A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF THE HYDRADEPHAGA (COLEOPTERA) OF ALABAMA

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ABSTRACT

The Alabama fauna in the aquatic beetle families Haliplidae, Dytiscidae, Noteridae, and Gyrinidae consists of 120 described species.

For the past few years, the writer has been collecting and studying members of the aquatic beetle families Haliplidae, Dytiscidae, Noteridae, and Gyrinidae, in Alabama. The many physiographic regions in the state and the concomitant diversity of habitats create conditions which favor a diverse water beetle fauna.

A number of taxonomic problems exist in the genera represented within the four families. In the Dytiscidae, the huge genus *Hydroporus* comprises a confusing array of nominal species. Revisionary studies are especially needed in the *pulcher-undulatus* group and the *oblitus* group. In the Noteridae, the genus *Suphisellus* is badly in need of revision.

Further problems of identification result from geographic variation in species whose type-localities lie far to the north or in peninsular Florida. Additionally, anomalous or chaotic patterns of variation exist which are seemingly the result of ecotypic or ecophenotypic variation. These phenomena have been poorly studied in insects, and almost nothing is known about their significance in aquatic forms.

Because many elements of the Alabama fauna may be of interest to other workers, a preliminary checklist is presented here. With a few exceptions, geographic variation in the species has been incompletely studied. Therefore, subspecific names have not been included. Question marks (?) denote species that can only be identified tentatively without revisionary work.

Loding (1945) reported 55 species from Alabama among the 4 families considered here. Young (1954) reported 121 species among the Hydradephaga of Florida. Further work has brought the Florida total to approximately 130 species. The Alabama fauna is represented by 120 described species. Specimens of a number of undescribed forms are available. More intensive work, especially in the northern portions of the state could probably bring the Alabama total to between 130 and 140 species.

The bulk of the specimens on which this list is based are deposited in the Auburn University Insect Museum (APIC).

FAMILY HALIPLIDAE

Haliplus annulatus Roberts
Haliplus fasciatus Aube
Haliplus leopardus Roberts
Haliplus punctatus Aube
Haliplus triopsis Say

Peltodytes dunavani Young
Peltodytes duodecempunctatus (Say)

Peltodytes floridensis Matheson
Peltodytes lengi Roberts
Peltodytes muticus (LeConte)
Peltodytes oppositus Roberts
Peltodytes sexmaculatus Roberts
Peltodytes shermani Roberts

FAMILY DYTISCIDAE

Laccophilus fasciatus Aube
Laccophilus gentilis LeConte
Laccophilus maculosus Germar
Laccophilus proximus Say
Laccophilus schwarzi Fall
Laccophilus undatus Aube

Hydrovatus platycornis Young
Hydrovatus pustulatus Melsheimer

?*Desmopachria convexa* Aube
?*Desmopachria grana* (LeConte)

Hygrotus acaroides (LeConte)
Hygrotus nubilus (LeConte)

Uvarus granarius (Aube)
Uvarus lacustris (Say)
?*Uvarus suburbanus* (Fall)

Liodessus affinus (Say)
Liodessus flavicollis (LeConte)
Liodessus fuscatus (Crotch)

Neobidessus pullus (LeConte)

Bidessonotus inconspicuus (LeConte)
Bidessonotus longovalis (Blatchley)
Bidessonotus pulicarius (Aube)

Anodochilus exiguus (Aube)

Celina angustata (Aube)
Celina contiger Guignot
Celina grossula LeConte
Celina slossoni Mutchler

Hydroporus aulicus Aube
Hydroporus blanchardi Sherman
Hydroporus carolinus Fall
Hydroporus cimicoides Sharp
Hydroporus clypealis Sharp
Hydroporus dilatatus Fall
Hydroporus dixianus Fall
Hydroporus effeminatus Fall
?*Hydroporus filiolus* Fall
Hydroporus hebes Fall
Hydroporus hybridus Aube
Hydroporus lobatus Sharp
Hydroporus lynceus Sharp
Hydroporus mellitus LeConte
Hydroporus mixtus LeConte
Hydroporus niger Say
?*Hydroporus oblitus* Aube
?*Hydroporus paugus* Fall
Hydroprous pilatei Fall
Hydroporus pulcher LeConte
Hydroporus ruficeps Sharp
Hydroporus rufilabris Sharp
Hydroporus shermani Fall
Hydroporus signatus Sharp
Hydroporus stagnalis G. and H.
Hydroporus striatopunctatus Melsheimer
Hydroporus sulcipennis Fall
Hydroporus undulatus Say
Hydroporus venustus LeConte
Hydroporus vittatipennis G. and H.

Laccornis deltoides (Fall)

Agabus aeruginosus Aube
Agabus disintegratus (Crotch)
Agabus gagates Aube
Agabus johannis Fall
Agabus punctatus Melsheimer
Agabus semivittatus LeConte
Agabus seriatus Say

Ilybius oblitus Sharp

Matus bicarinatus (Say)
Matus leechi Young
Matus ovatus Leech

Copelatus caelatipennis Aube
Copelatus chevrolati Aube
Copelatus glyphicus (Say)
Copelatus punctulatus Aube

Coptotomus interrogatus (Fabricius)

Hoperius planatus Fall

Rhantus calidus (Fabricius)

?*Dytiscus fasciventris* Say

Hydaticus bimarginatus (Say)

Acilius fraternus (Harris)

Thermonectus basillaris (Harris)
Thermonectus nigrofasciatus (Aube)

Graphoderus liberus (Say)

Cybister fimbriolatus (Say)

FAMILY NOTERIDAE

Notomicrus nanulus (LeConte)

Suphis inflatus (LeConte)

Hydrocanthus iricolor (Say)
Hydrocanthus oblongus Sharp

?*Suphisellus bicolor* (Say)
?*Suphisellus gibbulus* (Aube)
Suphisellus puncticollis (Crotch)
?*Suphisellus punctipennis* (Sharp)

FAMILY GYRINIDAE

Dineutus assimilis Kirby
Dineutus carolinus LeConte
Dineutus ciliatus (Forsberg)
Dineutus discolor Aube
Dineutus emarginatus (Say)
Dineutus horni Roberts
Dineutus nigrior Roberts
Dineutus serrulatus LeConte

Gyrinus analis Say
Gyrinus elevatus LeConte
Gyrinus marginellus Fall
Gyrinus pachysomus Fall
Gyrinus rockinghamensis LeConte
Gyrinus woodruffi Fall

Gyretes iricolor Young
?*Gyretes sinuatus* LeConte

LITERATURE CITED

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MASS EMERGENCE OF *PRIONUS EMARGINATUS* (SAY) (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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On the morning of July 5, 1977 we observed a mass emergence of adult cerambycids, *Prionus emarginatus* (Say), following a heavy night rain (0.8 cm) at the Great Sand Dunes National Monument (San Luis Valley) in southern Colorado. Hundreds of beetles emerged in a flat area of sand and sparse vegetation just south of the main dunes. The vegetation of this area is characterized by sparse growth of a scurf pea, *Psoralia lanceolata* Pursh; blowout grass, *Redfieldia flexuosa* (Thurb.) Vasey; and indian ricegrass, *Oryzopsis hymenoides* (Roem. and Schult.) Rickler. The predominant species was the ricegrass.