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

Revize druhů skupiny *Philonthus circumcinctus* z Afrotropické oblasti (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthina)

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Abstract. The *Philonthus circumcinctus* species group, containing 16 species of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829 is redefined and revised. Two species are described as new: *Philonthus mehelya* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and *P. zosterops* sp. nov. (Kenya). Fourteen species are redescribed: *P. bonus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. cailleuxi* Levasseur, 1980, *P. circumcinctus* Eppelsheim, 1895, *P. clementi* Levasseur, 1962, *P. complicatus* Tottenham, 1961, *P. densecaudatus* Bernhauer, 1928, *P. densicauda* Bernhauer, 1943, *P. facialis* Tottenham, 1962, *P. fraxinatus* Tottenham, 1949, *P. mlogosiensis* Bernhauer, 1934, *P. rollei* Bernhauer, 1943, *P. rubricatus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. staudingeri*, Bernhauer, 1928. *P. marginellus* Schubert 1902, stat. restit. is removed from synonymy with *P. xanthoraphis* Eppelsheim, 1895. An identification key to all species of the species group is provided; the aedeagi of most species and relevant morphological characters are figured.

INTRODUCTION

The *Philonthus circumcinctus* species group

Diagnosis. This species group was created and exhaustively characterized by Tottenham (1962: 201): "Most of the known species of this group have the deflexed margins of the elytra (at least in part) pale; often the apical margins of the elytra are narrowly yellow or red and often suture is also yellow or red. In general appereance they are like small specimens of *P. cinctus* Fauvel; they also resemble *P. marginipennis* Wollaston but are larger; from both species the group is distinct by the 5-punctate pronotal series. The head is always a little transverse, oval; the pronotum is somewhat quadrate, with the sides very little narrowed in front. *Philonthus mlogosiensis*, which I include in the group on account of the general build, colour and form of the aedeagus, is distinctly larger than the other species. *P. staudingeri* Bernhauer and *P. rubricatus* Tottenham would also appear to belong to the same group, although they differ from the others in the colour of the elytra. The species of the group have been much misunderstood and confusion exists in collections. An examination of the types has enabled me to clear up this confusion. Several of the types are very alike, and their differences are to a large extent slight comparative differences in sculpture; the aedeagus however affords good characters by which the species may be distinguished".

I supplement this group with two new species *P. mehelya* sp. nov. and *P. zosterops* sp. nov. from Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kenya respectively, and added the following Afrotropical species, not originally included by Tottenham (1962): *P. cailleuxi* Levasseur,

1980, *P. clementi* Levasseur, 1962, *P. complicatus* Tottenham, 1961, *P. densicauda* Bernhauer, 1943, *P. fraxinatus* Tottenham, 1949, *P. marginellus* Schubert, 1902 and *P. rollei* Bernhauer, 1943.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Roger Booth and Maxwell Barclay);
FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
IRSB Institut royal des Science naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (Didier Drugmand, Yvonnick Gérard);
LHPC Lubomír Hromádka collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
MNHN Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve, Azadeh Taghavian);
MRAC Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc De Meyer);
MZLU Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden (Roy Danielsson);
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Manfred Uhlig).

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

LIST OF SPECIES

Philonthus bonus Tottenham, 1962	Nigeria, Gambia
Philonthus cailleuxi Levasseur, 1980	Central African Republic
Philonthus circumcinctus Eppelsheim, 1895	Sudan, Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania
Philonthus clementi Levasseur, 1962	Guinea, Burkina Faso
Philonthus complicatus Tottenham, 1961	Senegal, Mauritania
Philonthus densecaudatus Bernhauer, 1928	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia
Philonthus densicauda Bernhauer, 1943	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan
Philonthus facialis Tottenham, 1962	Gabon, Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Togo
Philonthus fraxinatus Tottenham, 1949	Senegal, Mali
Philonthus marginellus Schubert, 1902	Republic of South Africa
Philonthus mehelya sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus mlogosiensis Bernhauer, 1934	Kenya, Cameroon
Philonthus rollei Bernhauer, 1943	Ethiopia
Philonthus rubricatus Tottenham, 1962	Nigeria
Philonthus staudingeri Bernhauer, 1928	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus zosterops sp. nov.	Kenya

TAXONOMIC PART

Philonthus bonus Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 1–4, 57)

Philonthus bonus Tottenham, 1962: 207.

Type locality. Nigeria, Potiskum.
Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂: Nigeria, Potiskum, 25.x.1956, V.F. Eastop. // *Philonthus bonus* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong printed label, handwritten] (BMNH).
Additional material examined. 2 spec.: **GAMBIA**: Bakau, 6.–26.xi.1984, T. Palm leg. (LHPC, MZLU).
Redescription. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.7 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brown-black, whole elytral epipleura, shoulders, suture and posterior margin narrowly yellow-brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly yellow-brown, maxillary and labial palpi, and antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, femora, anterior tibia and tarsi yellow-brown, middle and posterior tibia brown-black.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 26 : 24), posterior angles rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Eyes large, distinctly longer than temples (ratio 12 : 7). Four coarse punctures situated between eyes, distance between medial interocular punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Temporal area with many variably large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae stout and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 indistinctly shorter than antennomeres 9–10 combined.

Pronotum highly convex, almost as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad, sides with several variably long bristles in anterior half, each dorsal row with five coarse punctures approximately equidistant, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on elytra.

Scutellum very densely punctate, punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated by less than a puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 42 : 36), slightly widened posteriad, densely and finely punctate. Punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or slightly less. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey-yellow.

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

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad. Elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites densely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 conspicuously dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 heart-shaped, distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 4), aedeagus (Figs 1–3).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus bonus* is very similar to *P. complicatus*, from which it differs by the wider and darker elytra, lighter antennomeres 1–2 and by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Nigeria (Herman, 2001), Gambia.

Philonthus cailleuxi Levasseur, 1980
(Figs 5–9, 57)

Philonthus cailleuxi Levasseur, 1980: 363.

Type locality. "République Centrafricaine".
Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Bangoran SW de Ndélé, Rep. Centr. Afr. i.1968, R. Cailleux, savane boisée, Rotte buffle // Holotype, *Philonthus cailleuxi*, Levasseur det. [red oblong label, handwritten] (MNHN). ALLOTYPE ♀: same label data as in holotype (MNHN).
Redescription. Body length 6.2–7.3 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.1–3.4 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum brown-black, elytra and abdomen dark brown, elytral epipleura, suture and posterior margin more broadly yellow-brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown, mandibles brown-yellow, antennae and femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi slightly darker.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 19 : 16), posterior angles rounded, bearing several variably long bristles, between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 9 : 4). Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomeres 2–4 equal in size.

Pronotum highly convex, almost as long as wide (25 : 24), parallel-sided, sides with several variably long bristles in anterior third. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 2–5 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 shorter. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, apex more sparsely punctate. Diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by more than a puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture, setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 32 : 29) slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 18 : 16.5). Metatarsomere 1 indistinctly longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomeres 2–3 equal in size.

Abdomen gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very densely punctate. Punctation of tergites very dense and fine (as in *P. sanguinolentus* Gravenhorst, 1802), diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, interstices approximately as large as punctures. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 8), ventrite 9 (Fig. 9), aedeagus (Figs 5–7).

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

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *P. staudingeri*, from which it differs by the longer antennae, shorter pronotum, sparser punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Central African Republic (Herman 2001).

Philonthus circumcinctus Eppelsheim, 1895

(Figs 14–16, 57)

Philonthus circumcinctus Eppelsheim, 1895: 204.

Type locality. Ganale Gudda, Arussi Galla.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined. 1 ♂: **ETHIOPIA:** Bale, Sabsebe Washa Nat. Park, 07°03′N 39°39′E, 3600 m, 1971 (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 6.8 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.9 mm.

