

First annotated checklist of the Noteridae and Dytiscidae in Thailand

Ryohei Okada^{1,2}

¹Office of Natural Science Research, National Science Museum Thailand, 39, Moo 3, Khlong 5, Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani, 12120, Thailand

²Coleopterological Society of Japan, National Museum of Nature and Science, Tsukuba, 3050005, Japan

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Corresponding author

Ryohei Okada

E-mail: wasserinsekt@kub.biglobe.ne.jp

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E-mail: tadsanai@nsm.or.th

Abstract

The present compilation is the first attempt to generate a comprehensive list of all Noteridae and Dytiscidae species recorded in Thailand. A total of 164 species and subspecies (17 Noteridae and 147 Dytiscidae) are recorded in Thailand, including 11 taxa regarded as questionable. For each species, the original citation and literature records from Thailand are provided. This study aims to establish a baseline taxonomic reference that contributes to future biodiversity research, faunistic surveys, and systematic studies of aquatic Coleoptera in Thailand.

Keywords: biodiversity, Coleoptera, burrowing water beetles, diving beetles, Oriental region, Southeast Asia

INTRODUCTION

Thailand, formally the Kingdom of Thailand, is a country in Southeast Asia, located at the center of the Indochinese Peninsula, with a surface area of approximately 513,120 sq. km (FAO, 2011). Its continental co-ordinates are latitudes 5°36'N to 20°28'N and longitudes 97°22'E to 105°38'E. To the north Thailand borders the Lao PDR and Myanmar; to the east the Lao PDR and Cambodia; to the south Malaysia; and to the west Myanmar. The country's land-based maximum north-south extent is approximately 1,600 km, and its maximum east-west extent measures approximately 870 km (Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, 2015). With its large variety of ecosystems, landscapes, and habitats, Thailand is known as one of the most biodiversity-rich countries in the world (Van Dijk *et al.*, 2004; Ito and Barfod, 2014; Pomoim *et al.*, 2022).

Water beetles of the families Noteridae Thomson, 1860 and Dytiscidae Leach, 1815, commonly called burrowing water beetles and predaceous diving beetles, represent ecologically important and species-rich components of freshwater ecosystems in Southeast Asia (Hendrich *et al.*, 2004; Sites and Vitheepradit, 2010; Freitag *et al.*, 2016). These beetles occupy a wide range of lentic and lotic habitats, contribute to aquatic food webs primarily

as predators of other invertebrates, and are sensitive to changes in water quality and habitat structure (Freitag, 2015; Athakor *et al.*, 2018). Owing to these ecological traits, Noteridae and Dytiscidae are widely regarded as useful indicators for freshwater biodiversity assessment and conservation planning in the region (Freitag *et al.*, 2016; Brancucci, 1983, 2003; Wewalka, 2020; Hendrich *et al.*, 2004; Okada *et al.*, 2023). In Thailand, some diving beetles are very famous as nutritious food (Watanabe and Satrawaha, 1984; Chen *et al.*, 1998; Utsunomiya and Masumoto, 1999; Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000). Their fauna in the country, nevertheless, remains insufficiently known and far from being comprehensively understood.

The earliest records of diving beetles from Thailand date back to the late 18th century. Fabricius (1787) was the first to report the presence of Dytiscidae from the country by describing *Dytiscus ruficollis* from “Siam” (the historical name for Thailand). This name was later recognized as a junior primary homonym of *Dytiscus ruficollis* De Geer, 1774, now placed in *Haliphys*, and the taxon is currently treated as *Hydaticus pacificus pacificus* Aubé, 1838 (Wewalka, 2016). Subsequent contributions in the 19th century were limited to a few additional species records based on material from Siam. Clark (1863) described *Hydroporus orientalis* (now *Hydroglyphus orientalis*) based on specimens from China and Siam. Wehncke (1876a, b) later described two new species from Siam, *Hydaticus maculatus* (now *Sandracottus maculatus*) and *Canthydrus haagi*, the latter representing the first record of Noteridae from Thailand. A major increase in the known Thai fauna of Noteridae and Dytiscidae occurred when Sharp (1882) listed 34 species from Thailand. His work added five Noteridae and 26 Dytiscidae, with 19 species described as new, all based on material from Siam. In his revision of the Oriental Dytiscidae, Régimbart (1899) recognized 26 species from Thailand; although he added two species as new country records, several taxa treated earlier by Sharp were synonymized or reinterpreted, resulting in no net increase in the total number of recognized species. During the early 20th century, records of diving beetles from Thailand continued in a more scattered manner across various publications, with only a limited number of new faunistic records. Zimmermann (1927) listed 19 species, including three Noteridae and two Dytiscidae newly recorded from Thailand, while Vazirani (1969) reported eight species from the country, only one of which belonged to Dytiscidae. This limited progress may partly be explained by the frequent use of broad regional terms such as “Indo-China” or “Oriental” in species remarks, without explicit reference to Siam or Thailand. The situation changed in the late 1970s, when the number of recorded species from Thailand began to increase again, mainly due to the contribution of Vazirani (1977a), who provided six new country records of Dytiscidae, bringing the total number of species to 36. In the early 1980s, systematic studies focusing on selected genera further contributed to the increase in the number of recorded Dytiscidae species in Thailand. In particular, Brancucci (1983), in his revision of the genus *Laccophilus* Leach, recorded seven species from Thailand that had not previously been reported from the country. Impressively, the recorded numbers of Noteridae and Dytiscidae species increased markedly during the 1990s, mainly as a result of the catalogue of Abe’s collection (The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995), and subsequent taxonomic revisions of several genera, including *Hydrovatus* Motschulsky, 1853 (Biström, 1997), *Neptosternus* Sharp, 1882 (Hendrich and Balke, 1997), and *Microdytes* J. Balfour-Browne, 1946 (Wewalka, 1997) (Figures 1–2). Following these publications, numerous Thai species were examined and revised under the genus or family level, but they were rarely focused specifically on Thai specimens. Consequently, to date, there remains no comprehensive publication clearly indicating the total number of species recorded from and occurring in Thailand.

The main purpose of this paper is to provide the first comprehensive annotated checklist of all species of the families Noteridae and Dytiscidae reported from Thailand. This study focuses on compiling species previously recorded in the literature, with available information on their distribution within Thailand summarized where appropriate. We hope that this article will provide a fundamental reference for the biodiversity of these aquatic beetles, not only in Thailand but also in Southeast Asia.

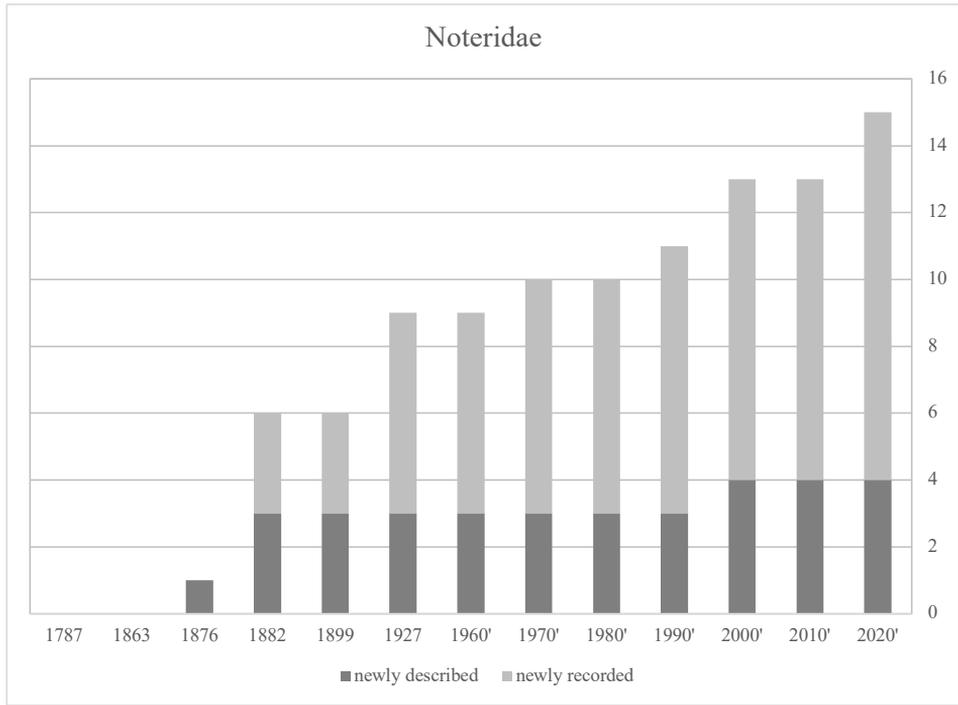


Figure 1. Cumulative number of Noteridae species by year.

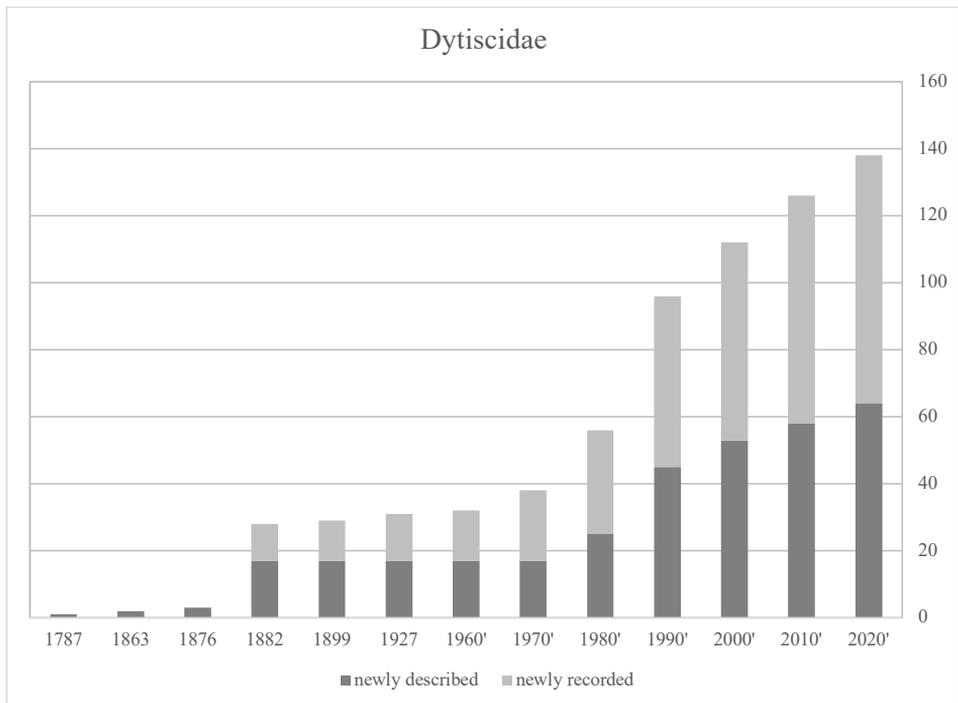


Figure 2. Cumulative number of Dytiscidae species by year.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Taxonomic and Distributional Sources

The following checklist was compiled from literature records of Noteridae and Dytiscidae species reported from Thailand up to October 2025. Only taxa explicitly documented with type localities or subsequent records specifically designated as originating from “Siam” or “Thailand” were included, while taxa broadly reported as originating from regions such as Southeast Asia, Indo-China, or Indomalaya were excluded. As most records were sourced directly from the literature without independent verification of examined specimens, the reliability of these records and identifications was critically evaluated in the context of recent taxonomic revisions. Where taxa were listed without reference to such revisions, corrected identifications were provided wherever possible. Species regarded as questionable due to the absence of recent taxonomic review or revision, as well as those previously unidentified to the species level, were included in this checklist with corresponding remarks.

Checklist format

The checklist format generally follows Ghosh and Nilsson (2012). The classification of higher taxa adheres to the framework established by Nilsson and Hájek (2024) for Noteridae and Nilsson and Hájek (2025) for Dytiscidae. Within each genus or subgenus, species are arranged alphabetically. For each species and subspecies, only synonyms associated with records from Thailand are included in the synonymy list. Unidentified species are uniformly treated as “Genus sp.” in this checklist.

Numbered designations (e.g. sp. 1, sp. 2) and plural forms (spp.) used in the original literature are not retained, unless multiple distinct unidentified taxa within the same genus are explicitly recognized. Special symbols used in the checklist (e.g., “?”) are explained in the Remarks section. Locality data within Thailand are arranged according to the provincial order adopted by Khachonpisitsak *et al.* (2020). When localities are cited in the original literature using geographic names other than provincial names (e.g., mountains or national parks), the corresponding province is indicated in square brackets and used for ordering, while the original locality name is retained. Obvious typographical errors and outdated provincial spellings in the literature were corrected.

RESULTS

A total of 164 species and subspecies of Noteridae and Dytiscidae are recognized from Thailand, belonging to 26 genera, 15 tribes, and eight subfamilies (Table 1). Of these, 153 species/subspecies (15 Noteridae and 138 Dytiscidae) are currently regarded as valid, while 11 taxa are considered questionable.

Among the recorded species, 69 species/subspecies (42%) have Thailand designated as their type locality. The most speciose subfamily is Hydroporinae, comprising approximately 42% of all genera and 41% of all species, followed by Dytiscinae and Noterinae. The most species-rich genera are *Microdytes* (20 species), *Laccophilus* (19), *Hydrovatus* (19), *Lacconectus* (12), *Canthydrus* (9), *Hydaticus* (7), *Cybister* (6), and *Neptosternus* (6), which together account for about 70% of the Thai fauna.

Family Noteridae

Subfamily Noterinae

Tribe Neohydrocoptini

Genus *Neohydrocoptus* Satô, 1972

The genus *Neohydrocoptus* is widely distributed in the Old World and currently comprises approximately 28 described species (Toledo, 2010; Nilsson, 2011). *Neohydrocoptus* was originally established by Satô (1972) as a subgenus of genus *Hydrocoptus* Motschulsky, 1853 and was later elevated to genus rank by Nilsson *et al.* (1989). In Thailand, five species have been recorded to date, including taxa of uncertain status. The genus lacks a modern comprehensive revision, and species identification remains problematic (Hendrich *et al.*, 2004).

Table 1. List of recorded Noteridae and Dytiscidae species from Thailand.

No.	Species	First record from Thai	Described from Thai
1	<i>Neohydrocoptus bivittis</i> (Motschulsky, 1860)	Heckman (1979)	
2	<i>Neohydrocoptus distinctus</i> (Wehncke, 1883)	Sharp (1882)	
3	<i>Neohydrocoptus frontalis</i> (Régimbart, 1899)	Hendrich <i>et al.</i> (2004)	
4	<i>Neohydrocoptus rufulus</i> (Motschulsky, 1860)	Zimmermann (1927)	
5	<i>Neohydrocoptus subvittulus</i> (Motschulsky, 1860)	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
6	<i>Canthydrus angularis</i> Sharp, 1882	Zimmermann (1927)	
7	<i>Canthydrus birmanicus</i> Guignot, 1956	Toledo and Negri (2024)	
8	<i>Canthydrus flammulatus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
9	<i>Canthydrus flavus</i> (Motschulsky, 1855)	Sharp (1882)	
10	<i>Canthydrus haagi</i> (Wehncke, 1876)	Wehncke (1876b)	+
11?	<i>Canthydrus laetabilis</i> (Walker, 1858)	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
12?	<i>Canthydrus luctuosus</i> (Aubé, 1838)	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
13	<i>Canthydrus mazzoldii</i> Toledo, 2008	Toledo (2008)	+
14	<i>Canthydrus proximus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
15	<i>Canthydrus ritsemae</i> (Régimbart, 1880)	Zimmermann (1927)	
16	<i>Canthydrus rocchii</i> Wewalka, 1992	Toledo and Negri (2024)	
17	<i>Hydrocanthus indicus</i> Wehncke, 1876	Sharp (1882)	
18?	<i>Platambus balfourbrowni</i> Vazirani, 1965	Rocchi (1986)	
19	<i>Platambus princeps</i> (Régimbart, 1888)	Okada (2025)	
20	<i>Platynectes javanus</i> Nilsson, 1998	Nilsson (1998)	
21	<i>Platynectes major</i> Nilsson, 1998	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
22	<i>Platynectes mazzoldii</i> Št'astný, 2003	Št'astný (2003)	+
23	<i>Platynectes ranongensis</i> Nilsson, 1998	Nilsson (1998)	+
24	<i>Rhantus sikkimensis</i> Régimbart, 1899	Balke (1992)	
25	<i>Rhantus suturalis</i> (W.S. Macleay, 1825)	Balke and Mazzoldi (2003)	
26	<i>Copelatus diversistriatus</i> Jiang, Hájek and Jia, 2022	Jiang <i>et al.</i> (2022)	
27	<i>Copelatus bacchusi</i> Wewalka, 1981	Shaverdo <i>et al.</i> (2021)	
28?	<i>Copelatus minutissimus</i> J. Balfour-Browne, 1939	Hendrich <i>et al.</i> (2004)	
29	<i>Copelatus oblitus</i> Sharp, 1882	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
30	<i>Copelatus sociennus</i> J. Balfour-Browne, 1952	Yano <i>et al.</i> (1983)	
31	<i>Copelatus tenebrosus</i> Régimbart, 1880	Sharp (1882) *1	+
32	<i>Lacconectus nigrita</i> Brancucci, 2003	Okada (2025)	
33	<i>Lacconectus basalis</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+

