

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

Revize skupiny *Philonthus* (*Philonthus*) *bicoloripennis* z afrotropické oblasti (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthina)

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Abstract. *Philonthus bicoloripennis* species-group, corresponding to the subgenus *Pseudophilonthus* Bernhauer, 1915 of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829, is proposed and revised. The species-group comprises 40 Afrotropical species and 1 subspecies. Of these, twenty one species and one subspecies are described as new: *P. acinonyx* sp. n. (Nigeria), *P. antidorcas* sp. n. (Malawi), *P. ardeotis* sp. n. (Kenya, Tanzania), *P. balearica* sp. n. (Liberia), *P. crocodylus* sp. n. (Cameroon), *P. dasypeltis* sp. n. (Angola), *P. giraffa* sp. n. (Sierra Leone), *P. gypaetus* sp. n. (Zambia), *P. haliaeetus* sp. n. (Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. hippopotamus* sp. n. (Zimbabwe), *P. kobus* sp. n. (Tanzania), *P. lagonosticta* sp. n. (Cameroon), *P. naja* sp. n. (Liberia), *P. okapia* sp. n. (Gabon), *P. pelecanus pelecanus* ssp. n. (Liberia), *P. pelecanus liberianus* ssp. n. (Liberia), *P. platalea* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *P. profelis* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *P. python* sp. n. (Nigeria), *P. taphozous* sp. n. (Madagascar), *P. trionyx* sp. n. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. trochoecerus* sp. n. (Tanzania). A further five species are redescribed: *P. atricollis* Bernhauer, 1936, *P. bicoloripennis* Bernhauer, 1915, *P. dollmani* Bernhauer, 1934, *P. pallidicauda* Bernhauer, 1939, *P. subtilicornis* Bernhauer, 1932. Fourteen species formerly placed in the subgenus *Philonthus* s. str. are also included in the *P. bicoloripennis* species-group and redescribed: *P. allardi* Levasseur, 1961, *P. allardianus* Levasseur, 1961, *P. cambeforti* Lecoq, 1989, *P. dorylophilus* Cameron, 1933, *P. luluanus* Bernhauer, 1935, *P. moucheti* Levasseur, 1962, *P. parasanguineus* Levasseur, 1962, *P. repetitus* Herman, 2001, *P. rhodesianus* Tottenham, 1949, *P. ruweanus* Levasseur, 1962, *P. sanguineus* Fauvel, 1907, *P. simonae* Levasseur, 1962, *P. syncerus* Hromádka, 2005 and *P. volvulus* Bernhauer, 1932. The male genitalia of most species and morphological details of some species are illustrated, and an identification key to all species is provided.

INTRODUCTION

The subgenus *Pseudophilonthus* was described and characterized by Bernhauer (1915: 302): ‘Because of the shape of the outline of temples and the lateral margin of pronotum (Fig. 1), I propose for this a new subgenus with the type *P. bicoloripennis*’. Because the true taxonomic status of subgenera in *Philonthus* is questionable (see also Hromádka 2008), I propose the *P. bicoloripennis* species-group for all species formerly placed in the subgenus *Pseudophilonthus*. The name of the group refers to the type species of *Pseudophilonthus* Bernhauer, 1915. Nevertheless, the subgeneric name *Pseudophilonthus* is not synonymized here.

Species of this species-group live only in the Afrotropical biogeographic region (including Madagascar). The species group currently comprises forty species and one subspecies. The species of the subgenus *Pseudophilonthus* are characterized by the following characters: small to medium sized species 5.6–12.0 mm long. Head always black, wider than long, 4 or 6 punctures between eyes, eyes mostly longer than temples. Antennae stouter, from antennomere 5 usually transverse, mostly slightly or strongly serrate. Pronotum bulging, faintly narrowed anteriorly, differently coloured, from black, brown or orange to orange yellow, sides

subparallel or slightly rounded, lateral margins sometimes with several bristles of varying length. Anterior angles obtusely rounded or rectangular with several short bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded. Dorsal rows with 4–6 or greater number of punctures. Sublateral rows with 2 or 3 punctures. Coloration of elytra different, from black to orange yellow, their sides sub-parallel, slightly widened posteriad. Abdomen with first three or four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate or finely punctate. Protarsomeres 1–3 of males slightly or strongly sub-bilobed, much less dilated in female.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All specimens studied are deposited in the following institutional and private collections:

- BMNH – Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Maxwell Barclay, Roger Booth and Martin Brendell);
 CSB – Michael Schülke private collection (Berlin, Germany);
 CHP – author's private collection;
 CJR – Jiří Janák private collection (Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic);
 FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
 IRSNB – Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (Didier Drugmand);
 MNHP – Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve);
 MNUHB – Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Manfred Uhlig);
 MRAT – Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc De Meyer).
 NMPC – National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek).

A double slash (/) is used to divide separate labels of type specimen. All measurements were taken on beetles with an extended abdomen. All ratios mentioned in the descriptions are dimensionless but can be converted to lengths as 20 units = 1 mm. When indicating the relative lengths of antennal and tarsal segments, equal lengths of subsequent segments are abbreviated (e.g., 2–4 = 5 means that each of segments 2, 3 and 4 is of the same length, 5 units).

LIST OF SPECIES

<i>Philonthus acinonyx</i> sp. n.	Nigeria
<i>Philonthus allardi</i> Lévasseur, 1961	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus allardianus</i> Lévasseur, 1961	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus antidorcas</i> sp. n.	Malawi
<i>Philonthus ardeotis</i> sp. n.	Kenya, Tanzania
<i>Philonthus atricollis</i> Bernhauer, 1936	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania
<i>Philonthus balearica</i> sp. n.	Liberia
<i>Philonthus bicoloripennis</i> Bernhauer, 1915	Guinea
<i>Philonthus cambeforti</i> Lecoq, 1989	Côte d'Ivoire
<i>Philonthus crocodylus</i> sp. n.	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus dasypeltis</i> sp. n.	Angola, Kenya
<i>Philonthus dollmani</i> Bernhauer, 1934	Zambia
<i>Philonthus dorylophilus</i> Cameron 1933	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic
<i>Philonthus giraffa</i> sp. n.	Sierra Leone
<i>Philonthus gypaetus</i> sp. n.	Zambia
<i>Philonthus haliaeetus</i> sp. n.	Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Re- public of the Congo

<i>Philonthus hippopotamus</i> sp. n.	Zimbabwe
<i>Philonthus kobus</i> sp. n.	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus lagonosticta</i> sp. n.	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus luluanus</i> Bernhauer, 1935	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus moucheti</i> Levasseur, 1962	Cameroon
<i>Philonthus naja</i> sp. n.	Liberia
<i>Philonthus okapia</i> sp. n.	Gabon
<i>Philonthus pallidicauda</i> Bernhauer, 1939	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus parasanguineus</i> Levasseur, 1962	Senegal, Nigeria
<i>Philonthus P. pelecanus pelecanus</i> ssp. n.	Liberia
<i>Philonthus pelecanus liberianus</i> ssp. n.	Liberia
<i>Philonthus platealea</i> sp. n.	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon
<i>Philonthus profelis</i> sp. n.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus python</i> sp. n.	Nigeria
<i>Philonthus repetitus</i> Herman, 2001	Kenya
<i>Philonthus rhodesianus</i> Tottenham, 1949	Zambia, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus ruweanus</i> Levasseur, 1962	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia
<i>Philonthus sanguineus</i> Fauvel, 1907	Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Natal, Rhodesia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
<i>Philonthus simonae</i> Levasseur, 1962	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania
<i>Philonthus subtilicornis</i> Bernhauer, 1932	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus syncerus</i> Hromádka, 2005	Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Malawi, Chad
<i>Philonthus taphozous</i> sp. n.	Madagascar
<i>Philonthus trionyx</i> sp. n.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Philonthus trochoecerus</i> sp. n.	Tanzania
<i>Philonthus volvulus</i> Bernhauer, 1932	Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Zambia

TAXONOMIC SECTION

Philonthus acinonyx sp. n. (Figs 2–8)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **NIGERIA**, Umudike, 14.–27.ix. 1960, J.L. Gregory, C.E. Tottenham Coll. B.M. 1974–587 (red label, printed) (BMNH). **Paratypes**: 3 spec., same data as in holotype (BMNH, CHP); 11 spec., **NIGERIA**, Umuhaia, 12.vii.–2.ix. 1960, J.L. Gregory, C. E. Tottenham Coll. B.M. 1974–587 (BMNH); 1 spec., Zaria Prov., vi. 1955, A.M. Robertson, B.M. 1956–630, C.E. Tottenham Coll. B.M. 1974–587 (BMNH); 2 spec., Zaria

Prov., vi. 1954, V.F. Eastop, C.E. Tottenham Coll. B.M. 1974–587 (BMNH). (All paratypes with red labels, printed).

Description. Body length 11.9–12.2 mm, length of forebody (to the apex of elytra) 5.0–5.1 mm. Head black, clypeus blackish brown, antennal sockets dark brown, labrum yellowish brown, mandibles blackish brown with darker apex, pronotum, elytra and abdomen orange brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, antennae black, legs yellowish brown.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/32). Eyes considerably large and slightly projecting, temples much shorter than eyes (ratio of temple length/eye length = 7/18). Posterior angles of head rounded, with one long black bristle. Four coarse punctures between eyes, distance between the medial punctures four times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior margins of eyes with three punctures, arranged into horizontal row. Temporal area with several fine punctures. Anterior part of clypeus with fine microsculpture, posterior part with very irregular, indistinct microsculpture and with numerous microscopic dots.

Antennae long, bent backward almost reaching end of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 14; 2 = 9; 3 = 10; 4–10 = 4 distinctly serrate, 11 = 9.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 47/44), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles with several dark bristles. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Left dorsal row with 9 punctures, right row with 8 punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures. Surface with very indistinct microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and finely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellow.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 58/50), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and relatively sparse, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets. Separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Anterior and posterior angles with several bristles of varying size. Setation yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus = 34/30),. Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 4 and 5 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 9.

Abdomen wide, from the fifth visible tergite slightly narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites of abdomen with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines with several punctures. Punctuation of tergites finer and denser than on elytra, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by somewhat more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellow.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 5), ventrite 9 (Fig. 6), aedeagus (Figs 2–4).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 much less dilated than in male, protarsomere 4 small, only protarsomeres 1–3 bearing modified pale setae ventrally. Tergite 10 (Fig. 7), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 8).

Differential diagnosis. *P. acinonyx* sp. n. is very similar in habitus to *P. atricollis*, from which it can be differentiated by lighter pronotum, transverse head, coarser punctuation of elytra, considerable number of punctures in dorsal rows of pronotum, from *P. hippopotamus* sp. n. by the larger body length, longer eyes, denser punctuation of elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Nigeria.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus* (Schreber, 1775)).

***Philonthus allardi* Levasseur, 1961**
(Figs 9–12)

Philonthus (s. str.) *allardi* Levasseur, 1961: 239.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: CONGO ('Congo Belge'), Kolwezi (Lualaba), Haut Katanga, xii.1953, D. V. Allard, coll. Levasseur // *Philonthus allardi* sp. n. L. Levasseur, det. (white oblong label with red TYPE) (MNHP). **Paratype:** 1 spec., same data as holotype (MNHP).

Redescription. Body length 7.8–8.0 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.0–4.2 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly yellow, maxillary, labial palpi and legs yellow, mandibles yellowish brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellow, remaining antennomeres brown, only antennomere 11 somewhat paler, pronotum and abdomen orange brown, elytra somewhat darker than pronotum, in places darker translucent.

Head much wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/23), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Eyes large and slightly projecting, somewhat longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 11/10). Six coarse punctures between eyes, in male arranged at approximately the same level, in female slightly arched. Posterior angles strongly rounded with several long black bristles. Temporal area almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching almost end of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7 and 8 as long as wide, antennomeres 9 and 10 wider than long. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 9; 2 and 3 = 5; 4–10 = 3; 11 = 6.

Pronotum bulging, wider than long (w/l ratio = 1.40/1.24), parallel-sided, slightly narrowed anteriad. Posterior angles strongly rounded, left dorsal row with 6 punctures, right row with 7 equidistant punctures, interval between punctures 1 and 2, 5 and 6 about one and a half times the interval between punctures 2 and 3. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very coarsely punctate. Punctures larger than eye facets, distance between punctures smaller than their diameter. Surface without microsculpture.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 43.5/42), parallel-sided, very slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation somewhat sparser than that of scutellum. Lateral margins with several dark bristles of varying length. Surface without microsculpture. Setation longer, reddish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus = 22/20). Metatarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 somewhat longer than metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 4.5; 2 and 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.

Abdomen from visible tergite 5 slightly narrowed towards both apex and base. Elevated area between the lines on the first three visible tergites almost impunctate. Punctuation of tergites much finer than that on elytra, distinctly sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 considerably narrower than the preceding ones, ventrite 8 (Fig. 12), aedeagus (Figs 9–11).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, each with numerous modified setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 scarcely dilated, distinctly narrower than the preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. allardi* may be distinguished from very similar *P. naja* sp. n. by the narrower head and from *P. dollmani* by the thinner and longer antennae and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus allardianus* Levasseur, 1961**

(Figs 13–15)

Philonthus (s. str.) *allardianus* Levasseur, 1961: 237.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **Congo** ('Congo Belge'), Kolwezi, xii.1953, H. Katanga, V. Allard, coll. Levasseur, // *Philonthus allardianus* sp. n. L. Levasseur, det. (white oblong label with red TYPE) (MNHP). **Paratype**: 1 spec., same data as in holotype (MNHP).

Redescription. Body length 5.7 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.1 mm, head black, pronotum blackish brown, scutellum and elytra dark reddish brown, suture narrowly reddish brown, abdomen brown, antennal sockets and clypeus along anterior margin narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, mandibles brown, antennae dark brown, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 yellowish brown, legs dirty yellow.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 22/16), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Eyes slightly projecting and longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 8/5). Posterior angles obtusely rounded, with one long bristle. 6 coarse equidistant punctures between eyes. Posterior margin of eyes with 3 coarse punctures; surface with very fine microsculpture.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching posterior sixth of pronotum, antennomeres 1–4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 wider than long. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 6; 2 and 3 = 3.5; 4 and 5 = 3; 6–10 = 2.5; 11 = 5.

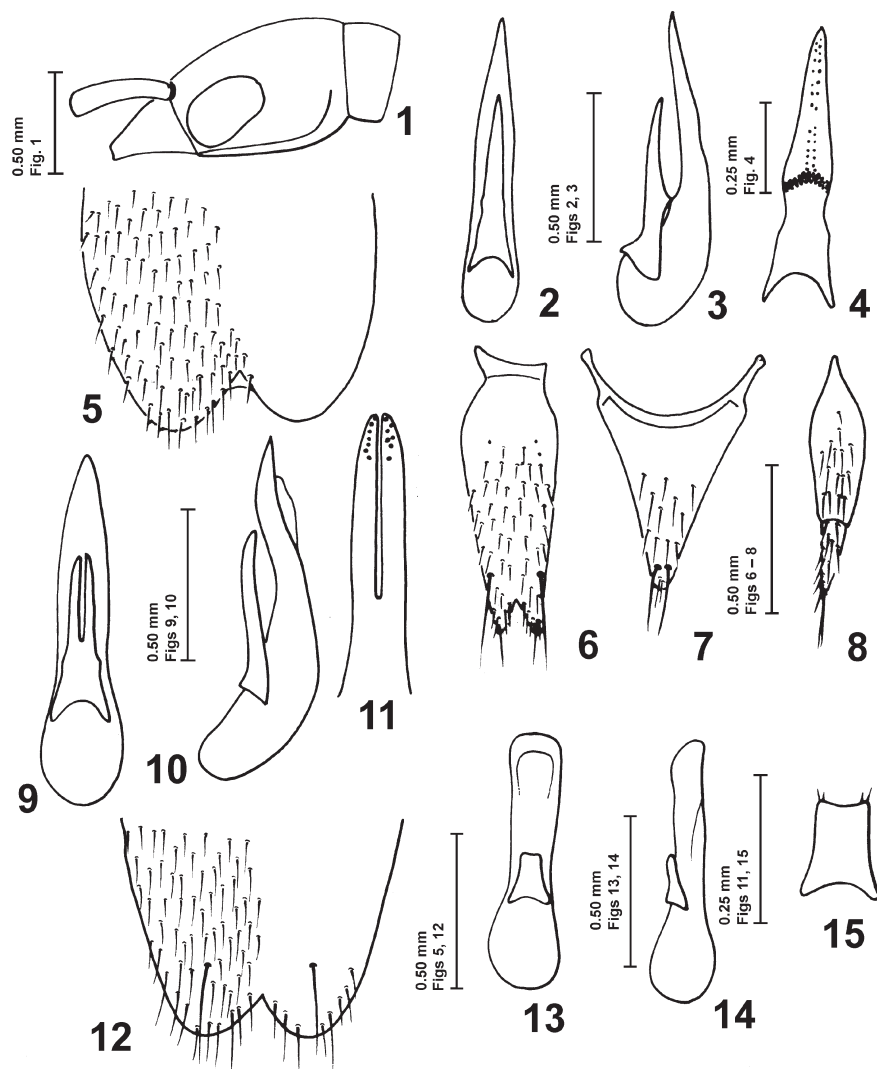
Pronotum somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 22.5/21), very slightly narrowed anteriorly. Lateral margins with several bristles of varying length. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Microsculpture similar to that of head.

Scutellum densely and finely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, distance between punctures larger than their diameter.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 31/29), widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and dense, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by somewhat more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation longer and blackish brown.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus = 20/18.5). Metatarsomere 1 approximately as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 3.5; 2 and 3 = 2; 4 = 1.5; 5 = 4.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 5 slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines with several punctures. Punctuation of tergites very fine and dense, punctures much smaller than eye facets.



Figs 1–15. 1: *Philonthus bicoloripennis* Bernhauer, head. 2–8: *P. acinonyx* sp. n. 2 – aedeagus, ventral view, 3 – aedeagus, lateral view, 4 – paramere, with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 5 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 6 – male ventrite 9, 7 – female tergite 10, 8 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 9–12: *P. allardi* Levasseur. 9 – aedeagus, ventral view, 10 – aedeagus, lateral view, 11 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 12 – apical portion of male ventrite 8. 13–15: *P. allardianus* Levasseur. 13 – aedeagus, ventral view, 14 – aedeagus, lateral view, 15 – paramere, ventral view.

Obr. 1–15. 1: *Philonthus bicoloripennis* Bernhauer, hlava. 2–8: *P. acinonyx* sp. n. 2 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 3 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 4 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 5 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 6–9. ventrit samce, 7–10. tergít samice, 8 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice. 9–12: *P. allardi* Levasseur. 9 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 10 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 11 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 12 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce. 13–15: *P. allardianus* Levasseur. 13 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 14 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 15 – paramera se sensory, ventrální pohled.

Separated by somewhat more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 13–15).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. allardianus* can be distinguished from *P. luluanus* by the darker pronotum, differently coloured antennomere 1 and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus antidorcas* sp. n.**

(Figs 16–19)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: MALAWI S., Jall env., 30km SE of Zomba, 26.–27. xii. 2001., J. Bezděk lgt. (red label, printed) (NMPC). **Paratypes:** 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same data as in holotype (red labels printed) (CHP).

Description. Body length 7.4–8.2 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.4–4.2 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1 and 2, 10 and 11 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres brown, pronotum blackish brown, with violaceous greenish reflection, scutellum, elytra and abdomen blackish brown, legs brown.

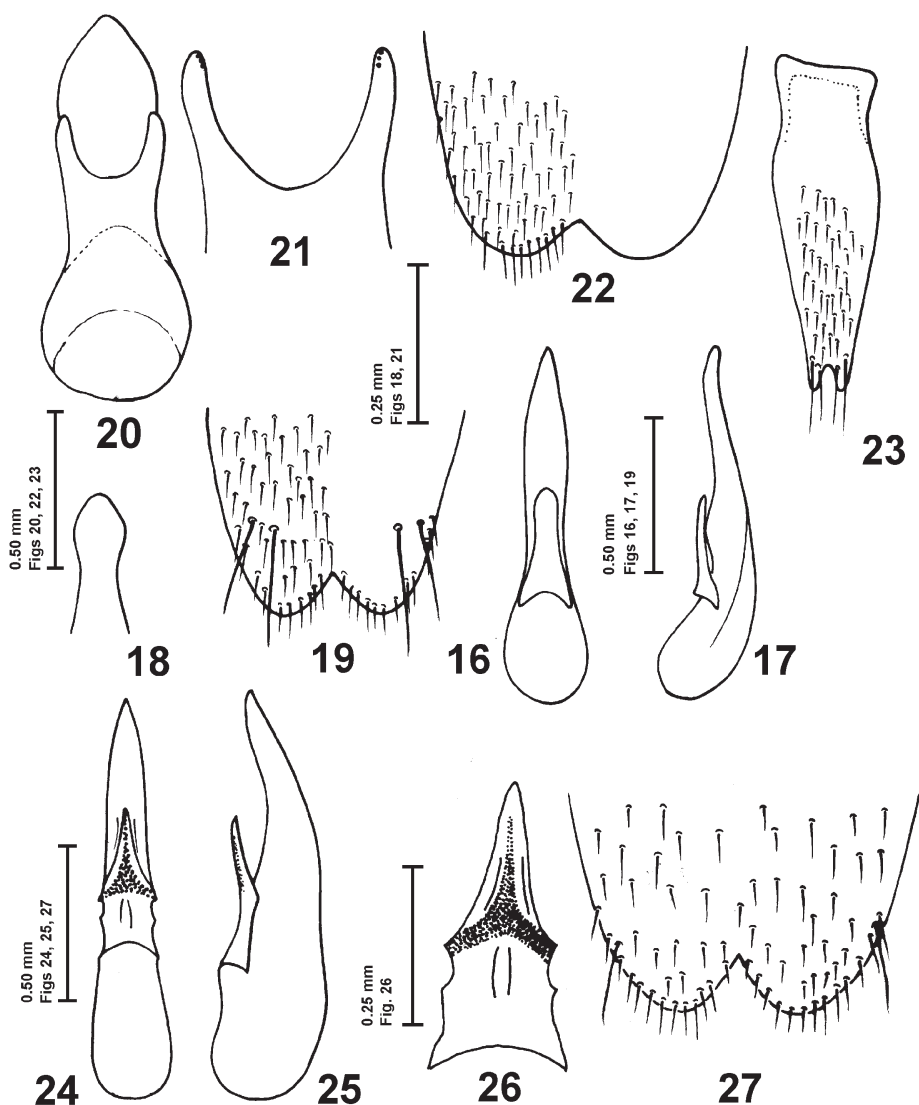
Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 27/21). Slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles slightly marked, somewhat obtusely rounded, with one long black bristle. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 7.5/10), slightly projecting. 6 coarse equidistant punctures between eyes. Large shallow depression between antennal sockets. Posterior margin of eyes with 4 coarse punctures, situated in two rows (2 and 2). Temporal area with numerous small punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of mostly transverse waves.

