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Revision of the Afrotropical species of the *Philonthus longicornis* species group (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Staphylininae)

Revise druhů skupiny *Philonthus longicornis* z Afrotropické oblasti (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthina)

Lubomír HROMÁDKA

Anny Letenské 7, CZ-120 00 Praha 2, Czech Republic; e-mail: hromadkal@seznam.cz

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Abstract. The *Philonthus longicornis* species group of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829 is revised. Twenty nine species are recognized: *P. bestialis* Bernhauer, 1939, *P. bishanus* Tottenham, 1954, *P. bisignatus* Boheman, 1848, *P. brincki* Scheerpeltz, 1974, *P. deleterius* Tottenham, 1955, *P. delusor* Tottenham, 1955, *P. igacus* Tottenham, 1955, *P. incognitus* Bernhauer, 1931, *P. labdanus* Tottenham, 1954, *P. limulus* Tottenham, 1954, *P. longicornis* Stephens, 1832, *P. lulengae* Bernhauer, 1932, *P. maskinius* Tottenham, 1954, *P. mimeticus* Tottenham, 1962, *P. minutus* Boheman, 1848, *P. octopunctatus* Bernhauer, 1928, *P. peregrinus* Fauvel, 1866, *P. ponderosus* Tottenham, 1954, *P. potakus* Tottenham, 1956, *P. ridens* Tottenham, 1955, *P. sanamus* Tottenham, 1955, *P. sithanus* Tottenham, 1949, *P. tachyoryctidis* Jeannel et Paulian, 1945, *P. ugandae* Bernhauer, 1937, *P. vestigator* Tottenham, 1955. Four species are described as new: *P. hydrocynus* sp. nov. (Republic of Central Africa), *P. smithornis* sp. nov. (Republic of Guinea), *P. terpsiphone* sp. nov. (Republic of Guinea), *P. vulpes* sp. nov. (Republic of South Africa, Kenya, Zambia). An identification key to all species of the species group is provided and male genitalia and significant morphological characters are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

The present study follows previous studies of the African fauna of the rove beetle genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829 by providing a revision of the species belonging to the *P. longicornis* species group. 29 species have been described so far within this species group. All species are distributed in the Afrotropical Region, with the Cosmopolitan species, *P. longicornis* Stephens, 1832 and *P. minutus* Boheman, 1848, reaching the Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, Australian and Oceanic Regions.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay, Roger Booth and Martin Brendell);
FMNH – Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James Boone);
IRSB – Institut royal des Science naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles, Belgium (Yvonick Gerard);
JJRC – Jiří Janák private collection, Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic;
LHPC – Lubomír Hromádka private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
MNHN – Muséum national d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve, Azedah Taghavian);
MRAT – Musée Royal de L'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc de Meyer);
ZMUC – Natural History Museum Denmark, University of Copenhagen Zoological Museum, Denmark (Alexey Solodovnikov);
NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (Harald Schillhammer);

NMPC – National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
NMUK – Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom (Dmitri Logunov).

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

LIST OF SPECIES

The species of the *P. longicornis* species group were exhaustively characterized by Tottenham (1955) and Smetana (1995). 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, as is usually the case in most of *Philonthus* and other Staphylinini.

The following species are included in the group:

Philonthus bestialis Bernhauer, 1939	Kenya
Philonthus bishanus Tottenham, 1954	Republic of South Africa
Philonthus bisignatus Boheman, 1848	Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania
Philonthus brincki Scheerpeltz, 1974	Lesotho
Philonthus deleterius Tottenham, 1955	Kenya, Tanzania
Philonthus delusor Tottenham, 1955	Ethiopia
Philonthus igacus Tottenham, 1955	South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania
Philonthus incognitus Bernhauer, 1931	Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya
Philonthus hydrocynus sp. nov.	Central Africa Republic
Philonthus labdanus Tottenham, 1954	Angola
Philonthus limulus Tottenham, 1954	South Africa
Philonthus longicornis Stephens, 1832	Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of South Africa, Saint Helena, Sudan, Tanzania
Philonthus lulengae Bernhauer, 1932	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus maskinius Tottenham, 1954	Ethiopia
Philonthus mimeticus Tottenham, 1962	Gabon
Philonthus minutus Boheman, 1848	Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Senegal
Philonthus octopunctatus Bernhauer, 1928	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus peregrinus Fauvel, 1866	Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Seychelles

Philonthus ponderosus Tottenham, 1954	South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Rwanda
Philonthus potakus Tottenham, 1956	Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Philonthus ridens Tottenham, 1955	South Africa, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zimbabwe
Philonthus sanamus Tottenham, 1955	Ghana
Philonthus sithanus Tottenham, 1949	Republic of Guinea
Philonthus smithornis sp. nov.	Kenya, Tanzania
Philonthus tachyoryctidis Jeannel et Paulian, 1945	Republic of Guinea
Philonthus terpsiphone sp. nov.	Uganda, Zambia
Philonthus ugandae Bernhauer, 1937	Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania
Philonthus vestigator Tottenham, 1955	Republic of South Africa, Kenya, Zambia
Philonthus vulpes sp. nov.	

TAXONOMIC SECTION

Philonthus bestialis Bernhauer, 1939

(Figs 1–4)

Philonthus bestialis Bernhauer, 1939: 86.

Type material not studied.

Additional material studied. 1 ♂, **KENYA** mer.: 2200 m, Loiia Plains near Masai Mara N. P., 8.xii.1997, lgt. M. Snížek (LHPC), 1 spec., Aberdare Mountains N. P., 3000 m, 0°28S´/ 36°43´E, Chania River, 19.ii.1999, in Elefantenmist, leg. U. Göllner (LHPC), 1 spec., Mt. Elgon, Afr. centr., A. Holm (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 13.7 mm, length of forebody (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.9 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra black, apical red patch extended for almost half on each elytron. Maxillary and labial palpi and legs black-brown, antennae black.

Head as long as wide, from posterior margin of eyes slightly narrowed towards neck. Posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles and several shorter bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as long as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures shifted to the front. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/7), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, almost 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 as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Distance between puncture 5 and posterior margin of pronotum, almost as long as length of

antennomeres 1–2 combined. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture finer than that on elytra.

Scutellum finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, interspaces slightly larger than diameter of punctures. Setation black.

Elytra (Fig. 4),wider than long (w/l ratio = 49/45), widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by interspaces of one or 1.5 diameters of puncture. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tibia/length of tarsus ratio = 29/26), metatarsomere 1 almost as long as metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very slightly gradually narrowed towards apex. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely punctate. Punctation of all visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 3), aedeagus (Figs 1–2).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. bestialis* is similar to *P. bisignatus* from which it differs in the pronotom with microsculpture, larger red patch on each elytron, and in the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus bishanus Tottenham, 1954

(Figs 5–7)

Philonthus bishanus Tottenham, 1954: 166.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: Johannesburg, 21.x.1949 // *Philonthus bishanus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], F 3008 8299, Manchester Museum (NMUK). **Paratypes**: 2 spec., same label data as in holotype (NMUK), 1 spec., Natal, 23.V.1944 (NMUK), 1 spec., Malvern, 20.ii.1950 (NMUK), 1 spec., Nquito, 21.iii.1951, C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974-58. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennae black, femora brown-black, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head rounded, as long as wide, from posterior margin of eyes distinctly narrowed towards the neck, posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long and one short black bristles. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures about three times distance between lateral and medial puncture. Eyes slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/8), posterior margin with one coarse puncture, temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7–10 as long as wide, antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 28/27), distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 longer than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine almost indistinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Whole scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured. Diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/33), parallel-sided, punctation fine and dense. Punctures as large as eye-facets, separated as large as puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of all tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming slightly finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of sides longer and dark.

