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

Lubomír Hromádka

Anny Letenské 7, CZ–120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic; e-mail: hromadkal@seznam.cz

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Abstract. The *Philonthus rudipennis* species group of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829, is proposed, containing 40 species, 18 species are described as new: *Philonthus bitis* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. bleda* sp. nov. (Rwanda), *P. breviceps* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. creopsis* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. flavomaculatus* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *P. jaculus* sp. nov. (South Africa), *P. maleunius* sp. nov. (Gabon), *P. mormyrops* sp. nov. (Malawi), *P. nycteris* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. pandion* sp. nov. (Liberia), *P. papyrocranus* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *P pareutropicus* (South Africa), *P. pedetes* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *P. raphicerus* sp. nov. (Nigeria), *P. rhinopoma* sp. nov. (Chad), *P. scotopelia* sp. nov. (Rwanda), *P. tachymarptis* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. threskiornis* sp. nov. (South Africa). Twenty two species group taxa are redescribed: *Philonthus altivagans* Fauvel, 1907, *P. banalis* Tottenham, 1962, *P. belesis* Tottenham, 1956, *P. coiffaitianus* Levasseur, 1980, *P. csiki* Bernhauer, 1917, *P. diabolicus* Cameron, 1942, *P. dichrous* Tottenham, 1962, *P. iridescens* Tottenham, 1949, *P. leyei* Levasseur, 1980, *P. mifanus* Tottenham, 1956, *P. musonoiensis* Levasseur, 1966, *P. nigricolor* Cameron, 1942, *P. nimeaglius* Tottenham, 1962, *P. obliviosus* Levasseur, 1968, *P. pellax* Tottenham 1955, *P. praetor* Tottenham, 1949, *P. rudipennis* Fauvel, 1907, *P. subaeneicollis* Bernhauer, 1931, *P. upotovus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. usambaricus* Bernhauer, 1937, *P. vittiger vittiger* Fauvel, 1907, *P. vittiger pseudovittiger* Bernhauer, 1939. *Philonthus rubrovittatus* Tottenham, 1939 syn. nov., is synonymized with *P. usambaricus* Bernhauer, 1937. An identification key to all species of the species group is provided and male genitalia and significant morphological characters are ilustrated.

Key words. Taxonomy, new species, new synonymy, key, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Philonthina, *Philonthus rudipennis* species group, Afrotropical region.

INTRODUCTION

This species group was exhaustively characterized by Tottenham (1962: 181). The aedeagus is typical for this group. The mediam lobe, in the upper view projects narrowly for a considerable distance beyond the apex of the relatively broad paramere. The pegs on the paramere, when viewed laterally, have the appearance of pointed tooth.

The following fourty species are incuded in this group:

Philonthus altivagans Fauvel, 1907	Tanzania
Philonthus banalis Tottenham, 1962	Cameroon
Philonthus belesis Tottenham, 1956	Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus bitis sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus bleda sp. nov.	Rwanda
Philonthus breviceps sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus coiffaitianus Levasseur, 1980	Gabon, Belinga
Philonthus creopsis sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus csikii Bernhauer, 1917	Tanzania
Philonthus diabolicus Cameron, 1942	Kenya
Philonthus dichrous Tottenham, 1962	Democratic Republic of the Congo

Philonthus flavomaculatus sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus iridescens Tottenham, 1949	South Africa
Philonthus jaculus sp. nov.	South Africa
Philonthus leyei Levasseur, 1980	Senegal
Philonthus maleunius sp. nov.	Gabon
Philonthus mifanus Tottenham, 1956	Rwanda
Philonthus mormyrops sp. nov.	Malawi
Philonthus musonoiensis Levasseur, 1966	Sudan
Philonthus nycteris sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus nigricolor Cameron, 1942	Kenya
Philonthus nimeaglius Tottenham, 1962	Kenya
Philonthus obliviosus Levasseur, 1968	Cameroon
Philonthus pandion sp. nov.	Liberia
Philonthus papyrocranus sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus pareutropius sp. nov.	South Africa
Philonthus pedetes sp. nov.	Tanzania
Philonthus pellax Tottenham, 1955	Kenya
Philonthus praetor Tottenham, 1949	Zimbabwe, South Africa
Philonthus raphicerus sp. nov.	Nigeria
Philonthus rhinopoma sp. nov.	Chad
Philonthus rudipennis Fauvel, 1907	Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda
Philonthus scotopelia sp. nov.	Rwanda
Philonthus subaeneicollis Bernhauer, 1931	Ethiopia
Philonthus tachymarptis sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus threskiornis sp. nov.	South Africa
Philonthus upotovus Tottenham, 1962	South Africa
Philonthus usambaricus Bernhauer, 1937	Tanzania
Philonthus vittiger vittiger Fauvel, 1907	Kenya, Tanzania
Philonthus vittiger pseudovittiger Bernhauer, 1939	Kenya

MATERIAL AND METHODS

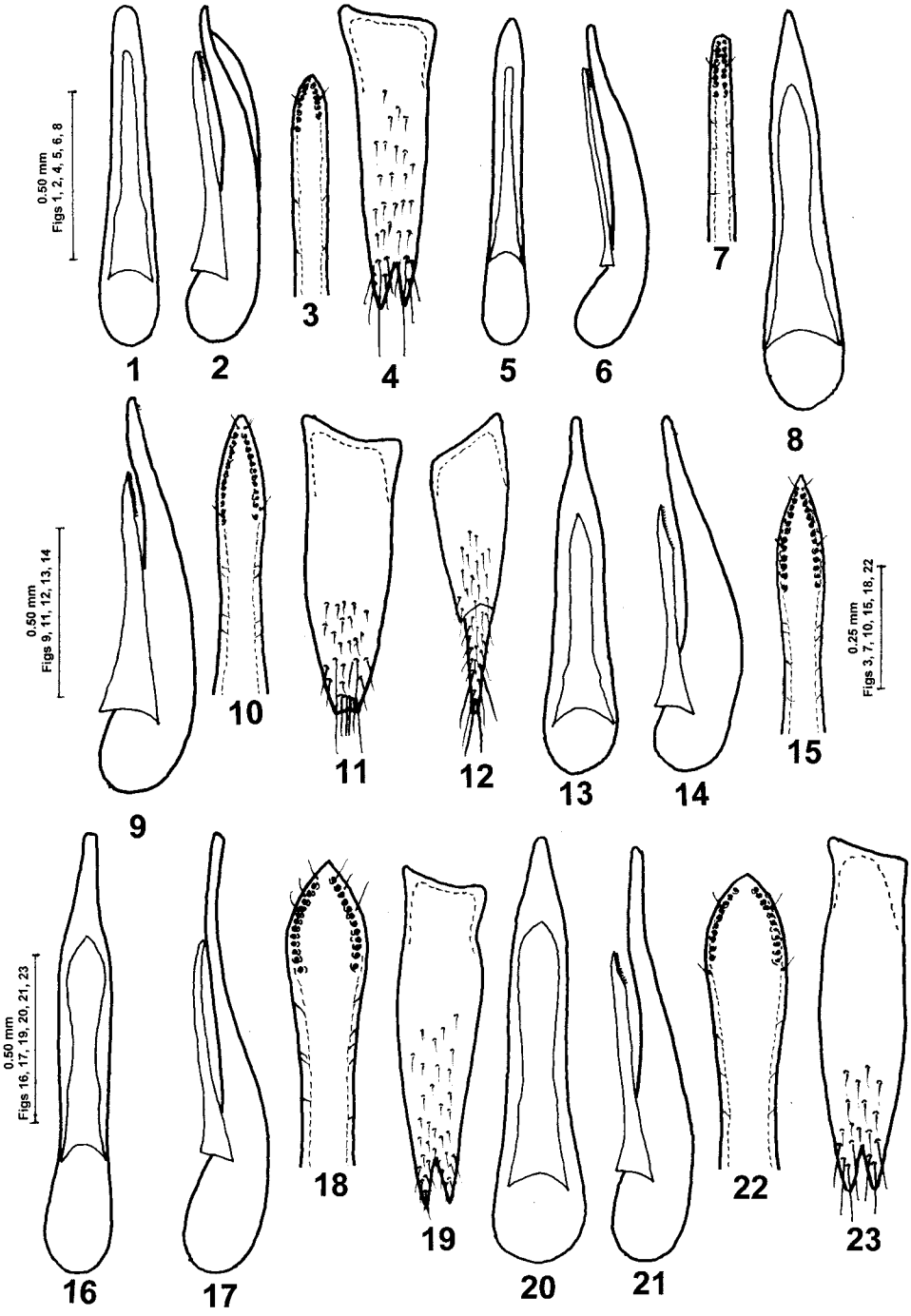
The specimens studied are deposited in the following collections:

BMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
IRSB	Institut royal des science naturelles de Belqigue, Bruxelles, Belgium (Yvonnick Gérard);
LHPC	Lubomír Hromádka collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
MKOC	Milan Kuboň collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
MNHP	Museum national d'Historie naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve, Azedah Taghavian);
MNUB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Manfred Uhlig);
MRAT	Musée Royal d'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc de Meyer);
NHML	Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Maxwell V. L. Barclay, Roger Booth);
NMPC	Národní museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
NMUK	Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom (Dmitri Logunov).

A double slash (//) is used to divide the separate labels of each type specimen. All measurements are beetles with stretched abdomen. All rations mentioned in the descriptions are dimensionless but can be converted to lengths in millimetres.

→

Figs 1–23. 1–4 – *Philonthus altivagans* Fauvel: 1 – aedeagus ventral view, 2 – aedeagus lateral view, 3 apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 5–7 – *P. banalis* Tottenham: 5 – aedeagus, ventral view, 6 – aedeagus, lateral view, 7 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 8–12 – *P. belesis* Tottenham: 8 – aedeagus, ventral view, 9 – aedeagus, lateral view, 10 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 11 – male sternite IX, ventral view, 12 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 13–15 – *P. bitis* sp. nov.: 13 – aedeagus, ventral view, 14 – aedeagus, lateral view, 15– apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 16–19 – *P. bleda* sp. nov.: 16 – aedeagus, ventral view, 17 – aedeagus, lateral view, 18 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 19 – male sternite IX, ventral view. 20–23 – *P. breviceps* sp. nov.: 20 – aedeagus, ventral view, 21 – aedeagus, lateral view, 22 apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 23 – male sternite IX, ventral view.


0.50 mm
Figs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8
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Figs 3, 7, 10, 15, 18, 22
0.50 mm
Figs 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23
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TAXONOMIC PART

Philonthus altivagans Fauvel, 1907
(Figs 1–4)

Philonthus altivagans Fauvel, 1907: 12.

Type locality. Kilimandjaro: Kiboscho 3200 m.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material studied. **Tanzania**. 2 spec., Terr. Mt. Oldeani, Versant Est, for. Bamb 2350–2500 m, 6.–9.vi.1957, Mission Zoolog. I. R. S. A. C., en Afrique orientale (P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup). Coll. Muss. Congo. *Philonthus altivagans* Fauv. det. C. E. Tottenham viii.1958 (IRSB); 2 spec., Ngorongoro, forét mont. tête de source, 2200 m, 2.vi.1957, Mission Zoolog. I. R. S. A. C., en Afrique orientale (P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup), coll. Muc. Congo. *Philonthus altivagans* Fauv. det. C. E. Tottenham viii.1958 (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 8.4–8.7 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1–3.3 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly brown-yellow, pronotum and abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites and paratergites narrowly brown-yellow, elytra chestnut brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epypleura narrowly brown-yellow. Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, legs brown-yellow.

Head rounded, slightly longer than wide (ratio 12 : 11). Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long and several shorter black bristles. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 11). Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriad. Posterior margin of eyes with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with irregural, almost indistinct microsculpture consisiting of transverse and oblique waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 35 : 32), distinctly narrower anteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, distance between punctures 1–2 and punctures 3–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 2–3 longer than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two fine punctures. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum with scattered punctures in anterior half, punctation in posterior half denser and finer.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 22 : 17), distinctly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated mostly by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia. Metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 4–5 combined.

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

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

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus altivagans* may be distinguished from the similar *P. obliviosus* by the slightly shorter eyes, wider and different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus banalis Tottenham, 1962
(Figs 5–7)

Philonthus banalis Tottenham,1962: 180.

Type locality. Cameroon: Bamenda.

Type material studied. **Cameroon**. Holotype: ♂, "Bamenda, VPE, 2.ii.1957. C.E.Tottenham, collection, B.M. 1974–587. // *Philonthus banalis* Tottenham, TYPE [white oblong label, handwritten]" (NHML).

Additional material studied. **Cameroon**. 1 spec., Mhalmayo, Tiger Survey (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.0 mm.Whole body black, base of antennomere 2 red, remaining antennomeres black, femora somewhat brownish, tarsi darker, abdomen strongly bluish iridescent.