Coloration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and elytra brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly yellow-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, legs and antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 24 : 21), posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 11 : 8), temporal area with many variably large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 twice as long as antennomere 11, antennomere 2 indistinctly shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–7 equal in size.

Pronotum relatively flat, as long as wide, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by less than a puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 44 : 41), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation finer and denser, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by a puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 30 : 27). Metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomere 2 longer than metatarsomere 3.

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites very fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin 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 preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 14–16).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus circumcinctus* may be distinquished from the similar *P. mlogosiensis* by the smaller size, lighter antennomere 1 and legs, eyes longer than temples (ratio 11 : 8) and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus clementi Levasseur, 1962

(Figs 10–13, 57)

Philonthus clementi Levasseur, 1962: 60.

Type locality. "Guinée, Ditinn".

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Guinée Fr., Ditinn, 28.x.1945, P. Clement, L. Levasseur coll. [red oblong label, handwritten] (MNHN). PARATYPE ♂: same label data as in holotype (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 9.0 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.2 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra brown-black, shoulders, suture, and posterior margin narrowly yellow-brown, whole elytral epipleura yellow-brown. Abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, mandibles yellow-brown, antennomeres 1–2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 28 : 23), eyes large, flat, much longer than temples (ratio13 : 7), posterior margin of eyes with three punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures, between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, most antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 distinctly longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–9 equal in size.

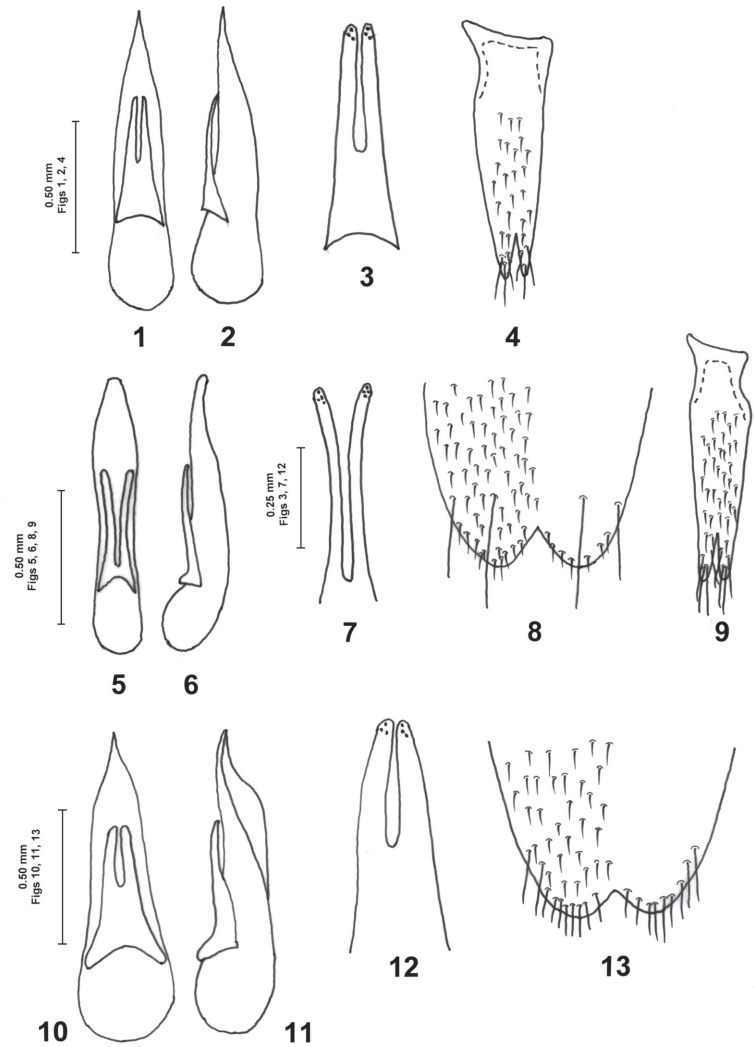
Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side, puncture 1 situated between level of punctures 2 and 3 in dorsal row, puncture 2 situated between level of punctures 3 and 4 in dorsal row. Microsculpture slightly coarser than that on head.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly by a puncture diameter or partly more, base and apex impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 47 : 41), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation dense and fine, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or in part more. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 29 : 26). Metatarsomere longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomeres 2–3 equal in size.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed from visible tergite 3 posteriad. Punctation denser and finer than that on elytra, becoming distinctly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.



Figs 1–13. 1–4: *Philonthus bonus* Tottenham, 1962. 1 – aedeagus, ventral view, 2 – aedeagus, lateral view, 3 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 4 – male ventrite 9, ventral view. 5–9: *P. cailleuxi* Levasseur, 1980. 5 – aedeagus, ventral view, 6 – aedeagus, lateral view, 7 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 8 – male ventrite 8, ventral view, 9 – male ventrite 9, ventral view. 10–13: *P. clementi* Levasseur, 1962. 10 – aedeagus, ventral view, 11 – aedeagus lateral view, 12 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 13 – male ventrite 8, ventral view.
Obr. 1–13. 1–4: *Philonthus bonus* Tottenham, 1962. 1 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 2 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 3 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 4 – apikální část 9. ventritu samce, ventrální pohled. 5–9: *P. cailleuxi* Levasseur, 1980. 5 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 6 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 7 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 8 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, ventrální pohled, 9 – 9. ventrit samce, ventrální pohled. 10–13: *P. clementi* Levasseur, 1962. 10 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 11 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 12 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 13 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, ventrální pohled.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig 13), aedeagus (Figs 10–12).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus clementi* is similar to *P. fraxinatus*, but differs from it by the shorter antennae, narrower elytra, darker scutellum and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Guinea, Burkina Faso (Herman 2001).

Philonthus complicatus Tottenham, 1961

(Figs 17–19, 57)

Philonthus complicatus Tottenham 1961: 209.

Type locality. Senegal: Parc National du Nikolo-Koba: Badi.

Type material examined. PARATYPE ♀: Senegal Mission IFAN, Parc National du Nikolo-Koba: Badi // *Philonthus complicatus* Tottenham Paratype [ochre oblong label, handwritten] (BMNH). **Additional material examined**. 1 ♂, 1 ♀: **SENEGAL:** Richard-Toll, xi.1967, Muséum Paris, Mission IFAN-Museum, A. Descarpentriesi, T. Leye et A. Villers (MNHN), 1 ♂: **MAURITANIA:** Trarga Gana, Moteu, 10.ii.1958 (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 8.4–8.6 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.9–4.0 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum dark brown-red, elytra red-brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-brown, abdomen brown-red, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly paler, maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, mandibles brown, antennomeres 1–2 and base of anntennomere 3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow-brown.

Head almost square, wider than long (ratio 28 : 24), very slightly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 10). Four punctures between eyes, distance between medial interocular punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Lateral margin of eyes with four punctures, temporal area with many variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae almost reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice as long as antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–8 equal in size.

Pronotum highly convex, as wide as long, parallel-sided. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles conspicuously rounded. Each dorsal with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted laterad. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured. Punctures as large as eye-facets, distance between punctures small; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 18 : 16). Metatarsomere 1 indistinctly shorter than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomeres 2–3 equal in size.

Abdomen from tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate. Punctation of whole tergites

very fine and dense, punctures much smaller than those on elytra, separated by one or two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

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

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus complicatus* may be distinguished from the most similar species *P. densecaudatus* by the shape of the head, slightly convex eyes, sparser punctation of elytra, from *P. bonus* by the narrower and lighter elytra, and darker antennomeres 1–2. The species differs from both the above species by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Senegal (Herman, 2001), Mauritania.