Antennae short, gradually but not strongly widened distally. Bent backward reaching to middle of pronotum. Antennomere 1 distinctly shorter than antennomeres 2 and 3 combined, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 wider than long, antennomere 11 longer than wide. Relative length of antennomeres 1 = 7; 2 and 3 = 4; 4–10 = 2; 11 = 5.

Pronotum as long as wide. Lateral margins nearly straight, converging anteriorly. Posterior angles broadly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse almost equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 slightly closer to the lateral margin. Surface with dense microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves. Lateral margins with several black bristles of varying length.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, punctures equal in size to eye facets. Distance between punctures much smaller than their diameter. Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/36), slightly widened posteriad. Densely and finely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by about one or one and a half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Lateral margins and posterior margin with several variably large black bristles. Setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2 = 3; 3 and 4 = 2.5; 5 = 4.5.



Figs 16–27. 16–19: *Philonthus antidorcas* sp. n. 16 – aedeagus, ventral view, 17 – aedeagus, lateral view, 18 – paramere, ventral view, 19 – apical portion of male ventrite 8. 20–23: *P. ardeotis* sp. n. 20 – aedeagus, ventral view, 21 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 22 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 23 – male ventrite 9. 24–27: *P. atricollis* Bernhauer. 24 – aedeagus, ventral view, 25 – aedeagus, lateral view, 26 – paramere, with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 27 – apical portion of male ventrite 8.

Obr. 16–27. 16–19: *Philonthus antidorcas* sp. n. 16 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 17 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 18 – ventrální strana paramery, 19 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce. 20–23: *P. ardeotis* sp. n. 20 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 21 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 22 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 23 – 9. ventrit samce. 24–27: *P. atricollis* Bernhauer 24 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 25 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 26 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 27 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce.

Abdominal visible tergites 1–3 with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely and relatively densely punctate. Punctuation of tergites, finer and sparser than that on elytra. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each bearing modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 19), aedeagus (Figs 16–18).

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

Differential diagnosis. This new species seems to be a sister species of *P. gypaetus* sp. n., but it differs from the latter by the narrower head, somewhat denser punctuation of the abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Malawi.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis* Zimmerman, 1780).

***Philonthus ardeotis* sp. n.**

(Figs 20–23)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **KENYA**: Karen v. 1962, Ex. debris pile, Nest No. 89, coll. G.R. Cunningham, Van Someren Field No. 9680 (red oblong label, printed) (FMNH).

Paratypes: 27 spec., with the same locality data as in holotype (FMNH, CHP); 17 spec., Mt. Kenya, Theiba forest 8000, 2.–3. v.1969, ex debris piles, Nest No. 135, coll. G.R. Cunningham Van Someren, No 1688 (FMNH, CHP); **TANZANIA**: 5 spec., Tanga Distr. Amani, 26.iv.1966, ex debris piles, Nest No. 126, coll. D. + H., A. + A. H. Kistner Field, No. 1514 (FMNH, CHP). (All paratypes with red labels printed).

Description. Body length 7.0–7.3 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra), 3.4–3.7 mm, head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen blackish brown, suture of elytra narrowly reddish brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, all terminal palpomeres somewhat paler, mandibles and antennae black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly brown, legs brown, shiny.

Head oblong, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 29.5/20). Eyes large, longer than temples (ratio of eye length/ temple length 11/7). Parallel-sided, posterior angles slightly rounded, with two long black bristles. 4 coarse punctures between eyes. Distance between medial punctures about five times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior margins of eyes with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface without microsculpture, with many microscopic dots.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 distinctly wider than long, gradually becoming more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 7; 2 = 3; 3 = 3.5; 4 = 2.5; 5–10 = 3; 11 = 5.

Pronotum bulging, parallel-sided, wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/30). Anterior angles almost rectangular. Posterior angles strongly rounded, lateral margins with several dark bristles of unequal length. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture, with many microscopic dots.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures equal to that of eye facets. Distance between punctures very irregular. Surface without microsculpture.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 42/37), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation sparse and fine, punctures somewhat larger than that on scutellum, separated by one and a half or two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation grey.

Legs. Metatarsus somewhat longer than metatibia (ratio of length of tarsus/length of tibia = 20/18). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomeres 5 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2 = 3.5; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.5.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, very gradually narrowed towards the apex. First four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate. Punctuation and setation of tergites similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 very slightly dilated, somewhat wider than long, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 22), ventrite 9 (Fig. 23) aedeagus (Figs 20–21).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than in male, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. ardeotis* sp. n. can be distinguished from the very similar *P. bicoloripennis* by the unicolorous elytra, from *P. ruweanus* by the darker legs and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Kori Bustard (*Ardeotis kori* (Burchell, 1822)).

***Philonthus atricollis* Bernhauer, 1936**

(Figs 24–30)

Philonthus (*Pseudophilonthus*) *atricollis* Bernhauer, 1936: 21.

Type material. **Syntype** ♂, labelled: CONGO, Lulua: Kapanga, x. 1932, Musée du Congo, F.G. Overlaet, NHMus., M. Bernhauer collection. // TYPE *Philonthus atricollis*, M. Bernhauer (ochre rectangular label, handwritten) (FMNH).

Additional material studied. 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, **Democratic Republic of Congo** ('Congo Belge'), Yangambi, Réserve forestière, N°. 520, 6.v.1949, J.K.A. van Boven leg. (IRSNB, CHP); 1 ♂, Kongogebiet, Bang-Haas, Chicago NHMus., M. Bernhauer Collection (FMNH); 3 ♀♀, **CAMEROON**, Mbalmayo F. Rec., TIGER Survey, Eboufek, 28.vii.1993, FITrap, B.M. 1994–148. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 10.0–12.0 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 5.1–5.7 mm. Head black, clypeus blackish brown, antennal sockets and labrum yellowish brown, mandibles and pronotum blackish brown, elytra orange brown, posterior margin and epipleura paler, in parts dark translucent, abdomen pale reddish brown, maxillary, labial palpi and legs yellowish brown, antennae black.

Head strongly transverse, wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/27), slightly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes large and slightly projecting, temples much shorter

than eyes (ratio of temple length/eye length 6/16), Distance between medial punctures about three times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Anterior half of clypeus with very dense ocellate microsculpture, posterior half with very fine indistinct microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves and with numerous microscopic dots. Temporal area with a few fine punctures. Lateral margins in posterior fourth with two long black bristles.

Antennae long, bent backward almost reaching the end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 14; 2 = 7; 3 = 9; 4–10 = 3.5, serrate, 11 = 8.

Pronotum much wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/39). Anterior angles with several black bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 7, sometimes with 8 punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum finely punctured, diameter of punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets. Surface without microsculpture.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 57/47), widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and relatively sparse, punctures as large as eye facets, distance between punctures somewhat larger than their diameter. Surface between punctures smooth and shiny, without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus = 30/26). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 4 and 5 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 7.

Abdomen parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely punctate. From the sixth tergite slightly narrowed towards the apex. Punctuation of base of all tergites, slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture, shiny. Setation yellowish brown.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 27) ventrite 9 (Fig. 28), aedeagus (Figs 24–26).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 similar to those of male, less dilated, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones, tergite 10 as in Fig. 29, gonocoxite of female genital segment as in Fig. 30.

Differential diagnosis. *P. atricollis* is very similar to *P. acinonyx* sp. n. from which it can be distinguished by the darker pronotum, narrower head, finer punctuation of elytra and by the larger number of punctures in dorsal rows of pronotum, from *P. hippopotamus* sp. n. – by the darker antennomeres 1 and 2, longer eyes and from both – by the different shape of the aedeagus.

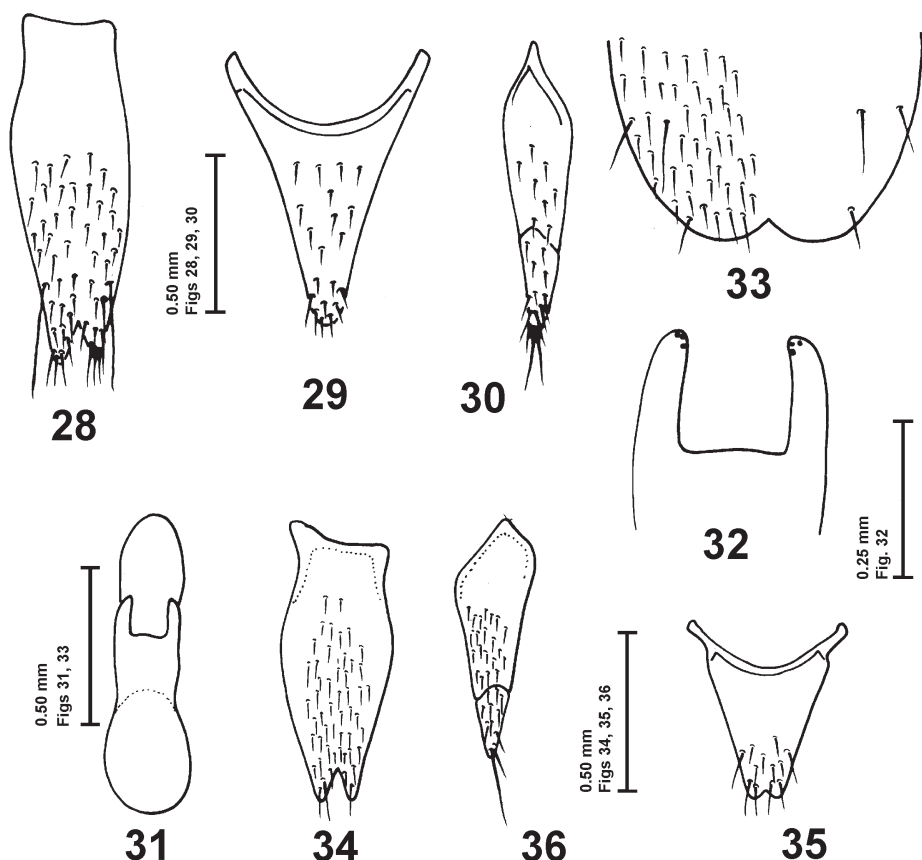
Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo (Herman 2001).

Philonthus balearica sp. n.

(Figs 31–36)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **LIBERIA**: Mt. Nimba, Grassfield, 16.–25.ix. 1979, lowland forest 500m, in human faeces, I. Hanski, B.M. 1980–85. (red label, printed) (BMNH).

Paratypes: 2 spec., same data as in holotype (red labels, printed) (BMNH, CHP).



Figs 28–36. 28–30: *Philonthus atricollis* Bernhauer. 28 – male ventrite 9, 29 – female tergite 10, 30 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 31–36: *P. balearica* sp. n. 31 – aedeagus, ventral view, 32 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 33 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 34 – male ventrite 9, 35 – female tergite 10, 36 – gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Obr. 28–36. 28–30: *Philonthus atricollis* Bernhauer. 28 – 9. ventrit samce, 29 – 10. tergít samice, 30 – gonocoxit, zadečkový segment samice. 31–36: *P. balearica* sp. n. 31 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 32 – apikální část ventrální strany parametry se sensory, 33 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 34 – 9. ventrit samce, 35 – 10. tergít samice, 36 – gonocoxit, zadečkový segment samice.

Description. Body length 7.0–7.2 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.4–3.6 mm. Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen blackish brown, head and pronotum with slight purplish hue, posterior margins of all tergites very narrowly reddish brown, anterior margin of clypeus paler reddish yellow, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, palpomere 3 of maxillary palpi slightly paler, first and base of second palpomeres yellowish brown. Antennae dark brown, legs yellowish brown, inner side of all tibiae somewhat darker coloured.

Head quadrangular, distinctly transverse (w/l ratio = 27/24.5). Eyes slightly convex and markedly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 10/8). 6 coarse punctures between eyes, each puncture with long black bristle. Posterior angles with a few black bristles

of unequal length. Temporal area with several punctures. Surface with very dense and fine transverse microsculpture.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching posterior margin of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 distinctly wider than long, gradually becoming more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 4.5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 2.5; 6–10 = 2; 11 = 5.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 27/25), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles nearly rectangular with several black bristles of unequal length. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of punctures 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of scattered transverse waves.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/30.5), parallel-sided, slightly widened posteriorly, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture, with a considerable number of microscopic dots. Setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 distinctly shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 somewhat shorter than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 4.5; 2 = 3; 3 = 2.5; 4 = 2; 5 = 4.

Abdomen. First four visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines on the first and second tergites almost impunctate, on tergites three and four sparsely punctate. Punctuation of tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, punctures smaller than eye facets, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards the apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones, not sub-bilobed. Ventrite 8 as in Fig. 33, ventrite 9 – Fig. 34, aedeagus – Figs 31–32.

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. balearica* sp. n. is similar to *P. platalea* sp. n. from which it can be distinguished by the shorter eyes, sparser punctuation of elytra and abdomen, and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Liberia.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African crane *Balearica regulorum* (Bennett, 1834).

Philonthus bicoloripennis Bernhauer, 1915

(Figs 37–42)

Philonthus (*Pseudophilonthus*) *bicoloripennis* Bernhauer, 1915: 302.

Type material. Syntypes: 3 spec., labelled: GUINEA, Porthogese, Bolama, VI.–XII. 1899, L. Fea, Museo Genova, Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer Collection. // Cotype *Philonthus bicoloripennis* M. Bernhauer (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 5.8–6.5 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.8–4.2 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin narrowly, antennal sockets, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, mandibles and antennae brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown,

pronotum and scutellum blackish brown, elytra bicoloured, shoulders wide blackish brown, large part of posterior half with dirty yellow irregular spot, abdomen blackish brown, posterior margin of all tergites and paratergites dirty yellow, legs yellow.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 23/18). Posterior angles entirely absent, with one long black bristle. Eyes large, much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 9.5/4.5). 4 coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about five times the distance between the medial and lateral puncture. Posterior margin of eyes with 3 coarse punctures, obliquely arranged. Temporal area almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture, with many microscopic dots.

Antennae stout, bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 distinctly wider than long, gradually becoming more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 0.24; 2 = 0.16; 3 = 0.14; 4 = 0.10; 5 = 10 = 0.08, 11 = 0.20.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 24.5/23). Parallel-sided, anterior angles rectangular, with several short bristles. Lateral margins in anterior half with several bristles of unequal length. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Elytra somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 31/28), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation coarse and relatively sparse, punctures similar to that on scutellum, separated by one and a half or two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio of length of tarsus/length of tibia = 14.5/16). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 5; 2 = 3.5; 3 and 4 = 3; 5 = 4.5.

Punctuation of abdomen finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites impunctate. Surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on head.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones, ventrite 8 as in Fig. 40, aedeagus – Figs 37–39.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 not dilated, protarsomere 4 somewhat narrower than the preceding ones. Tergite 10 as in Fig. 41, gonocoxite of female genital segment – Fig. 42.

Differential diagnosis. *P. bicoloripennis* is very similar to *P. ardeotis* sp. n. It can be distinguished by the dirty yellow irregular spot on each elytron and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Guinea-Bissau (Herman 2001).

Philonthus cambeforti Lecoq, 1989

(Figs 46–49)

Philonthus (s. str.) *cambeforti* Lecoq, 1989: 93.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: Côte d'Ivoire, Lamto, iii–1987, Y. Cambefort leg., Dans un piège à excrément. // *Philonthus cambeforti*, sp. n. Lecoq, det. (MNHP). **Paratypes**: 2 spec., Ayerémou II, Côte d'Ivoire, 27.xi.1986, Cl. Girard leg., Dans Termitière de Macrotermes (MNHP).

Redescription of the holotype. Body length 8.5 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish brown, labrum yellowish brown, mandibles yellowish brown with darker apex, pronotum and abdomen yellowish orange, elytra a little paler, maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1 and 2 and terminal antennomeres yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellowish brown.

Head strongly transverse, much wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/23), slightly narrowed posteriad, eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 11/8). Posterior angles distinct, with one long, dark brown bristle. Distance between medial punctures four times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface with indistinct microsculpture and with numerous microscopic dots.

Antennae long, bent backward almost reaching end of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 distinctly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 6; 3 = 7; 4–10 = 4, serrate; 11 = 8.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/32), parallel-sided, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles with several dark brown bristles of unequal length, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures. Surface shiny, here and there with traces of fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures equal to that of eye facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 42/38), parallel-sided. Anterior angles and lateral margins in posterior third with one long dark bristle. Punctuation fine and relatively sparse, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets. Separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation relatively long and yellow.

Legs. Metatibia a little shorter than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 24/26). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 9; 2 = 4.5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 6.5.

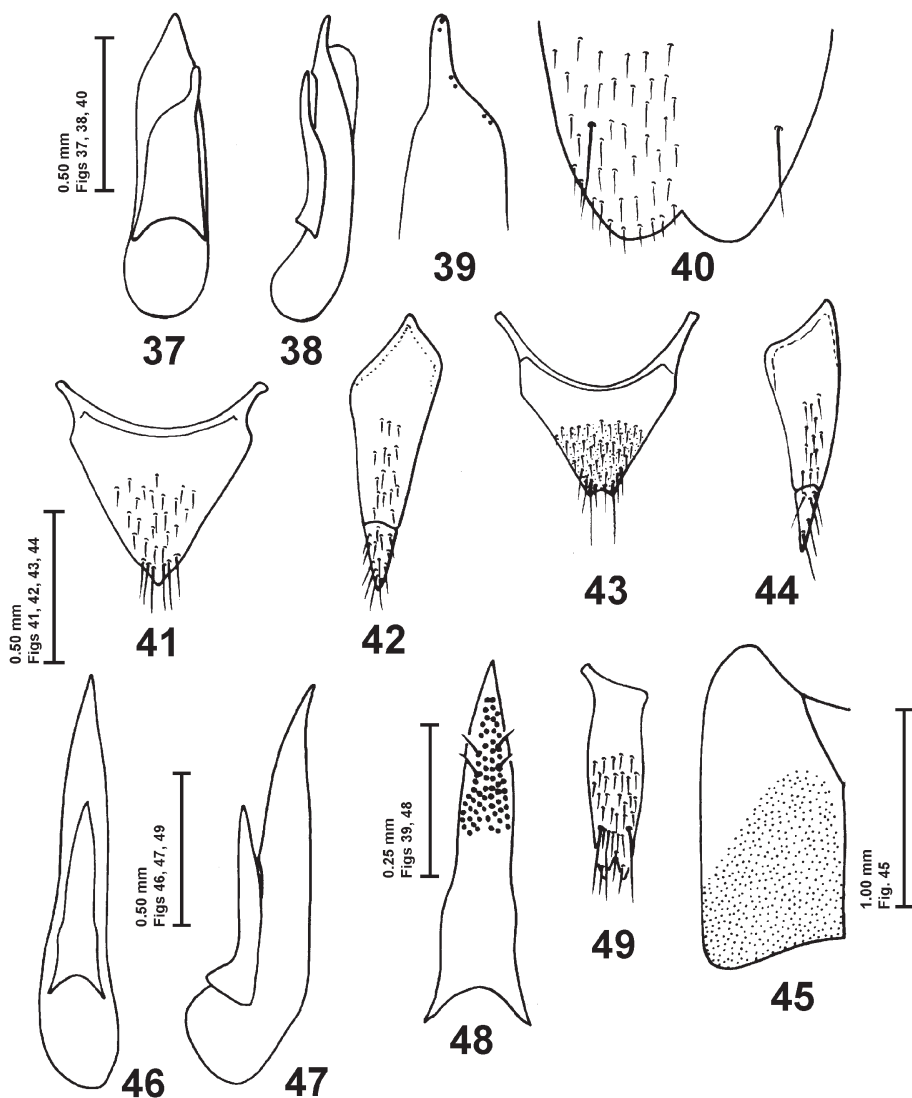
Abdomen parallel-sided, punctuation of all tergites very fine and very dense. Punctures much smaller than eye facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. First four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely punctate. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellow.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than the preceding ones. Ventricle 9 (Fig. 49), aedeagus (Figs 46–48).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 similar to those of male, but less dilated, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. cambeforti* Lecoq, is very close to *P. giraffa* sp. n., it can be distinguished from the latter by its darker colour of pronotum, elytra and abdomen, shorter antennae and eyes, transverse head, denser punctuation of abdomen, from *P. kobus* sp. n. – by the lighter pronotum, scutellum and abdomen and serrate antennomeres, from *P. trionyx* sp. n. – by the darker antennae, somewhat longer eyes, sparser punctuation of elytra and from all – by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ivory Coast (Herman 2001).