Table 1. List of recorded Noteridae and Dytiscidae species from Thailand. continue

No.	Species	First record from Thai	Described from Thai
34	<i>Lacconectus fallaciosus</i> Brancucci, 1986	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	
35	<i>Lacconectus fulvescens</i> Motschulsky, 1856	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	
36	<i>Lacconectus heinertzi</i> Brancucci, 1986	Brancucci (1986)	+
37	<i>Lacconectus kaosokensis</i> Brancucci and Gusich, 2004	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	+
38	<i>Lacconectus loeiensis</i> Brancucci, 1987	Brancucci (1987)	+
39	<i>Lacconectus merguensis</i> Brancucci, 1986	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	
40	<i>Lacconectus punctatus</i> Brancucci, 1986	Brancucci (1986)	
41	<i>Lacconectus schawalleri</i> Brancucci and Gusich, 2004	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	+
42	<i>Lacconectus schillhammeri</i> Brancucci, 2003	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	
43	<i>Lacconectus strigulifer</i> Zimmermann, 1928	Brancucci and Gusich (2004)	
44	<i>Cybister fumatus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
45	<i>Cybister guerini</i> Aubé, 1838	Sharp (1882)	
46	<i>Cybister limbatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
47	<i>Cybister rugosus</i> (W.S. Macleay, 1825)	Sharp (1882)	
48	<i>Cybister tripunctatus lateralis</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	Vazirani (1977b)	
49?	<i>Cybister ventralis</i> Sharp, 1882	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
50	<i>Cybister convexus</i> Sharp, 1882	Atthakor <i>et al.</i> (2018)	
51	<i>Cybister dehaanii</i> Aubé, 1838	Sharp (1882)	
52	<i>Cybister siamensis</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
53	<i>Cybister sugillatus</i> Erichson, 1834	Régimbart (1899)	
54	<i>Rhantaticus congestus</i> (Klug, 1833)	Sharp (1882)	
55	<i>Sandracottus hunteri</i> (Crotch, 1872)	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
56	<i>Sandracottus maculatus</i> (Wehncke, 1876)	Wehncke (1876)	+
57	<i>Eretes griseus</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	Sharp (1882)	
58	<i>Hydaticus bipunctatus</i> Wehncke, 1876	Rocchi (1986)	
59	<i>Hydaticus fabricii</i> (W.S. Macleay, 1825)	Sharp (1882)	
60?	<i>Hydaticus incertus</i> Régimbart, 1888	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
61	<i>Hydaticus luczonicus</i> Aubé, 1838	Vazirani (1969)	
62	<i>Hydaticus mazzoldii</i> Wewalka, 2023	Wewalka (2023)	+
63	<i>Hydaticus pacificus</i> Aubé, 1838	Fabricius (1787) *2	+
64	<i>Hydaticus platteeuwi</i> Severin, 1890	Wewalka (2015)	
65?	<i>Hydaticus rhantoides</i> Sharp, 1882	Hanboonsong <i>et al.</i> (2000)	
66	<i>Hydaticus ricinus</i> Wewalka, 1979	Wewalka (1979)	

Table 1. List of recorded Noteridae and Dytiscidae species from Thailand. continue

No.	Species	First record from Thai	Described from Thai
67	<i>Hydaticus sexguttatus</i> Régimbart, 1899	Wewalka (2015)	
68	<i>Hydaticus vaziranii</i> Wewalka, 1979	Wewalka (2023)	
69	<i>Hydaticus vittatus</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	Sharp (1882)	
70	<i>Clypeodytes bufo</i> (Sharp, 1890)	The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995)	
71	<i>Clypeodytes dilutus</i> (Sharp, 1882)	Sharp (1882)	+
72	<i>Hydroglyphus flammulatus</i> (Sharp, 1882)	Vazirani (1977a)	
73	<i>Hydroglyphus fuscipennis</i> (Sharp, 1882)	Sharp (1882)	+
74	<i>Hydroglyphus laeticulus</i> (Sharp, 1882)	Sharp (1882)	+
75	<i>Hydroglyphus orientalis</i> (Clark, 1863)	Clark (1863)	+
76	<i>Hydroglyphus transversus</i> (Sharp, 1882)	Sharp (1882)	+
77	<i>Leiodytes acutus</i> Wang, Satô and P.-S. Yang, 1998	Wang <i>et al.</i> (1998)	+
78	<i>Leiodytes nicobaricus</i> (Redtenbacher, 1868)	Wewalka (1982)	
79?	<i>Leiodytes orissaensis</i> (Vazirani, 1969)	Abe (1989)	
80	<i>Siamoporus deharvengi</i> Spangler, 1996	Spangler (1996)	+
81	<i>Hydrovatus acuminatus</i> Motschulsky, 1860	Zimmermann (1927)	
82	<i>Hydrovatus confertus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
83	<i>Hydrovatus obtusus</i> Motschulsky, 1856	Biström (1997)	
84	<i>Hydrovatus sinister</i> Sharp, 1890	Atthakor <i>et al.</i> (2018)	
85	<i>Hydrovatus stridulus</i> Biström, 1997	Biström (1997)	
86	<i>Hydrovatus subtilis</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
87	<i>Hydrovatus wewalkai</i> Biström, 1999	Biström (1999)	+
88	<i>Hydrovatus fractus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
89	<i>Hydrovatus maai</i> Biström, 1997	Biström, 1997	
90	<i>Hydrovatus bonvouloiri</i> Sharp, 1882	Zimmermann (1927)	
91	<i>Hydrovatus globosus</i> Biström and Bergsten, 2016	Biström and Bergsten (2016)	+
92	<i>Hydrovatus picipennis</i> Motschulsky, 1860	Sharp (1882)	
93	<i>Hydrovatus rufescens</i> Motschulsky, 1860	Biström (1997)	
94	<i>Hydrovatus rufoniger</i> (Clark, 1863)	Sharp (1882)	
95	<i>Hydrovatus seminarius</i> Motschulsky, 1860	Vazirani (1977b)	
96	<i>Hydrovatus pisiformis</i> Biström, 1997	Biström (1997)	
97?	<i>Hydrovatus pudicus</i> (Clark, 1863)	Biström (1997)	
98	<i>Hydrovatus pumilus</i> Sharp, 1882	Rocchi (1986)	
99	<i>Hydrovatus diversipunctatus</i> Biström and Bergsten, 2016	Biström and Bergsten (2016)	+
100	<i>Hydrovatus subrotundatus</i> Motschulsky, 1860	Biström (1997)	
101	<i>Agnoshydrus densus</i> Biström, Nilsson and Wewalka, 1997	Biström <i>et al.</i> (1997)	

Table 1. List of recorded Noteridae and Dytiscidae species from Thailand. continue

No.	Species	First record from Thai	Described from Thai
102	<i>Agnohydrus thailandicus</i> Okada, 2024	Okada (2024)	+
103	<i>Agnohydrus wewalkai</i> Okada, 2024	Okada (2024)	+
104	<i>Allopachria guidettii</i> Wewalka, 2000	Wewalka (2000)	+
105	<i>Allopachria holmeni</i> Wewalka, 2000	Wewalka (2000)	+
106	<i>Allopachria schramhauseri</i> Wewalka, 2000	Wewalka (2000)	+
107	<i>Allopachria shepardi</i> Wewalka, 2000	Wewalka (2000)	+
108	<i>Anginopachria prudeki</i> Wewalka, Balke, Hájek and Hendrich, 2005	Wewalka <i>et al.</i> (2005)	+
109	<i>Hyphovatus dimorphus</i> (Biström, 1984)	Biström (1984)	+
110	<i>Hyphovatus manfredi</i> Wewalka and Biström, 1994	Wewalka and Biström (1994)	+
111	<i>Hyphydrus lyratus lyratus</i> Swartz, 1808	Vzairani (1977a)	
112	<i>Hyphydrus fangensis</i> Biström and Satô, 1988	Biström and Satô (1988)	+
113	<i>Hyphydrus jacobsoni</i> Biström, 1982	Biström and Satô (1988)	
114	<i>Hyphydrus sumatrae</i> Régimbart, 1880	Biström and Satô (1988)	
115	<i>Microdytes balkei</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
116	<i>Microdytes dimorphus</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
117	<i>Microdytes eliasi</i> Wewalka and Okada, 2023	Okada <i>et al.</i> (2023)	
118	<i>Microdytes gabriela</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
119	<i>Microdytes heineri</i> Wewalka, 2011	Wewalka (2011)	
120	<i>Microdytes jeenthongi</i> Okada and Wewalka, 2023	Okada <i>et al.</i> (2023)	+
121	<i>Microdytes maculatus</i> (Motschulsky, 1860)	Wewalka (1997)	
122	<i>Microdytes mariannae</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
123	<i>Microdytes menopausis</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
124	<i>Microdytes paoloi</i> Wewalka, 2011	Wewalka (2011)	+
125	<i>Microdytes pasiricus</i> (Csiki, 1938)	Wewalka (1997)	
126	<i>Microdytes pederzani</i> Wewalka, 2011	Wewalka (2011)	+
127	<i>Microdytes schoedli</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
128	<i>Microdytes schoenmanni</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
129	<i>Microdytes schwendingeri</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
130	<i>Microdytes sekaensis</i> Okada and Wewalka, 2023	Okada <i>et al.</i> (2023)	+
131	<i>Microdytes shepardi</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
132	<i>Microdytes shunichii</i> Satô, 1995	Wewalka (2011)	
133	<i>Microdytes ubonensis</i> Okada and Wewalka, 2023	Okada <i>et al.</i> (2023)	+
134	<i>Microdytes zetteli</i> Wewalka, 1997	Wewalka (1997)	+
135	<i>Laccophilus chinensis</i> Boheman, 1858	Brancucci (1983)	
136	<i>Laccophilus ellipticus</i> Régimbart, 1889	Brancucci (1983)	

Table 1. List of recorded Noteridae and Dytiscidae species from Thailand. continue

No.	Species	First record from Thai	Described from Thai
137	<i>Laccophilus flexuosus</i> Aubé, 1838	Vazirani (1977b)	
138	<i>Laccophilus hendrichi</i> Hájek and Brancucci, 2015	Hájek and Brancucci (2015)	
139	<i>Laccophilus jaechi</i> Hájek and Brancucci, 2015	Hájek and Brancucci (2015)	+
140	<i>Laccophilus kaensis</i> Brancucci, 1983	Brancucci (1983)	+
141	<i>Laccophilus kempii holmeni</i> Brancucci, 1983	Brancucci (1983)	+
142	<i>Laccophilus latipennis</i> Brancucci, 1983	Atthakor <i>et al.</i> (2018)	
143	<i>Laccophilus mahakamensis</i> Balke, Mazzoldi and Hendrich, 1998	Hájek and Brancucci (2015)	
144	<i>Laccophilus mazzoldii</i> Hájek and Brancucci, 2015	Hájek and Brancucci (2015)	
145	<i>Laccophilus medialis</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
146	<i>Laccophilus parvulus obtusus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882) *3	+
147	<i>Laccophilus pulicarius</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
148	<i>Laccophilus siamensis</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
149	<i>Laccophilus siamensis chiengmaiensis</i> Brancucci, 1983	Brancucci (1983)	+
150	<i>Laccophilus smithi</i> Brancucci, 1983	Brancucci (1983)	+
151	<i>Laccophilus transversalis leptogonus</i> Brancucci, 1983	Hájek and Štátný (2005)	
152	<i>Laccophilus transversalis lituratus</i> Sharp, 1882	Sharp (1882)	+
153	<i>Laccophilus uniformis</i> Motschulsky, 1860	Brancucci (1983)	
154	<i>Laccophilus wittmeri</i> Brancucci, 1983	Hájek (2003)	
155	<i>Neptosternus bellus</i> Hendrich and Balke, 1997	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	+
156	<i>Neptosternus chumphon</i> Balke and Hendrich, 1998	Balke and hendrich (1998)	+
157	<i>Neptosternus coomani</i> Peschet, 1923	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	
158	<i>Neptosternus hydaticoides</i> (Régimbart, 1877)	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	
159	<i>Neptosternus pocsi</i> Satô, 1972	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	
160	<i>Neptosternus riedeli</i> Hendrich and Balke, 1997	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	
161	<i>Neptosternus siamensis</i> Hendrich and Balke, 1997	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	+
162	<i>Neptosternus strnadi</i> Hendrich and Balke, 1997	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	+
163	<i>Neptosternus thailandicus</i> Hendrich and Balke, 1997	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	+
164	<i>Neptosternus vietnamensis</i> Hendrich and Balke, 1997	Hendrich and Balke (1997)	
Total			69
			42%

*1: described as *Copelatus pusillus**2: described as *Dytiscus ruficollis**3: described as *Laccophilus derasus* and *L. dispersus*

***Neohydrocoptus bivittis* (Motschulsky, 1859)**

Hydrocoptus bivittis Motschulsky, 1859: 44 (orig. descr.)

Hydrocoptus bivittis Motschulsky, 1859: Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani).

Hydrocoptus (*Neohydrocoptus*) *bivittis* Motschulsky, 1859: Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 16 (Thailand); Yano *et al.*, 1983b: 106 (Thailand).

Neohydrocoptus bivittis (Motschulsky, 1859): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum 1995: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hua, 2002: 34 (Thailand); Mori and Kitayama, 2002: 47 (Thailand); Toledo, 2010: 207 (Thailand); Nilsson, 2011: 5 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 44 (Thailand).

Type locality. Myanmar (Burma).

Remarks. A widespread Asian species known from India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Japan, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia (Toledo, 2010). In Thailand, this species represents one of the most commonly encountered members of the genus.

***Neohydrocoptus distinctus* (Wehncke, 1883)**

Hydrocoptus distinctus Wehncke, 1883: 147 (orig. descr.).

Hydrocoptus distinctus Wehncke, 1883: Branden, 1885: 14 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 132 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 243 (Bangkok by referring to Sharp); Zimmermann, 1920: 4 (Siam).

Hydrocoptus rubescens (Clark, 1863) (misident.): Sharp, 1882: 262 (Siam: Bangkok, coll. Castlenau); Atkinson, 1891: 132 (Siam).

Hydrocoptus (s. str.) *distinctus* Wehncke, 1883: Vazirani, 1977a: 3 (Thailand).

Neohydrocoptus distinctus (Wehncke, 1883): Nilsson, 2011: 5 (Thailand).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. The first record from Thailand was provided by Sharp (1882) based on material from Bangkok. Subsequent records appear to be largely based on earlier literature rather than newly examined specimens, and no confirmed recent material from Thailand has been reported.

***Neohydrocoptus frontalis* (Régimbart, 1899)**

Hydrocoptus frontalis Régimbart, 1899: 246 (orig. descr.).

Neohydrocoptus frontalis (Régimbart, 1899): Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 111 (Thailand, coll. Hendrich); Nilsson, 2011: 6 (Thailand).

Type locality. Vietnam (Cochinchine).

Remarks. This species was originally described from Vietnam. The Thai record is based on examined material reported by Hendrich *et al.* (2004), although no detailed locality data were provided.

***Neohydrocoptus rufulus* (Motschulsky, 1859)**

Hydrocoptus rufulus Motschulsky, 1859: 44 (orig. descr.).

Hydrocoptus rufulus Motschulsky, 1859: Zimmermann, 1927: 6 (Siam, following Régimbart).

Neohydrocoptus rufulus (Motschulsky, 1859): Nilsson, 2011: 7 (Thailand).

Type locality. Myanmar (Burma).

Remarks. This species was described from Myanmar and has also been recorded from India, Thailand, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), and Vietnam (Nilsson, 2011). No detailed locality data are available for Thai records.

***Neohydrocoptus subvittulus* (Motschulsky, 1859)**

Hydrocoptus subvittulus Motschulsky, 1859: 43 (orig. descr.).

Hydrocoptus vittatus Sharp, 1882: 262 (orig. descr.).

Neohydrocoptus subvittulus (Motschulsky, 1859): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 7 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hua, 2002: 34 (Thailand).

Type locality. Sri Lanka.

Remarks. A widely distributed species occurring in both the Palearctic and Oriental regions.

***Neohydrocoptus* sp.**

Hydrocoptus sp.: Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani); Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 16 (Thailand).

Remarks. These records refer to unidentified species of *Neohydrocoptus*. As no species-level identification was provided in the original sources, they are treated here as *Neohydrocoptus* sp.

Tribe Noterini

Genus *Canthydrus* Sharp, 1882

Canthydrus is a predominantly tropical genus comprising more than 60 described species distributed across the Neotropical, Afrotropical, Oriental and Australian regions (Nilsson, 2011). The species of the Oriental and East Palearctic regions were recently revised by Toledo and Negri (2024), who recorded 15 species from these regions. In Thailand, 11 species are currently recorded, including two species regarded as questionable.

***Canthydrus angularis* Sharp, 1882**

Canthydrus angularis Sharp, 1882: 277 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus angularis Sharp, 1882: Zimmermann, 1927: 8 (Siam: Bangkok); Toledo, 2008: 56 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Sakon Nakhon, Kanchanaburi, Tale Noi [= Phatthalung], Pattani); Nilsson, 2011: 9 (Thailand); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 8 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Buri Ram, Nakhon Ratchasima, Pathum Thani, Ayutthaya, Samut Prakan, Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Phatthalung, Ranong, Songkhla); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 46 (Thailand).

