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Falsophilus gen. nov. from southern Africa (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

Falsophilus gen. nov. z jižní Afriky (Coleoptera: Anthicidae)

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Coleoptera, Anthicidae, *Aulacoderus*, taxonomy, new genus, new species, new synonymy, new combination, Southern Africa, Afrotropical region

Abstract. *Falsophilus* gen. nov. is established to include 16 species occurring in South Africa and Namibia. Two species, *Falsophilus maximus* (Pic, 1895) and *F. minutus* (Pic, 1895), are redescribed. Six species are newly described: *Falsophilus agricola* sp. nov., *F. glabratus* sp. nov., *F. pumilus* sp. nov., *F. pygmaeus* sp. nov., *F. robustus* sp. nov., and *F. unicolor* sp. nov. (all from South Africa). Ten new combinations are proposed: *Falsophilus alienus* (Heberdey, 1937) comb. nov., *F. apophysialis* (Hille, 1985) comb. nov., *F. halleyi* (Hille, 1988) comb. nov., *F. maximus* (Pic, 1895) comb. nov., *F. namaqua* (Hille, 1985) comb. nov., *F. oosthuizeni* (Hille, 1985) comb. nov., *F. sebastiani* (Hille, 1985) comb. nov., *F. tardus* (Hille, 1988) comb. nov., *F. vandersteli* (Hille, 1985) comb. nov. (all transferred from *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789), and *Falsophilus minutus* (Pic, 1895) comb. nov. (from *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849). Two new synonyms, *Falsophilus maximus* (Pic, 1895) (= *Anthicus maximus truncatipennis* Pic, 1895, syn. nov.) and *Falsophilus minutus* (Pic, 1895) (= *Anthicus apterus* Hille, 1961, syn. nov.), are proposed.

INTRODUCTION

Aulacoderus LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 currently comprises about 140 species distributed in the Afrotropical and Western-Palaearctic Regions. It is a rather diverse genus, both in external morphology and in form of the male characters, as is evident from the series of taxonomic papers by the major specialist in this group, Johann Christoph van Hille (Hille 1961, 1971, 1984a–c, 1985a,b, 1988a,b). In his informal subdivisions, Hille (1984a) characterized species of section 5 by the presence of a pair of parallel sclerites in the median lobe of the aedeagus. Later, Hille (1985a, 1988a) pointed out the special position of *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *apterus* Hille, 1961 and six close species of this section, showing a number of peculiar characters, e.g. a simple pronotum (lacking setose postero-lateral impressions), absence of metathoracic wings, and the spiculum gastrale of the male having short, asymmetric apical arms. These species are rather aberrant in external apperance, and many of them are remarkable, as noted by Hille, in possession of small paired foveae on the anterior margin of the metasternum and/or the first abdominal sternum, which is a character state unknown in other groups of *Aulacoderus*.

Having examined many *Aulacoderus* species, I found the above-mentioned representatives of section 5 distinctive enough to form a separate genus near *Aulacoderus*. It is named *Falsophilus* gen. nov. and is newly described in this paper, together with six new species from South Africa. Additional species are transferred from *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789 and *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849. Based on the original description, *Anthicus fauveli* Pic, 1899 from "Afrique australe" may possibly belong to this new genus, however its type material was not available for the present study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were examined with a Leica MZ 9.5 stereomicroscope; morphological measurements were taken by using an ocular graticule. Male genitalia were examined after being cleared in a hot 10% KOH solution and then placed on the same card in a water-soluble dimethyl hydantoin formaldehyde resin (DMHF). Illustrations were made using a drawing tube, with some details added from examination using a compound microscope. Photographs were taken using a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera attached to a Leica MZ 9.5 trinocular stereomicroscope; images of the same specimen at different focal planes were combined with Helicon Focus 5.2 Pro and edited with Adobe Photoshop 9.0.2. software. SEM photomicrographs were taken using a Hitachi S-3700N environmental electron microscope. The distribution map was produced and edited in ESRI ArcMap 10.2 of ArcGIS Desktop 10.2 suite. For map layers, free level 0 and level 1 data from Global Administrative Areas (http://www.gadm.org) and Cross Blended Hypso with Relief, Water, Drains, and Ocean Bottom (http://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-cross-blend-hypso/cross-blended-hypso-with-relief-water-drains-and-ocean-bottom/) were used.

Separate labels are indicated by double slashes (//) and comments on specimens and label data are placed in square brackets. The terminology of body setation follows Werner & Chandler (1995). The following abbreviations are used in the text: [h] – handwritten; [p] – printed; env. – environs of; spec. – specimen; lgt. – collected by; coll. – collection.

Acronyms of collections (in round brackets): BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom; DCDC – Donald S. Chandler Collection, Durham, New Hampshire, USA; TMSA – The Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa; HNHM – Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary; MCSN – Museo Civico di Storia Naturalle "Giacomo Doria", Genova, Italy; MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; NHMW – Naturhistorisches museum, Wien, Austria; NMPC – National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic; SANC – South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria, South Africa; SDEI – Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany; ZKDC – Zbyněk Kejval Collection, Domažlice, Czech Republic; ZSMC – Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany.

SYSTEMATIC PART

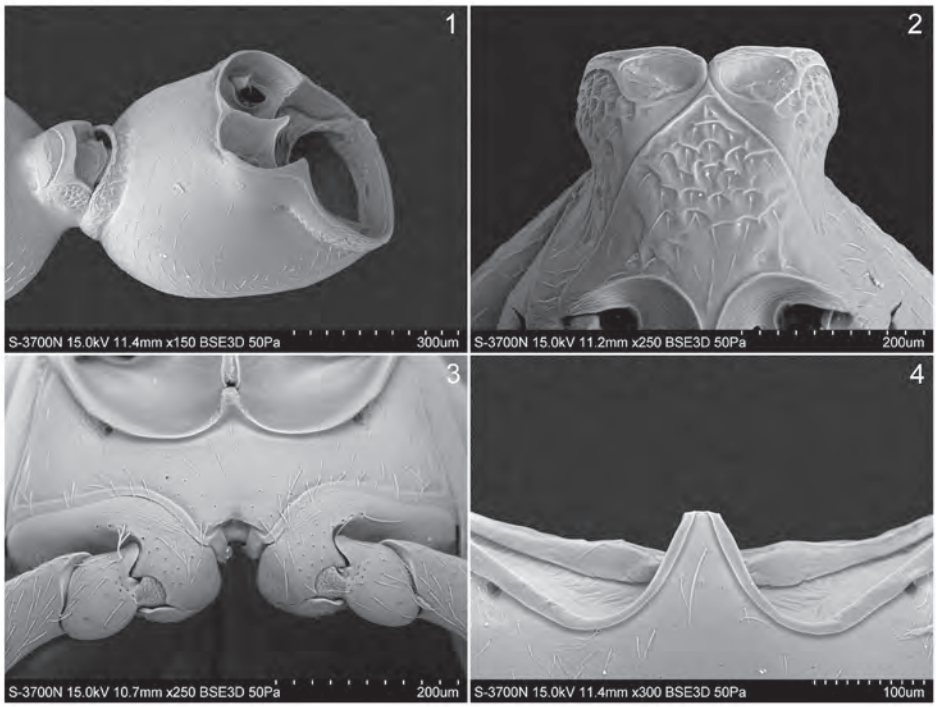
Falsophilus gen. nov.

Type species: *Formicomus minutus* Pic, 1895.

Description. Anthicids of small size (1.6–3.8 mm). Head with frontoclypeal sulcus fine but distinct; antennal insertion exposed and clearly visible; neck short and narrow, always well-differentiated from head; eyes small, at most moderately convex; last maxillary palpomere small and more or less elongate (never distinctly triangular/securiform).

Pronotum with distinct apically flanged rim (collar) and pronotal base dorsally with thin, well-defined sulcus that originates at lateral foveae. Prosternum with strongly reduced intercoxal process, area posterior to coxae well-sclerotized, forming narrow postcoxal bridge with distinct median projection at its posterior margin (Fig. 1). Lateral pronotal fovea very small and inconspicuous (if present at all).

Mesosternum mostly triangular, with nearly straight lateral margins (only exceptionally moderately expanded and arcuate laterally in single species, *F. halleyi* (Hille, 1988)), anterior margin with apex sharply pointed, nearly reaching anterior margin of mesothorax and separating mesepisterna in ventral view (Fig. 2); intercoxal process of mesosternum fully developed, touching small median protrusion of metasternum. Surface of mesepisterna evenly moderately impressed. Mesepimera at most slightly impressed (not excavated) and with minute fovea posteriorly (fovea exceptionally larger and more distinct in *F. namaqua* (Hille, 1985)). Mesoscutellum triangular, bluntly pointed apically. Metasternum with small paired fovea posterior to mesocoxae in many species (Fig. 3). Metendosternite simple, with short



Figs 1–4. *Falsophilus minutus* (Pic, 1895): 1 – prothorax in ventro-lateral view; 2 – mesothorax in ventral view; 3 – metathorax in ventral view; 4 – intercoxal process of abdomen in ventral view.
Obr. 1–4. *Falsophilus minutus* (Pic, 1895): 1 – prothorax, ventro-laterální pohled; 2 – mesothorax, ventrální pohled; 3 – metathorax, ventrální pohled; 4 – mezikyčelní výběžek abdomenu, ventrální pohled.

stalk and narrow arms. Elytra longitudinally oval, evenly shaped and usually rather convex (fused in several species; all species apterous), rounded to subtruncate apically, with more or less distinct apical notch/pore in males (Figs 13, 24); elytral humeri and sutural striae absent.

Legs moderately long, femora simple, sometimes robust, but not distinctly clavate; paired terminal spurs of tibiae present, mostly small, but also robust and conspicuous in several species, e.g. *F. maximus* (Pic, 1895) and *F. vandersteli* (Hille, 1985).

Abdominal sternum III with small foveae immediately behind metacoxae in most species, intercoxal process narrow, rounded to subtruncate apically, margins clearly bordered, apex somewhat bent (Fig. 4). Male sternum VII simple in all species. Male sternum VIII forming two weakly sclerotized, inconspicuous sclerites, narrowly connected medially (Figs 14, 19). Male tergum VIII simple. Male segment IX (spiculum) forming slender rod-like apodeme, shortly bifurcate and somewhat asymmetrical apically (Figs 14, 19).

Aedeagus with tegmen clearly divided into two parts, its apical portion (fused parameres) partly tubular and rather long, basal piece open and very short; median lobe with various sclerotized inner structures (spines, projections), its basal cup mostly well-developed. Female ovipositor with distinct styli.

Distribution. South Africa (Western, Northern and Eastern Cape) and Namibia (Fig. 39).

