

## ***Coelambus polonicus* (Aube) and *C. parallelogrammus* (Ahrens) new to the Finnish fauna (Coleoptera, Dytiscidae)**

**Ilpo Rutanen & Pertti Rassi**

*Ilpo Rutanen, Water and Environment Research Institute, P.O.Box 250, SF-00101 Helsinki, Finland*  
*Pertti Rassi, Ministry of the Environment, P.O.Box 399, SF-00121 Helsinki, Finland*

*Coelambus polonicus* (Aube) was found by one of us (PR) in a small rock-pool with brackish water on the island of Ulko-Tammio in the eastern Gulf of Finland (grid 27°E: 669:52) during an excursion 26-28 July 1988. In the pool the following other dytiscids were also found: *Hydroporus nigellus* Mannh., *Potamonectes griseostriatus multilineatus* (Falkenstr.) and *Agabus bipustulatus* (L.).

*C. polonicus* differs from all the other Fennoscandian species of the genus in being more convex and shortly oval and plain reddish yellow without black elytral stripes. The dense fine puncturation of the epipleura is also a good diagnostic character (Zimmermann 1930; Zaitsev 1972).

The species is rare and distributed from north Siberia and the Caucasus to Poland (Zaitsev 1972) and the Baltic republics, but has not hitherto been found in Fennoscandia.

*Coelambus parallelogrammus* (Ahrens) was found by us 11 May 1990 on the peninsula of Hanko in the western Gulf of Finland (grid 27°E 664:28). Two males and four females were caught on a shallow sandy beach of the bay Svanviken together with a few specimens of the common water beetles *Halplus immaculatus* Gerh., *Potamonectes depressus* (Fabr.) and *Laccobius decorus* (Gyll.).

This species can be easily identified using the key by Schäfflein (1971). Together with the common species *Coelambus impressopunctatus* (Schall.) it is larger, (length 4.5–5 mm) than the other Fennoscandian species of the genus, which

are all less than 4 mm long. Compared with *C. impressopunctatus* the elytral puncturation of *C. parallelogrammus* is lighter, and the latter species is also more depressed.

The nearest finds of *C. parallelogrammus* are in the Swedish province of Södermanland and in Estonia and Latvia (Silfverberg 1979, Lundberg 1986). In Sweden the species is also found in most provinces south of Södermanland, and e.g. in Öland one of us (IR) has observed it to be locally quite abundant on shallow shores with brackish water and a sandy bottom. In northern Europe *C. parallelogrammus* is found only in brackish water, but in Central Europe it is also taken in fresh water bodies inland (Schäfflein 1971).

### **References**

- Lundberg, S. 1986: Catalogus Coleopterorum Sueciae. — Entomologiska Föreningen i Stockholm och Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm. 155 pp.
- Schäfflein, H. 1971: Dytiscidae. — In: Freude, H., Harde, K. W. & Lohse, G. A. (eds.), Die Käfer Mitteleuropas 3: 16–89. Krefeld.
- Silfverberg, H. (ed.) 1979: Enumeratio Coleopterorum Fennoscandiae et Daniae. — Helsingin Hyönteisvaihtoyhdystys, Helsinki. 79 pp.
- Zaitsev, F. A. 1972: Coleoptera. IV. — Fauna of the USSR 58. Jerusalem. 401 pp.
- Zimmermann, A. 1930: Monographie der paläarktischen Dytiscidae. I. Noterinae, Laccophilinae, Hydroporinae (I. Teil). — Koleopterol. Rundsch. 16: 3–86.

Received 18.I.1991