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

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. bishanus* differs from *P. sinayotus* by the longer eyes, shorter antennae, darker anterior femora, from *P. brincki* by the longer antennae, narrower elytra, from *P. longicornis* by the darker tarsi, abdomen not bluish iridescent and from all by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Herman 2001).

Philonthus bisignatus Boheman, 1848

(Figs 8–11)

Philonthus bisignatus Boheman, 1848: 282.
Philonthus piceicoxis Eppelsheim, 1895: 127. Synonymized by Scheerpeltz (1933: 1335).

Type material not studied.

Additional material studied. 1 spec., **KENYA**: Taita distr., surroundings of Voi, 3.v.–2.vi.1994, at light (LHPC), 1 spec., **MALAWI**: Balaka env., 5.–6.i.2002, J. Bezděk lgt. (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 8.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.6 mm. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra black, in posterior third with red patch on each elytron. Maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennae, tibiae and tarsi black, femora black-brown.

Head longer than wide (l/w ratio = 21/19), posterior angles indistinct, bearing one long black bristle. Four punctures between eyes, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, posterior angles with two coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8–10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 30/28), anterior and posterior angles distinctly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Whole scutellum finely and relatively sparsely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters, surface without microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/35), widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (length of tibiae/length of tarsus ratio = 25/23), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 much narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 11), aedeagus (Figs 8–10).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. bisignatus* is similar to *P. delusor* from which it differs by having all antennomeres shorter and pronotum with microsculpture, from *P. bestialis* by the pronotum with microsculpture, smaller red patch on each elytron and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Senegal, South Africa, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania (Herman 2001), first record for Malawi.

***Philonthus brincki* Scheerpeltz, 1974**

(Figs 12–13)

Philonthus brincki Scheerpeltz, 1974: 143.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **SOUTH AFRICA**, Lesotho, Basutoland: Mokhotlong, 7200 ft. 6.iv.1951, No.266. Swedish South Africa Expedition 1950-1951, Brincki – Rudebeck // TYPUS *Philonthus brincki* O. Scheerpeltz, [red oblong label handwritten] // *Philonthus incognitus* Bernhauer, P. H. Hammond det., 1978. (NHMW). **Paratype** ♀, same label data as in holotype (NHMW).

Redescription. Body length 9.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.3 mm. Entire body inclusive appendages uniformly black.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles bearing several long and several short bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times

distance between medial and lateral puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Eyes flat, as long as temples. Surface with microsculpture consisting of very fine and irregular transverse waves.

Antennae long and slender, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–8 slightly longer than wide.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 35/33.5), narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Puncture one situated behind level of puncture three in dorsal row. Surface with distinct microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface with distinct microsculpture; setation black.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/37), very slightly arch-shaped widened posteriad. Punctation very dense and coarse, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated smaller than puncture diameter, slightly contiguous here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation black, denser on sides.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III markedly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely and densely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites finely and slightly sparsely punctate than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and black-grey.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Fig 12–13).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. brincki* is similar to *P. mimeticus* from which it may be differentiated by the narrower head, shorter eyes, different colouring of antennae, from *P. bishanus* by the shorter antennae, wider elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Lesotho (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus deleterius* Tottenham, 1955**

(Figs 14–17)

Philonthus deleterius Tottenham, 1955: 160.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **KENYA**, Kikuya, 1.1953, V. F. Eastop, // *Philonthus deleterius* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974-587. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.5 mm. Head black, pronotum black-brown, elytra black, with red patch extensive from the end of suture obliquely towards the middle of each elytron. Scutellum and abdomen black,

maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennae and legs black, anterior femora and tarsi slightly brownish.

Head longer than wide (l/w ratio = 8.5/7), posterior angles unclear, bearing two long and several short bristles. Between eyes 4 punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 7/9), posterior margin with one coarse puncture. Temporal area very sparsely punctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. Antennomere 1 shorter than antennomere 11 and slightly shorter than antennomeres 2–3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, parallel-sided, narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with five fine punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 slightly larger, than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface with very fine microsculpture here and there; setation grey.

Elytra (Fig. 17), wider than long (w/l ratio = 39/33), parallel-sided. Punctation very fine, diameter of punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibia ratio = 24/22), metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, shorter than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Sternite IX (Fig. 16), aedeagus (Figs 14–15).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. deleterius* may be distinguished from similar *P. delusor* by the larger patch on each elytron, darker legs, from *P. bisignatus* by the longer antennae and pronotum with microsculpture, from *P. smithornis* sp. nov. by the longer antennae, smaller red patch on each elytron, sparsely punctation of elytra and from all by the different shape of the aedeagus.

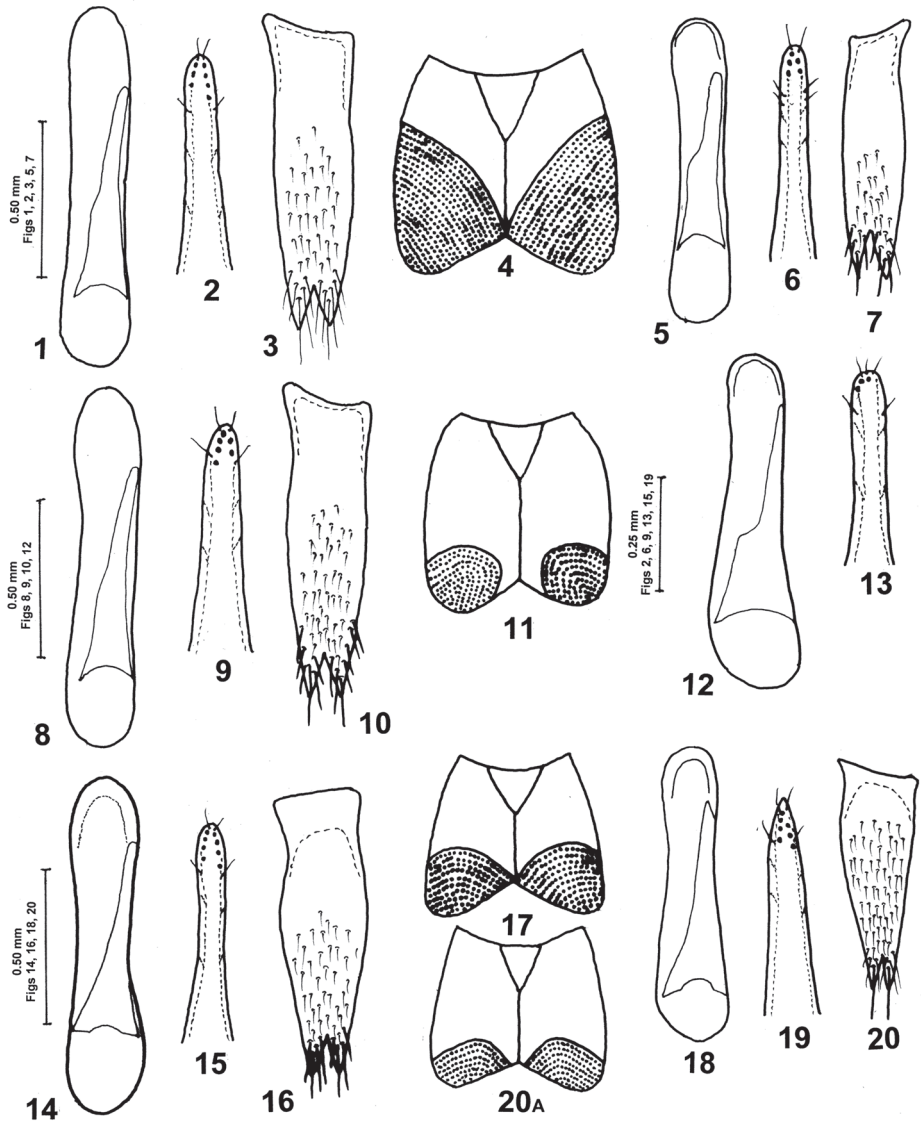
Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus delusor Tottenham, 1955

(Figs 18–20A)

Philonthus delusor Tottenham, 1955: 159.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **ABYSSINIA**: Djem-Djem Forest, ix.1926, // *Philonthus delusor* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], J. Omer-Cooper, Brit. Mus., 1927-127. (BMNH).



