Acta Soc. Zool. Bohem. **78**: 171–193, 2014
ISSN 1211-376X

Revision of the Afrotropical species of the *Gabrius burgeoni* species group (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthina)

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Received 16 June 2014; *accepted 5 December 2014*
Published 22 December 2014

Abstract. The *Gabrius burgeoni* species group of the genus *Gabrius* Stephens 1829, containing nineteen species, is proposed . Nine species are described as new: *Gabrius coracias* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. halcyon* sp. nov. (Central African Republic), *G. halobaena* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. larus* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. potamogale* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. rousettus* sp. nov. (Sierra Leone), *G. sterna* sp. nov. (Malawi), *G. streptopelia* sp. nov. (Rwanda, Zimbabwe), G. *tachybaptus* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and ten species are redescribed: *G. allardi* Levasseur, 1967 (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. burgeoni* (Bernhauer, 1928) (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. deflexus* Tottenham, 1956 (Malawi), *G. fimbriolatus* (Erichson, 1840) (Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Seychelles), *G. habilis* Tottenham, 1956 (Rwanda, South Africa), *G. holisinus* (Fauvel, 1904) (Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon South Africa), *G. musonoiensis* Levasseur, 1967 (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *G. neobisniformis* (Bernhauer, 1915) (Ethiopia), *G. oblidens* Tottenham, 1956 (South Africa), *G. unculus* Tottenham, 1956 (Rwanda, Zimbabwe). The external male genitalia of all species are figured. Replaced name is provided for junior primary homonym: *Philonthus jelinekiarum* nom. nov. for *Philonthus jelineki* Hromádka, 2013.

Key words. Taxonomy, new species, key, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Philonthina, *Gabrius burgeoni* species group, Afrotropical region.

INTRODUCTION

Tottenham (1956: 219) described this group as group III: “This group is characterized by its V or U shaped apex of the paramere. In the V shaped forms, naturally the branches are divergent which also distinguished them from species of group II group (*Gabrius coryndoni* Hromádka, 2014), in the U-shaped forms the branches are much shorter than in the previous group, their inner length being not more than the width between their tips”. The group contains nineteen species.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay, Roger Booth);
FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
JJRC Jiří Janák, private collection, Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic
LHPC Lubomír Hromádka, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
MKOC Milan Kuboň, private collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic;
MNHN Muséum National d’Historie naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve, Azadeh Taghavian);
MRAT Musée Royal de l’Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc de Meyer);
NMPC Národní Museum Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
NMUK Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom (Dmitri Logunov);
ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Manfred Uhlig).

A double slash (//) is used to divide information from separate labels on type specimen. All measurements were made on beetles with extended abdomens. All ratios mentioned are dimensionless but can be converted to lengths as 20 units = 1 mm.

The following nineteen Afrotropical species are included in this group:

Gabrius allardi Levasseur, 1967	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gabrius burgeoni (Bernhauer, 1928)	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gabrius coracias sp. nov.	Sierra Leone
Gabrius deflexus Tottenham, 1956	Malawi
Gabrius fimbriolatus (Erichson, 1840)	Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Seychelles
Gabrius habilis Tottenham, 1956	Rwanda, South Africa
Gabrius halcyon sp. nov.	Central African Republic
Gabrius halobaena sp. nov.	Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gabrius holisinus (Fauvel, 1904)	Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, South Africa
Gabrius larus sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gabrius musonoiensis Levasseur, 1967	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gabrius neobisniformis (Bernhauer, 1915)	Ethiopia
Gabrius oblidens Tottenham, 1956	South Africa
Gabrius potamogale sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania
Gabrius rousettus sp. nov.	Sierra Leone
Gabrius sterna sp. nov.	Malawi
Gabrius streptopelia sp. nov.	Liberia
Gabrius tachybaptus sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Gabrius unculus Tottenham, 1956	Rwanda, Zimbabwe

TAXONOMIC PART

Gabrius allardi Levasseur, 1967
(Figs 1–3)

Gabrius allardi Levasseur, 1967: 655.

Type locality. “Congo Belge, région de Kolwezi, Katanga, Ruwé, Lualaba”.

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, “Congo Belge, région de Kolwezi Katanga, Ruwé, Lualaba, 2.ii.1957, feuilles mortes de Manguier, Dr. V. Allard // *Gabrius allardi* n. sp. Levasseur, TYPE [white oblong handwritten label, with red TYPE]” (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 5.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.5 mm. Head, pronotum and abdomen pitchy black, elytra reddish, maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, femora and tarsi yellow, tibiae darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 18 : 16), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing two long black bristles. Four punctures present between eyes, arranged in a straight line. Distance between medial punctures five times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes small, shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 8), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slightly widened distally, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–6 slightly wider than long, antennomeres 7–10 distinctly wider than long.

Pronotum longer than wide (20 : 18), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely and posterior angles markedly rounded. Anterior angles bearing several variably long bristles. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture

two distinctly shifted laterally. Sides bearing several bristles. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by distance smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface with distinct microsculpture.

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriad. Punctation coarser and sparser than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter, larger in places. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (14 : 12), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III very slightly narrowed anteriad and more distinct narrowed posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius allardi* may be distinguished from similar *G. oblidens* by the shorter antennae, different colouring of antennae, coarser and sparser punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Gabrius burgeoni (Bernhauer, 1928)

(Figs 4–6)

Philonthus (*Gabrius*) *burgeoni* Bernhauer, 1928: 107.

Type locality. "Congo Belge, Haut-Uele, Moto".

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, "Congo Belge, Haut-Uele, Moto, xi.1922, L. Burgeon [ochre oblong label, handwritten]" (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 5.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.6 mm.

Whole body black, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and legs black-brown, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown.