Head small and rounded, wider than long (ratio 25 : 21). Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, one coarse puncture in the middle of inner side, posterior margin with two fine punctures. Punctation of temporal area very sparse. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 3–4 combined, antennomere 3 shorter than antennomere 2, antennomere 11 slightly longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum approximately as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, distance between puntures relatively large. Each sublateral row with two very fine punctures. Surface with microsculpture, slightly denser and more distinct than that on head.

Punctation of scutellum very fine and sparse, surface with almost insensible microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 22 : 17), parallel-sided. Punctation fine and relatively dense. Diameter of punctures equal to that of eye-facets. Distance between them approximately identical. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation black.

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

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad, beginning with visible tegite three. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites almost impunctate. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and sparser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and much more sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation black.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 5–7).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated.
Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus banalis* is similar to *P. tachymarptis* sp. nov., but may be distinguished from the latter by the longer antennae, abdomen not iridescent and by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Cameroon (Herman 2001).

Philonthus belesis Tottenham, 1956
(Figs 8–12)

Philonthus belesis Tottenham, 1956: 278.

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

Type material studied. **Rwanda**. Paratype. ♀, "Rwanda: Rutovu forét du Rugege, 2350 m, P. Basilewslky, 20.–23.i.1953, C. E. Tottenham collection, B.M. 1874–587 // *Philonthus belesis* Tottenham TYPE [oblong ochre label handwritten]" (MHNL).

Additional material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. 2 spec., Kivu: Terr. Manga, S.-O. Itombwe Luiko 2380 m, 23.i.1952 N. Leleup (LHPC, MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 11.0 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 5.4 mm. Head red-yellow, pronotum yellow-red, elytra black, suture and posterior margin narrowly yellow-brown, scutellum brown-yellow with margins glaringly yellow, abdominal tergites 3–4 black, posterior margin of tergite 6 broadly brown and the whole tergites 7–9 reddish-brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, mandibles dark brown, antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi darker.

Head longer than wide (ratio 27 : 22), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures about four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 6). Posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae very long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 10–11 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 19 : 18) narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting mostly of transverse waves.

Punctation of scutellum very fine and very sparse. Surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (ratio 7 : 5), widened posteriad. Punctation very coarse and relatively sparse. Diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets. Distance between punctures slightly larger than diameter of punctures. Posterior margin with several variably long bristles. Surface without microsculpture, smooth.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 10 : 9). Matatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 4 and 5 combined, metatarsomere 5 approximately as long as metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined.

Abdomen very slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. All visible tergites almost impunctate, only with scattered microscopical dods.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 11), aedeagus (Figs 8–10).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than preceding ones. Gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 12).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus belesis* is similar to *P. bleda* sp. nov. from which it may be differentiated by its different colouring of head and elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda (Herman, 2001). New record: Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Philonthus bitis sp. nov.
(Figs 13–15)

Type locality. Kivu: Kabare Nyaka siba 2350 m

Type material. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, "Kivu: Terr. Mwenga, S.-O. Hombwe, Luiko, 2380 m, 23.i.1952 (LHCP).

Description. Body length 10.2 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.2 mm Head, pronotum and scutellum orange, elytra and abdomen black, visible tergite 5 with anterior half black, posterior half and whole tergites 6–7 dark orange. Maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1–2 and legs yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, mandibles black-brown.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded , bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in straight line, lateral punctures bearing one long bristle, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, almost as long as wide, anterior angles rectangular, obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four very fine equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two very fine punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by three puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra short, distinctly shorter than long, (ratio 19 : 24), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation short, grey.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia. Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomeres 3–4 combined.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. All visible tergites almost impunctate, only with very small scattered punctures here and there. Surface without 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 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 13–15).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than those of male, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 very small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus bitis* sp. nov. is similar to *P. capra* sp. nov., but it differs in having longer antennae and eyes 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 Viper puff adder *Bitis arietans* Maremm, 1820.

Philonthus bleda sp. nov.
(Figs16–19)

Type locality. Rwanda, Nyakabuy.

Type material. **Rwanda.** Holotype: ♂, "Rwanda, 10.–25.4.1984, H. Mühle leg., // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus bleda* sp. nov., Hromádka det., 2010 [red oblong printed label]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 12.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.0 mm. Head orange-brown, pronotum orange, scutellum slightly darker, elytra and abdominal visible tergites 1–5 dark brown-red, tergites 6–7 brown-yellow, posterior margin of tergites 1–5 narrowly red-brown. Maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1–2 and legs yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriad. Eyes flat, as long as temples, posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae incomplete in the holotype, left antenna with 6 antennomeres, right antenna with four antennomeres, all antennomeres longer than wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles rectangular rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with four punctures, right row with three punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum impunctate, only around sides with several very small punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 40 : 28) widened posteriad. Very coarsely and densely punctate. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; sides bearing several grayish bristles.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 4 very slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming much sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrowly of heart-shaped. Sternite IX (Fig. 19), aedeagus (Figs 16–18).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus bleda* sp. nov. is similar to *P. belesis* from which it may be differentiated by the different colouring of head and elytra 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 green-tailed bristlebill *Bleda eximius* (Hartlaub, 1855).

***Philonthus breviceps* sp. nov.**
(Figs 20–23)

Type locality. S. E. Tshamugussa, 2300 m.

Type material. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, "Democratic Republic of the Congo, S. E. Tshamugussa 2300 m, 16.vii.1964, Tam. Sous Bambus P.N. Virunga Volcan Sabinyo R. P. Cellis // Holotype *Philonthus breviceps* Hromádka det., 2010 [red oblong printed label]" (MRAT). Paratypes: 2 spec., same label date as holotype (LHPC, MRAT); 7 spec., P. N. Virunga, Volcan Mikeno, Eseru 2900 m, Tamisage, 30.vi.1964, R. P. Celis (LHPC, MRAT); 4 spec., N. Bitsitsi au pied du Sabinyo 2300–2400 m, Volcan Sabinyo, 21.vii.1964, R. P. Celis (LHPC, MRAT); 7 spec., P. N. Virunga, Volcan

Mikeno, Kabava–Rweru 3200 m, Tamisage, 22.vi.1964, R. P. Celis (MRAT); 1 spec., P. N. Virunga, Volcan Sabinyo, N. Bitsitsi, vii.1964, R. P. Celis" (MRAT) [all paratypes with red oblong labels, printed].

DESCRIPTION. Body length 8.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum and elytra red-brown, abdomen brown-red. Maxillary, labial palpi, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres and mandibles black. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi darker.

Head flat, distinctly narrowed posteriad, wider than long (ratio 29 : 27), posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes almost as long as temples, posterior margin bearing two coarse punctures. Temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 29 : 27) distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles rectangular, conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles hardly rounded. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four coarse, equidistant punctures, each sublateral with two punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level between punctures 1 and 2 in dorsal rows, puncture 2 situated behind level between punctures 2 and 3 in dorsal rows. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum almost impunctate, only with two punctures in the middle.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 25 : 18), distinctly widened posteriad. Punctation dense and fine, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 much longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate, surface of all visible tergites with scattered very fine punctures, surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on head.

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)

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Philonthus breviceps* sp. nov. is similar to *P. mormyrops* sp. nov., but may be distinguished from the latter by the paler antennomeres 1–2, longer antennae, paler abdomen 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 Rain frog *Breviceps adspersus* (Peters, 1882).

Philonthus coiffaitanus **Levasseur, 1980**
(Figs 24–26)

Philonthus coiffaitanus Levasseur, 1980: 358.

TYPE LOCALITY. Gabon: Belinga.

TYPE MATERIAL STUDIED. **Gabon**. Alotypus: ♀, "Belinga – 162, 28.ii.1983, H. Coiffait, Mission biologique au Gabon, pp. Grosse directeur, // *Philonthus coiffaitanus* Levasseur Allotypus, [red oblong handwritten label]" (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 9.1–10.0 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.3–4.9 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum and elytra brown, suture of elytra darker, posterior margins dark transluscent, abdominal visible tergites 1–4 brown-black, tergites 5–6 lighter, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, mandibles brown, antennae and legs brown-yellow.

Head wider than long (ratio 32 : 23), slightly widened posteriad, between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 11 : 9), posterior margin with three coarse punctures, temporal area with many variably large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves and with many microscopic dods.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomere 1 more than twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 6–9 slightly serrate.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 37 : 35), slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles and sides braring several variably long bristles. Each dorsal row with four punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Whole scutellum very densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated between punctures mostly larger than puncture diameter.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 23 : 22), very slightly narrowed posteriad, punctation slightly coarser and sparser than that on scutellum, separated larger than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Anterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 27 : 25), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, punctation at base of all tergites much finer than that on elytra and extremaly dense. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Surface with tracks of very fine microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra,

Male. Unknown to the author. (Drawings of aedeagus Figs 24–26 after originals by Levasseur 1980: 358).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed each covered with modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis**.** *Philonthus coiffaitianus* is quite similar to *P. leyei* and may be distinguished by the paler elytra, longer antennae, not iridescent abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Gabon. (Herman, 2001).

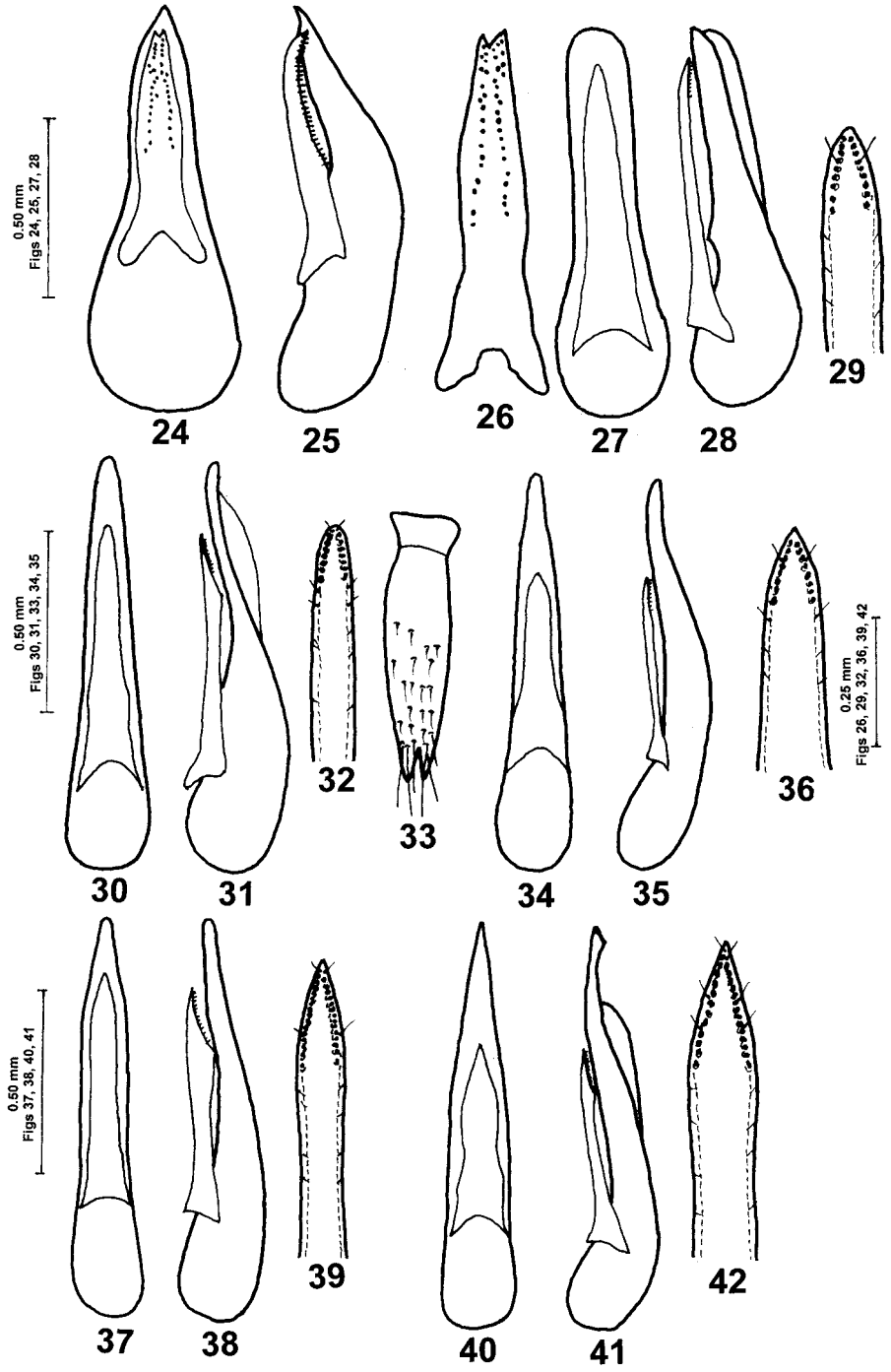
Philonthus crecopsis **sp. nov.**

(Figs 27–29)

Type locality. Congo Belge, Edouard Vitshumbi.