Figs 1–20A. 1–4. *Philonthus bestialis* Bernhauer et Schubert, 1939. 5–7. *P. bishanus* Tottenham, 1954. *P. bisignatus* Boheman, 1848. 12–13. *P. brincki* Scheerpeltz, 1974. 14–17. *P. deleterius* Tottenham, 1955. 18–20A. *P. delusor* Tottenham, 1950. 1, 5, 8, 12, 14, 18 – aedeagus, ventral view; 2, 6, 9, 13, 15, 19 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 3, 7, 10, 16, 20 – male sternite IX, ventral view; 4, 11, 17, 20A – elytra, dorsal view.
Obr. 1–20A. 1–4. *Philonthus bestialis* Bernhauer et Schubert, 1939. 5–7. *P. bishanus* Tottenham, 1954. 8–11. *P. bisignatus* Boheman, 1848. 12–13. *P. brincki* Scheerpeltz, 1974. 14–17. *P. deleterius* Tottenham, 1955. 18–20A. *P. delusor* Tottenham, 1950. 1, 5, 8, 12, 14, 18 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 2, 6, 9, 13, 15, 19 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled; 3, 7, 10, 16, 20 – IX. sternit samce, ventrální pohled; 4, 11, 17, 20A – krovky, dorsální pohled.

Redescription. Body length 6.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.2 mm. Head black, pronotum black-brown, elytra black, with red apical patches reaching from the middle of posterior margin obliquely towards shoulders, abdomen black, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, antennae black-brown, antennomeres 1 and 11 slightly paler. Anterior femora brown-yellow, middle and posterior femora black, tibiae black-brown, tarsi brown, protarsomeres 4–5 of all tarsi slightly paler.

Head as long as wide, from posterior margin of eyes very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles almost indistinct. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 3.5 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, shorter than temples, (eye length/temple length ratio = 7/8), posterior margin with one puncture. Temporal area very sparsely punctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 11, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, slightly shorter than antennomeres 2–3 combined. Antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (w/l ratio = 26/24), narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 and 4–5 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, separated larger than puncture diameter, setation dark.

Elytra (Fig. 20A) wider than long (w/l ratio = 36/30), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated larger than puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (length of tibiae/length of tarsus ratio = 22/20), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely punctate. Punctation and setation of visible tergites 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. Sternite IX (Fig. 20), aedeagus (Figs 18–19).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. delusor* is very similar to *P. deleterius*, but it differs by the smaller red patch on each elytron, paler legs, from *P. bisignatus* by the all antennomeres longer and by the pronotum with microsculpture, from both by the different shape of aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus hydrocynus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 97–98)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **RÉPUBLIQUE** CENTRAAFRICAINE, Bozo lumiere, 21.v.1981, leg. N. Degallier, // Holotype *Philonthus hydrocynus* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2011, [red oblong label printed] (NMPC).

Description. Body length 4.2 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.3 mm. Head and abdomen black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra red, maxillary and labial palpi and legs brown-yellow, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head oval-shaped, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 14/12), anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long and one short bristle. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front, distance between medial punctures two and half times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, as long as temples, posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (w/l ratio = 21/19), distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, distance between punctures small, as long as the length of antennomere 10. Back puncture slightly shifted laterally. Sides bearing one long black bristle in anterior third. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 26/22), widened posteriad. Punctation coarser than that on scutellum, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter, here and there larger. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite II narrowed posteriad, 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, protarsomeres 4–5 of the holotype are missing. Aedeagus (Figs 97–98).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. hydrocynus* sp. nov., resembles *P. minutus* in its small size, but can be differentiated by the red elytra, different colouring of antennomere 1 and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of Central Africa.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Goliath tigerfish *Hydrocynus goliath* Boulenger, 1898.

***Philonthus igacus* Tottenham, 1955**

(Figs 21–23)

Philonthus igacus Tottenham, 1955: 164.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **SOUTH AFRICA**, Cape Colony: Uitenhage // *Philonthus igacus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] J: A: O. Neil, Marshall Collection 1910-42. [standing in coll., as *Philonthus igacus* Tottenham, det. R. G. Booth, 2006-03-15, white oblong label handwritten] **(BMNH).**

Redescription. Body length 10.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.8 mm. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra black, sides dark carmine translucent, maxillary and labial palpi black, femora black-brown, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head quadrangular, as long as wide, posterior angles slightly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/9), posterior margin with one coarse puncture, from it two coarse punctures vertically towards posterior margin of head. Surface with very fine microsculpture here and there.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres mostly longer than wide. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 2–3 combined, antennomere 11 as long as antennomeres 9–10 combined.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 and 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Punctation of scutellum finer and sparser than that on elytra. Setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 42/36), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation very fine and dense. Diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely punctate. Punctation of all tergites slightly sparser than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 23), aedeagus (Figs 21–22).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. igacus* may be distinguished from similar *P. potakus* by the shorter antennae, darker legs, abdomen without blue-violet iridescence and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus incognitus Bernhauer, 1931

(Figs 24–25)

Philonthus incognitus Bernhauer, 1931: 585.

Type material. **Syntype** ♀, labelled: **ABYSSINIA**, Mount Chillao, moor land, ca. 12.000–13.000 ft., 21.xi.1926, Dr. H. Scott, // *Philonthus incognitus* Bernhauer TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten] from damp moss, Brit. Mus. 1927-127, Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer. (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.4 mm. Black, except black-brown pronotum, middle and posterior femora brown-black.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin with three punctures arranged in the shape of pyramid. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 slightly shorter than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 32.5/31), narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 and 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures. Sides bearing one long black bristle in anterior half. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum relatively finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface with fine microsculpture here and there; setation dark and longer.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/37), slightly arch-shaped widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures equal to that of eye-facets, separated as large as eye-facets, in places larger. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus. Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined, metatarsomere 5 twice longer than metatarsomere 4.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite II very slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and dark.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 simple, moderately dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Tergite X (Fig. 24), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 25).

Differential diagnosis. *P. incognitus* is similar to *P. sinayotus* from which it may be differentiated by the shorter antennae, dark femora, abdomen bluish iridescent and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia, Congo, Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus labdanus **Tottenham, 1954**

(Figs 26–29)

Philonthus labdanus Tottenham, 1954: 164.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **ANGOLA**, // *Philonthus labdanus* Tottenham TYPE [yellow oblong label handwritten] (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 9.2 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.6 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black, posterior margin of elytra narrowly brown-red, maxillary, labial palpi and antennae brown-black, antennomere 1 slightly

paler, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker. The whole species appears to be more coarsely pubescent than is usually the case amongst the species of this group.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/34), posterior angles indistinct, between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 11/7), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomeres 4–10 of equal length.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/33.5), narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, both punctures situated almost behind level of punctures 3–4 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Entire scutellum very finely and relatively scarcely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Setation longer and gray.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 48/44), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation slightly coarser and denser than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and grey.

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

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III very slightly, gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of entire tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 29), sternite IX (Fig. 28), aedeagus (Figs 26–27).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. labdanus* is in habitus similar to *P. limulus* from which it may be differentiated by the paler elytra and abdomen, darker anterior femora and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola (Herman 2001).

Philonthus limulus Tottenham, 1954

(Figs 30–32)

Philonthus limulus Tottenham, 1954: 166.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **PRETORIA**: Transvaal // *Philonthus limulus* Tottenham TYPE [white oblong label handwritten] (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 7.4 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1 mm. Head black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, scutellum brown-black, elytra brown-red, maxillary and labial palpi and antennae black-brown, mandibles brown, palpomere 3 of both palps paler, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 22/20), posterior angles bearing one long black bristle.

Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times distance between lateral and medial puncture. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/8), posterior margin with two setiferous punctures. Surface with traces of very fine microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9–10 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum approximately as long as wide slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures, each sub-lateral row with two punctures, situated behind level of punctures 3–4 in dorsal row. Sides bearing several variably long black bristles. Surface without microsculpture.

Entire scutellum relatively coarsely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters.

Elytra as long as wide, punctation coarser and denser than that on scutellum, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Sides bearing many short bristles. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined and almost about one third longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of visible tergites sparser and very fine, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Sternite IX (Fig. 32), aedeagus (Figs 30–31).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. limulus* is very close to *P. labdanus* from which it may be differentiated by the darker elytra and abdomen, paler anterior femora and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Herman 2001).

***Philonthus longicornis* Stephens, 1832**
(Figs 33–34)

Philonthus longicornis Stephens, 1832: 237.
Philonthus algiricus Motschulsky, 1858: 663. Synonymized by Fauvel (1878: 122).
Philonthus asemus Kraatz, 1859: 86. Synonymized by Bernhauer & Schubert (1914: 329).
Philonthus bestialis Bernhauer, 1939: 86. Synonymized by Tottenham (1955: 158).
Philonthus cervicalis Casey, 1915: 437. Synonymized by Scheerpeltz (1933: 1336).
Philonthus fumosus Solsky, 1868: 134. Synonymized by Sharp (1885: 416).
Philonthus fuscicornis Nordmann, 1837: 96. Synonymized by Kraatz (1857: 601).
Philonthus laetabilis Olliff, 1887: 501. Synonymized by Lea (1899: 540).
Philonthus linkei Bernhauer, 1908: 34. Synonymized by Bernhauer & Schubert (1914: 345).
Philonthus pedestris Walker, 1859. Synonymized by Fauvel (1903: 159).
Philonthus piceicornis Gridelli, 1920: 18. Synonymized by Donisthorpe (1930: 96).
Philonthus promtus Erichson, 1840: 929. Synonymized by LeConte (1850: 220).

Philonthus scutellatus Casey, 1915: 434. Synonymized by Scheerpeltz (1933: 1360).
Philonthus scybalarius Nordmann, 1837: 94. Synonymized by Erichson (1839: 465).

Type material not studied.
Additional material studied. 2 spec., **ETHIOPIA**, Bale 8 km W of Dinsu, 0706 N 3944 E, 3050 m, xii.1971 (LHPC).
Redescription. Body length 9.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.1 mm. Pitchy black to black, sometimes more or less paler, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennae pitchy brown to black, femora usually testaceous or brunneous, tibiae dark, tarsi slightly paler. Abdomen bluish iridescent.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing 1 long and several short black bristles. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times distance between lateral and medial puncture. Medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Eyes large, longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 12/9). Posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures, temporal area in posterior half with a few fine punctures, anterior half impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 longer than distance between previous punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Sides with several variably long black bristles. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum large, very finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface with very fine microsculpture; setation brown.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/40), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that of scutellum, transverse distance between punctures mostly less than diameter of punctures, many punctures are contiguous. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark brown.

Legs. Metatarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, metatarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones.

Abdomen very gradually 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, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 33–34).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–4 similar to those of male but less dilated, slightly sub-bilobed, first three protarsomeres each with less numerous modified pale setae ventrally.
Differential diagnosis. *P. longicornis* may be distinguished from similar *P. bishanus* by the paler tarsi, abdomen bluish iridescent and by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Cosmopolitan (Herman 2001), in Afrotropical region: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Republic of South Africa, Saint Helena, Sudan, Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus lulengae Bernhauer, 1932
(Figs 35–38)

Philonthus lulengae Bernhauer, 1932: 151.

Type material studied. **Syntype** ♂, labelled: Kivu: Lulenga, 23.xi.1925, Dr. H. Schouteden, // *Philonthus lulengae* M. Bernhauer collection (FMNH). **Syntype** ♀, Kivu: Lulenga, 23.xi.1925, Dr. H. Schouteden, // *Philonthus lulengae* Bernhauer n. sp., [ochre oblong label handwritten] 23.xi.1925, Schouteden. (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 6.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.8 mm. Head black, scutellum and pronotum black-brown, anterior half of elytra black, posterior half dark red, maxillary, labial palpi and mandibles dark brown, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, legs brown-yellow.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 18/16), slightly widened posteriad, posterior angles rounded, bearing 2 long black bristles. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 6/8). Four coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures three times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, strongly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with four punctures, right dorsal row with five punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra longer than wide, (l/w ratio = 32/24), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation very dense, punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than puncture diameter. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation longer, yellowish.

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

Abdomen wide and very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate. Punctation finer and denser than that on elytra, punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly smaller than puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones, triangular. Sternite VIII (Fig. 37), sternite IX (Fig. 38), aedeagus (Figs 35–36).

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. lulengae* may be distinguished from similar *P. vestigator* by the shorter eyes, different colouring of elytra, from *P. minutus* by the shorter eyes, different colouring of antennae and elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Congo (Herman 2001).

Philonthus maskinius Tottenham, 1954
(Figs 39–41)

Philonthus maskinius Tottenham, 1954: 164.

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **ABYSSINIA**: Mt. Chillalo circa 10.000 ft. // *Philonthus maskinius* Tottenham, TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten], 17.xi.1926, Dr. H. Scott, Box 104. From excreta of cattle and horses. Brit. Mus. 1927-127. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 9.7 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.8 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of elytra narrowly brown-red. Maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs brown-black, tarsi slightly paler distally.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long and several short bristles. Between eyes 4 punctures, distance between medial punctures three times distance between medial and lateral puncture, lateral sides bearing 1 long black bristle. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 9/7), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area impunctate, surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long and slender, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9–10 combined, antennomere 2 slightly longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (w/l ratio = 33/31), narrowed anteriad. Several variably long bristles in anterior half of sides. Each dorsal row with five punctures of irregularly distant, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 situated between level of punctures 2 and 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/38), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters. Sides bearing several variably long bristles. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/ length of tibiae ratio = 24/23), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined, much longer than metatarsomere 5.