Head wider than long ratio (18 : 16), narrowed posteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded, clypeus with oblong shallow depression medially. Between eyes four punctures, medial punctures shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 8), posterior margin with several variably large punctures, temporal area with several punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae relatively long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 distinctly longer than antennomere 11, antennnomere 2 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum convex, longer than wide (ratio 21 : 18), slightly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with six punctures, distance between punctures 1–2 smaller than distance between following 3–6 equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture, whole pronotum bearing with individual longer bristles.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 25 : 21), slightly widened posteriad, almost smooth with only a few minute, scatered punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation greyish.

Abdomen from visible tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius burgeoni* differs markedly from all the other species in this group by the very smooth, which have an exceedingly sprase fine punctation of elytra.

Distribution. Congo (Herman 2001).

Gabrius coracias sp. nov.
(Figs 7–9)

Type locality. "Sierra Leone, Western Area, Base Picket Hill".

Type material studied. **Sierra Leone**. Holotype: ♂, "Sierra Leone, Western Area, Base Picket Hill, 9.i.1997, W. Rossi, // Holotype *Gabrius coracias* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2012 [red oblong label printed]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 5.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.6 mm. Head yellow-brown, pronotum and scutellum yellow, elytra brown-yellow, whole elytral epipleura and posterior margin narrowly yellow, abdominal visible tergites 1–4 brown-yellow, posterior margin narrowly yellow, whole tergites 5–7 yellow, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomeres 1–2, base of antennomere 3 and legs yellow, remaining antennomeres brown.

Head as long as wide, slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles rounded, bearing several variably long bristles. Between eyes four punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Distance between medial and lateral punctures very small, as large as one puncture diameter, distance between lateral and medial punctures six times as large as distance between lateral and medial puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Clypeus with rounded shallow depression medially. Eyes small, shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 9), posterior margin with one puncture, anterior half of temporal area impunctate, posterior half with scattered punctures. Surface with traces of very fine microsculpture.

Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 5–6 as long as wide, antennomeres 7–10 wider than long.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 20 : 17) parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several variably long bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six punctures, punctures 2–6 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two

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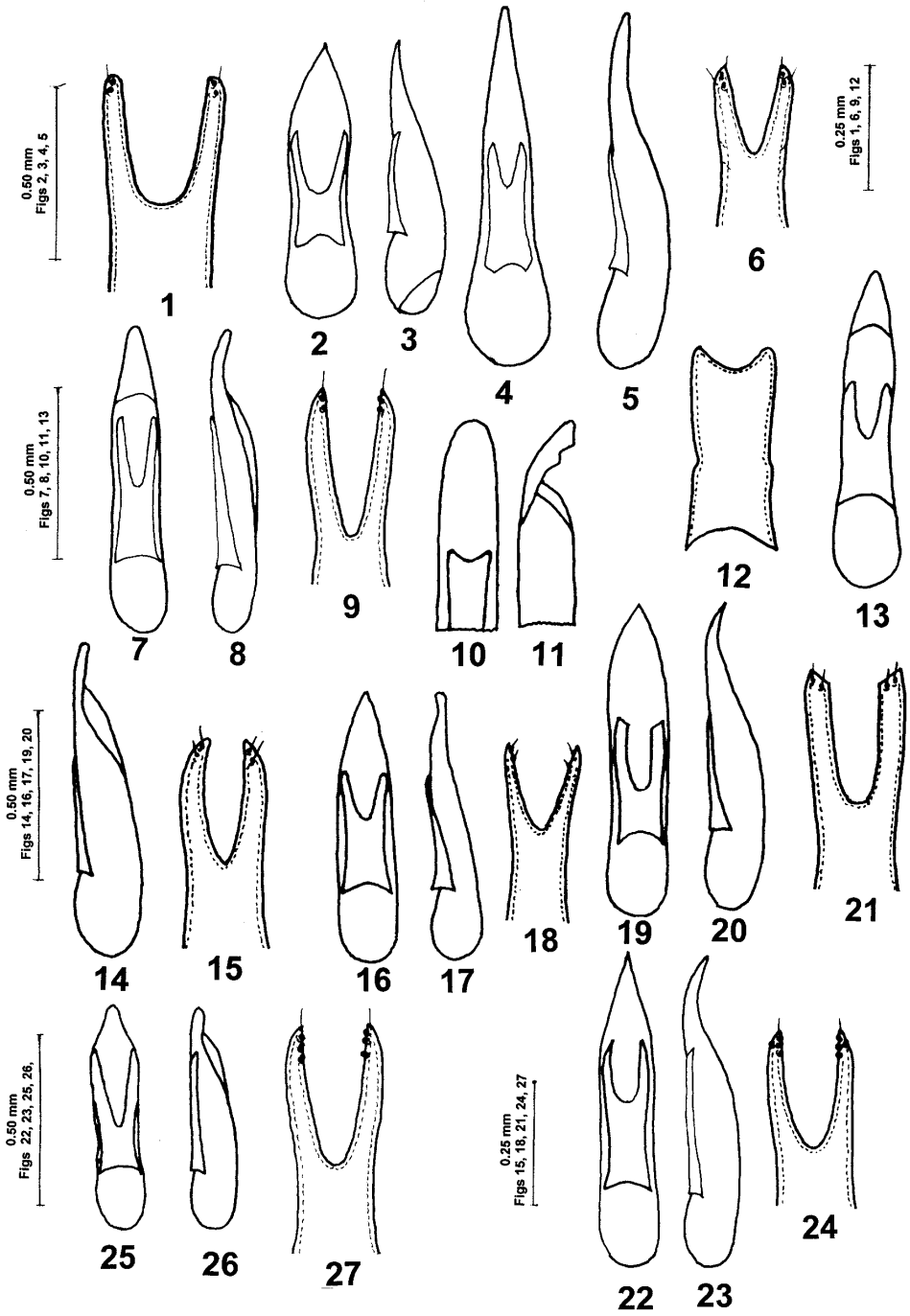
Figs. 1–27. 1–3. *Gabrius allardi* Levasseur. 1– aedeagus, ventral view, 2 – aedeagus, lateral view, 3 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 4–6. *Gabrius burgeoni* (Bernhauer). 4 – aedeagus, ventral view, 5 – aedeagus, lateral view, 6 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 7–9. *Gabrius coracias* sp. nov. 7 – aedeagus, ventral view, 8 – aedeagus, lateral view, 9 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 10–12. *Gabrius deflexus* Tottenham. 10 – aedeagus, ventral view, 11 – aedeagus, lateral view, 12 – apex of paramiere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. Median lobe in holotype strongly demaged. 13–15. *Gabrius fimbriolatus* (Erichson). 13 – aedeagus, ventral view, 14 – aedeagus, lateral view, 15 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 16–18. *Gabrius habilis* Totttenham. 16 – aedeagus, ventral view, 17 – aedeagus – lateral view, 18 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 19–21. *Gabrius holisinus* (Fauvel). 19 – aedeagus, ventral view, 20 – aedeagus, lateral view, 21 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 22–24. *Gabrius halcyon* sp. nov. 22 – aedeagus, ventral view, 23 – aedeagus, lateral view, 24 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 25–27. *Gabrius larus* sp. nov. 25 – aedeagus, ventral view, 26 – aedeagus, lateral view, 27 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.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shifted to the lateral margin. Sides with several longer bristles. Surface with microsculpture finer than that on head.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctured, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated mostly by one puncture diameter. Surface lacks misrosculpture.