→

Figs 24–42. 24–26 – *Philonthus coiffaitianus* Levasseur: 24 – aedeagus, ventral view, 25– aedeagus, lateral view, 26 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae., ventral view (original draws after Levasseur, 1980). 27–29 – *P. creopsis* sp. nov.: 27 – aedeagus, ventral view, 28 – aedeagus, lateral view, 29 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 30–33 – *P. czikii* Bernhauer: 30 – aedeagus, ventral view, 31 – aedeagus, lateral view, 32 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 33 – male sternite IX, ventral view. 34–36 – *P. diabolocus* Cameron: 34 – aedeagus, ventral view, 35 – aedeagus, lateral view, 36 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 37–39 – *P. dichrous* Tottenham: 37 – aedeagus, ventral view, 38 – aedeagus, lateral view, 39 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 40–42 – *P. flavomaculatus* sp. nov.: 40 – aedeagus, ventral view, 41 – aedeagus, lateral view, 42 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.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Figs 24, 25, 27, 28
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Figs 30, 31, 33, 34, 35
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Figs 26, 29, 32, 36, 39, 42
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0.50 mm
Figs 37, 38, 40, 41
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42

Type material examined. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, "Democratic Republic of the Congo, Edouard Vitshumbi, 7.iv.1954, J. Verbecke – KEA // *Philonthus crecopsis* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010 [oblong red printed label]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 7.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.4 mm. Head and pronotum black, rest of body black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, base of antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, tarsi paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 23 : 20), slightly narrowed posteriad, between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin with one coarse puncture. Temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–6 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 7–10 slightly longer than wide. Anntenomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angels obtusely rounded, bearing several short black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Sides bearing with several bristles of variably size. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface with distinct microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 39 : 35), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Sides bearing several shorter bristles, anterior fourth bearing one long black bristle. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and brown.

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

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of visible tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 27–29).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus crecopsis* sp. nov. may be distinguished from *P. mifanus* by the narrower head, not iridescent abdomen 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 crake *Crecopsis egregia* (Peters, 1854).

***Philonthus csikii* Bernhauer, 1917**

(Figs 30–33)

Philonthus csikii Bernhauer, 1917: 46.

Type locality. Africa or.: Kibosho; Arusha-Ju.

Type material examined. **Tanzania.** Holotype: ♂, "Kibosho Katona, Arusha-Ju, Chicago NHMus, M. Bernhauer collection, // TYPE *Philonthus csikii* Bernhauer [brown oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH). Syntype: ♂, same label data as in holotype (BMNH); syntype ♀, "Africa, Arusha-Ju, xi.1905., Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.2–6.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.2–3.4 mm. Head, pronotum and elytra black, abdomen brown-black, strongly violet iridescens, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, legs brown-yellow, tibiae slightly paler.

Head rounded, almost as long as wide. Behind eyes markedly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles bearing two black bristles. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial and lateral punctures relatively small, distance between medial punctures five times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 9 : 6), two small punctures along inner margin of eyes. one puncture between bases of antennae and eyes. Surface with very fine and irregular microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomeres 4–6 longer than wide.

Pronotum almost as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Sides bearing one long black bristle in anterior half. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Whole scutellum sparsely and coarsely punctured; surface without microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 37 : 32), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse, slightly larger than one puncture diameter. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 4 and 5 combined.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad, beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of visible tergites fine and very sparse, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets. Surface shiny, without microsculpture; setation dark.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 33), aedeagus (Figs 30–32).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus csikii* may be distiguished from similar species *P. nigricolor* by the different colouring of antennomere one, longer eyes, wider elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus diabolicus Cameron, 1942
(Figs 34–36)

Philonthus diabolicus Cameron, 1942: 327.

Type locality. Chyulu Hills, altitude 5.600 feet.

Type material studied. **Kenya**. Holotype: ♂, "Kenya, Expedt., Chyulu Hills, July 1938, Alt. 5.600 feet, Pres., by Imp., Indy., B. M. 1940–41 // TYPE *Philonthus diabolicus* Cameron [white oblong label handwritten]" (NHML).

Redescription. Body length 8.0 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, palpomere 3 paler, antennae black-brown, base of antennomere 2 and antennomeres 9–11 paler, legs brown-yellow, tibiae darker.

Head wider than long (9 : 7), slightly narrowed posteriad, eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 11 : 19), between posterior margin and neck four or five small punctures, temporal area bearing three bristles. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 8–10 slightly transverse, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 5, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with four small equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted towards lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated between punctures mostly by one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 57 : 54), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction, punctures slightly contiguous here and there. Surface with distinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves; setation fine and grey.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 34 : 33) metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites fine, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and denser than that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 34–36).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus diabolicus* may be distinguished from the *P. threskiornis* sp. nov. by the different colouring of antennomeres 10–11, shorter eyes, paler legs and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus dichrous Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 37–39)

Philonthus dichrous Tottenham, 1962: 176.

Type locality. Congo Belge, Prov., Kivu, South Patrizi, Kahuzi.

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Paratypes: ♂, 2 ♀♀, " Congo Belge, Prov., Kivu, South Patrizi, Kahuzi, x.–xi.1953, bambuseto grota 2200 m, // *Philonthus dichrous*, Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974–527" (NHML).

Redescription. Body length 9.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.3 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra black-brown, suture and elytral epipleura narrowly and whole scutellum brown-yellow, sides of scutellum narrowly yellow, abdominal visible tergites 1–2 brown--black, remaining tergites yellow-brown, antennae black-brown, antennomeres 1–2, maxillary and labial palpi and legs yellow-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 36 : 34), slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 12 : 15). Posterior margin bearing two long bristles. Temporal area with several 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 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 50 : 40), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded bearing several short bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each dosal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Sides in anterior third bearing one long black bristle. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum with several microscopic dods, surface without microsculpture.

Elytra short, much wider than long (ratio 50 : 38) distinctly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 42 :40). Metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. All visible tergites almost impunctate, only with several microscopic dods.

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

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus dichrous* may be distinguished from the similar *P. papyrocranus* sp. nov. by the shorter eyes, narrower pronotum, different colouring of abdomen, from *P. pedetes* by the slightly longer antennae, wider pronotum, paler abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus flavomaculatus **sp. nov.**

(Figs 40–42)

Type locality. Abyssinien.

Type material studied. **Ethiopia**. Holotype: ♂, "Abyssinien, // R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, *Philonthus flavomaculatus*, coll. et. det. A. Fauvel [ochre oblong label handwritten // *Philonthus flavomaculatus*, Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten // HOLOTYPE, *Philonthus flavomaculatus* sp. nov., Hromádka, det. 2010 [red oblong printed label]" (IRSB). Paratypes: 3 spec., same label data as in holotype. [all paratypes with red oblong labels, printed] (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 9.2–10.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8–4.5 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, abdomen black-brown, elytra yellow, shoulders, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura brown-yellow, maxillary and labial palpi brown, palpomere three of both palpi lightly paler distally. Antennae black-brown, antennomere one and femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 31 : 28), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded, eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 13). four coarse punctures between eyes arranged in a straight

line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area almost impunctate, only posterior margin with several punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly wider than long (ratio 83 : 80), anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five relatively fine punctures. Punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 and 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 48 : 40), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation of shoulders dense and coarse, rest of elytra finer and sparser punctate. Diameter of punctures smaller than those on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 9 : 10). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 4–5 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. First four 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; 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 40–42).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than those of male, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus flavomaculatus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from all species in having in dorsal rows of pronotum 5 punctures and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Etymology. In the collection of the Bruxelles Museum I found this new species, identified by Fauvel and Tottenham as *Philonthus flavomaculatus*, but none of these authors never described this species. Therefore, I am describing the new species here as *Philonthus flavomaculatus*.

Philonthus iridescens **Tottenham, 1949**

(Figs 43–45)

Philonthus iridescens Tottenham, 1949: 326.

Type locality. South Africa, Zululand: Eshowe.

Type material studied. **South Africa**. Holotype: ♀, "South Africa, Zululand Eshowe, 1.–22.iv.1926, // *Philonthus iridescens* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] (BMNH).

Additional material studied. **South Africa.** 1 spec., ♀, same label data as holotype (BMNH), 1 spec., ♀, Grahamstown, 25.vii.1946, G. Rosemoorf, C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M., 1974–587, (BMNH), 1 spec., ♂, Grahamstown, viii.1946, R. Sheard, C. E. Tottenham collection, collection B. M., 1974–587 (BMNH). – **Tanzania**, 13 spec., Uru North env., 1750 m 16 km N of Mashi, v.2010, M. Kubon lgt. (LHPC, MKOC).

Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.0 mm. Head and pronotum black, abdomen black-brown, slightly bluish iridescent, elytra black, shiny,

palpomeres 1–2 of maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, palpomere 3 yellow-brown, base of antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black. Legs yellow-brown, tibiae slightly darker.

Head rounded, as wide as long, posterior angles bearing one long black bristle, between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes conspicuously longer than temples (ratio 21 : 18), two coarse punctures on inner margin of eyes, posterior margin of eyes with one coarse puncture. Temporal area sparsely punctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–7 longer than wide, antennomere 1 approximately as long as antennomeres 10–11 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (ratio 62 : 59), narrowed anteriad, each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum coarse and dense punctured in anterior half, impunctate in posterior half.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 38 : 33), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated vaguely smaller than puncture diameter in transverse direction, slightly contiguous here and there. Surface without microsculpture, very shiny; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus conspicuously shorter than metatibia (ratio 23 : 25). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 4–5 combined.

Abdomen gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites very fine and very sparse, mostly impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation long, gray-blackish.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 not strongly dilated and bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 43–45).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 similar to those of male, but less dilated, protarsomere 4 small, all protarsomeres bearing modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus iridescent* is similar to *P. nimeaglius*, but may be distinguished from the latter by the wider and different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Herman 2001), Tanzania.

***Philonthus jaculus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 46–48)

Type locality. South Africa: Natal, Cathedral Peaks For., Sta., 75 km WSW Estcourt.

Type material**. South Africa**. Holotype: ♂, "Republic of South Africa: Natal, Cathedral Peaks For., Sta., 75 km WSW Estcourt. 7.–31.xii.1979, S & J. Peck. //Holotype, *Philonthus jaculus* sp. nov., Hromádka det., 2009 [red oblong printed label]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 9.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.1 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-brown. Palpomeres 1–2 of maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, palpomeres 3 of both palpies brown-yellow. Base of antennomeres 2–3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae slightly darker.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 28 : 26), posterior angles bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures

three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat as long as temples, posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 3–4 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles bearing several variably long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. One long bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctured. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 45 : 40), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 26 : 24), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 46–48).

Female. Unknown.

Differentiual diagnosis. *Philonthus jaculus* sp. nov. may be differentiated from similar *P. papyrocranus* sp. nov. by the darker colouring of antennomeres 1–2, shorter antennae, narrower elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African desert jerboa *Jaculus jaculus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Philonthus leyei* Levasseur, 1980**
(Figs 49–51)

Philonthus leyei Levasseur, 1980: 356.

Type locality. Senegal: M'boro.

