

Revision of Afrotropical species of the *Philonthus peliomerus* species group (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthina)

Lubomír HROMÁDKA

Anny Letenskéé 7, CZ-120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic
e-mail: hromadka@seznam.cz

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Abstract. The *Philonthus peliomerus* species group of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829, is proposed, containing 24 species. Seven species are described as new taxa: *Philonthus accipiter* sp. nov. (Kenya), *Philonthus alcelaphus* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *P. crocidura* sp. nov. (Zaire), *P. infidelis* sp. nov. (Zambia), *P. laqueo* sp. nov. (Republic of South Africa), *P. vidua* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *P. xenopus* sp. nov. (Burundi). The remaining 17 species are redescribed as follows: *P. angolensis* Cameron, 1959, *P. bottegoi* Eppelsheim, 1895, *P. cribricephalicus* Tottenham, 1949, *P. cylindricollis* Cameron, 1934, *P. diatrechoides* Tottenham, 1962, *P. flavoterminatus* Wollaston, 1877, *P. inimicus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. inipendzeius* Tottenham, 1962, *P. leonensis* Cameron, 1934, *P. motoensis* Cameron, 1929, *P. nimeikopus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. paederomimus* Eppelsheim, 1895, *P. peliomeroides* Cameron, 1934, *P. peliomerus* Kraatz, 1859, *P. peliomixtus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. rudebecki* Scheerpeltz, 1974, *P. uelensis* Bernhauer, 1928. All the species of the *P. peliomerus* species group are keyed and their aedeagi and relevant morphological characters are figured.

INTRODUCTION

Philonthus peliomerus species group

The *P. peliomerus* group was described by Tottenham (1962) „For similar build and usually one or more of the apical pale antennomeres; the puncturation of the abdomen, at least on basal tergites is close and large. Most of the African species have a peculiar form of paramere, with the pegs arranged transversely at a considerable distance from the apex and not apically as in most species from the genus. *P. peliomerus*, however, which is very like several African species in other respects, does not have this peculiar paramere. Amongst the African species *P. motoensis* Cameron, 1929 is probably also an exception. A similar bodily build and similar form of paramere is seen in *P. nimeikopus* Tottenham, 1962 amongst the species with 5-punctate discal series on pronotum and in *P. diatrechoides* Tottenham, 1962 among the species with multipunctate series“.

The following 24 Afrotropical species are included in the group:

<i>Philonthus accipiter</i> sp. nov.	Kenya
<i>Philonthus alcelaphus</i> sp. nov.	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus angolensis</i> Cameron, 1959	Angola
<i>Philonthus bottegoi</i> Eppelsheim, 1895	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus cribricephalicus</i> Tottenham, 1949	Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe
<i>Philonthus crocidura</i> sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus cylindricollis</i> Cameron, 1934	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Benin

<i>Philonthus diatrechoides</i> Tottenham, 1962	Angola
<i>Philonthus flavoterminalis</i> Wollaston, 1877	Sainte Helena
<i>Philonthus infidelis</i> sp. nov.	Zambia
<i>Philonthus inimicus</i> Tottenham, 1962	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus inipendzeius</i> Tottenham, 1962	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus laebo</i> sp. nov.	Republic of South Africa
<i>Philonthus leonensis</i> Cameron, 1934	Sierra Leone
<i>Philonthus motoensis</i> Cameron, 1929	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon
<i>Philonthus nimeikopus</i> Tottenham, 1962	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus paederomimus</i> Eppelsheim, 1895	Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of South Africa
<i>Philonthus peliomeroides</i> Cameron, 1934	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Benin
<i>Philonthus peliomerus</i> Kraatz, 1859	French Equatorial Africa, Mascarene Islands, Sainte Helena, Seychelles, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Myanmar
<i>Philonthus peliomixtus</i> Tottenham, 1962	Republic of South Africa
<i>Philonthus rudebecki</i> Scheerpeltz, 1974	Republic of South Africa, Namibia, Uganda
<i>Philonthus uelensis</i> Bernhauer, 1928	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus vidua</i> sp. nov.	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus xenopus</i> sp. nov.	Burundi

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens studied are deposited in the following collections:

- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay, Roger Booth and Martin Brendell);
- FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
- IRSB Institut royal des Science naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (Yvonnick Gérard);
- JJRC Jiří Janák, private collection, Rtně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic;
- LHPC Lubomír Hromádka, private collection, Prague, Czech Republic;
- MNHN Muséum national d'Historie Naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve, Azedah Taghavian);
- MRAT Musee royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc de Meyer);
- NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria, (Harald Schillhammer);
- NMPC National Museum of Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
- ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Manfred Uhlig).

A double slash (//) is used to divide labels of type specimens. All measurements were taken in beetles with stretched abdomen. All ratios mentioned in the descriptions are dimensionless but can be converted to length in mm: 20 units = 1 mm.

RESULTS

Philonthus accipiter sp. nov.

(Figs 1-4, map 1)

Type locality. Kenya, M. Egon 2380 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Kenya, M. Egon 2380 m, Reinhardt, leg., // *Philonthus accipiter* sp. nov., Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]', (NHMC). Paratypes (3 ♂♂): same label data as in holotype, [red oblong printed labels], (LHPC).

Description. Body length 6.1-6.3 mm, length of fore body 3.0-3.2 mm.

Colouration. Head and abdomen black, pronotum and elytra black-brown, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown, antennomeres 1-2 brown-yellow, antennomeres 9-11 yellow, remaining antennomeres black, femora yellow, knee black-brown, tibiae yellow with inner side darker, tarsi black-brown slightly paler distally.

Head rounded, vaguely wider than long (ratio 20 : 18), sides behind eyes slightly convergent. Clypeus with a small triangular depression medially. Eyes large, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 5). Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures 4 times as long as distance between medial and lateral interocular puncture. Posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with many varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender and very long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10-11 combined, when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 23 : 19), parallel-sided. Anterior angles very obtusely rounded, bearing several black bristles, posterior angles conspicuously rounded. Sides bearing three long black bristles in anterior half. Each dorsal row with 4 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 fine punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and finely punctate, punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 29 : 22), parallel-sided, widest at about three-quarters of their length. Punctuation very fine and sparse, punctures vaguely larger than eye-facets, separated mostly 3 times the puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite III very slightly narrowed posteriad. First four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Base of visible tergites very coarsely and densely punctate, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, sternite VIII (Fig. 4) aedeagus (Figs 1-3).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus accipiter* sp. nov. differs from similar *P. peliomixtus* by its longer pronotum, sparser punctuation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African goshawk *Accipiter tachiro* (Daudin, 1800).

Distribution. Kenya.

***Philonthus alcelaphus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 5-8, map 1)

Type locality. Ethiopia: Bale 8 km. W. of Dinshu, 0706 N 3944 E. 3050 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'ETHIOPIA: Bale 8 km. W. of Dinshu, 0706 N 3944 E. 3.050m xii.1971. //Holotype *Philonthus alcelaphus* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2008 [red oblong printed label]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 7.1 mm, length of fore body 3.9 mm.

Colouration. Body anthracite black, very shiny, elytra with copper shine, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, legs dark black-brown, tarsi slightly paler distally.

Head almost as long as wide, very vaguely narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes vaguely projecting, slightly longer than wide (ratio 11 : 10). Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures three times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture, lateral interocular punctures slightly shifted to the front. Many small and dense punctures occupying almost entire inner margin of eyes. Temporal area and base of head extensively, closely and conspicuously punctured. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice as long as antennomere 11, antennomeres 2 and 3 equal in length.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 30 : 28), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, very slightly separated.

Elytra hardly longer than wide (ratio 45 : 43), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation very fine and dense. Diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 the puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 33 : 27). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, shorter than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of visible tergites coarser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 of heart shape, distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 8), aedeagus (Figs 5-7).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus alcelaphus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. cylindricollis* by the vaguely narrower head, shorter eyes, by the elytra with copper shine and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African hartebeest *Alcelaphus buselaphus buselaphus* (Pallas, 1766).

Distribution. Ethiopia.

***Philonthus angolensis* Cameron, 1959**

(Figs 9, map 1)

Philonthus angolensis Cameron, 1959: 116.

Type locality. Angola: Lunda N.E.: Riv. Tchikapa.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Angola, R. Tchikapa, (Lunda), vi.-vii.1948, Reg. Ang. 8803, M Cameron, Bequest, B. M. 1955-147. // *Philonthus angolensis* Cameron, TYPE [white oblong label handwritten]', (BMNH). (This type has only head, pronotum, antennae and right forefoot and middlefoot). Paratype (♀): without locality. (Description of elytra, abdomen and posterior foot after paratype), (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.1 mm, length of fore body 3.3 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra black with blue shine, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, legs brown.

