

Range Extension for *Limnichoderus naviculatus* (Casey, 1889) (Coleoptera: Limnichidae) in North America Based on Records from Missouri, USA

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SCIENTIFIC NOTE

RANGE EXTENSION FOR *LIMNICHODERUS NAVICULATUS* (CASEY, 1889) (COLEOPTERA: LIMNICHIDAE) IN NORTH AMERICA BASED ON RECORDS FROM MISSOURI, USA

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The beetle family Limnichidae (minute marshloving beetles) are composed of four subfamilies, Cephalobryrrhinae, Hyphalinae, Limnichinae, and Thaumastodinae, with a total of 37 genera and 354 species (Integrated Taxonomic Information System 2015). The subfamily Limnichinae is the most species-rich with 24 genera and 290 species or nearly 82% of all species within the Limnichidae (ITIS 2015). Within the subfamily Limnichinae, the genus Limnichoderus Casey is represented worldwide by 24 recognized species known to occur only in the Western Hemisphere, where Limnichoderus naviculatus (Casey, 1889) has been reported to occur in Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas in the USA (Wooldridge 1986; Spangler et al. 2001). The primary purpose of this report is to present the first record of L. naviculatus in Missouri, USA and document a range extension for this species in North America. Because little information is available on environmental factors associated with the occurrence, distribution, and autecology of L. naviculatus, this report also presents physical and water quality characteristics from the localities where this species was collected in Missouri.

We collected aquatic macroinvertebrate community samples on 18 September 2012 from two reaches of Spring Creek and one reach of Crane Creek in Stone County in the Ozark Highlands Ecological Section of Missouri (Cleland et al. 1997; Nigh and Schroeder 2002) (Fig. 1). The samples were collected using 500 µm mesh kick nets in riffle, pool, and submerged rootmat habitats according to methods outlined by Sarver et al. (2002). Coleoptera found within the samples were examined with a dissection microscope using magnifications up to 80X. Taxonomic keys and descriptive information provided in Wooldridge (1981), Larson et al. (2000), Shepard (2002), Ciegler (2003), White and Roughley (2008), and Epler (2010) were used to identify beetle specimens. Reference specimens are retained in a collection at the Missouri Department of Conservation, Central Region Office and Conservation Research Center, Columbia, Missouri.

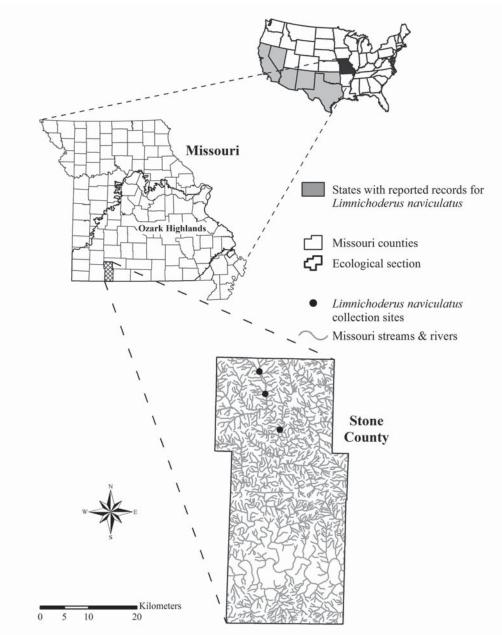


Fig. 1. Map depicting states in the USA with reported records for *Limnichoderus naviculatus* and locations of reaches of streams where adult specimens of *L. naviculatus* were collected in Missouri during 18 September 2012.

Fifteen adult specimens of *L. naviculatus* were found in the material collected. The specimens were found only in samples collected from submerged rootmat habitat and composed 0.3–4.1% of the macroinvertebrate fauna found in those samples.

Stream order of the reaches where *L. naviculatus* were collected ranged from second to fifth order.

Mean watershed area was 179.7 km² (range 33.2– 399.3 km²). Mean wetted width was 13.5 m (range 8.0-19.4 m). Mean depth was 45.3 cm (range 37.0-50.0 cm). Mean discharge was 0.57 m³/s (range 0.30–1.27 m³/s). Substrates of the reaches were primarily coarse gravel with 38–57% being 16–64 mm. Riparian corridors had 86–100% canopy,

Table 1. Means and ranges (in parentheses) of water quality characteristics from reaches of streams where adult specimens of *Limnichoderus naviculatus* were collected in Missouri during 18 September 2012. Temp = water temperature (°C), DO = dissolved oxygen (ppm), Cond = conductivity (μ S/cm), Turb = turbidity (Nephelometric Turbidity Units), TP = total phosphorus (μ g/L), TN = total nitrogen (mg/L), NVSS = nonvolatile suspended solids (mg/L), VSS = volatile suspended solids (mg/L), Chlor = total chlorophyll (μ g/L).

Temp	DO	Cond	pН	Turb	ТР	TN	NVSS	VSS	Chlor
17.6 (14.3–21.2)	0.0	423 (365–457)				3.9 (2.1–5.6)			3.1 (2.2–4.0)

mid-story, and ground cover present on both sides of the streams. Means and ranges of select water quality characteristics from the reaches are provided in Table 1.

This report provides the first record of occurrence of L. naviculatus in Missouri and extends the northeastern boundary of the known distribution of the species in North America from Oklahoma into Missouri. Because our sampling methodology targeted truly aquatic macroinvertebrates, specimens of L. naviculatus may have been collected incidentally in our samples. Targeted sampling for limnichid beetles could, possibly, reveal this semi-aquatic species has a more widespread distribution in the region. Our provision of physical and water quality characteristics from the reaches of streams where we collected L. naviculatus should aid in delineation of environmental parameters associated with the occurrence, distribution, and autecology of this species.

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