Figs 37–49. 37–42: *Philonthus bicoloripennis* Bernhauer. 37 – aedeagus, ventral view, 38 – aedeagus, lateral view, 39 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 40 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 41 – female tergite 10, 42 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 43–45: *Philonthus* sp. 43 – female tergite 10, 44 – gonocoxite of female genital segment, 45 – left elytron. 46–49: *P. cambeforti* Lecoq. 46 – aedeagus, ventral view, 47 – aedeagus, lateral view, 48 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 49 – male ventrite 9.

Obr. 37–49. 37–42: *Philonthus bicoloripennis* Bernhauer. 37 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 38 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 39 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 40 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 41 – 10. tergít samice, 42 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice. 43–45: *Philonthus* sp. 43 – 10. tergít samice, 44 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice, 45 – levá krovka. 46–49: *P. cambeforti* Lecoq. 46 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 47 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 48 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 49 – 9. ventrit samce.

Philonthus crocodylus sp. n.

(Figs 56–60)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: CAMEROON, Mbalmayo F. Res. TIGER Survey, Ebogo, vii.1993, FITrap, BM 1994–148 (red label, printed) (BMNH). Paratypes: 11 spec., same data as in holotype (red labels, printed) (CHP, BMNH).

Description. Body length 9.3–10.2 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.2–4.9 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra reddish brown, suture and epipleura narrowly black, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, apex of palpomere 3 and base of antennomeres 2 and 3 yellowish brown, mandibles and antennae black, femora yellowish brown, tibiae black, tarsi dark brown, gradually paler distally, entire tarsomere 5 yellowish brown.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/27), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, with one long black bristle. Eyes slightly convex, much longer than temples (ratio of eyes length/temple length 16/6.5). 6 coarse punctures between eyes, punctures 2–5 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 and 5 and 6 very small, punctures 1 and 6 displaced backwards. Posterior angles of eyes with 4 coarse punctures. Short temporal area with several small punctures. Surface with very fine, slightly visible microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 as long as wide. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 5; 3 = 6; 4–10 = 4; 11 = 6.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/35), parallel-sided. Anterior angles rectangular, with several black bristles of varying length, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture.

Entire scutellum finely and sparsely punctate. Punctures as large as eye facets, separated mostly by one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 51/45), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and sparse, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Lateral sides with many short bristles. Surface without microsculpture. Setation greyish.

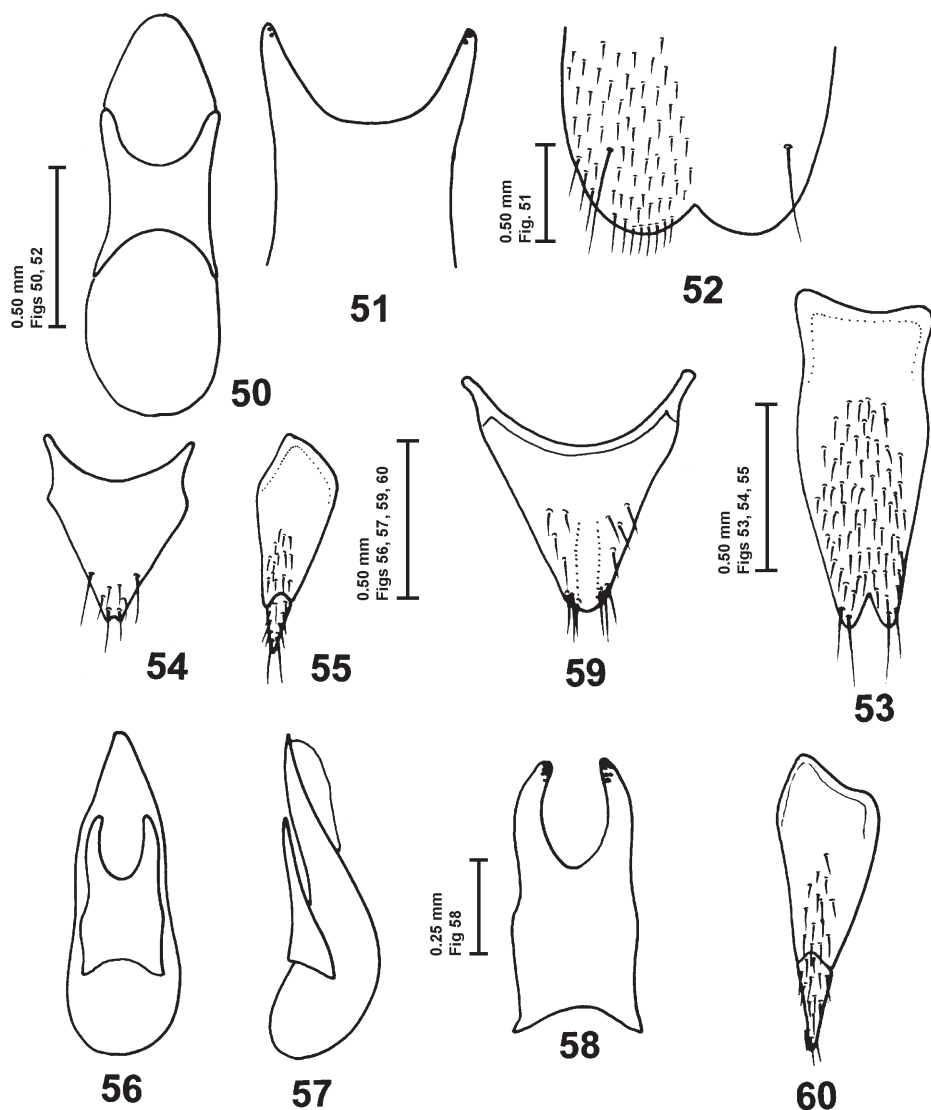
Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 27/25). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 3; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.

Abdomen with first four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate. Punctuation of tergites denser and finer than that on elytra, apical part of tergites evidently sparser punctured than their base. Surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 56–58).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated than in male, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones. Tergite 10 (Fig. 59), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 60).

Differential diagnosis. *P. crocodylus* sp. n. is closely related to *P. pelecanus pelecanus* ssp. n. It can be distinguished from the latter by the darker antennomere 1, elytra and abdomen,



Figs 50–60. 50–55: *Philonthus dorylophilus* Cameron. 50 – aedeagus, ventral view, 51 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 52 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 53 – male ventrite 9, 54 – female tergite 10, 55 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 56–60: *P. crocodylus* sp. n. 56 – aedeagus, ventral view, 57 – aedeagus, lateral view, 58 – paramere, ventral view, 59 – female tergite 10, 60 – gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Obr. 50–60. 50–55: *Philonthus dorylophilus* Cameron. 50 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 51 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 52 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 53 – 9. ventrit samce, 54 – 10. tergít samice, 55 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice. 56–60: *P. crocodylus* sp. n. 56 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 57 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 58 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory. 59 – 10. tergít samice, 60 – gonocoxit, zadečkový segment samice.

finer punctation of scutellum, from *P. okapia* sp. n. – by the larger number of punctures in dorsal rows, narrower head, sparser punctation of elytra, darker abdominal tergites 7 and 8, and from both – by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus* Laurenti, 1768).

Philonthus dasypeltis sp. n.

(Figs 61–63)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **ANGOLA**, Parc Dr. Carrisso, nr. Dundo, 6.xi.1972, ex debris piles, Nest No. 195. Coll. H. Kistner & R.J. Swift, No. 2548 (red label, printed) (FMNH).

Paratypes: 9 spec., same data as in holotype (FMNH, CHP); 1 spec., Parc Dr. Carrisso, nr. Dundo, 6.xi.1972, ex debris piles, Nest No. 195, coll. D.H. Kistner & R.J. Swift, No. 2548 (FMNH); 7 spec., **KENYA**: Karen v. 1962, ex debris pile, Nest No 81, coll. G.R. Cunningham, Van Someren Field, No 1682. (FMNH, CHP). (All paratypes with red labels, printed).

Description. Body length 4.8–5.4 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 2.5–2.9 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly reddish, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi reddish brown, antennae dark brown, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen reddish brown, elytra blackish brown with a suture and shoulders somewhat paler, legs yellowish brown, inner side of all tibiae infuscate.

Head quadrangular, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 21/17), slightly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded, with two long black bristles, eyes large and slightly projecting, temples much shorter than eyes (ratio of eye length/temple length = 10/5), between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures five times the distance between the medial and lateral puncture, temporal area with many small punctures, separated negligible, surface with microsculpture here and there, with many microscopic dots.

Antennae stout and relatively long, bent backward reaching the middle of pronotum, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 and 3 = 3.5; 4 = 3; 5 = 2.5; 6–10 = 2; 11 = 5.

Pronotum about as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 6 coarsely punctures, each sublateral row with 5 somewhat finer punctures, surface with fine transverse microsculpture here and there, intermixed with numerous microscopic dots.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated mostly by more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation dark.

Elytra almost squarish, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 28/25), at base distinctly wider than pronotum, parallel-sided, very finely and densely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than those on scutellum, separated by one and a half or two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Setation relatively long and yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 17/15). Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 4; 2 = 2.5; 3 and 4 = 2; 5 = 5.

Abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate, punctation of visible tergites somewhat coarser and denser than that on elytra. Setation of the same colour as on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 not strongly dilated, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 61–63).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 approximately of the same shape as in male.

Differential diagnosis. *P. dasypeltis* sp. n. can be distinguished from *P. platalea* sp. n. by the shorter eyes, finer and denser punctuation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola, Kenya.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African egg-eating snake (*Dasypeltis scabra* (Linnaeus, 1758)).

***Philonthus dollmani* Bernhauer, 1934**

(Figs 64–67)

Philonthus (Pseudophilonthus) dollmani Bernhauer, 1934: 236.

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♀, labelled: **ZAMBIA** (N. W. Rhodesia): Kashitu, N. of Broken Hill, 23.iii.1915, H. C. Dollman, H. C. Dollman Collection 1919 – 79. Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer Collection, // TYPE, *Philonthus dollmani*, M. Bernhauer (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (FMNH). 1 ♂: Baudoulville, i.1933, L. Burgeon, Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer Collection, // Cotype, *Philonthus dollmani*, M. Bernhauer (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 9.8–11.0 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.7–5.8 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary, labial palpi and antennae yellowish brown, pronotum yellowish ochre, elytra yellowish brown, darker translucent here and there, abdomen and legs yellowish brown.

Head of rounded quadrangular shape, slightly narrowed behind eyes, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/28), eyes slightly projecting and much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 15/8.5). Posterior angles strongly rounded, with two long black bristles. Posterior margins of eyes with 3 coarse punctures, 6 coarse punctures between eyes, interval between punctures 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 about one and a half times larger than interval between punctures 1 and 2 and 5 and 6. Temporal area almost impunctate. Surface with very fine and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5–10 somewhat serrate, gradually more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 11; 2 and 3 = 8; 4 = 4.5; 5–10 = 4; 11 = 6.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 41/37), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles almost rectangular, with several bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded. Lateral margins with several bristles of unequal length. Each dorsal row with 6 fine approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, punctures 1 and 3 situated behind level of punctures 3 and 5 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 41/37), parallel-sided. Punctuation fine and dense, punctures somewhat finer and sparser than that on scutellum. Anterior angles with one long dark bristle. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation pale brunneous.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined, metatarsomere 5 longer than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2 = 4.5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 8.

Abdomen from the fifth tergite slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines on the first tergite impunctate, on tergites two and three sparsely punctate. Punctuation of tergites very fine and dense, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction or even contiguous. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly dilated, not sub-bilobed, much narrower than the preceding ones, lacking modified yellow setae ventrally. Ventrite 9 (Fig. 67), aedeagus (Figs 64–66).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated, protarsomere 4 scarcely dilated, distinctly narrower than the preceding ones, lacking pale modified setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *P. dollmani* is very close to *P. allardi*, it can be distinguished from the latter by its stouter and shorter antennae and by the different apex of the median lobe.

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

Philonthus dorylophilus Cameron, 1933

(Figs 50–55)

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, labelled, Nizi: Blukwa, 23.xi.1928, A. Collart, M.Cameron, Bequest, B. M. 1955–147 // *Philonthus dorylophilus*, Cameron, TYPE [white oblong label handwritten] (BMNH).

Additional material examined. Central African Republic, 5 spec., Bozo, 5°10'N, 18°30'E. vii. 1981, ex debris piles of *Dorylus* sp., coll. N. Degallier (FMNH, CHP).

Redescription. Body length 7.0–8.1 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.2–3.9 mm. Head black, pronotum blackish brown, elytra yellowish brown to brown, scutellum and mandibles dark brown, lateral margins of scutellum very narrowly reddish golden, abdomen black, posterior margins of visible tergites 3–7 narrowly and entire tergite 8 yellowish brown, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, antennomeres 1 and 2, base of antennomere 3 and anterior half of terminal antennomere yellowish brown, antennomeres 4–10 blackish brown, legs yellowish brown, all knees somewhat darker.

Head rounded quadrangular, distinctly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles distinct, wider than long (w/l ratio = 30/22). Eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 11.5/7). 4 coarse punctures between eyes. Distance between medial punctures about five times the distance between medial and lateral punctures. Posterior margins of eyes with two coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine, irregular, almost indistinct microsculpture and with many microscopic dots.

Antennae stout and relatively long, bent backward reaching posterior third of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 wider than long, gradually more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 11; 2 = 4.5; 3 = 3; 5–10 = 2.5; 11 = 5.5.

Pronotum parallel-sided, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles nearly rectangular. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures. Left sublateral row with 2 punctures, right row with 3 punctures. Microsculpture inclusive, microscopic dots similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets. Separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation longer and dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 40/37), parallel-sided, very slightly widened posteriad, finely and densely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by somewhat more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 21.5/20). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2–4 = 3.5; 5 = 6.

Abdomen from the fourth visible tergite slightly narrowed posteriad. First four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines almost impunctate. Punctuation of tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 simple, not conspicuously dilated, protarsomere 4 very narrow, closely triangular. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 52), ventrite 9 (Fig. 53), aedeagus (Figs 50–52).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated, similar to that on male. Tergite 10 (Fig. 54), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 55).

Differential diagnosis. *P. dorylophilus* is closely related to *Philonthus* sp. It can be distinguished from the latter by being unicolorous, by its longer eyes, denser and finer punctuation of elytra and by the different shape of the head and aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic.

Philonthus giraffa sp. n.

(Figs 68–72)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: SIERRA LEONE: N.P. Kabala, alla luce (at light), 3. June 1994, W. Rossi lgt. (red label, printed) (NMPC).

Description. Body length 9.4 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.5 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly yellowish brown, mandibles blackish brown, elytra, pronotum and abdomen yellowish brown, suture of elytra and lateral margins of scutellum narrowly dark brown, antennae brown, maxillary, labial palpi and femora yellowish brown, tibiae and tarsi brown.

Head rounded quadrangular, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/27). Behind eyes strongly rounded and much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 16/8). Four punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about two and half times the distance between medial and lateral punctures. Temporal area with several punctures, lateral margins in posterior half with two long black bristles. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae very long, bent backward exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of terminal antennomere. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 strongly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 12; 2 = 8; 3 = 10; 4–10 = 5, serrate; 11 = 7.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 1.80/1.48), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles with several bristles of unequal length. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures, distance between punctures 4 and 5 twice larger the distance between punctures 1 and 2. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Scutellum very finely punctured, punctures much smaller than eye facets. Surface without microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 54/47), parallel-sided. Punctuation finer and sparser, punctures as large as eye facets. Separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Anterior angles and lateral margins with several bristles of variably length. Setation yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus somewhat longer than metatibia (ratio of length of tarsus/length of tibiae 33/31.5). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined, metatarsomere 5 a little longer than metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 12; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 8.

Abdomen wider, from the fifth visible tergite narrowed towards apex. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely punctate. Punctuation of tergites finer and somewhat denser than that on elytra. Surface between punctures without microsculpture, with golden lustre. Setation yellow.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 71), ventrite 9 (Fig. 72), aedeagus (Figs 68–70).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. giraffa* sp. n. is very close to *P. cambeforti*. It can be distinguished from the latter species by its lighter colour of pronotum, elytra and abdomen, longer antennae and eyes, less transverse head, sparser punctuation of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Sierra Leone.

Name derivation. The name of this species, noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis* Linnaeus, 1758).

Philonthus gypaetus sp. n.

(Figs 73–76)

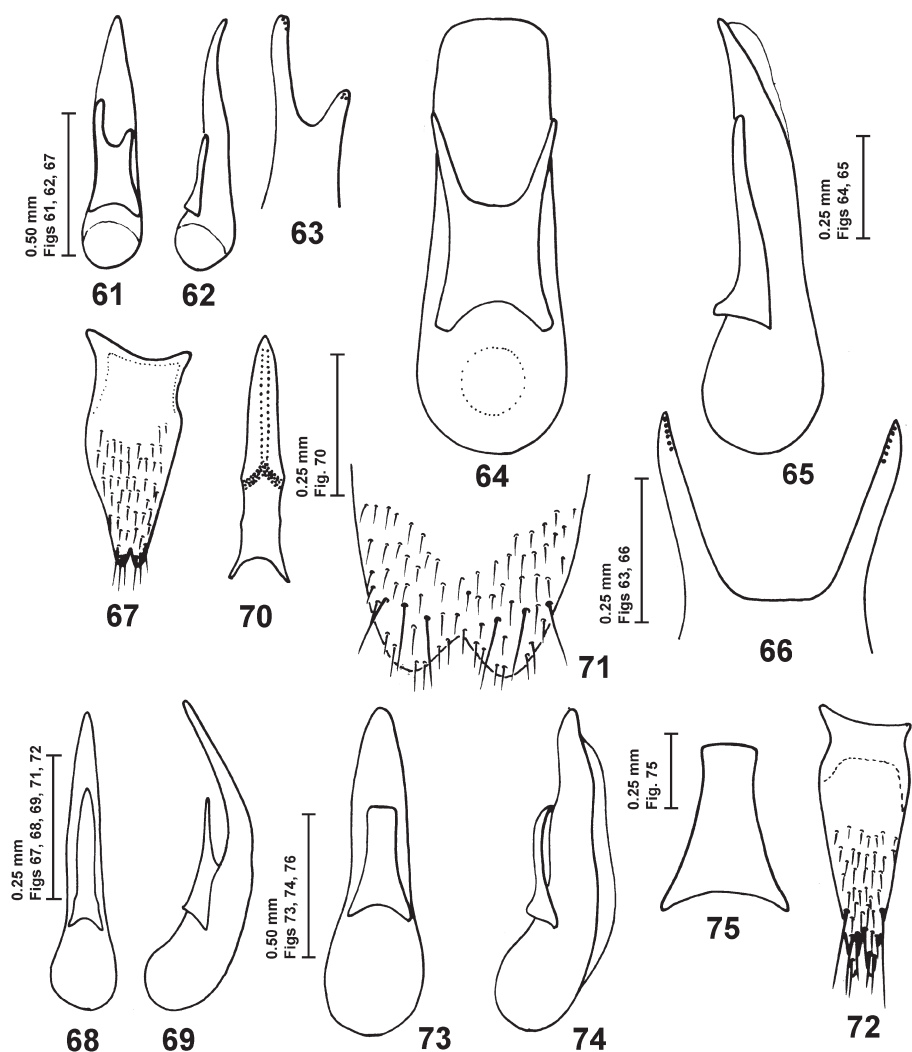
Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **ZAMBIA**, Lusaka, 7.1985, M. Burda leg. (red label, printed), (NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.1 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Head black, pronotum blackish brown with very slight purplish-greenish shine, scutellum, elytra and abdomen dark brown, middle of all tergites slightly blue iridescent, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, apex of terminal palpomere lighter, antennae dark brown, antennomeres 10 and 11 ochre, femora and tibiae blackish brown, tarsi brown, gradually apically paler, terminal tarsomeres yellowish brown.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/25), slightly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes slightly convex, somewhat shorter than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length ratio 10/11). Almost entire clypeus with wider and shallow depression. 6 coarse punctures between eyes. Punctures 2–5 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 and 5 and 6 twice larger than distance between punctures 2–5. From posterior margin of eyes obliquely outwards to the middle of posterior margin 4 coarse punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae stout, bent backward reaching posterior half of pronotum, gradually widened towards apex. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 4–10 distinctly transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 5; 3 = 6; 4–10 = 3; 11 = 6.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse almost equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2



Figs 61–75. 61–63: *Philonthus dasypeltis* sp. n. 61 – aedeagus, ventral view, 62 – aedeagus, lateral view, 63 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae. 64–67: *P. dollmani* Bernhauer. 64 – aedeagus, ventral view, 65 – aedeagus, lateral view, 66 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 67 – male ventrite 9. 68–72: *P. giraffa* sp. n. 68 – aedeagus, ventral view, 69 – aedeagus, lateral view, 70 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 71 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 72 – male ventrite 9. 73–75: *P. gypaetus* sp. n. 73 – aedeagus, ventral view, 74 – aedeagus, lateral view, 75 – paramere, ventral view.