Head (Fig. 9) wider than long (ratio 30 : 24.5), distinctly narrowed posteriad, eyes slightly projecting, longer than temples (ratio 15 : 11.5). The whole head abnormal dense punctate, except impunctate clypeus and disc, surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, slightly widened distally, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 34.5 : 28.5), parallel-sided, in posterior half slightly sinuate, anterior angles slightly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 51 : 45.5), arched widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on head, separated larger than 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 25.5 : 22.5). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

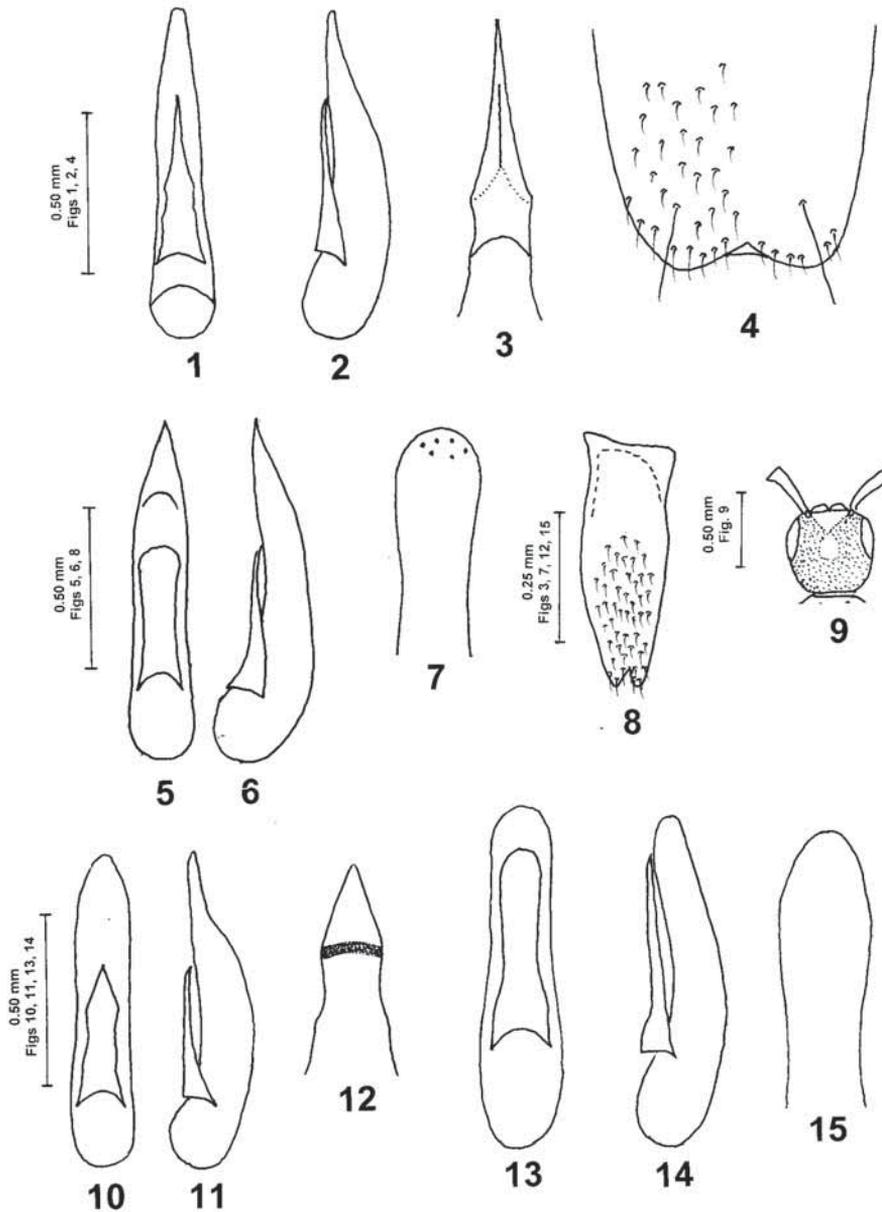
Abdomen. Punctuation of tergites similar to that on elytra. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between basal lines punctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus angolensis* is similar to *P. paederomimus* from which it differs by its longer antennae, slightly paler legs, from *P. bottegoi* by its smaller body length, slightly paler legs, denser punctuation of head and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola (Herman, 2001).



Figs 1-15. *P. accipter* sp. nov.: 1- aedeagus, ventral view; 2- aedeagus, lateral view; 3- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 4- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; *P. alcelaphus* sp. nov.: 5- aedeagus, ventral view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view; 7- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 8- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. angolensis* Cameron, 1959: 9- head; *P. bottegoi* Eppelsheim, 1895: 10- aedeagus, ventral view; 11- aedeagus, lateral view; 12- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; *P. cribricephalicus* Tottehnham, 1949: 13- aedeagus, ventral view; 14- aedeagus, lateral view; 15- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

***Philonthus bottegoi* Eppelsheim, 1895**
(Figs 10-12, map 1)

Philonthus bottegoi Eppelsheim, 1895: 207.

Type locality. Ethiopia, Ganale Gudda, Arussi Galla.

Type material. Not studied.

Material examined: Ethiopia, Ganale Gudda, Arussi Galla, 3.v.1893, (type locality), V. Bottego, Museo Civico Genova, *P. bottegoi* Epp. [ochre oblong label handwritten], 1 ♂, (NHMW).

Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body 4.1 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra dark blue, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, antennae by examine species missing, femora brown-black, tibiae black-brown, tarsi brown, slightly paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 28 : 21), posterior angles rounded, between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures three times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, distinctly longer than temples (ratio 9 : 5.5). Temporal area with scattered coarse punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture.

Antennae by examined species missing.

Pronotum vaguely longer than wide (ratio 29 : 27), parallel-sided. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, setation short and black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 39 : 35), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation coarse and sparse. Diameter of punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (ratio 20 : 23). Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 3-4 combined.

Punctuation of abdomen sparser than that on elytra. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Surface between punctures of visible tergites without microsculpture; setation long and brown.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones; aedeagus (Figs 10-12).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus bottegoi* may be distinguished from the similar *P. angolensis* by its larger body length, darker legs, sparser punctuation of head and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus cribricephalicus* Tottenham, 1949**
(Figs 13-15, map 1)

Philonthus cribricephalicus Tottenham, 1949: 323.

Type locality. Zimbabwe, Mashonaland: Salisbury.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Natal: Kloof. 1500 ft., August 1926, S. Africa, P. E. Turner, Brit. Mus. 1926-350. // *Philonthus cribricephalicus*, Tottenham, TYPE [white oblong label handwritten]', (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.8 mm, length of fore body 3.2 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, elytra and scutellum vaguely paler, with slightly cooper shine, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly brown-yellow, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles yellow-brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, antennomere 11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora yellow, inner side of tibiae, knees and tarsomeres 1 and 2 dark brown, remaining tarsomeres slightly paler distally.

Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (ratio 23 : 20). Slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 10 : 8), slightly convex. Four coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial and interocular punctures 2.5 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly. Temporal area and posterior third of head densely punctate, with numerous varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae very long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 1 and 2 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomere 2, slightly shorter than antennomere 11.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 25 : 21.5). Very slightly narrowed posteriad. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 shifted laterally, surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate. Punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, slightly contiguous here and there.

Elytra slightly longer than wide (ratio 34 : 32) vaguely widened posteriad, at base distinctly wider than pronotum. Very densely and finely punctate, punctures vaguely larger than eye-facets. Separated very small, punctures slightly contiguous here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 25 : 19). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomere 1.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctuation of visible tergites sparsely and somewhat coarsely punctate than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 vaguely narrower than preceding ones, triangular. Aedeagus (Figs 13-15).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar in most external characters to *P. labeo* sp. nov.; it differs by a different shape of the apex of paramere, from *P. rudebecki* by longer eyes, denser punctuation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus crocidura* sp. nov.**

(Figs 16-18, map 1)

Type locality. Zaire, Kivu: centr., S. Kahuzi, 2200 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo [ZAIRE], Kivu: centr., S. Kahuzi, 2200 m, 27.iii.1953, P. Basilevsky // Holotype *Philonthus crocidura* Hromádka det, 2008 [red oblong printed label]', (MRAT). Paratypes (2 spec.): same label data as holotype, (LHPC, MRAT).

Description. Body length 6.3 mm, length of fore body 3.3 mm.

Colouration. Black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly brown-yellow, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, apex of terminal palpomere somewhat paler, mandibles brown, apex vaguely paler, antennae black-brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 brown-yellow, dorsal side black-brown, antennomere 11 brown-yellow, legs yellow, inner side of all tibiae darker.

Head slightly wider than long (ratio 20 : 17), sides from mid-eyes distinctly narrowed in straight line towards the neck, posterior angles rounded. Eyes slightly projecting and somewhat longer than temples (ratio 8 : 6). Four punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about three times distance between medial and lateral puncture, posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures. The whole temporal area with numerous varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by about the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, slightly shorter than antennomeres 2-3 combined.

Pronotum highly convex, distinctly longer than wide (ratio 24 : 21), sides in posterior half slightly sinuately narrowed posteriad. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 on the same level as puncture 3 in dorsal row and distinctly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate. Punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated between punctures smaller than 1 puncture diameter; setation black.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (ratio 33 : 31), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation coarse and sparse, punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by 1.5 or 2 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; shiny, setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 23.5 : 20). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites similar to that on elytra, distinctly sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture, setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered

with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 16-18).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus crocidura* sp. nov. is quite similar to *P. inimicus*, but differs by its paler legs and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African dusky shrew *Crocidura caliginea* Hollister, 1916.

***Philonthus cylindricollis* Cameron, 1934**

(Figs 19-22, map 1)

Philonthus cylindricollis Cameron, 1934: 372.

Type locality. Mayumbe: Tshiobo N'Goy.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tshiobo N'Goy, 24.vi.1926, A.Collart // *Philonthus cylindricollis* Cameron, TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten]', (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body 3.5 mm.

