:** 350 m a.s.l., 10 km South Yangshuo, muddy pools, fields, pasture, 3.xi.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (1 spec. JSTC); 10 km South Yangshuo, 350 m a. s. l., muddy stream and pools surrounded by rice and care fields, 3.xi.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (1 spec. JSTC).
Note. Reliable records are known from China, Taiwan and Vietnam (Biström 1982).

Hyphydrus pulchellus Clark, 1863 (Fig. 13)
Material examined. China: Guangxi aut. reg.: 10 km South Yangshuo, 350 m a.s.l., muddy pools, fields, pasture, 3.xi.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (4 spec. JSTC); 10 km South Yangshuo, 350 m a.s.l., muddy stream and pools surrounded by rice and care fields, 3.xi.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (4 spec. JSTC); **Taiwan:** Taoyuan, Yangmei, 3.x.1995, L. J. Wang leg., *Hyphydrus pulchellus* Clark, 1863, L. J. Wang 1995 det. (1 spec. JSTC).
Note. The species is known from China, Japan, Vietnam, Laos and Burma (Biström 1982). In China it occurs mainly in the southeast (Nilsson 1995). Records from Guangxi are confirmed by the present material.

Hyphydrus sumatrae Régimbart, 1880 (Figs 8–11, 13)
Material examined. China: Yünnan prov.: Xishuangbanna, ca. 3 km South Menglun, 6.xi. 1999, ca. 500 m (CWBS 357), Jäch et al. leg. (4 spec. NHMW); Xishuangbanna, ca. 50 km North West Mengla, 9.xi.1999, ca. 800 m (CWBS 369), Jäch & Schönmann leg. (7 spec. NHMW); Xishuangbanna, ca. 50 km South South East Menglun, Mengyüan, 8.xi.1999, ca. 700 m (CWBS 362), Jäch et al. leg. (1 spec. NHMW); Xishuangbanna, ca. 12 km North West Menghai, 11.xi.1999, ca. 1000 m (CWBS 376), Jäch et al. leg. (1 spec. NHMW); Songming – Yangjie, ca. 60 km North North East Kunming, 3.xi. 1999, ca. 1900 m (CWBS 351), Jäch et al. leg. (1 spec. NHMW); Gaoligong Shan, 2800 m a.s.l., ca. 30 km East Tengchong, meadow, holokren spring, muddy pools, 24.x.1999, J. Šťastný leg. (2 spec. JSTC). **Thailand:** Maeo Khun Klang, 1350 m, Doi Inthanon, 17.x.1983, M. Sakai leg., Hyphydrus sumatrae Régimb., O. Biström det. 1988, (1 spec. FMNH). **Vietnam:** Tonkin, région de Hoa Binh, Muséum Paris, 1933, A. de Cooman leg. (1 spec. FMNH). **Indonesia: Sumatra:** Gunung Singgalang, Sumatra's westkunst [sic], 1600 m, viii. 1925, E. Jacobson leg., H. sumatrae Rég. Det. A. Zimmermann 1926, H. sumatrae Rég. O. Biström det. 1979 (1 spec. NMBG).
Measurements (n = 19). TL = 3.72–4.39 mm (3.98 ± 0.16 mm), GW = 2.41–2.91 mm (2.87 ± 0.09 mm), TL/GW = 1.43–1.57 (1.51 ± 0.03). The measurements are given for the comparison with the closely related *H. dongba* sp. n.
Note. *Hyphydrus sumatrae* has been so far reliably known from India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia. The Chinese record from Yünnan province (West of Kunming) by Biström (1998) was in fact based on specimens of *H. dongba* sp. n. The specimens collected by

the CWBS and during author's expedition thus represent the first reliable records from China. It is presently known only from southern and south-western Yünnan, see Fig. 13. *Hyphydrus sumatrae* is a very variable species with uncertain taxonomic status (Biström 1982, 1998) and may represent a complex of several species. The Chinese specimens differ in punctation, dark colour pattern (Figs 9-11) and shape of the aedeagus from Indonesian, Thailand and Vietnamese specimens.

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SOUHRN

Rod *Hyphydrus* Illiger, 1802 se vyskytuje především v tropických a subtropických oblastech Afriky, Austrálie, Asie a Evropy. Světová revize rodu byla publikována Biströmem (1982). V současné době je známo z Australoasijské a Orientální oblasti 21 druhů (Biström et al. 1997). Rozšíření rodu *Hyphydrus* v Číně je stále jen částečně známo. Nilsson (1995) přináší seznam čínských druhů, ve kterém uvádí osm zástupců rodu. V nejnovější práci Biströma (1998) je uvedeno devět druhů.

V předložené práci je popsán nový druh rodu *Hyphydrus* z Čínské provincie Yünnan – *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n. Popis byl vytvořen na základě studia 39 exemplářů, získaných na podzim roku 1999 autorem a nezávisle také expedicí konanou v rámci projektu CWBS - China Water Beetle Survey (viz Smetana 1999). *Hyphydrus dongba* sp. n. patří do skupiny *H. signatus* Sharp, 1882 sensu Biström (1982). V rámci této skupiny je nejvíce podobný druhu *H. sumatrae*

Régimbart, 1880, od kterého se odlišuje v následujících znacích: tvarem mediánního laloku aedeagu, který je u *H. dongba* sp. n. výrazně rozšířený v první třetině; tvarem a rozsahem tmavé kresby na krovkách; u *H. dongba* sp. n. jsou jamky na krovkách hustší, měně hlouběji vtlačené a rozdíl mezi velikostí menších a větších jamek není tak nápadný; průměrně větší velikostí (*H. dongba* sp. n. – 4,12 mm, *H. sumatrae* – 3,98 mm).

Hyphydrus sumatrae je z Číny spolehlivě doložen teprve na základě údajů uvedených v tomto článku. V minulosti byl chybně uváděný z čínského území Biströmem (1998) a zaměňován s druhem *H. dongba* sp. n. Uvedený nález druhu *H. birmanicus* Régimbart, 1888 je prvním jistým údajem z Číny. U dalších druhů rodu *Hyphydrus* jsou uvedeny nové údaje o jejich rozšíření v Číně, Taiwanu, Thajsku, Vietnamu a Malajsii, spolu se stručným komentářem. Celkově je nyní z Číny spolehlivě prokázáno 10 druhů rodu *Hyphydrus*.