Canthydrus morsbachi (non Wehncke, 1876b) (misident.): Wewalka, 1982: 119 (Thailand); Toledo, 2003: 78 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2007: 445 (Thailand); Chandra, 2008: 165 (Thailand).

Canthydrus morsbacki (Wehncke, 1876b) (misspell.): Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani); Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 16 (Thailand).

Type locality. Singapore.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed throughout Thailand, with records from numerous provinces across the country (Toledo and Negri, 2024), and is one of the most commonly encountered species of *Canthydrus*.

***Canthydrus birmanicus* Guignot, 1956**

Canthydrus birmanicus Guignot, 1956: 452 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus birmanicus Guignot, 1956: Toledo and Negri, 2024: 10 (Thailand: Bueng Kan).

Type locality. Myanmar (Burma).

Remarks. This species was originally described from Myanmar and has been recently recorded from northeastern Thailand (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus flammulatus* Sharp, 1882**

Canthydrus flammulatus Sharp, 1882: 278 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus flammulatus Sharp, 1882: 278 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 16 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 133 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 250 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 10 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 9 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 5 (Thailand); Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani); Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 16 (Thailand); Toledo, 2010: 214 (Siam: Bangkok); Nilsson, 2011: 11 (Thailand); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 11 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nan, Loei, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Bueng Kan, Buri

Ram, Nong Khai, Ubon Ratchathani, Pathum Thani, Bangkok, Ayutthaya, Samut Prakan, Saraburi, Sukhothai, Chachoengsao, Chon Buri, Rayong, Kanchanaburi, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Ranong, Phatthalung, Phuket, Yala, Pattani, Songkhla, Surat Thani); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 46 (Thailand).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. Widespread oriental species. In Thailand, one of the most common Noteridae species, which has been recorded from 28 provinces (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus flavus* (Motschulsky, 1855)**

Hydrocanthus flavus Motschulsky, 1855: 83 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus flavus (Motschulsky, 1855): Sharp, 1882: 279 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 16 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 133 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 5 (Thailand); Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani); Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 16 (Thailand); Wewalka, 1992: 806 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Uthai Thani); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2004: 364 (Thailand); Nilsson, 2011: 12 (Thailand); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 13 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Nan, Uttaradit, Loei, Khon Kaen, Amnat Charoen, Bueng Kan, Buri Ram, Nong Khai, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chai Nat, Nakhon Nayok, Phetchabun, Lop Buri, Sukhothai, Prachuap Khiri Khan, Kanchanaburi, Chon Buri, Prachin Buri, Rayong, Sa Kaeo, Ko Chang Island [= Trat], Krabi, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Pattani, Phuket, Yala); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 46 (Thailand).

Type locality. Indes Orientalis.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Oriental Region. In Thailand, it has been recorded from 36 provinces and represents one of the most common species of *Canthydrus* in the country (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus haagi* (Wehncke, 1876)**

Hydrocanthus haagi Wehncke, 1876b: 222 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus haagi (Wehncke, 1876b): 222 (Siam); Sharp, 1882: 278 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 16 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 133 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 251 (Siam: Bangkok); Meinert, 1901: 414 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1920: 11 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 9 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 6 (Thailand); Toledo, 2008: 64 (Siam); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 16 (Thailand: Loei, Chon Buri, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phatthalung).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam).

Remarks. This species was described from Thailand and is also known from Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia. It is one of the smallest species of *Canthydrus* in Asia (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

? *Canthydrus laetabilis* (Walker, 1858)

Hydroporus laetabilis Walker, 1858: 205 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus laetabilis (Walker, 1858): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Type locality. Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

Remarks. This species is otherwise known only from the western Oriental region, including Bangladesh, India, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka (Toledo and Negri, 2024). The single record from Thailand lies outside the currently recognised distribution range of the species and is therefore regarded as unconfirmed.

? *Canthydrus luctuosus* (Aubé, 1838)

Hydrocanthus luctuosus Aubé, 1838: 408 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus luctuosus (Aubé, 1838): Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 20 (Thailand: Khon Kaen).

Type locality. India, Bombay.

Remarks. According to Toledo and Negri (2024), the specimen labelled as collected in northern Thailand in 1994 lies far outside the currently recognised distribution range of the species and may represent a case of mislabelling. The additional record from Thailand reported by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995) likewise requires re-examination. Accordingly, the occurrence of this species in Thailand is regarded as unconfirmed.

***Canthydrus mazzoldii* Toledo, 2008**

Canthydrus mazzoldii Toledo, 2008: 60 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus mazzoldii Toledo, 2008: 60 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Nilsson, 2011: 12 (Thailand); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 25 (Thailand: Phetchabun).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. Among species of *Canthydrus* in Asia, this species has a very narrow distribution, being restricted to higher altitudes in northern Thailand and Laos (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus proximus* Sharp, 1882**

Canthydrus proximus Sharp, 1882: 278 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus proximus Sharp, 1882: 278 (Siam); Branden, 1885: 17 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 133 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 250 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 13 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 7 (Thailand); Feng, 1932: 18 (Siam); Nilsson, 1995: 40 (Thailand); Hua, 2002: 34 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 108 (Thailand); Toledo, 2008: 66 (Thailand: Bangkok); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 31 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Bangkok, Chon Buri, Songkhla).

Type locality. Thailand, Bangkok.

Remarks. This species is so far known only from Thailand and appears to be a very rare species (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus ritsemae* (Régimbart, 1880)**

Hydrocanthus ritsemae Régimbart, 1880: 213 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus ritsemae (Régimbart, 1880): Zimmermann, 1927: 10 (Siam); Wewalka, 1992: 806 (Thailand: Uthai Thani); Rocchi, 2001: 65 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2007: 445 (Thailand); Toledo, 2010: 217 (Thailand); Toledo and Negri, 2024: 32 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Loei, Khon Kaen, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Ratchasima, Bueng Kan, Buri Ram, Surin, Ubon Ratchathani, Saraburi, Uthai Thani, Chachoengsao, Prachin Buri, Kanchanaburi, Krabi, Phatthalung, Pattani); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 46 (Thailand).

Canthydrus ritsemai (Régimbart, 1880) (misspell.): Vazirani, 1977a: 8 (Thailand).

Canthydrus ritsemai Régimbart, 1880 (misspell.): Rocchi, 1986: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. This species has a very wide distribution extending from the Himalayan region in the northwest to Indonesia in the southeast, crossing the Wallace Line within its range (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus rocchii* Wewalka, 1992**

Canthydrus rocchii Wewalka, 1992: 807 (orig. descr.).

Canthydrus rocchii Wewalka, 1992: Toledo and Negri, 2024: 35 (Thailand: Nan, Mae Hong Son, Loei, Phitsanulok, Kanchanaburi).

Type locality. Myanmar (Burma).

Remarks. This species was described from Myanmar and is also known from northeastern India, southern China, northern Laos, and Thailand (Toledo and Negri, 2024).

***Canthydrus* sp.**

Canthydrus sp. 2: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Canthydrus sp. 3: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Remarks. These records are based on unidentified specimens reported as separate species (sp. 2 and sp. 3) from northern Thailand. Their taxonomic identity remains uncertain, and no formal species names have been assigned.

Genus *Noterus* Clairville, 1806

A small genus comprising eight described species in the Palearctic Region (Nilsson and Hájek, 2024). From Thailand, only a single unidentified species has been reported to date.

***Noterus* sp.**

Noterus sp.: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 8 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Remarks. This record is based on an unidentified specimen reported from northern Thailand. Its taxonomic identity has not been clarified, and no species-level identification is currently available.

Genus *Hydrocanthus* Say, 1823

One of the most species-rich genera within Noteridae, comprising about 52 described species, mainly distributed in tropical regions worldwide (Toledo and Hendrich, 2006; Nilsson, 2011). Within the genus, only one widely distributed Asian species occurs in tropical Asia, and this is the sole species recorded from Thailand.

***Hydrocanthus indicus* Wehncke, 1876**

Hydrocanthus indicus Wehncke, 1876b: 223 (orig. descr.).

Hydrocanthus indicus Wehncke, 1876b: Sharp, 1882: 279 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 18 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 134 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 252 (Siam); Régimbart, 1904: 81 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 10 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 4 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 108 (Thailand); Nilsson, 2011: 23 (Thailand).

Hydrocanthus (Sternocanthus) indicus Wehncke, 1876b: Toledo and Hendrich, 2006: 941 (Thailand: Ko Chang [=Trat], Narathiwat); Toledo, 2010: 227 (Thailand).

Type locality. Vietnam (Cochinchina).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Oriental Region and has been formally recorded from numerous countries, including India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia (Toledo and Hendrich, 2006).

Family Dytiscidae**Subfamily Agabinae****Tribe Agabini****Genus *Platambus* Thomson, 1859**

The genus is confined to the Nearctic, Palearctic and Oriental regions (Hendrich and Przewoźny, 2015). In the Oriental Region, species of *Platambus* are mainly recorded from montane and higher-altitude habitats rather than lowland areas (Brancucci, 1988). In Thailand, one species is currently confirmed, and an additional species has been reported but remains questionable.

? *Platambus balfourbrownnei* Vazirani, 1965

Platambus balfourbrownnei Vazirani, 1965: 28 (orig. descr.).

Platambus balfourbrownnei Vazirani, 1965: Rocchi, 1986: 33 (Thailand: Doi Inthanon [=Chiang Mai]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 32 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Assam.

Remarks. The record from Thailand reported by Rocchi (1986) is considered doubtful and likely based on a misidentification with *Platambus princeps*. Consequently, the occurrence of *P. balfourbrownii* in Thailand is regarded as unconfirmed (Okada, 2025).

***Platambus princeps* (Régimbart, 1888)**

Platynectes princeps Régimbart, 1888: 615 (orig. descr.).

Platambus princeps (Régimbart, 1888): Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 33 (cat.); Okada, 2025: 100 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Phetchabun).

Type locality. Myanmar, Tenasserim.

Remarks. This species is known from India, Myanmar, China, Laos, and Thailand (Okada, 2025).

***Platambus* sp.**

Platambus sp.: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 59 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Remarks. This record is based on an unidentified specimen and was discussed by Okada (2025).

Tribe Platynectini

Genus *Platynectes* Régimbart, 1879

This genus comprises 93 species and subspecies from the Australian, Neotropical, Oriental and Palearctic regions (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). The species of *Platynectes* usually occur on stream bottoms, in seepage habitats, springs, temporary or permanent pools (Jiang *et al.*, 2023a). In Thailand, four species are currently recorded (Šťastný, 2003).

Subgenus *Gueorguievtes*

***Platynectes (Gueorguievtes) javanus* Nilsson, 1998**

Platynectes javanus Nilsson, 1998: 115 (orig. descr.).

Platynectes javanus Nilsson, 1998: 115 (Thailand: Phrae, Kanchanaburi); Šťastný, 2003: 238 (Thailand: Phu Rua National Park [= Loei], Phu Hin Long Kla National Park [= Phetchabun], Kanchanaburi); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 37 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Java.

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia (Šťastný, 2003).

***Platynectes (Gueorguievtes) major* Nilsson, 1998**

Platynectes dissimilis major Nilsson, 1998: 114 (orig. descr.).

Platynectes dissimilis major Nilsson, 1998: 114 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phetchabun).

Platynectes kashmiranus non J. Balfour-Browne, 1944 (misident.): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 59 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Platynectes major Nilsson, 1998: Šťastný, 2003: 233 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phetchabun); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 66 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 37 (cat.).

Platynectes (Gueorguievtes) major Nilsson, 1998: Brancucci and Vongsana, 2010: 4 (Thailand: Doi Inthanon [= Chiang Mai]).

Type locality. Southern Vietnam.

Remarks. This species is known from southern China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam (Šťastný, 2003; Brancucci and Vongsana, 2010).

***Platynectes (Gueorguievtes) mazzoldii* Šťastný, 2003**

Platynectes mazzoldii Šťastný, 2003: 240 (orig. descr.).

Platynectes mazzoldii Šťastný, 2003: 240 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Jiang *et al.*, 2023a: 410 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 66 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 37 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species was described from Thailand and is also known from Yunnan, China (Šťastný, 2003; Jiang *et al.*, 2023a).

***Platynectes (Gueorguievtes) ranongensis* Nilsson, 1998**

Platynectes ranongensis Nilsson, 1998: 117 (orig. descr.).

Platynectes ranongensis Nilsson, 1998: 117 (Thailand: Ranong); Šťastný, 2003: 239 (Thailand: Ranong); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 37 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Ranong.

Remarks. This species was described based on a single male specimen collected from Ranong, Thailand (Šťastný, 2003). No additional records are known to date.

Subfamily Colymbetinae

Tribe Colymbetini

Genus *Rhantus* Dejean, 1833

A large genus with over 90 species widely distributed throughout all major geographical regions of the world (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). In the Oriental region, eight species are known (Balke, 1992, 1998). In Thailand, two species have been recorded, both restricted to the northern part of the country.

***Rhantus sikkimensis* Régimbart, 1899**

Rhantus sikkimensis Régimbart, 1899: 306 (orig. descr.).

Rhantus sikkimensis Régimbart, 1899: Balke, 1992: 289 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Nilsson, 1995: 66 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 46 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Sikkim.

Remarks. This species is known from India, Pakistan, Myanmar, China, and Thailand (Nilsson, 1995). In Thailand, it has been collected from a higher-altitude locality (alt. 2,500 m) (Balke, 1992).

***Rhantus suturalis* (W.S. Macleay, 1825)**

Colymbetes suturalis W.S. Macleay, 1825: 31 (orig. descr.).

Rhantus suturalis (Macleay, 1825): Balke and Mazzoldi, 2003: 39 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phu Kra dueng [= Loei]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 46 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Java.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed across much of the Palearctic region. In the Oriental region, it shows a patchy distribution and is mainly associated with higher-altitude habitats. A melanistic form has been recorded from Phu Kra dueng National Park in northern Thailand (Balke and Mazzoldi, 2003).

Subfamily Copelatinae

Tribe Copelatini

Genus *Copelatus* Erichson, 1832

This large genus has a worldwide distribution and includes approximately 450 described species (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). *Copelatus* species from mainland China were recently revised by Jiang *et al.* (2022). In Thailand, six species are currently recorded.

GROUP *erichsonii*

***Copelatus diversistriatus* Jiang, Hájek and Jia, 2022**

Copelatus diversistriatus Jiang, Hájek and Jia, 2022: 256 (orig. descr.).

Copelatus diversistriatus Jiang, Hájek and Jia, 2022: 256 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima, Phitsanulok); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 83 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 56 (cat.).

Type locality. China, Yunnan.

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar, southwest China, southern Laos, and Thailand (Jiang *et al.*, 2022).

GROUP *irinus*

***Copelatus bacchusi* Wewalka, 1981**

Copelatus bacchusi Wewalka, 1981: 66 (orig. descr.).

Copelatus bacchusi Wewalka, 1981: Shaverdo *et al.*, 2021: 5 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Jiang *et al.*, 2022: 253 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 82 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 62 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Uttaranchal.

Remarks. The species was originally described from northern India and, for 40 years, was known only from type locality. Recent records have extended its known range to Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam (Shaverdo *et al.*, 2021).

? *Copelatus minutissimus* J. Balfour-Browne, 1939

Copelatus minutissimus J. Balfour-Browne, 1939: 79 (orig. descr.).

Copelatus minutissimus J. Balfour-Browne, 1939: Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 118 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 65 (cat.).

Type locality. Singapore.

Remarks. Hendrich *et al.* (2004) listed this species from Thailand by citing J. Balfour-Browne (1939); however, the original description does not include any material from Thailand. The occurrence of this species in Thailand therefore remains unconfirmed.

***Copelatus oblitus* Sharp, 1882**

Copelatus oblitus Sharp, 1882: 582 (orig. descr.).

Copelatus andamanicus Régimbart, 1899: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 20 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai).

Copelatus oblitus Sharp, 1882: Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 95 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 65 (cat.).

Type locality. Singapore.

Remarks. The species is widely distributed in the Oriental region, ranging from India to Sulawesi (Jiang *et al.*, 2022). Records from Thailand are currently limited.

***Copelatus sociennus* J. Balfour-Browne, 1952**

Copelatus sociennus J. Balfour-Browne in Guignot, 1952: 26 (orig. descr.).

Copelatus sociennus J. Balfour-Browne, 1952: Yano *et al.*, 1983b: 106 (Thailand: Sanpatong [= Chiang Mai], Khon Kaen); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 66 (cat.).

Type locality. China, Hong Kong.

Remarks. This species occurs throughout the Oriental region, including the Indian subcontinent, southern and eastern China, and continental Southeast Asia (Jiang *et al.*, 2022).

***Copelatus tenebrosus* Régimbart, 1880**

Copelatus tenebrosus Régimbart, 1880: 210 (orig. descr.).