Colouration. Head, elytra and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, antennae and legs brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 22 : 20), distinctly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles unclear. Between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 13 : 10), vaguely convex. Punctures along inner margin of eyes extending a little beyond the inter-ocular punctures towards the middle. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

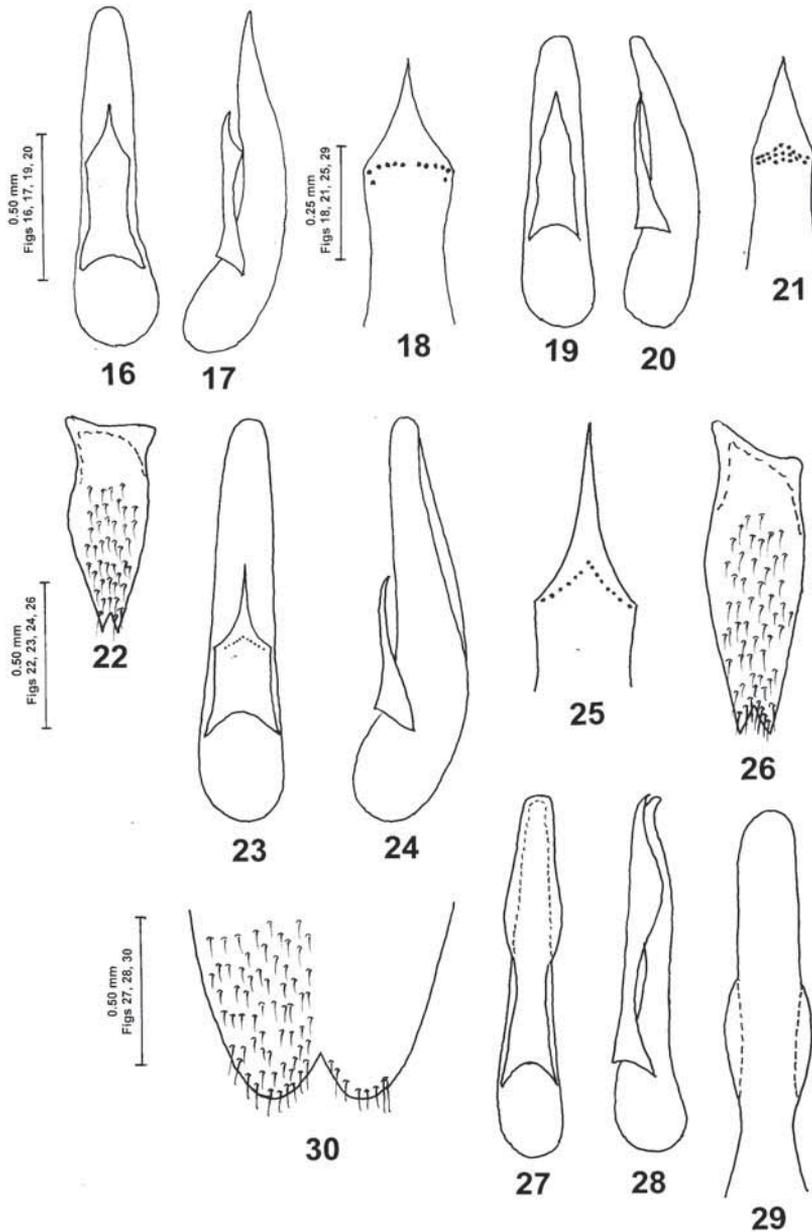
Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 28 : 21), sides sinuate, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated between punctures smaller than 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra vaguely longer than wide (ratio 33 : 31), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation dense and relatively coarse, punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (ratio 36 : 31), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen punctuation of visible tergites 1-3 much coarser and denser than that on elytra, punctuation of remaining tergites somewhat finer. First three visible tergites with two basal



Figs 16-30. *P. crocidura* sp. nov.: 16- aedeagus, ventral view; 17- aedeagus, lateral view; 18- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; *P. cylindricollis* Cameron, 1934: 19- aedeagus, ventral view; 20- aedeagus, lateral view; 21- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 22- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. diatrechoides* Tottenham, 1962: 23- aedeagus, ventral view; 24- aedeagus, lateral view; 25- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 26- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. flavoterminalis* Wollaston, 1877: 27- aedeagus, ventral view; 28- apex of paramere, ventral view; 30- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view.

lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 22), aedeagus (Figs 19-21).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus cylindricollis* may distinguished from similar *P. alcelaphus* sp. nov. by its vaguely wider head, longer eyes and by the elytra without cooper shine, from *P. inipendezius* by its longer eyes and pronotum and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus diatrechoides Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 23-26, map 1)

Philonthus diatrechoides Tottenham, 1962: 232.

Type locality. Angola, Lunda N E.

Type material. Syntype (♂): 'ANGOLA, Lunda N E, River Tchipaka, vii.1948, A. de Barros Machado, // *Diatrechus nigrolucens*, M. Cameron, det., Cotype, [white oblong label, handwritten]. M. Cameron, Bequest B. M. 1955-147', (BMNH).

Notes. Replacement name for *nigrolucens* Cameron, 1959: 116. Cameron described a species under the name *Diatrechus nigrolucens*. Tottenham, (1962: 232) writes: "For aedeagus of the same form as is seen in the *Philonthus peliomerus*-group of African species should be placed in the genus *Philonthus*".

Redescription. Body length 8.1 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. The whole body, maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs black, mandibles and antennomeres 9-11 brown.

Head quadrate, slightly wider than long (ratio 29 : 26). Parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes slightly projecting and vaguely shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 11). The whole head punctate, except small middle part. Average diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by about the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, slightly shorter than antennomeres 2-3 combined.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (ratio 30 : 27), lateral margin from posterior half slightly sinuately narrowed posteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Medial longitudinal impunctate strip reaching both anterior margin and posterior one. Rest of pronotum, double punctured. Diameter of smaller punctures as like as eye-facets, between them many larger punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures larger than eye-facets and contiguous here and there.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (ratio 42 : 38), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and dense, punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 28 : 21). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen parallel-sided, very slightly narrowed posteriad. Elevated area between two basal lines on first four visible tergites impunctate. Punctuation at base of visible tergites much coarser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and much sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 26), aedeagus (Figs 23-25).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus diatrechoides* it differs from all species of this group by its irregular punctuation of pronotum and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus flavoterminalis* Wollaston, 1877 stat. restit.**

(Figs 27-30, map 1)

Philonthus flavoterminalis Wollaston, 1877: 26.

Philonthus flavoterminalis Fauvel, 1904: 58, (*Philonthus*; synonym of *P. peliomerus*).

Philonthus flavoterminalis Wollaston, 1877, was formerly treated as synonym of *P. peliomerus*.

Type locality. St. Helena.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'St. Helena, T. V. Wollaston, B.M. 1877-52', (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body 3.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen brown-black, mandibles black with brown-yellow apex, maxillary and labial palpi brown, apex of palpomere 3 lighter, antennomeres 10 and 11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora and tibiae yellow, greater part of inner side of tibiae somewhat darker coloured, tarsi brown-black, tarsomere 5 of all tarsi lighter.

Head wider than long (ratio 29 : 23), markedly narrowed posteriad. Eyes slightly convex, vaguely longer than temples (ratio 9 : 8). Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures about 3.5 times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Punctuation of temporal area dense, with numerous punctures of varying size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by about the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, longer than antennomeres 2-3 combined..

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 29 : 25), parallel-sided. Anterior angles rectangular, bearing several short bristles. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures, punctures 2-4

equidistant, separated between punctures 1 and 2 about a quarter larger than separated between punctures 2 and 3. Each sublateral with 2 punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and sides. Surface without microsculpture.

The whole scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets. Separated less than 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction; setation darker.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 39 : 36), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation dense and coarse, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by more than 1 puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomere 1.

Abdomen from visible tergite III narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly. Elevated area between two lines on the first three visible tergites finely punctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites smaller than eye-facets, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 30), aedeagus (Figs 27-29).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus flavoterminatus* is similar to *P. peliomerus* in most characters, but differs by its shorter eyes, longer pronotum, vaguely wider, coarser and vaguely denser punctuation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Sainte Helena.

Philonthus infidelis sp. nov.

(Figs 31-34, map 1)

Type locality. Zambia [Congo Belge] P.N.U. Kabwe SW Muye af. Mitembo (1320).

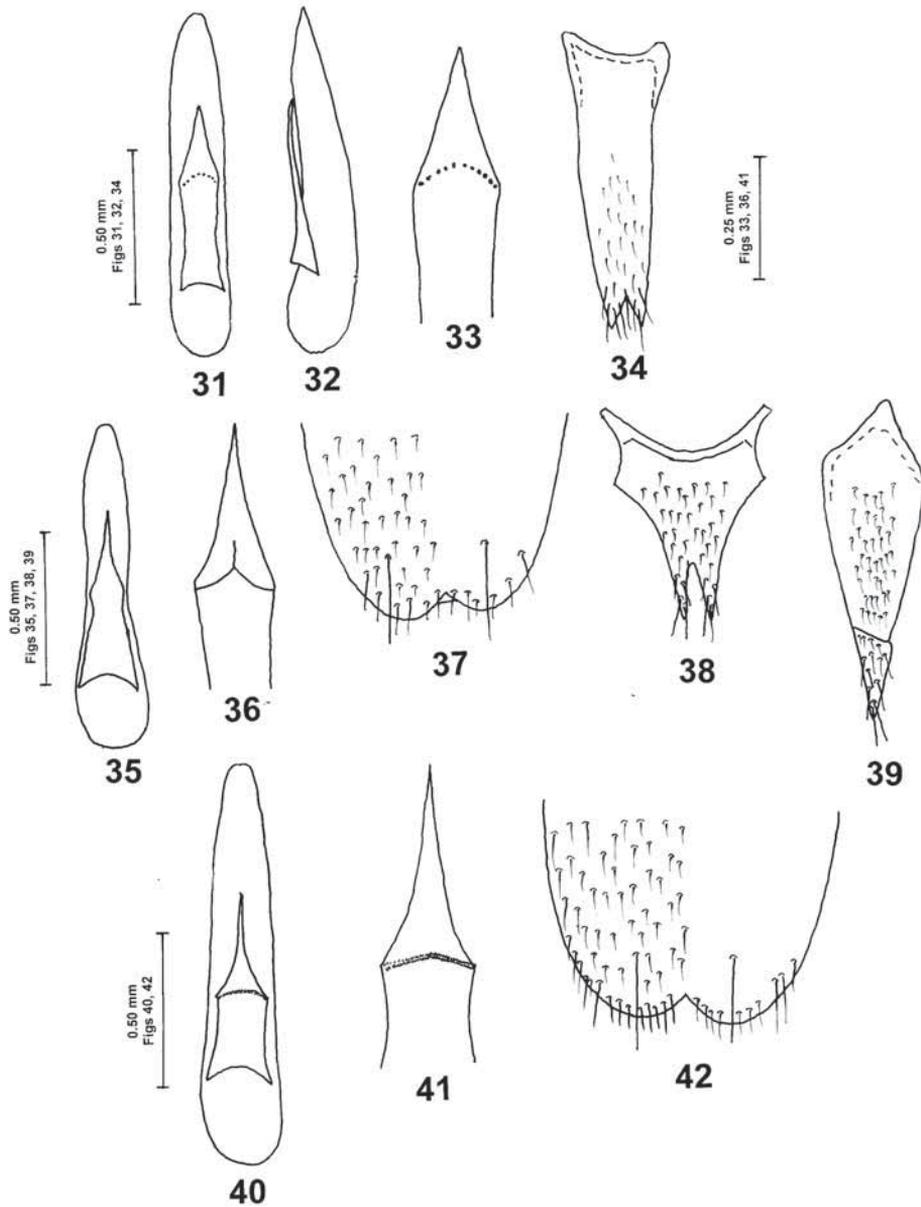
Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Zambia [Congo Belge], P.N.U. Kabwe SW. Muye af. Mitembo (1320), 14.v.1948, (tamisage) Mis. G.F. de Witte, 1611a. // *Philonthus infidelis* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten] // Holotype *Philonthus infidelis* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2008 [red oblong printed label]', (MRAT).