Elytra as long as wide, punctation fine and dense, separated mostly by one puncture diameter, or slightly smaller. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 15 : 10), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 very slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites, finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis**.** *Gabrius coracias* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *G. streptopelia* sp. nov., by the paler head, finer punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Sierra Leone.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Lilac breasted Roller *Coracias caudatus* Linnaeus, 1766.

Gabrius deflexus Tottenham, 1956

(Figs 10–12)

Gabrius deflexus Tottenham, 1956: 223.

Type locality. "Nyassaland, Qodeni".

Type material studied**. Malawi**. Holotype: ♂, "Nyassaland, Qodeni, 3.–9.1949, // Holotype *Gabrius deflexus* Tottenham, Manchester Museum" (NMUK).

Redescription. Body length 4.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypus to end of elytra) 2.2 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra dark brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown, legs yellow, inner side of tibiae darker.

Head slightly wider than long (ratio 14 : 13), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Clypeus with a shallow elongate depression medially. Between eyes four coarse punctures, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Distance between medial punctures five times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat as long as temples, temporal area impunctate. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, slightly widened distally, almost reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 4–10 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistand coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two coarse punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriad, punctation coarser and sparser than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen from visible tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites feiner and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius deflexus* differs from all the other species in this groupe by the median lobe very strongly bent down at the apex, which is slightly twisted to the right and which viewed laterally, has large hook, the lower margin tri-sinuate (Figs 10–12).

Distribution: Malawi (Herman 2001).

Gabrius fimbriolatus (Erichson, 1840)

(Figs 13–15)

Philonthus fimbriolatus Erichson, 1840: 486.

Type locality. "Madagascar".

Type material studied. **Madagascar**. Syntype: ♂, "*fimbriolatus* Er. // Madagascar, Goud [blue oblong label handwritten]" (ZMHB); syntype: not sexed, "*Philonthus fimbriolatus,* Erichson, 1840, labeled by MNHUB 2007 [red oblong printed label]" (ZMHB).

Redescription. Body length 4.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.6 mm. Whole body brown-red, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, antennomeres 1–2 yellow--brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, legs testaceous, posterior legs of the holotype are missing.

Head almost quadrate, slightly wider than long, very slightly widened posteriad. Posterior angles distinct, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 4 : 8). Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (ratio 20 : 18), parallel-sided, anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row and slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Posterior half of scutellum finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters, anterior half impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider than long (23 : 21), widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and sparse, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface lacks microsculpture, setation slightly distinct.

Legs. Posterior legs of the holotype are missing.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad begining with visible tergite III, base of all tergites finely and densely punctate than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation longer and yellowish.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *G. holisinus* sp. nov. but it differs by the slightly paler pronotum and elytra, which are lacks microsculpture, wider elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mascarenes Islands, Seychelles (Herman 2001).

Gabrius habilis Tottenham, 1956
(Figs 16–18)

Gabrius habilis Tottenham, 1956: 221.

Type locality. "South Africa, Port St. John, Pondoland".

Type material studied. **South Africa**. Holotype: ♂, "South Africa, Port St. John, Pondoland, xi.1923, S. Africa, R. E. Turner, Brit. Mus. 1924-6. // *Gabrius habilis* Tottenham, 1956, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 5.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.0 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and legs yellow-brown, antennomeres 1–2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head quadrate, wider than long (ratio 18 : 16), sides behind eyes parallel, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several variably long bristles. Behind eyes four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Clypeus with a shallow, round depression medially.

Eyes very slightly convex, shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 9), posterior margin with one coarse puncture, from this puncture inwards two vertical rows with three coarse punctures. Temporal area with scattered punctures.Surface with traces of very fine microsculpture.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 18 : 16), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Sides with several variably long black bristles. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum densely and relatively coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated slightly smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad, punctation coarser than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus about one third shorter than metatibia (ratio 10 : 15) metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, narrowed slightly anteriad and distinctly posteriad from visible tergite III. Punctation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius habilis* is similar to *G. sterna* sp. nov., but differs in having longer antennae, narrower head, darker abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa, Rwanda (Herman 2001).

Gabrius halcyon sp. nov.
(Figs 22–24)

Type locality. "République Centraalfricane, Bozo".

Type material studied. **Central African Republic**. Holotype: ♂, "République Centraafricante, Bozo, lumiere, 21.v. 1981, leg. N. Degallier // HOLOTYPE *Gabrius halcyon* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012 [red oblong label printed]" (NMPC).

Description. Body length 5.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.9 mm.

