

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

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Abstract. The *Philonthus interocularis* species group of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829, is proposed, containing 27 species, 11 species are described as new: *P. aepycceros* sp. nov. (Rwanda), *P. atherurus* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. calabaria* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *P. canis* sp. nov. (Kenya), *P. centropyge* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *P. colobus* sp. nov. (Rwanda), *P. epomops* sp. nov. (Central Republic of Africa), *P. surikata* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *P. tachornis* sp. nov. (Central Republic of Africa), *P. terathopius* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *P. tockus* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of Congo). 16 species are redescribed: *P. belingaensis* Levasseur, 1980, *P. collarti* Cameroon, 1932, *P. densipennis* Bernhauer, 1908, *P. duodecimpunctatus* Bernhauer, 1932, *P. electus* Bernhauer and Schubert, 1914, *P. exsectus* Tottenham, 1956, *P. fatalis* Tottenham, 1956, *P. interocularis* Bernhauer, 1915, *P. kapanganus* Bernhauer, 1936, *P. kraatzi* Bernhauer, 1908, *P. nguembaensis* Levasseur, 1968, *P. nigrocinctus* Bernhauer, 1915, *P. obsoletipennis* Bernhauer, 1942, *P. schroederi* Eichelbaum, 1912, *P. trunculus* Herman, 2001, *P. villiersi* Bernhauer, 1942. *P. rapaciosus* Tottenham, 1949 is synonymized with *P. kapanganus* Bernhauer, 1936. All species of the *P. interocularis* species group are keyed; the aedeagi and relevant morphological characters of all species are figured.

INTRODUCTION

Philonthus Stephens, 1829 is the largest genus of the subtribe Philonthina, currently containing more than 1.300 species that occur in all the zoogeographical regions. It is represented in the Afrotropical Region by approximately 350 known species. Members of this genus are typical predators which pursue tiny insects and larvae. They inhabit various kinds of decaying organic matter, such as rotting plant material and animal remains, manure and excrements, but they are also found in moss. Many species are typical inhabitants of riversides and some live exclusively in nests of birds or burrows of small mammals.

The *Philonthus interocularis* species group is characterized by the following characters, especially by six coarse punctures between eyes. Body small to middle-sized (6.0-9.7 mm), head black, in some species iridescent, temporal area with variable number of punctures, surface without microsculpture or with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves. Antennae of different lengths, pronotum from orange, brown to black. Coloration of elytra different from yellow, orange, red, brown to black. Abdomen with first three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate or sometimes impunctate. Protarsomeres 1-3 of males slightly or markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, much less dilated in female. In case of parameres are divided into two branches, always so close and parallel, not broadly to that of group *Philonthus cupreonitens* species group (Hromádka, 2011)

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The following acronyms are used to refer to the collections mentioned:

- BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay and Roger Booth);
FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
LHPC private collection of Lubomír Hromádka, Prague (Czech Republic);
MNHN Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve and Azedah Taghavian);
MRAT Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc de Meyer);
NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (Harald Schillhammer);
NMPC National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
ZMHB Museum der Alexander 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 lengths in mm: 20 units = 1 mm.

The following 27 Afrotropical species are included in the group:

<i>Philonthus aepyceros</i> sp. nov.	Rwanda
<i>Philonthus atherurus</i> sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus belingaensis</i> Levasseur, 1980	Gabon
<i>Philonthus calabaria</i> sp. nov.	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus canis</i> sp. nov.	Kenya
<i>Philonthus centropyge</i> sp. nov.	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus collarti</i> Cameron, 1932	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus colobus</i> sp. nov.	Rwanda
<i>Philonthus densipennis</i> Bernhauer, 1908	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus duedecimpunctatus</i> Bernhauer, 1932	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus electus</i> Bernhauer and Schubert, 1914	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus epomops</i> sp. nov.	Central Republic of Africa
<i>Philonthus exsectus</i> Tottenham, 1956	Rwanda
<i>Philonthus fatalis</i> Tottenham, 1956	Burundi
<i>Philonthus interocularis</i> Bernhauer, 1915	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus kapanganus</i> Bernhauer, 1936	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus kraatzi</i> Bernhauer, 1908	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus nguembaensis</i> Levasseur, 1968	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus nigrocinctus</i> Bernhauer, 1915	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus obsoletipennis</i> Bernhauer, 1942	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus schroederi</i> Eichelbaum, 1912	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus surikata</i> sp. nov.	Ethiopia
<i>Philonthus tachornis</i> sp. nov.	Central Republic of Africa
<i>Philonthus terathopius</i> sp. nov.	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus tockus</i> sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus trunculus</i> Herman, 2001	Kenya
<i>Philonthus villiersi</i> Bernhauer, 1942	Cameroon

RESULTS

Philonthus aepyceros sp. nov.

(Figs 1-3)

Type locality. Rwanda, Urundi, Lososi.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Rwanda, Urundi, Lososi, // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus aepyceros* spec. nov. Hromádka det., 2010, [red oblong label printed]', (NMPC). PARATYPE: (1 spec.): Nyakabuy, 5.vii.1983, H. Mühle leg., (LHPC).

Description. Body length 6.9 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum brown, elytra red-yellow, abdominal visible tergites 1-5 brown, tergite 6 slightly paler. Maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles yellow-brown, antennomeres 1-2, base of antennomere 3 and legs yellow, remaining antennomeres dark.

Head trapezoidal, wider than long (ratio 35 : 28) distinctly narrower posteriorly. Posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long and several short bristles. Between eyes with 6 coarse, approximately equidistant punctures, medial punctures positioned slightly posteriorly. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with several variably large black setiferous punctures, bristles leaning anteriorly. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 1, antennomeres 1-7 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 8-9 slightly longer than wide, antennomere 10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, very slightly narrower anteriorly, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with three punctures. Sides with several unequally large bristles.

Scutellum very finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to one puncture transverse diameters of punctures.

Elytra as wide as long, slightly widened posteriorly. Punctures coarser than those on scutellum, separated by a distance equivalent to one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

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

Abdomen very gradually narrowing towards apex, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate, punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks 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. Aedeagus (Figs 1-3).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus aepyceros* sp. nov., may be distinguished from similar *P. kraatzi* Bernhauer by the shorter antennae, darker elytra, shorter eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African impala *Aepyceros melampus* (Liechtenstein, 1812).

***Philonthus atherurus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 4-7)

Type locality. Kibah-Ituri, Blukwa 1820-2100 m.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: 'Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kibali-Ituri: Blukwa 1820-2100 m. (humus), N. Leleup // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus atherurus* sp. nov., [red oblong label printed]', (MRAT), PARATYPE ♂: Kibali-Ituri: Terr.Djugu, Mt. Aboro, 2200 m, i.1954, N. Leleup, (LHPC).

Description. Body length 8.5 mm, length of fore body 4.2 mm.

Colouration. Head brown-black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen brown, elytra dark brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, legs and antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. Posterior half of pronotum slightly golden iridescent.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 27 : 24), posterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with 6 coarse punctures, punctures 1-3 and 4-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 3-4 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 8), posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with distinct microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9-10 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 41 : 37), distinctly narrower anteriorly. Anterior angles rectangularly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and relatively sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to the transverse diameters of two punctures. Setation longer and black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 46 : 42), parallel-sided. Punctuation finer and denser, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, punctures separated by a distance equivalent to one or one and half transverse diameters of punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation gray.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III very slightly narrower posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Sternite IX (Fig. 7), aedeagus (Figs 4-6).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus atherurus* sp. nov. is similar to *P. nigrocinctus* from which it may be distinguished by the longer eyes, different colouring of elytra and by the 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 brush-tailed porcupine *Atherurus africanus* Gray, 1842.

Philonthus belingaensis Levasseur, 1980

(Figs 8-10)

Philonthus belingaensis Levasseur, 1980: 363.

Type locality. Gabon, Belinga.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Gabon, Belinga, // *Philonthus belingaensis* sp. nov. Levasseur Holotype, [white oblong label handwritten]', (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 7.1 mm, length of fore body 4.5 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra and abdomen chestnut-coloured, elytra slightly paler, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and legs yellow-brown, antennae brown-yellow, base of antennomeres 2-3 paler.

Head wider than long (ratio 24 : 17), slightly narrower posteriorly, between eyes with 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 9 : 6), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture and with many microscopic dots.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5-10 wider than long.