Obr. 61–75. 61–63: *Philonthus dasypeltis* sp. n. 61 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 62 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 63 – apikální část paramery se sensory. 64–67: *P. dollmani* Bernhauer. 64 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 65 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 66 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 67 – 9. ventrit samce. 68–72: *P. giraffa* sp. n. 68 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 69 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 70 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 71 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 72 – 9. ventrit samce. 73–75: *P. gypaetus* sp. n. 73 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 74 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 75 – ventrální strana paramery.

coarse punctures, located in anterior half of pronotum, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. In the middle of lateral margins 1 long black bristle. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate. Punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, distance between punctures very small. Setation greyish.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 42/38), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation sparse and fine. Punctures slightly larger than eye facets, separated by one or one and a half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 23/22). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined, metatarsomere 5 shorter than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2–3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.

Abdomen wider, from the fifth tergite slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines punctate. Surface of visible tergites finely and rather sparingly punctate, finer and sparser than that on elytra. Setation of the same colour as on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much more narrower than the preceding ones, heart-shaped.

Ventrite 8 (Fig. 76), aedeagus (Figs 73–75).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. gypaetus* sp. n. seems to be a sister species of *P. antidorcas* sp. n. It differs from this by the wider head, somewhat sparser punctuation of abdomen and by the shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Zambia.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus* Linnaeus, 1758).

Philonthus haliaeetus sp. n.

(Figs 77–80)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **NIGERIA**, In Abangori, 3.ii.1978, R. Macek, lgt. (red label, printed) (NMPC). **Paratypes.** 1 ♂: **CAMEROON**, Mbalmayo F. Res., TIGER Survey, Eboufek, 28.vii.1993, FITrap, B.M. 1994–148 (BMNH); 1 ♀: **CONGO**, Lulua Kapanga, x.1932, G. F. Overlaet (CHP). (All paratypes with red labels, printed).

Description. Body length 9.4 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.8 mm. Head and abdomen black, clypeus and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary and labial palpi blackish brown, apex of palpomere 3 lighter, antennae black, anterior half of antennomere 11 yellowish brown, scutellum blackish brown, elytra reddish brown, abdomen blackish brown, posterior margin of visible tergites 3–6 very narrowly, posterior half of tergite 7, entire tergite 8 and legs yellowish brown.

Head strongly transverse, wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/18), distinctly narrower posteriad. Eyes large and convex (ratio of eye length/temple length 11/5). 4 coarse equidistant punctures between eyes. Middle of clypeus with two oblique dimples. Inner posterior half of eyes with 4 coarse punctures. Temporal area with several variably large punctures, especially near the base irregularly placed. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae stout, bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 6 as long as wide, antennomeres 7–10 gradually more serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 5; 3 = 7; 4–6 = 4; 7–10 = 3.5, somewhat serrate; 11 = 7.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 40/38). Parallel-sided. Anterior angles rectangular. Posterior angles strongly rounded, base straight. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 coarse punctures situated parallel with dorsal rows.

Scutellum (Fig. 80) only in posterior half, very finely and sparsely punctate. Punctures smaller than eye facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters in transverse direction, surface without microsculpture.

Elytra square, wider than long (w/l ratio = 51/47.5), widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and sparse, punctures as large as eye facets. Separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Several larger punctures scattered between punctures. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 28/25). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 longer than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 3.5; 3 and 4 = 3; 5 = 7.

Abdomen wide, from the third tergite slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. Elevated area between basal lines on the first three visible tergites impunctate. Punctuation of visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite. 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 the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 77–79).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. haliaeetus* sp. n. is similar to *P. python* sp. n. It can be distinguished from the latter by its shorter antennae, wider head, sparser punctuation of scutellum and darker abdomen, from *P. pelecanus* sp. n. by the finer and sparser punctuation of scutellum, darker coloration of abdomen, and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Nigeria, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African lesser spotted eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer* Daudin, 1800).

***Philonthus hippopotamus* sp. n.**
(Figs 81–83)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂ labelled: ZIMBABWE, loc. Kutsaga near Harare airport, 18.vi.1997, W. Rossi leg. (red label, printed) (NMPC).

Description. Body length 9.1 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.8 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly yellowish brown, mandibles yellowish brown with darker apex, pronotum and scutellum yellowish brown, elytra and abdomen yellowish orange, maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1 and 2, base of antennomere 3 and legs yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/26), markedly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded with several variably long dark bristles. Eyes slightly

convex and large, temples much shorter than eyes (ratio of temple length/eye length 7/13). Inner margins of eyes with 6 coarse punctures, 6 coarse punctures between eyes, punctures 3 and 4 distinctly move to the front. From the middle of eyes, obliquely towards the middle of posterior margin 5 coarse punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae stout and relatively long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum. Antennomere 1 somewhat longer than antennomere 3, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 5 as long as antennomere 2, antennomeres 5–10 strongly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 8; 3 = 9; 4 = 4.5; 5–10 = 4, serrate; 11 = 8.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 41/38), in the middle strongly bulging. Anterior angles almost rectangular, with several short black bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded. Left dorsal row with 7 punctures, right row with 8 punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures. Surface without distinct microsculpture.

Entire scutellum coarsely and densely punctate. Punctures as large as eye facets. Separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 41/38). Parallel-sided, very slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation similar to that on scutellum. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio of length of tarsus/length of tibiae 30/25). Metatarsomere 1 almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined, metatarsomere 5 somewhat longer than metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 11; 2 = 5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3; 5 = 8.

Abdomen wide, from the third visible tergite slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. Punctuation between two basal lines on the first three visible tergites very finely and sparsely punctate. Punctuation of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each moderately densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 81–83), ventrite 9 (Fig. 83).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. hippopotamus* sp. n. can be differentiated from *P. atricollis* by the shorter eyes, lighter antennomeres 1 and 2 and pronotum, from *P. acinonyx* sp. n. by the smaller body length, somewhat shorter eyes, sparser punctuation of elytra, from *P. logonosticta* sp. n. by the darker antennae and pronotum, wider head, somewhat sparser punctuation of elytra, and from all by the different shape of the aedeagus.

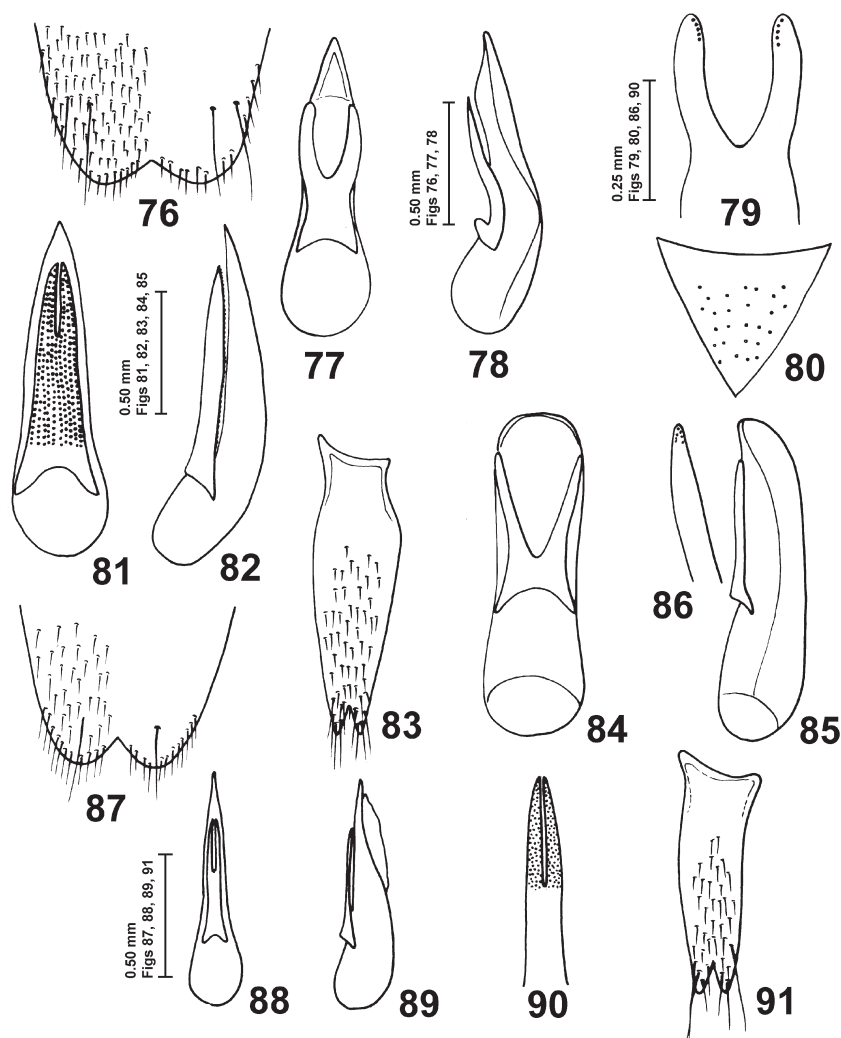
Distribution. Zimbabwe.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius* Linnaeus, 1758).

Philonthus kobus sp. n.

(Figs 84–87)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: TANZANIA, Afrique or. KILIMANDJARO, versant sud-est, Alluaud & Jeannel. (red label, printed) (NMPC).



Figs 76–91. 76: *Philonthus gypaetus* sp. n., apical portion of male ventrite 8. 77–80: *P. haliaetus* sp. n., 77 – aedeagus, ventral view, 78 – aedeagus, lateral view, 79 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 80 – scutellum. 81–83: *P. hippopotamus* sp. n. 81 – aedeagus, ventral view, 82 – aedeagus, lateral view, 83 – male ventrite 9. 84–87: *P. kobus* sp. n. 84 – aedeagus, ventral view, 85 – aedeagus, lateral view, 86 – apical portion of left branch of paramere, 87 – apical portion of male ventrite 8. 88–91: *P. lagonosticta* sp. n. 88 – aedeagus, ventral view, 89 – aedeagus, lateral view, 90 – apical portion of underside of paramere, with sensory peg setae, 91 – apical portion of male ventrite 8. Obr. 76–91. 76: *Philonthus gypaetus* sp. n., apikální část 8. ventritu samce. 77–80: *P. haliaetus* sp. n. 77 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 78 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 79 – apikální část paramery se sensory, 80 – scutellum. 81–83: *P. hippopotamus* sp. n. 81 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 82 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 83 – 9. ventrit samce. 84–87: *P. kobus* sp. n. 84 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 85 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 86 – apikální část levého ramena paramery, 87 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce. 88–91: *P. lagonosticta* sp. n. 88 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 89 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 90 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 91 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce.

Description. Body length 7.3 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.4 mm. Head black, palpomeres 1 and 2 of maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, palpomere 3 yellowish brown, mandibles brown, with lighter apex. Antennae blackish brown, base of antennomeres 1 and 2 yellowish brown, pronotum and abdomen blackish brown, posterior margin of visible tergite 4 wide yellowish brown, scutellum black, elytra reddish yellow, darker translucent here and there, legs yellowish brown, all tibiae on inner side somewhat darkened.

Head strongly transverse, wider than long (w/l ratio = 28.5/21), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded with one long black bristle. Eyes large, slightly convex, distinctly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 11/5). 4 coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral punctures. Posterior margin of eyes, with 3 coarse punctures, arranged to vertically row, temporal area with numerous variably large, hairy punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae stout, gradually widened distally, bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–7 wider than long, antennomeres 8–10 strongly transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8.5; 2 and 3 = 4.5; 4 = 3; 5–7 = 2.5; 8–10 = 2.5, transverse, 11 = missing.

Pronotum bulging, very slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 30/27), anterior angles almost rectangular, with several short black bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 coarse punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 and 4 and 5 somewhat larger. Each sublateral row with 3 coarse punctures, puncture 2 somewhat move to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Entire scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated by more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation longer and black.

Elytra almost as long as wide (w/l ratio = 40/39), parallel-sided, slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and relatively dense, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation longer and yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 21/19), metatarsomere 1 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 longer than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 5; 2 = 3; 3 and 4 = 2; 5 = 6.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, very slightly narrowed towards apex. Elevated area between two basal lines on the first four visible tergites impunctate. Punctuation of tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on head.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 87), aedeagus (Figs 84–86).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. kobus* sp. n. can be distinguished from similar *P. cambeforti* by the darker pronotum, scutellum and abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African water buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus* (Ogilby, 1933)).

***Philonthus lagonosticta* sp. n.**

(Figs 88–92)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: CAMEROON: Mbalmayo F. Res. TIGER Survey, BM 1994–148, Eboufek, 24.vii.1993, FITrap. (red label, printed) (BMNH). **Paratype** ♂, same data as in holotype (red label, printed) (CHP).

Description. Body length 8.2–9.4 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.8–4.5 mm. Head black, maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs yellowish brown, mandibles dark brown, pronotum blackish brown, elytra and scutellum yellowish brown, abdomen brown orange.

Head rounded quadrangular, wider than long (w/l ratio = 29–30/23–26), slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles distinctly rounded with one long black bristle. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 12–14/7–9). Clypeus in the middle with two shallow dimples. 4 coarse punctures between eyes. Distance between medial interocular punctures about four times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior margins of eyes, with a row of 3 coarse hairy punctures. Temporal area and posterior margin of head with several very coarse punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae moderately long, bent backward reaching posterior fifth of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 strongly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 13; 2 = 6.5; 3 = 7.5; 4–10 = 4, serrate; 11 = 7.

Pronotum about as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles almost rectangular with several short bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded, base of pronotum completely straight. Right dorsal row with 8 punctures, left row with 7 punctures of irregularly remote. Sublateral rows with irregular number of punctures (4–6). Lateral margins with several bristles of varying length. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, punctures slightly larger than eye facets, separated by about one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra about as long as wide, at base only slightly wider than pronotum, slightly widened posteriad. Finely and densely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by about one or one and a half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomere 2 longer than metatarsomere 3. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2 = 4; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.

Abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely punctate, surface of visible tergites more finely and densely punctate than that on elytra. Setation of the same colour as on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones, triangular, protarsomeres 1–3 bearing modified pale setae ventrally. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 91), ventricle 9 (Fig. 92) aedeagus (Figs 88–90).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. lagonosticta* sp. n. is similar to *P. hippopotamus* sp. n., from which it can be differentiated by the lighter antennae and pronotum, narrower head, somewhat denser punctuation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African fire fish *Lagonosticta rubricata* (Lichtenstein, 1823).

***Philonthus luluanus* Bernhauer, 1935**
(Figs 93–94)

Philonthus (s. str.) *luluanus* Bernhauer, 1935: 102.

Type material. **Syntype** ♀, labelled: **CONGO** ('Congo Belge'), Lulua: Kapanga, Chicago NHMuseum, M. Bernhauer Collection. // TYPE *Philonthus luluanus* M. Bernhauer (ochre rectangular label, handwritten) (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.5 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Head black, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, antennal sockets and clypeus along anterior margin very narrowly yellowish brown, antennae black, antennomere 1 bicolorous, yellowish ventrally, black dorsally, base of antennomere 2 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres black, pronotum black, brown translucent in parts, elytra yellowish brown, epipleura and posterior angles dark brown, abdomen black, in parts dark brown, femora and tarsi yellowish brown, tibiae darker.

Head (Fig. 93) transverse quadrangular, somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 36.5/35), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes large and slightly projecting, temples much shorter than eyes (ratio of eye length/temple length 15/6), 6 punctures between eyes, punctures 1 and 6 very small, remaining punctures larger, punctures 3 and 4 displaced somewhat backwards. Posterior margin of eyes with oblique row of 5 punctures, temporal area nearly impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching posterior fifth of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 slightly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 5; 3 = 6; 4 = 5; 5 and 6 = 4.5; 7–9 = 4; 10 = 3.5; 11 = 6.

Pronotum almost as long as wide, parallel-sided. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, puncture 2 move to the lateral margin. Anterior angles with two black bristles. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum sparsely and relatively coarsely punctate.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 51/48). Punctuation coarse and sparse, punctures about one and a half larger than eye facets. Separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 26/24). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 distinctly longer than metatarsomere 1. Tibiae strongly bristly. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2 = 4; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 8.

Abdomen with three first visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines with single punctures, punctuation of tergites somewhat denser than that on head. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation grey.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones, lacking yellow modified setae ventrally. Tergite 10 (Fig. 94).

Differential diagnosis. *P. luluanus* can be distinguished from the most similar *P. allardianus* by the lighter pronotum, different colour of antennomere 1, from *P. trochoecerus* sp. n. by the narrower head, longer eyes (ratio of eye length/temple length = 15/6), lighter elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus moucheti* Levasseur, 1962**

(Figs 95–97)

Philonthus (s. str.) *moucheti* Levasseur, 1962: 236.

Type material examined. Paratype ♂, labelled: CAMEROON, v. 1959, Bertoua, ORSOM Paris, J. Mouchet, // *Philonthus moucheti*, sp. n. L. Levasseur (white oblong label, with red PARATYPE, handwritten) (MNHP).

Redescription. Body length 8.3 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 5.1 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly reddish, mandibles reddish brown with darker apex, labrum, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, antennae brown, antennomeres 1 and 2 and pronotum reddish brown, elytra somewhat lighter, first four visible tergites of abdomen reddish brown, visible tergites 5 and 6 somewhat paler, legs yellowish brown.

Head distinctly transverse, wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/25), slightly narrowed behind eyes, posterior angles moderately rounded, with one long bristle, eyes slightly projecting, somewhat longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 11/9.5), 6 punctures between eyes, two middle punctures distinctly finer than the others, posterior margin of eyes with 3 coarse punctures, temporal area with several fine punctures, surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae stout, bent backward reaching end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 somewhat longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 wider than long. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 5.5; 3 = 5.5; 4–10 = 3; 11 = 5.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 32/30), slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles distinctly rounded, each dorsal row with 4 punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, puncture 1 somewhat remote from antennomere 2, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, surface shiny, here and there with traces of fine transverse microsculpture, lateral margins and anterior angles with several dark long bristles of unequal length.

Scutellum moderately and finely punctate, punctures distinctly smaller than that on elytra, surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 40/37.5), parallel-sided, very slightly widened posteriorly, at base as wide as pronotum, punctation coarse and sparse, punctures as large as eye facets, separated almost by two puncture diameters in transverse direction, surface without any traces of microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines sparsely and finely punctate, punctation of abdominal visible tergites finer than that on elytra, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by almost two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation of the same colour as on elytra.

Legs. Metatibia longer than the metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 22/20), relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2 and 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 95–97).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. moucheti* can be distinguished from the most similar species *P. profelis* sp. n. by the longer antennae, lighter abdomen, from *P. volvulus* – by the wider pronotum, lighter legs, from *P. simonae* – by the unicolorous elytra and from all – by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman 2001).

Philonthus naja sp. n.

(Figs 98–102)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **LIBERIA**: Mt. Nimba, Grassfield, 16.–25.ix. 1979, Lowland forest 500m, I. Hanski B.M. 1980–85. (red label, printed) (BMNH).

Description. Body length 11.0 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.5 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin, antennal sockets and labrum yellowish brown, mandibles yellowish brown with darker apex, pronotum yellowish brown, elytra, epipleura and abdomen brown, maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1–3, terminal antennomere and legs yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres blackish brown.

Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 33/27), markedly narrowed behind eyes. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Eyes moderately convex, temples shorter than eyes (ratio of temple length / eye length 9/15), 6 small and fine punctures between eyes, near posterior margin of eyes with 4 punctures arranged into transverse row. Temporal area with several fine punctures. All punctures with long blackish brown bristles. Surface with very irregular, almost indistinct microsculpture.