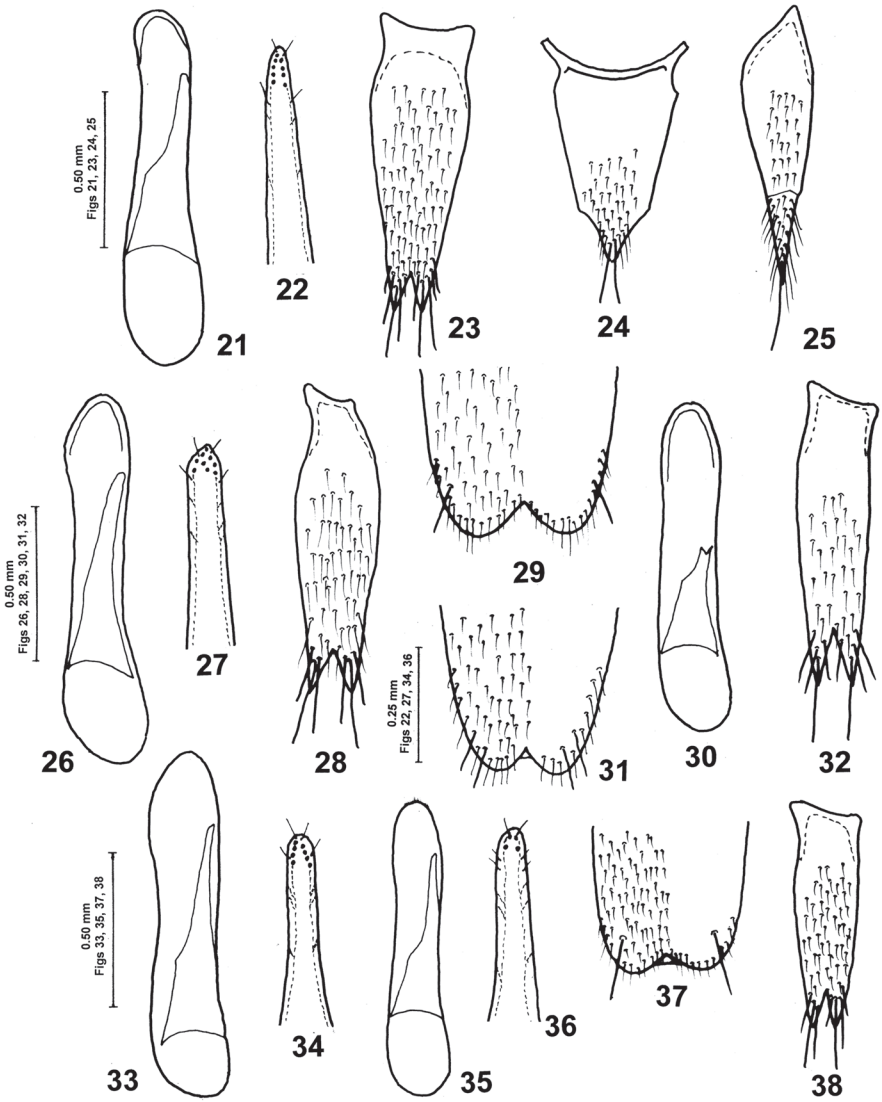
Abdomen from visible tergite IV distinctly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered fine punctures. Punctation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Sides bearing several variably long bristles. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig 41), aedeagus (Figs 39–40).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. maskinius* is similar to *P. ridens* from whish it may be differentiated by the larger size, longer antennae and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman 2001).



Figs 21–38. 21–23. *Philonthus igacus* Tottenham, 1950. Figs 24–25. *P. incognitus* Bernhauer, 1931. 26–29. *P. labdanus* Tottenham, 1954. 30–32. *P. limulus* Tottenham, 1954. 33–34. *P. longicornis* Stephens, 1832. 35–38. *P. lulengae* Bernhauer, 1932. 21, 26, 30, 33, 35 – aedeagus, ventral view; 22, 27, 34, 36 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 23, 28, 32, 38 – male sternite IX, ventral view; 29, 31, 37 – apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; 24 – female tergite X, ventral view; 25 – gonocoxite of female genital segment.
Obr. 21–38. 21–23. *Philonthus igacus* Tottenham, 1950. 24–25. *P. incognitus* Bernhauer, 1931. 26–29. *P. labdanus* Tottenham, 1954. 30–32. *P. limulus* Tottenham, 1954. 33–34. *P. longicornis* Stephens, 1832. 35–38. *P. lulengae* Bernhauer, 1932. 21, 26, 30, 33, 35 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 22, 27, 34, 36 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled; 23, 28, 32, 38 – IX. sternit samce, ventrální pohled; 29, 31, 37 – apikální část VIII. sternitu samce, ventrální pohled; 24 – X. tergit samice, ventrální pohled; 25 – gonocoxit, genitální segment samice.

Philonthus mimeticus Tottenham, 1962
(Figs 42–45)

Philonthus mimeticus Tottenham, 1962: 228.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **GABON**, W. Africa // *Philonthus mimeticus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.8 mm. Entire body black, only pronotum black-brown, posterior margin of visible tergites I–VII narrowly and entire tergite VIII paler brown. Palpomeres 1–2 black brown, palpomere 3 brown-yellow. Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-red, remaining antennomeres black. Femora black-brown, tibiae and tarsi brownish, tarsomere 5 of all tarsi brown-yellow.

Head rounded, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 25.5/23), parallel-sided. Posterior angles indistinct. Between eyes four coarse punctures, lateral punctures coarser than medial punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, distinctly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 12/7), posterior margin with 2 punctures. Temporal area with scattered punctures, surface without microsculpture.

Antennae short, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5–8 slightly serrate, antennomeres 9–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 9–10 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/31), distinctly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface without distinct microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely punctured, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly as large as puncture diameter. Surface with microsculpture.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 45/38), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and relatively dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter or slightly larger. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and grey.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibiae ratio = 21/22), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined and longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites slightly sparser than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation sparser than that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 44), sternite IX (Fig. 45), aedeagus (Figs 42–43).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. mimeticus* is very close to *P. brincki*. It may be distinguished from the latter by the different colouring of antennae, wider head, longer eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Gabon (Herman 2001).

Philonthus minutus Boheman, 1848
(Figs 46–47)

Philonthus minutus Boheman, 1848: 283.
Philonthus longiceps Fauvel, 1879: 104. Synonymized by Fauvel (1907: 43).
Philonthus mutans Sharp, 1874: 43. Synonymized by Fauvel (1904:60).
Philonthus parviceps Kraatz, 1859: 86. Synonymized by Fauvel (1902:112).
Philonthus rufocinctus Fauvel, 1878: 126. Synonymized by Fauvel (1902:112).

Type material not studied.
Additional material studied. 1 spec., **Republic of South Africa**, Kapland (LHPC), 1 spec., Transvaal, Nylsvley Nat. Res., 24.iii.1976 (LHPC).
Redescription. Body length 4.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.3 mm. Head, scutellum and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, elytra brown, maxillary, labial palpi, ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow, dorsal side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 dark brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora and tarsi testaceous, tibiae darker.

Head as long as wide, from posterior margin of eyes slightly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles indistinct, bearing 2 long black bristles. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Eyes as long as temples, posterior margin with 2 punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface with almost indistinct very fine microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, almost as wide as long, narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several variably long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal with five coarse punctures, punctures 1–4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 longer than distance between previous punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture more distinct than that on head.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters, surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 29/26), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter, slightly larger here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibiae ratio = 17/15), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen gradually 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, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 46–47).

Female. Unknown to the author.
Differential diagnosis. *P. minutus* is differentiated from similar *P. lulengae* by the longer eyes, different colouring of antennae and elytra, from *P. hydrocynus* sp. nov. by the black elytra,

different colouring of antennomere 1 and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Widely distributed species, in Afrotropical region known from Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal and South Africa (Herman 2001).

Philonthus ochricornis Tottenham, 1962

Philonthus ochricornis Tottenham, 1962: 215.

Discussion. Tottenham (1962: 215) places this species in this group based on the shape of the aedeagus. I did not see any specimens of this species, and can therefore not include it in this work.

Philonthus octopunctatus Bernhauer, 1928
(Figs 48–51)

Philonthus octopunctatus Bernhauer, 1928: 112.

Type material. **SYNTYPE** ♂, labelled: Tengo-Katanta Manyema, // *Philonthus octopunctatus* Bernhauer TYPE, 1918, Dr. Gepard, Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection. (FMNH).
Redescription. Body length 5.5 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8 mm. Head black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, scutellum black-red, elytra brown-red, suture narrowly darker. Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker.

Head oval, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 18/16), posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8.5/6), posterior angles with one fine puncture. Temporal area with scattered punctures, surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 1, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, shorter than antennomeres 2–3 combined, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, almost as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several variably long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. Sides bearing one long black bristle in the middle. Surface without microsculpture.

Whole scutellum finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/29), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures equal to that of eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely and sparsely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture, sides bearing several long and black bristles.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Sternite VIII (Fig. 51), sternite IX (Fig. 50), aedeagus (Figs 48–49).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. octopunctatus* may be distinguished from the similar *P. ugandae* by the different colouring of elytra and legs, wider elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Congo (Herman 2001).

Philonthus peregrinus Fauvel, 1866
(Figs 52–55)

Philonthus peregrinus Fauvel, 1866: 315.