Head, pronotum and scutellum brown, elytra brown, slightly dark translucent in places, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly yellow-brown. Maxillary, labial palpi, legs, antennomeres 1–2 and base of antennomere 3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 23 : 20), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes four fine punctures, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. From medial punctures, towards middle of posterior margin of head, two coarse punctures arranged in a obligue row. Distance between punctures approximately as long as the length of antennomere 11. Clypeus with a small round shallow depression medially. Eyes flat and small, twice shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 10), posterior margin with one coarse puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface lacks microsculpture.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 23 : 20), parallel-sided, anterior angles rectangular, sligthly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse punctures, punctures 2–6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 slightly longer than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted laterally. Sides bearing several bristles of variable size. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra as long as wide, distinctly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than one puncture diameter, surface lacks microsculpture.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 18 : 13), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius halcyon* sp. nov., may be distinguished from similar *G. neobisniformis* by the different colouring of elytra, longer head and elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Central African Republic.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Grey-headed kingfischer *Halcyon lecocephala* (Müller, 1776).

***Gabrius holisinus* (Fauvel, 1904) comb. nov.**

(Figs 19–21)

Belonochus holisinus Fauvel, 1904: 288.
Gabrius pujolii Levasseur, 1967: 653.

Type locality. "Gabon, Libreville".

Type material studied. **Gabon**. Holotype: ♂, "Gabon, Libreville // *Belonochus holisinus* Type Fauvel [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 4.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.5 mm. Head black-brown, pronotum scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown-black. Maxillary, labial palpi,

mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora yellow, tibiae black-brown, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 21 : 17), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Clypeus with a shallow rounded depression medially. Between eyes four punctures arranged in a straight line. The interocular punctures consist of three punctures on each side, several punctures on each side from the interocular punctures to the sides. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 8), posterior margin of eyes with two punctures. Temporal area with one puncture in the middle. Surface with traces of patches of fine transverse microsculpture here and there.

Antennae short, consisting posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 20 : 18), slightly narrowed posteriad, anterior angles almost rectangular, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse approximately equidistant punctures. Sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra as long as wide, slighlty widened posteriad. Punctation coarser than that on scutellum, separated mostly smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 12 : 10), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius holisinus* sp. nov may be distinguished from the similar *G. fimbriolatus* by the slightly darker pronotum and elytra, which are with microsculpture, narrower head and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, South Africa Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Gabrius halobaena sp. nov.

(Figs 28–30)

Type locality. "Congo Belge, Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire, 1.750 m, Riv. Malaku af. Kakalari".

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, " [Congo Belge, Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire, 1.750 m, Riv. Malaku af. Kakalari (terreau), 29.iv.1954, P. Vanschybroeck & J. Kekenbosch // Holotypus *Gabrius halobaena* sp. nov. Hromádka, det., 2012 [red oblong label, printed]" (MRAT). Paratypes: 3 spec, same label data as in holotype (JJRC, LHPC , MRAT); 1 spec., "Massif Ruwenzori, Mont Ngulingo prés Nyamgaleke 2500 m, ex. P.N.A., 29.iv.1954, P. Vanschuybroeck & H. Synave 8764" (LHPC); 1 spec., "Massif Ruwezori Kyandolire 1750 m, R. Mulaku, affl, Kakalari (terreau), 15.x.1952, P. Vanschuybroeck & J. Kekenbosch 1258-62 (MRAT)"; 1 spec., "Massif Ruwenzori Mont Kiurama, prés Mwenda 2100 m, 26.x.1953 P. Vanschuybroeck" (MRAT); **Angola**: 1 spec., "Angola, Lunda, ex. Dundo, Parc Forestice, 19.x.1972" (LHPC). [All paratypes with red oblong labels, printed].

Description. Body length 4.4 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.0 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites very narrowly red-brown , mandibles brown. Maxillary and labial palpi brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow-brown, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres dark brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head slightly longer than wide (ratio 17 : 15), between eyes four punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 7), posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 3–4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 6–10 as long as wide.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 17 : 15), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six punctures, punctures 2–6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and sides.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 22 : 20), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, distance between punctures by one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 20 : 15) metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 2 slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius halobaena* sp. nov., may be distinguished from *G. unculus* by the longer antennae, shorter elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the generic Latin name of the African Blue petrel *Halobaena caerulea* (Gmelin, 1789).

Gabrius larus sp. nov.

(Figs 25–27)

Type locality. “Congo Belge, Massif Ruwenzori, Katonge, 2010 m, riv. Nyamwamba, affl. Butahu”.

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, “ Congo Belge, Massif Ruwenzori, Katonge, 2010 m, riv. Nyamwamba, affl. Butahu, 2.–3.ii.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck & J. Kekenbosch 2214-21. // Holotype *Gabrius larus* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012, [red oblong label printed]” (MRAT).

Description. Body length 4.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 1.9 mm. Head black-brown, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen ochre. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennomeres 1–2 and base of antennomere 3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora and tarsi yellow, tibiae darker,

Head wider than long (ratio 13 : 11), slightly narrowed posteriad, between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between lateral and medial punctures very small, distance between medial punctures six times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes as long as temples, posterior angles with one coarse puncture, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 15 : 13), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several variably long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse punctures, punctures 2–6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Sides bearing several variably long black bristles. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Scutellum with several coarse punctures.

Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 20 : 18), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, separated between punctures one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsuus (ratio 10 : 8). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combinrd.

Abdomen slim, from visible tergite 3 very slightly widened anteriad and posteriad.

Punctation at base of all tergites much feiner and denser that that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius larus* sp. nov., can by distinguished from similar *G. potamogale* sp. nov., by the paler colouring of pronotum, elytra and abdomen, longer eyes, surface lacks microsculpture 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 Lesser black-backed gull *Larus fuscus* Linnaeus, 1758.

***Gabrius musonoiensis* Lavasseur, 1967**
(Figs 31–33)

Gabrius musonoiensis Levasseur, 1967: 655.