Notes. In the collection of Musée Royal d'Afrique centrale, Tervuren I found this new species, determined by Tottenham as *Philonthus infidelis* sp. nov., but Tottenham has never described it. I describe this new species under the same name *P. infidelis*.

Description. Body length 6.3 mm, length of fore body 3.2 mm

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and elytra black-brown, abdomen black, visible tergites 7-8 brown-black, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown-yellow, antennomeres 1-2 brown-black, antennomeres 3-8 black-brown, antennomeres 9-11 yellow-brown, femora and tibiae yellow, inner side of tibiae darker, tarsi brown, gradually becoming paler distally.

Head, wider than long (ratio 21 : 19), posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing 1 long black bristle. Eyes flat, slightly longer than temples (ratio 9 : 8). 4 punctures between



Figs 31-42. *P. infidelis* sp. nov.: 31- aedeagus, ventral view; 32- aedeagus, lateral view; 33- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 34- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. inimicus* Tottenham, 1962: 35- aedeagus, ventral view; 36- apex of paramere, ventral view; 37- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; 38- female tergite X, ventral view; 39- gonocoxite of female genital segment; *P. inipendezius* Tottenham, 1962: 40- aedeagus, ventral view; 41- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 42- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view.

eyes arranged in straight line, distance between medial interocular punctures about 4 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area with many varying large greyish setiferous punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (ratio 27 : 20), widest in anterior third, slightly sinuately narrowed anteriorly. Sides bearing several varying long black bristles. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures, approximately equidistant, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate. Punctures larger than eye-facets, in anterior half contiguous and arranged into horizontal rows, punctures in posterior half somewhat finer and sparser.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 31 : 29), slightly arch-shaped widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and sparse, punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by 1.5 or 2 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia distinctly longer than metatarsus (ratio 27 : 21). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen slightly narrowed from visible tergite III posteriorly. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites with several punctures. Punctuation at base of visible tergites much coarser and denser than that on elytra, distinctly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 somewhat narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 34), aedeagus (Figs 31-33).

Differential diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *P. leonensis* it differs by its less rounded head, shorter antennomeres, sparser punctuation of scutellum and visible tergites 4-5 and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Zambia.

Etymology. The name of this species is the Latin adjective *Infidēlis* = unfaithful.

Philonthus inimicus Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 35-39, map 1)

Philonthus inimicus Tottenham, 1962: 188.

Type locality. Zair, Gorges de la Pelenge.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo [Zair], Gorges de la Pelenge - 1150 m, 20.-23. vi.1947, Mis.G. F. de Witte.' // *Philonthus inimicus* Tottenham, TYPE [white oblong label handwritten], (MRAT). Paratypes (2 ♀♀): same labels data as by holotype, (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 7.5-7.7, length of fore body 3.4-3.6 mm.

Colouration. Head black, in part bluish-iridescent, pronotum black-brown, bluish-iridescent in the middle, sides very slightly reddish-iridescent, elytra and abdomen black-

brown, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly brown-yellow, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown-yellow, terminal palpomere somewhat paler, antennomeres 1 and 10-11, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black, femora yellow-brown, tibiae black-brown, tarsi brown-black.

Head of suborbicular shape, wider than long (ratio 22 : 20), markedly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles rounded. Eyes slightly convex, slightly longer than temples (ratio 10 : 8). Distance between medial interocular punctures about four times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures, temporal area with numerous varying large punctures. Surface in part with very fine microsculpture.

Antennae very long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by about the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 28 : 18), distinctly narrower than elytra, parallel-sided. Each dorsal row with 4 approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate. Punctures larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures vaguely smaller than their diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 40 : 35). Punctuation fine and relatively sparse. Punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 2 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 24 : 21). Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined

Abdomen slightly narrowed from visible tergite III posteriad. First three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Base of first and second tergites very coarsely and densely punctate, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite, diameter of punctures almost equal to that of punctures in dorsal rows, separated very small, punctuation at base of remaining tergites finer and sparser than that on visible tergites 1 and 2. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, not conspicuously dilated, sternite VIII (Fig. 37), aedeagus (Figs 35-36).

Female. Tergite X (Fig. 38), gonocoxites of female genital segment (Fig. 39).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus inimicus* Tottenham, 1962 is similar in to *P. crocidura* sp. nov. in most characters, but differs by its darker legs and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Philonthus inipendezius Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 40-42, map 2)

Philonthus inipendezius Tottenham, 1962: 190.

Type locality. Tanganyika: E. Usambra, Amani, 3300 ft.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Tanzania: E. Usambara, Amani, 3300 ft, 1.ii.1955, V. F. Eastop. C. E. Tottenham collection, B.M. 1974-587 // *Philonthus inipendezius* Tottenham, Type [white oblong label handwritten]', (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.5 mm, length of fore body 3.7 mm.

Colouration. Body black, base of antennomere 2 and the whole antennomere 11 brown, remaining antennomeres black, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles dark brown, terminal palpomere somewhat paler, legs black, only tarsomere 5 of all tarsi brown.

Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (ratio 27 : 24), sides behind eyes parallel. Posterior angles obtusely rounded. Clypeus with a shallow, triangular depression medially. Eyes as long as temples. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. The whole head rather strongly, irregularly closely punctured, except impunctate area on the disc, which is about as broad as distance between antennal bases and extending from the front margin to about the level of hind margin of eye. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae very long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, distinctly longer than wide (ratio 29 : 24), widest in at about one-third of its length, sides slightly emarginate in middle. Anterior angles (from lateral view), distinctly rounded, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 punctures (Tottenham 1962: 192 in original description writes: In the type 2nd puncture of each series is wanting), each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, with impunctate tips. Punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures much smaller than their diameter.

Elytra almost quadrate, slightly wider than long (ratio 39 : 36), widest at about three-quarters of their length, sides very slightly rounded. Punctuation fine and somewhat irregular, separated by 1.5 or 2 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 23 : 30). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomere 1.