Etymology. Derived from the Latin *falsus* (false) and *Anthelephilus*; refering to the external similarity to apterous species of the genus *Anthelephila* Hope, 1833 (members of *A. imperatrix* species-group).

Relationships. *Falsophilus* gen. nov. is undoubtedly close to *Aulacoderus* as suggested by the evenly moderately impressed surface of the mesepisterna, lacking transverse carina, and by the similar morphology of the procoxal cavities (with median process of postcoxal bridge). Externally its members may be confused with the apterous species of *Aulacoderus* placed in Section 15 (Hille 1985a), due to having an unicolorous body, a comparatively simple pronotum (lacking latero-basal setation in many species), somewhat reduced mesepimeral fovea, and sharing a sympatric distribution (southwestern Africa). However, they can be easily distinguished by the narrow intercoxal process of the abdomen, having the robust, subtruncate and somewhat deflexed apex, by the presence of two apical spurs on the tibiae (most conspicuous on the metatibiae), and by the short, open basal-piece of the tegmen, which is much shorter than its partly tubular apical portion.

The first character (locking mechanism of abdomen) was not found in close groups, including apterous *Aulacoderus* species, and seems to represent an autapomorphy of the genus.

Additional characters of *Falsophilus* gen. nov. (useful for tentative sorting): all known species are apterous, which is undoubtedly related to the very short metasternum, fusion of the metasternum with the metepimera and fusion of the elytra in some species; many species having small paired foveae on the postcoxal margin of the metasternum and/or the first abdominal sternum (so far unknown in *Aulacoderus*).

In *Aulacoderus*, the above-mentioned major characters are as follows: shape of the intercoxal process of the abdomen is somewhat unstable, mostly evenly rounded apically (nearly broadly rounded in species of Section 15 discussed above), rarely is the apex subtriangular and bluntly pointed, but never subtruncate and always flatly projecting in lateral view (its locking mechanism appears to be different); tibiae with single apical spurs (best observed on the metatibiae); proportional lengths of apical portion and phallobase of tegmen are variable, but the latter is distinctly tubular and usually longer.

A key to *Falsophilus* gen. nov. species

1(18) Abdominal and/or metasternal foveae present.

2(15) Both abdominal and metasternal foveae present; body more or less glossy (see variation in *F. vandersteli*), punctures of head and pronotum rather distinctly separated.

3(4) Elytra in males with long, oblique apical notch (Figs 13, 35); aedeagus as in Fig. 15. ..... ***F. minutus*** (Pic, 1895), **comb. nov.**

4(3) Elytra in males with small rounded apical notch/pore (Fig. 24).

5(10) Mostly delicate species, with slender legs; body mostly finely and very sparsely punctate; tibiae rather uniformly finely setose, apical spurs and setose fringe inconspicuous; median lobe of aedeagus with various spine-like, inner structures, the apical spines bunched or paired, but never prominent (conspicuously large and widened basally).

6(7) Apical portion of tegmen narrow, nearly evenly narrowing towards apex (Fig. 28). ..... ***F. tardus*** (Hille, 1988), **comb. nov.**

7(6) Apical portion of tegmen wider, rather strongly, abruptly narrowing towards apex.

8(9) Body reddish brown; apical portion of tegmen short, median lobe with three pairs of long spines (Fig. 7). ..... ***F. apophysialis*** (Hille, 1985) **comb. nov.**

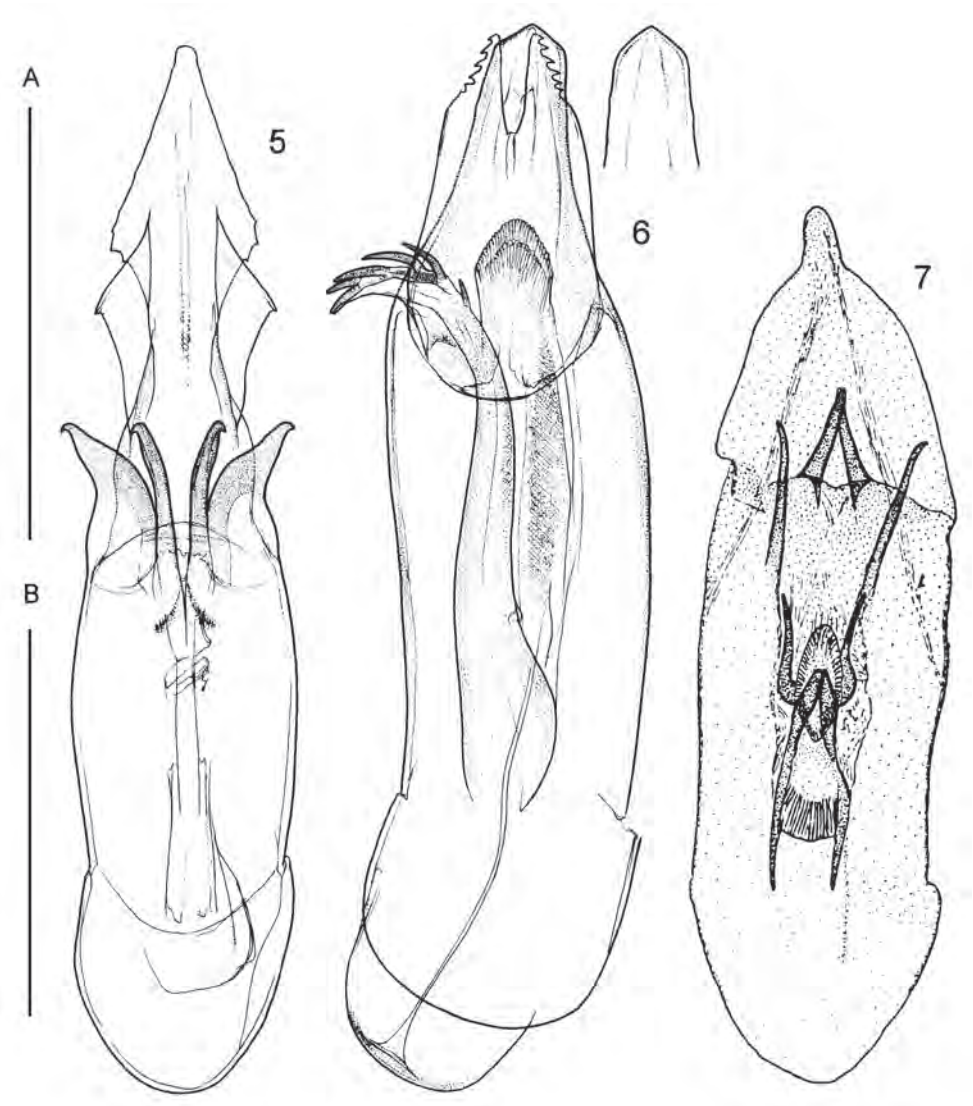
9(8) Body darker, nearly brown black; apical portion of tegmen more elongate, median lobe with paired bunch of four short spines (Fig. 8). ..... ***F. glabratus*** **sp. nov.**

10(5) Robust species; body mostly rather coarsely punctate (Figs 34, 36); tibiae with short stiff setae (in addition to fine setae), conspicuous apical spurs and fringe of stiff setae; median lobe of aedeagus with a pair of prominent apical spines (wide and contiguous medially at base).
11(14) Apical portion of tegmen short and wide (see variation in *F. maximus*); apical paired spines of median lobe comparatively short.
12(13) Aedeagus as in Figs 11, 12, all inner sclerotized structures spine-like and paired. ..... ***F. maximus*** (Pic, 1895), **comb. nov.**
13(12) Aedeagus as in Fig. 30, inner sclerotized structures more diversified and mostly unpaired. ..... ***F. vandersteli*** (Hille, 1985), **comb. nov.**
14(11) Apical portion of tegmen conspicuously elongate and narrowed, apical paired spines of median lobe rather long and projecting (Figs 25, 26). ..... ***F. robustus*** **sp. nov.**
15(2) Metasternal foveae present, abdominal foveae absent; body slightly glossy to matt, punctures of head and pronotum dense, very narrowly separated to contiguous.
16(17) Eyes small; antennae moderately long, antennomere X nearly 1.3 times as long as wide; pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide; head and pronotum matt, punctures contiguous; aedeagus as in Figs 9, 10, median lobe with few simple spines. ..... ***F. halleyi*** (Hille, 1988), **comb. nov.**
17(16) Eyes medium-sized; antennae short, antennomere X as long as wide; pronotum slightly transverse; head and pronotum slightly glossy, punctures narrowly separated; aedeagus as in Fig. 20, median lobe with conspicuous sclerotized inner structure. ..... ***F. oosthuizeni*** (Hille, 1985), **comb. nov.**
18(1) Both abdominal and metasternal foveae absent.
19(20) Pronotum trapezoidal, widely rounded to angulate anteriorly, its lateral outlines moderately concave in dorsal view (Fig. 31); aedeagus as in Fig. 5. ..... ***F. agricola*** **sp. nov.**
20(19) Pronotum more or less evenly rounded anteriorly, its lateral outlines at most straightly narrowing towards base in dorsal view; apical portion of tegmen always simple (lacking lateral lobes).
21(28) Body rather glossy, very finely and sparsely punctate (at least head).
22(23) Head distinctly angulately produced posteriorly (Fig. 37); aedeagus as in Fig. 27. ..... ***F. sebastiani*** (Hille, 1985), **comb. nov.**
23(22) Head more or less widely rounded posteriorly (not angulately produced medially).
24(25) More robust species, with wider head and rather globose, convex pronotum; terminal spurs of metatibiae robust and conspicuous; lateral sclerotized projections of median lobe with denticle (Fig. 23). ..... ***F. pygmaeus*** **sp. nov.**
25(24) More slender species, with narrower head and pronotum; terminal spurs of metatibiae rather fine and inconspicuous; lateral sclerotized projections of median lobe simple, lacking subapical denticle.
26(27) Head and pronotum slightly shorter and wider; antennae comparatively short, antennomeres VIII–X as long as wide to slightly transverse; narrow apex of tegmen shorter, apical sclerotized projections of median lobe distinctly hooked apically (Figs 16–18). ..... ***F. namaqua*** (Hille, 1985), **comb. nov.**
27(26) Head and pronotum more elongate; antennae moderately long, all antennomeres longer that wide; narrow apex of tegmen more elongate, apical sclerotized projections of median lobe at most moderately curved (Fig. 21). ..... ***F. pumilus*** **sp. nov.**
28(21) Body at most moderately glossy, distinctly and rather densely punctate (including head).
29(30) Head somewhat wider, round-shaped, with larger eyes (Fig. 32); elytra longitudinally oval; apical margin of elytra in males distinctly produced (notch long, quite distinct); aedeagus as in Fig. 6. ..... ***F. alienus*** (Heberdey, 1937), **comb. nov.**
30(29) Head slightly elongate, more produced posteriorly, with smaller eyes (Fig. 38); elytra ovoid; apical margin of elytra in males nearly evenly shaped (notch short and inconspicuous); aedeagus as in Fig. 29. ..... ***F. unicolor*** **sp. nov.**

Falsophilus agricola sp. nov.