Pronotum as long as wide, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse punctures, punctures 1-5 equidistant, distance between punctures 5-6 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures smaller than one puncture diameter. Elytra wider than long (ratio 39 : 36), distinctly wider posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense,

punctures smaller than that on scutellum, separated by 2 puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly longer than metatibia (ratio 17 : 16), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, shorter than metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowing posteriorly beginning with visible tergite III. First 3 visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and much sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks 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. Aedeagus (Figs 8-10).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus belingaensis* is very close to *P. collarti*. It may be distinguished from the latter by its shorter and paler antennae, wider head, from *P. trunculus* by the longer antennae, differently coloured abdomen and from both latter species it may be distinguished by a different shape of its aedeagus.

Distribution. Gabon (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus calabaria* sp. nov.**

(Figs 11-13)

Type locality. Ethiopia-Bale, Sabsebe Washa, N. Park.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Ethiopia - Bale, Sabsebe, Washa, N Park, 07°03'N39°39É, 3600m, 1971 // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus calabaria* sp. nov., Hromádka det., 2010, [red oblong label printed]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 7.8 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, rest of the body black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres and legs dark brown.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles indistinct, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, separated between punctures 1-3 and 4-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 3 and 4 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Eyes large and flat, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 7). Posterior angles with two coarse punctures, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with distinct and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum wider than long, (ratio 38 : 35) distinctly narrower anteriorly. Anterior angles rectangularly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2

shifted to the lateral margin. Sides bearing one long bristle in anterior third. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter, or slightly larger here and there.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 49 : 42), slightly wider posteriorly. Punctuation coarser than that on scutellum, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, punctures separated by puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, first three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered very fine punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 very distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 cordiform. Aedeagus (Figs 11-13).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus calabaria* sp. nov. is similar to *P. nguembaensis* from which it may be distinguished by a narrower head, finer punctuation of scutellum 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 the African Erdpython *Calabaria reinhardti* Boulenger, 1893.

***Philonthus canis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 14-16)

Type locality. Kenya, Western Kakamega Forest N.R. env. Odo's Campsite.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Kenya - Western, Kakamega Forest N.R. env. Udo's Campsite, 0.21N / 34.51E, 1600m. 27-29.ix.2001, light trap, leg. L. Kühne, // Holotype *Philonthus canis* sp. nov. Hromádka 2010, [red oblong printed label]', (ZMHB). PARATYPES: (1 spec.): the same label data as holotype, (ZMHB); (6 spec.): almost same label data as holotype, 0.21.34N / 34.51.39E, 18.ix.2001, light trap 1(2), leg. L. Kühne, J. Holstein, (ZMHB, LHPC).

Description. Body length 7.6-8.1 mm, length of fore body 3.9-4.2 mm.

Colouration. Head and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, elytra brown-yellow, posterior half of elytra with variably large brown-black spots, scutellum black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown, apex of palpomere 3 of both palpi somewhat paler, mandibles black-brown, apex somewhat paler, antennae black, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 paler, femora black-brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow.

Head wider than long (ratio 26 : 23), behind eyes slightly narrower towards the neck, posterior angles rounded, eyes moderately convex, temples shorter than eyes (ratio 9 : 10.5), between eyes 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, near posterior margin of eyes

2 punctures, temporal area with several fine, variably large punctures. Surface with very irregular, almost unclear microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum, by the length of antennomere 11, antennomeres 1-7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrower anteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded, each dorsal row with 6 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface shiny, with traces of fine, transverse, wavy microsculpture here and there.

Scutellum in posterior half densely punctate, punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, anterior half impunctate, shiny.

Elytra slightly longer than wide (ratio 43 : 41), distinctly wider posteriorly, punctation coarse and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by distance larger than the transverse diameter of one puncture, surface between punctures smooth and shiny, lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of whole tergites very fine and sparse, diameter of punctures much smaller than eye-facets, distances between them being many times larger than puncture diameter, surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on head, shiny.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 37 : 35), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 14-16).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, with few modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus canis* sp. nov. is similar to *P. densipennis* shorter eyes, different punctation of scutellum and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Side-striped Jackal *Canis adustus* (Sundevall, 1847).

***Philonthus centropyge* sp. nov.**

(Figs 17-19)

Type locality. Tanzania, Uluguru Mts., Mwanihana Forest above Sanje, 1700 m.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Tanzania, Uluguru Mts. Mwanihana Forest above Sanje 1700 m. // Holotype *Philonthus centropyge* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2010, [red oblong printed label]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 6.3 mm, length of fore body 3.5 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum brown-black, elytra red-orange, abdominal visible tergites 1-4 dark brown, posterior margin narrowly red-orange, tergites 5-7, maxillary, labial palpi and legs dirty yellow, antennomeres 10-11 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown.

Head trapezoidal, wider than long (ratio 32 : 21), distinctly narrower posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes 6 coarse equidistant punctures, arranged in a straight line. Clypeus with a small, oval and shallow depression medially. Eyes as long as temples, Posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, parallel-sided, slightly wider than long (ratio 31 : 29), anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse, approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures, middle punctures distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated by distances smaller than puncture diameter

Elytra as long as wide, slightly wider posteriorly. Punctuation similar to that on scutellum, slightly sparser here and there. Separated mostly by puncture diameter, smaller here and there. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation lacking.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation lacking.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 17-19).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus centropyge* sp. nov., is similar to *P. colobus* sp. nov., but it differs in having darker antennomeres 1-2, wider head and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Flameback angelfish *Centropyge acanthops* (Norman, 1922).

***Philonthus collarti* Cameron, 1932**
(Figs 20-23)

Philonthus collarti Cameron, 1932: 133.

Type locality. Bondia, Likimi.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bondia, Likimi, 1.xi.1927, Deblais mid de Dorylines, A. Collart, // *Philonthus collarti* Cameron, TYP, [white oblong label handwritten] coll', (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 6.5 mm, length of fore body 3.0 mm

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen pitchy brown. Maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown, legs and antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 23 : 20), very slightly narrower posteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing 1 long black bristle. Between eyes, 6 equidistant punctures. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 7), posterior margin with 3 punctures, temporal area almost impunctate. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, very slightly narrower anteriorly, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures small.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 33 : 29), slightly wider posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures smaller than that on scutellum, separated by less than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with 2 basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites slightly finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of all tergites. Surface lacks 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. 23), aedeagus (Figs 20-22).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus collarti* is very close to *P. belingaensis*. It may be distinguished from the latter by its longer and darker antennae, narrower head, from *P.*

trunculus by its longer antennae, differently colouring of abdomen and from both latter species it may be distinguished by a different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus colobus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 24-26)

Type locality. Rwanda: Prov., Cyangugu: Nyakabuye.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Rwanda: Pro., Cyangugu: Nyakabuye, 16.xii.1985, H. Mühle leg. // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus colobus* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2011, [red oblong label printed]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 6.8 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra orange-red, abdominal visible tergites 1-4 black, tergites 5-7 orange. Maxillary, labial palpi, legs, antennomeres 1-2 and 11, base of antennomere 3 yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown.

Head slightly trapezoidal, wider than long (ratio 27 : 23). Posterior angles rounded.

Between eyes, 6 coarse equidistant punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 10 : 9), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area in posterior half with several punctures varying in size. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae long, gradually but not strongly widened distally, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-5 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 6-8 as long as wide, antennomeres 9-10 wider than long, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, anterior angles rectangularly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures. Distance of puncture 6 of dorsal rows from posterior margin of pronotum as large as the length of antennomere 1. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, punctures 1-3 arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and lying half way between dorsal row and lateral margin, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture.

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

Elytra as long as wide. Punctuation slightly coarser and sparser than that on scutellum, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, gradually narrower posteriorly. First three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks 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. Aedeagus (Figs 24-26)

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus colobus* sp. nov., is similar to *P. centropyge* sp. nov., but it differs by having paler antennomeres 1-2, narrower head and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Mantled guereza *Colobus guereza* Rüppel, 1835.

***Philonthus densipennis* Bernhauer, 1908**

(Figs 27-28)

Philonthus densipennis Bernhauer, 1908: 110.