Type locality. "Région de Kolwezi, Katanga, Musonoie".

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂, "Région de Kolwezi, Katanga, Musonoie, 20.x.1962, Marais, Dr. V. Allard, coll., Levasseur, // *Gabrius musonoiensis* n. sp. Levasseur det. [white oblong handwritten label with red TYPE]" (MNHN).

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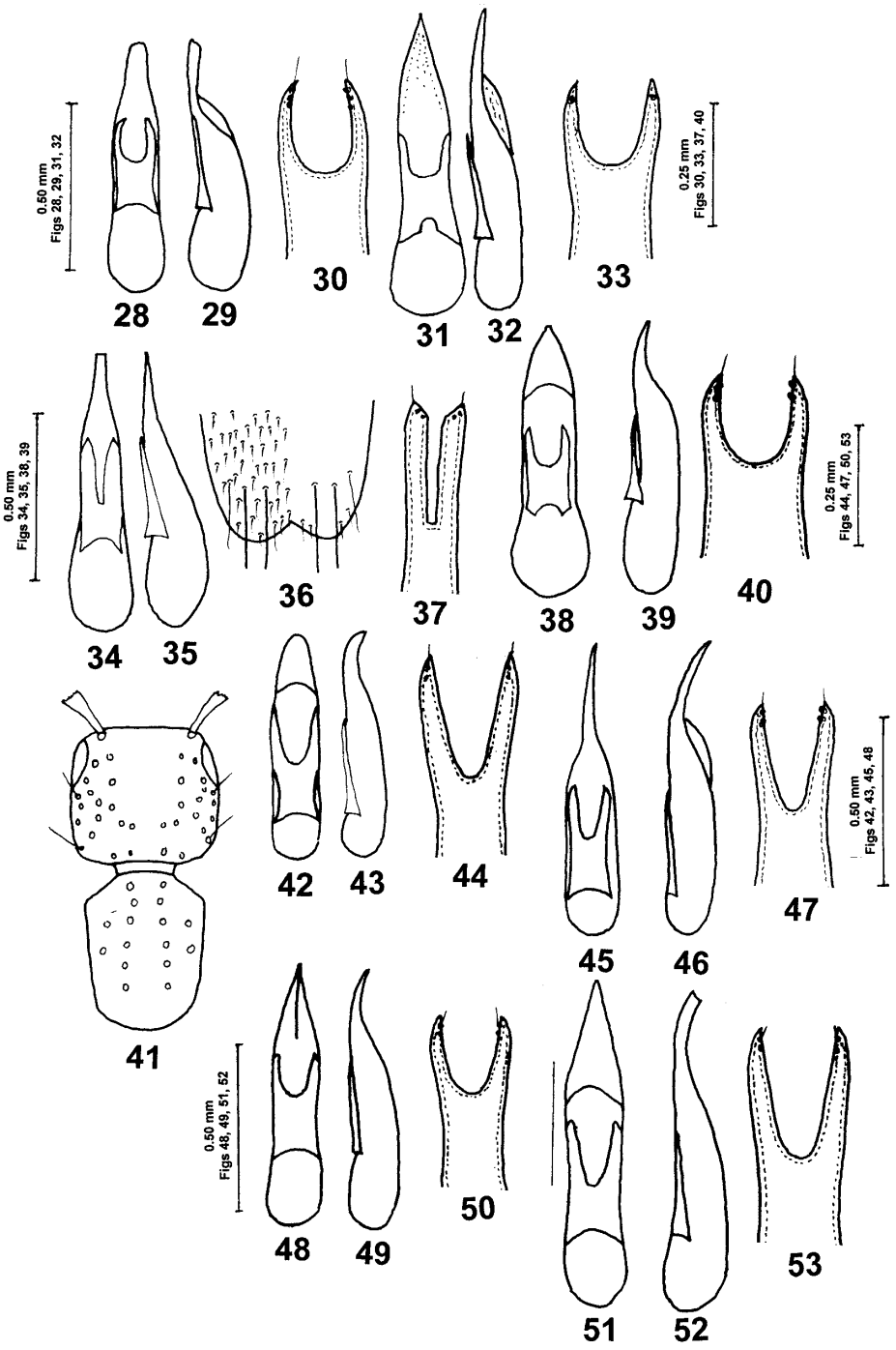
Figs. 28–53. 28–30. *Gabrius halobaena* sp. nov. 28 – aedeagus, ventral view, 29 – aedeagus, lateral view, 30 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 31–33. *Gabrius musonoiensis* Levasseur. 31 – aedeagus, ventral view, 32 – aedeagus, lateral view, 33 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 34–37. *Gabrius neobisniformis* (Bernhauer). 34 – aedeagus, ventral view, 35 – aedeagus, lateral view, 36 – apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view, 37 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 38–41. *Gabrius oblidens* Tottenham. 38 – aedeagus, ventral view, 39 – aedeagus, lateral view, 40 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 41 – head and pronotum, dorsal view. 42–44. *Gabrius potamogale* sp. nov. 42 – aedeagus, ventral view, 43 – aedeagus, lateral view, 44 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 45–47. *Gabrius rousettus* sp. nov. 45 – aedeagus, ventral view, 46 – aedeagus, lateral view, 47 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 48–50. *Gabrius unculus* Tottenham. 48 – aedeagus, ventral view, 49 – aedeagus, lateral view, 50 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 51–53. *Gabrius sterna* sp. nov. 51 – aedeagus, ventral view, 52 – aedeagus, lateral view, 53 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.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Figs 28, 29, 31, 32
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Figs 30, 33, 37, 40
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Figs 48, 49, 51, 52
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Redescription. Body length 5.4 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.5 mm. Head black, pronotum pitchy brown, scutellum, elytra and abdomen pitchy black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-yellow. Maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown-yellow, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown, remaining anetnnomeres black-brown, legs yellow.