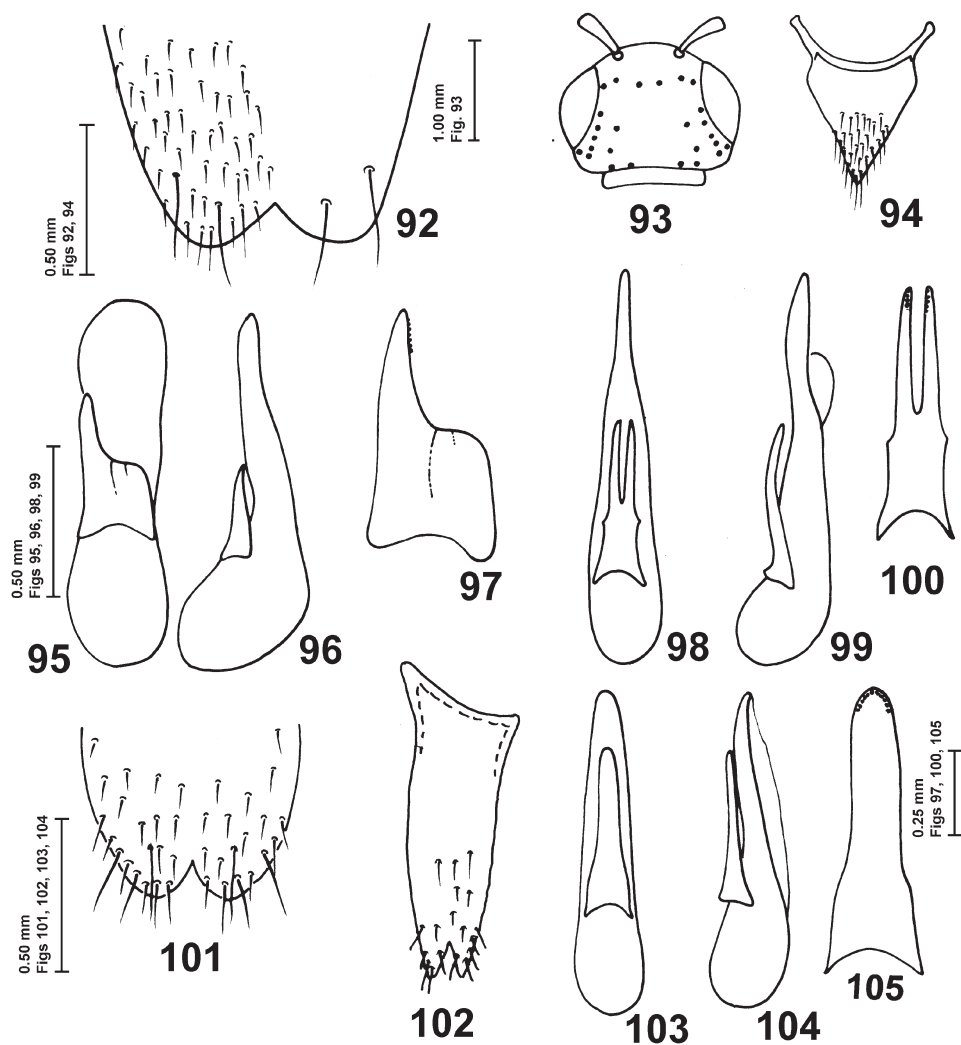
Antennae long and stout, bent backward reaching end of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 wider than long, slightly gradually becoming more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 6; 2 = 4; 3 = 4.5; 4 and 5 = 2.5; 6–10 = 3.5, distinctly serrate; 11 = 4.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/35), parallel-sided, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface shiny, with traces of fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves here and there. Anterior angles and lateral margins with several long blackish brown bristles.

Scutellum densely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets. Setation yellowish brown.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 50/44), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and sparse, punctures as large as eye facets, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Lateral margins with several long brown bristles. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 28/26). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 distinctly shorter than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2 and 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 4.5.



Figs 92–105. 92: *Philonthus lagonosticta* sp. n., male ventrite 9. 93–94: *P. luluanus* Bernhauer. 93 – head, 94 – female tergite 10. 95–97: *P. moucheti* Levasseur. 95 – aedeagus, ventral view, 96 – aedeagus, lateral view, 97 – paramere, with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 98–102: *P. naja* sp. n. 98 – aedeagus, ventral view, 99 – aedeagus, lateral view, 100 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 101 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 102 – male ventrite 9. 103–105: *P. okapia* sp. n. 103 – aedeagus, ventral view, 104 – aedeagus, lateral view, 105 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Obr. 92–105. 92: *Philonthus lagonosticta* sp. n., 9. ventrit samce. 93–94: *P. luluanus* Bernhauer. 93 – head, 94 – 10. tergít samce. 95–97: *P. moucheti* Levasseur. 95 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 96 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 97 – paramera se sensory, ventrální pohled. 98–102: *P. naja* sp. n. 98 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 99 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 100 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 101 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 102 – 9. ventrit samce. 103–106: *P. okapia* sp. n. 103 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 104 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 105 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory.

First three abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate. Punctuation of abdominal tergites somewhat finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated, not sub-bilobed, sparsely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 101), ventrite 9 (Fig. 102), aedeagus (Figs 98–100).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. naja* sp. n. is very similar to *P. allardi*, from which it can be distinguished by the wider head and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Liberia.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African cobra *Naja haje* (Linnaeus, 1758).

***Philonthus okapia* sp. n.**
(Figs 103–106)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **GABON**, Belinga, 12.ii.1963, leg. H. Coiffait. (red label, printed) (NHMP).

Description. Body length 10.8 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 5.2 mm. Head black, pronotum and scutellum blackish brown, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, mandibles brown, antennae black, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown. Elytra yellowish ochre, darker translucent here and there, abdomen black, entire visible tergites 7 and 8 and legs yellowish brown.

Head distinctly transverse, wider than long (w/l ratio = 45/33), posterior angles obtusely rounded with two long black bristles, slightly narrowed behind eyes. Eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 15/10). Only 2 punctures between eyes, in the middle of inner margin of eyes 1 coarse hairy puncture, posterior margin of eyes with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with numerous variably large punctures. Surface with simple microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8–10 as long as wide. Relative length on antennomeres: 1 = 17; 2 = 7; 3 = 9; 4 and 5 = 6; 6 and 7 = 5; 8–10 = 4.5; 11 = 7.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 50/45). Parallel-sided, lateral margins in anterior half slightly sinuate. Anterior angles almost rectangular, very slightly rounded, with several bristles of varying size, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse punctures, interval between punctures 1 and 2 somewhat larger than interval between punctures 2 and 3, interval between punctures 3 and 4 three times larger than interval between punctures 2 and 3, each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and relatively sparsely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/36), distinctly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures somewhat larger than eye facets. Separated by

two or three puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation yellow.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 38/36). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined, metatarsomere 5 shorter than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 12; 2 = 5; 3 and 4 = 4; 5 = 10.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided. First four visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines on tergites 1 and 2 finely and sparsely punctate, impunctate on tergites 3 and 4. Punctuation at base of all tergites slightly finer than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and much sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones, heart-shape. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 101), ventrite 9 (Fig. 102), aedeagus (Figs 103–106).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. okapia* sp. n. is very similar to *P. pelecaneus* sp. n. It can be distinguished from the latter by the greater body length, somewhat shorter eyes, different coloration of antennomere 1 and abdomen, sparser punctuation of elytra, from *P. crocodylus* sp. n. – by smaller number of punctures of dorsal rows, denser punctuation of elytra, lighter abdominal tergites 7 and 8, from both – by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Gabon.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African okapi *Okapia johnstoni* (Sclater, 1901).

***Philonthus pallidicauda* Bernhauer, 1939**

Philonthus (*Pseudophilonthus*) *pallidicauda* Bernhauer, 1939: 228.

Type material. Syntype ♀, labelled: CONGO, Kapanga, x.1933, F. G. Overlaet, Musée du Congo, // *Philonthus pallidicauda*, Bernhauer, Type (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (MRAT).

Redescription. Bernhauer described this species as *P. (Pseudophilonthus) pallidicauda*, but I cannot evaluate this description, because head and pronotum is missing in the syntype examined.

Length of elytra and abdomen 6.2 mm. Elytra black, from shoulders to the middle of posterior margin two wide reddish brown oblique stripes, scutellum black, abdomen blackish brown, posterior margin of all tergites and paratergites, narrowly reddish brown, legs yellowish brown.

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, distance between punctures much smaller than their diameter.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 50:48). Punctuation finer and sparser than on scutellum. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 30:25), metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomere 2 longer than metatarsomere 3, relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 4; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 7.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. Punctuation much finer and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite. Setation similar to that on elytra.

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

***Philonthus parasanguineus* Levasseur, 1962**

(Figs 107–110)

Philonthus parasanguineus Levasseur, 1961: 242.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: SÉNÉGAL, Thies, // *Philonthus parasanguineus* sp. n. L. Levasseur, det. (white, oblong label, with red TYPE, handwritten) (MNHP).

Additional material studied. 1 ♂, N. NIGERIA: Zaria Prov. vii. 1955, A.M. Robertson leg., B.M. 1956–630. (CHP).

Redescription. Length 7.5–8.0 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.6–4.1 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly brown, labrum and mandibles yellowish brown, apex of mandibles blackish brown, maxillary, labial palpi, antennomeres 1 and 2 and base of antennomere 3 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, pronotum reddish brown, scutellum, elytra and abdomen reddish brown, posterior margin of all tergites somewhat narrowly paler, legs yellowish brown.

Head subcircular (Fig. 110), wider than long (w/l ratio = 29/23), slightly narrowed behind eyes, temples much shorter than eyes (ratio of temple length/eye length 6/14), posterior angles strongly rounded, with two black long bristles, 6 coarse punctures between eyes, 2 and 5 punctures distinctly move to the front, posterior margins of eyes with 3 coarse punctures, temporal area with numerous variably large punctures, majority of punctures with longer black bristles, surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves. Antennae long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 slightly and antennomeres 5–10 strongly transverse, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 6; 3 = 5; 4 = 3; 5–10 = 2.5; 11 = 7.

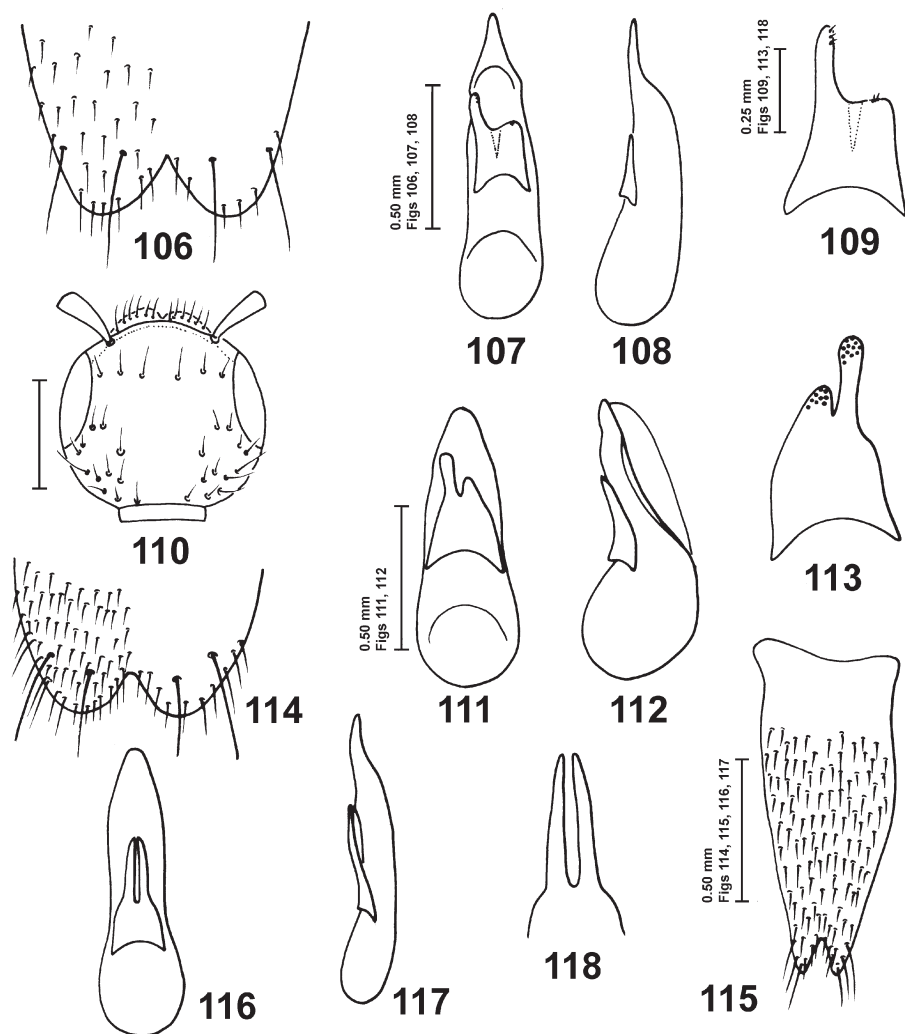
Pronotum distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 33/30), slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 6 punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures, anterior angles and lateral margins with several dark bristles of unequal length, microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and relatively coarsely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, microsculpture finer than that on head and pronotum.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 40/35), very slightly widened posteriorly, at base only slightly wider than pronotum, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by one or two puncture diameters in transverse direction, microsculpture isodiametrical, setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 24/22), relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 5; 2 = 3.5; 3 and 4 = 3; 5 = 6.

Abdomen with the first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely and sparsely punctate, punctuation of all visible tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite, surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation of the same colour as on elytra.



Figs 106–118. 106: *Philonthus okapia* sp. n., apical portion of male ventrite 8. 107–110: *P. parasanguineus* Levasseur. 107 – aedeagus, ventral view, 108 – aedeagus, lateral view, 109 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 110 – head. 111–115: *P. pelecus* sp. n. 111 – aedeagus, ventral view, 112 – aedeagus, lateral view, 113 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 114 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 115 – male ventrite 9. 116–118: *P. platalea* sp. n. 116 – aedeagus, ventral view, 117 – aedeagus, lateral view, 118 – apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae.

Obr. 106–118. 106: *Philonthus okapia* sp. n., apikální část 8. ventritu samce. 107–110: *P. parasanguineus* Levasseur. 107 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 108 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 109 – paramera se sensory, ventrální pohled, 110 – head. 111–115: *P. pelecus* sp. n. 111 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 112 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 113 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 114 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 115 – 9. ventrit samce. 116–118: *P. platalea* sp. n. 116 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 117 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 118 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated, sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 triangular. Aedeagus (Figs 107–109).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. parasanguineus* can be distinguished from similar *P. sanguineus* by the unicolorous elytra, from *P. syncerus* by the unicolorous elytra, somewhat denser punctuation of elytra, and from both by the different punctuation of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Senegal, Nigeria.

Philonthus pelecanus pelecanus ssp. nov.

(Figs 111–115)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **LIBERIA**, Mt. Nimba, Grassfield, 16–25.ix.1979, I. Hanski, B.M. 1980–85. Lowland forest 500m, in human faces. (red label, printed) (BMNH).

Paratypes: 7 spec., same data as in holotype (red labels, printed) (BMNH, CHP).

Description. Body length 8.7–9.0 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.9–5.1 mm. Head and pronotum anthracite black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish brown, labrum yellowish orange, maxillary and labial palpi brown, terminal palpomere with paler apex, mandibles blackish brown, scutellum blackish brown, lateral margins narrowly clear reddish, antennae black, antennomere 1 bicolorous, yellowish ventrally, black dorsally, elytra yellowish orange, abdomen reddish brown, posterior margin of all tergites wide yellowish orange, legs yellowish brown.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/26), eyes considerably longer than temples and slightly projecting (ratio of eye length/temple length 14/4), posterior angles distinct, with several black bristles of unequal length, inner margin of eyes in posterior half with vertical row of 4 coarse punctures, 6 punctures between eyes, two middle punctures very coarse, surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 2, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 11; 2 = 5; 3 = 7; 4 = 4; 5–10 = 3.5; 11 = 7, antennomeres 7–10 slightly serrate.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles almost rectangular, with several black bristles of unequal length, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 6 coarse punctures, each sublateral row with 3 finer punctures, surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Only middle of scutellum strongly punctate, punctures distinctly larger than eye facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, shiny, surface without microsculpture. Setation black.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 48/43), slightly widened posteriad, lateral margins with many dark bristles of unequal length, punctuation fine and sparse, punctures smaller than on scutellum, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Setation yellowish brown and relatively long, surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as the Metatibia. Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5, relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 4; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 7.

Abdomen from visible tergite 5 slightly narrowed towards apex, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines very sparsely and finely punctate, punc-

tation at base of all tergites denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite, posterior half of lateral margins of all tergites with several dark bristles, surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones, triangular. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 114), ventrite 9 (Fig. 115), aedeagus (Figs 111–113).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. pelecanus pelecanus* ssp. n. is very close to *P. crocodylus* sp. n. It can be distinguished from the latter by its smaller body length, different coloration of antennomere 1, lighter elytra and abdomen, coarser punctuation of scutellum, from *P. haliaeetus* sp. n. by the coarser and denser punctuation of scutellum, lighter coloration of abdomen, from *P. rhodesianus* by the unicolorous antennae, from *P. trochoecerus* sp. n. by the narrower head, wider antennae, sparser punctuation of elytra and from all by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Liberia.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African pelican *Pelecanus crispus* (Bruch, 1832).

Philonthus pelecanus liberianus ssp. n.

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **LIBERIA**: Mt. Nimba, Grassfield, 16–25.ix.1979, lowland forest 500m, in human faeces, I. Hanski, B.M. 1980–85. (red label, printed) (BMNH).

Description. The nominotypical subspecies of *P. pelecanus* sp. n. is described from Liberia. In the same material I found one specimen, which has the whole body black, femora yellowish brown, tibiae and tarsi blackish brown.

Differential diagnosis. *P. pelecanus liberianus* ssp. n. is identical in all characters (incl. male genitalia) with the nominotypical subspecies. However, in coloration is very similar to *P. repetitus*, from which it can be distinguished by the shorter pronotum than elytra, longer eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Liberia.

Name derivation. The species is named after country in which the type locality is situated.

Philonthus platalea sp. n.

(Figs 116–122)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **CONGO**, Oriental, Yangambi, 4.vii.1960, Coll. J. Decelle, Field No. 296 (red label, printed) (FMNH). **Paratypes:** 1 spec., same data as in holotype (CHP), 5 spec., Yangambi (Stan.) vii.1960, J. Decelle (CHP, FMNH), 1 spec., **CAMEROON**, Mbalmayo F. Res., Tiger Survey, BM 1994–148, Ebogo, vii.1993, FITrap (BMNH). (All paratypes with red labels, printed).

Description. Body length 6.6–6.8 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 2.9–3.1 mm. Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen dark brown, scutellum black, sides narrowly reddish golden, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish

brown, mandibles yellowish brown, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, apex of terminal palpomere somewhat paler, antennae black, ventral side of antennomere 1 yellowish brown, dorsal side black. All femora yellowish brown, tibiae and tarsi blackish brown.

Head rounded quadrangular, somewhat narrowed posteriad, distinctly transverse (w/l ratio = 21.5/17), eyes very large, much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 11.5/4.5). Posterior angles rounded, with several black bristles of unequal length. 6 coarse punctures between eyes, posterior margin of eyes with 3 punctures. Temporal area densely and coarsely punctate. Surface with very irregular, almost indistinct microsculpture.

Antennae long and stout, bent backward reaching the end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 distinctly wider than long, gradually becoming more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 7; 2 = 4; 3 = 4.5; 4 and 5 = 3; 6–10 = 2.5; 11 = 6.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles nearly rectangular, with several black bristles of unequal length. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, punctures 1–3 situated behind level of punctures 3–5 in dorsal row. Lateral margins with several long, black bristles. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very sparsely and finely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters in the transverse direction.

Elytra somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/31), slightly widened posteriad, lateral margins with many dark, short bristles. Punctuation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Setation short, greyish-brown. Surface without distinctly microsculpture.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 17.5/16). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 5; 2 = 3; 3 = 2.5; 4 = 2; 5 = 5.

Abdomen from the fifth visible tergite slightly narrowed towards both base and apex. First four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines almost impunctate. Punctuation of visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, punctures smaller than eye facets. Setation longer, greyish yellow. Surface between punctures without microsculpture.

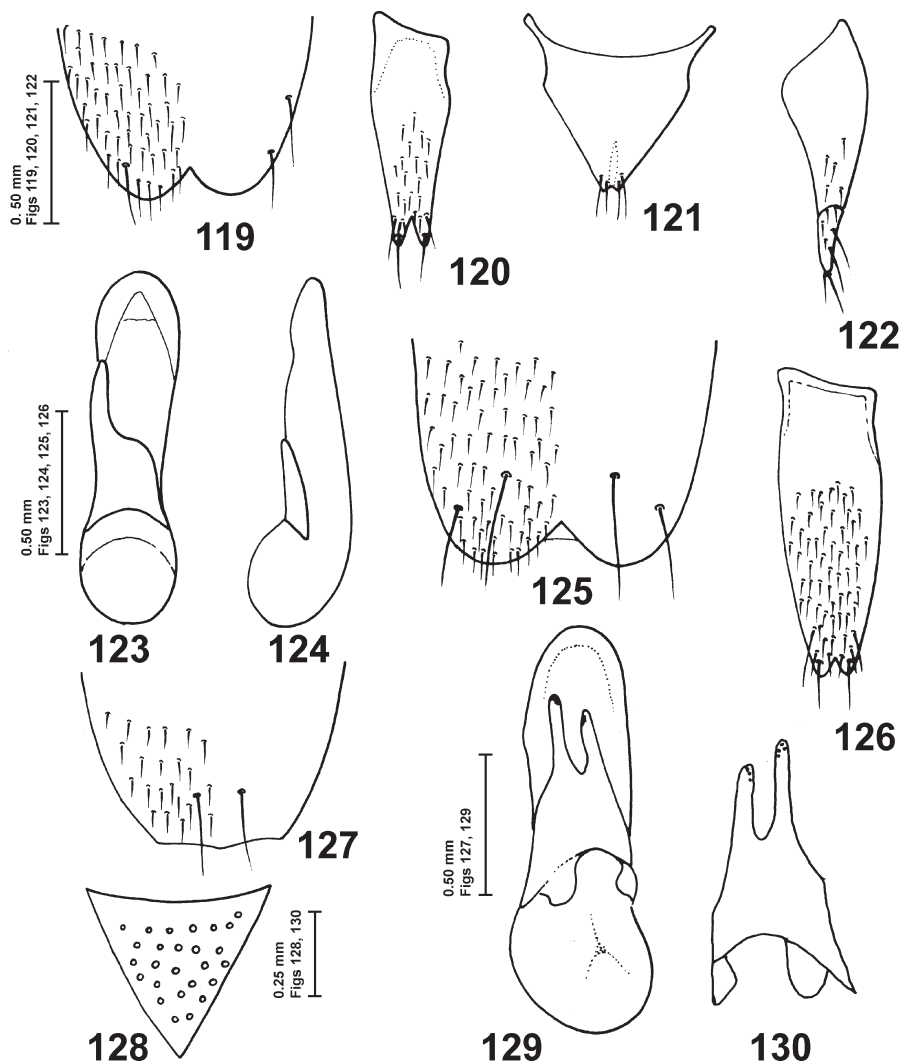
Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 119), ventrite 9 (Fig. 120), aedeagus (Figs 116–118).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated, protarsomere 4 scarcely dilated, distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Tergite 10 (Fig. 121), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 122).

