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New species of the genus *Philonthus* from the Afrotropical region (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae: Philonthina)

Nové druhy rodu *Philonthus* z afrotropické oblasti (Coleoptera: Staphylinidea: Philonthina)

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Taxonomy, new species, new synonyms, new combination, key, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Philonthina, *Philonthus*, Afrotropical region

Abstract. Ten new species of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) are described as follows: *Philonthus agapornis* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of Congo), *Philonthus asio* sp. nov. (Republic of South Africa), *Philonthus cuculus* sp. nov. (Sierra Leone), *Philonthus hypargos* sp. nov. (Republic of South Africa), *Philonthus lepiobagrus* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *Philonthus litocranius* sp. nov. (Republic of Central Africa), *Philonthus pytilia* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *Philonthus quelea* sp. nov. (Zimbabwe), *Philonthus trochocerus* sp. nov. (Republic of Chad), *Philonthus zoothera* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of Congo). One species is synonymized: *Philonthus aonyx* Hromádka, 2009 syn. nov. of *P. lebkanus* Fauvel, 1907; one species of *Philonthus* is transferred to the genus *Afrorabigus* Levasseur, 1965 and synonymized: *Afrorabigus mortuorum* (Cameron, 1951), comb. nov. and syn. nov. of *A. robusticornis* (Bernhauer, 1915). The male genitalia of all species and morphological details of some species are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

In the study presented here, ten new species of the genus *Philonthus* from the Afrotropical region are described. *Philonthus asio* sp. nov., *P. litocranius* sp. nov. and *P. quelea* sp. nov. belong to the *P. longicornis* species group characterized in Hromádka (2012). *Philonthus pytilia* sp. nov. belongs to the *P. marginipennis* species group characterized in Hromádka (2009). *Philonthus trochocerus* sp. nov. belongs to the *P. quisquiliarius* species group characterized in Hromádka (2010). *Philonthus agapornis* sp. nov., *P. cuculus* sp. nov., *P. hypargos* sp. nov., *P. lephiobagrus* sp. nov. and *P. zoothera* sp. nov., based on external characters and morphology of genitalia, at present cannot be affiliated to any of these five new species or to the species groups mentioned above.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay and Roger Booth)
HNMH	Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (György Makranczy);
IRSB	Institut royal des Science naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (Yvonick Gerard)
LHPC	Lubomír Hromádka, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (Harald Schillhammer);
NMPC	National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek).

Separate labels are dividend in the text by a double slash (//). All measurements were taken from beetles with their abdomen stretched. Ratios mentioned in the descriptions can be converted to lengths as 20 units = 1 mm.

LIST OF SPECIES

Philonthus agapornis sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of Congo
Philonthus asio sp. nov.	Republic of South Africa
Philonthus cuculus sp. nov.	Sierra Leone
Philonthus hypargos sp. nov.	Republic of South Africa
Philonthus lephiobagrus sp. nov.	Tanzania
Philonthus litocranius sp. nov.	Republic of Central Africa
Philonthus pytilia sp. nov.	Tanzania
Philonthus quelea sp. nov.	Zimbabwe
Philonthus trochocerus sp. nov.	Republic of Chad
Philonthus zoothera sp. nov.	Democratic Republic of Congo

TAXONOMIC SECTION

Philonthus agapornis sp. nov.

(Figs 1–4)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO** [Congo-Brazzaville], Lefinie reservation , Nambouli river, Soil-Zoological Ex., 12.i.1964, no. 658, sifted and singled from elephant excr., leg., Endrödy-Younga, // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus agapornis* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2012, [red oblong printed label] (HNMH), **Paratypes**: 2 spec., same label data as in holotype (HNMH, LHCP).

Description. Body length 6.1–6.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.9–3.2 mm. Head black, pronotum chestnut brown, scutellum dark brown-yellow, elytra brown-yellow, around whole suture widely dark brown, elytral epipleura darker, abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennomeres 1–2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae brown-yellow, tarsi brown, slightly paler distally.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 19/17), parallel-sided, posterior angles bluntly rounded, bearing one long and several shorter black setae. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat and large, much longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/4.5), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area with many variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10. All antennomeres longer than wide.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly narrowed anteriad in straight line. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, obtusely rectangularly rounded, bearing several variably long setae, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, arranged in a row parallel in the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and a half puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 32/29), sligthly widened posteriad. Punctation very fine and very dense, diameter of punctures as large as that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter, most of punctures contiguous. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tibiae/length of tarsus = 18/16), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, from the first visible tergite gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely and finely punctate. Punctation of all tergites abnormally densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, interspaces mostly smaller than diameter of puncture. Surface without microsculpture.

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

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. agapornis* sp. nov. is similar to *P. haliophis* Hromádka, 2011 (Figs 33–34) (described in Hromádka 2011a) from which it may be differentiad by the paler anntennomeres 1–2, all antennomeres and whole antennae longer, trapeziform head, longer eyes, wider and paler elytra, denser and finer punctation of elytra and by the different shape of aedeagus (Figs 1–3).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African yellow-collared Lovebird *Agapornis personatus* Reichenow, 1887.

Philonthus asio **sp. nov.**

(Figs 5–7)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **Republic of South Africa**, Kwa Zulu/Natal Umzinto, Vernon Crookes NR, 26.-27.ii.2001, P. Schüle lgt. // Holotype *Philonthus asio* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012 [red oblong printed label] (NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.2 mm. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles black-brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora brown-black, tibiae and tarsi black, tarsi slightly paler distally.

Head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 41/30), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles indisting, bearing one long and several short black setae. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial and lateral puncture very small, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures as large as the length of antennomeres 1–4 combined. Eyes shorter than temples (length of eye/length of temples = ratio 11/14), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, anterior angles rectangular, obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 2 coarse punctures, distance between punctures almost as large as the length of antennomeres 1–2 combined. Each sublateral row with 1 puncture situated in anterior third of pronotum. Sides bearing several variably long setae. Surface with microsculpture similar to that of elytra.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by puncture diameter or slightly larger. Surface without microsculpture; setation black.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 50/40), widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter, or slightly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation black.

Legs. Metatarsomere longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibiae ratio = 50/45), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5 almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite three slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely and densely punctate. Punctation at base of all visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming slightly sparser to the posterior margin of each tergite.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Male sternite IX (Fig. 7), aedeagus (Figs 5–6).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. I put this new species into *Philonthus longicornis* species group sensu Hromádka (2012). Representatives of this group are well characterized by the shape of the aedeagus: median lobe apically dilated, spoon-like, the paramere is asymmetrical in its position on the median lobe, being directed to the right instead of being placed centrally. These important characters for this group are also true for two new species described in this work – *P. litocranius* sp. nov. and *P. quelea* sp. nov.