(Figs 5, 31)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Bushy Park farm, 34°41′S 20°07′E.
Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: "S.Afr., SW Cape Prov Bushy Park farm 34.41 S - 20.07 E [p] // 28.8.1983; E-Y: 1992, groundtraps, 59 days, leg. Endrödy, Penrith [p] // groundtrap



Figs 5–7. Aedeagus in ventral view: 5 – *Falsophilus agricola* sp. nov.; 6 – *F. alienus* (Heberdey, 1937), including detail of tegmen apex; 7 – *F. apophysialis* (Hille, 1985) (after Hille 1985a). Scale (0.3 mm): A – Fig. 5; B – Figs 6, 7.

Obr. 5–7. Aedeagus, ventrální pohled: 5 – *Falsophilus agricola* sp. nov.; 6 – *F. alienus* (Heberdey, 1937), včetně detailu apexu tegmenu; 7 – *F. apophysialis* (Hille, 1985) (podle Hille 1985a). Měřítko (0,3 mm): A – Obr. 5; B – Obr. 6, 7.

with faeces bait" (TMSA). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (ZKDC); 1 ♀, same data as holotype, except: "groundtrap with banana bait" (TMSA).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.1 mm. Body reddish, head distinctly darker, nearly brown black; antennae and legs reddish brown, femora and distal antennomeres darker.

Head 1.1 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly, base slighly produced medially in dorsal view; eyes small, only moderately convex. Surface moderately glossy, distinctly punctate and finely setose; punctures distinctly separated, setation subdecumbent, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae moderately long, distinctly enlarged in apical third; antennomere X transverse, 0.8 times as long as wide, antennomere XI 1.8 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 0.9 times as long as wide, as wide as head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view (trapezoidal); pronotal disc evenly convex; lateral outlines slightly impressed behind widest point and then nearly straightly narrowing towards base in dorsal view (Fig. 31); antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface moderately glossy, disc rather densely punctate and shortly setose, similar to head, punctures largely rather dense, somewhat sparser posteriorly near base.

Metasternal foveae absent.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval, nearly subtruncate apically; humeri absent, surface evenly shaped, convex; punctation and setation similar to that on head, punctures somewhat finer; apices of elytra with short oblique notch.

Legs simple, slender, apical spurs of tibiae distinct, setation generally fine and appressed.

Abdominal foveae absent. Aedeagus (Fig. 5).

Female. Externally identical to male, except for simple elytral apices.

Variation. Body length 1.9–2.1 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus agricola* sp. nov. can be easily recognized by the combination of small body size, widely rounded head base, trapezoidal shape of the pronotum (widely rounded anteriorly, lateral margins moderately impressed shortly behind widest point in dorsal view), and slightly glossy surface of the head and pronotum with the punctures distinctly separated. It has a very distinctive shape of the tegmen and of the inner structure of the median lobe of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

Etymology. From Latin *agricola* (farmer), refering to the location of the type locality in rather agricultural area.

***Falsophilus alienus* (Heberdey, 1937), comb. nov.**

(Figs 6, 19, 32)

Anthicus alienus Heberdey, 1937: 63.

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape Province, Cape Town, Signal Hill.

Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, "Signal Hill Capstadt [h] // 7. VII. [p] // Andreae ded. [p] // Syntypus [p; orange label] // Anthicus alienus n. sp. det. Dr. R. F. Heberdey [p+h] // DEI Müncheberg Col - 04945 [p; greenish label] " (SDEI); 1 ♂, "Signal Hill Capstadt [h] // Andreae ded. [p] // 7. VII. [p] // TYPE [p; red label] // alienus nov. det. Dr. R. F. Heberdey [p+h]" (NHMW).

Diagnosis. Body length 2.6 mm. Body reddish brown, at most slightly glossy, finely and densely punctate, with short appressed to subdecumbent setae (Fig. 32); head somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly, pronotum as wide as head, elytra apically with distinct oblique

notch; both metasternal and abdominal foveae absent; male tergum VIII angulately produced apically and with several, short peg-like spines ventrally (Fig. 19); aedeagus (Fig. 6).
Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

Falsophilus apophysialis (Hille, 1985), comb. nov.
(Fig. 7)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *apophysialis* Hille, 1985a: 63, Figs 15–19.

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape Province, Clanwilliam District, Cederberge, 500–1000 m.
Material examined. South Africa: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Western Cape, Cederberge, 500–1000 m, iv.1962, N. Leleup lgt. (TMSA, ZKDC).
Diagnosis. Body reddish brown (head somewhat darker), glossy, finely and sparsely punctate, with numerous, long erect setae; head rounded posteriorly, pronotum slightly narrower than head; apices of elytra in males subtruncate and with distinct rounded pore near prominent median angle; both metasternal and abdominal foveae present (the latter very small); aedeagus (Fig. 7).
Variation. Body length 1.85–2.25 mm.
Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).
Remark. The specimens examined bear the same data as the holotype and are topotypic.

Falsophilus glabratus sp. nov.
(Fig. 8)

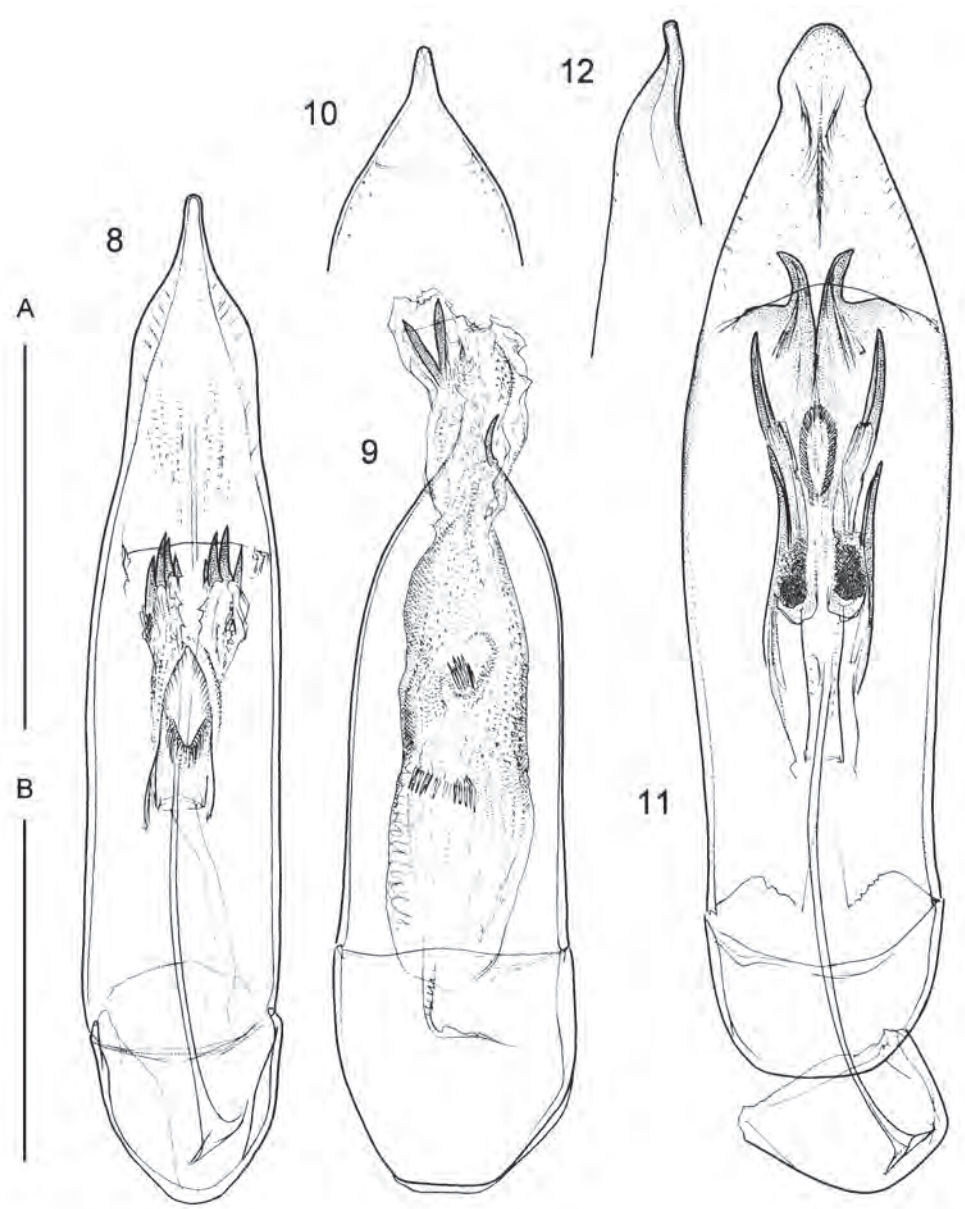
Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Gydo Pass, near Prince Alfred, 33°14′S 19°20′E.
Type material. Holotype ♂ [lacking most antennomeres and part of legs] labelled: "SOUTH AFRICA, C.P. Gydo Pass near Prince Alfred 33.14S 19.20E 19.ix.1986 R.Oberprieler [p] // NATIONAL COLL. OF INSECTS Pretoria, S.Afr [p; black frame] // Anthelephilus subtruncatus (Pic) det.G.Uhmann1997 [p+h]" (SANC).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.9 mm. Head and pronotum largely brownish black, ansterior collar and base of pronotum paler, elytra brown; basal four antennomeres reddish, femora brown, tibiae reddish to reddish brown.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly, base slightly produced medially in dorsal view; eyes small, moderately convex. Surface glossy, finely punctate and setose; punctures widely separated, setation short, subdecumbent to appressed, erect tactile setae absent.

Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, rounded anteriorly in dorsal view (somewhat angled near collar); pronotal disc evenly convex; lateral margins nearly straightly narrowing from widest point towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface glossy, disc finely punctate and with short setae, similar to head, punctures rather widely separated.

Metasternal foveae present.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval to ovoid, truncate apically; humeri absent, anterior lateral margins evenly curved, convex; punctation fine, similar to that on head, but distinctly sparser, setae distinctly longer than on head, decumbent to suberect in apical third; apices of elytra with distinct rounded pore near prominent median angle, similar to Fig. 24.