Copelatus tenebrosus Régimbart, 1880: Atkinson, 1891: 143 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 296 (Siam: Bangkok); Satô, 1972: 150 (Thailand); Satô, 1985: 61 (Thailand: Khao Chong [= Chon Buri], Nakhon Nayok, Sanpatong [= Chiang Mai], Khon Kaen); Vazirani, 1977a: 57 (Thailand); Wewalka, 1982: 120 (Thailand); Yano *et al.*, 1983b: 106 (Thailand: Sanpatong [= Chiang Mai]); Rocchi, 1986: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Dao [= Chiang Mai]); Rocchi, 2001: 70 (Thailand); Nakane, 1989: 25 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 21 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai); Hua, 2002: 35 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 118 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2019: 122 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 83 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 66 (cat.).

Copelatus pusillus Sharp, 1882: 580 (Siam: Bangkok); Régimbart, 1899: 296 (Siam: Bangkok).
Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. One of the most widespread species of *Copelatus*, occurring throughout much of the Oriental and Australian regions (Jiang *et al.*, 2022). The junior synonym *Copelatus pusillus* was originally described from Bangkok, Thailand (Régimbart, 1899).

***Copelatus* sp.**

Copelatus sp. 1: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 21 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai).

Remarks. This unidentified taxon was listed without species-level determination. Its taxonomic status remains unresolved, and no additional information is available.

Genus *Lacconectus* Motschulsky, 1856

The genus *Lacconectus* occurs exclusively in the Oriental region, ranging from India through Indochina to the Greater Sunda Islands (Hájek *et al.*, 2013). The genus was reviewed by Brancucci (1986), and subsequently numerous new species were described from China, Laos, Myanmar, and also from Thailand (Brancucci, 1987, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2013; Brancucci and Gusich, 2004; Brancucci and Hendrich, 2005). To date, 12 species are recorded from Thailand.

GROUP *atlas*

***Lacconectus nigrita* Brancucci, 2003**

Lacconectus nigrita Brancucci, 2003: 97 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus nigrita Brancucci, 2003: Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 79 (cat.); Okada, 2025: 100 (Thailand: Phetchabun).

Type locality. Laos, Oudomxai.

Remarks. So far, this species is known from Laos (Brancucci, 2003, 2013) and Thailand (Okada, 2025).

GROUP *fulvescens*

***Lacconectus basalis* Sharp, 1882**

Lacconectus basalis Sharp, 1882: 598 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus basalis Sharp, 1882: 598 (Siam): Atkinson, 1891: 143 (Siam); Griffini, 1899: 1 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1920: 147 (Siam); Brancucci, 1979: 200 (Thailand); Brancucci, 1986: 125 (Thailand: Doi Suthep [= Chiang Mai], Nakhon Phanom, Sakhon Nakhon); Brancucci, 2002: 31 (Thailand: Ko Chang [= Trat], Rayong, Kanchanaburi); Brancucci, 2003: 100 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son); Brancucci, 2005: 253 (Thailand); Brancucci, 2013: 104 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 105 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Khon Kaen, Rayong); Brancucci and Hendrich, 2005: 266 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Trat, Ko Samui [= Surat Thani]); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 48 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hendrich, 1998: 103 (Thailand); Hua, 2002: 39 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 79 (cat.).

Lacconectus (s. str.) *basalis* Sharp, 1882: Vazirani, 1970b: 322 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1977a: 58 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2010: 275 (Thailand).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Bangkok, Thailand, and is widespread in southern China and Southeast Asia (Sharp, 1882; Brancucci, 2013).

***Lacconectus fallaciosus* Brancucci, 1986**

Lacconectus fallaciosus Brancucci, 1986: 114 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus fallaciosus Brancucci, 1986: Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 107 (Thailand: Khao Sok [= Surat Thani]); Brancucci, 2005: 253 (southern Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 79 (cat.).

Type locality. Myanmar, Pegu.

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar and southern Thailand (Brancucci, 2005).

***Lacconectus fulvescens* Motschulsky, 1856**

Lacconectus fulvescens Motschulsky, 1856: 83 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus fulvescens Motschulsky, 1856: Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 106 (Thailand: Khao Sok [= Surat Thani]); Brancucci, 2005: 253 (southern Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 79 (cat.).

Type locality. East India.

Remarks. This species is known from India, southern Myanmar, and southern Thailand (Brancucci, 2005).

***Lacconectus heinertzi* Brancucci, 1986**

Lacconectus heinertzi Brancucci, 1986: 151 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus heinertzi Brancucci, 1986: 151 (Thailand: Doi Suthep [= Chiang Mai]); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 48 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 105 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 79 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This species is known only from northern Thailand (Brancucci and Gusich, 2004).

***Lacconectus khaosokensis* Brancucci and Gusich, 2004**

Lacconectus khaosokensis Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 110 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus khaosokensis Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 110 (Thailand: Khao Sok [= Surat Thani]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 80 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Surat Thani.

Remarks. This species is known only from the type locality in southern Thailand (Brancucci and Gusich, 2004).

***Lacconectus loeiensis* Brancucci, 1987**

Lacconectus loeiensis Brancucci, 1987: 93 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus loeiensis Brancucci, 1987: 93 (Thailand: Phu Luang NP [= Loei]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 80 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Loei.

Remarks. This species was described from a mountane area in Loei Province (altitude 1,400–1,500 m), and no additional records are known (Brancucci, 1987).

***Lacconectus merguiensis* Brancucci, 1986**

Lacconectus merguiensis Brancucci, 1986: 117 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus merguiensis Brancucci, 1986: Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 105 (Thailand: Khao Sok [= Surat Thani]); Brancucci, 2005: 253 (southern Thailand); Brancucci, 2013: 104 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 80 (cat.).

Type locality. Myanmar, Tenasserim.

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand (Brancucci, 2013).

***Lacconectus punctatus* Brancucci, 1986**

Lacconectus punctatus Brancucci, 1986: 144 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus punctatus Brancucci, 1986: 144 (Thailand: Ko Chang [= Trat, under “Hoh Chang”]); Brancucci, 2002: 31 (Thailand: Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Ko Chang [= Trat]); Brancucci, 2003: 98 (Thailand); 2013: Brancucci,

104 (Thailand); Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 105 (Southern Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 80 (cat.).

Type locality. Cambodia, Sâmbor.

Remarks. Known from Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam (Brancucci, 2013).

***Lacconectus schawalleri* Brancucci and Gusich, 2004**

Lacconectus schawalleri Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 107 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus schawalleri Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 107 (Thailand: Doi Phu Kha NP [= Nan]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 80 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Nan.

Remarks. So far known only from the type locality (Brancucci and Gusich, 2004).

***Lacconectus schillhammeri* Brancucci, 2003**

Lacconectus schillhammeri Brancucci, 2003: 104 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus schillhammeri Brancucci, 2003: Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 107 (Thailand: Doi Suthep [= Chiang Mai]); Brancucci, 2013: 104 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 80 (cat.).

Type locality. Laos, Vientiane.

Remarks. This species is known from throughout Laos, northern Thailand, and Vietnam (Brancucci, 2013).

***Lacconectus strigulifer* Zimmermann, 1928**

Lacconectus strigulifer Zimmermann, 1928: 104 (orig. descr.).

Lacconectus strigulifer Zimmermann, 1928: Brancucci and Gusich, 2004: 106 (Thailand: Khao Sok [= Surat Thani]); Brancucci, 2005: 253 (southern Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 81 (cat.).

Type locality. Myanmar, Pegu.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Myanmar and subsequently recorded from southern Thailand (Brancucci and Gusich, 2004).

Subfamily Cybistrinae

Tribe Cybistrini

Genus *Cybister* Curtis, 1827

A large genus with more than 100 species and subspecies with a worldwide distribution (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). Species of *Cybister* are generally large to extremely large (13–43 mm), and several species are among the most commonly encountered diving beetles in Thailand, particularly in the context of edible insects (Chen *et al.*, 1998). Ten species are currently recorded from Thailand, including one species regarded as questionable.

Subgenus *Cybister* Curtis, 1827

***Cybister fumatus* Sharp, 1882**

Cybister fumatus Sharp, 1882: 731 (orig. descr.).

Cybister fumatus Sharp, 1882: 731 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 148 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1920: 260 (Siam); Jia *et al.*, 2010: 256 (Thailand); Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013: 76 (Thailand); Jiang *et al.*, 2023b: 79 (Thailand); Nguyen *et al.*, 2024: 109 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 85 (cat.).

Cybister (Meganectes) fumatus Sharp, 1882: Vazirani, 1977a: 90 (Thailand).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam) and Malaysia (interior of Malay Peninsula).

Remarks. This species is recorded from China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia (Jiang *et al.*, 2023b).

***Cybister guerini* Aubé, 1838**

Cybister guerini Aubé, 1838: 57 (orig. descr.).

Cybister cf. *guerini* Aubé, 1838: Jiang *et al.*, 2023b: 80 (Thailand).

Cybister guerini Aubé, 1838: Sharp, 1882: 740 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 148 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 342 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 260 (Siam); Vazirani, 1969: 292 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 22 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Roi Et, Mukdahan); Hua, 2002: 36 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2010: 258 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2015: 472 (Thailand); Nguyen *et al.*, 2024: 103 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 92 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 85 (cat.).

Cybister (Meganectes) guerini Aubé, 1838: Vazirani, 1977a: 90 (Thailand).

Type locality. East India, China, Asiatic Islands (Indes orientales, Chine et les îles asiatiques).

Remarks. A widespread species in the Oriental region (Jiang *et al.*, 2023b). Confusion with *Cybister limbatus* (Fabricius, 1775) has been reported in the literature, and correct identification requires examination of type material of both species (Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013).

***Cybister limbatus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Dytiscus limbatus Fabricius, 1775: 230 (orig. descr.).

Cybister limbatus (Fabricius, 1775): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 23 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Bangkok); Utsunomiya and Masumoto, 1999: 194 (Thailand); Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Ramos-Elorduy *et al.*, 2009: 4 (Thailand); Grabowski *et al.*, 2021: 4 (Thailand); Nguyen *et al.*, 2024: 106 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 93 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 85 (cat.).

Cybister (Cybister) cf. *limbatus* (Fabricius, 1775): Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013: 76 (Thailand); Jiang *et al.*, 2023b: 85 (Thailand).

Type locality. China.

Remarks. A widespread oriental species known from India to Myanmar, southern China, Thailand, Vietnam, West Malaysia, Philippines, and extending north to the Ryukyu Islands, Japan (Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013). In Thailand, this species is well known as an edible diving beetle and has been frequently cited in ethnobiological and food-related studies (Utsunomiya and Masumoto, 1999; Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000; Ramos-Elorduy *et al.*, 2009; Grabowski *et al.*, 2021).

***Cybister rugosus* (Macleay, 1825)**

Dytiscus rugosus Macleay, 1825: 32 (orig. descr.).

Cybister (Meganectes) rugosus (Macleay, 1825): Vazirani, 1977a: 92 (Thailand); Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani); Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 17 (Thailand).

Cybister rugosus (Macleay, 1825): Sharp, 1882: 745 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 347 (Siam); Nilsson, 1995: 78 (Thailand); Nilsson *et al.*, 1995: 376 (Thailand); Chen *et al.*, 1998: 27 (Thailand); Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Hua, 2002: 36 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 120 (Thailand); Jiang *et al.*, 2023b: 85 (Thailand); Nguyen *et al.*, 2024: 109 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 93 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 86 (cat.).

Cybister rugosus (Macleay, 1825) (misspell.): Jia *et al.*, 2010: 261 (Thailand).

Type locality. Indonesia, Java.

Remarks. A widespread species known from Myanmar, China, Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and Japan (Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013). In Thailand, this species is also well known as an edible insect (Chen *et al.*, 1998; Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000).

***Cybister tripunctatus lateralis* (Fabricius, 1798)**

Dytiscus lateralis Fabricius, 1798: 64 (orig. descr.).

Cybister tripunctatus (Olivier, 1795): Hendrich and Balke, 1995: 47 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 24 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Mukdahan, Phetchabun); Chen *et al.*, 1998: 27 (Thailand).

Cybister tripunctatus asiaticus Sharp, 1882: Vazirani, 1977b: 60 (Thailand); Utsunomiya and Masumoto, 1999: 194 (Thailand); Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen).

Cybister tripunctatus lateralis (Fabricius, 1798): Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013: 77 (Thailand); Jiang *et al.*, 2023b: 88 (Thailand); Nguyen *et al.*, 2024: 106 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 93 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 86 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Tamil Nadu.

Remarks. This widespread species occurs throughout most tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World (Nilsson, 1995; Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013). In Thailand, this species is also commonly sold as food (Chen *et al.*, 1998; Utsunomiya and Masumoto, 1999; Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000).

? *Cybister ventralis* Sharp, 1882

Cybister ventralis Sharp, 1882: 742 (orig. descr.).

Cybister ventralis Sharp, 1882: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 24 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 86 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Chennai.

Remarks. This species is otherwise known from Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, and Taiwan (Jiang *et al.*, 2023b). The single record from Thailand reported by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995) lacks supporting information and is therefore regarded as unconfirmed.

Subgenus *Melanectes* Brinck, 1945***Cybister convexus* Sharp, 1882**

Cybister convexus Sharp, 1882: 718 (orig. descr.).

Cybister convexus Sharp, 1882: Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 91 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nguyen *et al.*, 2024: 109 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 92 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 87 (cat.).

Type locality. India, east part.

Remarks. This species is known from India, China and Thailand. It appears to be rarely represented in museum collections (Atthakor *et al.*, 2018).

***Cybister dehaanii* Aubé, 1838**

Cybister dehaanii Aubé, 1838: 101 (orig. descr.).

Cybister dehaanii Aubé, 1838: Sharp, 1882: 726 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 148 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 356 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1920: 259 (Siam); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 22 (Thailand: Chiang Mai [= under “between Fang and Chiang Dao”]); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 120 (Thailand: coll. Hendrich); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 87 (cat.).

Cybister (*Melanectes*) *dehaanii* Aubé, 1838: Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013: 82 (Thailand).

Type locality. Indonesia, Borneo.

Remarks. This species is known from India, Thailand, western Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, and appears to be rather rare in museum collections (Hendrich *et al.*, 2004).

***Cybister siamensis* Sharp, 1882**

Cybister siamensis Sharp, 1882: 717 (orig. descr.).

Cybister siamensis Sharp, 1882: 717 (Siam: Bangkok, Chanthaburi [= under “Chantabun”]); Atkinson, 1891: 149 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 354 (Siam: Bangkok, Chanthaburi);

Zimmermann, 1920: 264 (Siam); 1927: 42 (Siam); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 22 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 88 (cat.).

Cybister (Melanectes) siamensis Sharp, 1882: Vazirani, 1977a: 88 (Thailand); Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013: 82 (Thailand).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam) and Andaman Island.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand but is quite rare in collections and only known from specimens collected in the 19th century (Hendrich and Brancucci, 2013).

***Cybister sugillatus* Erichson, 1834**

Cybister sugillatus Erichson, 1834: 227 (orig. descr.).

Cybister sugillatus Erichson, 1834: Régimbart, 1899: 355 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1920: 265 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 41 (Siam); Kamiya, 1932: 18 (Siam); Kamiya, 1938a: 59 (Siam); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 23 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 22 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 88 (cat.).

Type locality. China.

Remarks. This species is widely known in the Oriental region from India, Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia and north to the Ryukyu Islands (Nilsson, 1995).

Subfamily Dytiscinae

Tribe Acilini

Genus *Rhantaticus* Sharp, 1880

A genus represented by a single, variable species widely distributed in the Old World tropics (Miller and Bergsten, 2016). This species is also recorded from Thailand.

***Rhantaticus congestus* (Klug, 1833)**

Hydaticus congestus Klug, 1833: 136 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus congestus Klug, 1833: Branden, 1885: 107 (Siam).

Rhantaticus signatipennis (Castelnau, 1834): Sharp, 1882: 691 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 147 (Siam).

Rhantaticus congestus (Klug, 1833): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 59 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 93 (cat.).

Type locality. Madagascar.

Remarks. This species is one of the most widespread members of Dytiscidae, occurring from Africa eastward through the Middle East and India to Southeast Asia (Miller and Bergsten, 2016). In Thailand, it has been recorded from northern and northeastern regions.

Genus *Sandracottus* Sharp, 1882

A small genus of the tribe Acilini, distributed in the Oriental and Australian regions. The Oriental and Australian species were recently revised by Hendrich and Brancucci (2025), who recognized 11 species and one subspecies in these regions. Two species are currently recorded from Thailand.

***Sandracottus hunteri* (Crotch, 1872)**

Dytiscus fasciatus Fabricius, 1775: 825 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus hunteri Crotch, 1872: 205 (replacement name for *Dytiscus fasciatus* Fabricius, 1775).

Sandracottus bizonatus non Régimbart, 1899 (misident.): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 63 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Sandracottus fasciatus (Fabricius, 1775): Hendrich and Balke, 1995: 47 (Thailand).

Sandracottus mixtus (non-Blanchard, 1843): Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 94 (cat.).

Sandracottus hunteri (Crotch, 1872): Hendrich and Brancucci, 2025: 118 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan, Mae Hong Son, Nakhon Ratchasima, Mukdahan, Sakon Nakhon, Kanchanaburi, Lansang NP [=Tak]).

Type locality. India.