Differential diagnosis. *P. platalea* sp. n. is very close to *P. balearica* sp. n. from which it can be distinguished by the longer eyes, denser punctuation of elytra and abdomen; from *P. dasy-peltis* sp. n. by the longer eyes, coarser and sparser punctuation of elytra, and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African spoonbill *Platalea alba* Scopoli, 1786.



Figs 119–130. 119–122: *Philonthus platalea* sp. n. 119 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 120 – male ventrite 9, 121 – female tergite 10, 122 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 123–126: *P. profelis* sp. n. 123 – aedeagus, ventral view, 124 – aedeagus, lateral view, 125 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 126 – male ventrite 9. 127–128: *P. python* sp. n. 127 – female ventrite 8, 128 – scutellum. 129–130: *P. rhodesianus* Tottenham. 129 – aedeagus, ventral view, 130 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Obr. 119–130. 119–122: *Philonthus platalea* sp. n. 119 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 120 – 9. ventrit samce, 121 – 10. tergít samice, 122 – gonocoxite, genitální segment samice. 123–126: *P. profelis* sp. n. 123 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 124 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 125 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 126 – 9. ventrit samce. 127–128: *P. python* sp. n. 127 – 8. ventrit samice, 128 – scutellum. 129–130: *P. rhodesianus* Tottenham. 129 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 130 – ventrální část paramery se sensory.

Philonthus profelis sp. n.

(Figs 123–126)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: CONGO, Uele: Pawa, 1932, Dr A. Dubois (red label, printed) (NMPC).

Description. Body length 7.2 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Head black, anterior margin of clypeus and antennal sockets narrowly, maxillary, labial palpi and legs yellowish brown, mandibles black, antennomeres 1 and 2 and 11 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres somewhat darker, pronotum orange brown, scutellum light brown, anterior half narrowly glaringly yellowish red, elytra light brown, abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly lighter.

Head rectangular, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 26/23). Very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded with several short bristles. Eyes as long as temples. 6 coarse punctures between eyes. Distance between punctures 3 and 4 smaller than distance between punctures 2 and 3. Posterior margin of eyes with 1 coarse puncture. Temporal area with several smaller punctures. Surface with irregular microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae distinctly widened distally. Bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum. Antennomere 3 somewhat longer than antennomere 2, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 distinctly transverse, antennomere 11 as long as antennomere 1. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 6; 2 = 4; 3 = 4.5; 4 = 3; 5–10 = 0.08; 11 = 6.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 29.5/28). Very slightly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, punctures 2 move to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured. Punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra longer than wide (l/w ratio = 38/35), parallel-sided, very slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation fine and sparse, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 21.5/20). Metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6.5; 2 = 3; 3–4 = 2.5; 5 = 5.

Abdomen parallel-sided. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate. Punctuation finer and denser than that on elytra. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated, not sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 125), ventrite 9 (Fig. 126), aedeagus (Figs 123–124).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is closely related to *P. volvulus*, being distinguishable by the shorter eyes, somewhat denser punctuation of elytra, from *P. dorylophilus* by the paler antennae, pronotum and abdomen, sparser and coarser punctuation of elytra, from *P. moucheti* by the shorter antennae, darker abdomen, and from all by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African golden cat *Profelis aurata* (Temminck, 1827).

***Philonthus python* sp. n.**

(Figs 127–128)

Type material. **Holotype** ♀, labelled: **NIGERIA**, Tafa, 27.iv.1959 (red label, printed) (NMPC).

Description. Body length 10.2 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra), 4.9 mm. Head black, with anterior margin of clypeus paler reddish brown, mandibles, pronotum and antennae blackish brown, antennomere 1 bicolorous, yellowish ventrally, blackish brown dorsally, base of antennomere 2 and terminal antennomere yellowish brown, scutellum blackish brown, elytra and abdomen reddish, lateral margins of elytra on places dark translucent, all tergites dark translucent here and there, maxillary, labial palpi and legs reddish brown.

Head strongly transverse, with well marked posterior angles, much wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/27), slightly narrowed posteriad. Eyes much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 16/6). 6 coarse punctures between eyes, punctures 1 and 6 somewhat finer, inner margins of eyes in posterior half with 4 coarse punctures. Temples with several finer punctures. Surface with very fine irregular microsculpture here and there.

Antennae stout and long, bent backward reaching almost end of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–7 as long as wide, antennomeres 8–10 a little serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 and 3 = 7; 4–7 = 4; 8–10 = 3.5; 11 = 6.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/35), very slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles almost rectangular, posterior angles strongly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse punctures. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level between of punctures 2–3 in dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture.

Entire scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated between punctures much smaller than diameter of punctures.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 51/45), slightly widened posteriad. Punctuation coarse and sparse, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets. Separated by one and a half or two punctures diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 27/25). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres. 1 = 8; 2 = 4; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 8.

Abdomen from the fifth visible tergite slightly narrowed towards both apex and base. Elevated area between two basal lines on the first four visible tergites impunctate. Punctuation of visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, distinctly sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated, not sub-bilobed, each covered with a few modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 127), scutellum (Fig. 128).

Differential diagnosis. *P. python* sp. n. is very close to the *P. subtilicornis*. It can be distinguished from the latter by its darker antennae, head and pronotum, somewhat serrate antennomeres 7–10, from *P. haliaeetus* sp. n. – by the longer antennae, narrower head, denser punctuation of scutellum, lighter abdomen, and from both – by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Nigeria.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African python *Python regius* Shaw, 1802.

***Philonthus repetitus* Herman, 2001**

(Figs 133–137)

Philonthus (s. str.) *repetitus* Herman, 2001: 48 (replacement name for *P. renominatus* Cameron, 1951).

Philonthus renominatus Cameron, 1951: 402 (preoccupied by *Philonthus renominatus* Cameron, 1937).

Type material. Holotype ♂: **KENYA**, Colony, Nairobi, A.F.J. Gedye, 1 – 38 Pres by Inst. Ent. B.M. 1952–575. (white round, red-margined label, handwritten) // *Philonthus renominata* Cam. (white oblong label) (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 5.1 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly blackish brown, mandibles blackish brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, apex of mandibles paler, first two antennomeres of left antennae black, rest of antennomeres of left antennae and all right antennae of holotype missing, pronotum, elytra and abdomen blackish brown, suture of elytra reddish, abdomen slightly bluish iridescent, legs yellowish brown, all tibiae and tarsi infuscate.

Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 35:31), posterior angles conspicuous but obtusely rounded, with one long black bristle. Behind eyes slightly narrowed posteriad, temples shorter than eyes (ratio of length of temple/length of eye 8.5/11), six small punctures between eyes, second and fifth punctures slightly move to the front. Posterior margins of eyes with three punctures arranged in transverse row, temporal area with several small punctures, clypeus with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, surface without microsculpture, with many microscopic dots.

Antennae. Holotype has only two first antennomeres of left antennae.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/37), parallel-sided, anterior angles distinctly rectangular, with several long brown bristles of unequal length, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 6 coarse punctures, each sublateral row with 2 somewhat finer punctures, first third of lateral margins, with 1 long black bristle, surface smooth, without microsculpture.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than the eye facets, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra a little wider than long (w/l ratio = 52/48), slightly widened posteriad, punctuation fine and sparse, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, punctuation of shoulders finer and denser. Separated by one and a half or two puncture diameters in transverse direction, surface between punctures without microsculpture, shiny. Setation dark.

Abdomen wide, from the fourth visible tergite slightly narrowed towards posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines very sporadically

punctured, base of tergites, closely and rather coarsely punctured, much more finely and more sparingly elsewhere, surface without microsculpture. Setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 9; 2 = 4; 3 = 4; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 9.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 136), ventrite 9 (Fig. 137), aedeagus (Figs 133–135).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. repetitus* in its coloration resembles *P. pelecanus liberianus* ssp. n. It can be distinguished from the latter by its longer elytra than pronotum, shorter eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus rhodesianus Tottenham, 1949

(Figs 129–132)

Philonthus (s. str.) *rhodesianus* Tottenham, 1949: 248.

Type material. Holotype ♀, labelled: ZAMBIA [‘N.W. RHODESIA’]: Kashitu, N. of Broken Hill, i.–iv.1915, H. C. Dollman, H. C. Dollman, 1919–79. // Holotype, *Philonthus rhodesianus* sp. n. Tottenham (white oblong label, handwritten) (BMNH).

Additional material studied. 1 ♂: TANZANIA, Kilimandjaro, versant sud-est, Alluaud & Jeannel leg. (CHP).

Redescription. Length 12.6 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 6.3 mm. Head and scutellum black, labrum and antennal sockets very narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, apex of terminal palpomere somewhat paler, mandibles blackish brown, antennomere 1, base of antennomeres 2 and 3 and terminal antennomere yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, pronotum blackish brown, elytra black, from shoulders obliquely around suture widely dark reddish brown, abdomen black, paratergites and posterior margins of all tergites wide yellowish brown, legs yellowish brown.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 33/26), eyes large, slightly convex and much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 25/14), 4 punctures between eyes. Approximate distance between medial punctures about five times the distance between medial and lateral puncture, posterior margin of eyes with 3 coarse punctures, posterior angles strongly rounded with 1 long black bristle. Temporal area with a few coarse punctures. Surface shiny, without microsculpture.

Antennae moderately long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 somewhat shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 8–10 slightly transverse, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 9; 2 = 6.5; 3 = 7.5; 4–6 = 4; 7 = 3.5; 8–10 = 3; 11 = 6.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/32) lateral margins with several dark bristles, slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles almost rectangular, with several bristles of unequal length, each dorsal row with 6 punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, surface shiny, without distinct microsculpture.

Scutellum relatively densely and coarsely punctate, punctures equal in size to punctures of elytra.

Elytra slightly wider than long (w/l ratio is 54/49), slightly widened posteriad, finely and sparsely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated mostly more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Abdomen from the fifth visible tergite slightly narrowed towards both apex and base, elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites finely punctate, base of tergites distinctly densely punctate, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite, surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 31/25.5), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 4; 3 = 3.5; 4 = 3; 5 = 7.5.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, sparsely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 129–130).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 simple, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than the preceding ones. Tergite 10 (Fig. 131), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 132).

Differential diagnosis. *P. rhodesianus* is very similar to *P. pelecus* sp. n., it can be distinguished from the latter by its yellowish brown antennomere 1 and base of antennomeres 2 and 3 and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus ruweanus Levasseur, 1962

(Figs 138–140)

Philonthus (s. str.) *ruweanus* Levasseur, 1962: 55.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **CONGO**: Ruwe, région de Kolwezi, Katanga. // *Philonthus ruweanus* sp. n. L. Levasseur, det. (white oblong label with red TYPE, handwritten) (Type teneral, especially aedeagus, from abdominal tergite 7, rest of abdomen missing) (MNHP).

Additional material examined. 13 spec., **LIBERIA**, Mt. Nimbia, Grassfield, 16–25.ix.1979, in human faeces, I. Hanski leg., B.M. 1980–85, lowland forest 500 m. (majority of species are teneral)(BMNH, CHP).

Redescription. Body length 5.6–6.0 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 2.8–3.0 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets yellowish brown, pronotum and abdomen dark pitchy brown, elytra pitchy black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly reddish brown, maxillary, labial palpi and legs yellowish brown, tibiae on inner side somewhat darker, mandibles brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomeres 2 and 3 reddish brown, remaining antennomeres black.

Head transverse, wider than long (w/l ratio = 19/17). Posterior angles obtusely rounded, with one long black bristle. Eyes large, slightly projecting, much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 8.0/3.5). 4 punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about four times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with very fine and irregular microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae stout, bent backward reaching posterior third of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomere 4 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 wider than long,

gradually becoming more transverse. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 6; 2 and 3 = 3; 4–10 = 2; 11 = 4.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided. Anterior angles rectangular. Each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Lateral margins with several variably long dark bristles. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 26/23), parallel-sided. Punctuation relatively coarse and sparse, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatarsus somewhat shorter than metatibia (ratio of length of tarsus/length of tibia 13:14). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 4; 2 = 2; 3 and 4 = 1.5; 5 = 4.

Punctuation of abdomen much finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines impunctate. Surface of visible tergites between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small and narrow. Aedeagus (Figs 138–140).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–4 almost similar to those in male.

Differential diagnosis. *P. ruweanus* is very similar to *P. ardeotis* sp. n. from which it can be differentiated by the lighter legs and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus sanguineus Fauvel, 1907

(Figs 141–144)

Philonthus (s. str.) *sanguineus* Fauvel, 1907: 46.

Type material. Not examined.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., **BOTSWANA**, Tsau Umg. 19°53'00"S / 22°14'15"E, 26.x.2006, U. Heinig leg., 925 m, Lichtfang (CSB); 1 spec., **KAMERUN** int., Rei Buba, 3.–7.vi.1909, Riggerbach leg. (CHP); 2 spec., **MALAWI** c., Kahingina, Forest reserve (CHP); 2 spec., **MALAWI** c., Kahingina, Forest reserve, 40 km N of Kasubgu, 29.xii.2001, J. Bezděk leg. (CHP); 2 spec., **UGANDA**, Kampala, 1945, C.H.F.R. C.E. Tottenham Collection, B.M. 1976–587 (BMNH).

Redescription. Length 8.9–9.5 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.6–4.9 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin, labrum and antennal sockets very narrowly reddish yellow, mandibles blackish brown with apex a little paler, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, first three antennomeres yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres brown, pronotum and scutellum reddish, elytra blackish red, posterior fourth, around suture and abdomen reddish, visible tergites 5–8 in the middle blackish brown, legs yellowish brown.

Head (Fig. 144) distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 28.5/24), eyes very slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 13/7), 6 small punctures between eyes,

posterior margins of eyes with 4 coarse punctures, temporal area with single variably coarse punctures, surface with microsculpture here and there.

Antennae stout and relatively long, bent backward reaching posterior fifth of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 somewhat transverse, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 5; 3 = 5.5; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 3.5; 6–10 = 3; 11 = 6.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles almost rectangular, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 6 punctures, each sublateral row with 3 punctures, of the same size as punctures of dorsal rows, surface with very fine microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction, surface with very fine irregular microsculpture.

Elytra somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 42/40), slightly widened posteriorly, at base only slightly wider than pronotum, coarsely and densely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by one or two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia moderately longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 25/23), relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2 = 4; 3 = 3; 4 = 2.5; 5 = 6.5.

Abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely and densely punctate, punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 141–143).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated, with less numerous pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than the preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. sanguineus* is very similar in habitus to *P. parasanguineus*, from which it can be distinguished by the different colour of elytra, from *P. syncerus* by the narrower head, pronotum and elytra, different colour and denser punctation of elytra, from *P. taphozous* sp. n. by somewhat lighter antennae, darker colour of body (except head) and different colouring of visible tergite 7, from all species by the different shape of the aedeagus.

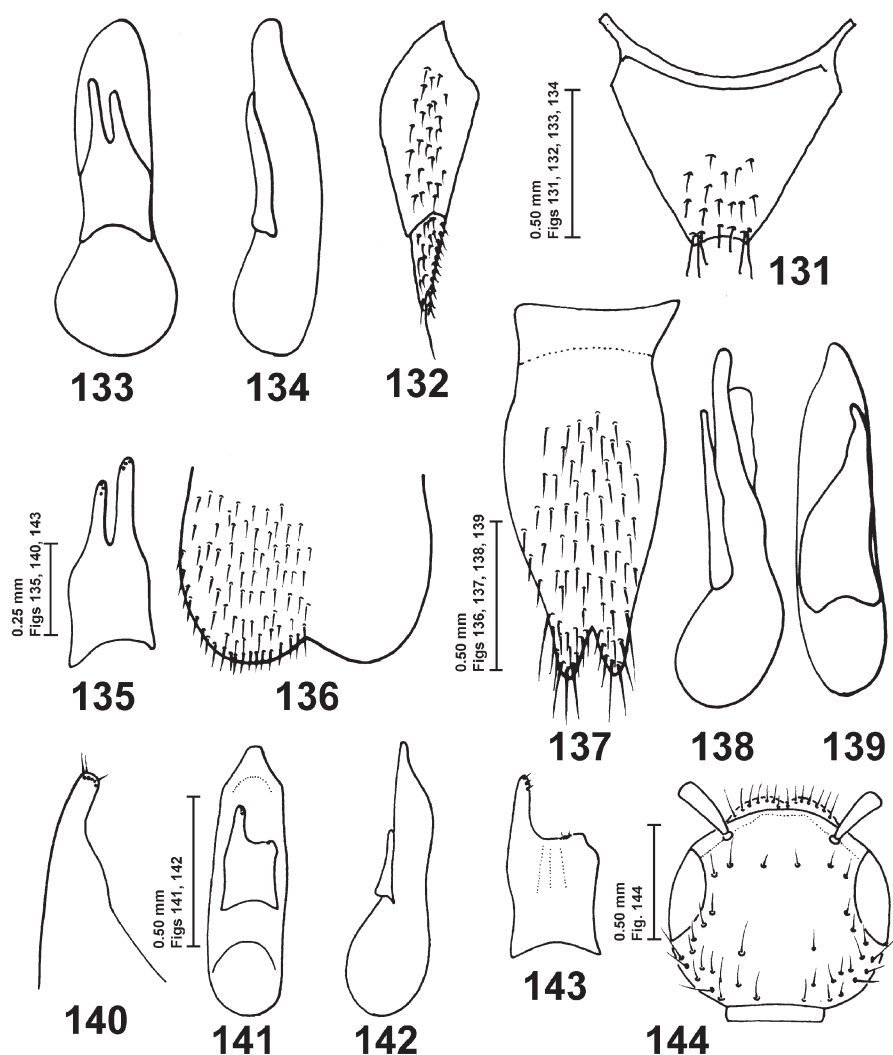
Distribution. Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Natal, Rhodesia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus simonae* Levasseur, 1961**

(Figs 145–148)

Philonthus (s. str.) *simonae* Levasseur, 1961: 238.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: CONGO [Congo Belge], KOLWEZI, Haut Katanga, 14.I.1957, D.V. Allard, (Lualaba) à la lumière, // *Philonthus simonae*, sp. n., L. Levasseur, det. (white oblong label, with red TYPE, handwritten) (MNHP). **Paratypes** 2 ♂♂, same data as in holotype (MNHP).



Figs 131–144. 131–132: *Philonthus rhodesianus* Tottenham. 131 – female tergite 10, 132 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 133–137: *P. repetitus* Herman. 133 – aedeagus, ventral view, 134 – aedeagus, lateral view, 135 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 136 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 137 – male ventrite 9. 138–140: *P. ruveanus* Levasseur. 138 – aedeagus, ventral view, 139 – aedeagus, lateral view, 140 – apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae. 141–144: *P. sanguineus* Fauvel. 141 – aedeagus, ventral view, 142 – aedeagus, lateral view, 143 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 144 – head.

Obr. 131–144. 131–132: *Philonthus rhodesianus* Tottenham. 131 – 10. tergít samice, 132 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice. 133–137: *P. repetitus* Herman. 133 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 134 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 135 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 136 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 137 – 9. ventrit samce. 138–140: *P. ruveanus* Levasseur. 138 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 139 – aedeagus laterální pohled, 140 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory. 141–144: *P. sanguineus* Fauvel. 141 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 142 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 143 – paramera se sensory, ventrální pohled, 144 – hlava.

Additional material examined. 1 spec., TANGANYIKA, Terr., Matengo-Hochland, wsw. V. Songea, 21.–31.i.1936, Zerny, Linda 1300–1400 m, Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection // *Philonthus volvulus* sp. n. Bernhauer (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (this species is a part of the type series of *P. volvulus* Bernhauer, 1932) (FMNH).

Redescription. Length 7.1–7.3 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.7–3.8 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly reddish brown, mandibles blackish brown, clypeus reddish brown, maxillary, labial palpi, first three antennomeres, elytra and legs yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres light ochre, pronotum yellowish orange, suture wide dark brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites wide yellowish brown.

Head of rounded shape, somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 23.5/22), eyes shorter than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 8/9), parallel-sided, posterior angles moderately rounded, with two long black bristles, 6 punctures between eyes, near posterior margin of eyes 2 coarse punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae (Fig. 148) stout and short, bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 5–10 wide transverse, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 7.5; 2 = 4; 3 = 3.5; 4 = 2.5; 5–10 = 2; 11 = 4.5.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 25/23.5), very slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles with several variably long, dark bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 4 fine equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very occasionally and finely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface with distinct fine microsculpture. Setation brown.

Elytra longer than wide (l/w ratio = 35/30), slightly widened posteriorly, coarsely and sparsely punctate, punctation around suture somewhat denser, punctures as large as eye facets, separated by about one and a half puncture diameters in transverse direction, surface between punctures without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibia/length of tarsus 19/18), relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2 and 3 = 2.5; 4 = 2; 5 = 5.

Abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines very finely and sparsely punctate, tergites finer and sparser punctate than that on elytra, surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones, triangular. Aedeagus (Figs 145–147).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. simonae* can be distinguished from *P. moucheti* by the unicolorous elytra, from *P. volvulus* by the lighter colouring entire body, except head and widely dark brown suture, shorter antennae and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania.

***Philonthus subtilicornis* Bernhauer, 1932**
(Figs 149–150)

Philonthus (s. str.) *subtilicornis* Bernhauer, 1932: 148.

Type material. Syntype ♀, labelled: CONGO: Haut – Uele: Moto Yebo, xi. 1925, L. Burgeon, Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer Collection. // TYPE *Philonthus subtilicornis* M. Bernhauer (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (FMNM).

Redescription. Body length 9.8 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 4.7 mm. Head dark brown, yellowish brown translucent here and there, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly yellowish brown, pronotum brown, yellowish brown translucent, maxillary in parts, labial palpi, elytra, abdomen, legs and antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres brown.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/29), parallel-sided. Posterior angles strongly rounded. Eyes much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 15/8). 4 punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Temporal area with one long black bristle and with many short brown bristles. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 13; 2 = 8; 3 = 10; 4–6 = 7; 7 = 6; 8 and 9 = 5.5; 10 = 5; 11 = 8.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 57/48), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, distance between punctures much smaller than their diameter.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 59/50), slightly widened posteriorly, punctuation sparser and somewhat coarser than that on scutellum, surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 3 and 4 combined, metatarsomere 5 as long as metatarsomere 2. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 12; 2 = 8; 3 = 7; 4 = 5; 5 = 8.

Abdomen from the third visible tergite slightly narrowed posteriorly. Elevated area between two basal lines on the first four visible tergites impunctate. Punctuation of tergites very fine and very dense, punctures somewhat smaller than eye facets, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 less dilated, protarsomere 4 small, only first three protarsomeres bearing modified pale setae ventrally. Tergite 10 (Fig. 149), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 150).

Differential diagnosis. *P. subtilicornis* is very similar to *P. python* sp. n. It can be distinguished from the latter by its lighter antennae, head and pronotum, antennomeres 7–10 not serrate and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus syncerus* Hromádka, 2005**
(Figs 151–158)

Philonthus (s. str.) *syncerus* Hromádka, 2005: 109.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **NAMIBIA**, 16.–17.xii.1993, Etosha NP, Halali, lux, pitfall trap, leg. M. Uhlig. // **HOLOTYPE** *Philonthus syncerus* sp. n., Hromádka, det. 2005 (red label, printed) (MNHUB). **Paratypes**: 2 spec., **ANGOLA** (A43), N.Santa Clara, 30.iii.–1.iv.1972. Southern Africa Exp. B.M. 1972 (CHP); 2 spec., **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**, Skukuza K. N. P. 27.i.1974, H. & A. Braack, B.M. 1974–172 (CHP); 3 spec., Natal, Mikuza NP: 27°36'S/32°13'E, 2.–3.ii.1994, lux, leg. M. Uhlig (MNHUB) (All paratypes with red labels, printed).

Additional material examined. 3 spec., **MALAWI** centr.: Kahingina Forest Res., 70 km N of Kasungu, 29.xii.2001, Obořil leg. (FMNH); 2 spec., **CHAD**: N'Gourl, distr. de Kanem, ix.1958, P. Renaud leg. (CHP).

Redescription. Length: 10.2–10.6 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.6–4.8 mm. Head black, pronotum yellowish red, scutellum blackish brown, shoulders widely blackish brown, posterior half reddish, abdomen blackish brown, visible tergites 3–6 with posterior margin, all of tergite 7 and paratergites yellowish red, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres brown, mandibles with anterior half yellowish brown, rest of mandibles blackish brown, legs brown.

Head (Fig. 158) distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/30), slightly narrowed posteriad, eyes much longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 19/5), posterior angles slightly rounded, with two long black bristles, 6 coarse punctures between eyes, temporal area finely and sparsely punctate. Surface shiny, with traces of fine microsculpture consisting of scattered transverse and oblique waves.

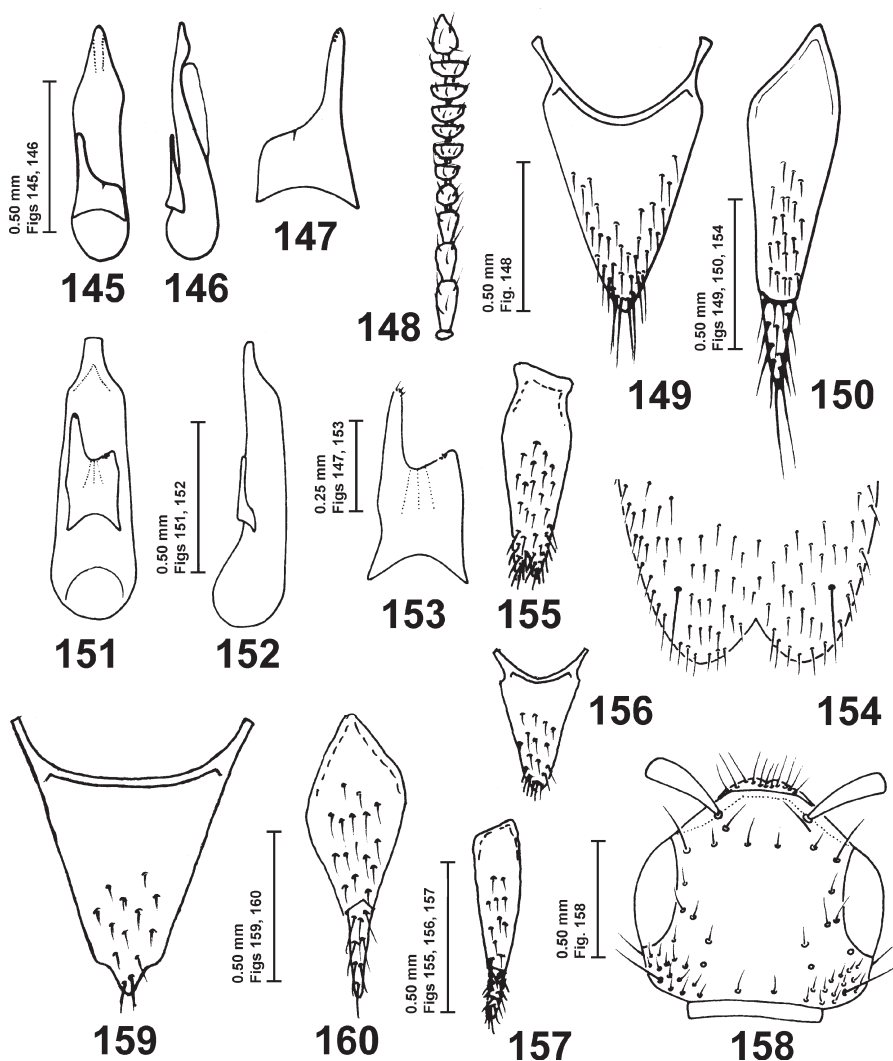
Antennae relatively long, bent backward reaching end of pronotum. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 and 3 equidistant, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 11; 2 and 3 = 5; 4 = 4; 5 = 4; 6 = 3.5; 7–10 = 3; 11 = 7.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/33), very slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles strongly rounded, left dorsal row with 7 punctures, right dorsal row with 6 punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, anterior angles with several long black bristles. Surface shiny, with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and waved microsculpture.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, microsculpture very fine, setation yellowish brown.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 52/47) slightly widened posteriad, punctuation coarse and relatively sparse, punctures larger than eye facets, separated more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, surface between punctures without microsculpture, anterior angles with one long, black bristle. Setation yellowish brown.

Abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines finely and densely punctate, posterior margin of tergite 7 (fifth visible) with yellowish apical seam, punctuation of abdominal tergites finer than that on elytra, moderately dense, gradually becoming sparser toward apex, setation yellowish brown, surface between punctures without microsculpture.



Figs 145–160. 145–148: *Philonthus simonae* Levasseur. 145 – aedeagus, ventral view, 146 – aedeagus, lateral view, 147 – paramere with sensory peg setae, 148 – right antennae. 149–150. *P. subtilicornis* Bernhauer. 149 – female tergite 10, 150 – gonocoxite of female genital segment. 151–158: *P. syncerus* Hromádka. 151 – aedeagus, ventral view, 152 – aedeagus, lateral view, 153 – paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 154 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 155 – male ventrite 9, 156 – female tergite 10, 157 – gonocoxite female genital segment, 158 – head. 159–160: *P. taphozous* sp. n. 159 – female tergite 10, ventral view, 160 – gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Obr. 145–160. 145–148: *Philonthus simonae* Levasseur. 145 – aedeagus, ventrální strana, 146 – aedeagus, laterální strana, 147 – ventrální strana paramery se sensory, 148 – pravé tykadlo. 149–150: *P. subtilicornis* Bernhauer. 149 – 10. tergít samice, 150 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice. 151–158: *P. syncerus* Hromádka. 151 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 152 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 153 – paramera se sensory, ventrální pohled, 154 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 155 – 9. ventrit samce, 156 – 10. tergít samice, 157 – gonocoxite, genitální segment samice, 158 – hlava. 159–160: *P. taphozous* sp. n. 159 – 10. tergít samice, 160 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio of length of tarsus/length of tibia 28/32). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2 and 3 = 4; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 7.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than the preceding ones, not sub-bilobed. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 154), ventricle 9 (Fig. 155), aedeagus (Figs 151–153).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed. Tergite 10 (Fig. 156), gonocoxites of female genital segment (Fig. 157).

Differential diagnosis. *P. syncerus* can be distinguished from *P. sanguineus* by the wider head, pronotum and elytra, sparser punctuation of elytra, from *P. parasanguineus* by the wider head, pronotum and elytra, different colour and coarser punctuation of elytra, from *P. taphozous* sp. n. by the darker elytra and abdomen, from all species by the different colouring of visible tergite 7 and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Namibia, Angola, Malawi, Republic of South Africa and Chad.

***Philonthus taphozous* sp. n.**
(Figs 159–160)

Type material. **Holotype** ♀, labelled: SE Madagascar: 21 km NE of Esira, Col de Marotaolana env. 800–1200m, 13.ii.2004, 24°14'S, 48°53'E, J. Janák lgt. (red label, printed) (NMPC).

Description. Body length 9.2 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.5 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets narrowly dirty yellow, antennomeres 1–3 and apex of antennomere 11, maxillary, labial palpi and pronotum dirty yellow, remaining antennomeres blackish brown, scutellum black, elytra yellowish brown with posterior angles and margin dark translucent, abdomen dirty yellow, tergite 7 with wide black band, legs yellow.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 31.5/24). Distinctly narrowed posteriad. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 13/8). 6 coarse equidistant punctures between eyes. Vertical row of 4 coarse punctures, near posterior margin of eyes. Temple area with numerous variably large punctures. Surface with very fine scattered microsculpture.

Antennae stout, gradually but not strongly widened distally, bent backward reaching posterior fourth of pronotum. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 5; 3 = 6; 4 and 5 = 3; 6–10 = 2.5; 11 = 5.5.

Pronotum bulging, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 37.5/36). Anterior angles somewhat obtuse rounded, posterior angles broadly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures equidistant. Each sublateral row with 3 punctures, punctures 2 distinctly move to the lateral margins. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum only in posterior half with 8 coarse punctures, anterior half impunctate, punctures larger than eye facets.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 49/46), at shoulders slightly wider than pronotum, scarcely widened posteriad. Punctuation double, several larger punctures scattered between small punctures, . Punctures separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 27/25). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 1. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 7; 2 and 3 = 3.5; 4 = 3; 5 = 5.

Abdomen wide, very slightly narrowed posteriad, very finely and sparsely punctured. Punctures as large as eye facets, becoming sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 simple and narrow, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 somewhat narrower than the preceding ones. Tergite 10 (Fig. 159) gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 160).

Differential diagnosis. *P. taphozous* sp. n. is similar to *P. sanguineus* from which it can be differentiated by somewhat darker antennae, lighter colouring (except head) of body and different colouring of visible tergite 7, from *P. syncerus* – by the lighter elytra and abdomen, and by the different colouring of visible tergite 7.

Distribution. Madagascar.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African and Madagascan Tomb bat (*Taphozous mauritanus* E. Geoffroy, 1818).

Philonthus trionyx sp. n.

(Figs 161–165)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: CONGO, Tanganika: Mpala, 780m, viii.1953, H. Bomans (red printed, label) (NMPC).

Description. Body length 6.3mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.5mm. Head black, maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs yellowish brown, antennomere 11 somewhat paler, mandibles brown, pronotum and abdomen yellowish orange, elytra and scutellum yellowish ochre, posterior angles slightly darker translucent.

Head of rounded quadrangular shape, parallel-sided, wider than long (w/l ratio = 29:23), posterior angles obtusely rounded with one long black bristle. Eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length 11/7). Distance between medial punctures about three times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Clypeus medially with a deep depression. Posterior margins of eyes with 4 coarse punctures. Temporal area with single coarse punctures. Surface with very irregular, almost indistinct microsculpture.

Antennae long, bent backward reaching almost the end of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4 and 5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6–10 strongly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 10; 2 = 4.5; 3 = 5.5; 4–10 = 3; 11 = 7.

Pronotum bulging, wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/31), slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles almost rectangular, with a few short bristles, posterior angles strongly rounded, lateral margins with several short black bristles. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures approximately equidistant. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation yellow, dense and longer.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/31) slightly widened posteriad, densely and finely punctate, punctures somewhat larger than eye facets, separated by one puncture diameter in

transverse direction. Lateral margins and posterior angles with several bristles of varying length. Setation yellowish brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibiae (length of tarsus/length tibiae ratio = 25/23). Metatarsomere 1 almost as long as metatarsomeres 2 and 3 combined, metatarsomere 5 shorter than metatarsomere 1, relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 4.5; 3 = 4; 4 = 3.5; 5 = 6.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, elevated area between basal lines on first three visible tergites with scattered punctures. Punctuation of visible tergites much finer and denser than that on elytra; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and very strongly sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Protarsomere 4 very small. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 164), ventrite 9 (Fig. 165) aedeagus (Figs 161–163).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. This new species is generally very similar to *P. cambeforti* and differs from the latter by the lighter antennae, somewhat shorter eyes, denser punctuation of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Name derivation. The name of this species, noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Nile soft-shelled turtle *Trionyx triunguis* (Forsk., 1775).

Philonthus trochoecerus sp. n.

(Figs 171–174)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: Papyrus-Sumpf süd ö. Kilimandjaro, 20.–21.i.1906. D.O.Afr. coll. Dr. Chr. Schröder (red label printed). (MNHUB). **Paratype** ♀, labelled: Sigital (Singida?), x.–xi.1905, 500 – 750 m, D. Ostafrika, A. d. Sammlung Dr. Chr. Schröder (red label printed) (MNHUB).

Description. Length 6.6 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.5 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra red, abdomen visible tergites 1–4 brown-black with posterior margin narrowly yellow-brown, tergites 5–8 yellow-brown, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles brown, antennae black-brown, base of antennomeres 2–3, antennomere 11 and legs yellow-brown. Surface without microsculpture.

Head transverse, wider than long (l/w ratio in males = 27/22.5, in females = 23/21, slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, with 1 long black bristle and several short bristles. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 9/7). 6 coarse punctures between eyes, approximately equidistant, posterior margin of eyes with 3 coarse punctures.

Antennae long and slender, bent backward reaching posterior fifth of pronotum. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 9; 2 = 4; 3 = 5; 4 = 3.5; 5–10 = 3; 11 = 6.

Pronotum bulging, as wide as long, parallel-sided, slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded with several black bristles of varying length, posterior angles strongly rounded, lateral margins with several black bristles. Each dorsal row with 6 coarse punctures, approximately equidistant, each sublateral row with 3 punctures, punctures 2–3 distinctly shifted laterad. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate, punctures distinctly larger than eye-facets, separated by very small gaps.

Elytra square, as long as wide, very slightly widened posteriad, coarsely and sparsely punctate, punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and a half puncture diameters. Anterior angles with 1 long black bristle, sides with several black bristles of varying length. Surface without microsculpture; setation almost indistinct, brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (length of tibiae/length of tarsus ratio = 22/21), relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 5; 2 = 3; 3 = 2.5; 4 = 2; 5 = 6.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites similar as on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards apex of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation longer and brown-yellow.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 174), aedeagus (171–173).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 much less dilated than in male, protarsomere 4 small.

Differential diagnosis. *P. trochoecerus* sp. n. may be distinguished from the similar *P. pelecenus* sp. n. by the wider head, slender antennae, denser punctuation of elytra, from *P. luluanus* by the wider head, shorter eyes (ratio of eye length/temple length = 9/7), darker elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African crested flycatcher (*Trochoecerus cyanomelas* (Viellot, 1818)).

***Philonthus volvulus* Bernhauer, 1932**

(Figs 166–170)

Philonthus (s. str.) *volvulus* Bernhauer, 1932: 151.

Type material. Syntype ♀, labelled: CONGO, Musée du Congo, Haut Uele: Yebe Moto, iv. 1926, L. Burgeon, Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer Collection. // *Philonthus volvulus* Bernhauer TYPUS (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (FMNH).

Additional material examined. 2 spec., CONGO, Musée du Congo, Haut Uele: Yebo Moto, ix. 1926, // *Philonthus volvulus* Bernhauer, n. sp. (ochre oblong label, handwritten) (MRAT); 4 spec., ZAMBIA C, N Kabwe Sungala school env., 22.ii.2004, Snížek & Tichý leg. (CHP, CJR).

Redescription. Length 7.0 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.6 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin and antennal sockets very narrowly reddish yellow, mandibles dark brown, maxillary, labial palpi and first two antennomeres yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, pronotum and elytra reddish brown, abdomen dark brown, posterior margins of first four visible tergites narrowly yellowish brown, legs yellowish brown.

Head square, parallel-sided, wider than long (w/l ratio = 25.5/22), eyes as long as temples, 6 small punctures between eyes, posterior margin of eyes with 4 punctures arranged in a square like the four on gaming dice, temporal area almost impunctate, posterior angles conspicuous, with two long black bristles, surface with very fine and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Antennae (Fig. 170) bent backward reaching posterior sixth of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 distinctly serrate. Relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 8; 2 = 5; 3 = 4.5; 4–10 = 2; 11 = 5.5.

Pronotum bulging, longer than wide (l/w ratio = 30.5/28), slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles strongly rounded, each dorsal row with 4 punctures, distance between punctures 2–4 equidistant, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, punctures as large as eye facets, separated somewhat more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 37/33.5), parallel-sided, coarsely and relatively sparsely punctate, punctures slightly larger than eye facets, separated by about one puncture diameter in transverse direction, surface without microsculpture, setation yellowish brown.

First three visible tergites of abdomen with two basal lines, elevated area between the lines with single punctures here and there, punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming sparser, tergites 6 and 7 somewhat coarsely punctate, surface without microsculpture, setation similar to that on elytra.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than the metatarsus (ratio of length of tibiae/length of tarsus 22/21). Metatarsomere 1 somewhat longer than metatarsomere 5. Relative length of metatarsomeres: 1 = 6; 2 = 3; 3 and 4 = 2.5; 5 = 5.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small, distinctly narrower than the preceding ones. Ventricle 8 (Fig. 169), aedeagus (Figs 166–168).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 very slightly dilated and subbilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 heart shaped, distinctly narrower than the preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. volvulus* is very similar to *P. moucheti*. It can be distinguished from the latter by its narrower pronotum and darker legs, from *P. simonae* by the darker, entirely unicolorous body and longer antennae, from *P. profelis* sp. n. by the shorter eyes, somewhat sparser punctation of abdomen, and from all by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus* sp.**
(Figs 43–45)

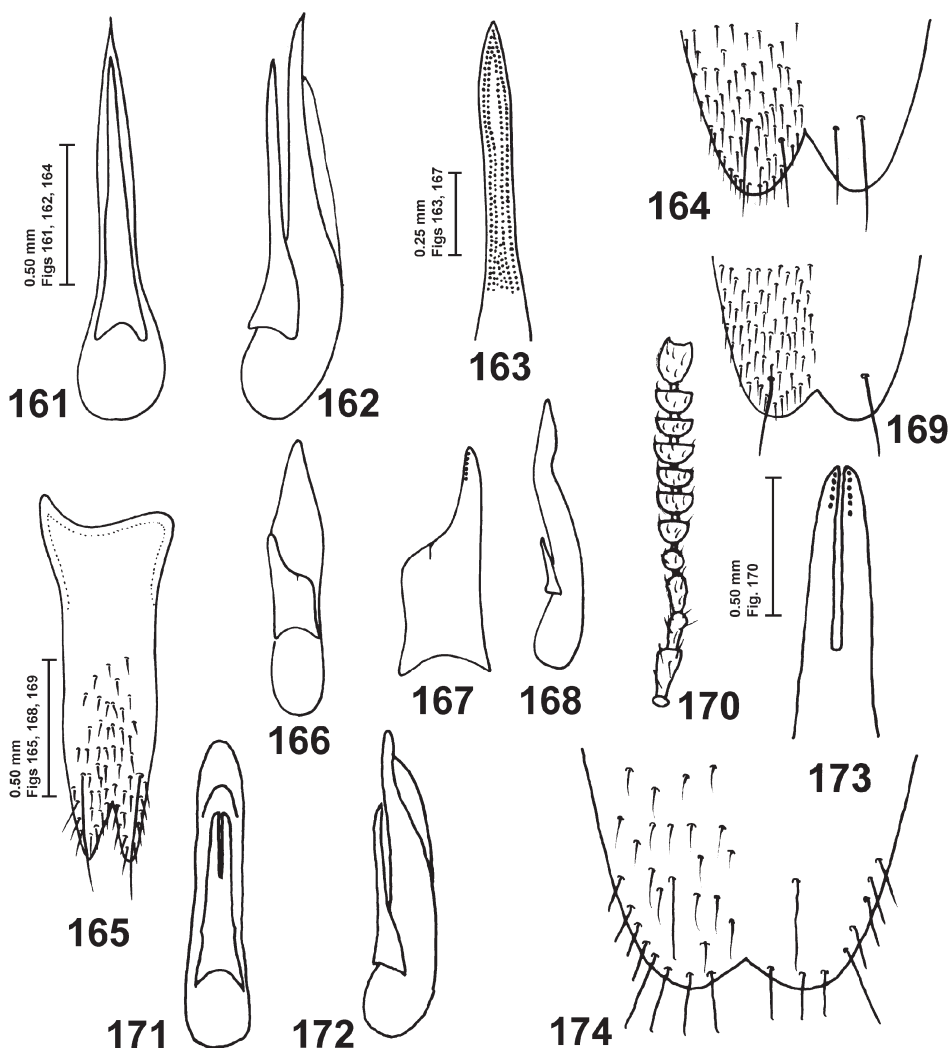
Material examined. 1 ♀, CONGO, Kaniama, vii.1940, A. J. Bréda, récolté dans nid de *Cryptomys*. (CHP).