Figs 8–12. 8 – *Falsophilus glabratus* sp. nov., aedeagus in ventral view. 9, 10: *F. halleyi* (Hille, 1988): 9 – aedeagus in ventral view; 10 – apex of tegmen in dorsal view. 11, 12: *F. maximus* (Pic, 1895): 11 – aedeagus in ventral view; 12 – apex of tegmen in lateral view. Scale (0.3 mm): A – Fig. 8–10; B – Figs 11, 12.

Obr. 8–12. 8 – *Falsophilus glabratus* sp. nov., aedeagus, ventrální pohled. 9, 10: *F. halleyi* (Hille, 1988): 9 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 10 – apex tegmenu, dorsální pohled. 11, 12: *F. maximus* (Pic, 1895): 11 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 12 – apex tegmenu, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,3 mm): A – Obr. 8–10; B – Obr. 11, 12.

Legs simple, slender, their setae generally fine and appressed, apical spurs of metatibiae distinct. Abdominal foveae present but small and inconspicuous. Aedeagus (Fig. 8).

Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus glabratus* sp. nov. appears to be close to *F. apophysialis*, as suggested by the overall similarity of the external and male characters. It differs from the latter species in the more elongate apex of the tegmen and the shorter, subequally long spine-like projections of the median lobe (cf. Figs 8 *versus* 7). It may also resemble *F. minutus* in external appearance, including possession of metasternal and abdominal foveae. However it clearly differs in the finer and distinctly sparser punctation of the body, in the shape of the elytral apices in the males (a rounded pore *versus* an oblique notch), and in the characters of the aedeagus (cf. Figs 8 *versus* 15).

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

Etymology. From Latin *glabratus* (smooth), refering to the glossy, finely punctate body surface.

Falsophilus halleyi (Hille, 1988), comb. nov.

(Figs 9, 10, 33)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *halleyi* Hille, 1988a: 321, Figs 1–4.

Type locality. South Africa, near old Storms River Bridge, 33°59′S 23°55′E.

Material examined. South Africa: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Western Cape, Keurboomstrand, 34°00′S 23°27′E, E-Y: 1316, sifted litter, 15.xii.1976, Endrödy-Younga lgt. (TMSA, ZKDC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Western Cape, Lily Vlei Nat. Reserve, Gouna State Forest, 33°56′S 23°02′E, dry forest, pitfall trap, iv.1984, J. Koen lgt. (TMSA, ZKDC); 1 ♂, Western Cape, Nature's valley, at Groot Rivier, 33°58′S 23°33′E, 15.–17.x.1994, R. Danielsson lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂, Western Cape, (R340) S of Prince Albert's Pass, 1100 m, 19.iv.1998, S. Zoia & F. Polese lgt. (MCSN); 1 ♀, Eastern Cape, Lottering Forest, 33°57′S 23°40′E, 12.xii.1977, S. Endrödy-Younga lgt. (ZSMC); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Eastern Cape, Bloukrans Pass, in a side valley, 33°57′09.6″S 23°37′59.4″E, 14.–16.I.2007, L. Papp & M. Földvári lgt. (HNHM); 1 ♀, Eastern Cape, Transkei Silaka Forest Reserve, 31°33′S 29°30′E, E-Y: 2533, indig. forest litter, 24.xi.1987, Endrödy-Younga lgt. (TMSA).

Diagnosis. Body testaceous, matt, finely and very densely punctate, with very short, appressed setae (Fig. 33); head widely rounded posteriorly; pronotum slightly wider than head; elytra in males with oblique apical notch; metasternal foveae present, abdominal foveae absent; aedeagus (Figs 9, 10).

Variation. Body length 1.7–2.6 mm.

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape, Eastern Cape).

Falsophilus maximus (Pic, 1895)

(Figs 11, 12, 34)

Anthicus maximus Pic, 1895: 43.
Anthicus maximus truncatipennis Pic, 1895: 43, **syn. nov.**

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape ("Le Cap").

Type material. *Anthicus maximus* – Syntypes: 1 ♀ [lacking part of antennae and tarsi], "Le Cap (Raffray) [h] // type [h; yellowish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // Museum Paris Coll.

M. Pic [p; bluish label] // a n sp pres insignis Luc [h] // maximus Pic n sp. [h]" (MNHN); 1 ♀ [damaged by pests, only body parts remain], same data, but lacking the last two labels (MNHN); 1 specim. [apex of elytra and abdomen eaten by pests], "Le Cap Raffray Nov.97 [h] // type [h; yellowish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p; bluish label]" (MNHN).

Anthicus maximus truncatipennis – Syntypes: 1 ♂ [lacking head], "Le Cap (Raffray) [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p; bluish label] // truncatipennis Pic [h]" (MNHN); 1 ♀, "Le Cap (Raffray) [h] // type [h; yellowish label] // TYPE [p; red label] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p; bluish label]" (MNHN).

Additional material examined. South Africa: 1 ♂, "Le Cap (Dauchin) [h] // TYPE [p; red label] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p; bluish label]" (MNHN); 3 ♂♂, "Le Cap (Dauchin) [h] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p; bluish label]" (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, "Le Cap [h] // Museum Paris Coll. M. Pic [p; bluish label]" (MNHN); 1 ♂, "Afr Austr Le Cap [h] // truncatipennis Pic [h]" (MNHN); 5 ♂♂, Western Cape, West Coast National Park, near Cangebaan (Coast N of Cape Town), 33°10′S 18°05′E, 20.viii.2000, D. Inward & C. Wilsher lgt. (BMNH, ZKDC).

Redescription. Female (syntype). Body length 3.8 mm. Body black, nearly unicolorous, head near mouthparts and elytral apices brownish; antennae and legs reddish brown.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, unevenly, somewhat widely rounded posteriorly; eyes small, only slightly convex. Surface glossy, rather coarsely punctate, finely setose; punctures distinctly separated, sparser antero-medially, setae subdecumbent, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae at most moderately enlarged in apical third; antennomere X 1.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum robust, 1.4 times as long as wide, slightly wider than head including eyes, widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc rather strongly convex; lateral margins nearly straightly narrowing from widest point towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface moderately glossy, disc rather distinctly and densely punctate, with short setae, similar to head, punctures mostly as coarse as and denser than those on head, especially dense anteriorly near collar.

Metasternal foveae present.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval to ovoid, subtruncate apically; humeri absent, surface evenly convex; elytral apices with rounded but distinct median angle. Surface moderately glossy, punctation similar to that on head, somewhat denser, setae moderately longer, subdecumbent.

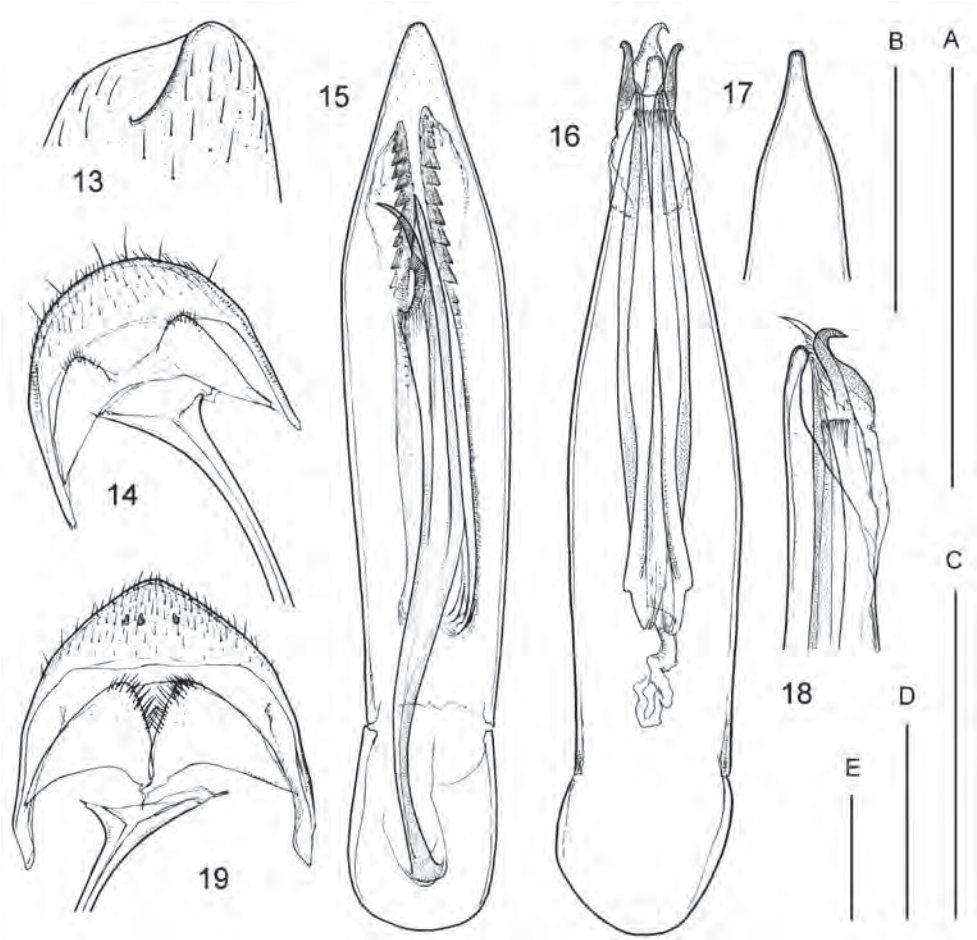
Legs simple, comparatively short and robust, apical spurs of tibiae conspicuous, setae mostly fine, decumbent, tibiae with apical fringe and numerous scattered, thick, suberect setae.

Abdominal foveae present.

Male (Le Cap). Elytral apices subtruncate, with minute, rounded pore of gland near prominent median angle, similar to Fig. 24. Aedeagus (Figs 11, 12).