Type locality. Kamerun.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Kamerun., // *Philonthus densipennis* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection', (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.8 mm, length of fore body 3.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all visible tergites narrowly and elytra red-yellow, both palpi with palpomere 1 brown, palpomeres 2-3 yellow-brown. Base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black. Legs yellow-brown, inner side of all tibiae darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 31 : 26), slightly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing 1 long black bristle. Between eyes 6 equidistant punctures arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 13.5 : 8), posterior margin with 3 coarse punctures. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture here and there.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1-5 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly wider than long (ratio 33 : 31), very slightly narrower anteriorly. Anterior angles and anterior half of sides bearing several short bristles. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures, punctures 1-5 equidistant, distance between punctures 5-6 longer than distance between previous punctures.. Each sublateral row with 3 approximately equidistant punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separation between punctures very small. Setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 43 : 40), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separation between punctures larger than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 25 : 19.5), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriorly. Punctuation at base of all tergites fine and dense, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated as large as 1 puncture

diameter, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Male: Unknown to the author.

Female. Metatarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, covered with few modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than preceding ones, lacking modified pale setae ventrally. Tergite X (Fig. 27), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 28).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus densipennis* is close to *P. fatalis* and may be distinguished from the latter by its paler elytra, longer eyes, shorter antennae, from *P. canis* sp. nov. by longer eyes and different punctuation of scutellum and from both by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon. (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus duodecimpunctatus* Bernhauer, 1932**

(Figs 29-31)

Philonthus duodecimpunctatus Bernhauer, 1932: 149.

Type locality. Haut-Uele: Moto.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Haut-Uele: Moto, // *Philonthus duodecimpunctatus* Bernhauer TYPE, [ochre oblong label printed] Musée du Congo, L, Burgeon 1923, Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection', (FMNH). PARATYPE (1 ♀): same label data as holotype // *Philonthus duodecimpunctatus* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten], (MRAT); (1 ♂): same label data as in holotype, (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.0-7.8 mm, length of fore body 3.7-3.9 mm.

Colouration. Whole body black, maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 dark brown, remaining antennomeres black. Femora brown-black, tibiae and tarsi black, tarsomeres 4 and 5 of all tarsi slightly paler.

Head wider than long (ratio 29 : 23), slightly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long bristles. Between eyes, 6 equidistant coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes convex, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 7), posterior margin with 2 punctures, temporal area densely punctate. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture consisting of transverse waves here and there and with many microscopic dots.

Antennae reaching mid of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 small, as long as wide, antennomeres 5-10 wider than long. Antennomere 1 twice as long as antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing 3 longer black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse approximately equidistant punctures, each dorsal row with 6 punctures, all punctures setiferous. Sides with several black bristles varying in length. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture.

Whole scutellum densely punctured, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by a distance slightly greater than the transverse diameter of one puncture .

Elytra wider than long (ratio 43 : 38), very slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to one or two diameters of punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation dark brown.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 31 : 34), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen gradually narrowed 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 finer than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of all tergites. Surface lacks 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. Aedeagus (Figs 29-31).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly less dilated than those of male, protarsomere 4 very small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus duodecimpunctatus* seems to be a sister species of *P. kapangamus*, it differs by its wider head, different colouring of antennae, coarser punctuation of scutellum, from *P. terathopicus* sp. nov. by the shorter antennae and, longer eyes and from both latter species it may be distinguished by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus electus* Bernhauer and Schubert 1914**

(Figs 32)

Philonthus electus Bernhauer and Schubert 1914: 336. (*Philonthus*; replacement name for *elegantulus* Schubert 1906: 373).

Philonthus elegantulus Schubert, 1906: 373 (*Philonthus*; [preoccupied] Synonymized by Bernhauer and Schubert 1914: 336.

Type locality. Kwai Mombo.

Type material studied. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Kwai Mombo, // *Philonthus electus* Bernhauer, 1914 [small oblong blue label], P. Weise', (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 9.0 mm, length of fore body 4.6 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum black, scutellum dark brown, sides narrowly black, elytra brown-reddish, darker translucent here and there, abdomen visible tergites 1-4 black, posterior margin and paratergites brown-yellow, visible tergites 5-7 yellow-brown, maxillary and labial palpi, first three antennomeres and legs yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black.

Head wider than long (ratio 28 : 25), slightly narrowed posteriorly, between eyes with 6 coarse equidistant punctures. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 9),

posterior margin with 2 punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 more than twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 33 : 31), parallel-sided, each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, left sublateral row with 2 punctures, right row with 3 punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Punctuation of scutellum (Fig. 32) coarser and denser than that on elytra, arranged in 4 horizontal rows, surface with very fine isodiametrical microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 49 : 45), slightly widened posteriorly, punctuation relatively fine and sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to two diameters of punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 29 : 27), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Male. Unknown.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 moderately dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, each covered with numerous modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus electus* is similar to *P. tachornis* sp. nov. but it differs in colouring of antennomeres 1-3, shorter antennae, different colour of abdomen and by the different of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus epomops sp. nov.

(Figs 33-35)

Type locality. République Centrafricaine, Bozo lumière

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'République Centrafricaine, Bozo lumière, 21.v.1981, leg. N. Degallier, [red oblong printed label]', (LHPC).

Description. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body 4.4 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra dark brown-red, abdomen brown red, posterior margin of all visible tergites 1-5 narrowly brown-yellow, posterior margin of tergite 6 wider brown-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown-black, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 30 : 25), posterior angles indistinct, each bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with six coarse, approximately equidistant punctures. Eyes as

long as temples, posterior margin of eyes with two coarse setiferous punctures, temporal area with many coarse setiferous punctures, bristles leaning anteriorly. Surface with distinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely rectangularly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with eight equidistant punctures, right row with 6 punctures, punctures 1-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4-5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate in posterior half, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by distance smaller than one puncture diameter, anterior half impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 48 : 46), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by distance smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 29 : 27), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 33-35).

Female. Unknown .

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus epomops* sp. nov. may be distinguished from all the species of this group by the presence of different number of punctures in dorsal rows and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Central Republic of Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of African Franquet's epauletted fruit bat *Epomos franqueti* (Tomes, 1860).

***Philonthus exsectus* Tottenham, 1956**

(Fig. 36)

Philonthus exsectus Tottenham, 1956: 285.

Type locality. Rwanda: Rutovu, forêt du Rugege, 2350 m.

Type material studied. HOLOTYPE (♀): Rwanda:Rutovu, forêt du Rugege, 2350 m. [white oblong label handwritten], (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 9.0 mm, length of fore body 4.3 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum orange, scutellum and elytra black-brown, abdominal visible tergites 1-6 black-brown, apical third of tergites 7 and whole tergite 8 red-yellow. Maxillary, labial palpi and antennomeres 1 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, mandibles brown. Femora and anterior tibiae yellow-brown, middle and posterior tibiae darker.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 37 : 34), sides behind eyes moderately rounded towards the neck, posterior angles markedly rounded, each bearing two black long bristles. Between eyes with 6 punctures, punctures 2 and 5 slightly shifted to the front. Eyes large, longer than temples (ratio 11 : 8) posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with several setiferous punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves in places.

Antennae long and slender, all antennomeres longer than wide, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 almost twice as long as antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 37 : 34), distinctly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 fine approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum sparsely and finely punctured in posterior half, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter, anterior half impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 50 : 44) sides slightly convexly curved towards posterior angles. Punctuation dense and relatively coarse, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or two diameters of punctures. Surface between punctures lacks microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 28 : 30), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation of whole tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra. Surface lacks microsculpture, setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Gonocoxite of female genital segment as in Fig. 36.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus exsectus* is similar to *P. tockus* sp. nov. but it differs in the colouring of elytra, shorter antennae and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda. (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus fatalis* Tottenham, 1956**
(Figs 37-39)

Philonthus fatalis Tottenham, 1956: 286.

Type locality. Urundi: Bururi, 1800-2000 m.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Urundi: Bururi, 1800-2000 m, // *Philonthus fatalis* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], 5.-12.ii.1953, P. Basillewsky', (MRAT).

Additional material examined. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: 2 ♂♂, Massif Ruwenzori, Katone, 2010 m, River Nyamwamba, affl. [Congo Belge]: P.N.A. 2.-3.ii.1953, P.Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch 2214-21., (LHPC, MRAT), ♂♂, Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire, 1.750m, River Mulaku af. Kakalari (terreau), (LHPC, MRAT), 1 ♂, [Congo Belge]: Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire, 1.750m, River Mulaku, (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 8.2 mm, length of fore body 4.1 mm.