Philonthus densecaudatus Bernhauer, 1928
(Figs 20–23, 57)

Philonthus densecaudatus Bernhauer, 1928: 109.

Type locality. "Belgisch-Kongo, Elisabethville, Pweto".

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pweto, 1918, Dr. Gerárd, Musée du Congo, Elisabethville // *densecaudatus*, Bernhauer, TYPUS [ochre oblong label, handwritten] // Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.5 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.2 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum brown-black, elytra brown, suture and posterior margin narrowly yellow-brown, whole elytral epipleura yellow-brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly yellow-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (ratio 22 : 20). Four punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures three times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Posterior angles markedly rounded bearing one long black bristle. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 11 : 7.5). Surface with microsculpture consisting of very fine transverse waves.

Antennae stout and long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture more distinct than that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 38.5 : 34) slightly widened posteriad. Punctation dense and fine, diameter of punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated mostly by less than a puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed posteriad, punctation very fine and dense, diameter of punctures much smaller than eye-facets, interstices very small. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 23), aedeagus (Figs 20–22).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus densecaudatus* is similar to *P. marginellus* in most characters, but it differs by the darker antennae, finer and denser punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus densicauda Bernhauer, 1943

(Figs 24–26, 57)

Philonthus densicauda Bernhauer, 1943: 290.

Type locality. "Kongo: Elisabethville".

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined. 1 ♂: **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**: [Congo Belge], Lac Albert: Mahagi-Port, 15.ii.1954, J. Verbete (LHPC); 1 ♂: **NAMIBIA** b. or.: Caprovi zipfel, Katima Mulilo, 15.-24.i.1995, M. Snížek lgt. (LHPC); 1 ♂: **NIGER**: Abargasit, 3.ii.1978, R. Macek lgt. (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 7.4–8.2 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.9–4.6 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra brown, suture, posterior margin and whole elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-red, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all visible tergites narrowly yellow-red. Maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, mandibles brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, dorsal side of antennomere 1 and remaining antennomeres dark brown, legs yellow-brown. Abdomen with rainbow-coloured iridescence.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 32 : 28), posterior angles rounded, bearing one long black bristle and several short bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio 14 : 9). Entire length of medial margin with several coarse punctures, temporal area with many variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 34 : 32), anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum in middle very coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, punctures mostly contiguous. Sides of scutellum narrowly impunctate.

Elytra as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures slightly larger than those on scutellum, separated by a puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 23 : 20), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and denser than that on elytra. Diameter of punctures equal to those of eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or slightly less, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 24–26).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus densicauda* is similar to *P. staudingeri* from which it may be distinguished by the different colouring of antennomere 1, narrower elytra, abdomen with rainbow reflection and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus facialis Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 27–29, 57)

Philonthus facialis Tottenham, 1962: 158.
Philonthus fascialis [sic] Herman 2001: 2820 (typographical error).

Type locality. Gabon, Loanda.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Gabon, Loanda, R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, coll. et. Det. A. Fauvel // *Philonthus facialis* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten] (IRSB).

Additional material examined. 2 spec.: **NAMIBIA**: Kavango: Popa Falls, 18°07′S 21°35′E, lux, 26.ii.–3.iii.1992, leg. M. Uhlig (LHPC, ZMHB); 2 spec.: **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**: 5.i.1999, Kruger NP: Skukuza, ex elephant dung, ex sample No. 9, leg. C. Paetel, (ZMHB); 1 spec.: **TOGO**: Bismarckburg, 17.xi.1992, leg. Conradt (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 9.9 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.5 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown with posterior margin and hypomera narrowly yellow-brown, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 32 : 25), parallel-sided, between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times distance between medial and lateral puncture, lateral punctures distinctly shifted anteriad. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 10). Posterior margin of eyes with one puncture, temporal area almost impunctate. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5–7 as long as wide, antennomeres 8–10 wider than long. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 33 : 25), parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse, equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted laterad. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate. Punctures larger than eye-facets, interstices very small.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 46 : 43), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, punctures slightly smaller than those on scutellum, separated by a puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (ratio 27 : 30), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of visible tergites very dense and fine, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by less than a puncture diameter, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Setation similar to that on elytra.

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

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus facialis* may be distinguished from the similar *P. mehelya* sp. nov. by the shorter antennae, darker coloration of elytra and abdomen, denser punctation of elytra, from *P. zosterops* sp. nov. by the longer antennae, coarser punctation of elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Gabon (Tottenham 1962), Namibia, Republic of South Africa, Togo.

Philonthus fraxinatus Tottenham, 1949

(Figs 30–33, 58)

Philonthus fraxinatus Tottenham, 1949: 241.

Type locality. Upper Senegal: Badoumbe.

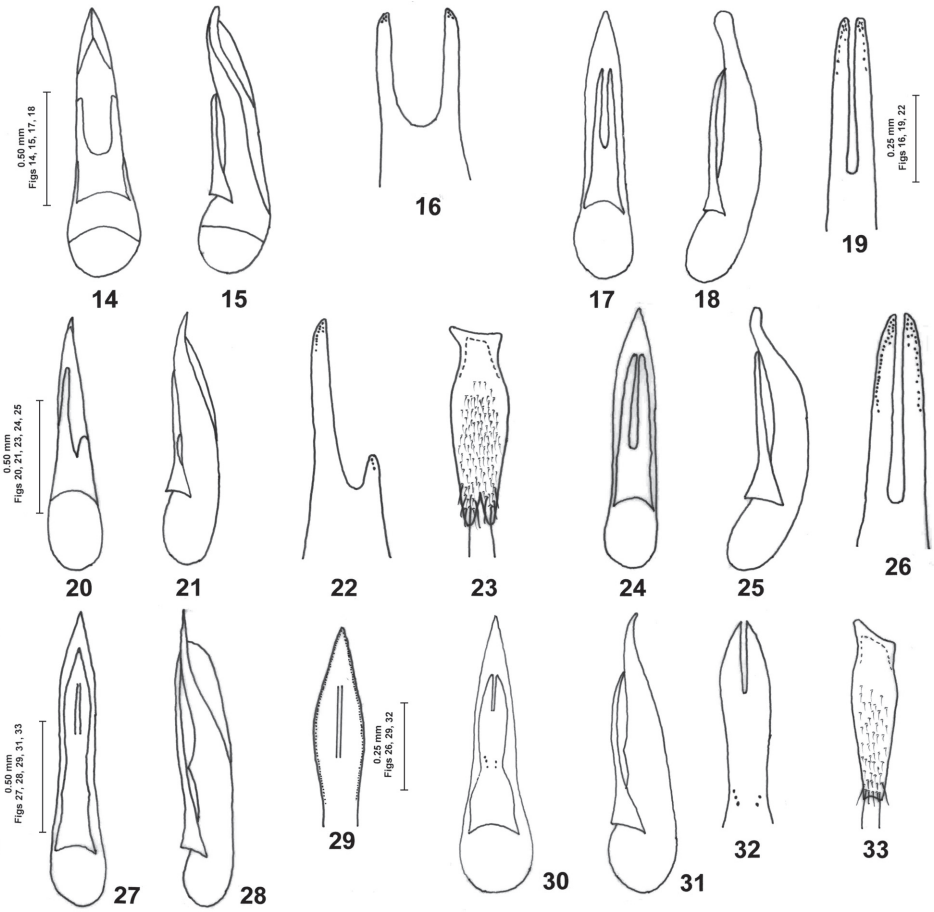
Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Ht. Senegal, Badoumbe, 1. à 5.1882, Dr. Nodier, ex. coll. Clermont // *Philonthus fraxinatus* Tottenham, TYPE [yellow square label, handwritten] (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 7.2 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum pitchy brown, scutellum brown-yellow, elytra brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-brown, posterior margin of all tergites more broadly yellow-brown, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi brown, maxillary and labial palpomere 3 somewhat paler. Antennomeres 1–2 and apex of antennomere 11 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown-black. Legs yellow-brown.