P. asio sp. nov. differs from all species of this group by having only two punctures in the dorsal rows of pronotum, wide and big head (all species of this groupe have head smaller, round or oval) and by the different shape of the aedeagus. I do not know any species of this group with which this new species could be even remotely compared.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Abyssinian owl *Asio abyssinicus* (Guerin-Méneville, 1843).

Philonthus cuculus **sp. nov.**

(Figs 8–10)

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

Description. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.7 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown-black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora brown-yellow, tibiae brown-black, tarsi brown, paler distally. Posterior third of pronotum very slightly rainbow-coloured iridescent.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 30/28), between eyes four coarse punctures, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 13/11), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–3 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–6 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 7–11 as long as wide.

Pronotum relatively flat, wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/37) distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 fine punctures, distance between punctures 1–3 approximately equidisant, distance between punctures 3–4 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 fine punctures, puncture 2 shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

All scutellum densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, all punctures contiguous.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 45/41), very slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctation very dense and fine, diameter of punctures smaller than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter or slightly smaller here and there, some of punctures contiguous. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen wide, from the first visible tegtite very slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of whole tergites dense, mostly of punctures of raindrop shape. 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 much narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Aedeagus (Figs 8–10).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. cuculus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. lutjanus* Homádka, 2011 (Figs 35–36) (described in Hromádka 2011a) by the paler coloration of the maxillary and labial palpi and legs, by the slightly rainbow-coloured iridescent posterior third of pronotum, narrower head, longer antennae, slightly denser punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus (Figs 8–10).

Distribution. Sierra Leone.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African cuckoo *Cuculus gularis* Stephens, 1815.

Philonthus hypargos sp. nov.
(Figs 11–14)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂: **Republic of South Africa**, Transkei: coast, Dwesa for. res. 32.17S-28.50E, 12.xii.1979; E-Y: 678, cattle dung, leg. Endrödy-Younga // Holotype *Philonthus hypargos* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2012 [red oblong printed label] (HNMH).

Description. Body length 5.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.2 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red, elytra black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and antennomere one brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora brown-yellow, tibiae brown-black, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 26/20), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Betweem eyes four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8/10), posterior margin with one coarse puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse and obligue waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures. Punctures 1–4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head. Sides in anterior third bearing one long black bristle.

Scuttelum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than puncture diameter, sometimes slightly contiguous here and there

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/30), parallel-sided. Punctation slightly coarser and sparser than that on scutellum. Separated by puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tibiae/length of tarsus ratio = 19/17), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite three slightly narrowed anteriad and more narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, interspaces as large as diameter of puncture or slightly smaller, becoming slightly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and subbilobed, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding. ones IX (Fig. 14), aedeagus (Figs 11–13).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus hypargos* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. haliaeetus* Hromádka, 2011 (Figs 37–38) (described in Hromádka 2011a) by its wider head, shorter antennae, paler colouration of pronotum and elytra, shorter elytra, slightly coarser punctation of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus (Figs 11–13).

Distribution. Republic of South Africa.
Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Pink-throated twinspot *Hypargos margaritatus* Strickland, 1844.

Philonthus lephiobagrus sp. nov.
(Figs 15–17)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **Tanzania**, Arusha, Mt. Meru 1800-2000 m, 6.-7.iv.1997, Kuboň lgt., // Holotype *Philonthus lephiobagrus* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2012 [orange oblong printed label] (NMPC).
Description. Body length 9.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.4mm. Body, maxillary and labial palpi and antennae black, femora and tarsi dark brown, tibiae black. Abdomen bluish-bronze iridescent.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 25.5/24), posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long and several shorter black setae. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, larger than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 11/9), posterior margin with three setiferous punctures, temporal area with two coarse punctures. Surface with traces of fine microsculpture.

Antennae long and slender, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 2, shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 42/36) distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures, distance between punctures 1–2 and between punctures 3–5 equidistant, distance between punctures 2–3 smaller than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 situated near to the sides. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter, or slightly larger. Setation short and black.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 52/47), parallel-sided. Punctation coarser than that on scutellum. Separated by puncture diameter or sligthly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (length of tibia/length of tarsus ratio = 30/35), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of the first three visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser to the posterior margin of each tergite, punctation at base of visible tergites 4–7 denser and finer than that on previous tergites, becoming slightly sparser to the 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 15–17).

Female. Unknown to the author.
Differential diagnosis. This new species is similar to *Philonthus loxodonta* Hromádka, 2009 (Figs 39–40), but it differs by its longer antennae, all antennomeres distinctly longer than

wide, distinctly more dilated and sub-bilobed protarsomeres 1–3 by male, sparser punctation of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus (Figs 15–17).
Distribution. Tanzania.
Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African bullhead *Lephiobagrus cyclurus* Worthington et Ricardo, 1937.

Philonthus litocranius sp. nov.
(Figs 18–20)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **République Centraafricante** [Republic of Central Africa], Bozo lumiere, 21.v.1981, leg., N. Degallier, // Holotype *Philonthus litocranius* Hromádka det., 2012 [red oblong printed label] (NMPC), **Paratype**: 1 §, same label data as in holotype (NMPC).
Description. Body length 5.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.2 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown with posterior margin narrowly brown-red, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora brown-yellow, tibiae dark brown, tarsi brown, paler distally.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles unclear, bearing one long and several short black setae. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, medial punctures shifted to the front, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, slightly longer than temples (eye clength/temple length ratio = 8/7), posterior margin with two punctures. Temporal area in posterior half with several variably large punctures, anterior half impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