Colouration. Head and scutellum black, pronotum black-brown, elytra dark red, abdomen black-brown, slightly bluish iridescent, maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darkened, tarsomere 5 of all tarsi paler.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 27 : 22), sides behind eyes slightly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles rounded, bearing 1 long black bristle. Eyes flat, distinctly larger than temples (ratio 11 : 8). Between eyes with 6 punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between punctures 1-3 and 4-6 equal, distance between punctures 3-4 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of mostly transverse 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, as long as antennomeres 9-10 combined, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 37 : 33), distinctly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse punctures, punctures 2-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1-2 and 5-6 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum in posterior half finely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated by a distance of one and half diameter of punctures, anterior half impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 46 : 42), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, punctures somewhat larger than those on scutellum, separated by a distance of one and half diameter of punctures. surface between punctures lacks microsculpture; setation greyish and short, posterior margin with rather long sparse bristles, sides with oblique bristles of varying in length.

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

Abdomen slightly narrowed towards apex, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and much sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 37-39).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, covered with few modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than preceding ones, lacking modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus fatalis* is close to *P. densipennis*; it may be distinguished from the latter at its darker elytra, shorter eyes, longer antennae and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Burundi (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus interocularis* Bernhauer, 1915**
(Figs 40-42)

Philonthus interocularis Bernhauer, 1915: 143.

Type locality. Abessinien: Obroda.

Type material studied. HOLOTYPE ♂: 'Abessinien: Obroda // *Philonthus interocularis* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], Kristensen, Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection', (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.5 mm, length of fore body 4.1 mm.

Colouration. Head black, greenish iridescent, pronotum brown-black, elytra black, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-yellow. Maxillary, labial palpi and antennomeres 1-2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black. Femora brown-yellow, tibiae darker, tarsi gradually paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 31 : 25), between eyes with 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 10.5 : 9.5), posterior margin with two punctures. Temporal area densely punctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles rectangularly, obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 fine approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with fine microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by transverse diameter of one puncture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 36 : 33), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by the transverse diameter of one puncture. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow, relatively long.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 32 : 28), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctuation at base of visible tergites slightly sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite, between fundamental punctures, still many fine, small punctures. Sides bearing several longer bristles; setation longer and brown.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 40-42).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 less dilated, than in male, protarsomere 4 small, only first three protarsomeres bearing modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus interocularis* is similar to *P. surikata* sp. nov. in most characters, but differs as follows: paler palpi and antennae, denser punctuation of elytra and scutellum, sparser punctuation of abdomen a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus kapanganus Bernhauer, 1936

(Figs 43-45)

Philonthus duodecimpunctatus ssp. *kapanganus* Bernhauer, 1936: 22.

Philonthus rapaciosus Tottenham, 1949: 350, **syn. nov.**

Type locality. Lulua: Kapanga.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lulua: Kapanga, ii.1933, F. G. Overlaet // *Philonthus 12 punctatus* v. *kapanganus* Bernhauer TYP [ochre oblong label handwritten]', (MRAT), COTYPE 1 spec.,: Lulua - Kapanga, iii.1033, G. Overlaet, // *Cotypus Philonthus* ssp. *kapanganus* Dr. M. [, [red oblong printed label], (MRAT), 1 spec., // *Cotypus Philonthus* ssp. *kapanganus* Bernhauer, [blue oblong printed label] ex coll. Scheerpeltz, (MHNW).

Redescription. Body length 8.5 mm, length of fore body 3.5 mm.

Whole body black, pronotum slightly blue-green iridescent, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennomeres 1-2 and base of antennomere 3 brown, antennomeres 10-11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black. Anterior and middle legs brown-yellow, posterior femora and tibiae dark brown, tarsi paler.

Head wider than long (ratio 27 : 22), slightly narrower posteriorly. Clypeus with a small depression medially. Posterior angles bearing 1 long black bristle. Between eyes with 6 coarse equidistant punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly convex, slightly longer than temples (ratio 10 : 8), posterior margin with 3 coarse punctures. Temporal area with several varying long punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5-10 wider than long, antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined.

Pronotum as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long, black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 equidistant punctures, each sublateral one with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Sides with several black bristles varying in length. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures distinctly larger than eye-facets, separation between punctures smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction; setation black and relatively long.

Elytra almost square (ratio 37 : 35), parallel-sided. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by a distance equivalent to one and half diameter of punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 20), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly smaller than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 43-45).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. This species seems to be a sister of *P. duodecimpunctatus*; it differs by its narrower head, different colouring of antennae, finer punctuation of scutellum and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Philonthus kraatzi* Bernhauer, 1908**
(Figs 46-47)

Philonthus kraatzi Bernhauer, 1908: 110.

Type locality. Kamerun.

Type material studied. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Kamerun, Kraatz // *kraatzi* Bernhauer TYPUS, [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NHMus Bernhauer collection, (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.4 mm, length of fore body 3.4 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, scutellum brown, elytra and abdomen yellow-brown, maxillary, labial palpi, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae brown-black.

Head wider than long (ratio 25 : 21), distinctly widened posteriorly, posterior angles indistinct. Between eyes with 6 equidistant punctures, arranged in a straight line, posterior angles bearing 2 coarse punctures. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 11 : 6.5). Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 11, shorter than antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with 7 approximately equidistant punctures, right row with 6 punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate. Diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to two transverse diameters of punctures.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 42 : 36), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation very fine and sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent one and half transverse diameters of punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation short, distinct.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly shorter than metatibia (ratio 22 : 25), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites coarser and denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Male. Unknown.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, lacking modified pale setae ventrally. Female tergite X (Fig. 46), gonocoxite of female genital segment, (Fig. 47).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus kraatzi* may be distinguished from similar *P. aepyceros* sp. nov. but it differs in having longer antennae, paler elytra, longer eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus nguembaensis* Lévassieur, 1968**

(Figs 48-50)

Philonthus nguembaensis Lévassieur, 1968: 1384.

Type locality. Cameroun: forêt de Bafut, Nguemba.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Cameroun: forêt de Bafut, Nguemba // *Philonthus nguembaensis* Lévassieur TYPE, [white oblong label handwritten TYPE]', (MNHN).

Redescription. Head black, pronotum and elytra black-brown, abdomen pitchy- brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennomere 1 brown-black, remaining antennomeres black. Legs pitchy-brown, tibiae slightly darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 29 : 23), posterior angles markedly rounded. Eyes large and flat, much longer than temples (ratio 11 : 7). Between eyes with six coarse, approximately equidistant punctures, arranged in a straight line. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by length of antennomere 11, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9-10 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 40 : 37), posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctured. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by the transverse diameter of one puncture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 53 : 46), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation very fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by the transverse diameter of one puncture or slightly larger. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation dark.

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

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites very fine and sparse, separated by two to three diameters of punctures. 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. Aedeagus (Figs 48-50).

Female. Unknown .

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus nguembaensis* is similar to *P. calabaria* sp. nov. from which it may be distinguished by its wider head, coarse punctuation of scutellum and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus nigrocinctus* Bernhauer, 1915**

(Fig. 51)

Philonthus nigrocinctus Bernhauer, 1915: 142.

Type locality. Abessinien: Kunhe.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Äthiopien: Kunhe, Kristensen // *Philonthus nigrocinctus* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NMHus M. Bernhauer collection', (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.5 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, elytra brown-red, suture and elytral epipleura black, abdomen black-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, antennomeres 1-2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown. Femora and tarsi brown-yellow, tibiae darker.

Head (Fig. 51) wider than long (ratio 32: 27) parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing several long bristles. Between eyes with 6 coarse punctures arranged in arch. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 11), temporal area very densely punctate with many varying large punctures. Surface with distinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 3-4 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 47 : 42), distinctly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture here and there.

Scutellum very finely and relatively sparsely punctured. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by two transverse diameters of two punctures or slightly more.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 57 : 47), parallel-sided. Punctuation very fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to one or one and half transverse diameters of punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 32: 27), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very slightly gradually narrowed posteriorly. Punctuation at base of all tergites fine and dense, punctures as large as those on elytra, separated by more than 1 puncture diameter in transverse direction, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Male. Unknown.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, each moderately covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus nigrocinctus* is similar to *P. atherurus* sp. nov. from which it may be distinguished by its shorter eyes, different colour of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopie (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus obsoletipennis* Bernhauer, 1942.**

(Figs 52-56)

Philonthus obsoletipennis Bernhauer, 1942: 362.

Type locality. Cameroun, Mont Cameroun, 1800-2000 m.