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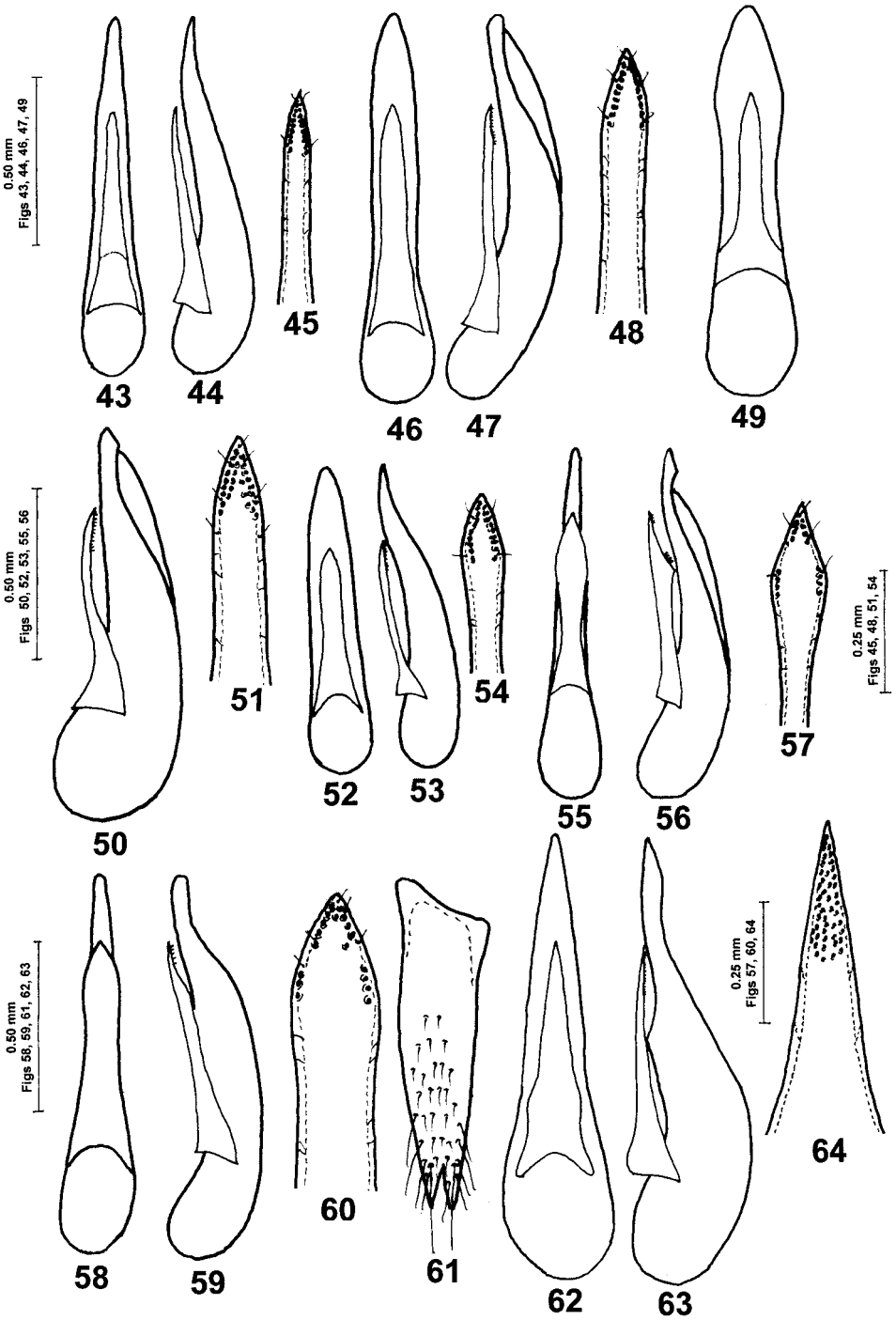
Figs 43–64. 43–45 – *Philonthus iridescens* Tottenham: 43 – aedeagus, ventral view, 44 – aedeagus, lateral view, 45 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 46–48 – *P. jaculus* sp. nov.: 46 – aedeagus, ventral view, 47 – aedeagus, lateral view, 48 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 49–51 – *P. leyei* Levasseur: 49 – aedeagus, ventral view, 50 – aedeagus, lateral view, 51 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 52–54 – *P. maleunius* sp. nov.: 52 – aedeagus, ventral view, 53 – aedeagus, lateral view, 54 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 55–57 – *P. mifanus* Tottenham: 55 – aedeagus, ventral view, 56 – aedeagus, lateral view, 57 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 58–61 – *P. mormyrops* sp. nov.: 58 – aedeagus, ventral view, 59 – aedeagus, lateral view, 60 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 61 – male sternite IX, ventral view. 62–64 – *P. musonoiensis* Levasseur: 62– aedeagus, ventral view, 63 – aedeagus, lateral view, 64 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.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Figs 58, 59, 61, 62, 63
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0.25 mm
Figs 57, 60, 64
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Type material studied. **Senegal**. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, "Senegal, Linguer (Ndilla), ix.1967, // *Philonthus leyei* Levasseur Paratype [white oblong label handwritten]" (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 12.7–12.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 6.4–6.5 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum brown-black, elytra black-brown, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly brown-yellow, abdomen black-brown. Maxillary , labial palpi, antennae and legs yellow-brown, mandibles brown-yellow, sides of pronotum and posterior angles of elytra white-greyish iridescent, abdomen markedly violet-red-greenish iridescent.

Head quadrate, wider than long (ratio 7 : 6), slightly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes very slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 21 : 16), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 6–10 equal in size.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly wider than long (ratio 65 : 61), distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. each dorsal row with four punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated larger than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation only in posterior half.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 77 : 71), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation very fine and sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and yelow-brown.

Legs. Matatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites sparser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation darker than 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 49–51).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philontgus leyei* may be distinguished from similar *P. coiffaitianus* by the darker elytra, shorter antennae, iridescent abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Senegal (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus maleunius* sp. nov.**
(Figs 52–54)

Type locality. Gabon, Kango.

Type material. **Gabon.** Holotype: ♂, "Gabon, Kango, R.I.Sc.N.B. 17,479, coll. et det. A.Fauvel, // *Philonthus maleunius* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus maleunius* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]" (IRSB).

Description. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.4 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra dirty yellow, posterior angles extensive dark transluscent. Mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae darker, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 41 : 34), posterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Four coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin with one coarse punctures, temporal area almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae stout and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 27 : 25), parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two coarse punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

First third of scutellum impunctate, two posterior thirds coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 37 : 32), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elavated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tegites very fine and sparse, diamater of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture, shiny; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 52–54).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus maleunius* sp. nov. may be distinguished from *P. usambaricus* by the paler and longer antennae, wider pronotum, different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Gabon.

Etymology. I found this new species in the collection of Bruxelles Museum, identified by Fauvel and Tottenham as *Philonthus maleunius*, but none of these authors never described this species. Therefore, I am describing the species here as *Philonthus maleunius* sp. nov.

Philonthus mifanus Tottenham, 1956
(Figs 55–57)

Philonthus mifanus Tottenham, 1956: 283.

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

Type material studied. **Rwanda.** Holotype: ♂, "Ruanda: Rutovu, forêt du Rubete, 2350 m, 20.–23.i.1958, P. Basilewsky, coll. Mus. Congo // *Philonthus mifanus*, Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten)". (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.5 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, abdomen slightly bluish iridescent, elytra brown-black, maxillary, labial palpi and antennae dark brown, legs yellow-brown.

Head as long as wide, very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial

punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Lateral punctures bearing one long black bristle. Eyes conspicuously longer than temples (ratio 9 : 8). Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 16 : 15), narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistand, distance between punctures 1–2 vaguely shorter 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 sparsely punctate, punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 19 : 15). Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated mostly smaller than diameter of punctures, surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation gray-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 12 : 11), metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen parallel-sided, slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites with fine scattered punctures here and there. Surface without microsculpture, shiny; 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 55–57).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus mifanus* may be distinguished from the similar *P. crecopsis* sp. nov. by the narrower head, wider elytra, distinctly irridescent abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda (Herman 2001).

Philonthus mormyrops **sp. nov.**

(Figs 58–61)

Type locality. Malawi S, Mulanoe Mts., env.

Type material. **Malawi**. Holotype: ♂, "Malawi S, Mulanoe Mts., env., // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus mormyrops* Hromádka, det. 2008, [red oblong printed label], 22.xii.2001, J. Bezděk, lgt." (LHPC). Paratypes: 3 spec., same label data as in holotype (LHPC); 2 spec., "S Jall env. 30km SE of Zamba, 26.–27.xii.2001, J. Bezděk lgt." (LHPC) [all paratypes with red printed labels].

Description. Body length 9.3–9.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8–3.9 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra red-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and antennae dark brown. Femora brown, tibiae darker, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 27 : 25), posterior angles slightly marked, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, slightly shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 11), posterior margin with one coarse puncture. Temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–8 slighly longer than wide, antennomeres 9–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9–10 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 shorter than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture 2 shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye--facets, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 11 : 8), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, sepatated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate, punctation of visible tergites very fine and sparse, punctation at base of all tergites much finer and very much sparser than that on elytra, becoming much sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite.

Male. Protasomeres 1–3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 61), aedeagus (Figs 58–60).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 much less dilated than those in male, protarsomere 4 small, all protarsomeres bearing modified pale setae vantrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus mormyrops* sp. nov. is similar to *P. breviceps* sp. nov. but may be distinguished from the latter by the darker antennomeres 1–2, shorter antennae, darker abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Malawi.

Etymology. Tha name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Cornish jack *Mormyrops oudoti* Daget, 1954.

Philonthus musonoiensis **Levasseur, 1966**
(Figs 62–64)

Philonthus musonoiensis Levasseur 1966: 1499.

Type locality. Région de Kolwezi, Katanga, Musonoie.

Type material studied**. Democratic Republic of the Congo.** Holotype, ♂: **"**Rég. Kolwezi, Katanga, Musonoie, Réc., Fruti pourris, Dr. V. Allard, Muséum Paris" (MNHP).

Redescription. Body length 8.2 mm, length of fore body (to end of elytra) 3.2–4.1 mm.

Head and pronotum black, sides of pronotum strongly bluish iridescent, scutellum brown, elytra black, shiny, posterior margin and elytral epipleura very narrowly brown-red, abdomen black, strongly violet, golden-greenish iridescent. Antennomere 1 brown-red, remaining antennomeres black, mandibles yellow-red. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, all femora and anterior tarsi brown-yellow, tibia and tarsi black.

Head slightly narrowed posteriad, wider than long (ratio 33 : 28), posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four punctures, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures three times as larger as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 3 : 4), temporal area with scattered punctures, surface without microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–6 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 7–10 as long as wide, antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 38 : 35), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with four fine punctures, punctures 2–4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 smaller than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters; setation only in posterior half, dark.

Elytra convex, wider than long (ratio 44 : 37), slightly widened posteriad, anterior angles bearing one black bristle. Punctation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly larger than two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly longer than metatibia (ratio 11 : 10), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite three slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely punctate. Punctation of all tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly twice larger than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 triangular, narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 62–64).

Female. Unknown.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. *Philonthus musonoiensis* may be distiguished from the similar *P. rhinopoma* sp. nov. by the shorter eyes, darker and shorter antennae, wider pronotum, from *P. threskiornis* sp. nov. by the slightly shorter eyes (ratio 9 : 12), sligthly longer antennae and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

DISTRIBUTION. Democratic Republic of the Congo (Herman 2001).

Philonthus nigricolor **Cameron, 1942**

(Figs 65–67)

Philonthus nigricolor Cameron, 1942: 327.

TYPE LOCALITY. Kenya, Chyulu Hills, altitude 5.600 feet.

TYPE MATERIAL STUDIED**. Kenya**. Holotype: ♂, "Kenya, Chyulu Hills, altitude 5.600 feet, June 1938, Pres.by imp. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1940–41 // TYPE *Philonthus nigricolor*, Cameron [white oblong label, handwritten]" (NHML).

REDESCRIPTION. Body length 6.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.0 mm. Whole body black, shiny, palpi, antennae and legs black, base of antennomere 2 and tarsomeres 4–5 of all tarsi paler.

Head wider than long (ratio 14 : 13), eyes shorter than temples (ratio 18 : 23), between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures about four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with distinct microsculpture arranged as irregular little fields, lateral margins with several long black bristles.

Antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, antenomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 12 : 11), each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Three long black bristles on each side. Microsculpture similar to that on elytra.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, separated between punctures larger than puncture diameter. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Elytra as long as wide, parallel-sided, very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation very fine and sparse, separated larger than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark brown and long.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 49 : 46), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and dark, sides setiferous.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 conspicuously dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 65–67).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus nigricolor* may be distiguished from the similar *P. nycteris* sp. nov. by the longer antennae, shorter eyes, wider pronotum, from *P. csikii* by the different colouring of antennomere one, shorter eyes, narrower elytra, from *P. subaeneicollis* by the longer antennae and eyes and from the latter by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus nimeaglius Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 68–72)

Philonthus nimeaglius Tottenham, 1962: 172.

Type locality. Kenya: Molo, Mau Escarpment, 2150–2200 m.

Type material studied. **Kenya.** Paratypes: ♂, ♀, "Kenya: Molo, Mau Escarpment, 2150–2200 m, 11.–12.iv.1957, C. E. Tottenmham collection, B. N. 1974–587 // *Philonthus nimeaglius* Tottenham [white oblong label handwritten]" (NHML).

Redescription. Body length 9.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.7 mm. Head, pronotum and antennae black, apex of scutellum narrowly yellow-brown, rest of scutellum black, on each elytron red patch runs less parallel to the suture on its inner margin and is also somewhat oblique on its outer margin, abdomen black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown, surface very shine, slightly bluish iridescent. Maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, legs brown-yellow, tibiae slightly darker.

Head rounded, as long as wide, parallel-sided, eyes as long as temples, posterior margin of eyes with one coarse puncture, temporal area almost impunctate. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three and half times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with distinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, almost reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–6 longer than wide. Antennomere 1 distinctly longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 32 : 30), narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four punctures, puncture one almost indistinct, 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 sparsely punctate, punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated larger than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Elytra almost as long as wide, very slightly widened posteriad, punctation finer and denser, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly as large as puncture diameter, smaller here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen very slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of visible tergites only with scattered very small punctures here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation sparse, dark.

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

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated and sub-bilobed, than those of male, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 72).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus nimeaglius* may be distinguished from the similar species *P. iridescens* by its narrower and different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus nycteris sp. nov.

(Figs 73–75)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2210 m.

Type material. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, "Congo Belge, Massif Ruwenzori, Kalonge, 2210 m (terreau), 5.ix.1952, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch 948 //*Philonthus nycteris* sp. nov Hromádka 2010 det. [red oblong printed label]" (MRAT).