Head slightly longer than wide (ratio 15 : 14), slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing several varyably long bristles. Clypeus with a small rounded depression medially. Between eyes four coarse punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes small, slightly convex, distinctly shorter than temples (ratio 4 : 8), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slightly widened distally, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomere 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 19 : 16), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 24 : 22), widened posteriad. Punctation coarser than those on scutellum, separated by distance equivalent to one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatrsus (ratio 12 : 9), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 very slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *G. musonoiensis* may be distinguished from the similar *G. unculus* by the narrower elytra, longer antennae and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Congo (Herman 2001).

Gabrius neobisniformis (Bernhauer, 1915)

(Figs 34–37)

Philonthus (*Gabrius*) *neobisniformis* Bernhauer, 1915: 144.

Type locality. “Abessinien, Dire Daouna, Krietensen”.

Type material studied. **Ethiopia**. Holotype: ♂, “Abessinien, Dire Daouna, Krietensen, //*neobisniformis* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] // Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection” (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 5.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.6 mm. Head black-brown, pronotum and abdomen dark brown-red, elytra pale brown-red, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae slightly darker.

Head almost square, slightly wider than long (ratio 18 : 17), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Clypeus with a square shallow depression medially. Between eyes four punctures,

medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Distance between medial punctures three times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes small, temples about twice longer than eyes. Surface with distinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae stout and short, widened distally, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 distinctly transverse. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, shorter than antennomeres 2–3 combined, antennomere 2 longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 23 : 19), sides slightly inside bend, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Left dorsal row with seven punctures, right dorsal row with six punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture one situated approximately behind level between punctures two and three of dorsal rows, puncture two sligtly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Whole scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra almost as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 13 : 11), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites denser and finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius neobisniformis* can be distinguished from the similar *G. halcyon* sp. nov., by the different colouring of elytra, shorter head and elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman 2001).

Gabrius oblidens Tottenham, 1956

(Figs 38–41)

Gabrius oblidens Tottenham, 1956: 221.

Type locality. "Natal, Mouth of Umkomaas River".

Type material studied. **South Africa**. Holotype: ♂, "Natal, Mouth of Umkomaas River, ix.1897, G. A. K. Marshall, // *Gabrius oblidens* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 4.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeusto end of elytra), 2.7 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen chocolate brown, elytra dark brown-reddish. Maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and antennomeres 1–2 and 11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow.

Head wider than long (ratio 17 : 15), posterior angles obtusely rounded bearing one long black bristle, between eyes four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes small, slightly convex, shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 8), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, 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 4–5 small, slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 6–10 slightly wider than long, antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 20 : 17), parallel-sided, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six punctures, punctures 2–6 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 slightly longer than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two coarse punctutres, puncture two distinctly shifted to the posterior margin. Sides with several variably long bristles. 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 slightly wider than long (ratio 25 : 24), widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter, or slightly larger here and there. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow, mostly chafed.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 12 : 17), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on rlytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius oblidens* is similar to *G. allardi,* but it differs in having longer and different colouring of antennae, finer and denser punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Herman 2001).

Gabrius potamogale sp. nov.

(Figs 42–44)

Type locality. "Congo Belge, Kivu, Terr. Beni, M Bau, 1200 m (foret)".

Type material studied. **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. Holotype: ♂: "Congo Belge, Kivu: Terr. Beni, M Bau, 1200 m (foret), 13.v.1953, R.P.M.J. Celis, Récolté dans, Fleur d'Elaeis, Coll. Mus. Congo. // Holotypus *Gabrius potamogale* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012 [red oblong label printed]" (MRAT). Paratypes: 1 spec., same label data as in holotype (LHPC). **Tanzania**. 2 spec., "Urv north env. 1750 m, 16 km n of Moshi, May 2010, Milan Kuboň lgt." (MKOC).

Description. Body length 3.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.2 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra brown-black, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae brown, tarsi yellow-brown paler distally.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 18 : 16), parallel sided. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. From medial punctures towards the middle of posterior margin of head, three coarse punctures arranged in a obligue row. Eyes flat and small, shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 10), posterior margin with three punctures. Clypeus with a large round, shallow depression medially. Surface with traces of patches fine wavy microsculpture

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

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 18 : 15), parallel sided. Anterior and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse punctures, punctures 2–6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral

row with two punctures, puncture two shifted laterally. Surface with fine microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 24 : 22), distinctly widened posteriad, punctation coarser than that on scuttelum, distance between punctures by one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface lacks mcrosculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (10 : 8), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered fine puncures. Punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius potamogale* sp. nov., may be distinguished from *G. larus* sp. nov., by the darker colouring of pronotum, elytra and abdomen, shorter eyes, surface with microsculpture and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Giant otter shrew *Potamogale velox* (Du Chaillu, 1860).

***Gabrius rousettus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 45–47)

Type locality. "Tanzania, Mwanza".

Type material studied. **Tanzania**. Holotype: ♂, "Tanzania, Mwanza, 11.x.1969, Ardö leg. // Holotypus *Gabrius rousettus* Hromádka, 2012 det. [red oblong label printed]" (NMPC). Paratype: 1 spec., same label data as in holotype (LHPC).

Description. Body length 4.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.3 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and elytra dark brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly yellow-brown. Clypeus with a shallow depression medially. Maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown. Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae darker, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head quadrate, as long as wide, parallel-sided. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 5.5 : 7), two punctures on inner side of eyes. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface lacks microsculpture.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (18 : 16), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse, equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two coarse punctures. Puncture one situated behind level of puncture one in dorsal row, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin.Sides bearing several variably long black bristles. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Scutellum coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, distance between punctures one or one and half puncture diameters.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 24 : 21), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense. Diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, distance between punctures by one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 18 : 15). Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and denser that that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius rousettus* sp. nov., it differs from all the other species of this group by the median lobe elongated into very abnormal long and very slim point.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the Egyptian fruit bat *Rousettus aegyptiacus* (Geoffroy, 1810).