Head rather quadrangular, wider than long (ratio 26.5 : 22), posterior angles markedly rounded. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriad. Eyes flat and large, longer than temples (ratio 11 : 6), posterior margin of eyes with two coarse punctures, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, all antennomeres longer than wide, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by length of antennomere 11 when reclined. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–8 equal in size.



Figs 14–33. 14–16: *Philonthus circumcinctus* Eppelsheim, 1895. 14 – aedeagus, ventral view, 15 – aedeagus, lateral view, 16 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 17–19: *P. complicatus* Tottenham, 1961. 17 – aedeagus, ventral view, 18 – aedeagus, lateral view, 19 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 20–23: *P. densecaudatus* Bernhauer, 1928. 20 – aedeagus, ventral view, 21 – aedeagus, lateral view, 22 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, 23 – male ventrite 9, ventral view. 24–26: *P. densicauda* Bernhauer, 1943. 24 – aedeagus, ventral view, 25 – aedeagus, lateral view, 26 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 27–29: *P. facialis* Tottenham, 1962. 27 – aedeagus, ventral view, 28 – aedeagus, lateral view, 29 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 30–33: *P. fraxinatus* Tottenham, 1949. 30 – aedeagus, ventral view, 31 – aedeagus, lateral view, 32 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 33 – male ventrite 9, ventral view.
Obr 14–33. 14–16: *Philonthus circumcinctus* Eppelsheim, 1895. 14 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 15 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 16 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami. 17–19: *P. complicatus* Tottenham, 1961. 17 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 18 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 19 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami. 20–23: *P. densecaudatus* Bernhauer, 1928. 20 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 21 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 22 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 23 – 9. ventrit samce, ventrální pohled. 24–26: *P. densicauda* Bernhauer, 1943. 24 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 25 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 26 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami. 27–29: *P. facialis* Tottenham, 1962. 27 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 28 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 29 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami. 30–33: *P. fraxinatus* Tottenham, 1949. 30 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 31 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 32 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 33 – 9. ventrit samce, ventrální pohled.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 39 : 35), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by 1 or 1.5 puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and yellowish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 25 : 21). Metatarsomere 1 indistinctly longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomeres 3–4 equal in size.

Abdomen gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites very fine and dense, punctures smaller than eye-facets, distance between punctures very small. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 conspicuously dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, heart shaped. Ventrite 9 (Fig. 33), aedeagus (Figs 30–32).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus fraxinatus* may be distinguished from the similar *P. clementi* by the longer antennae, wider elytra, lighter scutellum and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Mali, Senegal (Herman 2001).

Philonthus marginellus **Schubert, 1902, stat. restit.**

(Figs 34–37, 58)

Philonthus marginellus Schubert, 1902: 406.

Type locality. Natal.

Type material examined. SYNTYPE 1 ♂: Natal // *Philonthus marginellus* n. sp. [white oblong label, handwritten] // SYNTYPUS ♂ , *Philonthus marginellus*, Schubert, 1902, labelled by MNHUB, 2009 (ZMHB); SYNTYPE 2 ♂♂: Natal // SYNTYPUS, *Philonthus marginellus*, Schubert, 1902, labelled by MNHUB, 2009 (ZMHB);

Redescription. Body length 7.6–7.8 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.5–3.7 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum dark brown-yellow, elytra brown, suture and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites broadly yellow-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown-yellow, legs yellow-brown.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 28 : 23), sides behind eyes nearly straight, posterior angles bearing two long black bristles. Eyes flat and long, distinctly longer than temples (ratio 13 : 7). Between eyes with four punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures about four times distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures shifted anteriad. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–10 equal in size.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (ratio 32 :30), slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, with one coarse puncture. Each dorsal row with five approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum in middle very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by less than a puncture diameter. Base and apex impunctate.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (ratio 42 : 36), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation sparse and coarse, diameter of punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by more than a puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 26 : 24). Metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, metatarsomeres 3–4 equal in size.

Abdomen parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites very fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by less than a puncture diameter. Surface 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 preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 37), aedeagus (Figs 34–36).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus marginellus* is similar in most external characters to *P. densecaudatus*. It differs by the paler antennae, coarse and sparse punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Taxonomy. Herman (2001) listed *Philonthus marginellus* Schubert, 1902 as junior subjective synonym of *Philonthus xanthoraphis* Eppelsheim, 1895, following the opinion of Scheerpeltz (1933: 1368), who synonymized both species. However, I have examined the aedeagus of one male syntype of *P. marginellus* (deposited in ZMHB) (see Fig. 34–36), and the apex of the aedeagus is significantly different from that of *P. xanthoraphis*, as figured by Tottenham (1962: 218. fig. 102). Thus I consider *P. marginellus* as valid species and remove it from synonymy with *P. xanthoraphis*.

Distribution. Republica of South Africa.

***Philonthus mehelya* sp. nov.**

(Figs 38–40, 58)

Type locality. "Libenga (Congo Belge)".

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂: Democratic Republic of the Congo [Congo Belge], Libenge, 12.i.1948, R. Cremer, M. Neuman, d'excrém. humains' // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus mehelya* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2010 [red oblong printed label] (MRAT). PARATYPES 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same label data as holotype (LHPC, MRAT).

Description. Body length 7.5–8.6 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.4–4.1 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, scutellum brown, elytra brown-yellow, dark translucent in parts, posterior margin narrowly and whole elytral epipleura yellow-brown, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly yellow-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, mandibles dark brown, antennomere 1, base of antennomere 2 and legs yellow-brown, tibiae slightly darker.

Head wider than long (ratio 28 : 25), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures four times distance between lateral and medial puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 12 : 9), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated by less than a puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 38 : 35), distinctly widened posteriad. Anterior angles bearing three long bristles. Punctation fine and sparse, punctures smaller than those on scutellum, separated by 1.5–2 puncture diameters. Between these smaller punctures with several larger punctures. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines almost impunctate, only with scattered punctures. Punctation of tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 38–40).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus mehelya* sp. nov. is similar to *P. facialis* from which it may be distinguished by the longer antennae, paler colouration of elytra and abdomen, denser punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Cape file snake *Mehelya capensis savorgnani* (Mocquard, 1887).

Philonthus mlogosiensis Bernhauer, 1934
(Figs 41–43, 58)

Philonthus mlogosiensis Bernhauer, 1934: 207.

Type locality. Kenya: Mlogosi.
Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Kenya: Mlogosi, 18.vi.1932, L. Burgeon, Musée du Congo // *Philonthus mlogosiensis*, Bernhauer, Typ [white oblong label, handwritten) (MRAT).
Redescription. Body length 9.9–10.2 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.7–4.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, scutellum and pronotum black-brown, elytra brown-black, suture and posterior margin narrowly yellow-brown, abdomen black, with blue-violaceous reflection, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi, antennae and legs black-brown.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 35 : 30), posterior angles rounded, bearing two black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial interocular puntures about three times distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 11). Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of oblique and transverse waves.

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

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles bearing several variably long bristles. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 shifted laterad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures larger than eye-facets and coalescent here and there; setation greyish.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 52 : 45), slightly widened posteriad, punctation fine and dense, separated by 1.0–1.5 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation of same colour as that on scutellum.

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

Abdomen almost parallel-sided, whole tergites very finely and densely punctate, punctures as large as eye-facets, distance between punctures very small, coalescent here and there. 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 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 41–43).