Description. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.5 mm. Whole body, maxillary, labial palpi and antennae black, legs brown-yellow.

Head flat, as wide as long, parallel-sided, posterior angles rounded, between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral

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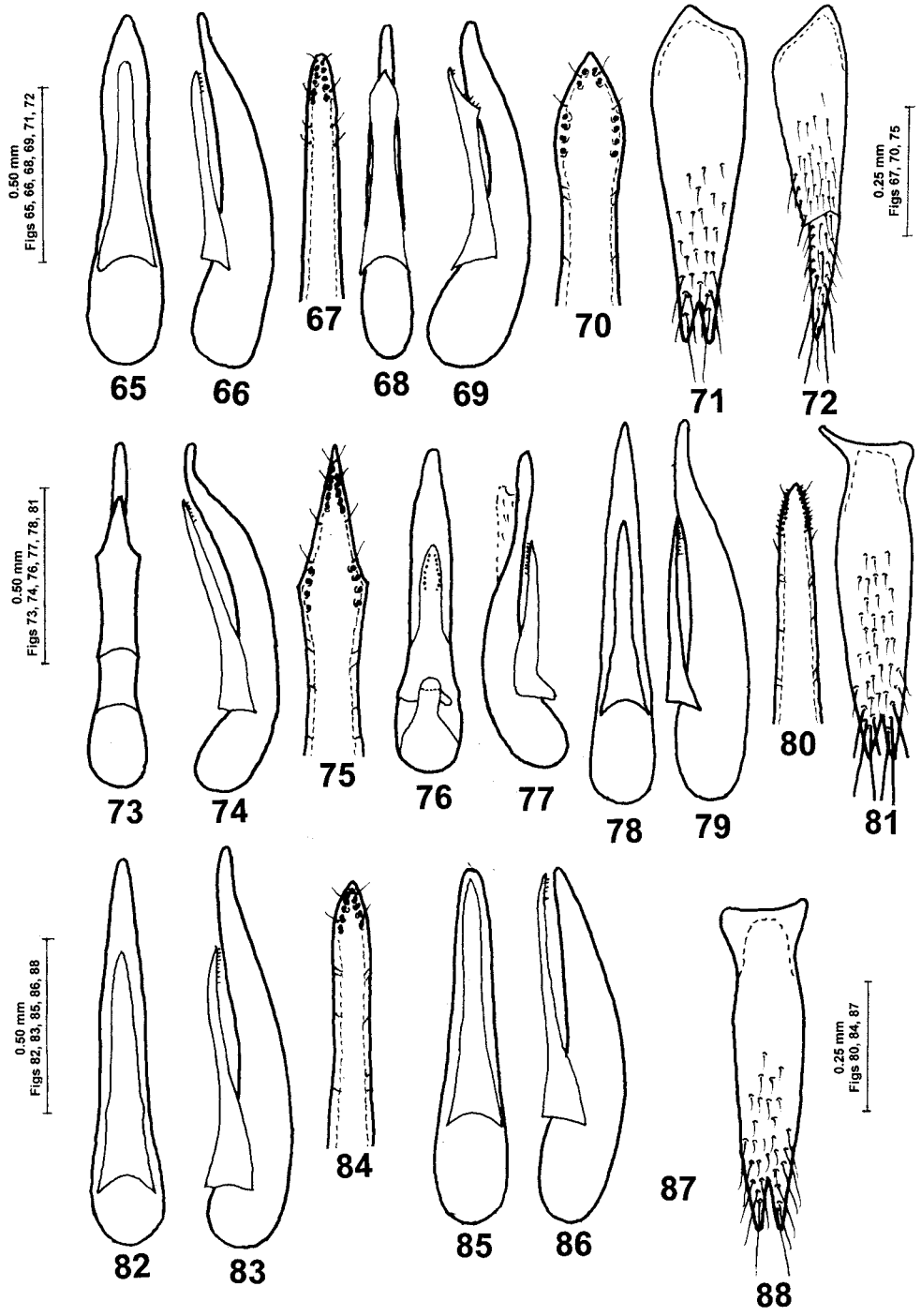
Figs 65–88. 65–67 – *Philonthus nigricolor* Cameron: 65 – aedeagus, ventral view, 666 – aedeagus, lateral view, 67 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 68–72 – *P. nimeaglius* Tottenham: 68 – aedeagus, ventral view, 69 – aedeagus, lateral view, 70 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 71 – male sternite IX, ventral view, 72 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 73–75 – *P. nycteris* sp. nov.: 73 – aedeagus, ventral view, 74 – aedeagus, lateral view, 75 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 76–77 – *P. obliviosus* Levasseur: 76 – aedeagus, ventral view, 77 – aedeagus, lateral view. 78–81 – *P. pandion* sp. nov.: 78 – aedeagus, ventral view, 79 – aedeagus, lateral view, 80– apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, 81 – male sternite IX, ventral view. 82–84 – *P. papyrocranus* sp. nov.: 82 – aedeagus, ventral view, 83 – aedeagus, lateral view, 84 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 85–88 – *P. pareutropicus* sp. nov.: 85 – aedeagus, ventral view, 86 – aedeagus, lateral view, 87 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 88 – male sternite IX, ventral view.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puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 8 : 9). Posterior margin with one coarse puncture, temporal area with two coarse punctures. Surface with very fine almost indistinct microsculpture.

Antennae slender and 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 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as wide as long, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four fine equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very fnely and coarsely punctured in posterior half, punctures smaller than eye-facets, anterior half impunctate, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 69 : 64), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter, some of the punctures slightly contiguous here and there. Surface between punctures without microsculpture.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 11 : 10), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites very fine and very sparse, almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 73–75).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus nycteris* sp. nov., is very close to *P. nigricolor*. It may be distinguished from the latter by the shorter antennae, longer eyes, narrower pronotum 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 Large slit-faced bat *Nycteris grandis* Peters, 1865.

***Philonthus obliviosus* Levasseur, 1968**
(Figs 76–77)

Philonthus obliviosus Levasseur, 1968: 1387.

Type locality. Mt. Cameroun, Cameroun.

Type material studied. **Cameroon**. Paratype: ♂, "Mt. Cameroun, Nov. 1966, Muséum Paris, Cameroun, B. de Miré, // *Philonthus obliviosus* L. Levasseur det. [white oblong label with red PARATYPE, handwritten]" (MNHP).

Redescription. Body length 8.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.0 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly yellow, pronotum and elytra chestnut coloured, suture black, posterior margin narrowly brown-yellow, abdomen dark chestnut, posterior margin of all tergites and paratergites paler brown. Maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and antennomeres 1–2 brown, remaining antennomeres black. Femora and tarsi brown-yellow, tibiae darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 25 : 21), parallel-sided, posterior angles rounded, bearing two long black bristles, between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about three

times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, three approximately equidistant coarse punctures around inner margin of eyes. Temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse irregular waves.

Antennae long, almost reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, remaining antennomeres approximately as long as wide. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 10 and 11 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 37 : 30), slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles bearing several variably long bristles, sides with one long bristle in anterior third. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on elytra.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured in posterior half, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated larger than one puncture diameter, anterior half impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 70 : 61), slightly widened posteriad, punctation coarse and dense, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated between punctures as large as one puncture diameter, punctures slightly contiguous here and there in posterior fourth. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (11 : 10), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 4 and 5 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed from visible tergite 3 anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines almost impunctate. Surface of visible tergites with scattered very fine and small punctures here and there, without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 conspicuously dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 76–77, original draws after Levasseur).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus obliviosus* is similar to *P. altivagans* but it differs in having slightly longer eyes, narrower and different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman 2001).

Philonthus pandion **sp. nov.**

(Figs 78–81)

Type locality. Liberia, Mt., Nimba, Grassfield.

Type material. **Liberia.** Holotype: ♂, "Liberia, Mt., Nimba, Grassfiels, 16.–25.ix.1979 // *Philonthus pandion* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2011 [red oblong printed label]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.7 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra red-brown, suture narrowly black, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi and antennomere one brown, base of antennomere two brown-yellow, remainig antennomres black, femora brown-yellow, tibiae dark brown, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 24 : 22), posterior angles bearing two long black bristles. Four punctures present between eyes, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, larger than temples (ratio 11 : 9),

posterior margin with one coarse puncture, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–4 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 5–7 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8–10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 11 : 10), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles rectangularly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 41 : 36), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with very fine scattered punctures. Surface of tergites with very small punctures here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 81), aedeagus (Figs 78–80).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus pandion* sp. nov. is similar to *P. scotopedia* sp. nov. It may be distinguished from the latter by the denser punctation of elytra, different colouring of antennae, shorter eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution**.** Liberia.

Etymology**.** The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Philonthus papyrocranus **sp. nov.**

(Figs 82–84)

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

Type material. **Ethiopia.** Holotype: ♂, "Ethiopia: Bale 8 km W of Dinshu, 0706 N. 3944, 3050 m" (NMPC). Paratypes: 3 spec., same label data as in holotype [all paratypes with red oblong labels, printed] (LHPC).

Description. Body length 10.0–10.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra), 4.0–4.2 mm. Head, pronotum and elytra light brown, abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly light brown, maxillary, labial palpi, legs, antennomere one and three and base of antennomere three yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Abdomen slightly bluish iridescens.

Head as long as wide, from posterior margin of eyes distinctly narrowed posteriad. Between eyes four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior angles unclair, bearing

two long black bristles. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 7), posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, all antennomeres longer than wide, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10. Antennomeres 1–8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles slightly rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Sides in anterior third bearing one long black bristle. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum in posterior half very finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by three, mostly four puncture diameters, anterior half impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 46 : 33). slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter, punctures contiguous here and there. Setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narowed towards apex from visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites very fine, with very scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture, shine; setation similar to that on elytra.

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

Female, Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus papyrocranus* sp. nov. may be separated from *P. jaculus* sp. nov. by the paler colouring of antennomeres 1–2, longer antennae, wider elytra, from *P. dichrous* by the longer eyes, wider pronotum, different colouring of abdomen and from both 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 Marbled knifefish *Papyrocranus afer* (Günther, 1868).

***Philonthus pareutropicus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 85–88)

Type locality. South Africa, Nothern Prov., Camp David, 5 km S. Ofoolaco, 475 m.

Type material. **South Africa.** Holotype: ♂, "Republic of South Afica, Norther Prov., Camp David, 5km S. Ofoolaco 475 m, 17.–24.i.2002, leg., S. // *Philonthus pareutropicus* sp. nov. Hromádka, det. 2010, [red oblong printed label]" (NMPC). Paratypes: 3 spec., same label data as in holotype (LHPC).

Description**.** Body length 7.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Head black, pronotum and scutellum chocolate brown, elytra red-brown, suture narrowly darker, abdomen chocolate brown, slightly bluish iridescent, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres black-brown. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae dark brown, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four fine punctures, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures approximately five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 4 : 3). Posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area in posterior half with three coarse punctures. anterior half impunctate. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–9 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 markedly longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 17 : 16), slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles rectangular, indistinctly obtusely rounded, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each doarsal row with four fine, equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two very fine punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Surface without microsculpture.

Posterior two thirds of scutellum densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter, anterior third impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 8 : 7), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by two or three puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of all visible tergites only with fine scattered punctures here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protasonmere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 85–87), sternite IX (Fig. 88).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus pareutropicus* sp. nov. is similar to *P. pellax* from which it differs by the shorter eyes, wider and different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of African Glass-catfish *Pareutropicus debauwi* (Boulenger, 1868).

***Philonthus pedetes* sp. nov.**
(Figs 99–102)

Type locality. Afrique or. allemande, Kilimandjaro versant sud-est.

Type material. **Tanzania**. Holotype: ♂, "Tanzania, Afrique or. allemande Kilimandjaro versant sud-est. Alluaud & Jeannel, Avril 1912. // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus pedetes* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]" (NMPC). Paratype: 1 spec., ♂, "Afrique or., allemande, Kilimandjaro versant sud-est, Bismarck-Hugel, 2600–2800m, Mars–Avril 1912" (LHPC).

Description. Body length 7.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.0 mm.

Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi black, antennomere one and base of antennomere two brown-yellow, remaining anennomeres brown--black, legs yellow-brown.

Head oval, slightly longer than wide (ratio 20.5 : 18.5), posterior angles almost unclear, bearing one long black bristle. Four punctures between eyes arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 7 : 10), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with fine and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique 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 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, distance between punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 slightly smaller 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 densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (ratio 30 : 26), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and very fine. Diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, punctures slightly contiguous here and there, particularly in posterior half. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark greyish.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio 22,5 : 21). metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites finer and much sparser than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 102), aedeagus (Figs 99–101).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus pedetes* sp. nov. is similar to *P. dichrous* and may be distinguished by the slightly shorter antennae, narrower pronotum, darker abdomen and by the 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 springhaas *Pedetes capensis* Foerster, 1778.

***Philonthus pellax* Tottenham, 1955**

(Figs 89–93)

Philonthus pellax Tottenham, 1955: 170.