Type material. **Lectotype** ♂, labelled: Mayotte-Comoros, R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, coll. et. det. A. Fauvel. // *Philonthus peregrinus* Fauvel LECTOTYPE C. E. Tottenham, [ochre oblong label handwritten], R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, coll. et. det. A. Fauvel. (IRSB).

Additional material studied. 1 ♂, **LIBERIA**, Mt. Nimba Grassfield, 16.–25.ix.1979, lowland forest 500 m, in human faeces, I. Hanski, B.M. 1980-85 (FMNH); **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**: 7 spec., Cathedral Peaks For. Sta., 75 km WSW Estcourt, 7.–31.xii.1979, S.+J. Peck, pine plantation, rotted *Boletus*, litter, 2000 m (FMNH), 17 spec., E. Transvaal, 10 km N. Graskop, 26.–31.xii.1985, FMNH # 85-876 carrion trap, J. Peck (FMNH, LHCP); **TANZANIA**: 5 spec., Mufindi, Luisenga Dam., 1850 m, 10.x.1984, M. Stolze & G. I. Petersen, Zool. Mus. Copenhagen (ZMUC), 4. spec., Uzungwa Mts., Mwanihana Forest, Sanje River, 1400 m, 16.viii.1982, M. & N. Scharif lgt., Zool. Museum Copenhagen (ZMUC).

Redescription. Body length 7.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.5 mm. Head black, pronotum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, palpomeres 1–2 brown-yellow, palpomere 3 paler, mandibles dark brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, dorsal side of antennomere 1 and remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora and anterior tarsi brown-yellow, remaining tarsi dark, tibiae almost black.

Head almost as wide as long. Posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes 4 coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, lateral punctures slightly shifted to the front. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/ temple length ratio = 9/7.5), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area almost impunctate, surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, distinctly narrowed anteriad, longer than wide (l/w ratio = 30/28). Anterior angles bearing several variably long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 distinctly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 1 situated approximately behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Elytra almost quadrate, very slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctation coarser and denser than that on scutellum. Diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets. Separated mostly by puncture diameter. Surface with very fine and dense eye-like microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibia ratio = 22/19). Metatarsomere 1 much longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with 2 basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely and sparsely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 55), sternite IX (Fig. 54), aedeagus (Figs 52–53).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. peregrinus* for the similar shape of the median lobe (narrowed at apex), is similar to *P. smithornis* sp. nov. from which it may be differentiated by the smaller number of punctures in the dorsal rows of pronotum, different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Afrotropical region: Benin, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda; Comoros, Madagascar, Mascarene Islands, Seychelles; also known from India and Nepal (Herman 2001).

Philonthus ponderosus **Tottenham, 1954**

(Figs 56–59)

Philonthus ponderosus Tottenham, 1954: 165.

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: Frere, Natal // *Philonthus ponderosus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], Marshall Collection 1910-42 (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.7 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.0 mm. Head, scutellum and abdomen black, pronotum and elytra black-brown, posterior margin of elytra narrowly brown-red, maxillary and labial black-brown, antennomeres 1–2 brown-black, remaining antennomeres black. Ventral side of anterior femora brown-yellow, dorsal side black-brown, middle and posterior femora brown-yellow, tibiae black, tarsomeres 1–2 of all tarsi dark, tarsomeres 3–5 brown-yellow.

Head slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 18.5/16), posterior angles indistinct, bearing 2 long black bristles. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures 3 times as large as distance between lateral and medial puncture. Eyes slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8/7), anterior margin with 1 coarse puncture, posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, slightly wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/32), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Sides bearing several bristles. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Middle of scutellum densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter or slightly larger, punctation of sides very sparse;setation dark and long.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 35/33), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 distinctly longer than metatarsomere 5, longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation at base of all tergites very fine and dense, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Sides bearing several variably long bristles. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 very slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small, triangular. Sternite VIII (Fig. 58), sternite IX (Fig. 59), aedeagus (Figs 56–57).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. ponderosus* is similar to *P. ridens*, but differs in having longer antennae, paler anterior femora and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa, Uganda, Zimbabwe (Herman 2001).

Philonthus potakus Tottenham, 1956

(Figs 60–63)

Philonthus potakus Tottenham, 1956: 290.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **RWANDA**: Centrefort Est Muhavura, 2100 // *Philonthus potakus* Tottenham TYPE, [orange oblong label handwritten], Coll. Mus. Congo, P. Basilewsky, 28.i.1953. (MRAT).

Additional material studied. 1 spec., **ANGOLA**, Rio Longs mls S. Lussusso, 8.iii.1972 (LHPC); 4 spec., **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**, N. Kivu: Terr., Lubero, Mulo, 1950 m, 16.ii.1954, R.R.P.P. Celis –Bergmans. (LHPC, MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body, (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1 mm. Head black, pronotum black-brown, elytra black, with distinct variable suffusion of red on disc of each, abdomen black, slightly bluish-violet iridescence. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, palpomere 3 of both palps slightly paler, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head rounded, almost as wide as long, posterior angles bearing one long and several short bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8/7), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures.

Antennae long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 of equal length.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several short bristles. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 2–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 and 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side. Puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Each side bearing several variably long bristles. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction; setation dark.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/30), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarser and denser, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and dark.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibiae ratio = 24/21), metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 62), sternite IX (Fig. 63), aedeagus (Figs 60–61).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. potakus* is similar to *P. igacus* from which it may be differentiated by the longer antennae, paler legs, abdomen blue-violet iridescent and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda, Angola, Congo, Kenya (Herman 2001).