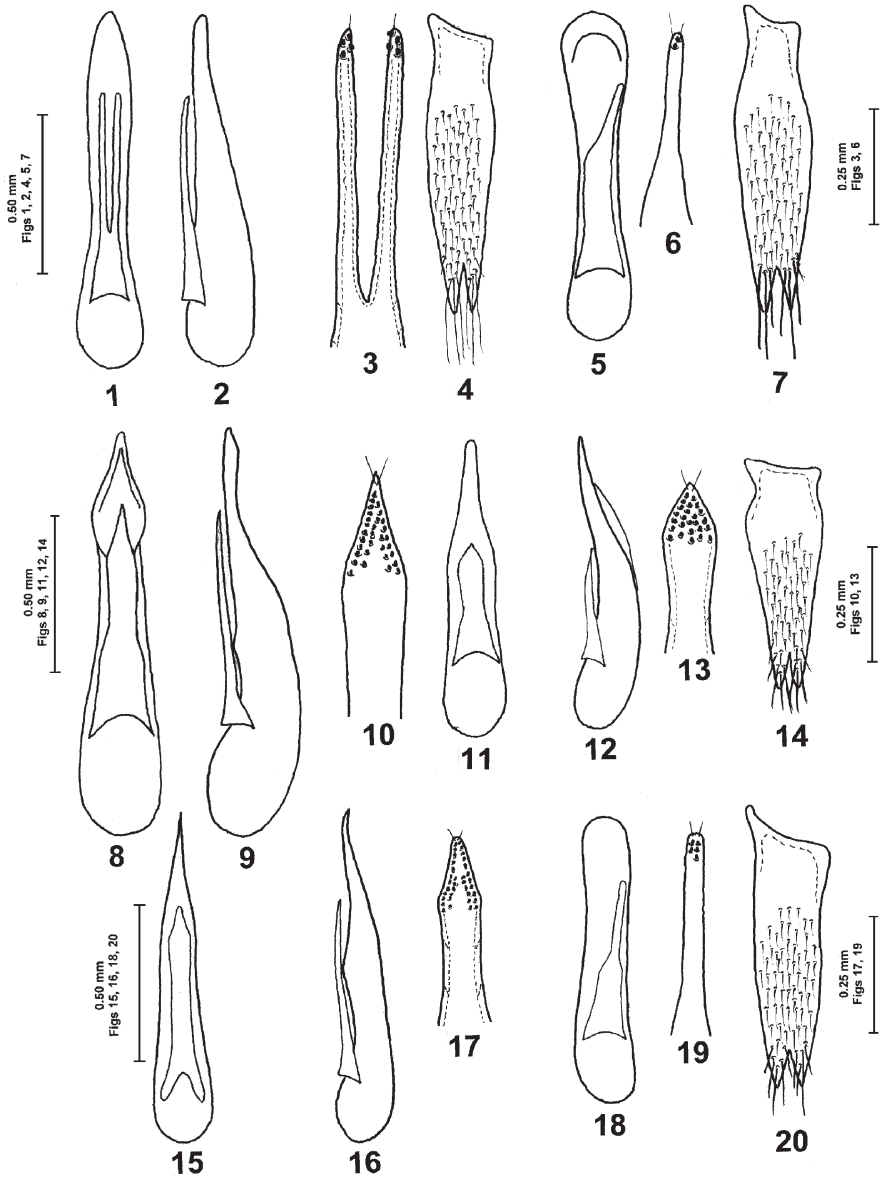
Pronotum highly convex, distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 much smaller than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 fine punctures arranged in a row almost parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculptutre similar to that on head.

Whole scutellum finely and densely punctured. Diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter or slightly smaller.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 33/28), widened posteriad. Punctation coarser and denser than that on scutellum, most of them contiguous. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tibia/length of tarsus = ratio 19/17), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, from the second visible tergite very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser



Figs 1–20. 1–4. *Philonthus agapornis* sp. nov.; 5–7. *P. asio* sp. nov.; 8–10. *P. cuculus* sp. nov.; 11–14. *P. hypargos* sp. nov.; 15–17. *P. lephiobagrus* sp. nov.; 18–20. *P. litocranius* sp. nov. 1, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18 – aedeagus, ventral view; 2, 9, 12, 16 – aedeagus, lateral view; 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 19 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 4, 7, 14, 20 – male sternite IX, ventral view.

Obr. 1–20. 1–4. *Philonthus agapornis* sp. nov.; 5–7. *P. asio* sp. nov.; 8–10. *P. cuculus* sp. nov.; 11–14. *P. hypargos* sp. nov.; 15–17. *P. lephiobagrus* sp. nov.; 18–20. *P. litocranius* sp. nov. 1, 5, 8, 11, 15, 18 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 2, 9, 12, 16 – aedeagus, laterální pohled; 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 19 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled, 4, 7, 14, 20 – sternit IX, samec, ventrální pohled.

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 narrower than preceding ones. Male sternite IX (Fig. 20), aedeagus (Figs 18–19).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus litocranius* sp. nov. (Figs 18–20), may be distinguished from the similar *P. octopunctus* Bernhauer, 1928 (Figs 41–42), by its shorter antennae, darker antennomere 1, surface of head and pronotum with microsculpture, denser punctation and darker elytra, darker femora and by the different shape of the aedeagus. This species belongs to the *Philonthus longicornis* species group sensu Hromádka (2012), see *P. asio* sp. nov. above for differential diagnosis.

Distribution. Republic of Central Africa.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Gerenuk *Litocranius walleri* (Brooke, 1878).

Philonthus pytilia sp. nov.

(Figs 21–22)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **Tanzania**: Mt. Meru E slope, 5700 feet, extracted from dung of buffalo, 25.i.1966 // Holotype *Philonthus pytilia* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012 [red oblong printed label] (NMPC), **Paratype**: 1 spec., same label data as in holotype (LHPC).

Description. Body length 6.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.7 mm. Head and abdomen black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra black-red, maxillary and labial palpi black brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, dorsal side of antennomere 1 and remaining antennomeres black. Femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head square, wider than long (w/l ratio = 24/21), parallel-sided. Clypeus with wide shallow depression medially. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, as long as temples, anterior half of temporal area impunctate, posterior half with 1 coarse puncture. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum relatively flat, longer than wide (l/w ratio = 28/25), parallel-sided, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short setae, posterior margin markedly rounded.

Each dorsal row with 5 coarse approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra slightly widened posteriad, wider than long (w/l ratio = 38/33), punctation coarser and sparser than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation grayish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tiba/length of tarsus ratio = 21/18), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, from the first visible tergite gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely and densely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites denser anf finer 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 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Aedeagus (Figs 21–22).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus pytilia* sp. nov. is similar to *P. sepilibilis* Tottenham, 1949 (Fig. 43) in most characters, but differs by its wider head, darker pronotum and elytra, coarser and sparser punctation and wider elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus. This new species belongs to the *Philonthus marginipennis* species group sensu Hromádka (2009) based on the special shape of the aedeagus with parameres that are very broad terminally but than narrowing to points; at their widest the paramers completely conceal the median lobe, the latter not extending much beyond parameres, its apex bluntly pointed and mostly slightly curved downwards.