Gabrius sterna sp. nov.

(Figs 51–53)

Type locality. "Malawi, S'Jall env., 30 km SE of Zamba".

Type material studied. **Malaw**i. Holotype: ♂: "Malawi, S'Jall env., 30 km SE of Zamba, 26.–27.xii.2001, J. Bezděk lgt. // Holotypus *Gabrius sterna* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2014 [red oblong label printed] (NMPC).

Description. Body length 4.7 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.8 mm. Head black, pronotum brown-black, scutellum and pronotum dark brown-red, abdominal tergites 1–4 black-brown, remaining tergites slightly paler. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown. Femora yellow, tibiae brown-black, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 23 : 20), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes four punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Clypeus with a large rounded shallow depression medially. Eyeys flat, shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 11). Posterior angles with one coarse puncture, temporal area with one or two coarse punctures in the middle. The interocular punctures consist of four coarse punctures on each side, arranged in a rhombus in posterior half. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Antennae short reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximatelly equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets. Separated by one puncture diameter or smaller. Setation dark.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 35 : 30), widened posteriad. Punctation slightly coarser than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (15 : 12), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius sterna* sp. nov., may be distinguished from similar *G. habilis* sp. nov. by the shorter antennae, wider head, paler abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Malawi.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the Afican Rosseate tern *Sterna dougallii* (Hume, 1874).

***Gabrius streptopelia* sp. nov.**

(Figs 54–56)

Type locality. "Liberia, Charlesville".

Type material studied. **Liberia**. Holotype: ♂, "Liberia, Charlesville, 14.vi.1962. // Holotype *Gabrius streptopelia* Hromádka, 2013 [yellow oblong label printed]" (NMPC). Paratype: 1 ♂, "Liberia Mt. Nimba, Grassfield, 16.–25.1979" (LHPC).

Description. Body length 4.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.0 mm. Head black-brown, pronotum paler brown, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly paler. Maxillary palpi, labial palpi and antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow.

Head as long as wide, slightly narrowed.posteriad posterior angles obtusely rounded bearing one long black bristle. Clypeus with a small rounded depression medially. Between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures five times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, as long as temples, posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with a very fine microsculpture.

Antennae stout and long, almost reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomere 4 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 5–10 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse punctures, punctures 1–5 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 5–6 slightly larger than didtance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the posterior margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate..

Elytra as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse, separated mostly by one puncture diameter. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 10 : 8), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 3 very slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius streptopelia* sp. nov., can be distinguished from similar *G. coracias* sp. nov., by the darker head, coarser punctation of elytra 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 collared dove *Streptopelia roseogrisea* (Sundvall, 1857).

Gabrius tachybaptus sp. nov.
(Figs 57–59)

Type locality. "Tanzania, Peak Mt. Kitumbeine, 2°53'53"S, E36°12'42"E, 2667 m".

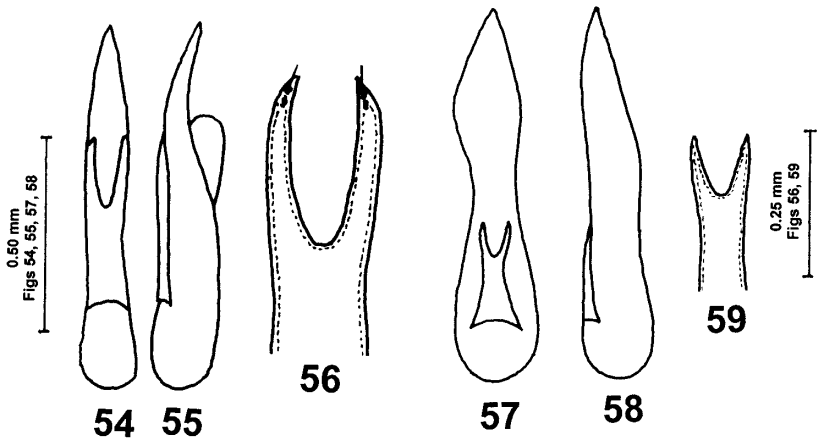
Type material studied. **Tanzania**. Holotype: ♂, "Tanzania, Peak Mt. Kitumbeine, 2667 m, 2°53'53"S, 36°12'42"E, 12.–15.v.2012. Dung pitfall., leg. Smith, R. & Takano, H. // Holotype *Gabrius tachybaptus* sp. nov Hromádka det., 2014 [red oblong label printed]" (BMNH).

Description. Body length 5.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.9 mm. Head and pronotum black, elytra chocolate brown, abdomen black, posterior margin of all tergites brown. Maxillary and labial palpi brown, antennae black-brown, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Between eyes four coarse punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures four times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes very slightly convex, almost twice shorter than temples (ratio 7 : 13). Posterior margin with two coarse punctures, in line of the inner puncture and the neck two punctures, temporal area with one puncture in posterior half. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin 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 3 longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 25 : 22), parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface lacks microsculpture.



Figs. 54–59. 54–56. *Gabrius streptopelia* sp. nov. 54 – aedeagus, ventral view, 55 – aedeagus, lateral view, 56 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 57–59. *Gabrius tachybaptus* sp. nov. 57 – aedeagus, ventral view, 58 – aedeagus, lateral view, 59 – apex of paramere, ventral view.

Scutellum coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly larger.

Elytra aproximatelly as long as wide, widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures as large as diameter of punctures in sublateral rows, separated by one puncture diameter, larger here and there. Surface lacks microsculpture;setation gray.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 18 : 16). Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, shorter than metatarsomeres 3–4 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 very slightly narrowed anteriad and more distinctly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and much sparser than that on elytra. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius tachybaptus* sp. nov., differs from all species of this group by having only five punctures in dorsal rows of pronotum. The other species of this groupe have six punctures in dorsal rows of pronotum.