Variation. Body length 2.1–4.3 mm. Pronotum as wide as or slightly narrower than head, and body punctation sometimes much finer and sparser, especially on head and pronotum. The specimens from Cangebaan aberrant in having longer antennae, with generally more elongate antennomeres, and more elongate, subparallel apex of tegmen, but the sclerotized structures of median lobe appear to be identical.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus maximus* is undoubtedly very close to *F. vandersteli* and *F. robustus* sp. nov., as suggested by nearly the same external appearance and similarity of male characters. It differs from both species by the inner structure of the aedeagus, and from



Figs 13–19. 13–15: *Falsophilus minutus* (Pic, 1895): 13 – apex of elytron in male; 14 – male abdominal segment VIII with apex of spiculum, ventral view; 15 – aedeagus in ventral view. 16–18: *F. namaqua* (Hille, 1985): 16 – aedeagus in ventral view; 17 – apex of tegmen in dorsal view; 18 – apex of aedeagus in lateral view. 19 – *F. alienus* (Heberdey, 1937), male abdominal segment VIII with apex of spiculum, ventral view. Scale (0.2 mm): A – Fig. 16, 17, 18; (0.3 mm): B – Fig. 14; C – Fig. 15; D – Fig. 19; (1.0 mm): E – Fig. 13.
Obr. 13–19. 13–15: *Falsophilus minutus* (Pic, 1895): 13 – apex krovky samce; 14 – samčí abdominální článek VIII s apexem spikula; 15 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled. 16–18: *F. namaqua* (Hille, 1985): 16 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 17 – apex tegmenu, dorsální pohled; 18 – apex aedeagus, laterální pohled. 19 – *F. alienus* (Heberdey, 1937), samčí abdominální článek VIII s apexem spikula, ventrální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 16, 17, 18; (0,3 mm): B – Obr. 14; C – Obr. 15; D – Obr. 19; (1,0 mm): E – Obr. 13.

F. robustus additionally by the shorter and wider apical portion of tegmen (cf. Figs 11, 12 versus 25, 26, 30).

Remarks. Pic (1895) described *Anthicus maximus* from an unstated number of specimens collected by Achille Raffray (see remark on page 41), probably in the vicinity of Cape Town. In the original description, Pic (1895) established also “une race truncatipennis” for

the specimens differing by the somewhat less oval elytra, darker legs and antennae, and by the simple, rather subdecumbent ("plus ou moins couchée") setae on the body, and lacking longer, raised setae. Having examined the type specimens of both taxa, originating most probably from the same locality or area, I failed to find any substantial differences (shape of the elytral apices reflects sexual dimorphism, while colouration and setation are frequently variable; see also *Falsophilus minutus*). Consequently, *Anthicus maximus truncatipennis* is here placed as a junior synonym of *A. maximus*.

The additional specimens from "Le Cap" do not seem to belong to the type series, as the collector Dauchin is not mentioned by Pic (1895), and, moreover, the way of mounting and quality of the cards is different. While the true type specimens collected by A. Raffray are mounted on the anterior margin of a plain card, the additional specimens are mounted at the centre of the cards which also have two basal lines.

Falsophilus minutus (Pic, 1895)

(Figs 1–4, 13–15, 35)

Formicomus minutus Pic, 1895: 42.
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *apterus* Hille, 1961: 243, Fig. 16, **syn. nov.**
Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *apterus*: Hille, 1984a: 40, Figs 120–122.

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape ("Le Cap").
Type material. Syntypes: 1 ♂, "type [h; yellowish label] // Formicomus minutus Pic Le Cap [h]" (MNHN); 2 specim., "Le Cap (Raffray) [h] // minutus Pic n sp. [h]" (MNHN); 4 ♂♂, "Le Cap (Raffray) [h] // Anthicus peut etre pres de truncatipennis [h]" (MNHN); 1 ♂, "LeCap (Raffray) [h] // type [h] Formicomus n.sp [h]" (MNHN); 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀, "LeCap (Raffray) [h]" (MNHN); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, "minutus [h]" (MNHN); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, lacking labels, same mounting protocol [see Remarks] (MNHN).
Additional material examined. South Africa: 1 ♂, Camps Bay, Cape Peninsula, ix.1920, R. E. Turner lgt. (NHMW); 1 ♂, Cape Town, Wynberg, xi.1904 [no collector] (BMNH); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Cape Town, 29.ix.1911, K. H. Barnard lgt. (BMNH); 1 ♂, Table Mountains National Park, Cape Point env., ca 34°21′S 18°29′E, 13.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♀♀, Table Mountains NP, Kirstenbosch NG, Skeleton g., 33°59.3′S 18°23.5′E, 12.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt. (ZKDC); 2 ♂♂, Cederberge, Devil's Kloof, 32°28′S 19°06′E, 850 m, E-Y: 1909, sifted, 30.x.1981, Endrödy-Younga lgt. (TMSA); 1 ♂, Kleinmond, 18.–20.ix.1993, C. & A. v. Nidek lgt. (ZKDC); 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, Zuurefontein farm, 32°50′S 18°34′E, E-Y: 1872, baited groundtraps (banana, meat), 31.viii.1981, Endrödy-Younga lgt. (TMSA, ZKDC); 1 ♀, Table Mountains, Orange Kloof, xii.1960, N. Leleup lgt. (TMSA); 1 ♀, Cape, Houtbaai Tierbos, xii.1960, N. Leleup lgt. (TMSA).
Redescription. Male (Cape Point, ZKDC). Body length 2.4 mm. Body reddish brown, head distinctly darker, base of pronotum and elytra somewhat paler; antennae and legs reddish brown, distal antennomeres moderately darkened.

Head 1.2 times as long as wide, nearly evenly rounded posteriorly; eyes small, only moderately convex. Surface rather glossy, finely but distinctly punctate and setose; punctures distinctly separated, setae subdecumbent, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae moderately long, distinctly enlarged in apical third; antennomere X 1.2 times, antennomere XI twice as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide, distinctly narrower than head including eyes, rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly convex; lateral margins nearly straightly narrowing from widest point towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface glossy, disc finely, moderately densely punctate and with short setae, similar to that of head, several short erect setae present.

Metasternal foveae present.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, longitudinally ovoid, nearly subtruncate apically; humeri absent, surface evenly convex; punctation sparser and somewhat finer than on head, setae longer and more raised, decumbent, with scattered erect setae; apices of elytra with long and conspicuous, oblique notch (Fig. 13).

Legs simple, slender, apical spurs of tibiae small, setae generally fine and appressed.

Abdominal foveae present. Segment VIII, spiculum and aedeagus as in Figs 14, 15.

Female. Externally identical to male, except for simple elytral apices.

Variation. Body length 2.4–3.1 mm. Body colouration varying from pale reddish to largely brown black; head always more or less distinctly darker, including on paler coloured specimens. Head 1.2–1.4 times as long as wide including eyes. Punctation of head and pronotum clearly variable in prominence, sometimes obscured by microsculpture of surface, rather coarse and dense in the specimen from Kleinmond. The specimens from Zuurefontein farm with distinctly longer and more raised setae of elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus minutus* may resemble *F. apophysialis* and *F. glabratus* sp. nov. by body shape and by the presence of small metasternal and abdominal foveae. It can be easily distinguished from these species by the male characters, which have quite different modifications of the elytral apices and the inner structures of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

Remarks. Pic (1895) described *Formicomus minutus* from an unstated number of specimens collected by Achille Raffray (see remark on page 41), probably in the vicinity of Cape Town. The syntypes examined bear the same locality labels and display the same mounting protocol as the types of the preceding *Anthicus maximus*. Some of the specimens were badly damaged by pests.

Hille (1961) described *Anthicus apterus* from five specimens (1 ♂ 4 ♀♀) collected on the Cape Peninsula near Cape Town. I have not seen the types. However the original description, mainly the Figure of the inner structure of the aedeagus, along with the similar type locality leave no doubts about its identity, and this synonymy is newly proposed here.

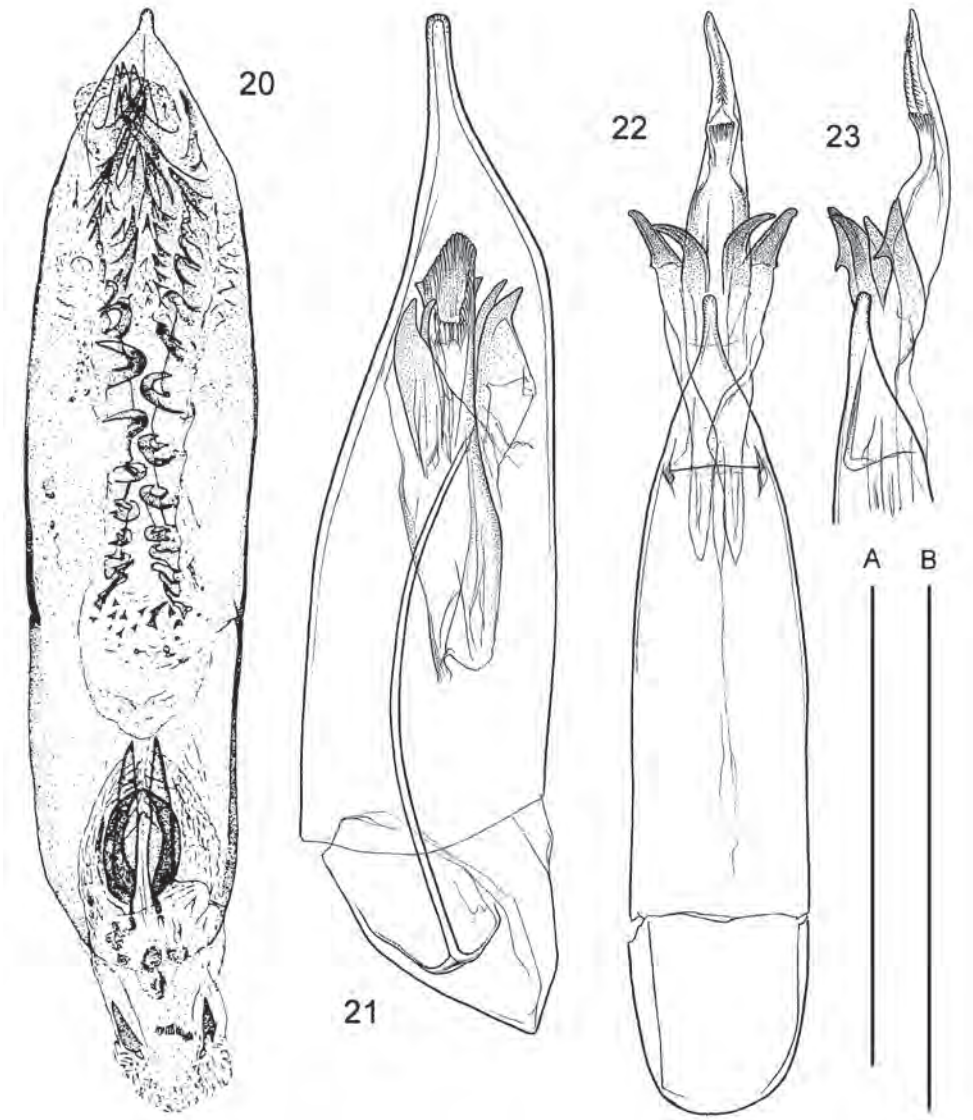
Falsophilus namaqua (Hille, 1985), comb. nov.
(Figs 16–18)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *namaqua* Hille, 1985a: 66, Figs 24–29.