Distribution. Tanzania.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Green-winged Pytilia *Pytilia melba* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Identification key in Hromádka (2009) should be modified as follows to accomodate the newly described species:

5 Pronotum longer than wide (l/w ratio = 29/25); elytra brown; elytral suture, posterior margin narrowly and whole elytral epipleura yellow-brown ..... ***P. gilleti*** Levasseur, 1980

\- Pronotum as long as wide, or wider than long. 6

6 Pronotum as long as wide, antennae longer, reaching at rest posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. sepilibilis*** Tottenham, 1949

\- Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 28/25), antennae shorter, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. pytilia*** sp. nov.

Philonthus quelea sp. nov.

(Figs 23–25)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **Zimbabwe**, loc. Kutsaga near Harare air port, 18.vi.1997, W. Rossi // Holotype *Philonthus quelea* sp.nov. Hromádka det. 2012 [red oblong printed label] (NMPC).

Description. Body length 8.2 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end the elytra) 4.5 mm. Head, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi black, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown,

dorsal side of antennomere 1 and remaining antennomeres black, femora brown, tibiae and tarsi black. Pronotum slightly golden iridescent.

Head slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 25/23), posterior angles unclear, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, medial punctures distinctly shifted to the front, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length = 10/9), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures, posterior half of temporal area with several variably large, mostly setiferous punctures, anterior half impunctate. Surface with traces of patches fine transverse wavy microsculpture.

Antennae stronger and long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 slightly longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 longer than antennomare 3.

Pronotum highly convex, narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short setae, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with 5 punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 slightly longer than distance between previous punctures, right dorsal row with 4 punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in left dorsal row, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 4 in left dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to the head.

Scutellum very finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter in transverse direction. Setation brown.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 40/37), widened posteriad, sides slightly curved. Punctation coarser than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer, brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite three slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, first three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate, punctation at base of all tergites finer and slightly 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 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 25), aedeagus (Figs 23–24).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. quelea* sp. nov. is similar to *P. maskinius* Tottenham, 1955 (Figs 44–45), but differs by its stronger antennae, wider and slightly sparser punctation of abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus. This species belongs to the *Philonthus longicornis* species group sensu Hromádka (2012). For the differential diagnosis see above under *P. asio* sp. nov.

Distribution. Zimbabwe.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Red-billed Quelea, *Quelea quelea* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Philonthus trochocerus sp. nov.
(Figs 26–28)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **Tschad** [Republic of Chad], Seeufer b., Bol. AEF., leg. Franz. //Holotype *Philonthus trochocerus* sp. nov. Hromádka det, 2012 [red oblong printed label] (NHMW), **Paratypes**: 4 spec., same label data as in holotype (LHPC, NHMW), 10 spec., Tschadsee, Ile, AEF., leg., H. Franz [all paratypes with red oblong label printed] (LHPC, NHMW).

Description. Body length 4.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.3 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen dark brown, elytra brown, suture and posterior fifth of elytra yellow-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown, antennomere 1 and anterior half of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, posterior half of antennomere 2 and remaining antennomeres dark brown. Legs yellow-brown.

Head as long as wide, slightly narrowed posteriad. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly projecting, shorter than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 5/6), posterior margin with 2 punctures. Temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with traces of patches of fine, transverse, wavy microsculpture here and there.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (l/w ratio = 15/13), parallel-sided, anterior angles almost rectangular, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 approximately equidistant punctures, each dorsal row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter or in places smaller. Setation dark.

Elytra longer than wide (l/w ratio = 22/19), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tibia/length of tarsus ratio = 11/9), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventraly, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 26–28).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 similar to that on male, slightly narrower.

Differential diagnosis. *P. trochocerus* sp. nov. differs from *P. ovithorax* Bernhauer et Schubert, 1914 (Figs 46–47) by its paler colouring of whole body, shorter pronotum, finer punctation of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Chad.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Crested flycatcher *Trochocerus cyanomelas somalicus* Grote, 1928.

Identification key in Hromádka (2010) should be modified as follows to accomodate the newly described species:

7 Elytra black-blue, ventral side of antennomere 1 brown-yellow. ..... ***P. osteolaemus*** Hromádka, 2010
- Elytra differently coloured. 7a
7a Elytra black, entire antennae uniformly black. ..... ***P. ovithorax*** Bernhauer et Schubert, 1914
- Elytra brown, posterior fifth and sutre yellow-brown, anntenomere 1 yellow-brown. ... ***P. trochocerus*** sp. nov.

Philonthus zoothera sp. nov.
(Figs 29–32)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **Democratic Republic of Congo**, Blukwa, 12.i.1929, A. Collart, // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus zoothera* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label] (IRSB), **Paratypes**: 3 spec., same label data as in holotype (IRSB, LHPC). [All paratypes with red printed labels].

Description. Body length 8.9 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.2 mm. Head and pronotum black, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomeres 1–3 and legs yellow-brown, legs slightly darker distally.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/26), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, with a small tooth (as by *Philonthus morio* Boheman, 1848), bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 13/10), inner margin with four coarse punctures. Temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, obtusely rounded, almost rectagular, bearing two short setae, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures, punctures 1–5 almost equidistant, distance between punctures 5–6 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