Distribution Tanzania.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Little grebe *Tachybaptus bergii* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

Gabrius unculus Tottenham, 1956

(Figs 48–50)

Gabrius unculus Tottenham, 1956: 222.

Type locality. "S. Rhodesia] Salisbury, Mashonaland".

Type material studied. **Zimbabwe**. Holotype: ♂, "S. Rhodesia, Salisbury, Mashonaland, Marshall coll. 1910-42, // *Gabrius unculus* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]" (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 5.0 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown, maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles, legs, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head quadrate, as long as wide, sides behind eyes parallel. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several variably large punctures. Between eyes four punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Clypeus with large, shallow depression medially. Eyes slightly convex, shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 9), posterior angles bearing one coarse bristle, temporal area impunctate. Surface with traces of very fine microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 slightly wider than long. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 20 : 17), parallel-sided. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several variably long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant coarse punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine, almost indistinct microsculpture.

Scutellum with scattered, coarse punctures, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, surface with fine microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (25 : 23), distinctly widened posteriad. Punctation relatively coarse and sparse, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 10 : 14), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius unculus* may be distinguished from the similar *G. musonoiensis* by the shorter antennae, wider elytra, from *G. halobaena* sp. nov., by the shorter antennae, longer elytra and from both species by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Zimbabwe.

Key to the species of the *Gabrius burgeoni* species group

1 Paramere with the branches short, distinctly V-shaped (in *G. deflexus* the V much wider than long), each dorsal row with six punctures. 6
– Paramere V-shaped, with the branchses extremely short (Fig. 57), each dorsal row with 5 punctures. 18
– Paramere with the branches U-shaped. 2
2 Apex of median lobe rounded, antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow-brown, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres dark brown. ..... ***G. halobaena*** sp. nov.
– Apex of median lobe pointed. 3
3 Elytra dark red-brown or reddish. 4
– Elytra brown or pitchy black. 5
4 Smaller species, body length 4.5 mm. Elytra dark red-brown, antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown. ..... ***G. oblidens*** Tottenham
– Longer species, body length 5.3 mm. Elytra reddish, antennae short, reaching anterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown. ..... ***G. allardi*** Levasseur
5 Elytra brown, slightly wider than long (ratio 25 : 23), legs yellow-brown. ..... ***G. unculus*** Tottenham
– Elytra pitchy black, slightly longer than wide (ratio 24 : 22), legs yellow. ..... ***G. musonoiensis*** Levasseur
6 Elytra almost smooth, with only a few minute, scatered punctures. ..... ***G. burgeoni*** (Bernhauer)
– Elytra normally or very closely and very finely punctured. 7
7 Median lobe prolonged into very long and very slim point (Fig. 45). Antennae short, reaching anterior third of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***G. rousettus*** sp. nov.
– The shape of the median lobe, similar as the shapes of the other species of this genus. 8
8 The median lobe is very strongly bent down at the apex, which is slightly twisted to the right and which, viewed laterally, has a large hook, the lower margin tri-sinuate (Fig. 11). ..... ***G. deflexus*** Tottenham
– Apex of median lobe (lateral view) not tri-sinuate on lower margin. 9
9 Antennae short, reaching first third or midlength of pronotum when reclined. 10
– Antennae long reaching posterior fourth or posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. 15
10 Pronotum pale, yellow or ochre. 11
– Pronotum dark, brown, brown-red or brown-black. 12
11 Antennae reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Pronotum yellow, elytra brown-yellow, posterior margin of elytra and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow, punctation fine and dense, separated by one puncture diameter or smaller. Abdomen tergites 1–4 brown-yellow, tergites 5–7 yellow. ..... ***G. coracias*** sp. nov.
– Pronotum ochre, elytra and abdomen brown, punctation of elytra coarse, separated mostly by one puncture diameter. ..... ***G. streptopelia*** sp. nov.
12 Smaller species, body length 4.5–4.6 mm. 13
– Larger species, body length 5.1 mm. 14
13 Pronotum and elytra brown-red, lacks microsculpture, elytra wider than long (ratio 23 : 21). ..... ***G. fimbriolatus*** (Erichson)
– Pronotum and elytra brown-black, with fine microsculpture, elytra as long as wide. ..... ***G. holisinus*** (Fauvel)
14 Pronotum brown, elytra brown slightly dark translucent in places, head wider than long (ratio 23 : 20). Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***G. halcyon*** sp. nov.

– Pronotum dark brown-red, head as long as wide, antennae reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. .... ***G. neobisniformis*** (Bernhauer)
15 Smaller species, body length 3.8–4.1 mm. 16
– Larger species, body length 4.8–5.5 mm. 17
16 Body length 4.1 mm. Body except black head ochre, eyes as long as temples, head and pronotum lacks microsculpture. ..... ***G. larus*** sp. nov.
– Body length 3.8 mm. Pronotum and abdomen black-brown, elytra brown-black, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 10: 13), head and pronotum with very fine microsculpture. ..... ***G. potamogale*** sp. nov.
17 Body length 4.8 mm. Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Abdomen tergites 1–4 brown--black, tergites 5–7 brown-yellow. ..... ***G. sterna*** sp. nov.
– Body length 5.5 mm. Antennae reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. All abdomen tergites brown. .... ***G. habilis*** Tottenham
18 Each dorsal row of pronotum with five punctures. ..... ***G. tachybaptus*** sp. nov.

APPENDIX

New replaced name

Philonthus jelinekiarum nom. nov.

Philonthus jelinekiarum nom. nov. is proposed for *Philonthus jelineki* Hromádka, 2013 (*Philonthus maculipennis* group – cf. Hromádka 2013: 193), which is a junior primary homonym of *Philonthus jelineki* Hromádka, 2009 (*Philonthus* incertae sedis – cf. Hromádka 2009: 672).

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

I would like to thank all colleagues mentioned in the Material and methods chapter for the loan of the African material and under their care. I am obliged to David Král (Department of Zoology, Charles University in Prague) for help in preparing the manuscript.

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