Type material studied. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Cameroun: Mt. Cameroun 1800-2000 m // *Philonthus obsoletipennis* Bernhauer TYPE [red oblong label handwritten], versant S-E., Muséum Paris, P. Lepesme, R. Paulian, A. Villers, Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection', (FMNH). Paratypes (2 ♀♀): same label data as in holotype, (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.0 mm, length of fore body 2.8 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, elytra and abdomen black, with very slight carmine hue, palpomere 3 of both palpi yellowish, remaining palpomeres brown-yellow. Whole antennomeres 1-2 and two last thirds of antennomere 3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black. Legs yellow-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 24 : 18), distinctly narrowed posteriorly. Posterior angles bearing several bristles varying in length. Between eyes with 6 equidistant punctures arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 7), 1 coarse puncture in anterior third of inner margin, posterior margin with 2 punctures. Temporal area with several punctures. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, slightly shorter than antennomeres 3-4 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 26 : 24), slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Whole pronotum with narrowly reddish edging. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum smooth, almost impunctate, only in posterior third with 2 setiferous punctures, surface lacks microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 37 : 35), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separation larger than 1 puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation longer and yellow-brown, mainly of sides.

Legs very long, metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 20), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined, metatarsomere 5 slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen distinctly, gradually narrowed posteriorly beginning with visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines and whole tergites almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture, with yellow hairs.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 55) aedeagus (Figs 52-54).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 much less dilated than those in male, protarsomere 4 small, all protarsomeres bearing modified pale setae ventrally. Gonocoxite of female genital segment as in Fig. 56.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus obsoletipennis* may be distinguished from similar *P. villiersi* by its paler antennomeres 1-2 and legs and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus schroederi Eichelbaum, 1912

(Figs 57-59)

Philonthus schroederi Eichelbaum, 1912: 174.

Type locality. Parahberge 1100 m.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Tanzania, Parehberge 1100m, A.d. Sammlung's Dr. Ch. Schröder's // *Philonthus schroederi* n. sp. Eichelbaum Type [white oblong printed label]', (ZMHB). HOLOTYPUS, *Philonthus schroederi* Eichelbaum, 1912, labelled by MNHUB 2009. [red oblong printed label].

Additional material examined. TANZANIA, Makanda-Bge. 700-1600m., D.O.Afrika b., Masinde, 5.i.1906, coll. Schröder, 1 spec., (ZMHB).

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

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra red, abdomen visible tergites 3-6 and anterior half of tergite 7 black-brown, posterior margin of tergites 3-6, posterior half of tergite 7 and whole tergite 8 yellow-brown. Maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown, base of antennomeres 2-3 and antennomere 11 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, legs brown-yellow.

Head wider than long, (ratio 29 : 27), hardly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several very short bristles. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 7). Between eyes 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, posterior margin with 4 punctures, temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae stout, slightly wider distally, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, slightly shorter than antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 29 : 27), hardly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 coarse punctures, distances between punctures 2-4 approximately equal, distance between punctures 1-2 slightly shorter than the length of antennomere 2, distance between punctures 4-5 as long as the length of antennomere 1. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, punctures distinctly larger than eye-facets, separated by distance smaller than one transverse puncture diameter; setation short and black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 38.5 : 37), very slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarser and much sparser than that on scutellum. Sides with many varying long black bristles.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriorly, beginning with visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation of tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Aedeagus (Figs 57-59).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 very small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus schroederi* may be distinguished from all species of this group by the presence of the five punctures in dorsal rows.

Distribution. Tanzania. (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus surikata* sp. nov.**

(Figs 60-62)

Type locality. Ethiopia: Simien, Arghine, 11,500ft.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Ethiopia: Simien, Arghine, 11,500ft. // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus surikata* sp. n. Hromádka det., 2010, [red oblong printed label]. Or Higher, 24. xi. 1952. N. Ethiopia 1952 - 1953. Hugh Scott, B. M. 1953 - 335. Near torrent, in peat soil; under boulders or at roots of plants', (BMNH). PARATYPES: (6 spec.): same data as for holotype, (BMNH, LHPC); (6 spec.): N. Ethiopia, Simien, Arghine, 1,500ft, or higher, 24.xi.1952, 1952 - 1053, Hugh Scott, B.M. 1953 - 335, Near torrent, in peat soil; under boulders or at roots of plants, (BMNH, LHPC). [All paratypes with red labels, printed].

Redescription. Body length 7.8-8.0 mm, length of fore body 4.0-4.2 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, elytra, abdomen and legs brown, mandibles brown-yellow, maxillary and labial palpi brown, apex of palpomere 3 of both palps paler, antennae brown, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow. Pronotum and abdomen with golden-brown metallic reflex.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 26 : 23), between eyes with 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, eyes moderately large, longer than temples (ratio 10.5 : 7.5), temporal area with many coarse punctures, posterior angles entirely obliterated, bearing 1 long black bristle, surface with moderately dense, fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 32 : 29), slightly narrowed anteriorly, sides bearing several dark bristles, each dorsal row with 6 relatively fine punctures, punctures 1-3 and 4-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 3-4 larger than that between previous punctures, sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 5 in dorsal row, microsculpture similar to that on head.

Whole scutellum finely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated by the transverse diameter of one puncture or slightly larger. Surface with fine microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 44 : 37), slightly wider posteriorly, punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures equal to that of eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction, surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 32 : 28), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, shorter than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriorly beginning with visible tergite III, first three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate, punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming slightly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite, setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 60-62).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, each covered with few modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than preceding ones, not sub-bilobed, lacking modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus surikata* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. interocularis* by the darker palpi and antennae, sparser punctation of elytra and scutellum, denser punctation of abdomen 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 the African Slender tasted mierkat *Suricata suricatta* (Schreber, 1776).

***Philonthus tachornis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 63-65)

Type locality. République Centrafricaine, Bozo.

Type material studied. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'République Centrafricaine, Bozo, lumière, 21.v.1981, leg. N. Depallier (*Philonthus tachornis* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2011, [orange oblong label, printed]', (LHPC).

Description. Body length 7.8 mm, length of fore body 3.7 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum brown-black, elytra brown-red, abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown, femora yellow, tibiae brown, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 25 : 21), posterior margin markedly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with six coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between punctures 1-3 and 4-6 equal, distance between puncture 3 and 4 larger than distance between previous punctures. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 6), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area with several punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 35 : 31), anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely rectangularly rounded, bearing several bristles varying in length, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely punctured, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by the transverse diameter of one puncture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 43 : 38) slightly wider posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated mostly smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation faintly visible.

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

Abdomen wide, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly from visible tergite III. Punctuation at base of all tergites sparser and finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 63-65).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tachornis* sp. nov. is similar to *P. electus* but differs in colouring of antennomeres 1-3, longer antennae, different colouring of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Pygmy swift *Tachornis furcata* (Sutton, 1928).

***Philonthus terathopius* sp.n.**
(Figs 66-68)

Type locality. Tanzania, Uru north env. 1750 m, 16 km N of Moshi.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Tanzania, Uru north env. 1750 m, 16 km N of Moshi, v.2010 Milan Kuboň lgt., // *Philonthus terathopis* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2011, [orange oblong label printed]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.3 mm, length of fore body 4.5 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles black-brown, antennae and legs black.

Head slightly trapezoidal, wider than long (ratio 33 : 28), posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long and several short black bristles. Between eyes with six approximately equidistant, coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes very slightly convex, as long as temples, posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 5-6 as long as wide, antennomeres 7-10 wider than long. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, approximately as long as wide, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely rectangularly rounded, bearing several varying long black bristles. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures, punctures 2-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Sides bearing several dark bristles. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and relatively coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by distance smaller than one transverse puncture diameter.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 47 : 45), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated mostly by one puncture diameter, smaller here and there. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 66-68).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus terathopicus* sp. nov. is similar to *P. duodecempunctatus* from which it may be distinguished by its longer antennae, shorter eyes and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus* (Dudin, 1800).

***Philonthus tockus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 69-71)

Type locality. Kivu: T. Kalehe Bitale N. O. Kahusi, 1600 m.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu: T. Kalehe N. O. Kahusi, 1600 m, Récolte dans l'humus, N. Leleup // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus tockus* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010 [red oblong label printed]', (MRAT). PARATYPES: (3 spec.): same data as in holotype, (LHPC, MRAT). [All paratypes with red labels, printed].