Female. Unknown.
Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus mlogosiensis* is similar to *P. circumcinctus*, from which it may be distinquished by the larger size, darker antennomere 1 and legs, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 11) and by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Kenya, Cameroon (Herman 2001).

Philonthus rollei Bernhauer, 1943
(Figs 44–45, 58)

Philonthus rollei Bernhauer, 1943: 290.

Type locality. "Abessynien: Harrar".
Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♀: Abessynien: Harrar V. K.V. Rollei // *Philonthus rollei* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten] // DENSICAUDA // hat kleinere Augen, klein Kopf [both labels with Bernhauer handwritting] // Chicago NHMus Bernhauer collection (FMNH).
Note. About this problematic species Tottenham (1952: 209) wrote: "The unique type of this species is a ♀: it is not in good condition and lacks the whole of one antennae and the last five segments of the other. Bernhauer described it in a note on *P. densicauda* merely giving a few differences between the two species, in which he was quite accurate. The insect however, most closely resembles *P. circumcinctus* Eppelsheim. The only differences which I can detect are: the elytra are a little more sparingly punctured, the scutellum is less closely punctured, the abdomen, which is very similarly sculptured, is duller and lacks iridescence on the apical halves of the tergites. I think it quite possible that the two insects will prove to be conspecific".
Redescription. Body length 9.5 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.5 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum dark brown-red, elytra brown, suture more broadly and whole elytral epipleura yellow-brown, abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head rounded, wider than long (ratio 27 : 24), eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 18 : 11), posterior margin of eyes with two coarse punctures, posterior angles markedly rounded, temporal area sparsely punctate. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times distance between lateral and medial puncture. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae. Left antenna missing, right antennae only with 6 antennomeres, relative length of antennomeres: 1 = 9; 2–3 = 5; 4–6 = 4.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 36 : 34), slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 4 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Anterior third of scutellum impunctate, posterior two thirds very finely and densely punctate. Diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated in transverse direction by slightly more than a puncture diameter. Anterior third with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 46 : 41), slightly widened posteriad, punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior

margin of each tergite. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely and densely punctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 narrow, very slightly sub-bilobed, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Tergite 10 (Fig. 44), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 45).

Differential diagnosis. It is very difficult to compare this species with other species of this group, because the holotype is in a very bad condition.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman 2001).

Philonthus rubricatus Tottenham, 1962

(Figs 46–48, 58)

Philonthus rubricatus Tottenham, 1962: 110.

Type locality: Nigeria, Jos.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: NIGERIA, Jos, 12.x.1956, V.F. Eastop, // *Philonthus rubricatus*, Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten] (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 9.1 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.2 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra with suture and posterior margin narrowly red-brown, with a large red oblique spot extending from base in lateral half to beyond middle. Abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of tergites 3–6 narrowly, on tergites 7–8 broadly yellow-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, legs and antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown.

Head transversely oval, wider than long (26 : 22), posterior angles conspicuously rounded bearing two long black bristles, between eyes with four punctures, distance between medial interocular punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 12 : 6). Surface with very fine and very close microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, approximately as long as wide (ratio 31.5 : 30.5), anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five coarse punctures, second and third punctures in each row a little closer together than the others. Each sublateral row with two fine and small punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, punctures somewhat smaller than eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or less; setation black.

Elytra as long as wide, parallel-sided, punctation fine and dense, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by a puncture diameter, sometimes slightly contiguous here and there. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation grey.

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

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra. Setation similar to that on elytra.

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

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus rubricatus* may be distinguished from *P. staudingeri* by the shorter pronotum, darker scutellum, different colouration of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Nigeria (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus staudingeri* Bernhauer, 1928**

(Figs 49–51, 58)

Philonthus staudingeri Bernhauer, 1928: 110.

Type locality. "Kongostaat".

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: Kongostaat, Staudinger // *staudingeri*, Bernhauer, TYPUS [ochre oblong label, handwritten] // Chicago NHMus. Bernhauer collection (FMNH).

Additional material examined. 2 spec.: **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** [Congo Belge]: Libenge, Cremer – M. Neuman (LHPC); 1 spec.: [Congo Belge], Urundi-Kaniny, vii.1940, H. J. Bréde (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 7.0 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 3.5 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, scutellum brown-red, elytra brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-red, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi, and mandibles brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi darker.

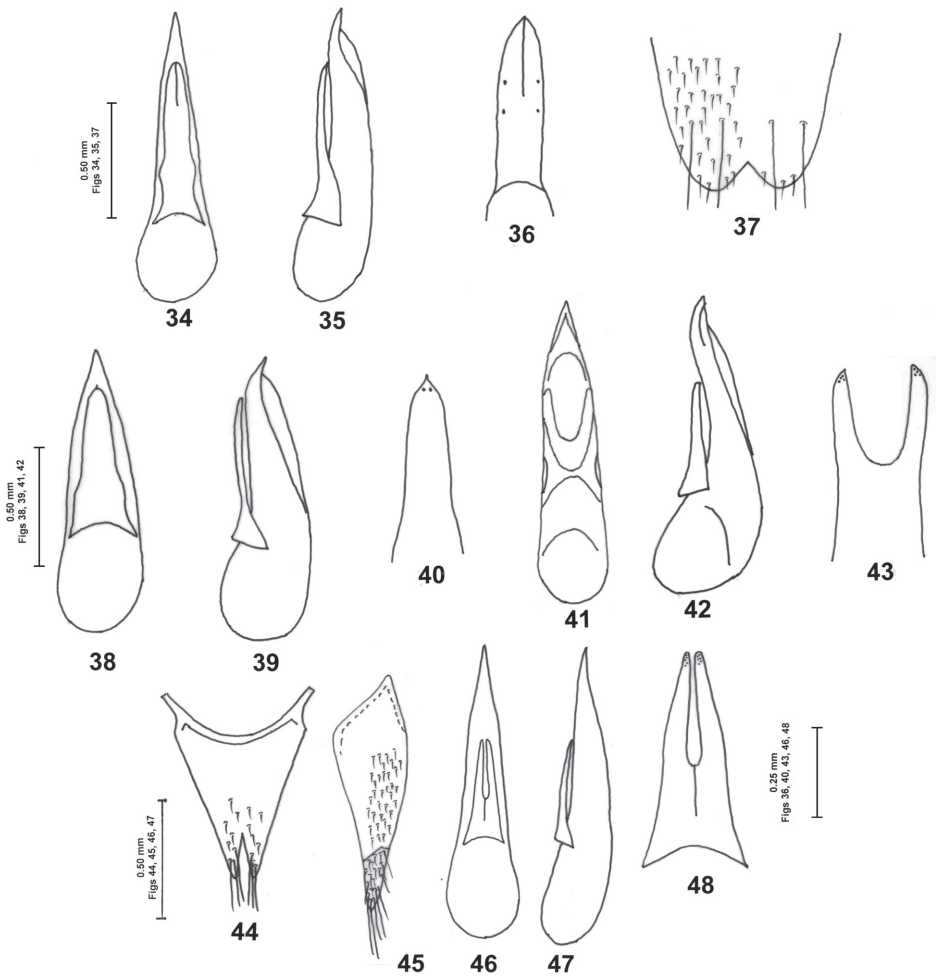
Head wider than long (ratio 25 : 21), parallel-sided, posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes markedly longer than temples (ratio12 : 6.5), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 2–3 combined.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 34 : 30), parallel-sided, sides bearing several variably long black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or slightly less.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 42 : 36), slightly widened posteriad. Anterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Punctation dense and fine, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by less than a puncture diameter. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation grey-yellow.