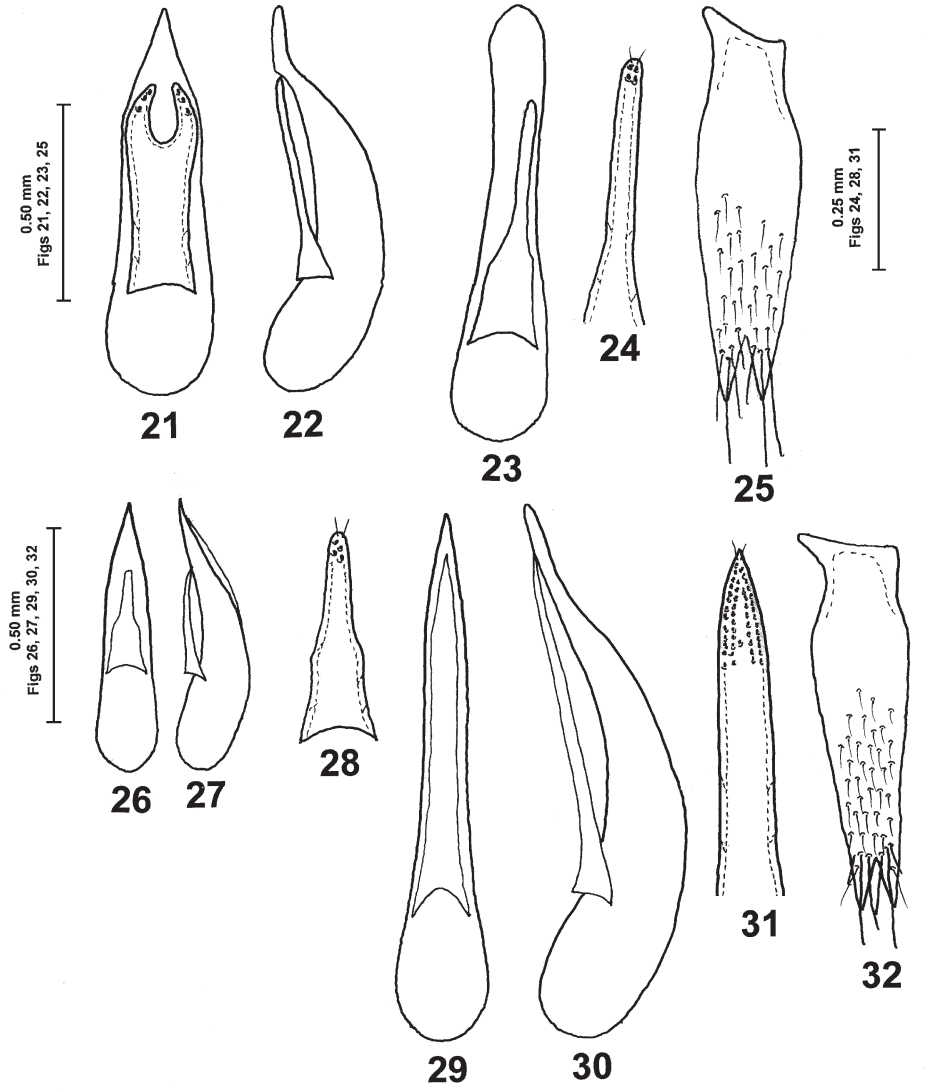
Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated smaller than puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad. Punctation dense and fine, punctures slightly coarser than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellowish.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibia ratio = 32/30). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 1–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of whole tergites much finer and denser than that on elytra. 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. Sternite IX (Fig. 32), aedeagus (Figs 29–31).



Figs 21–32. 21–22. *Philonthus pytilia* sp. nov.; 23–25. *P. quelea* sp. nov.; 26–28. *P. trochocerus* sp. nov.; 29–32. *P. zoothera* sp. nov.; 21, 23, 26, 29 – aedeagus, ventral view; 22, 27, 30 – aedeagus, lateral view; 24, 28, 31 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 25, 32 – male sternite IX, ventral view.
Obr. 21–32. 21–22. *Philonthus pytilia* sp. nov.; 23–25. *P. quelea* sp. nov.; 26–28. *P. trochocerus* sp. nov.; 29–32. *P. zoothera* sp. nov.; 21, 23, 26, 29 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled, 22, 27, 30 – aedeagus, laterální pohled.; 24, 28, 31 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled; 25, 32 – sternit IX, samec,

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus zoothera* sp. nov. is similar to *Philonthus* sp. from Central African Republic (Figs 48–49, the species is pending description – L. Hromádka, unpublished), from which it may be differentiated by the shorter and robuster antennae, wider head, shorter and paler pronotum, narrower elytra, paler legs and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Abyssinian ground-trush *Zoothera piaggiae* (Bouvier, 1877).

Key to the species of the *Philonthus longicornis* group

Identification key in Hromádka (2012) is modified here to accomodate the newly described species:

1 Pronotum: each dorsal row with 2 punctures; head distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 41:30). ..... ***P. asio*** sp. nov.
- Pronotum: each dorsal row with 4 punctures. 2
- Pronotum: each dorsal row with 5 punctures. 4
2 Larger species, body length ca. 8–9 mm. Each elytron with a reddish-yellow patch (in the shape of pipe), all femoras yellow-brown with distinct narrow streak along the lower margin, tibiae and tarsi black. ..... ***P. ugandae*** Bernhauer, 1937
- Smaller species, body length ca. 6–7 mm. 3
3 Elytra brown-red, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker, eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 8.5/6). Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11. Aedeagus with the median lobe broadly rounded at apex. ..... ***P. octopunctatus*** Bernhauer, 1928
- Elytra black-brown, eyes slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8/7), antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Aedeagus with the median lobe broadly rounded at apex. ..... ***P. litocranius*** sp. nov.
- Elytra red, around scutellum broadly black, eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8/6). Aedeagus with median lobe narrowed at apex, where slightly pointed. ..... ***P. smithornis*** Hromádka, 2012
4 Elytra entirely or almost entirely red, at most the suture and extreme base black. 5
- Each elytron dark, with a red patch, sometimes extensive at the spical external angles. 7
- Elytra differently coloured, brown-red, brown or dark brown. 10
5 Smaller species, body length ca. 4 mm. Elytra red, antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. ..... ***P. hydrocynus*** Hromádka, 2012
- Larger species, body length 5.5–6 mm. 6
6 Elytra with suture and posterior margin narrowly black, temples almost as long as eyes, femora tectaceous, antennae short, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, tibiae and tarsi darker, aedeagus with lobe broadly at apex. ..... ***P. vestigator*** Tottenham, 1955
- Elytra yellow-red, shoulders, around scutellum and suture narrowly black, antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide, aedeagus with median lobe narrowed at apex, where is bluntly rounded. ..... ***P. terpsiphone*** Hromádka, 2012
- Anterior half of elytra black, posterior half dark red, legs black, eyes shorter than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 6/8), pronotum dark brown. ..... ***P. lulengae*** Bernhauer, 1932
7 Larger species, length of body ca. 13.5–14 mm, antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, apical patch on each elytron red and extensive, often covering at least half of the elytron. ..... ***P. bestialis*** Bernhauer et Schubert, 1939
- Smaller species, body length 6–8 mm. 8
8 Pronotum without distinct microsculpture, antennae black, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Eyes longer than temples (ratio of eye length/temple length = 10/7). Red patch in posterior half of each elytron less extensive. ..... ***P. bisignatus*** Boheman, 1848
- Pronotum with distinct microsculpture. 9