Description. Body length 8.5 mm, length of fore body 3.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and elytra orange, scutellum brown-red, abdominal visible tergites I-V dark brown-red, posterior margin of tergite 5 wide and entire tergites VI-VII brown-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi, legs and antennomeres 1-2 and 11, base of antennomere 3 yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown, legs brown.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 26 : 22), posterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with 6 coarse punctures, arranged approximately in straight line. Eyes

large, twice longer than temples (ratio 13 : 6.5), posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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 wider than long (ratio 40 : 38), anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal with row 6 approximately equidistant punctures, Each sublateral row with 2 fine punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine and irregular microsculpture.

Scutellum finely and relatively sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a distance equivalent to one or one and half transverse diameter of punctures, surface with traces of patches of fine microsculpture; setation black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 47 : 39), very slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation slightly coarser and denser than that on scutellum, separation between punctures by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia slightly shorter than metatarsus (ratio 28 : 30), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 69-71).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 less dilated than in male, each covered with modified pale setae.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tockus* sp. nov. is similar to *P. excestus* but differs by its colouring of elytra, longer antennae and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Grey hornbill *Tockus nasutus* (Linnaeus, 1766).

***Philonthus trunculus* Herman, 2001**
(Figs 72-73)

Philonthus trunculus Herman: 2001: 2982, (*Philonthus*: replacement name for *analis* Fauvel, 1907).

Type locality. Nairobi.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Kenya: Nairobi // *P. analis* Fauvel [white oblong label handwritten] R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.478, Coll. et det. A.Fauvel', (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 9.7 mm, length of fore body 4.3 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brown-black, abdominal visible tergites 1-4 and anterior half of tergite 5 brown-black, posterior half of tergite 5 and whole

tergite 6 dirty yellow. Maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and legs brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 28 : 23), slightly narrowed towards neck, posterior angles indistinct, between eyes with 6 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 11 : 10), posterior angles of eyes with 2 punctures. Temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture here and there.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate, base impunctate in the middle. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by less than one transverse puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 50 : 47), wider posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and sparse, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than that on scutellum, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation dark.

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

Abdomen very slightly gradually narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites denser and finer than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown .

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 scarcely dilated, narrower than preceding ones. Tergite X (Fig. 72), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 73).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus trunculus* may be distinguished from *P. belingaensis* by its shorter antennae and different colour of abdomen, from *P. collarti* by shorter antennae, different colour of abdomen and from both latter species by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus villiersi* Bernhauer, 1942**

(Figs 74-76)

Type locality. Mont Cameroon, 1800-2000 m.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE (♂): 'Mont Cameroun, 1800-2000m // *Philonthus villiersi* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]', (FMNH).

Additional material examined. KAMERUN, Kamerunberg Musiko, 1400-1700 mm, Rothkirsch S. G., 1 ♂, (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 6.5 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, sides of scutellum narrowly markedly red, elytra black, slightly dark carmine translucent here and there, abdomen brown-black, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and legs brown, antennae black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 25 : 20), very slightly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes with 6 punctures arranged in a straight line, punctures 1-3 and 4-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 3 and 4 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 10 : 7), posterior margin with 1 coarse puncture, temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 32 : 30), distinctly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 fine punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by the transverse diameter of two punctures.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 40 : 38), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and relatively dense. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 23 : 21), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed towards apex, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites much finer and much sparser than that on elytra, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by five or six puncture diameters, becoming almost impunctate towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 74-76).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus villiersi* may be distinguished from similar *P. obsoletipennis* by its darker antennomeres 1-2 and legs and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF THE *PHILONTHUS INTEROCULARIS* GROUP

1	Dorsal rows of pronotum with 5 punctures, elytra red.....	<i>P. schroederi</i> Eichelbaum, 1912	2
-	Dorsal rows of pronotum with 6 punctures.....		2
-	Dorsal rows of pronotum with irregular number of punctures.....		23
2	Pronotum range.....		3
-	Pronotum from brown to black.....		4
3	Elytra black-brown, antennae at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum.....	<i>P. excestus</i> Tottenham, 1956	
-	Elytra orange, antennae at rest exceed posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11.....	<i>P. tockus</i> sp. nov.	
4	Smaller species, body length 6.0-7.1 mm.....		5
-	Larger species, body length 7.5-9.7 mm.....		8
5	Elytra yellow-brown, eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio 11 : 6.5.....)	<i>P. kraatzi</i> Bernhauer, 1908	
-	Elytra red-yellow or red orange.....		6
-	Elytra uniformly black.....		7
6	Elytra red-yellow, antennomeres 1-2 and legs yellow, remaining antennomeres dark, antennae at rest exceed posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined.....	<i>P. aepyceros</i> sp. nov.	
-	Elytra red-orange, antennomeres 10-11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown at rest reach posterior margin. Paramere divided into two long narrowly diverging branches (Fig. 18).....	<i>P. centropyge</i> sp. nov.	
-	Antennomeres 1-2 and 11 yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Paramere simple, not divided into two branches.....	<i>P. colobus</i> sp. nov.	
7	Antennae black-brown, antennomeres 1-2 yellow-brown, apex of median lobe rounded.....		
-	Antennae uniformly black-brown, apex of median lobe pointed, head slightly wider than long, (ratio 25 : 20), eyes longer than temples (ratio 10 : 7).....	<i>P. villiersi</i> Bernhauer, 1942	
8	Elytra black.....		9
-	Elytra otherwise coloured.....		12
9	Antennae unicolored black.....		10
-	Antennae two colors.....		11
10	Antennae short, at rest reach midlength of pronotum when reclined, eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio 12.5 : 7).....	<i>P. duodecempunctatus</i> Bernhauer, 1936	
-	Antennae longer, at rest reach posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, eyes as long as temples.....	<i>P. terathopicus</i> sp. nov.	
11	Antennae long, at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1-2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark.....	<i>P. interocularis</i> Bernhauer, 1915	
-	Antennae short, at rest reach midlength of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1-2 brown, antennomeres 10-11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black.....	<i>P. kapanganus</i> Bernhauer, 1936	
12	Elytra brown to black.....		13
-	Elytra otherwise coloured.....		15
13	Elytra unicoloured brown.....		14
-	Elytra otherwise coloured.....		15
14	Antennae long and black, at rest exceed posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined, abdomen brown, gold-brown iridescent.....	<i>P. surikata</i> sp. nov.	
-	Antennae at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomere 1 brown-yellow, elytra pitchy brown.....	<i>P. collarti</i> Cameron, 1932	
-	Antennae shorter, at rest reach posterior third of pronotum when reclined, antennae brown-yellow elytra chestnut brown.....	<i>P. belingaensis</i> Levasseur, 1980	
15	Larger species 9.7 mm, elytra brown-black, antennae long. at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined, abdominal visible tergites 1-4 and posterior half of tergites 5 and entire tergite 6 dirty yellow.....	<i>P. trunculus</i> Herman 2001	
-	Elytra black- brown.....		16
16	Head distinctly wider than long (ratio 29-23), scutellum coarsely punctate....	<i>P. nguembaensis</i> Levasseur, 1968	
-	Head as long as wide, scutellum finely punctate.....	<i>P. calabaria</i> sp. nov.	