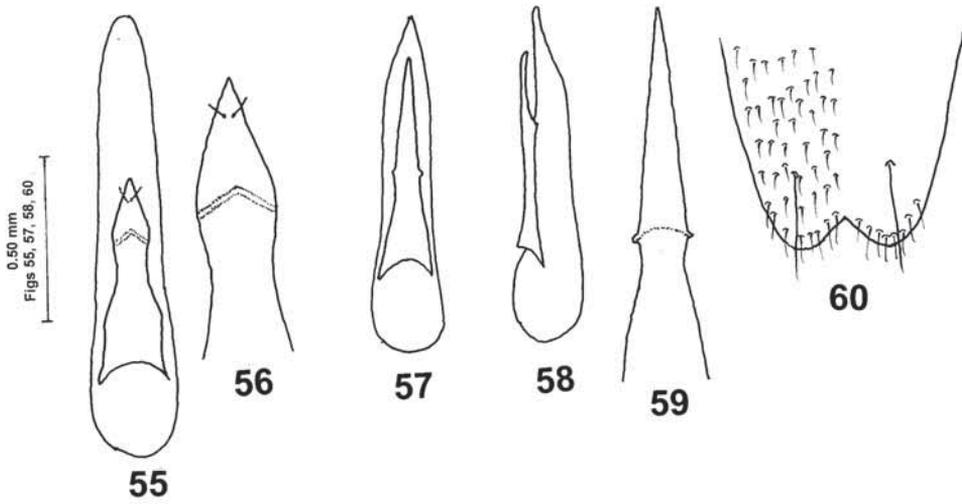
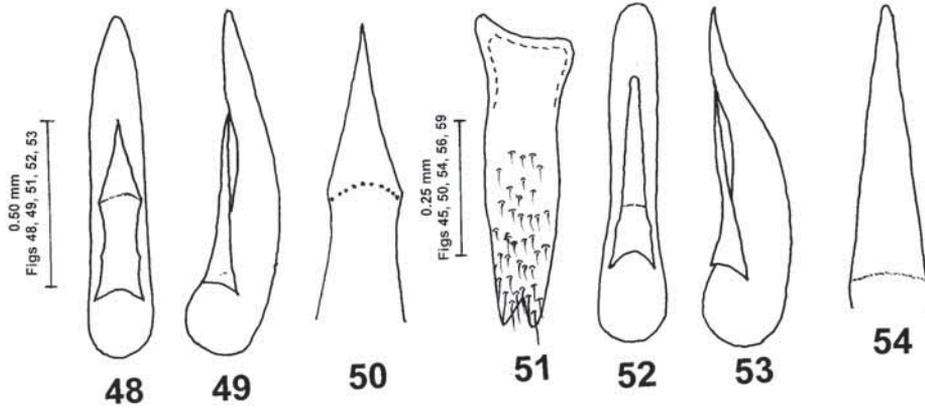
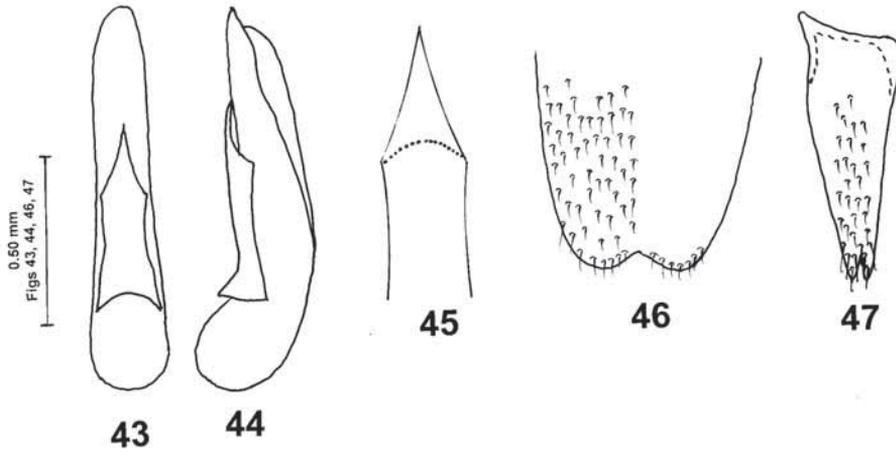
Abdomen wider, very gradually narrowed posteriad, very coarsely and densely punctate, punctures distinctly larger than those on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, not strongly dilated, protarsomere 4 very narrow, sternite VIII (Fig. 42), aedeagus (Figs 40-41).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus indipenezius* may be distinguished from the similar *P. cylindricollis* by its shorter eyes and pronotum and different shape of the aedeagus.

► Figs 43-60. *P. labeo* sp. nov.: 43- aedeagus, ventral view; 44- aedeagus, lateral view; 45- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 46- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; 47- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. leonensis* Cameron, 1934: 48- aedeagus, ventral view; 49- aedeagus, lateral view; 50- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 51- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. motoensis* Cameron, 1929: 52- aedeagus, ventral view; 53- aedeagus, lateral view; 54- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; *P. nimeikopus* Tottenham, 1942: 55- aedeagus, ventral view; 56- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; *P. paederomimus* Eppelsheim, 1895: 57- aedeagus, ventral view; 58- aedeagus, lateral view; 59- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 60- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view.



Distribution. Tanzania (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus labeo* sp. nov.**

(Figs 43-47, map 2)

Type locality. Transvaal: Soutpansberg distr., Hanglipbos Forest brouss. dégr.

Type material. Holotypde (♂): 'Republic of South Africa, Transvaal: Soutpansberg distr., Hanglipbos Forest brouss. dégr. (ZA. 7), viii.1960 // Holotype *Philonthus labeo* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2009 [red oblong printed label]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body 3.7 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, mandibles brown, antennomere 11 brown, remaining antennomeres black, legs yellow.

Head wider than long (ratio 29 : 27), very hardly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles rounded, bearing 1 long black bristle. Clypeus with wide and shallow depression medially. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial interocular punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, around eyes and posterior third of head many varying large punctures of arch-shaped. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae very long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 33 : 27) parallel-sided. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Sides with several bristles in anterior half. Surface with slight irregular microsculpture.

The whole scutellum very densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 43 : 41), very slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctuation dense and fine, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 29 : 23). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than antennomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen almost parallel-sided. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Base of tergites coarser and denser punctate than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 46), sternite IX (Fig. 47), aedeagus (Figs 43-45).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus labeo* sp. nov. is similar to *P. cribricephalicus*, but it differs by its different shape of the apex of paramere.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Carp *Labeo coubie* Rüpell, 1832.

***Philonthus leonensis* Cameron, 1934**

(Figs 48-51, map 2)

Philonthus leonensis Cameron, 1934: 372.

Type locality. Sierra Leone: Freetown, Bank of Stream.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Sierra Leone: Freetown, Bank of Stream, Brit. Mus.1956-709. // *P. leonensis* Cameron, TYPE [white oblong label, handwritten]', (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.2 mm, length of fore body 2.8 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennae black, antennomeres 1-2 and 3 brown, antennomeres 10-11 and legs yellow, remaining antennomeres dark, femora paler, anterior and middle tibiae on inner side black-brown, posterior tibiae yellow, knee and tarsi black-brown.

Head rounded, vaguely wider than long (ratio 19 : 17), sides behind eyes nearly straight. Posterior angles unclear, eyes slightly convex, distinctly longer than temples (ratio 9 : 6). Four punctures between eyes, distance between medial interocular punctures about five times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly. Temporal area and posterior margin of head with numerous varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 23 : 19), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

The whole scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures equal in size to that of eye-facets, punctures contiguous here and there.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (ratio 30 : 28), in posterior fifth widest, slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation sparser than that on scutellum, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatarsus almost as long as metatibia. Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 3-4 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriorly. Base of all tergites very coarsely and densely punctate. Punctures much larger than those on elytra, gradually becoming finer and much sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified

pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Sternite IX (Fig. 51), aedeagus (Figs 48-50).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. This species is very similar to *P. infidelis* sp. nov., but differs from it by its rounded head, longer antennomeres, denser punctation of scutellum and visible tergites 4-5, from *P. xenopus* sp. nov. by different colouring of antennae, longer eyes and pronotum and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Sierra Leone (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus motoensis Cameron, 1929

(Figs 52-54, map 2)

Philonthus motoensis Cameron, 1929: 62.

Type locality. Haut. Uele: Moto.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haut-Uele: Motto, 1923, L. Burgeon, Musée du Congo, // *Philonthus motoensis*, Cameron, TYPE [white oblong label, handwritten]', (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 5.8 mm., length of fore body 3.1 mm.

Colouration. Body black, only elytra a little brassy, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown-yellow, antennae black, antennomeres 1-2 and 9 brown-yellow, antennomeres 10-11 yellow, legs pale yellow, all knees, tarsi and inner side of anterior and middle tibiae brown-black, posterior tibiae yellow.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 19 : 17). Four punctures between eyes, distance between medial interocular punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial interocular punctures distinctly shifted to the front. Temporal area with very much varying in large, grey setiferous punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, distinctly longer than wide (ratio 22 : 18). Parallel-sided, posterior angles conspicuously rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures. Punctures 1-3 equidistant, separated by distance punctures 3-4 about 1.5 larger than separated by distance punctures 1-3. Each sublateral row with 2 coarse punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures contiguous.

Elytra as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad, punctation fine and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by 2 puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 21 : 18). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines sparsely punctate. Punctation of first three

visible tergites coarser and denser than that on elytra, punctation of visible tergites 4-6 finer and sparser than that of preceding ones. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 52-54).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus motoensis* is similar in most external characters to *P. peliomeroides*. It differs by its different colouration of antennae, sparser punctation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus nimeikopus Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 55-56, map 2)

Philonthus nimeikopus Tottenham 1962: 199

Type locality. Congo: Blukwa.

Type material Holotype (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo: Blukwa, 10.xii.1928, A. Dollary, // *Philonthus nimeikopus* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]'. In collection Cameron, with Cameron's determination label *P. recticollis* Cameron, Bequest, B.M. 1955-147., (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.2 mm, length of fore body 4.3 mm.

Colouration. Body black, pronotum and elytra with a slight bronze tint, maxillary and labial palpi brownish, antennae black, mandibles red-brown, femora brown with inner side infuscate, tibiae blackish, tarsi dark, slightly paler distally.

Head transverse, much wider than long (ratio 38 : 26). Sides behind eyes slightly convergent, each posterior angles almost rectangularly rounded, bearing with several varying large black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes approximately as long as temples, posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures, temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface with very fine and dense microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum almost by the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 combined when reclined. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 33 : 32), anterior angles softly rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles very markedly rounded, sides slightly convex slightly convergent posteriorly. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures, punctures 1-4 equidistant, puncture 5 more remote, the row distinctly arcuate, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and finely punctate, punctures as large as eye-facets, distance between punctures small.

Elytra square, as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad, finely and relatively sparsely punctate. Punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 25 : 23), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines sparsely punctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites denser and finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Anterior tarsi in unique type missing, aedeagus (Figs 55-56).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus nimeikopus* it differs from all species of this group by a greater number of punctures (5) in dorsal rows of pronotum and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus paederomimus* Eppelsheim, 1895**
(Figs 57-60, map 2)

Philonthus paederomimus Eppelsheim, 1895: 206.

Type locality. Ethiopia, Ganale, Arussi Galla.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined. South Africa, 4.-6.ii.1994, 28°02'S/32°05'E, Natal: Hluhluwe NP: lux, leg. M. Uhlig, (1 ♂), (ZMHB).

Redescription. Body length 5.5 mm, length of fore body 2.6 mm.

Colouration. Head and abdomen black, pronotum blackish-brown, elytra dark blue, maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs black, mandibles black, slightly paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 18 : 13), sides behind eyes slightly convergent, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 9 : 7.5), between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures twice as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area and base of head with many greyish setiferous punctures of varying size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (21 : 18), parallel-sided, distinctly emarginate in the middle, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 fine punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and relatively coarsely punctate. Punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated much smaller than 1 puncture diameter; setation black.