Type locality. South Africa, Namaqualand coast, Wildepaarde Hoek, 29°57′S 17°35′E.

Type material. Paratype ♂ labelled: "S.W.Afr., Nauwkluft Nauwkluft Park 24.16 S - 16.15 E [p] // 26.10.1974: E-Y: 425 groundtraps, 88day leg. Endrödy-Younga [p] // groundtraps with meat bait [p] // Paratypus Anthicus (Aulacoderus) namaqua sp.n. van Hille [p+h; red frame] // Anthicus (Aulacoderus) namaqua v.H det. J.C.van Hille 1982 [p+h] // Paratype [h; ochroid label]" (TMSA).

Diagnosis. Head and elytra black, pronotum distinctly paler, testaceous; body glossy, finely and sparsely punctate; head widely rounded posteriorly; pronotum narrower than head; elytral



Figs 20–23. 20 – *Falsophilus oosthuizeni* (Hille, 1985), aedeagus in ventral view (after Hille 1985a). 21 – *F. pumilus* sp. nov., aedeagus in ventral view. 22, 23: *F. pygmaeus* sp. nov.: 22 – aedeagus in ventral view; 23 – apex of aedeagus in lateral view. Scale (0.2 mm) A – Figs 22, 23; B – 21; (0.3 mm) A – Fig. 20.
Obr. 20–23. 20 – *Falsophilus oosthuizeni* (Hille, 1985), aedeagus, ventrální pohled (podle Hille 1985a). 21 – *F. pumilus* sp. nov., aedeagus, ventrální pohled. 22, 23: *F. pygmaeus* sp. nov.: 22 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 23 – apex aedeagu, laterální pohled. Měřítko (0,2 mm): A – Obr. 22, 23; B – 21; (0,3 mm): A – Obr. 20.

apices with short oblique notch, margin slightly angulately produced; both metasternal and abdominal foveae absent; aedeagus (Figs 16–18).
Variation. Body length 1.6–1.7 mm.
Distribution. Namibia, South Africa (Northern Cape).

Falsophilus oosthuizeni (Hille, 1985), comb. nov.
(Fig. 20)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *oosthuizeni* Hille, 1985a: 61, Figs 9–14.

Type locality. South Africa, Cape Karroo, Farm Zwartskraal, 33°10′S 22°32′E.
Material examined. South Africa: 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Western Cape, Zwartskraal farm, 33°10′S 22°32′E, E-Y: 1708 groundtraps, 41 days, 8.xi.1980, R. Oosthuizen lgt. (TMSA, ZKDC).
Diagnosis. Body dark testaceous to black, slightly glossy, very finely and densely punctate; head widely rounded to angulate posteriorly; pronotum wider than head, slightly transverse; elytra narrow, subparallel, with short blunt apical point and well-developed notch; metasternal foveae present, abdominal foveae absent; aedeagus (Fig. 20).
Variation. Body length 1.7–2.1 mm.
Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).
Remark. The specimens examined bear the same locality labels as the holotype and are topotypic.

Falsophilus pumilus sp. nov.
(Fig. 21)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Nieuwoudtville, 31°23′S 19°11′E.
Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: "S.Afr., S.W.Cape Nieuwoudtville 31.23 S - 19.11 E [p] // 15.9.1985; E-Y:2243 flow.Karroo veget., leg. Endrödy-Younga [p]" (TMSA).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 1.8 mm. Body reddish, head distinctly darker, nearly brown black; antennae and legs reddish brown, femora and distal antennomeres darker.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, evenly rounded posteriorly; eyes small, only moderately convex. Surface glossy, finely and sparsely punctate and scantily setose; punctures rather widely separated, setation subdecumbent, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae moderately long, slightly enlarged in terminal third; antennomere X 1.2 times as long as wide, antennomere XI 2.1 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide, moderately narrower than head including eyes, evenly rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly convex; lateral outlines nearly straightly narrowing towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface glossy, disc finely and sparsely punctate, similarly as head; punctures widely separated; setation as on head.

Metasternal foveae absent.

Elytra 1.9 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval; humeri absent, surface evenly shaped, convex; punctation and setation as on head; apices of elytra moderately produced and pointed, with short oblique notch.

Legs simple, slender, apical spurs of tibiae distinct, setation generally fine and appressed.

Abdominal foveae absent. Aedeagus (Fig. 21).
Female. Unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus pumilus* sp. nov. is externally similar to *A. namaqua*, but differs by slightly more elongate head and pronotum, longer antennae (having all antennomeres longer than wide), more elongate apical portion of tegmen, and by the inner structure of aedeagus (cf. Figs 21 *versus* 16, 18).
Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).
Etymology. From Latin *pumilus* (pygmy, dwarfy), refering to the small body size.

***Falsophilus pygmaeus* sp. nov.**
(Figs 22, 23)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Seweputs coast, 31°39′S 18°17′E.
Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: "S.Afr., SW Cape Seweputs coast 31.39 S - 18.17 E [p] // 23.8.1981; E-Y: 1836 groundtraps, 64 days, leg. Endrödy-Younga [p] // groundtrap with meat bait [p]" (TMSA). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype, except: "groundtrap with banana bait" (TMSA).
Description. Male (holotype). Body length 1.9 mm. Body reddish to reddish brown; antennae and legs reddish, distal antennomeres darker.
Head 1.2 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly; eyes small, moderately convex. Surface moderately glossy, finely punctate and shortly setose; punctures distinctly separated, setation appressed, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae comparatively short, distinctly enlarged in apical third; antennomere X slightly transverse, antennomere XI 1.7 times as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, somewhat widely rounded anteriorly; pronotal disc rather strongly evenly convex; lateral outlines slightly arcuately narrowing towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface moderately glossy, disc finely, densely punctate and shortly setose, similarly as head.

Metasternal foveae absent.

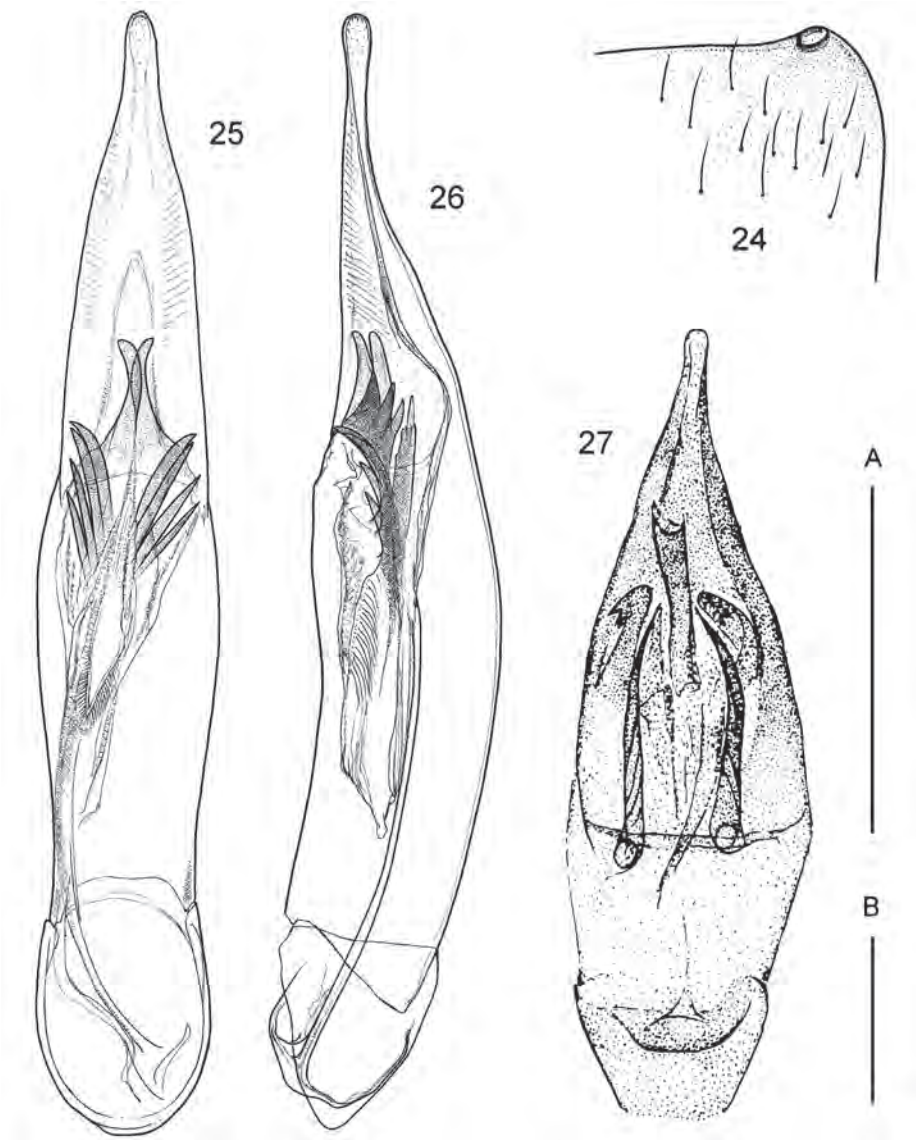
Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval to ovoid; humeri absent, surface evenly shaped, rather convex; punctation and setation similar to that on head, punctures somewhat coarser; apices of elytra slightly angulately produced and pointed, with minute notch/pore.

Legs simple, slender, apical spurs of tibiae distinct, setation generally fine and appressed.

Abdominal foveae absent. Aedeagus (Figs 22, 23).
Female. Unknown.
Variation. Body length 1.6–1.9 mm.
Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus pygmaeus* sp. nov. resembles *F. agricola* sp. nov., including in the small body size, but differs by the globose pronotum (trapezoidal in the latter species), rather rounded base of head (not angulately produced medially), smaller eyes, and especially by the characters of the aedeagus (cf. Figs 22, 23 *versus* 5).
Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).
Etymology. From Latin *pygmaeus* (pygmy, dwarfy), refering to the small body size.

***Falsophilus robustus* sp. nov.**
(Figs 24–26, 36)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Cederberge, Jeep track, 32°29′S 19°11′E.
Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: "S.Afr., Cape, Cederbg. Jeep track, 870 m 32.29 S - 19.11



Figs 24–27. 24–26: *Falsophilus robustus* sp. nov.: 24 – apex of elytron in male; 25 – aedeagus in ventral view; 26 – aedeagus in lateral view. 27 – *F. sebastiani* (Hille, 1985), aedeagus in ventral view (after Hille 1985a). Scale (0.3 mm): A – Fig. 25–27; (1.0 mm): B – Fig. 24.
Obr. 24–27. Obr. 24–26: *Falsophilus robustus* sp. nov.: 24 – apex krovky samce; 25 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 26 – aedeagus, laterální pohled. 27 – *F. sebastiani* (Hille, 1985), aedeagus, ventrální pohled (podle Hille 1985a). Měřítko (0,3 mm): A – Obr. 25–27; (1.0 mm): B – Obr. 24.