Description. Body length 7.2 mm, length of forebody (to the end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Head black, clypeus along anterior margin, antennal sockets narrowly yellowish brown, maxillary and labial palpi yellowish brown, mandibles brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres brown, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen blackish brown, elytra black with posterior half extensively red, legs yellowish brown.

Head quadrate, somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 28/24). Eyes slightly longer than temples. Antennae bent backward reaching slightly behind half of pronotum. Pronotum bulging, as long as wide, each dorsal row with 4 coarse equidistant punctures. Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate.

Note. This species, which is represented by a unique female, belongs to this species group and is not named here. For definitive identification and taxonomic placement, it would be necessary to see additional material.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.



Figs 161–174. 161–165: *Philonthus trionyx* sp. n. 161 – aedeagus, ventral view, 162 – aedeagus, lateral view, 163 – apical portion of underside of paramere with sensory peg setae, 164 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, 165 – male ventrite 9. 166–170: *P. volvulus* Bernhauer. 166 – aedeagus, ventral view, 167 – paramere with sensory peg setae, 168 – aedeagus, lateral view, 169 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, ventral view, 170 – right antennae. 171–174: *P. trochoecerus* sp. n. 171 – aedeagus, ventral view, 172 – aedeagus, lateral view, 173 – paramere with sensory peg setae, 174 – apical portion of male ventrite 8.

Obr. 161–174. 161–165: *Philonthus trionyx* sp. n. 161 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 162 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 163 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 164 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 165 – 9. ventrit samce. 166–170: *P. volvulus* Bernhauer. 166 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 167 – aedeagus, ventrální část paramery se sensory, 168 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 169 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, 170 – pravé tykadlo. 171–174: *Philonthus trochoecerus* sp. n. 171 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 172 – aedeagus – laterální pohled, 173 – apikální část ventrální strany paramery se sensory, 174 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce.

Key to the species of the *Philonthus bicoloripennis* species group

1	Dorsal rows of pronotum with 4 punctures.	2
-	Dorsal rows of pronotum with 5 punctures.	9
-	Dorsal rows of pronotum with 6 punctures.	12
-	Dorsal rows of pronotum with 7 or more punctures.	32
2	Larger species (7.0–10.8 mm).	3
-	Smaller species (5.6–6.5 mm).	5
3	Antennae black.	4
-	Antennae brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown.	<i>Philonthus</i> sp.
4	Two punctures between eyes, elytra yellowish ochre.	<i>P. okapia</i> sp. n.
-	Four punctures between eyes, elytra blackish brown, suture narrowly reddish.	<i>P. ardeotis</i> sp. n.
5	Elytra bicoloured: shoulders wide blackish brown, large part of posterior half with dirty yellow spot.	<i>P. bicoloripennis</i>
-	Elytra unicolorous.	6
6	Elytra black, abdomen pitchy brown.	<i>P. ruweanus</i> Levasseur
-	Elytra yellowish brown.	7
-	Elytra brown to reddish brown.	8
7	Elytra yellowish brown, abdomen black, posterior margin of tergites 3–7 narrowly and tergite 8 entirely yellowish brown.	<i>P. dorylophilus</i> Cameron
-	Abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites widely yellowish brown.	<i>P. simonae</i> Levasseur
8	Elytra brown, antennae brownish yellow, antennomeres 1 and 11 yellowish brown.	<i>P. profelis</i> sp. n.
-	Elytra lighter reddish brown, pronotum somewhat wider than long (w/l ratio = 32/30).	<i>P. moucheti</i> Levasseur
-	Elytra reddish brown, pronotum somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 30.5/28).	<i>P. volvulus</i> Bernhauer
9	Larger species (8.9–9.4 mm).	10
-	Smaller species (6.3–7.3 mm).	11
10	Antennae strongly serrate, abdomen sparsely punctate.	<i>P. giraffa</i> sp. n.
-	Antennae slightly serrate, abdomen densely punctate.	<i>P. cambeforti</i> Lecoq
11	Antennae strongly serrate, pronotum and abdomen yellowish orange.	<i>P. trionyx</i> sp. n.
-	Antennae not serrate, pronotum and abdomen blackish brown.	<i>P. kobus</i> sp. n.
12	Smaller species (5.4–8.2 mm).	13
-	Larger species (8.7–12.6 mm).	20
13	Elytra dark brown to blackish brown.	14
-	Elytra yellowish orange, yellowish brown to red brown.	17
14	Legs yellowish brown.	15
-	Legs brown to blackish brown.	16
15	Pronotum and antennae blackish brown.	<i>P. balearica</i> sp. n.
-	Pronotum reddish brown, antennae dark brown.	<i>P. dasypeltis</i> sp. n.
16	Antennae unicolorous blackish brown.	<i>P. gypaetus</i> sp. n.
-	Antennae bicolorous, antennomeres 1 and 2, 10 and 11 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown.	<i>P. antidorcas</i> sp. n.
-	Antennomere 1 yellowish ventrally, dark brown dorsally, remaining antennomeres black.	<i>P. platealea</i> sp. n.
17	Pronotum blackish brown to black.	18
-	Pronotum orange brown to reddish brown.	19
18	Pronotum blackish brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown.	
-		<i>P. allardianus</i> Levasseur
-	Pronotum and antennae black, antennomere 1 bicolorous, yellowish ventrally, black dorsally. Head narrow (w/l ratio = 36.5/35), eyes long (ratio of eye length/temple length = 15/6), elytra yellowish brown.	
-		<i>P. luluanus</i> Bernhauer
-	Head wide (w/l ratio = 27/22.5), eyes short (ratio of eye length/ temple length = 9/7), elytra red.	<i>P. trochoecerus</i> sp. n.
19	Pronotum and elytra orange brown, antennae brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellow.	
-		<i>P. allardi</i> Levasseur

- Pronotum and elytra reddish brown, antennae dark brown, antennomeres 1 and 2 yellowish brown.	<i>P. parasanguineus</i> Levasseur
20 Elytra bicoloured.	21
- Elytra unicoloured.	24
21 Pronotum black to blackish brown.	22
- Pronotum reddish to reddish brown.	23
22 Pronotum black, elytra reddish brown, suture narrowly and entire epipleura black, antennae black, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown.	<i>P. crocodylus</i> sp. n.
- Pronotum blackish brown, elytra black, from shoulders obliquely around suture widely dark reddish, antennae dark brown, antennomere 1 yellowish brown.	<i>P. rhodesianus</i> Tottenham
23 Pronotum reddish, elytra blackish red, posterior fourth and around suture reddish, eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 13/7).	<i>P. sanguineus</i> Fauvel
- Pronotum reddish brown, elytra with shoulders black, posterior half reddish, eyes markedly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 19/5).	<i>P. syncerus</i> Hromádka
24 Elytra black to blackish brown.	25
- Elytra of different coloration.	26
25 Elytra black, legs blackish brown, eyes markedly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 14/4).	<i>P. pelecanus liberianus</i> ssp. n.
- Elytra blackish brown, legs yellowish brown, eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/ temple length = 11.0/8.5).	<i>P. repetitus</i> Herman
26 Elytra brown, pronotum and legs yellowish brown.	<i>P. naja</i> sp. n.
- Elytra of different coloration.	27
27 Elytra yellowish brown to yellowish orange.	28
- Elytra reddish to reddish brown.	31
28 Antennae black to blackish brown.	29
- Antennae yellowish brown to brown.	30
29 Antennae blackish brown, antennomeres 1–3 dirty yellow, eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/ temple length = 13/8) abdomen dirty yellow, tergite 7 with wide black band.	<i>P. taphozous</i> sp. n.
- Antennae black, antennomere 1 bicoloured, yellowish ventrally, black dorsally, eyes markedly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 14/4), abdomen reddish brown.	<i>P. pelecanus pelecanus</i> ssp. n.
30 Antennae yellowish brown, eyes markedly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 15/8.5). ...	<i>P. dollmani</i> Bernhauer
- Antennae brown, antennomeres 1–3 yellowish brown, eyes only very slightly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 9/8).	<i>P. subtilicornis</i> Bernhauer
31 Elytra reddish, antennae blackish brown, antennomere 1 bicolorous, yellowish ventrally, blackish brown dorsally, eyes markedly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 16/6).	<i>P. python</i> sp. n.
- Elytra reddish brown, antennae black, eyes longer than eyes (ratio of eye length/temple length = 9/4), abdomen blackish brown, tergite 8 yellowish brown.	<i>P. haliaeetus</i> sp. n.
32 Smaller species (8.2–9.4 mm).	33
- Larger species (10.0–12.2 mm).	34
33 Pronotum black, dorsal rows of pronotum with 7 or 8 punctures, elytra and antennae yellowish brown, antennomeres 4–10 serrate.	<i>P. logonosticta</i> sp. n.
- Pronotum, elytra and abdomen orange yellow, dorsal rows of pronotum with 7 or 8 punctures, antennae black, antennomeres 1 and 2 and base of antennomeres 3 yellowish brown, antennomeres 5–10 serrate.	<i>P. hippopotamus</i> sp. n.
34 Pronotum black, elytra and abdomen orange yellow, antennae black, antennomeres 4–10 serrate, dorsal rows of pronotum with 7 or 8 punctures.	<i>P. atricollis</i> sp. n.
- Pronotum, elytra and abdomen orange brown, dorsal rows of pronotum with 8 or 9 punctures, antennae black, antennomeres 4–10 serrate.	<i>P. acinonyx</i> sp. n.

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SOUHRN

V této práci jsou revidovány druhy podrodu *Pseudophilonthus* rodu *Philonthus*, z Afrotropické oblasti, který byl popsán Bernhauerem (1915: 302), pro druhy s přímou linií na spánkách a postranního okraje štítu (Fig. 1). Jako typ podrodu určil Bernhauer *P. bicoloripennis*. Jelikož přesné taxonomické postavení podrodů rodu *Philonthus* je sporné (viz Hromádka 2008), navrhuji proto vytvoření skupiny *P. bicoloripennis* pro všechny druhy dříve patřící do podrodu *Pseudophilonthus*. Jméno pro tuto skupinu doporučuji podle typového druhu, které pro tento podrod určil Bernhauer (1915). Přesto není jméno podrodu *Pseudophilonthus* v této práci synonymizováno.

V současné době je z Afrotropické oblasti známo 41 druhů. Druhy skupiny *P. bicoloripennis* jsou charakterizovány dle následujících znaků: malé až středně velké, 5.6–12.6 mm dlouhé. Hlava vždy černá, širší jako dlouhá, mezi očima 4 nebo 6 teček, oči tak dlouhé nebo delší jako spánky. Tykadla silnější, od 5 článku jsou články většinou příčné, někdy pilovité. Štít vypouklý, nepatrně dopředu zúžený, rozdílně zbarvený, od černé přes hnědooranžovou, až po oranžovožlutou. Strany štítu paralelní nebo slabě zakulacené, někdy s několika různě dlouhými štětinami. Přední rohy tupě zakulacené nebo pravouhlé, s několika krátkými štětinami. Zadní rohy silně zakulacené. Dorsální řady se 4–6 nebo s větším počtem teček. Sublaterální řady se 2 nebo 3 tečkami. Zbarvení krovek rozdílné, od černé až k oranžovožluté. Strany krovek paralelní, dozadu slabě rozšířené. První tři viditelné tergity zadečku mají dvě basální linie a mezera mezi těmito liniemi je rozdílně tečkováná, někdy úplně bez tečkování. První 3 články předních tarsů samců slabě nebo silně rozšířené, u samic jsou tyto články mnohem užší.

Klíč druhů skupiny *Philonthus bicoloripennis*

1 Dorsální řady štítu se 4 tečkami.	2
- Dorsální řady štítu s 5 tečkami.	9
- Dorsální řady štítu se 6 tečkami.	12
- Dorsální řady štítu se 7 nebo více tečkami.	32
2 Větší druhy (7,0–10,8 mm).	3
- Menší druhy (5,6–6,5 mm).	5
3 Tykadla černá.	4
- Tykadla hnědá, tykadlové články 1–3 žlutohnědé.	<i>Philonthus</i> sp.
4 Mezi očima 2 tečky, krovky žlutookrové.	<i>P. okapia</i> sp. n.
- Mezi očima 4 tečky, krovky černohnědé, šev úzce načervenalý.	<i>P. ardeotis</i> sp. n.
5 Krovky dvoubarevné, ramena široce zčernalá, zadní polovina z velké části s nepravidelnou špinavě žlutou skvrnou.	<i>P. bicoloripennis</i> Bernhauer
- Krovky jednobarevné.	6
6 Krovky černé, zadeček smolně hnědý.	<i>P. ruweanus</i> Levasseur
- Krovky žlutohnědé.	7
- Krovky hnědé až červenohnědé.	8
7 Krovky žlutohnědé, zadeček černý, zadní okraj tergítů 3–7 úzce a celý tergít 8 zbarvený hnědožlutě.	<i>P. dorylophilus</i> Cameron
- Zadeček hnědý, zadní okraj všech tergítů široce žlutohnědý.	<i>P. simonae</i> Levasseur
8 Krovky hnědé, tykadla hnědožlutá, tykadlové články 1 a 2, 9 a 11 žlutohnědé.	<i>P. profelis</i> sp. n.
- Krovky světle červenohnědé, štít o trochu širší jako dlouhý (poměr šíře/délky = 32/30).	<i>P. moucheti</i> Levasseur
- Krovky červenohnědé, štít o trochu delší jako široký (poměr délky/šíře = 30,5/28).	<i>P. volvulus</i> Bernhauer
9 Větší druhy (8,9–9,4 mm).	10
- Menší druhy (6,3–7,3 mm).	11
10 Tykadla silně pilovitá, zadeček řídce tečkovaný.	<i>P. giraffa</i> sp. n.
- Tykadla slabě pilovitá, zadeček hustě tečkovaný.	<i>P. cambeforti</i> Lecoq
11 Tykadla silně pilovitá, zadeček řídce tečkovaný.	<i>P. trionyx</i> sp. n.
- Tykadla slabě pilovitá, zadeček hustě tečkovaný.	<i>P. kobus</i> sp. n.
12 Menší druhy (5,4–8,2 mm).	13
- Větší druhy (8,7–12,6 mm).	20
13 Krovky tmavohnědé až černohnědé.	14
- Krovky žlutooranžové, žlutohnědé až červenohnědé.	17
14 Nohy žlutohnědé.	15
- Nohy hnědé až černohnědé.	16
15 Štít a tykadla černohnědé.	<i>P. balearica</i> sp. n.
- Štít červenohnědý, tykadla tmavohnědá.	<i>P. dasypeltis</i> sp. n.
16 Tykadla jednobarevně černohnědá.	<i>P. gypaetus</i> sp. n.
- Tykadla dvoubarevná, tykadlové články 1 a 2, 10 a 11 žlutohnědé, ostatní články tmavohnědé.	<i>P. antidorcas</i> sp. n.
- Tykadlový článek 1 žlutavý ventrálně, tmavohnědý dorsálně, ostatní články tykadel černé. ..	<i>P. plantalea</i> sp. n.
17 Štít hnědý až černohnědý.	18
- Štít oranžovohnědý až červenohnědý.	19
18 Štít černohnědý, tykadlové články 1–3 žlutohnědé, ostatní články tmavohnědé.	<i>P. allardianus</i> Levasseur
- Štít a tykadla černé, 1 tykadlový článek dvoubarevný, ventrální strana žlutá, dorsální strana černá. Hlava úzká (poměr šířky/délce 36,5/35), oči dlouhé (poměr délky očí/spánků = 15/6), krovky žlutohnědé.	<i>P. luluanus</i> Bernhauer
- Hlava široká (poměr šířky/délce 27/22,5, oči krátké (poměr délky očí/spánků = 9/7), krovky červené.	<i>P. trochoecerus</i> sp. n.
19 Štít a krovky oranžovohnědé, tykadla hnědá, tykadlové články 1–3 žluté.	<i>P. allardi</i> Levasseur
- Štít a krovky červenohnědé, tykadla tmavohnědá, tykadlové články 1 a 2 žlutohnědé.	<i>P. parasanguineus</i> Levasseur

20 Krovky dvoubarevné.	21
- Krovky jednobarevné.	24
21 Štít černý až černohnědý.	22
- Štít červený až červenohnědý.	23
22 Štít černý, krovky červenohnědé, šev úzce a epypleury celé černé, tykadla černá, tykadlové články 1–3 žlutohnědé.	<i>P. crocodylus</i> sp. n.
- Štít černohnědý, krovky černé, od ramen obloukovitě kolem švu široce tmavo červené, tykadla tmavohnědá, 1. tykadlový článek žlutohnědý.	<i>P. rhodesianus</i> Tottenham
23 Štít červený, krovky černočervené, zadní čtvrtina a kolem švu načervenalé, oči delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/délky spánků = 13/7).	<i>P. sanguineus</i> Fauvel
- Štít červenohnědý, ramena krovek černá, zadní polovina načervenalá, oči třetelně delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 19/5).	<i>P. syncerus</i> Hromádka
24 Krovky černé až černohnědé.	25
- Krovky jinak zbarvené.	26
25 Krovky černé, nohy černohnědé, oči zřetelně delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 14/4).	<i>P. pelecaneus liberianus</i> ssp. n.
- Krovky černohnědé, nohy žlutohnědé, oči o málo delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 11,0/8,5).	<i>P. repetitus</i> Herman
26 Krovky hnědé, štít a nohy žlutohnědé.	<i>P. naja</i> sp. n.
- Krovky jinak zbarvené.	27
27 Krovky žlutohnědé až žlutooranžové.	28
- Krovky červené až červenohnědé.	31
28 Tykadla černá až černohnědá.	29
- Tykadla žlutohnědá až hnědá.	30
29 Tykadla černohnědá, tykadlové články 1–3 špinavě žluté, oči delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 13/8), zadeček špinavě žlutý, 7 tergit se širokou černou páskou.	<i>P. taphozous</i> sp. n.
- Tykadla černá, 1 tykadlový článek dvoubarevný, ventrální strana žlutá, dorsální strana černá, oči zřetelně delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 14/4), zadeček červenohnědý.	<i>P. pelecaneus pelecaneus</i> ssp. n.
30 Tykadla žlutohnědá, oči zřetelně delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 15/8,5).	<i>P. dollmani</i> Bernhauer
- Tykadla hnědá, tykadlové články 1–3 žlutohnědé, oči pouze o málo delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/délky spánků = 9/8).	<i>P. subtilicornis</i> Bernhauer
31 Krovky načervenalé, tykadla černohnědá, 1 tykadlový článek dvoubarevný, jeho ventrální strana žlutá a dorsální strana černohnědá, oči zřetelně delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 16/6).	<i>P. python</i> sp. n.
- Krovky červenohnědé, tykadla černá, oči delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/spánků = 9/4), zadeček černohnědý, 8 tergit žlutohnědý.	<i>P. haliaeetus</i> sp. n.
32 Menší druhy (8,2–9,4 mm).	33
- Větší druhy (10,0–12,2 mm).	34
33 Štít černý, dorsální řady štítu se 7 nebo 8 tečkami, krovky a tykadla žlutohnědá, tykadlové články 4–10 pilovité.	<i>P. logonosticta</i> sp. n.
- Štít, krovky a zadeček oranžovožluté, dorsální řady štítu se 7 nebo 8 tečkami, tykadla černá, tykadlové články 1 a 2 a base 3 článku žlutohnědé, tykadlové články 5–10 pilovité.	<i>P. hippopotamus</i> sp. n.
34 Štít černý, krovky a zadeček oranžovožluté, tykadla černá, tykadlové články 4–10 pilovité, dorsální řady štítu se 7 nebo 8 tečkami.	<i>P. atricollis</i> sp. n.
- Štít, krovky a zadeček oranžovožluté, dorsální řady štítu s 8 nebo 9 tečkami, tykadla černá, tykadlové články 4–10 pilovité.	<i>P. acinonyx</i> sp. n.