Figs 34–48. 34–37: *Philonthus marginellus* Schubert, 1902. 34 – aedeagus, ventral view, 35 – aedeagus, lateral view, 36 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 37 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, ventral view. 38–40: *P. mehely* sp. n. 38 – aedeagus, ventral view, 39 – aedeagus, lateral view, 40 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 41–43: *P. mlogosiensis* Bernhauer, 1934. 41 – aedeagus, ventral view, 42 – aedeagus, lateral view, 43 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 44–45: *P. rollei* Bernhauer, 1934. 44 – female tergite 10, ventral view, 45 – gonocoxite of female genital segment, ventral view. 46–48: *P. rubricatus* Tottenham, 1962. 46 – aedeagus, ventral view, 47 – aedeagus, lateral view, 48 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.
Obr. 34–48. 34–37: *Philonthus marginellus* Schubert, 1902. 34 – aedeagus, ventrální strana, 35 – aedeagus, laterální strana, 36 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 37 – apikální část 8 ventritu samce. 38–40: *P. mehely* sp. n. 38 – aedeagus, ventrální strana, 39 – aedeagus, laterální strana, 40 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami. 41–43: *P. mlogosiensis* Bernhauer, 1934. 41 – aedeagus, ventrální strana, 42 – aedeagus, laterální strana, 43 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami. 44–45: *P. rollei* Bernhauer, 1934. 44 – 10. tergit samice, 45 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice. 46–48: *P. rubricatus* Tottenham, 1962. 46 – aedeagus, ventrální strana, 47 – aedeagus, laterální strana, 48 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly shorter than metatibia (ratio 22 : 25). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very densely and finely punctate. Punctation of tergites extremely dense and fine, diameter of punctures much smaller than eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or less. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 49–51).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus staudingeri* is quite similar to *P. cailleuxi*, but differs as follows: antennae shorter, pronotum longer, punctation of elytra denser. From *P. rubricatus* it differs by the longer pronotum, lighter scutellum, different coloration of elytra, from *P. densicauda* by the different colouration of antennomere 1, wider elytra and abdomen without iridescence. The species differs from all species of this species group by the different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus zosterops sp. nov.

(Figs 52–56, 58)

Type locality. Kenya, Ntondwa.

Type material. HOLOTYPUS ♂: Kenya [Rhodesia du Nord], Ntondwa, 28.viii.1939, H. J. Bréda, // *Philonthus zosterops* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010, [red oblong label, printed] (LHPC). PARATYPUS ♂: same data as in holotype [red oblong label, printed] (LHPC).

Description. Body length 9.4 mm, length of fore body (to the end of elytra) 4.8 mm.

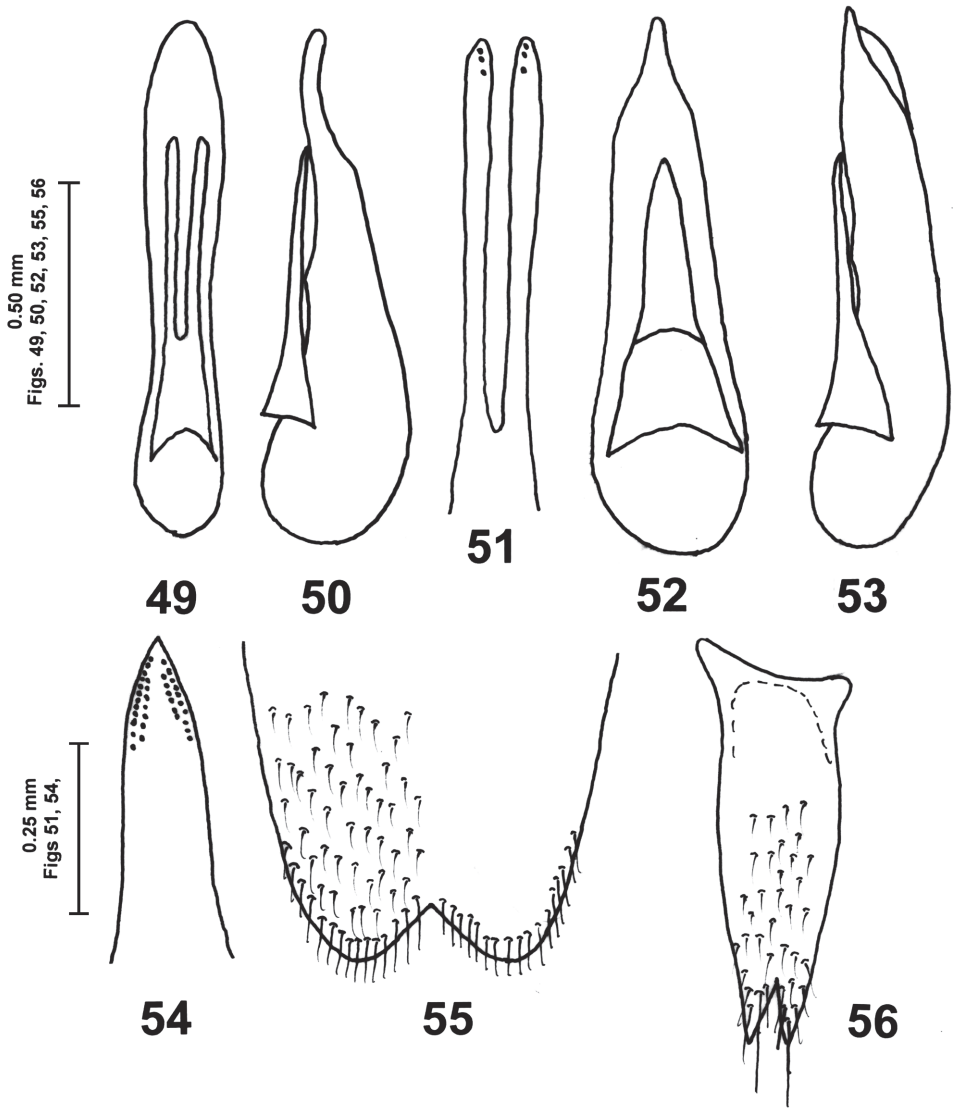
Colouration. Head black, anterior angles of pronotum and visible tergites 4–6 with rainbow-coloured iridescence, middle of scutellum narrowly red-brown, rest of body brown, elytra with suture, posterior margin, elytral epipleura and posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennae and legs yellow-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 37 : 32), widest across eye level, sides behind eyes straight, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing two long and several short brown bristles. Between eyes with four punctures, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (ratio 9 : 7). Posterior margin with three small punctures. Temporal area with several punctures of variable size. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted towards lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by a puncture diameter or slightly less.



Figs 49–56. 49–51: *Philonthus staudingeri* Bernhauer, 1928. 49 – aedeagus, ventral view, 50 – aedeagus, lateral view, 51 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. 52–56: *P. zosterops* sp. nov. 52 – aedeagus, ventral view, 53 – aedeagus, lateral view, 54 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view, 55 – apical portion of male ventrite 8, ventral view, 56 – male ventrite 9, ventral view.
Obr. 49–56. 49–51: *Philonthus staudingeri* Bernhauer, 1928. 49 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 50 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 51 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovími sensilami. 52–56: *P. zosterops* sp. n. 52 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 53 – aedeagus, laterální pohled, 54– apikální strana spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, 55 – apikální část 8. ventritu samce, ventrální pohled, 56 – 9. ventrit samce, ventrální pohled.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 52 : 47), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, slightly coarser than that on scutellum, separated by 1.0–1.5 puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Ventrite 8 (Fig. 55), ventrite 9 (Fig. 56), aedeagus (Figs 52–54).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus zosterops* sp. nov. differs from the similar *P. facialis* by shorter antennae, finer punctation of elytra and 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 Cape White-eye *Zosterops pallidus* Swainson, 1838.