Type locality. Kenya, Muguga.

Type material studied. **Kenya**. Holotype: ♂, "Kenya, Muguga, ii.1953, V. E. Eastop, // *Philonthus pellax* Tottenham, TYPE, C. E. Tottenham collection, Brit. Mus. 1953–312 [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH). Paratype: ♀, same label data as in holotype (BMNH).

Additional material studied. **Kenya**. 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Muguga, ii.1953, V. E. Eastop, C. E. Tottenham collection B. M., 1974–587 (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.7–9.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.3–4.8 mm. Whole body black, each elytron with great red spot (Fig. 93), abdomen distinctly violet-green iridescent, maxillary, labial palpi, base of all palpomeres and apex of palpomere three paler, antennae black, femora brown-black, tibiae and tarsi black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 27 : 23), from the posterior margin of eyes markedly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles bearing two long black bristles. Eyes approximately as long as temples, posterior margin of eyes with one coarse puncture, between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–6 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 7–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant fine punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. Sides with one long black bristle in anterior third. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Punctation of scutellum very fine and sparse in posterior half, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction, several microscopic dods in anterior half, surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra (Figs 93) wider than long (ratio 89 : 84), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 13 : 15). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites very fine and very sparse. Surface without microsculpture; setation darker than 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 89–91).

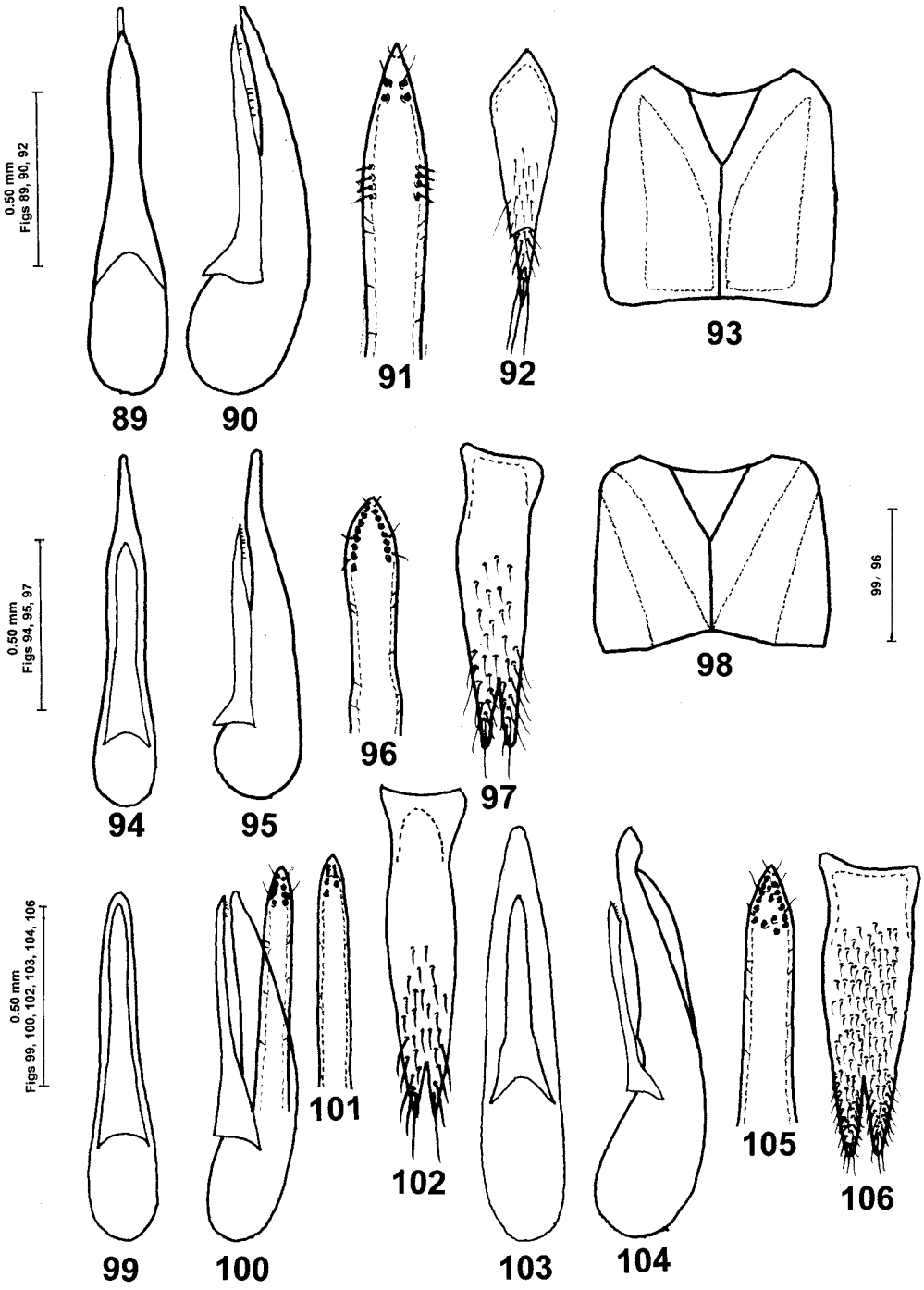
Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than those of male, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 92).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus pellax* is very close to *P. vittiger*. It may be distinguished from the latter by its wider head, longer eyes, from *P. pareutropicus* sp. nov. by the longer eyes, narrower and different colouring of elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

→

Figs 89–106. 89–93 – *Philonthus. pellax* Tottenham: 89 – aedeagus, ventral view, 90 – aedeagus, lateral view, 91 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 92 – gonocoxite of female genital segment, 93 – elytra, dorsal view. 94–98 – *P. praetor* Tottenham: 94 – aedeagus, ventral view, 95 – aedeagus, lateral view, 96 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 97 – male sternite IX, ventral view, 98 – elytra, dorsal view. 99–102 – *P. pedestes* sp. nov.: 99 – aedeagus, ventral view, 100 – aedeagus, lateral view, 101 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 102 – male sternite IX, ventral view. 103–106 – *P. raphicerus* sp. nov.: 103 – aedeagus, ventral view, 104 – aedeagus, lateral view, 105 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 106 – male sternite IX, ventral view.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Figs 89, 90, 92
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Philonthus praetor Tottenham, 1949
(Figs 94–98)

Philonthus praetor Tottenham, 1949: 319.

Type locality. Zimbabwe, Bulawayo.

Type material studied. **Zimbabwe**. Holotype: ♂, "N. Rhodesia, Bulawayo, 28.xii.1924, R. H. R. Stevenson, // *Philonthus praetor* Tottenham TYPE, C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974 – 587 [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.6 mm. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra (Fig. 98) are largely reddish-brown with dark markings at sides, around scutellum and sutural regions, each elytron with a large brown-red spot, abdomen black, posterior margin of all visible tergites and paratergites brown-yellow, maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennomeres one and two brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black, legs yellow-brown, tibiae darker on inner side.

Head wider than long (ratio 13 : 12), slightly narrowed posteriad. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 11), posterior margin with one puncture. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 10–11 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, narrowed anteriad, anterior angles with several variably long bristles. Lateral margins with one long black bristle in anterior third. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, distance between punctures 2–3 larger than distance between punctures 1–2 and 3–4, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Elytra (Fig. 98), wider than long (ratio 45 : 41), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated as large as puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 29 : 26), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 4–5 combined.

Abdomen wide, elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites very sparse and fine punctate, punctation of visible tergites very fine and very sparse, surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 97), aedeagus (Figs 94–96).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus praetor* is very similar to *P. upotovus* but it differs from it by the paler colouring of elytra.

Distribution. South Africa, Zimbabwe (Herman 2001).

Philonthus raphicerus sp. nov.
(Figs 103–106)

Type locality. Nigeria, Ibadan.

Type material. **Nigeria.** Holotype: ♂, "Nigeria, Ibadan, 22.v.1957, J. L. Gregory, C. E. Tottenham Collection, B. M. 1974–587. // HOLOTYPUS *Philonthus raphicerus* Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong label printed]" (BMNH). Paratypes:

2 spec., same label data as holotype (BMNH), (LHPC); 2 spec., Pariskum, V. F. Eastop, 25.x.1956, (BMNH). – **Ghana.** 1 spec., West Africa, Northern region, Tamale, No. 52, Lichfalle (Quarz), 30.viii.1970, leg., Dr. S. Endrödi (LHPC). [All paratypes with red oblong label printed].

Description. Body length 8.3–8.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.7–4.0 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly yellow-brown, mandibles dark brown, maxillary, labial palpi and antennae yellow-brown, pronotum and abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly reddish-brown, elytra black-brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi infuscate.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 27 : 24), narrowed posteriad, posterior angles entirely rounded, eyes longer than temples (ratio 21 : 16), between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture, temporal area with several fine punctures, surface with microscopic dots.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 17 : 16), slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded, each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin, sides bearing one long brown-yellow bristle in anterior third. Surface with exceedingly fine and dense microsculpture of rudimentary striae.

Whole scutellum densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, distance between punctures smaller than puncture diameter, surface without microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 76 : 71), parallel-sided, anterior angles bearing one long brown--yellow long bristle, punctation sparser than that on scutellum, surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Punctation of abdomen somewhat coarser and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate, surface without microsculpture, setation longer and brown-yellow.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, not sub-bilobed. Sternite IX (Fig. 106), aedeagus (Figs 103–105).

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

Differential diagnosis *Philonthus raphicerus* sp. nov. is similar to *P. scotopelia* sp. nov. from which it may be differentiated by its shorter antennae and eyes, wider head and elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Nigeria, Ghana.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the Steenbok, an African antelope, *Raphicerus campestris* (Thunberg, 1811).

***Philonthus rhinopoma* sp. nov.**

(Figs 107–109)

Type locality. Chad, Fort Lamy.

Type material. **Chad**. Holotype: ♂, "Tschadgebiet, Mangalmé, AEF, Franz lgt. // HOLOTYPUS *Philonthus rhinopoma* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012 [orange label, printed]" (LHPC). Paratypes: 1 ♂, "Oum Hadjer, Tschadgebiet, AEF., Franz lgt." (LHPC), 1 ♂ "Mangalmé, Tschadgrbiet, AEF., Franz" (LHPC), [All paratypes with orange labels, printed].

Description. Body length 7.4 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.2 mm. Head black, pronotum and scutellum brown, elytra black, posterior margin and elytral epipleura very narrowly red-brown, abdomen brown-black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red--brown. Maxillary and labial palpi antennae and femora cinnamon-coloured. tibiae darker. tarsi cinnamon-coloured, paler distally. Lateral sides of pronotum bluish-green iridescent, abdomen bluish-green-violet iridescent.

Head wider than long (ratio 32 : 27), posterior angles markedly rounded,bearing one long and several short black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures shifted anteriad. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 12 : 10), posterior angles with two punctures, temporal area with several small punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–7 and 11 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 smaller than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, distance between punctures mostly smaller than diameter of punctures. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 44 : 41), widened posteriad. Punctation very dense and fine, diameter of punctures as large as that on scutellum, distance between punctures mostly smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on scutellum.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (ratio 25 : 27), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite three narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely punctured. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly coarser punctured 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 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrall, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 107–109).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis**.** This new species is very similar to *P. musonoiensis* from which it differs by its longer eyes, paler and longer antennae, narrower pronotum, from *P. scotopelia* sp. nov.