9 Antennae black-brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 slightly paler, femora and tibiae yellowish-brown or brown, elytra black, each elytron with a red patch reaching posterior third. ..... ***P. delusor*** Tottenham, 1955
- Antennae entirely black, legs black at most with femora and tarsi very slightly brownish. Elytra black, each elytron with a red patch, reaching beyond the middle. ..... ***P. deleterius*** Tottenham, 1955
10 Elytra brown-red, brown or dark brown. 11
- Elytra differently coloured. 14
11 Elytra brown-red, abdomen black-brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi darker. ..... ***P. limulus*** Tottenham, 1954
- Elytra brown. 12
12 Smaller species, body length ca. 5 mm, elytra brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres black. ..... ***P. minutus*** Boheman, 1848
- Larger species, body length ca. 6.5–9.5 mm. 13
13 Antennae dark brown, eyes as long as temples, antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. ..... ***P. sithanus*** Tottenham, 1954
- Ventral side of antennomere 1 brown-yellow, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres black, antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, head and pronotum golden iridescent. ..... ***P. sanamus*** Tottenham, 1956
- Ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres brown-yellow, antennae reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, head and pronotum without golden iridescent. ..... ***P. vulpes*** Hromádka, 2012
14 Elytra black, in places show through black dark crimson. 15
- Elytra otherwise coloured. 16
15 Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, femora black-brown, tibiae, tarsi and abdomen black. ..... ***P. igacus*** Tottenham, 1955
- Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11 when reclined, legs brown-yellow, tarsi darker, abdomen black, blue-violet iridescent. ..... ***P. potakus*** Tottenham, 1956
16 Elytra black, posterior margin narrowly brown-red. 17
- Elytra uniformly black or bronze. 20
17 Smaller species, body length 6.5–7.0 mm. 18
- Larger species, body length 9–10 mm. 19
18 Antennae shorter and black, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, anterior femora black, middle and posterior femora brown-yellow. ..... ***P. ridens*** Tottenham, 1955
- Antennae longer, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, ventral side of anterior femora brown-yellow, dorsal side black-brown, middle and posterior femora brown-yellow. ..... ***P. ponderosus*** Tottenham, 1954
19 Eyes distinctly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 11/7), all femoras brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker. The whole species appers to be more coarsely pubescent than usually the case amongst the species of the group. ..... ***P. labdanus*** Tottenham, 1954
- Eyes slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 9/7). Elytra wider than long (ratio w/l = 43/38). All femora and tibiae brown-black, tarsi slightly paler distally, setation normal. ..... ***P. maskinius*** Tottenham, 1954
- Eyes almost as long as temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/9). Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio w/l = 9/7), setation normal. ..... ***P. quelea*** sp. nov.
20 Elytra bronze, sides and posterior margin narrowly paler, setation gingery. Punctation of abdomen extremely fine and dense. ..... ***P. tachyorictidis*** Jeannel et Paulian, 1945
- Elytra uniformly black. 21
21 Aedeagus with median lobe narrowed to apex, where is bluntly pointed, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora brown-yellow. ..... ***P. peregrinus*** Fauvel, 1866
- Aedeagus with median lobe with widely rounded apex. 22
22 Eyes longer than temples. 23
- Eyes as long as temples. 24

23 Eyes distinctly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 12/7), antennae short, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 45/38). Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-red, remaining antennomeres black. ..... ***P. mimeticus*** Tottenham, 1962
- Eyes slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/8), antennae long reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, femora brown-black elytra slightly wider than long (w/l ratio 35/33). ..... ***P. bishanus*** Tottenaham, 1954
24 Antennae short, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 46/41). ..... ***P. brincki*** Scheerpeltz, 1974
- Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum, or exceeding posterior margin pronotum by the length of antennomere 10. 25
25 Antennae exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10, femora brown, abdomen black, slightly bluish iridescent. ..... ***P. sinayotus*** Tottenham, 1962
- Antennae reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. 26
26 Femora brownish, tibia brown-yellow. Abdomen black, with bluish ididescence. ..... ***P. longicornis*** Stephens, 1832
- Femora black, abdomen black, without bluish iridescence. ..... ***P. incognitus*** Bernhauer, 1931

Taxonomic notes on the subtribe Philonthina

New synonyms

Philonthus lebkanus Fauvel, 1907

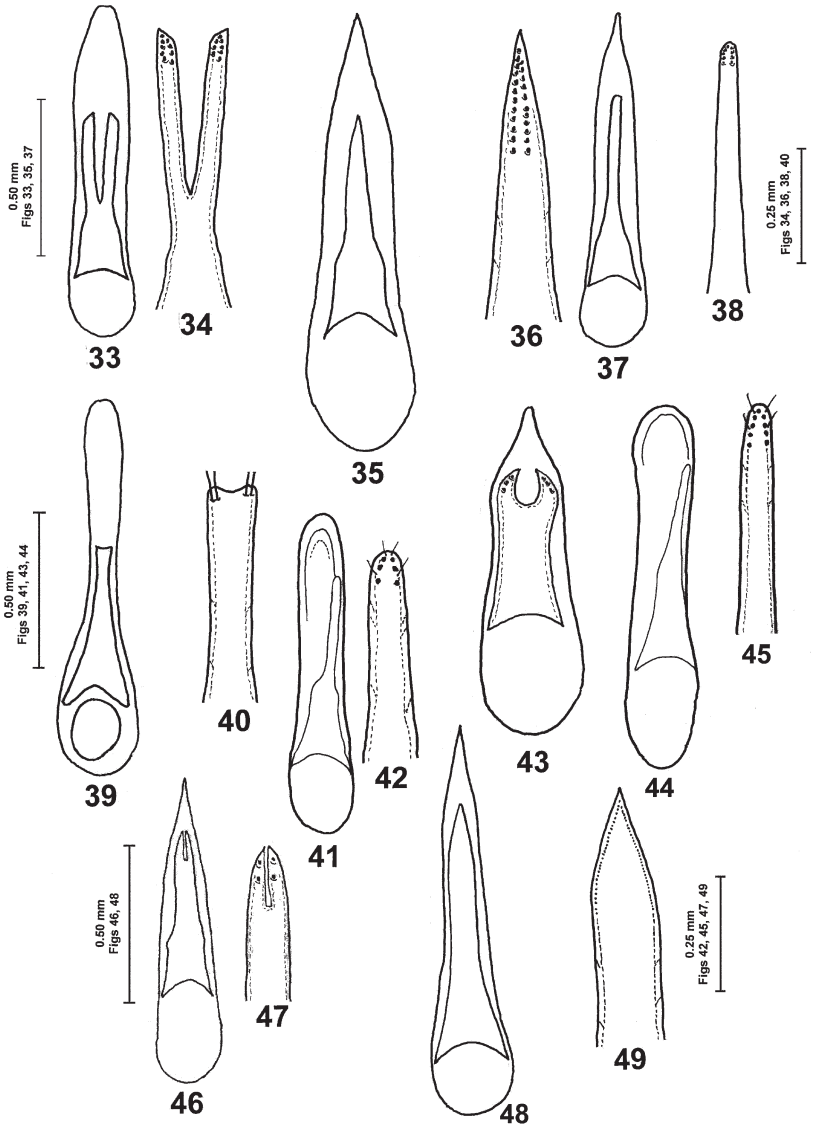
Philonthus lebkanus Fauvel, 1907: 39.
Philonthus aonyx Hromádka, 2009: 164, **syn. nov**.

