GEORISSIDAE (COLEOPTERA: HYDROPHILOIDEA) – A NEW BEETLE FAMILY FOR THE FAUNA OF MONGOLIA

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Summary. The family Georissidae Thomson, 1859, the genus Georissus Latreille, 1809 and the species Georissus crenulatus (P. Rossi, 1794) are recorded from Mongolia for the first time.

Key words: Georissidae, Georissus crenulatus, Mongolia, new record.

INTRODUCTION

The family Georissidae is distributed world-wide and represented by 80 described species of a single genus Georissus Latreille, 1809. Twenty four species of Georissus are recorded from Palaearctic region (Fikáček & Przewoźny, 2015). Both immature stages and adults colonize wet muddy or sandy shores of standing and flowing waters, and are sometimes found near temporary ponds (Hansen, 1999; Hebauer, 2004; Litovkin & Fikaček, 2011).

Specimens of Georissidae were collected in Mongolia by authors using trampling and flushing along river bank. The material has been collected as results of expedition of hydrobiological team of the Joint Russian-Mongolian complex biological expedition of the Russian and Mongolian Academies of Sciences. Majority of collected beetles are stored in the Collection of aquatic invertebrates of the Papanin Institute for Biology of Inland Waters, Russian Academy of Sciences, Borok, (Russia), while 5 specimens are kept in the National Museum, Prague (Czech Republic).

For preliminary identification of species of Georissus we used key of Steffan (1979). Identification of the specimens was then confirmed by comparison with specimens from Europe and Russia.

Photographs of the beetles and the localities were taken using a Leica M165c light stereomicroscope with a Leica DFC420 digital camera and a Nikon Eclipse 50i light stereomicroscope with a digital camera. Images were generated by using Helicon FOCUS 5.3.14 software and enhanced by using PHOTOSHOP®.
NEW RECORD
Family Georissidae Thomson, 1859
Genus Georissus Latreille, 1809

Georissus (Georissus) crenulatus (P. Rossi, 1794)
Fig. 1


NOTES. All specimens were collected at a distance of 2–5 meters from water edge line (Fig. 2) on sandy-gravel substrate on the shore of Dzabkhan River (at elevations up to 1 400 m a.s.l.) together with Saldidae, Carabidae (Bembidion, Dyschiriodes) and Heteroceridae (Augyles). All beetles were covered by drift.


Fig. 1. Habitus of Georissus crenulatus, Dörvöljin, Mongolia. 1 – normal specimen, ♂; 2 – immature specimen, ♀; 3 – aedeagus, dorsal view.

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23
Fig. 2. Habitat of *Georissus crenulatus* in Mongolia, coast of Dzabkhan River.

REFERENCES