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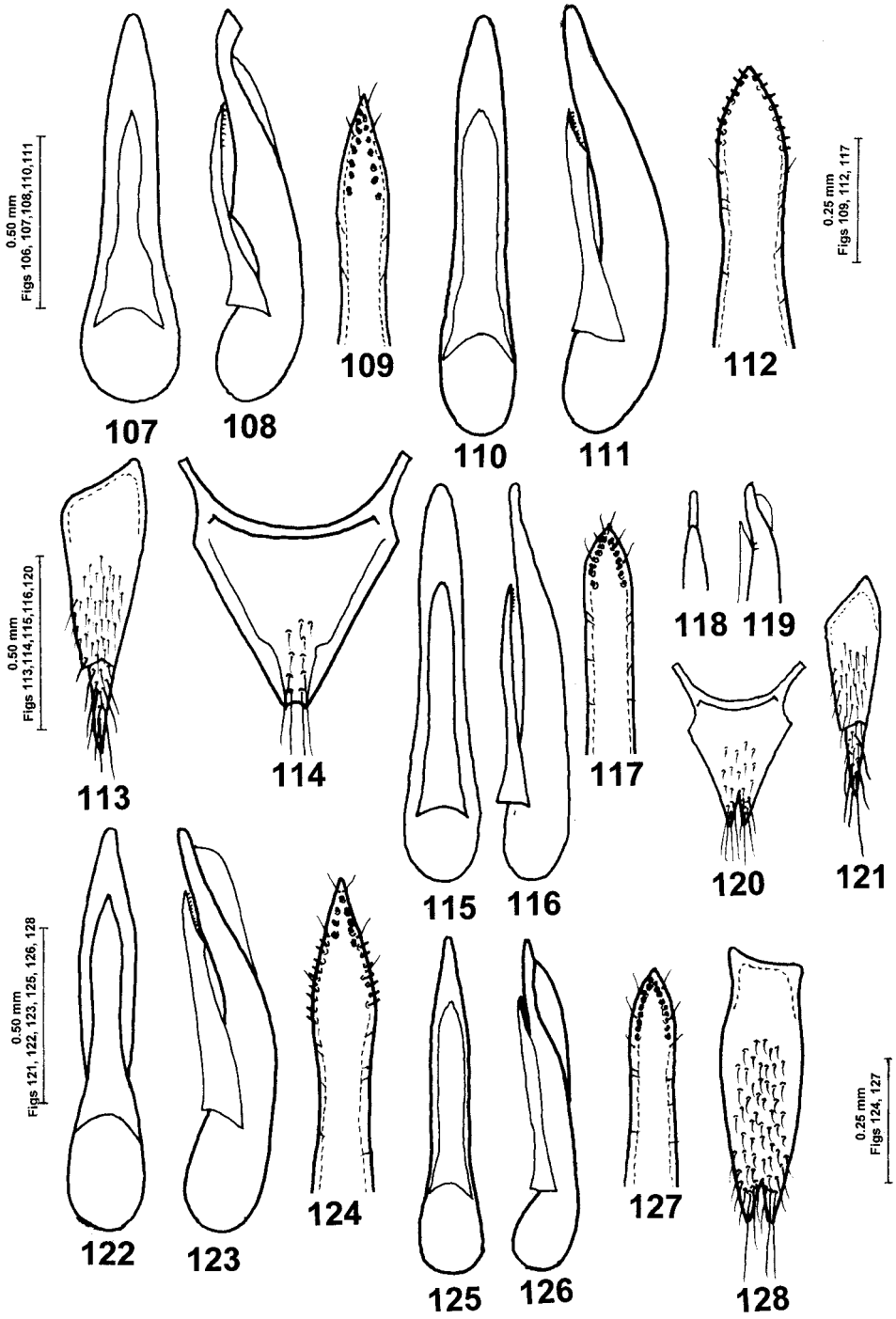
Figs 107–128. 107–109 – *Philonthus rhinopoma* sp. nov.: 107 – aedeagus, ventral view, 108 – aedeagus, lateral view, 109 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 110–114 – *P. rudipennis* Fauvel: 110 – aedeagus, ventral view, 111 – aedeagus, lateral view, 112 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 113 – female tergite X, ventral view, 114 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 115–117 – *P. scotopelia* sp. nov.: 115 – aedeagus, ventral view, 116 – aedeagus, lateral view, 117 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 118–121 – *P. subaeneicollis* Bernhauer (Figs 118–119 original draws after Tottenham 1962: 181): 118 – aedeagus, ventral view, 119 – aedeagus, lateral view, 120 – female tergite X, ventral view, 121 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 122–124 – *P. tachymarptis* sp. nov.: 122 – aedeagus, ventral view, 123 – aedeagus, lateral view, 124 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 125–128 – *P. threskiornis* sp. nov.: 125 – aedeagus, ventral view, 126 – aedeagus, lateral view, 127 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 128 – male sternite IX, ventral view.


0.50 mm
Figs 106, 107,108,110,111
0.25 mm
Figs 109, 112, 117
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109
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0.50 mm
Figs 113,114,115,116,120
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0.50 mm
Figs 121, 122, 123, 125, 126, 128
0.25 mm
Figs 124, 127
122
123
124
125
126
127
128

by the paler and slightly shorter antennae, longer eyes (12 : 10) and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Chad.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Lesser mouse-tailed *Rhinopoma cystops* Thomas, 1903.

Philonthus rudipennis Fauvel, 1907
(Figs 110–114)

Philonthus rudipennnis Fauvel, 1907: 41.

Type locality. Tanzania, Kilimandjaro, Kibonoto.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined. **Ethiopia.** 1 ♂, Gama Prov., between Dita and Bonghé, c. 9000–10.500 ft. 5.xii.1948 (LHPC). – **Uganda.** 1 ♀, Rutshuru, vi, 1937, J. Ghesquiere, R. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg.I. G. 10.48. // *P. rudipennis* Fauv., Dr. M. Cameron det., 1938 (IRSB),

Redescription. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.7 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles dark brown, base of antennomere two yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, legs brown-yellow. Abdomen violet-blue iridescent.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 12 : 11), posterior angles unclear, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Temporal area with several punctures. Eyes flat, slightly longer than temples (ratio 20 : 17). Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and short, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 10–11 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum except apex, very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 37 : 34), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, separated by one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 almost as long as metatrsomeres 2–4 combined, distinctly longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impuntate. Punctation of visible tergites irregular, very fine and very sparse. Surface without microsculpture.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 110–112).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than those of male, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Tergite X (Fig. 114) gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 113)

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus rudipennis* may be distinguished from the similar *P. montannelus* by the shorter antennae, longer eyes, narrower elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Burundi, "Congo", Tanzania (Herman 2001), first records for Ethiopia and Uganda.

***Philonthus scotopelia* sp. nov.**
(Figs 115–117)

Type locality. Rwanda, Nyakabuye.

Type material. **Rwanda**. Holotype: ♂, "Rwanda, Nyakabuye, 15.–24.iv.1984, leg., H. // *Philonthus scotopelia* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2011) [red oblong printed label]" (NMPC). Patratypes: 2 spec., same data as in holotype (LHPC, NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.0 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Head black, pronotum and scutellum brown, elytra orange-yellow, around scutellum and suture narrowly dark brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly paler. Maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles, ventral side of antennomere one yellow-brown, dorsal side brown, base of antennomere two brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae brown, tarsi brown paler distally.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior margin rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes larger than temples (ratio 10 : 9), posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area almost impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, highly convex, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angels markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse, approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Anterior half of tergites impunctate, posterior half with two rows of very minute scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrow and small. Aedeagus (Figs 115–117).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus scotopelia* sp. nov. is similar to *P. raphicerus* sp. nov. from which it may be differentiated by its longer antennae and eyes, narrower head and elytra, from *P. pandion* sp. nov. by the different colouring of antennomere one, longer eyes, sparser punctation of elytra, from *P. rhinopoma* sp. nov. by the darker and slightly longer antennae, shorter eyes (ratio 10 : 9) and it differs from all 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 Pel's fishing-owl *Scotopelia peli* (Bonaparte, 1850).

Philonthus subaeneicollis Bernhauer, 1931
(Figs 118–121)

Philonthus subaeneicollis Bernhauer, 1931: 585.

Type locality. Ethiopia: Mt. Zukala, ca. 9.000 ft.: Jem-Jem forest, 8.000–9.000 ft.; Mt. Chillab, ca. 9.000 ft.

Type material studied. **Ethiopia.** Syntype: 1 ♀, "Ethiopia, Mt. Zuquála, forest near highe // Cotype *Philonthus subaeneicollis* M. Bernhauer [white oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.7 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra black-brown, abdomen black-brown with distinct blue-green hue, maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs dark brown, base of antennomere two and femora vaguely paler.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles distinctly rounded, bearing one black bristle. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples. Posterior margin of eyes with one coarse puncture, temporal area with five punctures in oblique row. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, slightly exceeding midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–7 and 11 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 10–11 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 39 : 37), very slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, punctures equal in size to eye facets, separated mostly by puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra markedly wider than long (ratio 49 : 42), slightly widened posteriad, punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or vaguely smaller. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation long and dark.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 27 : 31), metatarsomere 1 markedly longer than metatarsomeres 4–5 combined.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad, beginning with visible tergite 3, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming distinctly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Aedeagus (Fig. 118–119). (Original drawings after Tottenham 1962: 181).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Tergite X (Fig. 120), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 121).

Differential diagnosis**.** *Philonthus subaeneicollis* is similar to *P. nigricolor* from which it may be distinguished by the shorter antennae and eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman 2001).

Philonthus tachymarptis sp. nov.
(Figs 122–124)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libenge.

Type material. **Democratic Republic of the Congo.** Holotype: ♂, " Congo Belge, 29.iv.1948, R. Cremer & M. Neuman, // HOLOTYPUS, *Philonthus tachymarptis* sp. nov., Hromádka det. 2009 [red printed oblong label]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.8 mm, length of fore body (to end of elytra) 4.1 mm. Whole body, palpi, antennae and legs black. Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 25 : 23), posterior angles markedly rounded. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 10 : 9). Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (ratio 35 : 33), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Punctation of scutellum fine and sparse in anterior half, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Punctation coarser in posterior half, punctures as large as eye-facets. Setation sparse and dark.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 43 : 40), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites very fine and sparse, almost impunctate, all visible tergites with horizontal row of scattered, coarse punctures in the middle. Surface without microsculpture.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distnictly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 122–124).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tachymarptis* sp. nov. is similar to *P. banalis* but it may be distinguished by the shorter antennae, abdomen distinctly strongly bluish iridescent 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 Alpine Shift *Tachymarptis melba* (Linnaeus, 1758).

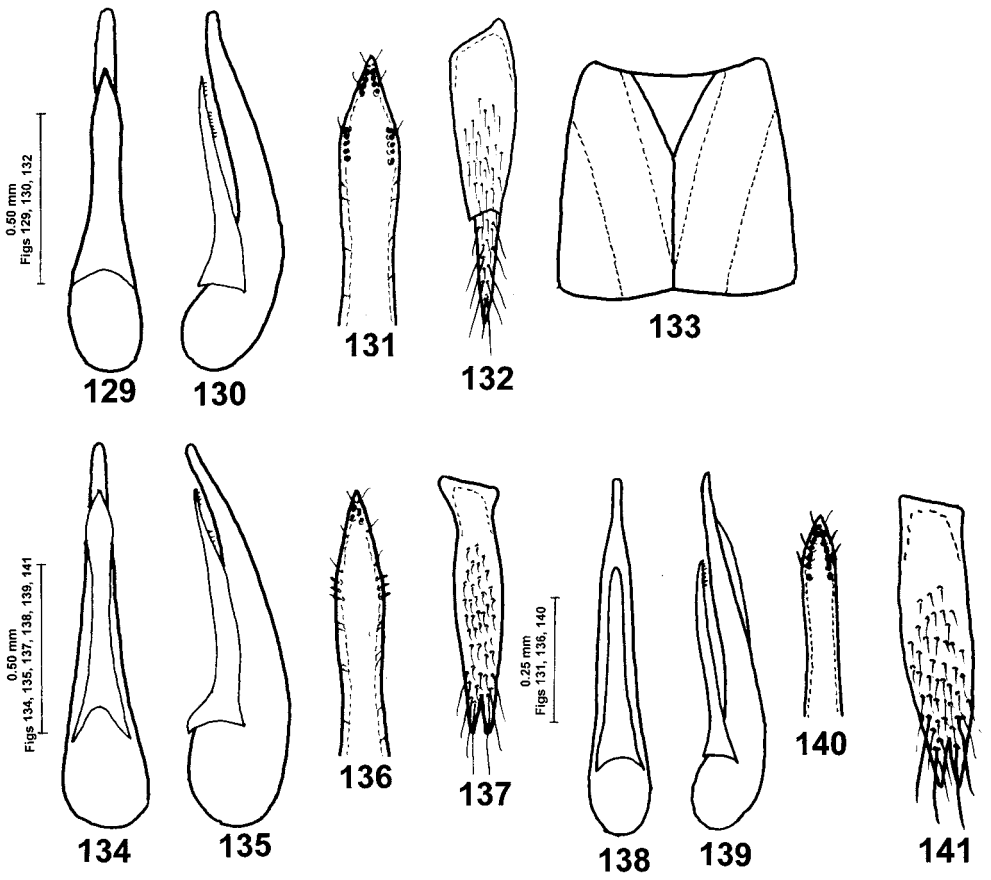
Philonthus threskiornis sp. nov.
(Figs 125–128)

Type locality. South Africa, Mount Sheba.

Type material. **South Africa**. Holotype: ♂, "Republic of South Africa, Mount Sheba, 19.i.1974, G. F. Bornemissza, B. M. 1974 – 172. // HOLOTYPUS *Philonthus threskiornis* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]" (BMNH). Paratypes: 2 spec, same label data as holotype. [All paratypes with red oblong labels, printed] (BMNH, LHPC).

Description. Body length: 8.1–8.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.4–3.7 mm. Body black, clypeus along anterior margin, antennal sockets and base of antennomere 2 narrowly brown-yellow, maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and legs brown-black, tarsomeres 3–5 of all tarsi vaguely paler.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 23.5 : 22), slightly narrowed posteriad, eyes flat, slightly shorter than temples (ratio 8 : 9), posterior angles entirely obliterated, bearing one long black bristle, between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures about three times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture, temporal area almost impunctate, surface with very irregular, almost indistinct microsculpture.