Material examined. *P. lebkanus* Lectotype Ex-typis ♂: Nairobi, Kilimandjaro (IRSB).
Note. When I described *P. aonyx*, the type specimen of *P. lebkanus* Fauvel, 1907 was not available to me. Recently, I have had the possibility to examine a type specimen of *P. lebkanus* from IRSB. Because the two species are identical, I am treating *A. aonyx* Hromádka, 2009 as junior synonym of *P. lebkanus* Fauvel, 1907.

Afrorabigus robusticornis (Bernhauer, 1915)

Philonthus robusticornis Bernhauer, 1915: 137.
Afrorabigus robusticornis: Levasseur 1965: 62.
Philonthus mortuorum Cameron, 1951: 41 (Here *Afrorabigus mortuorum* (Cameron, 1951), **comb. nov.**), **syn. n.**

Material examined. Holotype ♂: Nairobi, x.1937, // *Philonthus mortuorum* Cameron, TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten], Com. Inst. Ent. B. M. 1952-575. (BMNH).
Note. The genus *Afrorabigus* was described by Levasseur (1965) for five species (incl. *A. robusticornis*), with *Philonthus basilewskyi* Tottenham, 1962 as its type species. The genus was recently reviewed by Hromádka (2011b), with nine valid species. Only recently, I have the possibility to examine the holotype of *Philonthus mortuorum* Cameron, 1951 from BMNH. As both *P. mortuorum* and *A. robusticornis* are identical, *Philonthus mortuorum* Cameron, 1951 is here moved to the genus *Afrorabigus* and is considered as junior synonym of *A. robusticornis* (Bernhauer, 1915).



Figs 33–49. 33–34. *Philonthus haliophis* Hromádka, 2011; 35–36. *P. lutjanus* Hromádka, 2011; 37–38. *P. haliaeetus* Hromádka, 2011; 39–40. *P. loxodonta* Hromádka, 2009; 41–42. *P. octopunctus* Bernhauer, 1928; 43. *P. sepilibilis* Tottenham, 1949; 44–45. *P. maskinius* Tottenham, 1955; 46–47. *P. ovithorax* Bernhauer et Schubert, 1914; 48–49. *Philonthus* sp. (Central African Republic). 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48 – aedeagus, ventral view; 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 47, 49 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Obr. 33–49. 33–34. *Philonthus haliophis* Hromádka, 2011; 35–36. *P. lutjanus* Hromádka, 2011; 37–38. *P. haliaeetus* Hromádka, 2011; 39–40. *P. loxodonta* Hromádka, 2009; 41–42. *P. octopunctus* Bernhauer, 1928; 43. *P. sepilibilis* Tottenham, 1949; 44–45. *P. maskinius* Tottenham, 1955; 46–47. *P. ovithorax* Bernhauer et Schubert, 1914; 48–49 *Philonthus* sp. (Středoafrická republika). 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 46, 48 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 45, 47, 49 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled.

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SOUHRN

V této práci je popsáno deset nových druhů rodu *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829 z afrotropické oblasti. Druhy *P. asio* sp. nov., *P. litocranius* sp. nov. and *P. quelea* sp. nov. patří do skupiny *P. longicornis* revidované Hromádkou (2012), *P. pytilia* sp. nov. patří do skupiny *P. marginipennis* revidované Hromádkou (2009), *P. trochocerus* sp. nov. patří do skupiny *P. quisquiliarius* revidované Hromádkou (2010). Druhy *P. agapornis* sp. nov., *P. cuculus* sp. nov., *P. hypargos* sp. nov., *P. lephiobagrus* sp. nov. a *P. zoothera* sp. nov. není možné pro jejich povrchové znaky a tvaru aedeagu zařadit do žádné dosud popsané skupiny v rámci rodu *Philonthus*.

Klíč druhů skupiny *Philonthus longicornis*

Determinační klíč z práce Hromádka (2012) je zde modifikován, aby zahrnul i druhy popsané v této práci:

1 Každá dorsální řada štítu se 2 tečkami, hlava zřetelně širší jako dlouhá (poměr šířky a délky = 41:30). .... ***P. asio*** sp. nov.

- Každá dorsální řada štítu se 4 tečkami. 2

- Každá dorsální řada štítu s 5 tečkami. 4

2 Větší druh, délka těla kolem 8–9 mm, každá krovka s červenožlutou skvrnou (ve tvaru dýmky), všechna stehna žlutohnědá, na spodním okraji s úzkým černým proužkem, holeně a chodidla černá. .... ***P. ugandae*** Bernhauer, 1937

- Menší druhy, délka těla mezi 6–7 mm. 3

3 Krovky hnědočervené, stehna hnědožlutá, holeně a chodidla tmavší, oči mnohem delší jako spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 8,5/6).Tykadla dozadu položená přesahují zadní okraj štítu o délku 11. tykadlového článku. Aedeagus s vrcholem široce zakulaceným. ..... ***P. octopunctatus*** Bernhauer, 1928

- Krovky černo-hnědé, oči o trochu delší jako spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 8/7). Tykadla dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu. Aedeagus s vrcholem široce zakulaceným. .... ***P. litocranius*** sp. nov.
- Krovky červené, kolem štítku široce černé, oči delší jako spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 8/6). Aedeagus, který je mírně zakulacený, se k vrcholu zužuje. ..... ***P. smithornis*** Hromádka, 2012

4 Krovky celé nebo téměř celé červené, někdy šev a vzácně base černé. 5
- Každá krovka s jednou červenou skvrnou různé velikosti. 7
- Krovky jinak zbarvené, hnědočervené, hnědé nebo tmavohnědé. 10

5 Menší druh, délka těla kolem 4 mm. Krovky červené, 1. tykadlový článek hnědočervený, ostatní hnědé. .... ***P. hydrocinus*** Hromádka, 2012
- Větší druhy, délka těla 5,5–6 mm. 6

6 Krovky žlutočervené, šev a zadní okraj úzce černé, spánky téměř tak dlouhé jako oči, stehna hnědožlutá, holeně a chodidla tmavší, aedeagus s vrcholem mírně zakulaceným. ..... ***P. vestigator*** Tottenham, 1955
- Ramena krovek, okolí štítku a šev úzce černé, tykadla dlouhá, dozadu položená přesahují zadní okraj štítu o délku 10. tykadlového článku. Aedeagus tupě zakončený, se k vrcholu zužuje. .... ***P. terpsiphone*** Hromádka, 2012
- Přední polovina krovek černá, zadní polovina červená, oči kratší než spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 6/8), štít tmavohnědý. ..... ***P. lulengae*** Bernhauer, 1932