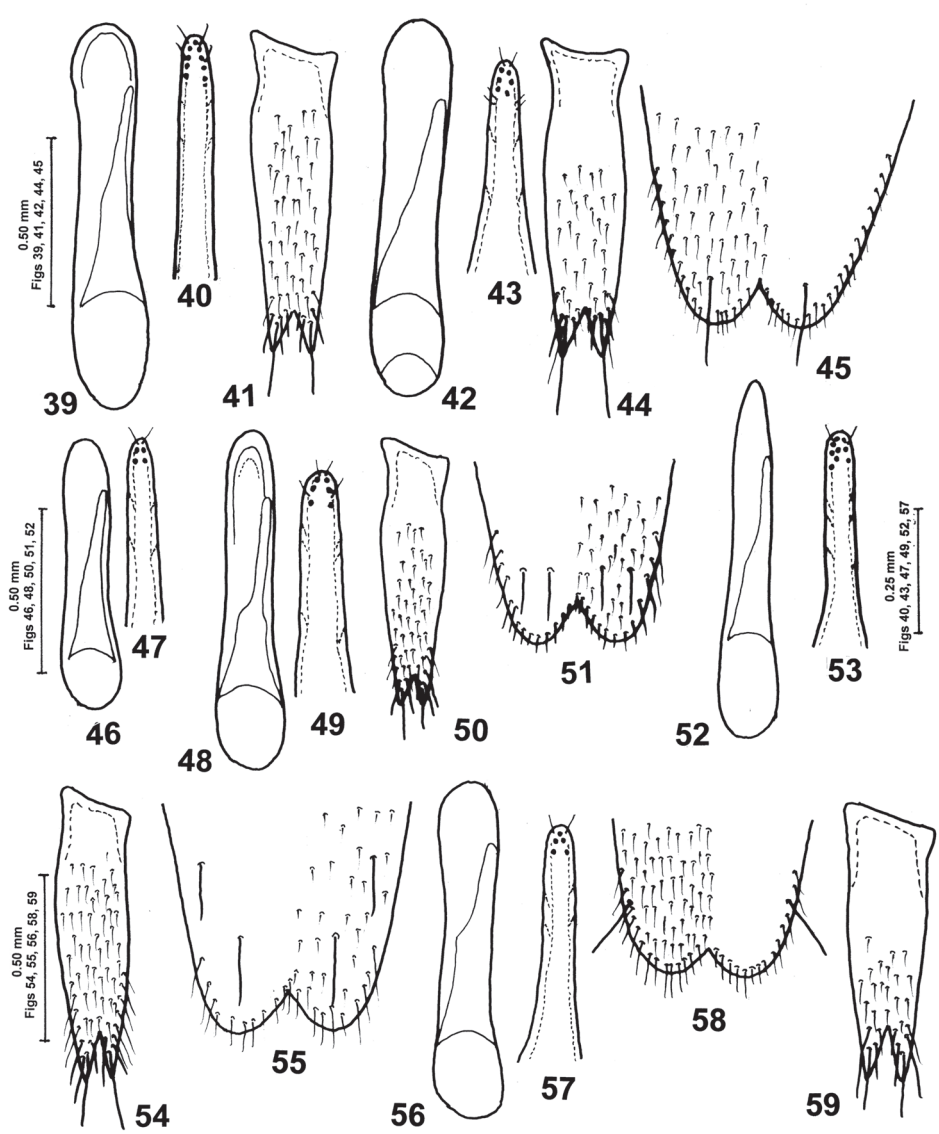
***Philonthus ridens* Tottenham, 1955**

(Figs 64–67)

Philonthus ridens Tottenham, 1955: 167.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **ZIMBABWE** [S. Rhodesia], Umtali // *Philonthus ridens* Tottenham TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten], C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974-587. HOLOTYPE: *Philonthus ridens*, Tottenham 1955:167, det., R. G. Booth, 2006. [white oblong label handwritten] (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-yellow, elytra black-brown, posterior margin widely brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown,



Figs 39–59. 39–41. *Philonthus maskinius* Tottenham, 1954. 42–45. *P. mimeticus* Tottenham, 1962. 46–47. *P. minutus* Boheman, 1848. 48–51. *P. octopunctaus* Bernhauer, 1928. 52–55. *P. peregrinus* Fauvel, 1866. 56–59. *P. ponderosus* Tottenham, 1954. 39, 42, 46, 48, 52, 56 – aedeagus, ventral view; 40, 43, 47, 49, 53, 57 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 41, 44, 50, 54, 59 – male sternite IX, ventral view; 45, 51, 55, 58 – apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view.

Obr. 39–59. 39–41. *Philonthus maskinius* Tottenham, 1954. 42–45. *P. mimeticus* Tottenham, 1962. 46–47. *P. minutus* Boheman, 1848. 48–51. *P. octopunctatus* Bernhauer, 1928. 52–55. *P. peregrinus* Fauvel, 1866. 56–59. *P. ponderosus* Tottenham, 1954. 39, 42, 46, 48, 52, 56 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 40, 43, 47, 49, 53, 57 – apikální strana spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled; 41, 44, 50, 54, 59 – IX. sternit samce, ventrální pohled; 45, 51, 55, 58 – apikální část VIII. sternitu samce, ventrální pohled.

remaining antennomeres black, anterior femora black, medial and posterior femora brown-yellow. Tibiae black, towards knee paler, tarsi black-brown.

Head rounded, as long as wide, parallel-sided. Posterior angles more distinct, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly longer than temples (l/w ratio = 8.5/7.5), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area almost impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, almost as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Sides bearing several dark bristles. Each dorsal row with five coarse punctures, of irregular distance, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Entire scutellum finely and relatively densely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter or slightly larger. Setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio 37/31). Punctation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets. Separated by puncture diameter or slightly larger. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibia ratio = 23/20), metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite IV distinctly narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites finer than that on elytra, separated larger than puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation darker than that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 moderately dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 66), sternite IX (Fig. 67), aedeagus (Figs 64–65).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. ridens* is very similar to *P. ponderosus*, but it differs by the shorter antennae, darker anterior femora, from *P. maskinius* by the smaller size, shorter antennae, paler posterior margin of elytra and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Rwanda, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Herman 2001).

Philonthus sanamus Tottenham, 1955

(Figs 68–71)

Philonthus sanamus Tottenham, 1955: 163.

Type material not examined.

Additional material studied. 1 spec., **RWANDA** (cheff.) terr., Nyanza, i.1953, P. Basilewsky, coll. Mus. Congo, *P. sanamus*, det., G. E. Tottenham. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 6.8–7.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.8–4.1 mm. Head and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, head in the middle and whole pronotum strongly golden iridescent, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, scutellum, elytra and legs black-brown, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 brown.

Head wider than long (w/l ratio = 30/27), eyes moderately large, longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 9/8), distance between medial interocular punctures more than 3 times distance between medial and lateral puncture, inner margin of eyes, exactly in the middle bearing one long black bristle, posterior angles bearing several bristles of unequal length, surface with inconspicuously microsculpture.

Antennae long and stout, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4–10 approximately as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, somewhat longer than wide (l/w ratio = 30/27) parallel-sided, anterior angles and sides bearing several bristles of unequal length, posterior angles markedly rounded, each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant., puncture 5 somewhat more remote, each sublateral row with two punctures, punctures 1–2 in the same level as punctures 3–4 in dorsal rows, surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse and oblique waves.

Scutellum regularly, densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures equal in size to eye-facets, distance between punctures by one or one and half puncture diameters.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 40/35), moderately widened posteriad, punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated mostly by 2 puncture diameters, punctation of shoulders much denser and finer, surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia somewhat longer than metatarsus (length of tibia/length of tarsus ratio = 26/24), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite V slightly narrowed towards apex, elevated area between two basal lines of first two visible tergites with several scattered punctures, basal lines of tergite three finely and very densely punctate, punctation of all visible tergites similar to that on elytra, gradually becoming finer and much sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite, surface between punctures 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 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 70), sternite IX (Fig. 71), aedeagus (Figs 68–69).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. sanamus* is similar to *P. sithanus* from which it may be differentiated by the different colouring of antennomere one, shorter antennae, head and pronotum golden iridescent, from *P. vulpes* sp. nov. by the slightly shorter antennae, head and pronotum golden iridescent and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Mozambique, Republic of South Africa, Rwanda, Zimbabwe (Herman 2001).

Philonthus sinayotus **Tottenham, 1962**

(Figs 72–75)

Philonthus sinayotus Tottenham, 1962: 226.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, labelled: **TANZANIA**, Terr., Bunduki, Uluguru Mt., moy, Mgeta, 1300 // *Philonthus sinayotus* Tottenham, TYPE [orange oblong label handwritten], 30.iv.1957, Mission Zoolog., I.R.S.A.C. en Afrique orientale, P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup. (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 8.6 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.5 mm. Head black, pronotum and elytra black-brown, abdomen black, slightly bluish iridescent, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, palpomere 3 of both palps slightly paler, antennae black, femora brown, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head oval, slightly longer than wide (l/w ratio = 30/28.5), from posterior margin of eyes narrower towards neck. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, as long as temples. Temporal area bearing five variably long bristles. Surface with very fine microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 about one third longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad, sides bearing several variably long black bristles. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row almost parallel to dorsal row and half way between it and side, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 42/38), slightly widened posteriad, punctation coarser than that on scutellum, diameter of punctures equal to that of eye-facets, separated by one and half of two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey-brown.

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

Abdomen from visible tergite I gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely and sparsely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites fine and sparse, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 74), sternite IX (Fig. 75), aedeagus (Figs 72–73).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. sinayotus* is similar to *P. bishanus* from which it may be differentiated by the shorter eyes, longer antennae, paler anterior femora, from *P. sinayotus* by the longer antennae, paler femora, abdomen not bluish iridescent and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania, Kenya (Herman 2001).