Figs 129–141. 129–133 – *Philonthus usambaricus* Bernhauer: 129 – aedeagus, ventral view, 130 – aedeagus, lateral view, 131 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view,132 – gonocoxite of female genital segment, 133 – elytra, dorsal view. 134–138 – *P. vittiger vittiger* Fauvel: 134 – aedeagus, ventral view, 135 – aedeagus, lateral view, 136 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 137 – male sternite IX, ventral view, 138 – elytra, dorsal view. 138–141 – *P. upotovus* Tottenham: 138 – aedeagus, ventral view, 139 – aedeagus, lateral view, 140 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 141 – male sternite IX, ventral view.

Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 as long as wide, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, almost as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles and sides bearing several variably long dark bristles, posterior angles, markedly rounded, each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two on the same level as puncture three in dorsal row, surface with microsculpture similar to thad on head.

Scutellum in posterior two thirds coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, anterior third impunctae, surface with very fine almost indistinct microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 34 : 31), very slightly widened posteriad, punctation dense and coarse, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated.between punctures as large as eye-facets, surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia vaguely longer than metatarsus (ratio 20 : 19). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 4–5 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines almost impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra, diameter of punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters, surface without microsculpture; setation brown, slightly longer than that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones, not sub-bilobed, Sternite IX (Fig. 128), aedeagus (Figs 125–127).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than those in male, each covered with very few modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than preceding once, lacking modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus threskiornis* sp. nov. is habitually similar to *P. diabolicus* from which it may be distinguished by the different colouring of antennomeres 10–11, longer eyes, darker legs, from *P. musonoiensis* sp. nov. by the slightly longer eyes (ratio 9 : 8), shorter antennae and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distributuin. South Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African ibis *Threskiornis aethiopicus* (Latham, 1790).

***Philonthus upotovus* Tottenham, 1962**

(Figs 138–141)

Philonthus praetor var. *upotovus* Tottenham 1962: 173.

Type locality. Natal: Nqutu.

Type material studied. **South Africa**. Holotype: ♂, "Natal: Nqutu, 3.vi.1954 // *Philonthus praetor* var. *upotovus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (NMUK).

Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (to end of elytra) 4.1 mm.

Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra black with a narrow red streak from the shoulders which does not reach suture on apical margin, with a clearly narrow yellow posterior margin. Maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennomeres one and two brown, remaining antenno-

meres brown-black. Legs yellow, inner side of tibiae slightly darker. Abdomen golden-yellow-red iridescens. Male sternite IX (Figs 141).aedeagus (Figs 138–140)
Differential diagnosis. This species is very similar to *P. praetor* but it differs from it by the darker colouring of elytra.
Distribution. South Africa (Herman 2001).

Philonthus usambaricus Bernhauer, 1937
(Figs 129–133)

Philonthus usambaricus Bernhauer, 1937: 612.
Philonthus rubrovittatus Tottenham, 1949: 320, **syn. nov**.

Type locality. W. Usambara, D. Ostafrika.

Type material studied. **Tanzania.** Holotype: ♂, "D. Ostafrika, W. Usambara, ii.1912, Methner // TYPE *Philonthus usambaricus* Bernhauer [ochre oblong label handwritten] // Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.2 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum brown-black, sides narrowly yellow-red, elytra brown, each elytra with large yellow-brown spot (Fig. 133), elytral epipleura and abdomen black-brown, paratergites and posterior margin of all tergites yellow-brown. Maxillary, labial palpi and antennae brown-black, antennomere one, base of antennomere two, femora and tibiae yellow-brown, inner side of tibiae and tarsi vaguely darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 21 : 19), posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin of eyes with two coarse punctures. Temporal area almost impunctate, 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 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two finer and slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, punctures much smaller than eye-facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters.

Elytra (Fig. 133) wider than long (ratio 36 : 31), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarser and sparser, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 19 : 21). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture, markedly shiny.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Aedeagus (Figs 129–131).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 much less dilated than in male, each with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Tergite X (Fig. 132), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 133).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus usambaricus* may be distinguished from similar *P. maleunius* sp. nov. by the darker and longer antennae, narrower pronotum, different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus vittiger vittiger Fauvel, 1907
(Figs 134–137)

Philonthus vittiger Fauvel, 1907: 40.

Type locality. Kenya, Escarpment.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material studied. **Kenya**. 2 spec., Ol Nagarua, 6.ii.1995, Rumuruti Forest, D. Trávníček lgt. (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 7.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Head and pronotum black, each elytron with a large red spot, extending obliquely from shoulders to inner apical angles, abdomen black, distinctly blue-greenisch iridescent. Maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown, base of antennomere two brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black, femora brown, tibiae and tarsi brown-black.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior margin with two coarse setiferous punctures, between eyes four coarse punctures, medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 9.5 : 10.5), posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (ratio 34 : 32.5), anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded. One long black bristle in anterior half of sides. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 42.5 : 40), parallel-sided. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (ratio 24 : 25), metatarsomere 1 much longer than metatrsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad beginning with visible tergite 3, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Base of visible tergites one and two densely punctate, distinctly sparser towards posterior margin, remaining tergites almost impunctate. Surface markedly shine, without microsculpture, setation of lateral margins longer and dark.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 137), aedeagus (Figs 134–136).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus vittiger vittiger* is similar to *P. vittiger pseudovittiger*. It can be distinguished from the latter by its longer elytra and denser punctation of abdomen, from similar *P. pellax* by the narrower head, shorter eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus vittiger pseudovittiger Bernhauer, 1939

Philonthus vittiger ssp. *pseudovittiger* Bernhauer, 1939: 85.

Type locality. Kenya: Mt. Elgon, Osthang, Suam fishing hut 2400 m.

Type material studied. **Kenya**. Holotype: ♂, "Kenya: Mt. Elgon, Osthang, Suam fishing hut 2400m. // *v. pseudovittiger*. Bernhauer TYPUS [yellow oblong label handwritten] // Muséum de Paris Mission de l'Omo C. A. Rambourg, P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel 1932–33" (BMNH). Paratypes: 3 spec., same label data as in holotype (BMNH).

Differential diagnosis**.** This species may be distinguished from the nominotypical subspecies by its slightly shorter elytra and distinctly sparser punctation of abdomen.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Key to the species of the *Philonthus rudipennis* group

1 Each dorsal row of pronotum with 4 punctures. 2
– Each dorsal row of pronotum with 5 punctures. 36
2 Head orange, antennae long exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomeres 10 and 11 when reclined, eyes as long as temples, elytra black. ..... ***P. bitis*** sp. nov.
– Head otherwise coloured. 3
3 Head orange brown, elytra dark brown-red. ..... ***P. bleda*** sp. nov.
– Head otherwise coloured. 4
4 Head red-yellow, elytra black. ..... ***P. belesis*** Tottenham, 1956
– Head otherwise coloured. 5
5 Head black and pronotum brown. 6
– Head and pronotum black. 9
6 Antennae unicoloured yellow-brown, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 16 : 21). ..... ***P. raphicerus*** sp. nov.
– Antennae otherwise coloured. 7
7 Antennae cinnamon-coloured, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 6 : 5). ..... ***P. rhinopoma*** sp. nov.
– Ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres black-brown, antennae long reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, eyes as long as temples. ..... ***P. scotopelia*** sp. nov.
– Antennomeres 1–2 brown-yellow, elytra chestnut coloured. 8
8 Antennomere 1 brown-yellow, eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 11) elytral epipleura and posterior margin of elytra narrowly brown-yellow. ..... ***P. altivagans*** Fauvel, 1907
– Antennomeres 1–2 brown-yellow, antennae reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, eyes as long as temples, elytra unicoloured chestnut. ..... ***P. obliviosus*** Levasseur, 1968
9 Elytra red, black, or black with each elytron with a large red spot. 10
– Elytra otherwise coloured. 15
10 Elytra red, antennae black, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, eyes shorter than temples (3 : 4). .. .. ***P. pareutropicus*** sp. nov.
– Elytra black, each elytron with a large red spot. 11
11 Abdomen distinctly iridescent. 12
– Abdomen not iridescent. 13

12 Abdomen black, violet-green iridescent, head wider than long (ratio 10 : 9). ..... ***P. pellax*** Tottenham, 1955
– Abdomen blue.green iridescent, head as long as wide, punctation of elytra dense and fine. ..... ***P. vittiger vittiger*** Fauvel, 1907
– Elytra shorter and punctation sparser than that of *P. v. vittiger*. ..... ***P. vittiger pseudovittiger*** Bernhauer, 1939
13 Antennomeres 1–2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black, elytra reddish-brown. ..... ***P. praetor*** Tottenham, 1949
– Elytra black with posterior margin narrowly yellow. ..... ***P. upotovus*** Tottenham, 1962
14 Elytra black. 15
– Elytra black-brown or red-brown. 23
15 Smaller species, body length 6.1–7.3 mm, elytra black. 16
– Larger species, body length 8.0–9.5 mm. 18
16 Antennomere 1 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, eyes longer than temples (ratio 3 : 2). ..... ***P. csikii*** Bernhauer, 1917
– Whole antennae black, eyes shorter than temples, or as long as temples. 17
17 Antennae reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 18 : 23), body length 6.1 mm. ..... ***P. nigricolor*** Cameron, 1942
– Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 8 : 9), body length 7.3 mm. ..... ***P. nycteris*** sp. nov.
– Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum, eyes as long as temples, body length 7.5 mm. ..... ***P. subaeneicollis*** Bernhauer, 1931
18 Antennae short, not reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. 19
– Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. 20
19 Antennae reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 10–11 paler brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 11 : 19), legs yellow-brown, tibiae darker. ..... ***P. diabolicus*** Cameron, 1942
– Antennae black, reaching almost midlength of pronotum when reclined, eyes as long as temples, legs brown-black. .. ***P. threskiornis*** sp. nov.
– Antennomere 1 brown-red, remaining antennomeres black, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 3 : 4), femora and anterior tarsi brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi black. ..... ***P. musonoiensis*** Levasseur, 1966
20 Legs yellow-brown. 21
– Legs black. 22
21 The red patch on each black elytron runs less paralel to the suture on its ihner margin and is also somewhat obligue on its outer margin. Paramere wider than median lobe in anterior half (Figs 70–72). ..... ***P. nimeaglius*** Tottenham, 1962
– Whole elytra unicolour black, whole paramere narrower than medin lobe (Figs 44–46). ..... ***P. iridescens*** Tottenham, 1960
22 Abdomen black, strongly bluish iridescens, antennae black, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. ..... ***P. banalis*** Tottenham, 1962
– Abdomen and antennae black, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. tachymarptis*** sp. nov.
23 Elytra black-brown. 24
– Elytra red-brown. 27
24 Smaller species, body length 7.3 mm. Antennae shorter, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, eyes longer than temples (ratio 21 : 16), abdomen black, bluish iridescent. ..... ***P. rudipennis*** Fauvel, 1907
– Longer species, body length 9.1 : 10.5 mm. 25
25 Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 4 : 5). ..... ***P. dichrous*** Tottenham, 1962
– Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. 26
26 Antennomere 1 yellow- brown, remaining antennomeres brown-black. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 7 : 10). ..... ***P. pedetes*** sp. nov.
– Whole antennae dark brown, eyes as long as temples. ..... ***P. jaculus*** sp. nov.
27 Smaller species, body length 6.1–7.3 mm. 28
– Larger species, body length 8.8–13.2 mm. 31
28 Elytra brown, each elytra with a large yellow-brown spot (Fig. 133), antennomere 1 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown-black. ..... ***P. usambaricus*** Bernhauer, 1937
– Elytra otherwise coloured. 29
29 Elytra dirty yellow, antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. ..... ***P. maleunius*** sp. nov.
– Elytra black-brown or brown-black. 30

30 Elytra black-brown, wider than long (ratio 39 : 35), abdomen not iridescent. ..... ***P. creopsis*** sp. nov.
– Elytra brown-black, markedly wider than long (ratio 38 : 30), abdomen bluish iridescent. ..... ***P. mifanus*** Tottenham, 1956
31 Head, pronotum and elytra light brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown. ..... ***P. papyrocranus*** sp. nov.
– Head black, pronotum and elytra otherwise coloured. 32
32 Elytra brown-black, posterior margin narrowly and whole epipleura brown-yellow, antennae yellow-brown, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. leyei*** Levasseur, 1980
– Elytra otherwise coloured. 33
33 Elytra brown, antennae brown-yellow, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, eyes longer than temples (ratio 11 : 9). ..... ***P. coiffaitianus*** Levasseur, 1980
– Elytra brown-red. 34
34 Eyes longer than temples (ratio (11 : 9), antennae brown, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. pandion*** sp. nov.
– Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 11). 35
35 Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, elytra markedly wider than long (ratio 51 : 36). ..... ***P. breviceps*** sp. nov.
– Antennae shorter, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, elytra wider than long (ratio 22 : 19). ..... ***P. mormyrops*** sp. nov.
36 Antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, head slightly wider than long (ratio 31 : 28), pronotum red-brown, abdomen black-brown. ..... ***P. flavomaculatus*** sp. nov.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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