Elytra almost quadrate, very slightly wider than long, widest at about three-quarters of their length, sides slightly rounded. Punctuation fine and dense, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and dark grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 19 : 17). Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 3-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation of tergites coarser and denser than that on elytra, becoming distinctly sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 60), aedeagus Figs 57-59).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus paederomimus* differs from *P. angolensis* by its shorter antennae, darker legs, from *P. uelensis* by its shorter eyes and antennae and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia, Kenya, Republic of South Africa.

Philonthus peliomerus Kraatz, 1859

(Figs 61-64, map 2)

Philonthus peliomerus Kraatz 185: 82.

Type locality. Ceylan.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined: Iles Séycheles, Dique, Ch. Alluaud, 1982. Coll. et det. A. Fauvel, *Philonthus peliomerus* Kr. R.I.Sc. N.B. 17.479., (1 ♂), (IRSB); Madagascar: Tanandava (lumière), 1963/1964, G. Schmitz, (1 ♂), (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 6.9 mm., length of fore body 3.5 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, elytra and abdomen black, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles yellow-brown, antennomeres 10-11 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, legs yellow-brown, tibiae slightly darker.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 24 : 20). Sides slightly rounded, posterior angles bearing 1 long black bristle. Eyes large, distinctly longer than temples (ratio (12 : 6). Approximate distance separating medial punctures about four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with several varying large punctures. Microsculpture very irregular, consisting of scattered transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 somewhat shorter than antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 as long as antennomeres 9-10 combined.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (ratio 26 : 24). Parallel-sided, in the middle slightly emarginate. Anterior angles slightly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 situated behind the level of puncture 3 in dorsal row and slightly shifted laterally. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

The whole scutellum finely and sparsely punctate. Punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by 2 puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra almost square, as long as wide, parallel-sided, punctuation fine and sparse, separated by 1.5 or 2 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 21 : 19). Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomere 1.

Abdomen from visible tergite V slightly narrowed posteriad. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites slightly coarser and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, only slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 very narrow. Sternite IX (Fig. 64), aedeagus (Figs 61-63).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. peliomerus* may be distinguished from similar *P. flavoterminatus* by its longer eyes, shorter pronotum, narrower, finer and sparser punctuation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Saint Helena, French Equatorial Africa now (Central African Republic), Chad, Gabon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mascarene Islands, Seychelles, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus peliomeroides Cameron, 1934

(Figs 65-67, map 2)

Philonthus peliomeroides Cameron, 1934: 372.

Type locality. Mayumbe: Tshiobo N'Goy [Belgian Congo].

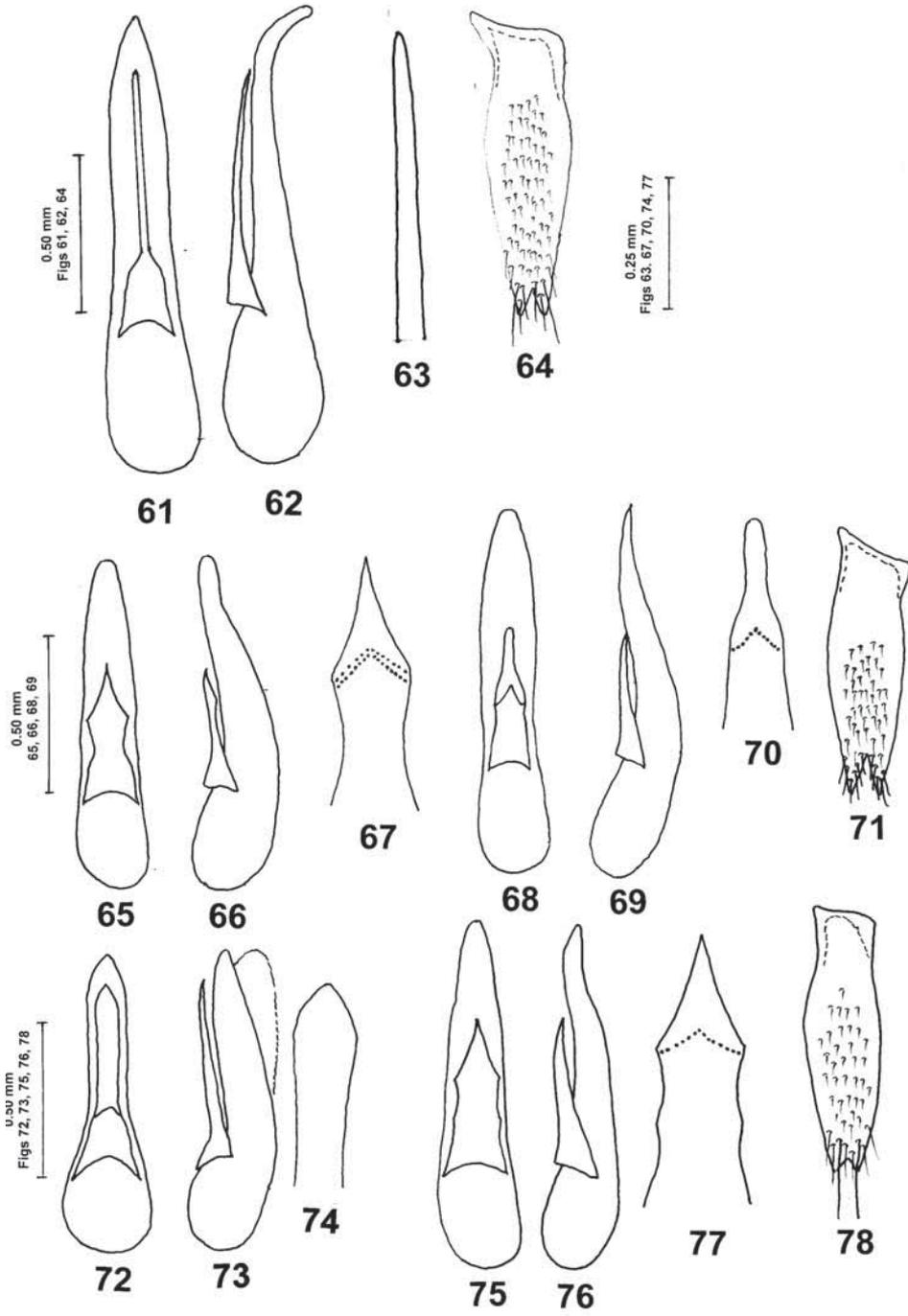
Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo [Congo Belge] Tshiobo N'Goy, 29.vi.1926, A. Collart // *Philonthus peliomeroides* Cameron, TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten]', (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 5.6 mm, length of fore body 2.6 mm.

Colouration. Head, elytra and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, antennomeres 10-11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow, knee, inner side of tibiae and tarsomeres 1-4 smoky-black, tarsomere 5 of all tarsi yellow.

Head wider than long (ratio 20 : 17) posterior angles unclear. Between eyes 4 punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures four times as large as distance between

Figs 61-78. *P. peliomerus* Kraatz, 1859: 61- aedeagus, ventral view; 62- aedeagus, lateral view; 63- apex of paramere, ventral view; 64- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. peliomeroides* Cameron, 1934: 65- aedeagus, ventral view; 66- aedeagus, lateral view; 67- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; *P. peliomixtus* Tottenham, 1962: 68- aedeagus, ventral view; 69- aedeagus, lateral view; 70- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 71- male sternite IX, ventral view; *P. rudebecki* Scheerpeltz, 1974: 72- aedeagus, ventral view; 73- aedeagus, lateral view; 74- paramere, ventral view; *P. uelensis* Bernhauer, 1928: 75- aedeagus, ventral view; 76- aedeagus, lateral view; 77- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 78- male sternite IX, ventral view.



medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly. Clypeus with a small depression medially. Eyes large, slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 7). Posterior angles and temporal area with many varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10-11 when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 approximately as long as antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 23 : 20), sides slightly sinuate narrowed posteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, distinctly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, all punctures contiguous.

Elytra quadrate, widened posteriorly, punctation coarse and dense, punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dense and grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 17), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen. Visible tergites 1-2 coarsely punctured than that on elytra, punctation of remaining tergites slightly finer and sparser. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 65-67).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. peliomeroides* is similar in most characters to *P. motoensis*. It differs by its different colouring of antennae, denser punctation of elytra and the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Philonthus peliomixtus* Tottenham, 1962**
(Figs 68-71, map 2)

Philonthus peliomixtus Tottenham, 1962: 190.

Type locality. South African Republic, Natal, Mouth of Umkomaas River.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'South African Republic, Natal, Mouth of Umkomaas River, September 57. G.A.K. Marshall, 1908-212. // *Philonthus peliomixtus* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten]', (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 5.6 mm, length of fore body 3.2 mm.

Colouration. The whole body black, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, mandibles black, with anterior half brown-yellow, antennomeres 1-3 dark brown, antennomeres 10-11 dirty yellow, remaining antennomeres black, femora and tibiae yellow, inner side of tibiae dark, all knees and tarsi black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 20 : 17), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 10 : 6) slightly projecting. 4 punctures between eyes, distance between medial interocular punctures about five times distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly. Temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9-10 combined.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 24 : 22), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures much smaller than diameter of punctures.

Elytra quadrate, in posterior fourth widest, punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by 1.5 or 2 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatarsus almost as long as metatibia. Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate. Base of tergites very coarsely and densely punctate, distinctly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 vaguely narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 71), aedeagus (Figs 68-70).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. peliomixtus* differs from similar *P. accipiter* sp. nov. by its shorter pronotum, denser punctation of elytra and a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus rudebecki Scheerpeltz, 1974

(Figs 72-74, map 2)

Philonthus rudebecki Scheerpeltz, 1974: 153.