Remarks. This is the most widespread and common Oriental species of *Sandracottus*, ranging from India through mainland Southeast Asia to Indonesia and southern China (Nilsson, 1995). The Thai record of *Sandracottus bizonatus* reported by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995) is most likely referable to *S. hunteri*, as *S. bizonatus* is endemic to Borneo (Hendrich and Brancucci, 2025).

Sandracottus maculatus (Wehncke, 1876)

Hydaticus maculatus Wehncke, 1876a: 196 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus maculatus Wehncke, 1876a: 196 (Siam).

Sandracottus maculatus (Wehncke, 1876a): Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 18 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 94 (cat.); Hendrich and Brancucci, 2025: 131 (Thailand: Tham Sakoen NP [= Chiang Mai], Doi Phu Kha NP [= Nan], Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Nayok, Phetchabun, Kanchanaburi, Rayong, Ko Chang [= Trat]).

Type locality. Cambodia.

Remarks. A widespread Southeast Asian species known from Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, but generally uncommon (Hendrich and Brancucci, 2025). Although the species was originally described from “Siam”, Hendrich and Brancucci (2025) demonstrated that no type material labelled “Siam” could be traced in historical museum collections and consequently designated a neotype from Cambodia.

Tribe Eretini

Genus *Eretes* Laporte, 1833

A small genus comprising four species, distributed across all major biogeographic regions (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). One species is recorded from Thailand.

Eretes griseus (Fabricius, 1781)

Dytiscus griseus Fabricius, 1781: 293 (orig. descr.).

Dytiscus sticticus non Linnaeus, 1767 (misident.): Sharp, 1882: 699 (Siam).

Eretes griseus (Fabricius, 1781): Miller, 2002: 262 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 104 (Thailand).

Eretes sticticus (non Linnaeus, 1767) (misident.): Régimbart, 1899: 340 (Siam); Kamiya, 1938a: 46 (Siam); Kamiya, 1938b: 99 (Siam); Vazirani, 1969: 254 (Thailand: Lampang); Vazirani, 1977b: 60 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 27 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Chen *et al.*, 1998: 27 (Thailand); Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2003: 30 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2010: 278 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 23 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay, 2015: 28 (Thailand); Shankar *et al.*, 2023: 453 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 98 (cat.).

Type locality. India.

Remarks. *Eretes griseus* is one of the most widely distributed diving beetle species, occurring from southern Europe through Africa and southern Asia to the Russian Far East, Japan, the Philippines, and extending south to northern Australia (Miller, 2002). Owing to this exceptionally broad distribution, many historical records published under the name *Eretes sticticus* from the Old World are now considered to refer to *E. griseus*. In Thailand, this species is also known as an edible insect (Chen *et al.*, 1998; Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000).

Tribe Hydatiini

Genus *Hydaticus* Leach, 1817

Hydaticus is the sole genus of the tribe Hydatiini and is widely distributed worldwide, with approximately 160 described species, most of which occur in the Old World tropics (Miller and Bergsten, 2016; Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). The Thai fauna of *Hydaticus* has been treated in detail at the species-group level, and species occurring in Thailand can be identified using recent revisions of the *Hydaticus sexguttatus*-, *pacificus*-, *vittatus*- and *grammicus*-groups (Wewalka, 2015, 2016, 2020, 2023). In Thailand, 12 species are currently recognized, including two species regarded as questionable.

Subgenus *Prodaticus* Sharp, 1882

Hydaticus bipunctatus Wehncke, 1876

Hydaticus bipunctatus Wehncke, 1876a: 196 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus bipunctatus Wehncke, 1876a: Wewalka, 2020: 38 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan, Mae Hong Son, Loei); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 100 (cat.).

Hydaticus satoi Wewalka, 1975: Rocchi, 1986: 33 (Thailand: Doi Inthanon [= Chiang Mai]); Rocchi, 2003: 71 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 34 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Hydaticus satoi satoi Wewalka, 1975: Pederzani, 2003: 20 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Ghosh, 2015b: 82 (Thailand); Lee and Ahn, 2018: 76 (Thailand); Shankar *et al.*, 2023: 453 (Thailand).

Prodaticus satoi Wewalka, 1975: Kitano, 2014: 45 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Type locality. Philippines.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Oriental region. In Thailand, confirmed records are restricted to northern provinces, mainly from montane areas (Wewalka, 2020).

Hydaticus fabricii (W.S. Macleay, 1825)

Dytiscus varius Fabricius, 1801: 267 (orig. descr.) (preoccupied by Fabricius, 1775: 233).

Colymbetes fabricii W.S. Macleay, 1825: 31 (replacement name for *Dytiscus varius* Fabricius, 1801).

Hydaticus cf. *fabricii* (W.S. Macleay, 1825): Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani).

Hydaticus (*Guignotites*) *fabricii* (W.S. Macleay, 1825): Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 17 (Thailand).

Hydaticus fabricii (W.S. Macleay, 1825): Sharp, 1882: 663 (Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 145 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 325 (Siam); Wewalka, 1979: 121 (Thailand: Bangkok); Hendrich and Balke, 1995: 46 (Thailand); Hua, 2002: 37 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 120 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 25 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Wewalka, 2023: 6 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan, Mae Hong Son, Sukhothai, Phetchabun, Khon Kaen, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Ratchasima, Chai Nat, Uthai Thani, Kanchanaburi, Saraburi, Bangkok, Prachin Buri, Chon Buri, Ranong, Pattani, Yala); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 101 (cat.).

Hydaticus fabricii (W.S. Macleay, 1825): Mukhopadhyay, 2015: 29 (Thailand).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species occurring from India and China through Southeast Asia. In Thailand, the species is widely distributed across multiple regions (Wewalka, 2023).

? *Hydaticus incertus* Régimbart, 1888

Hydaticus incertus Régimbart, 1888: 617 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus (*Guignotites*) *incertus* Régimbart, 1888 (misident.): Vazirani, 1977a: 77 (Thailand).

Hydaticus incertus Régimbart, 1888 (misident.): Vazirani, 1969: 269 (Thailand).

Hydaticus incertus Régimbart, 1888: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai); Sharma, 2002: 126 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 102 (cat.).

Type locality. Myanmar, Bhamo.

Remarks. In his recent revision of the *Hydaticus fabricii* group, Wewalka (2023) demonstrated that the Thai records reported by Vazirani (1969, 1977a) are based on misidentifications. According to that revision, *Hydaticus incertus* is reliably recorded from India, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Laos and Vietnam, but not from Thailand. The additional Thai records published by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995) and Sharma (2002) were not evaluated by Wewalka (2023), and their identification remains uncertain. Consequently, the occurrence of *Hydaticus incertus* in Thailand is considered doubtful and requires confirmation through re-examination of voucher material.

***Hydaticus luczonicus* Aubé, 1838**

Hydaticus luczonicus Aubé, 1838: 179 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus luczonicus Aubé, 1838: Vazirani, 1969: 262 (Thailand: Singola [= Songkhla]); Chandra, 2008: 167 (Thailand); Ghosh, 2015a: 78 (Thailand); Ghosh, 2015b: 82 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay, 2015: 30 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 105 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 103 (cat.).

Hydaticus (Guignotites) luczonicus Aubé, 1838: Vazirani, 1977a: 79 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2010: 279 (Thailand).

Type locality. Philippines.

Remarks. This is a widespread Oriental species. On the basis of *Hydaticus luczonicus*, Miller *et al.* (2009) established the *Prodaticus luczonicus* group, comprising large, dark-coloured species occurring in the Oriental region and extending into northern Australia.

***Hydaticus mazzoldii* Wewalka, 2023**

Hydaticus mazzoldii Wewalka, 2023: 33 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus mazzoldii Wewalka, 2023: 33 (Thailand: Loei); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 103 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Loei.

Remarks. This species is known only from type locality, Phu Kradueng National Park, Thailand (Wewalka, 2023).

***Hydaticus pacificus* Aubé, 1838**

Hydaticus pacificus Aubé, 1838: 177 (orig. descr.).

Dytiscus ruficollis Fabricius, 1787: 189 (junior primary homonym) (Siam); Olivier, 1795: 15 (Siam); Fabricius, 1801: 261 (Siam); Balfour-Browne, 1938: 110 (Siam).

Hydaticus pacificus Aubé, 1838: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 34 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 26 (Thailand).

Hydaticus (Guignotites) pacificus Aubé, 1838: Vazirani, 1977a: 79 (Thailand).

Hydaticus pacificus pacificus Aubé, 1838: Wewalka, 2016: 11 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phrae, Loei, Nakhon Nayok, Phitsanulok, Phetchabun, Chanthaburi, Trat, Kanchanaburi, Tak, Surat Thani); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima).

Hydaticus (Prodaticus) pacificus Aubé, 1838: Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 104 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Timor.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species known from India, Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. Considerable intraspecific variation has been documented, particularly in elytral colour patterns and in the shape of the apical portion of the median lobe (Wewalka, 2016).

***Hydaticus platteeuwi* Severin, 1890**

Hydaticus platteeuwi Severin, 1890: XCVII (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus platteeuwi Severin, 1890: Wewalka, 2015: 14 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Bangkok); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 104 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Borneo.

Remarks. This species was described from Indonesia and subsequently recorded from Laos, Thailand, Malaysia and Brunei (Wewalka, 2015).

? *Hydaticus rhantoides* Sharp, 1882

Hydaticus rhantoides Sharp, 1882: 664 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus rhantoides Sharp, 1882: Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 105 (cat.).

Type locality. Japan.

Remarks. The record from Thailand reported by Hanboonsong *et al.* (2000) requires confirmation. In the most recent comprehensive revision of the *Hydaticus fabricii* group, Wewalka (2023) did not treat this record, and no confirmed material from Thailand was examined. According to Wewalka (2023), *Hydaticus rhantoides* is distributed in China, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Laos, and Vietnam. At present, the occurrence of this species in Thailand should therefore be regarded as unconfirmed.

***Hydaticus ricinus* Wewalka, 1979**

Hydaticus ricinus Wewalka, 1979: 128 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus (Guignotites) ricinus Wewalka, 1979: Rocchi, 1982: 59 (Thailand).

Hydaticus ricinus Wewalka, 1979: 128 (Thailand: Hinlap [= Saraburi], coll. H. Frühstofer); Ghosh, 2015b: 82 (Thailand); Wewalka, 2023: 27 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan, Mae Hong Son, Lampang, Uttaradit, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Bueng Kan, Loei, Sakon Nakhon, Chai Nat, Phetchabun, Sukhothai, Uthai Thani, Kanchanaburi, Tak, Prachuap Khiri Khan); Shankar *et al.*, 2023: 453 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 105 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 105 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Nilgiri Hills.

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in South and Southeast Asia. According to the comprehensive revision by Wewalka (2023), *Hydaticus ricinus* is known from Afghanistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia. In Thailand, it is recorded from numerous provinces across northern, central, and western regions, indicating a broad national distribution.

***Hydaticus sexguttatus* Régimbart, 1899**

Hydaticus sexguttatus Régimbart, 1899: 323 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus sexguttatus Régimbart, 1899: 323 (Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 225 (Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1927: 37 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 81 (Thailand); Wewalka, 2015: 16 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 105 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Java.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Indonesia and is known from India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, and Malaysia. In Thailand, this species was recorded from Chiang Mai and Khao Yai NP (Wewalka, 2015). According to Wewalka (2015), a female specimen from Bangkok cited in the original description by Régimbart (1899) may belong to *Hydaticus platteeuwi*, casting doubt on the Bangkok record.

***Hydaticus vaziranii* Wewalka, 1979**

Hydaticus vaziranii Wewalka, 1979: 126 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus vaziranii Wewalka, 1979: Wewalka, 2023: 16 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Nakhon Ratchasima, Bueng Kan, Mukdahan, Sakon Nakhon, Ubon Ratchathani, Phetchabun, Chon Buri, Ranong, Kanchanaburi, Chumphon, Trang, Phang Nga, Songkhla); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 106 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Andaman Islands.

Remarks. This species was originally described from the Andaman Islands, India. According to Wewalka (2023), its known distribution has recently been expanded to include Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. In Thailand, the species is now known from several provinces across northeastern, central, eastern, western, and southern regions.

***Hydaticus vittatus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Dytiscus vittatus Fabricius, 1775: 825 (orig. descr.).

Hydaticus (*Guignotites*) *vittatus* (Fabricius, 1775): Rocchi, 1982: 59 (Thailand).

Hydaticus (*Prodatiscus*) *vittatus vittatus* (Fabricius, 1775): Jaiswal *et al.*, 2014: 94 (Thailand).

Hydaticus vittatus (Fabricius, 1775): Sharp, 1882: 670 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 146 (Siam); Kamiya, 1938a: 51 (Siam); Vazirani, 1953: 426 (Siam); Vazirani, 1969: 260 (Siam); Wewalka, 1975: 87 (Thailand: Bangkok); Vazirani, 2020: 29 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Nayok, Phitsanulok, Kanchanaburi, Trat, Chumphon, Trang, Surat Thani); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 35 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 105 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 106 (cat.).

Hydaticus vittatus vittatus (Fabricius, 1775): Rocchi, 2003: 71 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 27 (Thailand).

Hydaticus vittatus var. *quadrivittatus*: non Régimbart, 1899 (misident.): Régimbart, 1899: 329 (Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 228 (Bangkok); Satô, 1961: 61 (Bangkok).

Type locality. India.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from South Asia through East and Southeast Asia, including India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, China, Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Japan (Wewalka, 2020). In Thailand, this species is broadly distributed across northern, northeastern, central, eastern, western, and southern regions.

***Hydaticus* sp.**

Hydaticus sp.: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 35 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Remarks. Reported as *Hydaticus* sp. based on unidentified material. No additional information is available, and the record cannot be assigned to any described species with certainty.

Subfamily Hydroporinae

Tribe Bidessini

Genus *Clypeodytes* Régimbart, 1894

Clypeodytes is a moderately speciose genus comprising about 40 species distributed in the Palearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental and Australian regions (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). Of these, 33 species assigned to the subgenus *Clypeodytes* s. str. are known mainly from Africa and Asia (Biström, 1988a, b). The Asian fauna was partly treated by Vazirani (1969), and more recently, Hendrich *et al.* (2018) described an additional species from southern Laos. Two species are recorded from Thailand, one of which is of uncertain status.

***Clypeodytes bufo* (Sharp, 1890)**

Bidessus bufo Sharp, 1890: 344 (orig. descr.).

Clypeodytes bufo (Sharp, 1890): Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 114 (cat.).

Leiodytes bufo (Sharp, 1890): The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 52 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai).

Type locality. Sri Lanka, Kandy.

Remarks. This Oriental species was originally described from Sri Lanka and is widely

distributed in South Asia, with additional records from India and neighboring countries. In Thailand, it has been reported only by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995). This record was not discussed in the recent regional treatment (Mai *et al.*, 2022), and therefore the occurrence of this species in Thailand requires confirmation.

***Clypeodytes dilutus* (Sharp, 1882)**

Bidessus dilutus Sharp, 1882: 364 (orig. descr.).

Bidessus dilutus Sharp, 1882: 364 (Siam: Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 139 (Siam).

Bidessus (Clypeodytes) dilutus (Sharp, 1882): Zimmermann, 1920: 47 (Siam).

Clypeodytes dilutus (Sharp, 1882): Régimbart, 1899: 221 (Siam); Satô, 1972a: 147 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1977a: 40 (Thailand); Brancucci, 1980: 168 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 28 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 115 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Bangkok.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand. The aedeagus was later redescribed by Satô (1972). Brancucci (1980) suggested that these redescriptions correspond to *Leiodytes orissaensis* (Vazirani, 1969), but this synonymy has not been formally established and remains uncertain. In addition, the subgeneric placement of *C. dilutus* within *Clypeodytes* has not yet been clarified (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025).

Genus *Hydroglyphus* Motschulsky, 1853

Hydroglyphus is a relatively species-rich genus comprising approximately 80 described species distributed across Europe, Asia, Australia, and Africa (Biström, 1988). In China, 11 species have been recorded to date. Species-level identification within the genus remains difficult, as no comprehensive modern revision is currently available for the Asian fauna (Nilsson, 1995). In Thailand, five species are currently recorded, including several taxa of uncertain status.

***Hydroglyphus flammulatus* (Sharp, 1882)**

Bidessus flammulatus Sharp, 1882: 359 (orig. descr.).

Guignotus flammulatus (Sharp, 1882): Vazirani, 1969b: 313; Vazirani, 1977a: 32 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1977b: 60 (Thailand); Biswas *et al.*, 1995: 96 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 29 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai); Ghosh *et al.*, 2000: 42 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2003: 27 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2007: 449 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2010: 274 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2015: 468 (Thailand); Chandra, 2008: 167 (Thailand).

Hydroglyphus flammulatus (Sharp, 1882): Yano *et al.*, 1983b: 108 (Thailand); Rocchi, 2001: 67 (Thailand); Shankar *et al.*, 2023: 453 (Thailand); Chaudhary, 2024: 26128 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 128 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 119 (cat.).

Type locality. China, Jiangxi.

Remarks. This species is widespread in the Oriental region, recorded from India through Southeast Asia to China and Japan (Vazirani, 1977; Nilsson, 1995).

***Hydroglyphus fuscipennis* (Sharp, 1882)**

Bidessus fuscipennis Sharp, 1882: 359 (orig. descr.).