E [p] // 1.9.1981; E-Y: 1884 groundtraps, 63 days leg. Endrödy-Younga [p] // groundtraps with faeces bait [p]" (TMSA). Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype (TMSA).

Description. Male (holotype). Body length 2.9 mm. Body brown black, nearly unicolorous; antennae and legs reddish brown, distal antennomeres darker.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, widely rounded posteriorly; eyes small, only moderately convex. Surface glossy, rather coarsely punctate, finely setose; punctures widely separated, setae short, subdecumbent, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae moderately long, moderately enlarged in apical third; antennomere X as long as wide, antennomere XI nearly twice as long as wide.

Pronotum about as long as wide, slightly narrower than head including eyes, rather widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly convex; lateral margins nearly straightly narrowing from widest point towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface moderately glossy, disc rather distinctly and densely punctate and with short setae; punctures coarser and denser than on head, unevenly arranged, medially in anterior half nearly contiguous, distinctly sparser posteriorly; setation as on head.

Metasternal foveae present.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval to ovoid, nearly subtruncate apically; humeri absent, surface evenly convex; punctation similar to that on head, at most moderately denser, setae decumbent, with scattered, slightly longer and more raised setae, especially subapically; apices of elytra with distinct rounded pore near slightly produced median angle (Fig. 24).

Legs simple, comparatively short and robust, apical spurs of tibiae conspicuous, setae mostly fine, decumbent, tibiae with apical fringe and numerous scattered, thick, suberect setae.

Abdominal foveae present and very conspicuous. Aedeagus (Figs 25, 26).

Female. Unknown.

Variation. Body length 2.4–2.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus robustus* sp. nov. is undoubtedly close to *F. maximus* and *F. vandersteli*, as is suggested by its robust appearance, dark body colouration, coarse punctation of the body surface, conspicuous setation of the tibiae, and similar modification of the elytral apices in males. It differs from the both latter species in the shape of the apical portion of tegmen, which is much more elongate and narrowed, and by the inner structure of aedeagus (cf. Figs 25, 26 *versus* 11, 12, 30).

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

Etymology. From Latin *robustus* (robust), refering to the robust external apperance.

Falsophilus sebastiani (Hille, 1985), comb. nov.

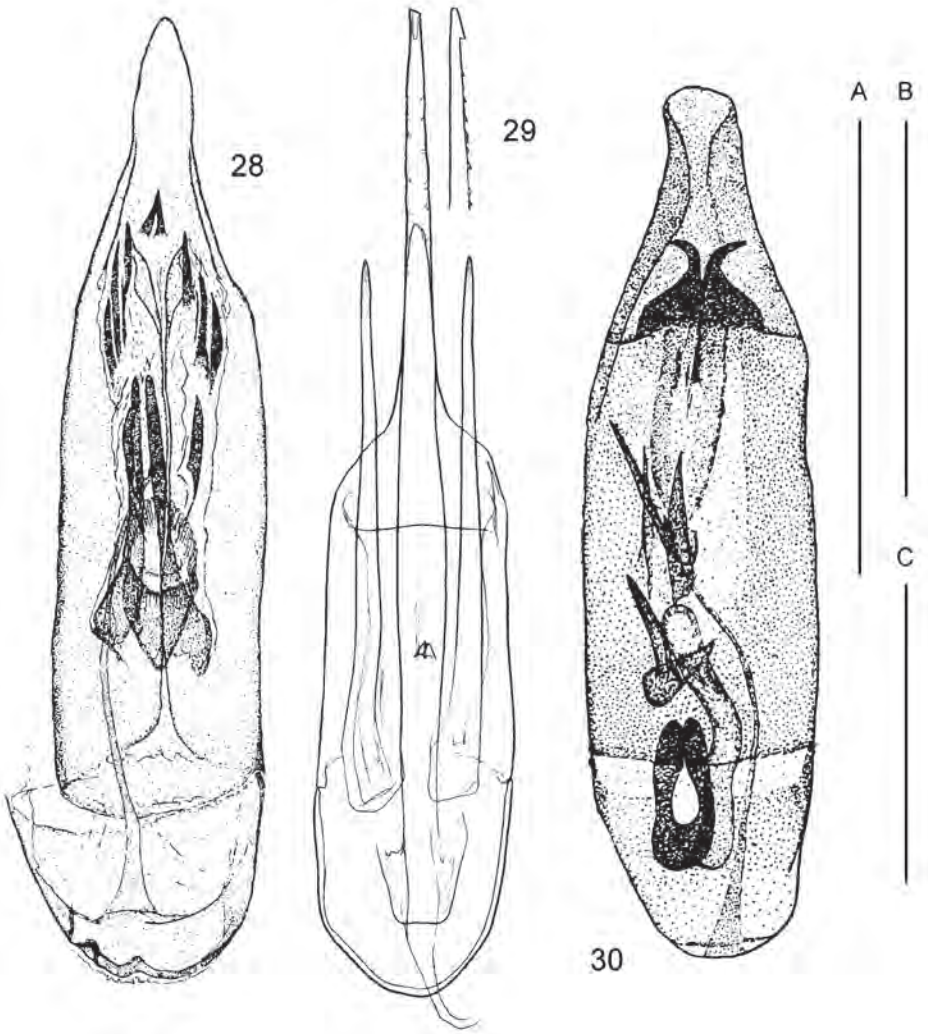
(Figs 27, 37)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *sebastiani* Hille, 1985a: 65, Figs 20–23.

Type locality. South Africa, Namaqualand, 2.5 km NW of Skulpbaai, 31°23′S 17°56′E.

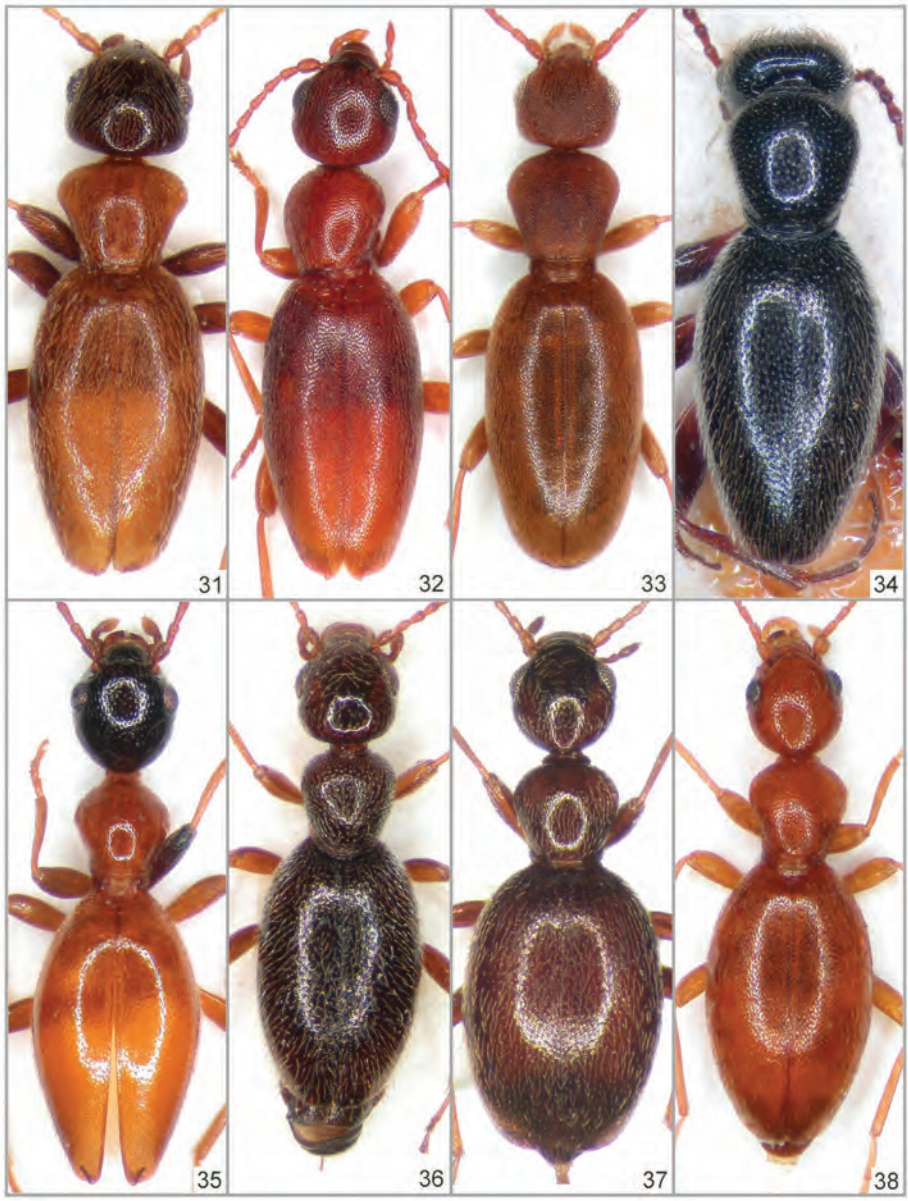
Type material. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀ labelled: "S.W.Afr., Namaqualand Skulpbaai 2,5 km NW 31.23S-17.56E [p] // 30.8.1979; E-Y: 1619 groundtraps, 62days leg.Endrödy-Younga [p] // groundtrap with banana bait [p] // Paratypus Anthicus (Aulacoderus) sebastiani van Hille [p+h; red frame] // Anthicus (Aulacoderus) sebastiani v.H det. J.C.van Hille 1982 [p+h] // Paratyp [h; ochroid label]" (TMSA).

Diagnosis. Body dark testaceous to black, glossy, finely punctate, with short, appressed setae; head angulately produced posteriorly; pronotum as wide as head; elytra in males with short



Figs 28–30. Aedeagus in ventral view: 28 – *Falsophilus tardus* (Hille, 1988) (after Hille 1988a); 29 – *F. unicolor* sp. nov., including apex of tegmen in lateral view; 30 – *F. vandersteli* (Hille, 1985) (after Hille 1985b). Scale (0.3 mm): A – Fig. 28; B – Fig. 29; C – Fig. 30.
Obr. 28–30. Aedeagus, ventrální pohled: 28 – *Falsophilus tardus* (Hille, 1988) (podle Hille 1988a); 29 – *F. unicolor* sp. nov., včetně apexu tegmenu v laterálním pohledu; 30 – *F. vandersteli* (Hille, 1985) (podle Hille 1985b). Měřítko (0,3 mm): A – Obr. 28; B – Obr. 29; C – Obr. 30.

rounded apical notch/pore; both metasternal and abdominal foveae absent; aedeagus (Fig. 27).
Variation. Body length 1.7–2.3 mm.
Distribution. South Africa (Northern Cape).