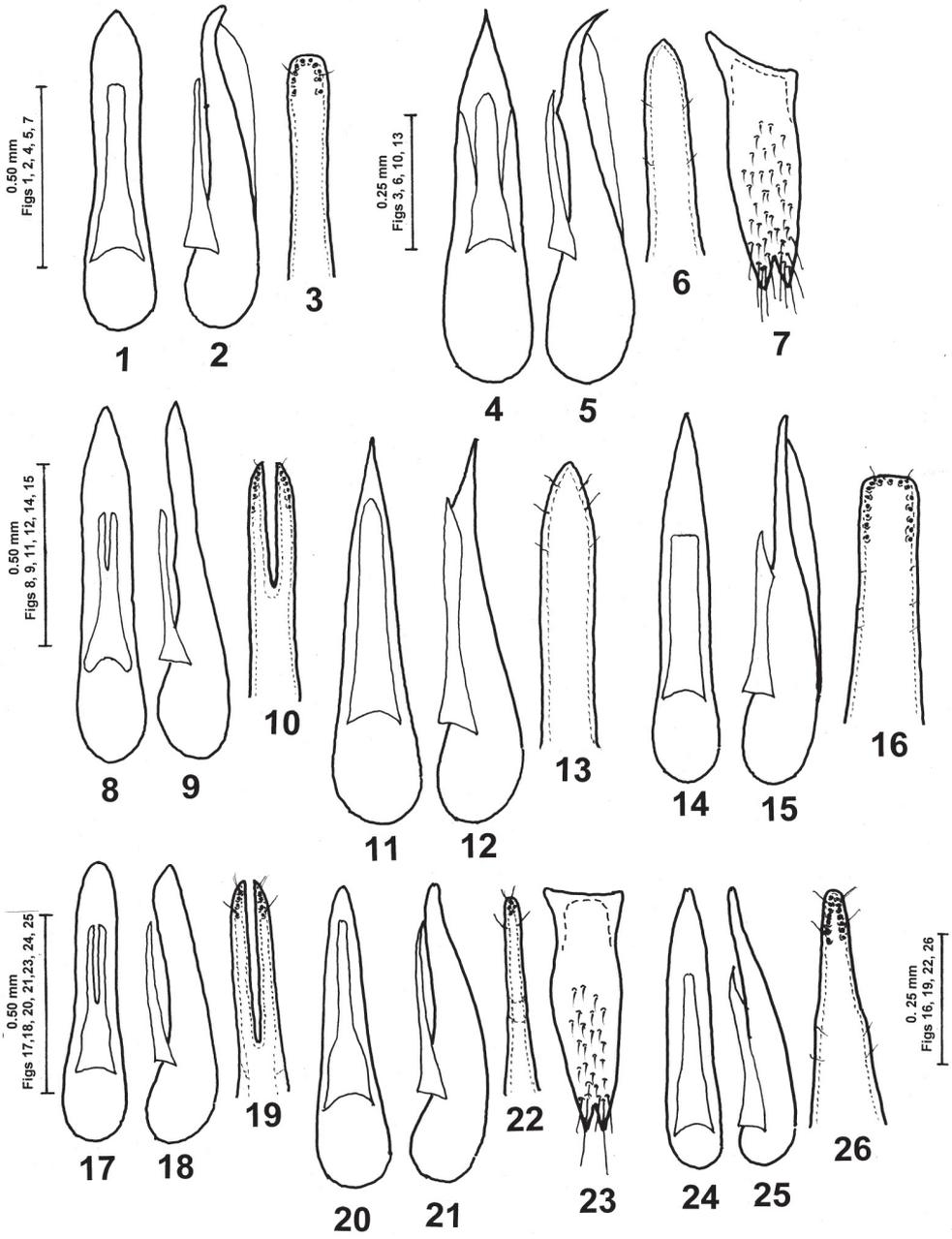
17	Elytra browned.....	18
-	Elytra brown.....	21
18	Elytra distinctly wider than long.....	19
-	Elytra slightly wider than long.....	20
19	Elytra wider than long (ratio 57-47) suture and epipleura black, eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 12 : 11 <i>P. nigrocinctus</i> Bernhauer, 1915	
-	Elytra wider than long (ratio 46 : 32), eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio 12 : 8) <i>P. atherurus</i> sp. nov.	
20	Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 49 : 45), antennomeres 1-3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, abdominal visible tergites 1-4 brown-yellow, whole tergites 5-7 yellow-brown.....	<i>P. electus</i> Bernhauer, 1914
-	Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 43 : 38), antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown, at rest exceed posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined	<i>P. tachornis</i> sp. nov.
21	Elytra brown-yellow, eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 10.5 : 9.....	<i>P. canis</i> sp. nov.
-	Elytra otherwise coloured.....	22
22	Elytra red-yellow, antennae at rest reach posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio 13 : 8.....	<i>P. densipennis</i> Bernhauer, 1908
-	Elytra dark red, antennae at rest exceed posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined, eyes longer than temples (ratio 11 : 8.....	<i>P. fatalis</i> Tottenham, 1956
23	Left dorsal row with 8 equidistant punctures, right row with 6 punctures, punctures 1-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4-5 larger than distance between previous punctures	<i>P. epomops</i> sp. nov.

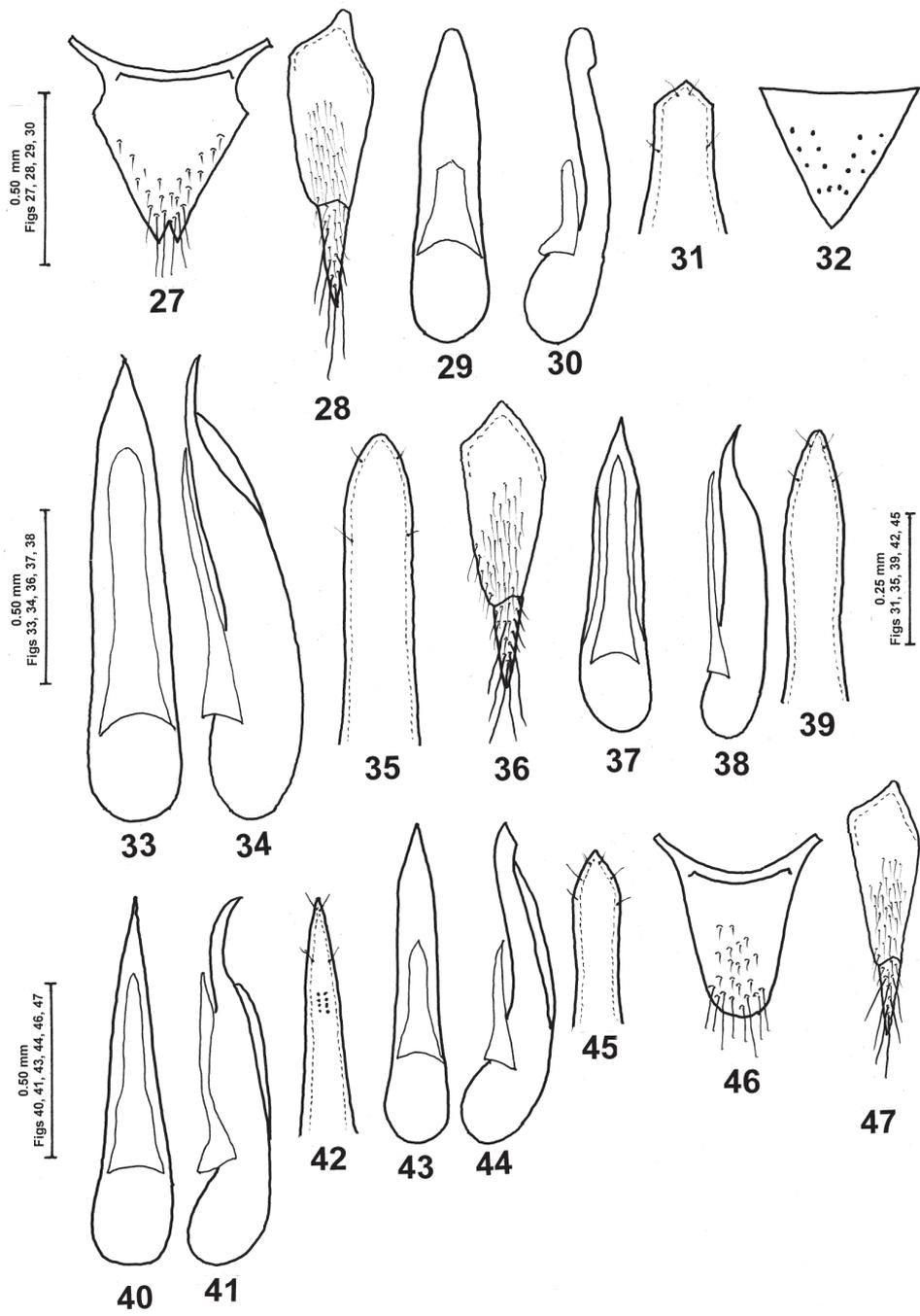
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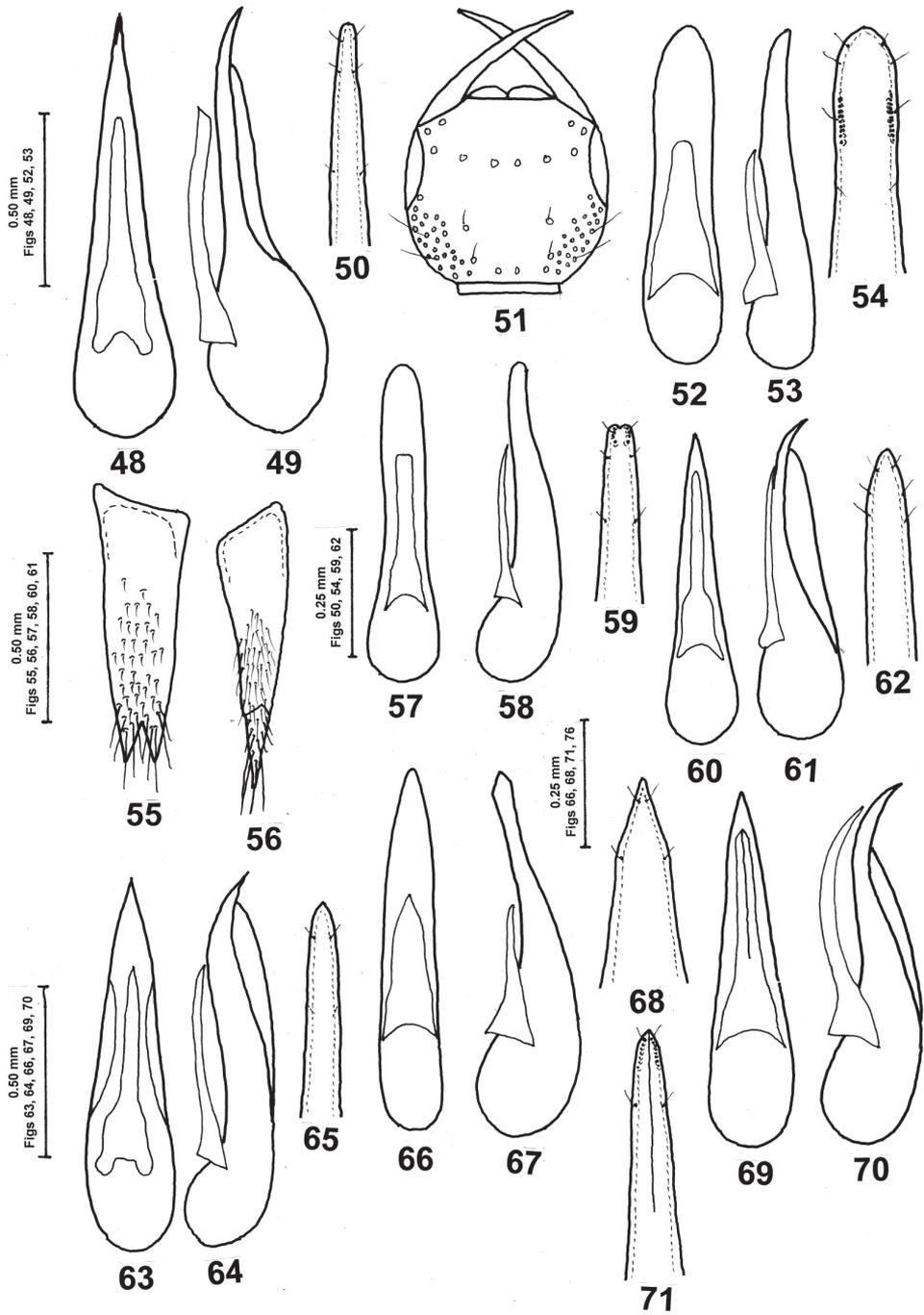
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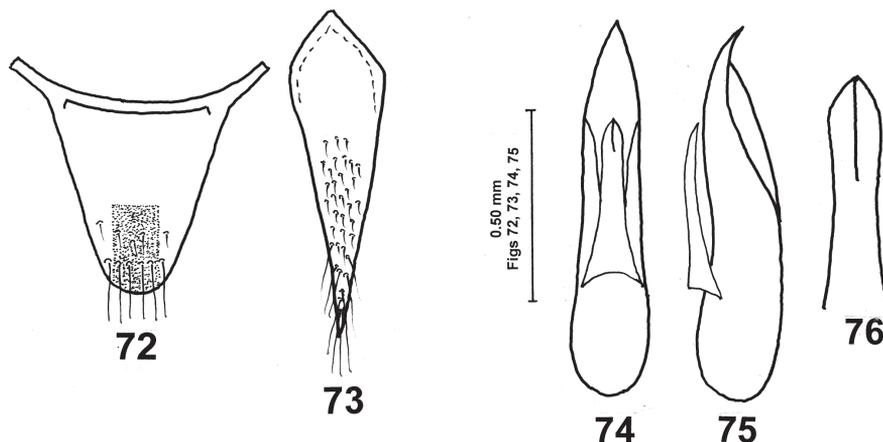
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TEXT FOR FIGURES