Type locality. Royal Natal National Park, The Cascades, 6000 ft.

Type material. Paratypes (1 ♂): 'S.Afr. Natal National Park, Tugela Valley, 3.iv.1951, (loc. n. 258) Swedish South Expedition 1950-1951, Brinck - Rudebeck [red oblong printed label]', (NHMW); (1 ♀): S. Afr. Natal, Royal Natal National Park, The Cascades, 1.-2.iv.1951. (loc.n. 258), Swedish South Africa Expedition 1950-1951, Brinck - Rudebeck. [red oblong printed label], (NHMW).

Additional material examined: Namibia: (1 spec.), 22.iv.2001, 18°24'15"S/19°17'41"E, 80 km SW Rundu B8 Grootfontein Rundu, leg. M. Uhlig, (ZMHB); South Africa: (1 spec.), 19.xi.1966, 29°02'S/29°26'E Natal: Dragon Peaks Park Resort, leg. M. Uhlig, shore litter of a mountain brooklet, affluent to the Sterkspruit River, (ZMHB); (13 spec.), Natal, 29°02'S/29°26'E, 10.xi.1993, Drakensberg: Dragon Peaks Park 1200 m, river banks, leaf litter + flood refuse-sievings, leg. M. Uhlig, (ZMHB); (17 spec.), Natal, 9.xi.1993, 29°03'S/29°24'E, Drakensberg: Monks Cowl, 1450 m, river cascade, leaf litter + flood refuse-sievings, leg. Uhlig, (ZMHB); (7 spec.), 25.-27.xi.1996,

34°00'S/23°56'E, Cape Pr. Tsitsikamma Coastal NP: leaf litter + moss sievings, river banks in coastal forest, leg. M. Uhlig, (ZMHB); (2 spec.), Natal: Royal NP Tugela River banks sievings, 28°43'S/28°53'E, leg. M. Uhlig, (ZMHB); (2 spec.), Eastern Cape Prov.: River Mouth, camp rivulet, leaf litter sievings, 34°01'17" S/23°53'20"E, 4.xi.2006, leg., M. Uhlig, (ZMHB); (19 spec.), 29°03'S/29°24'E, Natal, Central Drakensberg, Monks Cowl, 19.xi.1998, leg. M. Uhlig, (ZMHB); (11 spec.), KwaZulu/Natal Umzinto, Vernon Crookes NR, 26.-27.ii.2001 P. Schüle leg., (ZMHB); Uganda: (1 spec.), 5.-15. ii.1997, 0°48'N 30°9'E, Semuliki N.P., 670 m, leg. U. Göllner, (ZMHB).

Redescription. Body length 6.9-7.1 mm, length of fore body 3.7-3.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen brown-black, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown-yellow, suture of elytra narrowly brown, antennomeres 1 and 11 ochre, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown, legs yellow-brown, tibiae vaguely infuscate on inner side.

Head quadrate, slightly narrowed posteriad, slightly wider than long (ratio 20.5 : 19.5). Clypeus with a shallow depression medially. Eyes vaguely longer than temples, very slightly convex, between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures three times distance between medial and lateral puncture. From half of eyes towards neck semicircle densely punctate. Posterior angles bearing 1 long bristle. Surface with very fine microsculpture; setation of temporal area grey.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, slightly longer than antennomeres 2-3 combined.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 24 : 20.5). Anterior angles slightly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Sides nearly straight, slightly sinuate in basal half. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Puncture 1 situated behind level between of punctures 2 and 3 in dorsal row. Sides bearing 1 long bristle in first third, surface with very fine microsculpture.

The whole scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets. Separated much smaller than 1 puncture diameter; setation dark.

Elytra slightly longer than wide (ratio 37 : 34), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than those on scutellum, separated by 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Legs. Metatarsomere much shorter than metatibia (ratio 6 : 10.5). Metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate, punctuation at base of all tergites dense, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-4 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Aedeagus (Figs 72-74).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-4 moderately slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 scarcely dilated, distinctly narrower than preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus rudebecki* may be distinguished from the similar *P.*

cribricephalicus by its shorter eyes, sparser punctuation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus uelensis* Bernhauer, 1928**

(Figs 75-80, map 2)

Philonthus uelensis Bernhauer, 1928: 112.

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo [Belgisch-Kongo] Stanleyville a Kilo.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Stanleyville a Kilo, L. Burgeon, Musée du Congo // *Philonthus uelensis* Bernhauer TYPUS, [ochre oblong label handwritten]', (FMNH). Type (♂): Haut Uelé: Moto, 1920, L. Burgeon, // *uelensis* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 7.5 mm, length of fore body (to end of elytra) 3.7 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra with feeble blue shine, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles dark brown, whole antennae black, femora brown-yellow, tibiae dark, tarsi brown, slightly paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 24 : 20), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly. Eyes large, vaguely convex, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 4), posterior margin with 1 coarse puncture. Temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide.

Pronotum hardly convex, vaguely longer than wide (ratio 27 : 25), parallel-sided. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Punctuation of scutellum very fine and dense, all punctures contiguous.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 36 : 34), very slightly arch-shaped, widened posteriad. Punctuation relatively coarse and dense, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 18). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III very slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, first three visible tergites with two basal lines. Elevated area between lines densely punctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites much finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 78), aedeagus (Figs 75-77).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-4 feebly dilated, not sub-bilobed, each covered with sparse modified pale setae ventrally. Tergite IX (Fig. 79), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 80).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus uelensis* may be distinguished from similar *P. paederomimus* by its longer eyes and antennae and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Philonthus vidua* sp. nov.**

(Figs 81-83, map 2)

Type locality. Abyssinia: Gama prov., top of Mt. Tola, 11.000-12.000 ft.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Abyssinia: Gama prov., top of Mt. Tola, 11.000-12.000 ft., 15.xii.1948, from small bog near edge of precipice on east side //HOLOTYPE *Philonthus vidua* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010 [red oblong printed label]', (NHPC).

Description. Body length 8.2 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum black, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra black-violet. Maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae darker, tarsi brown, paler distally. Pronotum very slightly blue iridescent here and there.

Head square, almost as long as wide (ratio 26 : 25), posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, temporal area and posterior third of head coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures of varying size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomeres 2 and 3 equal in size.

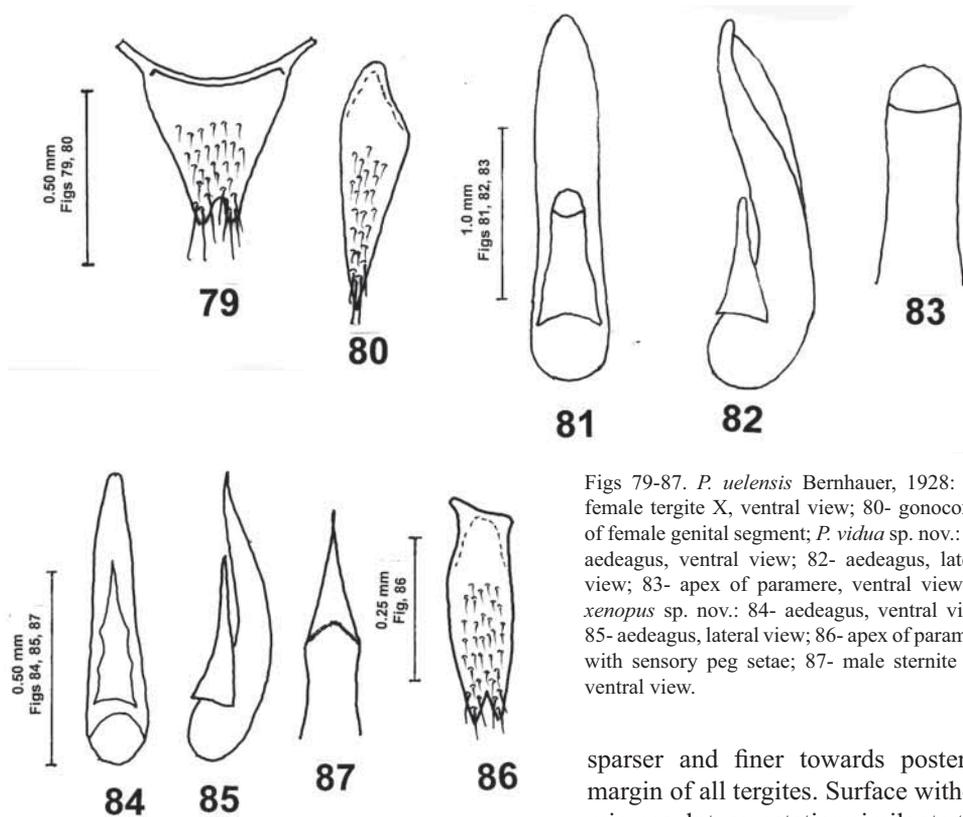
Pronotum highly convex, parallel-sided, anterior angles rectangularly rounded, bearing 1 long black bristle, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with 7 coarse irregular arranged punctures, right dorsal row with 5 coarse approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterally. Sides in anterior third bearing 1 long black bristle. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly by 1 puncture diameter, or slightly smaller. Setation short and dark.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 36 : 34), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation black-greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 30 : 24), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly beginning with visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites much finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming



Figs 79-87. *P. uelensis* Bernhauer, 1928: 79- female tergite X, ventral view; 80- gonocoxite of female genital segment; *P. vidua* sp. nov.: 81- aedeagus, ventral view; 82- aedeagus, lateral view; 83- apex of paramere, ventral view; *P. xenopus* sp. nov.: 84- aedeagus, ventral view; 85- aedeagus, lateral view; 86- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae; 87- male sternite IX, ventral view.

sparser and finer towards posterior margin of all tergites. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones.