Figs 31–38. *Falsophilus* spp., habitus in dorsal view: 31 – *F. agricola* sp. nov.; 32 – *F. alienus* (Heberdey, 1937); 33 – *F. halleyi* (Hille, 1988); 34 – *F. maximus* (Pic, 1895); 35 – *F. minutus* (Pic, 1895); 36 – *F. robustus* sp. nov.; 37 – *F. sebastiani* (Hille, 1985); 38 – *F. unicolor* sp. nov.

Obr. 31–38. *Falsophilus* spp., habitus, dorsální pohled: 31 – *F. agricola* sp. nov.; 32 – *F. alienus* (Heberdey, 1937); 33 – *F. halleyi* (Hille, 1988); 34 – *F. maximus* (Pic, 1895); 35 – *F. minutus* (Pic, 1895); 36 – *F. robustus* sp. nov.; 37 – *F. sebastiani* (Hille, 1985); 38 – *F. unicolor* sp. nov.

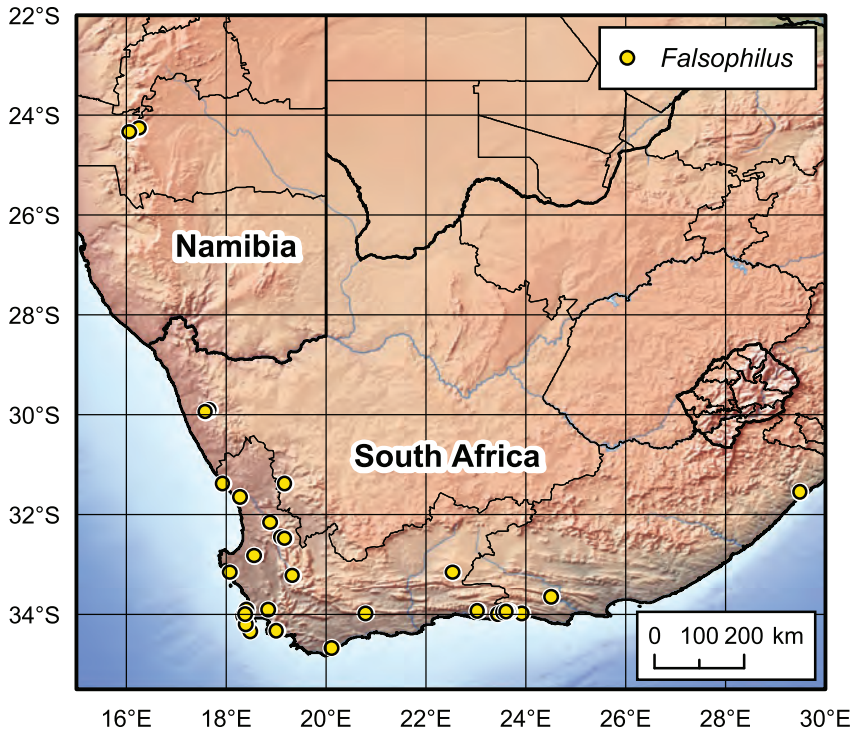


Fig. 39. Distribution of *Falsophilus* gen. nov.
Obr. 39. Rozšíření *Falsophilus* gen. nov.

***Falsophilus tardus* (Hille, 1988), comb. nov.**
(Fig. 28)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *tardus* Hille, 1988a: 324, Figs 5–7.

Type locality. South Africa, Namaqualand Coast, Buffelsrivier, 29°55′S 17°40′E.
Diagnosis. Body dark testaceous to black, glossy, finely but distinctly punctate; head widely rounded posteriorly; pronotum slightly narrower than head; elytra in males with small, round apical notch/pore; both metasternal and abdominal foveae present; aedeagus (Fig. 28).
Variation. Body length 2.3–2.6 mm.
Distribution. South Africa (Northern Cape).

***Falsophilus unicolor* sp. nov.**
(Figs 29, 38)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve, 33°59.39′S 20°48.32′E, 350 m.
Type material. Holotype ♂ labelled: "RSA, Western Cape, Grootvadersbosch N. R. 33°59.39′S 20°48.32′E 350 m, 25.-26.I.2004, P. Hlaváč leg. [p]" (TMSA). Paratypes: 11 ♂♂, same data

as holotype (ZKDC, BMNH, NMPC, DCDC); 6 ♀♀, "South Africa, Western Cape, Grootvaderbosch NR, 300-400 m, 33°58.4′ S 20°50.00′ E, indig. forest, 21.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt. [p]" (ZKDC, NMPC, TMSA); 2 ♀♀, "South Africa, Western Cape, Grootvaderbosch NR, 300-400 m, 33°59′S 20°49′E, indig. forest logs, 8.xii.2009, J. Janák lgt. [p]" (ZKDC).

Description (male, holotype). Body length 2.6 mm. Body reddish, unicolorous; antennae and legs reddish.

Head 1.3 times as long as wide, somewhat unevenly rounded posteriorly, base slightly produced medially; eyes small, moderately convex. Surface only moderately glossy, distinctly and densely punctate, finely setose; punctures narrowly separated, setae very short, subdecumbent to appressed, erect tactile setae absent. Antennae moderately long, moderately enlarged in apical third; antennomere X 1.1 times as long as wide, antennomere XI 2.3 times as long as wide.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide, as wide as head including eyes, rather widely rounded anteriorly in dorsal view; pronotal disc evenly convex; lateral margins nearly straightly narrowing from widest point towards base in dorsal view; antebasal sulcus quite distinct. Surface only moderately glossy, disc rather distinctly and densely punctate, and with short, uniform setae, similar to head, punctures evenly, narrowly separated.

Metasternal foveae absent.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide, longitudinally oval to ovoid, nearly subtruncate apically; humeri absent, surface evenly convex; punctation and setae similar to that on head, uniformly dense, punctures somewhat finer; apices of elytra with very short, inconspicuous, oblique notch.

Legs simple, slender, apical spurs of tibiae distinct, setae generally fine and appressed.

Abdominal foveae absent. Aedeagus (Fig. 29).

Female. Externally identical to male, except for simple elytral apices.

Variation. Body length 2.2–2.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis. *Falsophilus unicolor* sp. nov. resembles *F. alienus* in most external characters, including the absence of both metasternal and abdominal foveae. It differs from the latter species in the somewhat more convex elytra and elongate head (slightly angulately produced posteriorly), inconspicuous apical notches of the elytra in males, and especially by the characters of the aedeagus (cf. Figs 29 *versus* 6). It may also resemble *F. minutus*, especially in its paler coloured, more densely punctate and shortly setose specimens, but differs in the somewhat shorter antennae and legs, less convex pronotal disc, short and inconspicuous apical notches of elytra in males, by the lack of both metasternal and abdominal foveae, and by the shape of the tegmen and inner structure of the aedeagus (cf. Figs 29 *versus* 15).

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

Bionomy. The specimens were collected by sifting of leaf-litter in a high montane forest (P. Hlaváč, pers. comm.).

Etymology. From Latin *unicolor* (unicolorous), refering to the body colouration.

Falsophilus vandersteli (Hille, 1985), comb. nov.

(Fig. 30)

Anthicus (*Aulacoderus*) *vandersteli* Hille, 1985b: 321.

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape Province, Stellenbosch.

Material examined. South Africa: 1 ♀, Western Cape, Zuurefontein farm, 32°50′S 18°34′E, E-Y: 1872, groundtrap with banana bait, 31.viii.1981, Endrödy-Younga lgt. (TMSA); 1 ♂, Western Cape, West Coast National Park, near Cangebaan (coast N of Cape Town), 33°10′S 18°05′E, viii.2000, C. Wilsher & D. Inward lgt. (BMNH).

Diagnosis. Body black, more or less distinctly punctate and glossy (see Variation); distinctly punctate; head widely rounded posteriorly; pronotum as wide as head; elytra in males truncate and with small, almost median point and notch/pore; both metasternal and abdominal foveae present; aedeagus (Fig. 30).

Variation. Body length 3.0–3.75 mm. Legs and antennae reddish brown to brownish black. Both examined specimens aberrant in having rather coarsely, densely punctate, glossy body (described as matt, partly finely punctured in the holotype); the characters of aedeagus appear to be identical (including inner structures).

Distribution. South Africa (Western Cape).

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SOUHRN

Aulacoderus LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849 zahrnuje v současné době asi 140 druhů rozšířených v Africe a západní části Palearktu Je to dosti rozmanitý rod, jak vnější morfologií tak samčími znaky, jak je zřejmé z řady taxonomických prací, které publikoval hlavní specialista na tuto skupinu, Johann Christoph van Hille (Hille 1961, 1971, 1984a–c, 1985a,b, 1988a,b). Ve svém rozdělení na podskupiny, Hille (1984a) charakterizoval druhy sekce 5 přítomností páru paralelních skleritů ve vnitřním vaku aedeagu. Později Hille (1985a, 1988a) zdůraznil speciální postavení *Anthicus* (*Aulacoderus*) *apterus* Hille, 1961 a šesti blízkých druhů této sekce, vykazujících množství zvláštních znaků, např. jednoduché pronotum (postrádající ochlupené postero-laterální vtlaky), chybějící zadní křídla a asymetrický tvar apikální rozvětvené části samčího spikula gastrale. Mnohé z těchto druhů jsou také pozoruhodné, jak již dříve uváděl Hille, přítomností malé párové jamky na předním okraji metasterna a/nebo prvního abdominálního sterna, což je znak neznámý u ostatních druhových skupin rodu *Aulacoderus*.

V této práci je popsán nový rod, *Falsophilus* gen. nov., pro celkem 14 druhů žijících v Jižní Africe a Namibii. Jsou do něj zařazeny výše zmíněné odlišné druhy sekce 5 a zároveň jsou popsány čtyři nové druhy z jižní Afriky. Další tři druhy jsou převedeny z rodů *Anthicus* Paykull, 1789 a *Formicomus* LaFerté-Sénectère, 1849.

Anthicus fauveli Pic, 1899 z "Afrique australe" může být, na základě původního popisu, dalším druhem *Falsophilus* gen. nov., avšak jeho typový materiál nebyl dostupný pro tuto práci.