Figs 1-76: Figs 1-3. *P. aepyceros* sp. nov.: 1- aedeagus, ventral view, 2- aedeagus, lateral view, 3- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 4-7. *P. atherurus* sp. nov.: 4- aedeagus, ventral view, 5- aedeagus, lateral view, 6- apex of paramere, ventral view, 7- male sternite IX, ventral view. Figs 8-10. *P. belingaensis* Levasseur, 1980: 8- aedeagus, ventral view, 9- aedeagus, lateral view, 10- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 11-13. *P. castlabaria* sp. nov.: 11- aedeagus, ventral view, 12- aedeagus, lateral view, 13- apex of paramere, ventral view. Figs 14-16. *P. canis* sp. nov.: 14- aedeagus, ventral view, 15- aedeagus, lateral view, 16- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 17-19. *P. centropyge* sp. nov.: 17- aedeagus, ventral view, 18- aedeagus, lateral view, 19- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 20-23. *P. collarti* Cameron, 1932: 20- aedeagus, ventral view, 21- aedeagus, lateral view, 22- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 23- male sternite IX, ventral view. Figs 24-26. *P. colobus* sp. nov.: 24- aedeagus, ventral view, 25- aedeagus, lateral view, 26- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 27-28. *P. densipennis* Bernhauer, 1908: 27- female tergite X, ventral view, 28- gonocoxite of female genital segment, ventral view. Figs 29-31. *P. duodecempunctatus* Bernhauer, 1932: 29- aedeagus, ventral view, 30- aedeagus, lateral view, 31 - apex of paramere, ventral view. Fig. 32. *P. electus* Bernhauer, 1914: 32- scutellum, dorsal view. Figs 33-35. *P. epomops* sp. nov.: 33- aedeagus, ventral view, 34- aedeagus, lateral view, 35- apex of paramere, ventral view. Fig. 36. *P. exsectus* Tottenham, 1956: 36- gonocoxite of female genital segment, ventral view. Figs 37-39. *P. fatalis* Tottenham, 1956: 37- aedeagus, ventral view, 38- aedeagus, lateral view, 39- apex of paramere, ventral view. Figs 40-42. *P. interocularis* Bernhauer, 1915: 40- aedeagus, ventral view, 41- aedeagus, lateral view, 42- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 43-45. *P. kapanganus* Bernhauer, 1936: 43- aedeagus, ventral view, 44- aedeagus, lateral view, 45- apex of paramere, ventral view. Figs 46-47. *P. kraatzi* Bernhauer, 1908: 46- female tergite X, ventral view, 47- gonocoxite of female genital segment, ventral view. Figs 48-50. *P. nguembaensis* Levasseur, 1968: 48- aedeagus, ventral view, 49- aedeagus, lateral view, 50- apex of paramere, ventral view. Fig. 51. *P. nigrocinctus* Bernhauer, 1915: 51- head, dorsal view. Figs 52-56. *P. obsoletipennis* Bernhauer, 1932: 52- aedeagus, ventral view, 53- aedeagus, lateral view, 54- apex of paramere, ventral view, 55- male sternite IX, ventral view, 56- gonocoxite of female genital segment, ventral view. Figs 57-59. *P. schroederi* Eichelbasum, 1912: 57- aedeagus, ventral view, 58- aedeagus, lateral view, 59- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 60-62. *P. surikata* sp. nov.: 60- aedeagus, ventral view, 61- aedeagus, lateral view, 62- apex of paramere, ventral view. Figs 63-65. *P. tachornis* sp. nov.: 63- aedeagus, ventral view, 64- aedeagus, lateral view, 65- apex of paramere, ventral view. Figs 66-68. *P. terathopius* sp. nov.: 66- aedeagus, ventral view, 67- aedeagus, lateral view, 68- apex of paramere, ventral view. Figs 69-71. *P. tockus* sp. nov.: 69- aedeagus, ventral view, 70- aedeagus, lateral view, 71- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Figs 72-73. *P. trunculus* sp. nov.: 72- female tergite X, ventral view, 73- gonocoxite of female genital segment, ventral view. Figs 74-76. *P. villiersi* Bernhauer, 1912: 74- aedeagus, ventral view, 75- aedeagus, lateral view, 76- apex of paramere, ventral view.

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