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. vidua* sp. nov. may be distinguished from all species of this group by its different number of punctures in dorsal rows and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of African Pin-tailed whidah *Vidua macroura*.(Pallas, 1769).

***Philonthus xenopus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 84-87, map 2)

Type locality. Burundi, Kaninya.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Burundi, Kaninya, vii.1948, A. J. Bréda lgt. //HOLOTYPE *Philonthus xenopus* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010, [red oblong printed label]', (NMPC)

Description. Body length 6.6 mm, length of fore body 3.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, scutellum and elytra brown. Maxillary and labial palpi brown, apex of palpomere 3 paler. Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi darker.

Head elongated, slightly longer than wide (ratio 18 : 17), posterior angles rounded, bearing 2 long black bristles. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures distinctly shifted to the front. Eyes flat, as long as temples, posterior margin with 1 coarse puncture, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer about 1 third than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, approximately as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Sides with 1 long black bristle in anterior third. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures, punctures 1-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 longer than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row 2 punctures, arranged in a sublateral row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate. Diameter of punctures equal to those of eye-facets, separated by 2 puncture diameters or larger here and there.

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarser and denser than that on scutellum, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III gradually narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely and sparsely punctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 87), aedeagus (Figs 84-86).

Female. Unknown to the author.

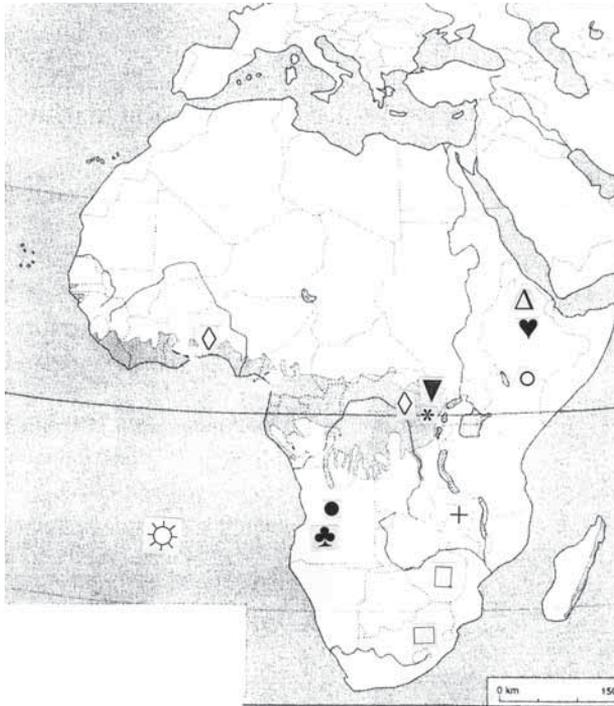
Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus xenopus* sp. nov. is similar to *P. leonensis* but it differs by its different colouring of antennae, shorter eyes and pronotum and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Burundi.

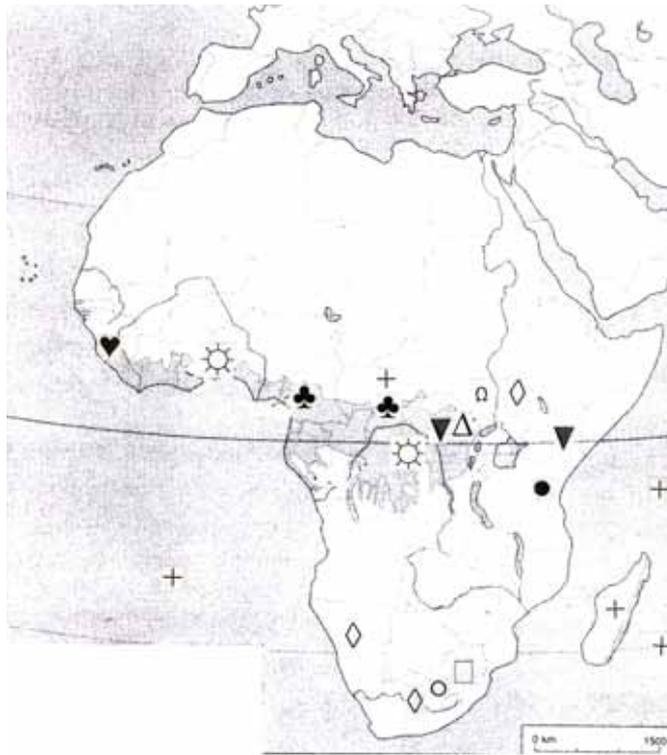
Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of African Clawed frog *Xenopus laevis* (Dauphin, 1802).

KEY TO SPECIES OF THE *PHILONTHUS PELIOMERUS* SPECIES GROUP

- 1 Each dorsal row of pronotum with 4 punctures2
- Each dorsal row of pronotum with 5 punctures 19
- Pronotum multiple punctate20
- Pronotum with irregular number of punctures in dorsal rows21
- 2 Temporal area and base of head extensively, rather closely, moderately strongly punctured, punctures extending along inner margin of eyes and leaving an area in the middle of the head impunctate3
- Head with normal punctures 10
- 3 Femora dark6
- Femora yellow4
- 4 Apex of paramere gradually narrowed anteriorly into sharp apex. Fig. 45 *P. labeo* sp. nov.
- Apex of paramere of otherwise shape5
- 5 Paramere with apex less bluntly pointed (Fig. 74), eyes as long as temples *P. rudebecki* Scheerpeltz, 1974
- Paramere with distinctly rounded apex (Fig. 15), eyes longer than temples (ratio 10 : 8
..... *P. cribricephalicus* Tottenham, 1949
- 6 Elytra dark blue, or slightly bluish7
- Elytra black8
- 7 Smaller species, body length 5.5 mm, elytra dark blue, antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined *P. paederomimus* Eppelsheim, 1895
- Larger species body length 7.1 mm, elytra slightly bluish, antennae very long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined, legs brown *P. angolensis* Cameron, 1959
- Body length 8.9 mm, elytra dark blue, femora brown-black, tibiae black-brown
..... *P. bottegoi* Eppelsheim, 1895



- *P. accipter* sp. nov.
- ◇ *P. cylindricollis*
- ♥ *P. alcelaphus* sp. nov.
- ♣ *P. diatrechoides*
- *P. angolensis*
- ☀ *P. flavoterminalis*
- △ *P. bottegoi*
- +
- *P. cribricephalicus*
- ▼ *P. inimicus*
- * *P. procidura* sp. nov.



- *P. inipendezius*
- + *P. peliomerus*
- *P. labeo* sp. nov.
- *P. peliomixtus*
- ♥ *P. leonensis*
- ☀ *P. peliomeroides*
- ♣ *P. motoensis*
- ◇ *P. rudebecki*
- △ *P. nimeikopus*
- Ω *P. uelensis*
- ▼ *P. paederomimus*
- ◆ *P. vidua* sp. nov.
- ▲ *P. xenopus* sp. nov.

- 8 Eyes longer than temples (ratio 13 : 10), antennae brown..... *P.cylindricollis* Cameron, 1934
- Eyes as long as temples..... 9
- 9 Head as long as wide, elytra with cooper shine..... *P. alcelaphus* sp. nov.
- Head wider than long (ratio 27 : 24), elytra bicolored..... *P. inipendezius* Tottenham, 1962
- 10 Aedeagus with paramere not nearly reaching apex of median lobe which is or not decurved at apex 11
- Aedeagus with paramere extending to apex of median lobe and with median lobe decurved at apex..... *P.flavoterminalis* Wollaston, 1877
- 11 Aedeagus with median lobe decurved at apex..... *P. peliomerus* Kraatz, 1859
- Aedeagus with apex which is not decurved..... 12
- 12 Elytra blue, whole antennae black *P. uelensis* Bernhauer, 1928
- Elytra black a little brassy..... 13
- Elytra unicoloured black not brassy..... 14
- 13 Antennomeres 10-11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora yellow, knee, inner side of tibiae and tarsomeres 1-4 smoky-black, tarsomere 5 yellow *P. peliomeroides* Cameron, 1934
- Antennomeres 1-2 and 9 brown-yellow, antennomeres 10-11 yellow, femora dirty yellow, knee, inner side of tibiae and tarsi darker..... *P. motoensis* Cameron, 1929
- 14 Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum, pronotum and elytra black-brown *P. infidelis* sp. nov.
- Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 or antennomeres 10-11 combined..... 15
- 15 Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 1 16
- Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 11 and 1-2 combined, or by the length of antennomeres 8-10 combined..... 17
- 16 Antennae black-brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 brown-yellow, dorsal side black-brown, legs yellow, inner side of all tibiae darker *P. crocidura* sp. nov.

- Antennae black, antennomeres 1 and 10-11 brown-yellow, femora yellow-brown, tibiae black-brown, tarsi brown-black *P. inimicus* Tottenham, 1962
- antennomeres 1-3 and 10-11 yellow, legs uniformly yellow *P. leonensis* Cameron, 1934
- 17 Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum, by the length of antennomeres 8-10 combined, antennomere 1 brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown..... *P. xenops* sp. nov.
- Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 and antennomeres 1-2 combined..... 18
- 18 Antennae black, antennomeres 1-2 and 9-11 yellow, elytra wider than long (ratio 29 : 22), elytra as long as wide..... *P. accipiter* sp. nov.
- Antennae black, antennomeres 10-11 dirty yellow, elytra as long as wide *P. peliomixtus* Tottenham, 1962
- 19 Body length 8.2 mm, antennae unicoloured black, eyes as long as temples, elytra slightly brassy *P. nimeikopus* Tottenham, 1962
- 20 Body length 8.1 mm, antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10-11 *P. diatrechoides* Tottenham, 1962
- 21 Left dorsal row with 7 punctures, right dorsal row with 5 punctures *P. vidua* sp. nov.

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