Key to species of the *Philonthus circumcinctus* group

Note. I did not include *P. rollei* in this key because the holotype is in very bad condition.

1 Each dorsal row of pronotum with 4 punctures. 2
- Each dorsal row of pronotum with 5 punctures. 3
2 Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, elytra brown-yellow, dark translucent in part, punctation of elytra sparse. ..... ***P. mehelya*** sp. nov.
- Antennae short, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, elytra black-brown, punctation of elytra dense, abdomen not iridescent. ..... ***P. facialis*** Tottenham, 1962
- Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, punctation of elytra coarser than those of preceding, anterior angles and visible tergites 4-6 with rainbow iridescence. ..... ***P. zosterops*** sp. nov.
3 Paramere simple, not divided at apex. 4
- Paramere with apex widely or narrowly furcate. 5
4 Paramere strongly asymmetrical (Fig. 20), punctation of elytra very fine and dense. ..... ***P. densecaudatus*** Bernhauer, 1928
- Paramere symmetrical (Fig. 38), punctation of elytra coarse and sparse. ..... ***P. marginellus*** Schubert, 1902
5 Branches of paramere slightly divergent, antennae brown-yellow, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Aedeagus as on Figs 5–7. ..... ***P. cailleuxi*** Levasseur, 1980
- Branches of paramere parallel. 6
6 Branches of paramere long, antennae short, reaching posterior margin of pronotum fourth of pronotum when reclined. Aedeagus as on Figs 49–51. ..... ***P. staudingeri*** Bernhauer, 1928
- Branches of paramere short, parallel. 7
- Branches of paramere short, widely separated basally. 12
7 Smaller species, body length 7.2–8.2 mm. 8
- Larger species, body length 8.6–9.1 mm. 9
8 Elytra wider than long (ratio 39 : 35), antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by length of antennomere 11. ..... ***P. fraxinatus*** Tottenham, 1949

- Elytra as long as wide, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, dorsal side of antennomere 1 and remaining antennomeres dark brown. Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. densicauda*** Bernhauer, 1943

9 Elytra distinctly wider than long. 10
- Elytra as wide as long or very slightly wider than long. 11

10 Elytra red-brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly yellow-brown. Eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 12 : 10). ..... ***P. complicatus*** Tottenham, 1961
- Elytra with apical margins narrowly red with a large oblique patch extending from base in lateral half to beyond middle. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 12 : 6). ..... ***P. rubricatus*** Tottenham, 1962

11 Antennae reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, head distinctly wider than long (ratio 28 : 23). ..... ***P. clementi*** Levasseur, 1962
- Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, head only slightly wider than long (ratio 26 : 24) ..... ***P. bonus*** Tottenham, 1962

12 Larger species, body length 9.9–10.2 mm, antennae black-brown, temples slightly longer than eyes (ratio 11 : 10), legs black-brown. ..... ***P. mlogosiensis*** Bernhauer, 1934
- Smaller species, body length 6.8 mm, antennomere 1 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, eyes longer than temples (ratio 11 : 8), legs yellow-brown. ..... ***P. circumcinctus*** Eppelsheim, 1895

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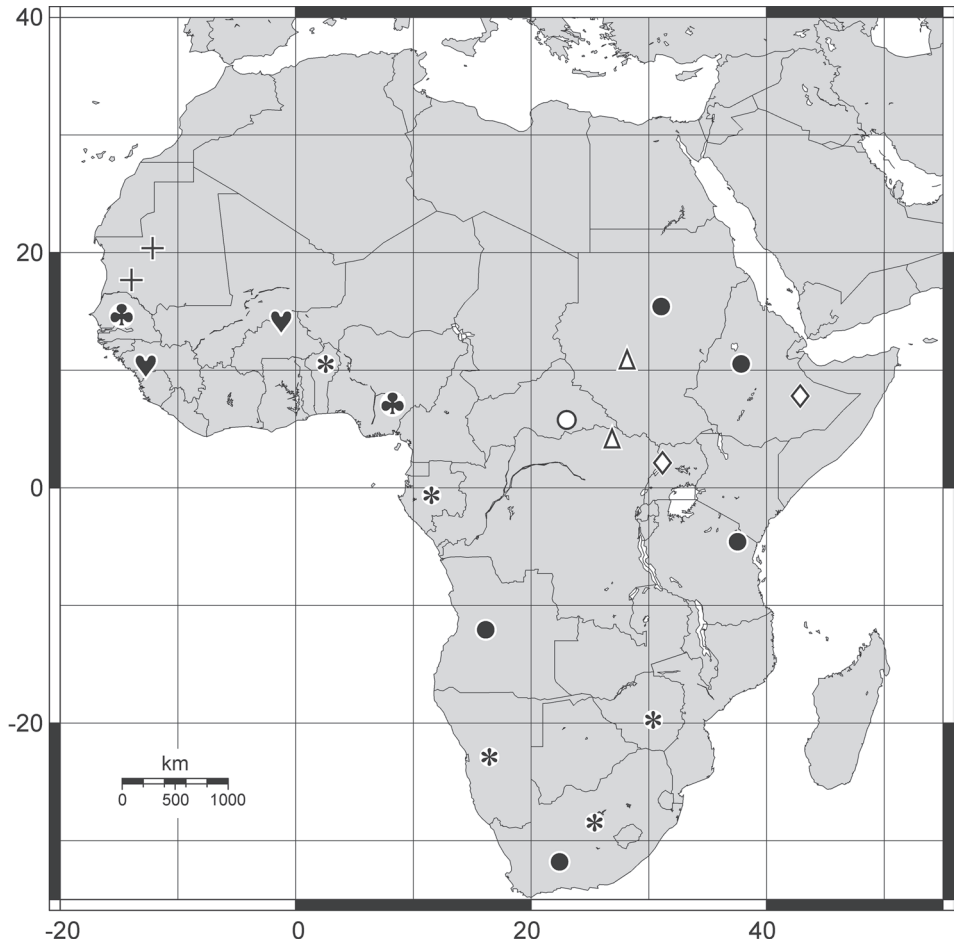


Fig. 57. Distribution of *Philonthus bonus* (♣), *P. complicatus* (+), *P. cailleuxi* (○), *P. densecaudatus* (◊), *P. circumcinctus* (●), *P. densicauda* (Δ), *P. clementi* (♥) and *P. facialis* (*).
Obr. 57. Rozšíření druhů *Philonthus bonus* (♣), *P. complicatus* (+), *P. cailleuxi* (○), *P. densecaudatus* (◊), *P. circumcinctus* (●), *P. densicauda* (Δ), *P. clementi* (♥) a *P. facialis* (*).