Bidessus fuscipennis Sharp, 1882: 359 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 139 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 229 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1920: 51 (Siam).

Guignotus fuscipennis (Sharp, 1882): Satô, 1972: 146 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1977a: 33 (Thailand).

Hydroglyphus fuscipennis (Sharp, 1882): Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 120 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam).

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand and is also known from Vietnam based on subsequent records (Satô, 1972).

***Hydroglyphus laeticulus* (Sharp, 1882)**

Bidessus laeticulus Sharp, 1882: 354 (orig. descr.).

Bidessus laeticulus Sharp, 1882: 354 (Siam: Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 139 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 219 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 54 (Siam).

Guignotus laeticulus (Sharp, 1882): Vazirani, 1977a: 34 (Thailand).

Hydroglyphus laeticulus (Sharp, 1882): Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 121 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand, and no additional records have been reported to date.

***Hydroglyphus orientalis* (Clark, 1863)**

Hydroporus orientalis Clark, 1863: 427 (orig. descr.).

Hydroporus orientalis Clark, 1863: 427 (Siam); Sharp, 1882: 358 (Siam: Bangkok, coll. Castlenau).

Bidessus orientalis (Clark, 1863): Atkinson, 1891: 139 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 219 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 56 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 30 (Siam); Feng, 1932: 23 (Siam).

Guignotus orientalis (Clark, 1863): Vazirani, 1977a: 35 (Thailand); Satô, 1972: 147 (Thailand); Wewalka, 1982: 117 (Thailand).

Hydroglyphus cf. *orientalis* (Clark, 1863): Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 64 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima).

Hydroglyphus orientalis (Clark, 1863): Jia *et al.*, 2024: 128 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 121 (cat.).

Type locality. China and Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. This species was originally described based on specimens from China and Thailand, and has also been reported from India, Vietnam and Indonesia. Since it represents a complex of forms with unresolved taxonomic status, its interpretation should be treated with caution until a comprehensive revision is available.

***Hydroglyphus transversus* (Sharp, 1882)**

Bidessus transversus Sharp, 1882: 358 (orig. descr.).

Bidessus transversus Sharp, 1882: 358 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 139 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 229 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 58 (Siam).

Guignotus transversus (Sharp, 1882): Vazirani, 1977a: 37 (Thailand).

Hydroglyphus transversus (Sharp, 1882): Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 122 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand. As with *Hydroglyphus orientalis*, the taxonomic status of this species remains unclear, and the actual identity of this species is insufficiently understood.

***Guignotus* sp.**

Guignotus sp. 1: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 31 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai).

Guignotus sp. 2: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 31 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai).

Guignotus sp. 3: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 31 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Remarks. The genus *Guignotus* was historically used for species now placed in *Hydroglyphus*. The unidentified specimens listed as *Guignotus* spp. by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995) therefore most likely represent species of *Hydroglyphus*. Their identities cannot be evaluated based on the published information, and these records are treated as indeterminate.

Genus *Leiodytes* Guignot, 1936

A small genus comprising about 33 species and subspecies, distributed mainly in the Afrotropical and Oriental regions (Biström, 1988; Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). The Oriental representatives of the genus have not yet been revised in detail and remain taxonomically insufficiently studied (Nilsson, 1995). In Thailand, three species are recorded, one of which is considered questionable.

***Leiodytes acutus* Wang, Satô and Yang, 1998**

Leiodytes acutus Wang *et al.*, 1998: 168 (orig. descr.).

Leiodytes acutus Wang *et al.*, 1998: 168 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 123 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This species is known only from Thailand (Wang *et al.*, 1998).

***Leiodytes nicobaricus* (Redtenbacher, 1868)**

Hydroporus nicobaricus Redtenbacher, 1868: 21 (orig. descr.).

Clypeodytes (Lioclypeus) nicobaricus (Redtenbacher, 1868): Wewalka, 1982: 124 (Thailand: Bangkok); Nakane, 1993: 2 (Thailand); Hebauer *et al.*, 1999: 337 (Thailand).

Leiodytes nicobaricus (Redtenbacher, 1868): Biström, 1988: 27; Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Mori and Kitayama, 2002: 75 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 123 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Nicobar Islands.

Remarks. This species is known from India, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Japan and South Korea (Lee and Ahn, 2018).

? *Leiodytes orissaensis* (Vazirani, 1969)

Clypeodytes orissaensis Vazirani, 1969b: 328 (orig. descr.).

Clypeodytes orissaensis Vazirani, 1969b: Abe, 1989: 1 (Thailand).

Leiodytes orissaensis (Vazirani, 1969): Nakane, 1993: 2 (Thailand: Saraburi); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 53 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 124 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Orissa.

Remarks. This species is known from India, Bangladesh and Pakistan (Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012). Although Nakane (1993) reported both *Leiodytes orissaensis* and *L. nicobaricus* from Thailand, no detailed specimen data were provided. As noted by Mori and Kitayama (2002), this species had long been confused with *L. nicobaricus* among Japanese researchers, and therefore, the previous literature records from Thailand are considered with high probability to refer to the former species.

Tribe Hydroporini**Genus *Siamoporus* Spangler, 1996**

Siamoporus is an endemic diving beetle genus from Thailand and currently includes only a single species (Spangler, 1996). Its placement at subtribal level remains unresolved (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025).

***Siamoporus deharvengi* Spangler, 1996**

Siamoporus deharvengi Spangler, 1996: 242 (orig. descr.).

Siamoporus deharvengi Spangler, 1996: 242 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Miller and Bergsten, 2016: 152 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 184 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khon Kaen.

Remarks. This species represents the only known member of the genus *Siamoporus* and was described recently from a cave habitat in Khon Kaen Province, northeastern Thailand (Spangler, 1996).

Tribe Hydrovatini

Genus *Hydrovatus* Motschulsky, 1853

Hydrovatus is a large genus comprising about 220 described species with a worldwide distribution in tropical and subtropical regions (Nilsson, 1995). In Thailand, 20 species are currently recorded, one of which is of uncertain status (Biström, 1997; Biström and Bergsten, 2016; Wewalka *et al.*, 2025a).

GROUP *acuminatus*

Hydrovatus acuminatus Motschulsky, 1860

Hydrovatus acuminatus Motschulsky, 1860: 42 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus acuminatus Motschulsky, 1860: Zimmermann, 1927: 22 (Siam); Takizawa, 1933: 166 (Siam); Kamiya, 1938a: 9 (Siam); Kamiya, 1938b: 31 (Siam); Wewalka, 1982: 116 (Thailand); Rocchi, 1986: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 41 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai); Biström, 1997: 351 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan, Khon Kaen, Uthai Thani, Kanchanaburi, Lan Sang [= Tak], Pattaya [= Chon Buri]); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2015: 468 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 37 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Shankar *et al.*, 2023: 453 (Thailand); Furuhashi *et al.*, 2024: 250 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 184 (cat.).

Type locality. Southeast Asia (continent Indien).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Old World tropics, occurring from Africa and western Asia eastwards through South and Southeast Asia, and extending into the southern Palearctic (Biström, 1997). In Thailand, it has been repeatedly recorded from many regions and represents one of the more widespread species of *Hydrovatus*.

GROUP *confertus*

Hydrovatus confertus Sharp, 1882

Hydrovatus confertus Sharp, 1882: 329 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus confertus Sharp, 1882: 329 (Siam); Branden, 1885: 25 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 137 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 237 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 32 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 23 (Siam); Vazirani, 1970a: 102 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1970d: 39 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 27 (Thailand); Rocchi, 2003: 67 (Thailand); Brancucci, 1979a: 196 (Thailand); Heckman, 1979: 144 (Thailand: Udon Thani); Wewalka, 1982: 115 (Thailand); Yano *et al.*, 1983a: 17 (Thailand); Biswas *et al.*, 1995: 94 (Thailand); Biström, 1997: 524 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Saraburi, Kanchanaburi, Umphang [= Tak]); Ghosh *et al.*, 2000: 42 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2004: 364 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2015: 467 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 37 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 131 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 185 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Oriental Region and is recorded from China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia (Biström, 1997).

Hydrovatus obtusus Motschulsky, 1856

Hydrovatus obtusus Motschulsky, 1856: 82 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus obtusus Motschulsky, 1856: Biström, 1997: 530 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2014: 38 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 131 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 185 (cat.).

Type locality. East India (Inde orientale).

Remarks. This species is known from Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia (Biström, 1997).

***Hydrovatus sinister* Sharp, 1890**

Hydrovatus sinister Sharp, 1890b: 343 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus sinister Sharp, 1890b: Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 97 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 185 (cat.).

Type locality. Sri Lanka.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Sri Lanka and also known from India, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia (Atthakor *et al.*, 2018).

***Hydrovatus stridulus* Biström, 1997**

Hydrovatus stridulus Biström, 1997: 529 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus stridulus Biström, 1997: 529 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 115 (Thailand); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 95 (Thailand); Inahata, 2016: 46 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Watanabe *et al.*, 2018: 430 (Thailand); Watanabe *et al.*, 2022: 183 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 185 (cat.).

Type locality. Singapore.

Remarks. This species is known from Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and Japan (Brancucci and Biström, 2013; Watanabe *et al.*, 2022). In Thailand, specimens have been collected at light (Biström, 1997).

***Hydrovatus subtilis* Sharp, 1882**

Hydrovatus subtilis Sharp, 1882: 329 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus subtilis Sharp, 1882: 329 (Siam); Branden, 1885: 27 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 23 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 30 (Thailand); Satô, 1984: 2 (Thailand); Nilsson *et al.*, 1995: 361 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 42 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai); Biström, 1997a: 526 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Kanchanaburi); Hua, 2002: 38 (Thailand); Mori and Kitayama, 2002: 66 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 38 (Thailand); ; Lee and Ahn, 2018: 94 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 132 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 185 (cat.).

Hydrovatus confertus var. *subtilis* Sharp, 1882: Régimbart, 1899: 237 (Siam: Bangkok).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam).

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand and is also known from the Andaman Islands, Laos, Malaysia, and Indonesia (Biström, 1997).

***Hydrovatus wewalkai* Biström, 1999**

Hydrovatus wewalkai Biström, 1999: 179 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus wewalkai Biström, 1999: 179 (Thailand: Khao Yai NP [=Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok]); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 96 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 186 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khao Yai National Park.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand and subsequently recorded from Laos (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

GROUP *confossus****Hydrovatus fractus* Sharp, 1882**

Hydrovatus fractus Sharp, 1882: 330 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus fractus Sharp, 1882: 330 (Siam); Branden, 1885: 26 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 137 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 236 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 33 (Siam); Vazirani, 1968: 102 (Thailand: Bangkok); Vazirani, 1977a: 27 (Thailand); Biström, 1997: 308 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Sharma, 2002: 122 (Thailand); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 91 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2015: 468 (Thailand); Nilsson and

Hájek, 2025: 187 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam).

Remarks. This species is distributed in the Oriental region and is known from India, Bangladesh, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia (Borneo) and Indonesia (Siberut) (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

***Hydrovatus maai* Biström, 1997**

Hydrovatus maai Biström, 1997: 304 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus maai Biström, 1997: Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 187 (cat.); Wewalka *et al.*, 2025a: 40 (Thailand: Trat, Yala).

Type locality. Malaysia, Sarawak.

Remarks. This species is known from China, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Indonesia (Wewalka *et al.*, 2025a).

GROUP *oblongipennis*

***Hydrovatus bonvouloiri* Sharp, 1882**

Hydrovatus bonvouloiri Sharp, 1882: 335 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus bonvouloiri Sharp, 1882: Zimmermann, 1927: 24 (Siam); Satô and Brancucci, 1984: 1 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Nakhon Nayok, Dhonburi [= Bangkok], Bangsaen [= Chon Buri]); Biström, 1997: 392 (Thailand: Nakhon Nayok); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 41 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai); Hua, 2002: 38 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 38 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2015: 467 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 189 (cat.).

Type locality. India.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species. The relationships between this species, *Hydrovatus castaneus* Motschulsky, 1856 and *H. rufoniger* (Clark, 1863) remain unclear (Biström, 1997).

***Hydrovatus globosus* Biström and Bergsten, 2016**

Hydrovatus globosus Biström and Bergsten, 2016: 61 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus globosus Biström and Bergsten, 2016: 61 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 189 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khon Kaen.

Remarks. This species is known only from the type locality, Khon Kaen, northeastern Thailand (Biström and Bergsten, 2016).

***Hydrovatus picipennis* Motschulsky, 1860**

Hydrovatus picipennis Motschulsky, 1860: 40 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus picipennis Motschulsky, 1860: Sharp, 1882: 334 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 26 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 138 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 241 (Siam: Bangkok, coll. Castelnau); Zimmermann, 1920: 35 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 25 (Siam); Vazirani, 1970a: 97 (Thailand); Biström, 1997: 395 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 39 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 190 (cat.).

Type locality. Sri Lanka.

Remarks. This species is known from Sri Lanka and Thailand. Unverified records are from India, the Philippines and Indonesia (Biström, 1997).

***Hydrovatus rufescens* Motschulsky, 1860**

Hydrovatus rufescens Motschulsky, 1860: 41 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus rufescens Motschulsky, 1860: Biström, 1997: 397 (Thailand: Uthai Thani); Rocchi, 2003: 67 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 39 (Thailand); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 94 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 191 (cat.).

Type locality. Myanmar (Burma).

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Indonesia (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

***Hydrovatus rufoniger* (Clark, 1863)**

Hyphidrus rufoniger Clark, 1863: 423 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus rufoniger (Clark, 1863): Sharp, 1882: 334 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 27 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 138 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 240 (Siam: Bangkok); Feng, 1932: 21 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 30 (Thailand); Zimmermann, 1920: 35 (Siam); Hua, 2002: 38 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 191 (cat.).

Hydrovatus rufoniger rufoniger (Clark, 1863): Biström, 1997: 388 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 115 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 39 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima).

Type locality. China.

Remarks. This species has a wide distribution in the Oriental region, from China to Indonesia (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

***Hydrovatus seminarius* Motschulsky, 1860**

Hydrovatus seminarius Motschulsky, 1860: 42 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus fuscus Sharp, 1882: Vazirani, 1977b: 59 (Thailand).

Hydrovatus seminarius Motschulsky, 1860: Biström, 1997: 368 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Pattaya [= Chon Buri]); Rocchi, 2003: 66 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 39 (Thailand); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 92 (Thailand); Okada *et al.*, 2020: 44 (Thailand: Chiang Rai); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 131 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 191 (cat.).

Hydrovatus tinctus Sharp, 1882: 328 (Siam: Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 138 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 31 (Thailand).

Type locality. SE Asia (continental India).

Remarks. This species is widely distributed in the Oriental region from India to Bali (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

GROUP *pumilus*

***Hydrovatus pisiformis* Biström, 1997**

Hydrovatus pisiformis Biström, 1997: 323 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus pisiformis Biström, 1997: 323 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 114 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 192 (cat.).

Type locality. Singapore.

Remarks. This species is recorded from Thailand, West Malaysia, and Singapore (Hendrich *et al.*, 2004). In Thailand, specimens were collected at light (Biström, 1997).

***Hydrovatus pudicus* (Clark, 1863)**

Hydroporus pudicus Clark, 1863: 426 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus pudicus (Clark, 1863): Biström, 1997: 314 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Khon Kaen, Bangkok, Kanchanaburi); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 114 (Thailand); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 91 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 131 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 192 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Java.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species known from Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

? *Hydrovatus pumilus* Sharp, 1882

Hydrovatus pumilus Sharp, 1882: 331 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus pumilus Sharp, 1882: Rocchi, 1986 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 42 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai); Biström, 1997: 318 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 192 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. According to Biström (1997), the record from Thailand reported by Rocchi (1986) required verification. The record listed by The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995) is likewise considered unconfirmed.

GROUP *pustulatus*

Hydrovatus diversipunctatus Biström and Bergsten, 2016

Hydrovatus diversipunctatus Biström and Bergsten, 2016: 59 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus diversipunctatus Biström and Bergsten, 2016: 59 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 192 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khon Kaen.

Remarks. This species is known only from the type locality, Khon Kaen Province, northeastern Thailand (Biström and Bergsten, 2016).

Hydrovatus subrotundatus Motschulsky, 1860

Hydrovatus subrotundatus Motschulsky, 1860: 41 (orig. descr.).

Hydrovatus subrotundatus Motschulsky, 1860: Biström, 1997: 137 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Uthai Thani, Kanchanaburi, Umphang [= Tak]); Rocchi, 2003: 66 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 40 (Thailand); Watanabe and Biström, 2020: 119 (Thailand); Wang *et al.*, 2021: 1296 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 131 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 193 (cat.).

Type locality. Myanmar (Burma).

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Taiwan, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Japan (Wang *et al.*, 2021).

Hydrovatus sp.

Hydrovatus sp.: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 42 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai).

Remarks. This unidentified species is based solely on the record of The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum (1995). No additional information allowing species-level identification has been provided, and its taxonomic status therefore remains unclear.

Tribe Hyphydrini

Genus *Agnoshydrus* Biström, Nilsson and Wewalka, 1997

This genus was revised by Okada (2024) and currently comprises ten species distributed in the Oriental region. Three species are recorded from Thailand.