7 Větší druh, délka těla 13,5–14 mm, tykadla dlouhá, dozadu položená dosahují k poslední šestině štítu, apikální červená skvrna na každé krovce rozsáhlá, často dosahuje do poloviny krovek. .... ***P. bestialis*** Bernhauer et Schubert, 1939
- Menší druhy, délka těla 6–8 mm. 8

8 Štít bez zřetelné mikroskulptury, tykadla černá, dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu. Oči delší jako spánky (poměr délky očí/délky spánků = 10/7). Červená skvrna na každé krovce méně rozsáhlá. .... ***P. bisignatus*** Boheman, 1848
- Štít se zřetelnou mikroskulpturou. 9

9 Tykadla černohnědá, 1 tykadlový článek a base druhého článku trochu světlejší, stehna a holeně žlutohnědá nebo hnědá, červená skvrna na každé krovce dosahuje do poslední třetiny štítu. ..... ***P. delusor*** Tottenham, 1955
- Tykadla celá černá, nohy černé, většinou stehna a tarsy slabě nahnědlá. Krovky černé, červená skvrna na každé krovce dosahuje téměř do poloviny krovek. ..... ***P. deleterius*** Totenham, 1955

10 Krovky hnědočervené, hnědé nebo tmavohnědé. 11
- Krovky jinak zbarvené. 14

11 Krovky hnědočervené, zadeček černohnědý, stehna žlutohnědá, holeně a chodidla tmavší. .... ***P. limulus*** Tottenham, 1954
- Krovky hnědé. 12

12 Menší druh, délka těla kolem 5 mm, krovky hnědé, spodní strana 1 tykadlového článku žlutá, vrchní strana a ostatní články černé. ..... ***P. minutus*** Boheman, 1848
- Větší druhy, délka těla 6,5–9,5 mm. 13

13 Tykadla tmavohnědá, oči tak dlouhé jako spánky, tykadla dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu. .... ***P. sithanus*** Tottenham, 1954
- Spodní strana 1 tykadlového článku hnědá, vrchní strana a ostatní články černé, tykadla dozadu položená dosahují k zadní čtvrtině štítu, hlava a štít zlatově iridizující. ..... ***P. sanamus*** Tottenham, 1956
- Spodní strana 1 tykadlového článku žlutá, vrchní strana a ostatní články hnědo-žluté, tykadla dozadu položená dosahují k zadní šestině štítu, hlava a štít bez zlatavé iridescence. ..... ***P. vulpes*** Hromádka, 2012

14 Krovky černé, místy prosvěcuje tmavokarmínové zbarvení. 15
- Krovky jinak zbarvené. 16

15 Tykadla dlouhá, dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu, stehna černohnědá, holeně, chodidla a zadeček černé. ..... ***P. igacus*** Tottenham, 1955
- Tykadla dozadu položená přesahují zadní okraj štítu o délku 11 tykadlového článku, nohy hnědožluté, chodidla tmavší, zadeček černý, modrofialově iridizující. ..... ***P. potakus*** Tottenham, 1956

16 Krovky černé, zadní okraj úzce hnědočervený. 17
- Krovky jednobarevně černé nebo bronzové. 20

17 Menší druhy, délka těla 6,5–7,0 mm. 18
- Větší druhy, délka těla 9–10 mm. 19

18 Tykadla kratší a černá, dozadu položená dosahují k zadní čtvrtině štítu, přední stehna černá, prostřední a zadní stehna hnědožlutá. ..... ***P. ridens*** Tottenham, 1955

- Tykadla delší, dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu, spodní strana předních stehen hnědožlutá, vrchní strana černohnědá, prostřední a zadní stehna hnědožlutá. ..... ***P. ponderosus*** Tottenham, 1955

19 Oči zřetelně delší jako spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 11/7).Všechna stehna hnědožlutá, holeně a chodidla tmavší. Celé tělo hruběji ochlupené, než je obvyklé u ostatních druhů této skupiny. ..... ***P. labdanus*** Tottenham, 1954

- Oči o trochu delší jako spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 9/7), krovky širší jako dlouhé (poměr š/d = 43/38). Všechna stehna a holeně hnědočerná, chodidla směrem dopředu světlejší, ochlupení normální. ..... ***P. maskinius*** Tottenham, 1954
- Oči téměř tak dlouhé jako spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 10/9), krovky o trochu širší jako dlouhé (poměr š/d = 40/37), ochlupení normální. ..... ***P. quelea*** sp. nov.

20 Krovky bronzové, strany a zadní okraj úzce světlejší, ochlupení rezavé. Tečkování zadečku extrémně jemné a husté. ..... ***P. tachyorictidis*** Jeannel et Paulian, 1945

- Krovky jednobarevně černé. 21

21 Aedeagus je tupě zakončený a k vrcholu se zúžuje, spodní strana 1 tykadlového článku a base druhého článku žlutohnědá, vrchní strana a ostatní články černohnědé, stehna hnědožlutá. ..... ***P. peregrinus*** Fauvel, 1866

- Aedeagus s vrcholem široce zakulaceným. 22

22 Oči delší než spánky. 23

- Oči tak dlouhé jako spánky. 24

23 Oči delší než spánky (poměr délky očí/délka spánků = 12/7), tykadla krátká, dozadu položená dosahují k poslední čtvrtině štítu. První tykadlový článek a base druhého článku hnědočervená, ostatní články černé. ..... ***P. mimeticus*** Tottenham, 1962

- Oči delší než spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 10/8), stehna hnědočerná, krovky širší než delší (poměr š/d = 35/33). ..... ***P. bishanus*** Tottenham, 1954

24 Tykadla krátká, dozadu položená dosahují k poslední čtvrtinu štítu, krovky širší jako dlouhé (poměr š/d = 46/41). ..... ***P. brincki*** Scheerpeltz, 1974

- Tykadla dlouhá, dozadu položená dosahují zadní okraj štítu nebo přesahují jeho zadní okraj o délku 10. článku. 25

25 Tykadla přesahují zadní okraj štítu o délku 10 tykadlového článku, stehna hnědá, zadeček černý, slabě modře iridizující. ..... ***P. sinayotus*** Tottenham, 1962

- Tykadla dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu. 26

26 Stehna nahnědlá, holeně hnědožluté. Zadeček černý, modře iridizující. ..... ***P. longicornis*** Stephens, 1832

- Stehna černá, zadeček černý, ne modře iridizující. ..... ***P. incognitus*** Bernhauer, 1931