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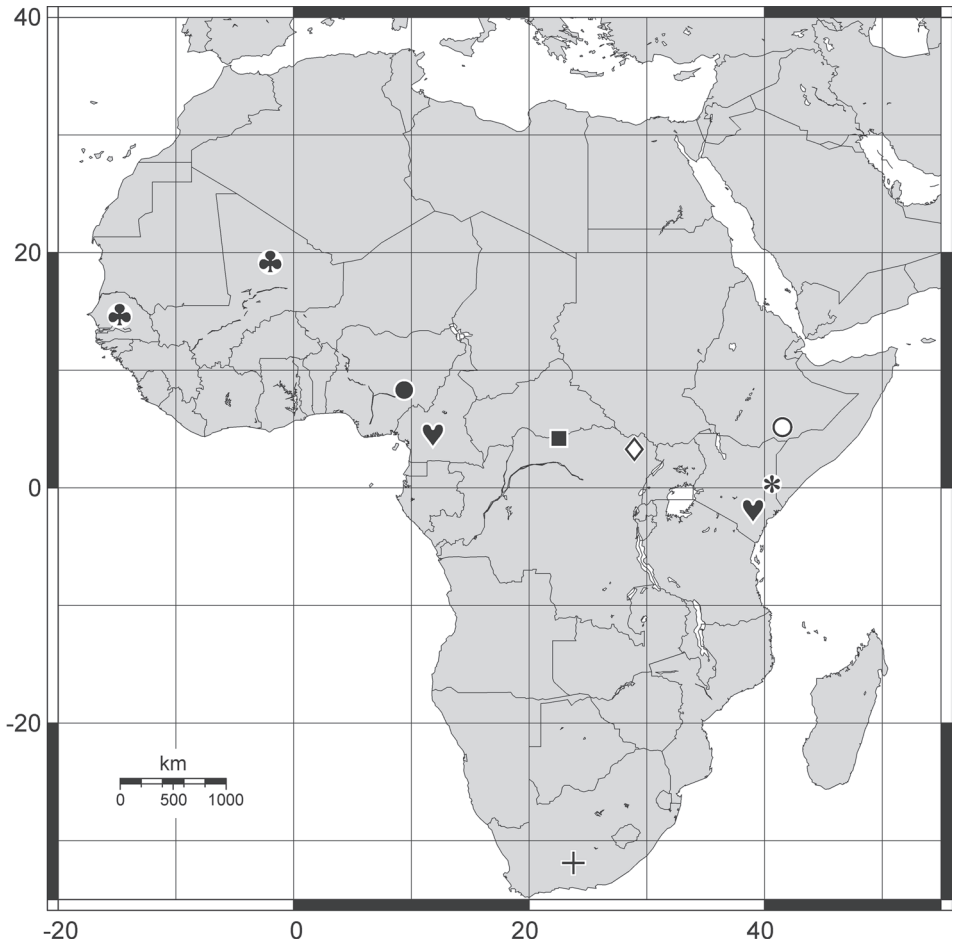


Fig. 58. Distribution of *Philonthus fraxinatus* (♣), *P. rollei* (○), *P. marginellus* (+), *P. rubricatus* (●), *P. mehelya* sp. nov. (■), *P. staudingeri* (◊), *P. mlogosiensis* (♥) and *P. zosterops* sp. nov. (*).
Obr. 58. Rozšíření druhů *Philonthus fraxinatus* (♣), *P. rollei* (○), *P. marginellus* (+), *P. rubricatus* (●), *P. mehelya* sp. nov. (■), *P. staudingeri* (◊), *P. mlogosiensis* (♥) a *P. zosterops* sp. nov. (*).

SOUHRN

V této práci jsou revidovány druhy ze skupiny *Philonthus circumcinctus* Eppelsheim, 1895, která zahrnuje 17 afrotropických druhů, z toho 2 nové druhy. Druhy této skupiny jsou menší až středně velké, s délkou těla od 6,2 mm do 10,2 mm. Hlava je vždy černá, zbytek těla od hnědo-černé, hnědo-červené až hnědo-žluté. Dorsální řady štítu se 4 až 5 tečkami, sublaterální řady se 2 tečkami. První 3 články předních chodidel samců rozšířené a laločnaté, u samic jsou tyto články mnohem užší. První 3 viditelné tergity zadečku mají dvě basální linie, mezera mezi těmito liniemi je rozdílně tečkovaná, někdy úplně bez tečkování. Určování druhů této skupiny je pro jejich podobnost velmi obtížné, spolehlivé určení je možné pouze po studiu pohlavních orgánů samců.

Klíč k určení druhů skupiny *Philonthus circumcinctus*

Poznámka. Do tohoto klíče jsem nezařadil druh *P. rollei,* jelikož holotypus je ve velmi špatném stavu.

1 Dorsální řady štítu se 4 tečkami. 2
- Dorsální řady štítu s 5 tečkami. 3
2 Tykadla dlouhá, dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu, krovky hnědo-žluté, místy prosvítá tmavší zbarvení, tečkování krovek řídké. ..... ***P. mehelya*** sp. nov.
- Tykadla krátká, dozadu položená dosahují do poslední třetiny štítu, krovky černo-hnědé, tečkování krovek hrubší. Zadeček není irizující…….. ***P. facialis*** Tottenham, 1962
- Tykadla dozadu položená dosahují do poslední čtvrtiny štítu, tečkování krovek hrubší jako u předešlého, přední rohy a 4–6 viditelné tergity s duhovým leskem. ..... ***P. zosterops*** sp. nov.
3 Paramera jednoduchá, vrchol není rozdělený. 4
- Paramera na vrcholu úzce nebo široce rozdělená. 5
4 Paramera s malým, ale zřetelným ramínkem blízko base na pravé straně (obr. 20), tečkování krovek jemné a husté. ..... ***P. densecaudatus*** Bernhauer, 1928
- Paramera s normální symetrickou basí (obr. 38), tečkování krovek hrubé a řídké. ..... ***P. marginellus*** Schubert, 1902
5 Ramena paramery slabě rozdělená, tykadla hnědo-žlutá, dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu. Aedeagus (obr. 5-7) ..... ***P. cailleuxi*** Levasseur, 1980
- Ramena paramery rovnoběžná. 6
6 Ramena pararamery dlouhá, tykadla kratší, dozadu položená dosahují do poslední čtvrtiny štítu. Aedeagus (obr. 49-51) ..... ***P. staudingeri*** Bernhauer, 1928
- Ramena paramery krátká, rovnoběžná. 7
- Ramena paramery krátká, široce od sebe rozdělená. 12
7 Menší druhy (délka těla 7,2–8,2 mm). 8
- Větší druhy (délka těla 8,6–9,1 mm). 9
8 Krovky širší jako dlouhé (poměr 39 : 35), tykadlové články 1-2 žlutohnědé, tykadla dozadu položená přesahují zadní okraj štítu o délku 11 tykadlového článku. ..... ***P. fraxinatus*** Tottenham, 1949
- Krovky tak široké jako dlouhé, ventrální strana 1. tykadlového článku a base druhého žlutohnědá, dorsální strana 1. článku a zbytek tykadel tmavohnědé. Tykadla dozadu položená, dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu ..... ***P. densicauda*** Bernhauer, 1943
9 Krovky zřetelně širší jako dlouhé. 10
- Krovky tak dlouhé jako široké, nebo pouze nepatrně širší jako dlouhé. 11
10 Oči o trochu delší než spánky (poměr 12 : 10), krovky s červenohnědým švem, zadní okraj a epipleury krovek úzce žlutohnědé. ..... ***P. complicatus*** Tottenham, 1961
- Oči delší než spánky (poměr 12 : 6). Krovky se švem a zadním okrajem úzce lomovaným červeně, s velkou červenou šikmou skvrnou, sahající od base v postranní polovině přes střed. ..... ***P. rubricatus*** Tottenham, 1962
11 Tykadla dozadu položená dosahují poslední šestinu štítu, hlava zřetelně širší jako dlouhá (poměr 28 : 23). ..... ***P. clementi*** Levasseur, 1962
- Tykadla dozadu položená dosahují zadní okraj štítu, hlava pouze o trochu širší jako dlouhá (poměr 26 : 24). ..... ***P. bonus*** Tottenham, 1962
12 Větší druh (délka těla 9,9–10,2 mm), tykadla černo-hnědá, spánky o trochu delší než oči (poměr 10 : 11), nohy černo-hnědé. ..... ***P. mlogosiensis*** Bernhauer, 1934
- Menší druh (délka těla 6,8 mm), 1. tykadlový článek žluto-hnědý, ostatní články hnědé, oči delší než spánky (poměr 11 : 8), nohy žluto-hnědé. ..... ***P. circumcinctus*** Eppelsheim, 1895