Agnoshydrus densus Biström, Nilsson and Wewalka, 1997

Agnoshydrus densus Biström, Nilsson and Wewalka, 1997: 74 (orig. descr.).

Agnoshydrus densus Biström, Nilsson and Wewalka, 1997: 74 (Thailand: Uthai Thani); Wewalka, 1999: 26 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Wewalka and Wang, 2007: 6 (Thailand); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 99 (Thailand); Okada, 2024: 447 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Uthai Thani, Ubon Ratchathani); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 203 (cat.).

Type locality. Laos, Champasak.

Remarks. This species is known from Laos and Thailand (Okada, 2024).

***Agnoshydrus thailandicus* Okada, 2024**

Agnoshydrus thailandicus Okada, 2024: 441 (orig. descr.).

Agnoshydrus thailandicus Okada, 2024: 441 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nong Khai, Ubon Ratchathani); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 203 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani.

Remarks. This species was described from Thailand and is currently known only from Thailand, with records from several regions of the country (Okada, 2024).

***Agnoshydrus wewalkai* Okada, 2024**

Agnoshydrus wewalkai Okada, 2024: 442 (orig. descr.).

Agnoshydrus wewalkai Okada, 2024: 442 (Thailand: Nan); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 203 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Nan.

Remarks. This species is known only from the type locality, Nan Province, northern Thailand (Okada, 2024).

Genus *Allopachria* Zimmermann, 1924

This genus includes about 50 described species distributed in Southeast and East Asia, ranging from Nepal and southern China through mainland Southeast Asia to Taiwan, southern Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia (Wewalka, 2010; Nilsson and Hájek, 2025; Wewalka *et al.*, 2025). Four species are currently recorded from Thailand.

***Allopachria guidettii* Wewalka, 2000**

Allopachria guidettii Wewalka, 2000: 105 (orig. descr.).

Allopachria guidettii Wewalka, 2000: 105 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Phetchabun); Wewalka, 2010: 35 (Thailand: Nan); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 204 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Mae Hong Son.

Remarks. This species is known only from northern Thailand (Wewalka, 2010).

***Allopachria holmeni* Wewalka, 2000**

Allopachria holmeni Wewalka, 2000: 112 (orig. descr.).

Allopachria holmeni Wewalka, 2000: 112 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 204 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This species is known only from the type series collected in Chiang Mai Province, northern Thailand (Wewalka, 2000).

***Allopachria schramhauseri* Wewalka, 2000**

Allopachria schramhauseri Wewalka, 2000: 109 (orig. descr.).

Allopachria schramhauseri Wewalka, 2000: 109 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 204 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Mae Hong Son.

Remarks. This species is known only from the holotype collected from a small stream, downstream of a waterfall in Mae Hong Son Province, northern Thailand (Wewalka, 2000). No other records are known.

***Allopachria shepardi* Wewalka, 2000**

Allopachria shepardi Wewalka, 2000: 109 (orig. descr.).

Allopachria shepardi Wewalka, 2000: 109 (Thailand: Chaiphum, Loei, Phetchabun, Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 204 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chaiphum.

Remarks. This species is known only from Thailand (Wewalka, 2000).

Genus *Anginopachria* Wewalka, Balke and Hendrich, 2001

A small and enigmatic genus of the tribe Hyphydrini comprising three species known from Thailand and Malaysia (Wewalka, 2005). In Thailand, one species is currently known.

***Anginopachria prudeki* Wewalka, Balke, Hájek and Hendrich, 2005**

Anginopachria prudeki Wewalka, Balke, Hájek and Hendrich, 2005: 46 (orig. descr.).

Anginopachria prudeki Wewalka, Balke, Hájek and Hendrich, 2005: 46 (Thailand: Nan); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 205 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Nan.

Remarks. This species is known only from the type locality in Nan. The type series was probably collected at light (Wewalka *et al.*, 2005).

Genus *Hyphovatus* Wewalka and Biström, 1994

A small genus comprising three species confined to Oriental region (Wewalka and Biström, 1994). Two species are recorded from Thailand.

***Hyphovatus dimorphus* (Biström, 1984)**

Hyphydrus dimorphus Biström, 1984: 21 (orig. descr.).

Hyphydrus dimorphus Biström, 1984: 21 (Thailand: Fang [= Chiang Mai]); Wewalka and Biström, 1994: 38 (Thailand: Fang [= Chiang Mai], Khao Yai NP [=Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok]); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 99 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 211 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Fang.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Thailand and is also known from Laos (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

***Hyphovatus manfredi* Wewalka and Biström, 1994**

Hyphovatus manfredi Wewalka and Biström, 1994: 39 (orig. descr.).

Hyphovatus manfredi Wewalka and Biström, 1994: 39 (Thailand: Kanchanaburi); Brancucci and Biström, 2013: 100 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 211 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Kanchanaburi.

Remarks. This species is known from Laos and Thailand (Brancucci and Biström, 2013).

Genus *Hyphydrus* Illiger, 1802

A large genus comprising more than 140 described species distributed in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). The species occurring in Thailand were reviewed by Biström and Satô (1988). Four species are currently recognized from Thailand.

GROUP *lyratus****Hyphydrus lyratus lyratus* Swartz, 1808**

Hyphydrus lyratus Swartz in Schönherr, 1808: 29 (orig. descr.).

Hyphydrus lyratus Swartz, 1808: Biström, 1982: 21 (Thailand: Bangkok, Saraburi); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 45 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Hyphydrus (Apriophorus) lyratus Swartz, 1808: Vazirani, 1977a: 22 (Thailand); Yano *et al.*, 1983b: 109 (Thailand).

Hyphydrus lyratus lyratus Swartz, 1808: Biström and Satô, 1988: 48 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Khao Luang [= Nakhon Si Thammarat]); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 116 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 44 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Ghosh, 2022: 442 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 134 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 214 (cat.).

Type locality. East India (India orientalis).

Remarks. A widespread species occurring in the Oriental and Australian regions. The

nominotypical subspecies *H. lyratus lyratus* is widely distributed in Southeast Asia, ranging from China to Australia (Biström, 1982).

GROUP *signatus*

Hyphydrus fangensis Biström and Satô, 1988

Hyphydrus fangensis Biström and Satô, 1988: 47 (orig. descr.).

Hyphydrus fangensis Biström and Satô, 1988: 47 (Thailand: Fang [= Chiang Mai]); Biström, 1998: 98 (Thailand); Hua, 2002: 38 (Thailand); Štápný, 2007: 78 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son, Phetchabun); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 134 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 217 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Fang.

Remarks. This species was recorded from Thailand and Hainan Island, China (Biström, 1998).

Hyphydrus jacobsoni Biström, 1982

Hyphydrus jacobsoni Biström, 1982: 97 (orig. descr.).

Hyphydrus jacobsoni Biström, 1982: Biström and Satô, 1988: 48 (Thailand: Fang [= Chiang Mai]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 217 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

This species was described from Indonesia and subsequently recorded from Thailand, Laos and Malaysia (Biström and Satô, 1988; Štápný, 2007).

Hyphydrus sumatrae Régimbart, 1880

Hyphydrus sumatrae Régimbart, 1880: 211 (orig. descr.).

Hyphydrus sumatrae Régimbart, 1880: Biström and Satô, 1988: 48 (Thailand: Doi Inthanon [= Chiang Mai], Phu Hin Rongkla [= Phetchabun]); Štápný, 2000: 304 (Thailand: Doi Inthanon [= Chiang Mai]); Štápný, 2007: 78 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Shaverdo, 2007: 206 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 218 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species known from India, Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia (Štápný, 2000; 2007).

Hyphydrus sp.

Hyphydrus sp. 2: The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 46 (Thailand: Chiang Mai).

Remarks. An unidentified species recorded from northern Thailand. The available literature provides no diagnostic information, and its taxonomic status remains unresolved.

Genus *Microdytes* J. Balfour-Browne, 1946

This genus comprises 56 described species, occurring mainly in South and Southeast Asia (Wewalka *et al.*, 2025b). The Thai fauna of *Microdytes* has been revised recently, revealing a high species diversity. To date, 20 species are recorded from Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

Microdytes balkei Wewalka, 1997

Microdytes balkei Wewalka, 1997: 18 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes balkei Wewalka, 1997: 18 (Thailand: Rayong, Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok]); Wewalka, 2011: 29 (Thailand: Mukdahan); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 100 (Thailand: Mukdahan, Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Ubun Ratchathani, Saraburi, Chon Buri, Rayong, Trat); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 218 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Rayong.

Remarks. This species was described from eastern Thailand and is currently known from Laos, Thailand and Cambodia (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes dimorphus* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes dimorphus Wewalka, 1997: 22 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes dimorphus Wewalka, 1997: 22 (Thailand: Khao Yai NP); Wewalka, 2011: 37 (Thailand); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 100 (Thailand: Chon Buri, Khao Yai NP [Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 218 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khao Yai National Park.

Remarks. This species is known only from Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes eliasi* Wewalka and Okada, 2023**

Microdytes eliasi Wewalka and Okada, in Okada *et al.*, 2023: 90 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes eliasi Wewalka and Okada, in Okada *et al.*, 2023: 90 (Thailand: Saraburi, Sa Kao, Chon Buri, Chanthaburi); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 218 (cat.).

Type locality. Cambodia, Koh Hong.

Remarks. This species was described based on material from Thailand and Cambodia and is currently known only from these two countries (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes gabrielae* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes gabrielae Wewalka, 1997: 24 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes gabrielae Wewalka, 1997: 24 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Wewalka, 2011: 29 (Thailand: Phetchabun [Phu Hin Rongkla NP]); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 103 (Thailand: Phetchabun, Phitsanulok); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 218 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species is known from northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes heineri* Wewalka, 2011**

Microdytes heineri Wewalka, 2011: 23 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes heineri Wewalka, 2011: 23 (Thailand: Nan [Doi Phu Kha NP]); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 103 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. China, Yunnan.

Remarks. This species is recorded from southern China, Laos and northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes jeenthongi* Okada and Wewalka, 2023**

Microdytes jeenthongi Okada and Wewalka, 2023, in Okada *et al.*, 2023: 92 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes jeenthongi Okada and Wewalka, 2023: 92 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. So far, this species is known only from the type locality in northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes maculatus* (Motschulsky, 1860)**

Hydrovatus maculatus Motschulsky, 1860: 42 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes maculatus (Motschulsky, 1860): Wewalka, 1997: 27 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Khao Yai NP [=Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Kanchanaburi); Miller and Wewalka, 2010: 35 (Thailand); Wewalka, 2011: 29 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son, Mukdahan); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 103 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Lampang, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Uttaradit, Phetchabun, Bueng Kan, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon, Ubon Ratchathani, Kanchanaburi, Khao Yai NP [=Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Southeast Asia (“Ind or”, “Dohen”)

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from India, Myanmar, southern China, Laos and Thailand. In Thailand, two morphological forms have been recognized (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes mariannae* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes mariannae Wewalka, 1997: 28 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes mariannae Wewalka, 1997: 28 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Wewalka, 2011: 30 (Thailand: Phu Kradueng NP [= Loei], Phu Hin Rongkla NP [= Phetchabun]); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 106 (Thailand: Loei, Phetchabun); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species is confined to northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes menopausis* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes menopausis Wewalka, 1997: 29 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes menopausis Wewalka, 1997: 29 (Thailand: Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Ko Chang [= Trat]); Wewalka, 2011: 30 (Thailand); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 106 (Thailand: Nakhon Phanom, Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Sakon Nakhon, Ubon Ratchathani, Trat); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khao Yai NP.

Remarks. This species is known from Laos and Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes paoloi* Wewalka, 2011**

Microdytes paoloi Wewalka, 2011: 24 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes paoloi Wewalka, 2011: 24 (Thailand: Phu Kradueng NP [= Loei], Phetchabun); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 107 (Thailand: Loei, Phetchabun); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species is known from northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes pasiricus* (Csiki, 1938)**

Hydrovatus pasiricus Csiki, 1938: 126 (orig. descr.) (including var. *simplicor* and var. *unicolor*).

Microdytes pasiricus (Csiki, 1938): Wewalka, 1997: 30 (Thailand: Phetchabun); Wewalka, 2011: 30 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 116 (Thailand); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 107 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Phetchabun); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Java.

Remarks. Among species of *Microdytes*, this species shows a distinctive distribution pattern, being recorded from northern Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia (Java) and the Philippines (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes pederzanii* Wewalka, 2011**

Microdytes pederzanii Wewalka, 2011: 25 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes pederzanii Wewalka, 2011: 25 (Thailand: Phu Hin Rongkla NP [= Phetchabun]); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 107 (Thailand: Phetchabun, Uttaradit); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species is confined to northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes schoedli* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes schoedli Wewalka, 1997: 33 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes schoedli Wewalka, 1997: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phetchabun); Wewalka, 2011: 31 (Thailand: Mukdahan, Tak); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 108 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Lampang, Mae Hong Son, Phetchabun, Mukdahan, Kanchanaburi, Tak); Nilsson and

Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.); Wewalka *et al.*, 2025b: 31 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Kanchanaburi, Lampang, Mae Hong Son, Mukdahan, Phetchabun, Tak).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species is known from Laos and Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023; Wewalka *et al.*, 2025b).

***Microdytes schoenmanni* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes schoenmanni Wewalka, 1997: 34 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes schoenmanni Wewalka, 1997: 34 (Thailand: Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Ko Chang [= Trat]); Wewalka, 2011: 31 (Thailand); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 111 (Thailand: Khao Yai NP [= Nakhon Ratchasima or Nakhon Nayok], Trat); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Ko Chang.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species known from India, Nepal, Myanmar, China, Laos and Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes schwendingeri* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes schwendingeri Wewalka, 1997: 36 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes schwendingeri Wewalka, 1997: 36 (Thailand: Sakon Nakhon); Wewalka, 2011: 37 (Thailand); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 109 (Thailand: Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Sakon Nakhon.

Remarks. This species is known from southern Laos and northeastern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes sekaensis* Okada and Wewalka, 2023**

Microdytes sekaensis Okada and Wewalka, 2023, in Okada *et al.*, 2023: 95 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes sekaensis Okada and Wewalka, 2023: 95 (Thailand: Bueng Kan); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Bueng Kan.

Remarks. This species is confined to central Laos and northeastern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes shepardi* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes shepardi Wewalka, 1997: 37 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes shepardi Wewalka, 1997: 37 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phetchabun); Wewalka, 2011: 33 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son, Chaiyaphum, Sakon Nakhon); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 109 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Phetchabun, Chaiyaphum, Sakon Nakhon, Uthai Thani); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Phetchabun.

Remarks. This species is known from China, Laos and Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes shunichii* Satô, 1995**

Microdytes shunichii Satô, 1995: 313 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes shunichii Satô, 1995: Wewalka, 2011: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Dao [= Chiang Mai], Doi Phu Ka NP [= Nan]); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 110 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nan, Phetchabun); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 135 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 219 (cat.); Wewalka *et al.*, 2025b: 31 (Chiang Mai, Nan, Phetchabun).

Type locality. Vietnam, Vinh Phuc.

Remarks. This species is known from China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam (Okada *et al.*, 2023; Wewalka *et al.*, 2025b).

***Microdytes ubonensis* Okada and Wewalka, 2023**

Microdytes ubonensis Okada and Wewalka, 2023: Okada *et al.*, 2023: 96 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes ubonensis Okada and Wewalka, 2023: 96 (Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 220 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani.

Remarks. This species is known from Laos and Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

***Microdytes zetteli* Wewalka, 1997**

Microdytes zetteli Wewalka, 1997: 41 (orig. descr.).

Microdytes zetteli Wewalka, 1997: 41 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Wewalka, 2011: 34 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Okada *et al.*, 2023: 111 (Thailand: Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 220 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar, Laos and northern Thailand (Okada *et al.*, 2023).

Subfamily Laccophilinae**Tribe Laccophilini****Genus *Laccophilus* Leach, 1815**

A large genus with more than 300 described species and subspecies distributed worldwide (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). The Oriental and East Palearctic species were revised by Brancucci (1983). Subsequently, the *Laccophilus javanus* species group was revised by Hájek and Brancucci (2015). In Thailand, 20 species and subspecies are currently recorded.

***Laccophilus chinensis* Boheman, 1858**

Laccophilus chinensis Boheman, 1858: 21 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus chinensis Boheman, 1858: Brancucci, 1983: 329 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phrae, Uthai Thani); Nakane, 1989: 23 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 49 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Rocchi, 2003: 69 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2003: 24 (Thailand); Hájek and Štátný, 2005: 56 (Thailand: Satun); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 47 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay, 2015: 25 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 147 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 232 (cat.).

Type locality. China, Hong Kong.

Remarks. A widespread tropical species recorded from India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, southern China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia and southern Japan (Hájek and Štátný, 2005).

***Laccophilus ellipticus* Régimbart, 1889**

Laccophilus ellipticus Régimbart, 1889: 152 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus ellipticus Régimbart, 1889: Brancucci, 1983: 312 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Uthai Thani, Nakhon Nayok, Saraburi, Bangkok); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2007: 447 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 47 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 233 (cat.).

Type locality. Vietnam, My Tho.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, southern China, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia (Sumatra) (Brancucci, 1983; Hájek, 2003).

? *Laccophilus flexuosus* Aubé, 1838

Laccophilus flexuosus Aubé, 1838: 430 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus flexuosus Aubé, 1838: Vazirani, 1977b: 59 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 234 (cat.).

Type locality. India, Pondicherry.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from India, Nepal, Laos, Vietnam and southern Japan (Nilsson, 1995; Hájek and Štátný, 2005). The record from Thailand is based solely on a distribution list in Vazirani (1977b) and has not been supported by examined Thai material. Brancucci (1983)'s revision did not include specimens from Thailand. Although the species is likely to occur in Thailand based on its regional distribution, its presence there remains unconfirmed.

***Laccophilus hendrichi* Hájek and Brancucci, 2015**

Laccophilus hendrichi Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 314 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus hendrichi Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 314 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Phetchabun, SeKon Nakhon [= Sakon Nakhon], Kanchanaburi, Tak, ?Ko Samui [= Surat Thani]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 234 (cat.).

Type locality. Laos, Bolikhamsay.

Remarks. This species is distributed in submontane to montane areas of eastern Myanmar, northern and central Laos and northern Thailand (Hájek and Brancucci, 2015). Specimens reported from southern Thailand (Ko Samui) and Vietnam differ markedly in elytral colour pattern and were excluded from the type series. The occurrence in southern Thailand therefore requires confirmation.

***Laccophilus jaechi* Hájek and Brancucci, 2015**

Laccophilus jaechi Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 319 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus jaechi Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 319 (Thailand: Khao Srabap [= 'Khao Seap', Chanthaburi], Ko Chang [= Trat]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 235 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Trat.

Remarks. This species is known only from a small area of southeastern Thailand and southwestern Cambodia (Hájek and Brancucci, 2015).

***Laccophilus kaensis* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus kaensis Brancucci, 1983: 306 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus kaensis Brancucci, 1983: 306 (Thailand: Kaen [= Khon Kaen]); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 235 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Khon Kaen.

Remarks. This species was described based on a single male specimen from Khon Kaen Province, northeastern Thailand, and no additional records are known (Brancucci, 1983).

***Laccophilus kempi holmeni* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus kempi holmeni Brancucci, 1983: 276 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus kempi holmeni Brancucci, 1983: 276 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hua, 2002: 39 (Thailand); Hájek, 2003: 117 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 148 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 235 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This subspecies is known from southern China and northern Thailand (Brancucci, 1983).

***Laccophilus latipennis* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus latipennis Brancucci, 1983: 294 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus latipennis Brancucci, 1983: Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 97 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 235 (cat.).

Type locality. Laos, Luang Prabang.

Remarks. This species was originally described from Laos and was later recorded from Thailand (Nakhon Ratchasima) (Atthakor *et al.*, 2018).

***Laccophilus mahakamensis* Balke, Mazzoldi and Hendrich, 1998**

Laccophilus mahakamensis Balke *et al.*, 1998: 74 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus mahakamensis Balke *et al.*, 1998: Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 321 (Thailand: Surat Thani); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 236 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, East Kalimantan.

Remarks. This species was described from East Kalimantan, Indonesia, and was later recorded from southern Thailand (Surat Thani) (Hájek and Brancucci, 2015). Its occurrence in southern Thailand suggests a wider distribution in the Malay Peninsula and the Greater Sunda Islands.

***Laccophilus mazzoldii* Hájek and Brancucci, 2015**

Laccophilus mazzoldii Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 321 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus mazzoldii Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 321 (Thailand: Mukdahan); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 236 (cat.).

Type locality. Laos, Savannakhet.

Remarks. This species is known from Laos and northeastern Thailand, with records from adjacent localities on both sides of the Thai-Lao border (Hájek and Brancucci, 2015).

***Laccophilus medialis* Sharp, 1882**

Laccophilus medialis Sharp, 1882: 309 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus medialis Sharp, 1882: 309 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1883: 22 (Siam); Branden, 1885: 22 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 135 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 265 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 21 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 13 (Thailand); Brancucci, 1983: 326 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2003: 25 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2004: 263 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 116 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 49 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 236 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from India, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore and Indonesia (Hendrich *et al.*, 2004).

***Laccophilus parvulus obtusus* Sharp, 1882**

Laccophilus obtusus Sharp, 1882: 311 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus derasus Sharp, 1882: 311 (Siam: Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 135 (Siam: Bangkok).

Laccophilus dispersus Sharp, 1882: 312 (Siam: Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 135 (Siam: Bangkok); Vazirani, 1970e: 443 (Thailand: Bangkok); Vazirani, 1977a: 11 (Thailand).

Laccophilus parvulus Aubé, 1838: Zimmermann, 1927: 12 (Siam); Vazirani, 1969b: 247 (Thailand); 1970c: 178 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1977a: 13 (Thailand); Vazirani, 1977b: 59 (Thailand); Wewalka, 1982: 120 (Thailand); Yano *et al.*, 1983b: 109 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 51 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Ghosh *et al.*, 2000: 40 (Thailand); Sharma, 2002: 120 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2003: 25 (Thailand); Shankar *et al.*, 2023: 454 (Thailand); Chaudhary, 2024: 26128 (Thailand).

Laccophilus parvulus obtusus Sharp, 1882: Brancucci, 1983: 360 (Thailand: Chiang Mai [= under 'Chiengmai'], Khon Kaen, Nakhon Nayok [= under 'Nakorn Nayok'], Ratchaburi [= under 'Rajburi'], Saraburi, Uthai Thani, Bangpra [= Chon Buri], Bangkok); Rocchi, 1986: 33 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hájek, 2003: 118 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2004: 363 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2007: 448 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2010: 273 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 50 (Thailand); Athakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 148 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 238 (cat.).

Type locality. Singapore.

Remarks. A widespread subspecies in the Oriental region, recorded from China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia (Brancucci, 1983). *Laccophilus derasus* Sharp, 1882 and *L. dispersus* Sharp, 1882, both described from Thailand, are junior synonyms of this subspecies.

***Laccophilus pulicarius* Sharp, 1882**

Laccophilus pulicarius Sharp, 1882: 313 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus pulicarius Sharp, 1882: 313 (Bangkok); Branden, 1883: 23 (Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 23 (Bangkok); Atkinson, 1891: 136 (Siam: Bangkok); Régimbart, 1899: 263 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 25 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 14 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 14 (Thailand); Brancucci, 1983b: 309 (Thailand: Bangsaen [= Chon Buri]); Nakane, 1989: 23 (Thailand); The Kanagawa Prefectural Museum, 1995: 51 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Hanboonsong *et al.*, 2000: 358 (Thailand: Khon Kaen); Hájek, 2003: 119 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 117 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 51 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 239 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental-East Palearctic species, known from southern China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and southern Japan (Hájek 2003; Hendrich *et al.*, 2004).

***Laccophilus siamensis siamensis* Sharp, 1882**

Laccophilus siamensis Sharp, 1882: 306 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus siamensis Sharp, 1882: 306 (Siam: Bangkok); Branden, 1883: 24 (Bangkok); Branden, 1885: 24 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 136 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 264 (Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 26 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 16 (Thailand).

Laccophilus siamensis siamensis Sharp, 1882: Brancucci, 1983: 299 (Thailand: Bangsaen [= Chon Buri], Bangkok); Balke *et al.*, 1998: 75 (Thailand); Hebauer *et al.*, 1999: 339 (Thailand); Hendrich *et al.*, 2004: 117 (Thailand); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 240 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam), Bangkok.

Remarks. A widespread subspecies in the Oriental region, recorded from Myanmar, southern China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia (Brancucci, 1983; Hájek 2003; Hendrich *et al.*, 2004).

***Laccophilus siamensis chiengmaiensis* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus siamensis chiengmaiensis Brancucci, 1983: 301 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus siamensis chiengmaiensis Brancucci, 1983: 301 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 241 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This subspecies is known only from the type locality in northern Thailand (Brancucci, 1983).

***Laccophilus smithi* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus smithi Brancucci, 1983: 344 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus smithi Brancucci, 1983: 344 (Thailand: Chiang Mai); Balke and Hendrich, 1997: 99 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 241 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chiang Mai.

Remarks. This species is known only from northern Thailand (Brancucci, 1983).

***Laccophilus transversalis leptogonus* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus transversalis leptogonus Brancucci, 1983: 291 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus transversalis leptogonus Brancucci, 1983: Hájek and Št'astný, 2005: 57 (Thailand: Songkhla); Atthakor *et al.*, 2018: 94 (Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 242 (cat.).

Type locality. Indonesia, Sumatra.

Remarks. Brancucci (1983) recognized three subspecies within *Laccophilus transversalis*, of which *L. t. leptogonus* was originally known from southern Vietnam and Indonesia (Sumatra). Hájek and Št'astný (2005) subsequently recorded this taxon from Laos, Thailand and Malaysia, and suggested that *L. t. leptogonus* and *L. t. lituratus* may represent separate species.

***Laccophilus transversalis lituratus* Sharp, 1882**

Laccophilus lituratus Sharp, 1882: 313 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus lituratus Sharp, 1882: 313 (Siam); Branden, 1883: 22 (Siam); Branden, 1885: 22 (Siam); Atkinson, 1891: 135 (Siam); Régimbart, 1899: 262 (Siam: Bangkok); Zimmermann, 1920: 21 (Siam); Zimmermann, 1927: 14 (Siam); Vazirani, 1977a: 12 (Thailand).

Laccophilus transversalis lituratus Sharp, 1882: Brancucci, 1983: 290 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Nakhon Nayok, Bangkok, Uthai Thani); Hua, 2002: 39 (Thailand); Hájek and Štátný, 2005: 57 (Thailand); Hájek, 2003: 120 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 242 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand (Siam).

Remarks. This subspecies is distributed in continental Southeast Asia, recorded from southern China, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia (Sumatra) (Hájek and Štátný, 2005).

***Laccophilus uniformis* Motschulsky, 1860**

Laccophilus uniformis Motschulsky, 1860: 46 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus uniformis Motschulsky, 1860: Brancucci, 1983: 366 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Nakhon Nayok, Pak Chong [= Nakhon Ratchasima], Dhonburi [= Bangkok], Saraburi, Uthai Thani); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2003: 26 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2004: 364 (Thailand); Mukhopadhyay and Ghosh, 2007: 448 (Thailand); Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012: 52 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 149 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 242 (cat.).

Type locality. Southeast Asia.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species recorded from India, Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Indonesia (Brancucci, 1983).

***Laccophilus wittmeri* Brancucci, 1983**

Laccophilus wittmeri Brancucci, 1983: 260 (orig. descr.).

Laccophilus wittmeri Brancucci, 1983: Hájek, 2003: 120 (Thailand); Hájek and Brancucci, 2015: 325 (Thailand: Chiang Mai, Loei, Mae Hong Son); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 149 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 242 (cat.).

Type locality. Vietnam, Hanoi.

Remarks. This species is known from Myanmar, southern China, Laos, northern Thailand and Vietnam (Hájek and Brancucci, 2015).

Genus *Neptosternus* Sharp, 1882

A predominantly Afrotropical and Oriental genus comprising 98 species worldwide (Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). The Oriental species were revised by Hendrich and Balke (1997). In Thailand, ten species are currently recorded (Balke *et al.*, 1997; Balke and Hendrich, 1998).

***Neptosternus bellus* Hendrich and Balke, 1997**

Neptosternus bellus Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 60 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus bellus Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 60 (Thailand: Chumphon, Yala); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 243 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Yala.

Remarks. This species is known only from southern Thailand (Yala and Chumphon) (Hendrich and Balke, 1997).

***Neptosternus chumphon* Balke and Hendrich, 1998**

Neptosternus chumphon Balke and Hendrich, 1998: 137 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus chumphon Balke and Hendrich, 1998: 137 (Thailand: Chumphon); Hendrich and Balke, 2000: 1294 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 244 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Chumphon.

Remarks. This species was described from southern Thailand. Type specimens were collected at light (Balke and Hendrich, 1998).

? *Neptosternus coomani* Peschet, 1923

Neptosternus coomani Peschet, 1923: 175 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus coomani Peschet, 1923; Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 60 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Zhao *et al.*, 2012: 210 (?Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 149 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 244 (cat.).

Type locality. Vietnam, Hanoi.

Remarks. This species was originally described from northern Vietnam and is also known from southern China (Zhao *et al.*, 2012). Records from Thailand have been regarded as doubtful (Zhao *et al.* 2012).

***Neptosternus hydaticoides* (Régimbart, 1877)**

Laccophilus hydaticoides Régimbart, 1877: LXXIX (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus hydaticoides (Régimbart, 1877): Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 57 (Thailand: Khon Kaen, Phetchabun, Yala); Hendrich and Balke, 2000: 1293 (Thailand); Bian and Ji, 2009: 36 (Thailand); Zhao *et al.*, 2012: 207 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 244 (cat.).

Type locality. Philippines, Luzon.

Remarks. A widespread Oriental species known from Myanmar, southern China, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines (Hendrich and Balke, 1997).

***Neptosternus poci* Satô, 1972**

Neptosternus poci Satô, 1972: 149 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus poci Satô, 1972; Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 63 (Thailand: Mae Ping [= Chiang Mai], Chumphon); Bian and Ji, 2009: 36 (Thailand); Zhao *et al.*, 2012: 211 (Thailand); Peng *et al.*, 2018: 585 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 245 (cat.).

Type locality. Vietnam, northern part.

Remarks. The species is known from southern China, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam (Peng *et al.*, 2018).

***Neptosternus riedeli* Hendrich and Balke, 1997**

Neptosternus riedeli Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 59 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus riedeli Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 59 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son, Chumphon); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 246 (cat.).

Type locality. Vietnam, southern part.

Remarks. This species is known from Thailand, southern Vietnam and Indonesia (Borneo) (Hendrich and Balke, 1997).

***Neptosternus siamensis* Hendrich and Balke, 1997**

Neptosternus siamensis Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 64 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus siamensis Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 64 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Zhao *et al.*, 2012: 211 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 246 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Mae Hong Son.

Remarks. This species is known from northern Thailand (Mae Hong Son) (Hendrich and Balke, 1997).

***Neptosternus strnadi* Hendrich and Balke, 1997**

Neptosternus strnadi Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 64 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus strnadi Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 64 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Zhao *et al.*, 2012: 211 (Thailand); Jia *et al.*, 2024: 149 (Thailand); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 246 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Mae Hong Son.

Remarks. This species was originally described from northern Thailand (Mae Hong Son) and later also recorded from southern China (Zhao *et al.*, 2012).

***Neptosternus thailandicus* Hendrich and Balke, 1997**

Neptosternus thailandicus Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 65 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus thailandicus Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 65 (Thailand: Mae Hong Son); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 246 (cat.).

Type locality. Thailand, Mae Hong Son.

Remarks. So far, this species is known only from northern Thailand (Mae Hong Son).

***Neptosternus vietnamensis* Hendrich and Balke, 1997**

Neptosternus vietnamensis Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 66 (orig. descr.).

Neptosternus vietnamensis Hendrich and Balke, 1997: 66 (Thailand: Chumphon); Nilsson and Hájek, 2025: 246 (cat.).

Type locality. Vietnam, southern part.

Remarks. This species is known from southern Thailand and southern Vietnam (Hendrich and Balke, 1997).

DISCUSSION

Worldwide, over 250 Noteridae and around 5,000 Dytiscidae species/subspecies are known, excluding fossil taxa (Nilsson, 2011; Nilsson and Hájek, 2025). Therefore, the 17 Noteridae and 147 Dytiscidae species/subspecies currently recorded from Thailand represent approximately 6.0 % and 2.7 % of the global diversity of these families, respectively.

Compared with neighboring countries, the Thai dytiscid fauna appears relatively species-poor, with fewer recorded species than China (*ca.* 380 species) and India (*ca.* 330 species), and numbers similar to those reported from the Philippines (106 species) and Japan (141 species) (Freitag *et al.*, 2016; Ghosh and Nilsson, 2012; Nakajima, 2025; Jia *et al.*, 2024). This apparent pattern is most likely not a reflection of true species richness, but rather of historical and methodological factors. Intensive surveys and modern taxonomic studies focusing on Thai Dytiscidae have only begun relatively recently (Atthakor *et al.*, 2018; Okada *et al.*, 2023; Okada, 2024, 2025), and species identification remains problematic in several taxonomically difficult groups. In particular, modern revisions are still lacking for *Neohydrocoptus* (Noteridae) and for many genera within the tribe Bidessini (Dytiscidae). Consequently, the present checklist should be regarded as a baseline for future taxonomic and faunistic research, and changes in species composition can be expected as additional data become available. Moreover, large areas of Thailand remain poorly explored, suggesting that further fieldwork will likely reveal additional species and new distribution records.

With respect to species having a restricted known distribution, 36 species (22 % of the recorded fauna) are currently known only from Thailand based on available records (Table 1). Many of these taxa are represented by limited material, often from single localities, and have not been collected again since their original descriptions. Given the insufficient sampling and the lack of comprehensive taxonomic revisions in several groups, some of these species may later prove to be synonyms of more widely distributed taxa. These Thailand restricted species are distributed among 13 genera. Among them, *Siamoporus*, a subterranean genus so far recorded exclusively from Thailand, represents the only genus that can at present be regarded as restricted to the country.

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