Philonthus sithanus **Tottenham, 1949**
(Figs 76–78)

Philonthus sithanus Tottenham 1949: 221.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **GHANA**, Bogoso, Tnsaba, 1870, H. Beccari, // *Philonthus africanus* Fauvel, Coll. det. A. Fauvel, R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479 [white oblong label handwritten], //*Philonthus sithanus* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]. (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 7.3 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and elytra black-brown, posterior margin of all visible tergites very narrowly yellowish, maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and antennae dark brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi brown.

Head rounded, almost as long as wide, posterior angles rounded, bearing 2 long and several short black bristles. Eyes flat, as long as temples. Four coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures about 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures slightly shifted to the front. Temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface with very fine, moderately dense microsculpture consisting of transverse oblique waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1–7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 slightly longer than antennomere 11, shorter than antennomeres 2–3 combined.

Pronotum as long as wide, highly convex, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Sides bearing 4 variably large bristles. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1–4 almost equidistant, distance between punctures 4 and 5 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/31), very slightly widened posteriad, punctation fine and dense, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter in transverse direction, in places punctures contiguous. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation red-ginger.

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

Abdomen wide, very slightly narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of all tergites very dense and somewhat finer than those on elytra; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 triangular, distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 78), aedeagus (Figs 76–77).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. sithanus* is similar to *P. sanamus* from which it may be differentiated by the different colouring of antennomere one, longer antennae, head and pronotum without golden iridescence, from *P. vulpes* sp. nov. by the slightly longer antennae, shorter eyes and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ghana (Herman 2001).

Philonthus smithornis **sp. nov.**

(Figs 91–93)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: Republic de Guinea, Wassako, am Licht [at light], 17.xi.1996, Lange, leg. [red oblong label printed] (NMPC).

Description. Body length 5.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.8 mm. Head and abdomen black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra red yellow,

around scutellum broadly black, suture narrowly black. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-black, ventral side of antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, dorsal side of antennomere 1 and remaining antennomeres black-brown. Femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi black-brown.

Head rounded, approximately as long as wide, posterior angles rounded, bearing several short bristles. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8/5), posterior margin with two coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture, medial punctures distinctly shifted to the front. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1–3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4–8 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 9–10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomeres 2–3 of the same length.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four punctures, distance between punctures 2–4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 1–2 shorter than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured. Diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/31), distinctly widened posteriad, densely and relatively coarsely punctured. Diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, transverse distance between punctures almost as large as their diameter. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brownish.

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

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation base of visible tergites finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

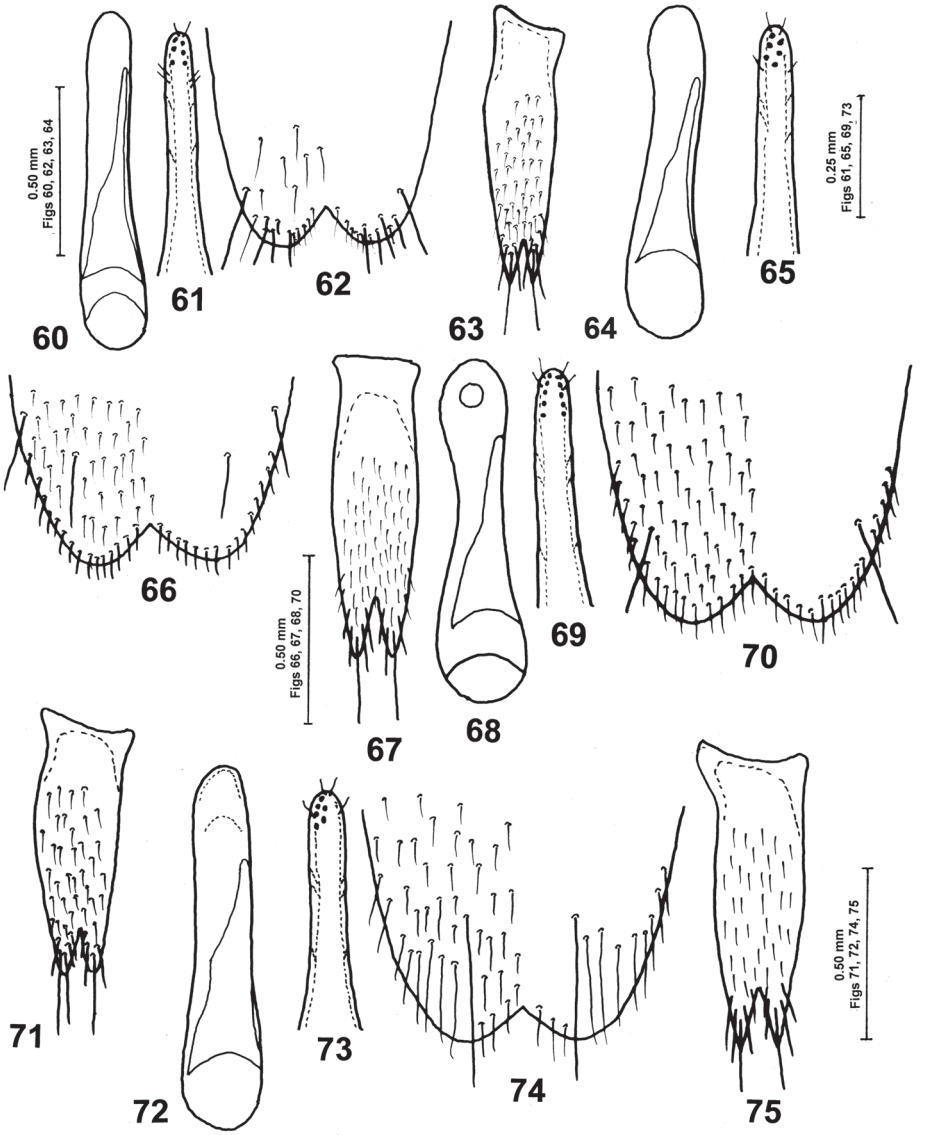
Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 93), aedeagus (Figs 91–92).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. smithornis* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. ugandae* by the smaller size, different colouring of elytra, for the similar shape of the median lobe (narrowed at apex), is similar also to *P. peregrinus* from which it may be differentiated by the fewer punctures in dorsal rows, different colouring of elytra and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of Guinea.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African broadbill *Smithornis capensis* (Smith, 1839).



Figs 60–75. 60–63. *Philonthus potakus* Tottenham, 1956. 64–67. *P. ridens* Tottenham, 1955. 68–71. *P. sanamus* Tottenham, 1955. 72–75. *P. sinayotus* Tottenham, 1962. 60, 64, 68, 72 – aedeagus, ventral view; 61, 65, 69, 73 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 62, 66, 70, 74 – apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; 63, 67, 71, 75 – male sternite IX, ventral view.

Obr. 60–75. 60–63. *Philonthus potakus* Tottenham, 1956. 64–67. *P. ridens* Tottenham, 1955. 68–71. *P. sanamus* Tottenham, 1955. 72–75. *P. sinayotus* Tottenham, 1962. 60, 64, 68, 72 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 61, 65, 69, 73 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled; 62, 66, 70, 74 – apikální část VIII. sternitu samce, ventrální pohled; 63, 67, 71, 75 – IX. sternit samce, ventrální pohled.

Philonthus tachyoryctidis Jeannel et Paulian, 1945
(Figs 79–81)

Philonthus tachyoryctidis Jeannel et Paulian, 1945: 82.

Type material. **Paratypes** ♂, ♀, labelled: **KENYA**, Egon Saw mill, M'Elgon, ve rest (Camp II) 2.470m, Muséum de Paris, Mission de L'Omo, C. Arambourg, P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel, 1932-3. (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 6.4, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.9 mm. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen glaringly black, elytra bronze, sides and posterior margin of elytra narrowly paler, maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles, antennae and legs brown.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles indistinct, bearing one long and several short bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, slightly shorter than temples, (eye length/temple length ratio = 6.5/8). Temporal area with several punctures, surface with very fine distinct microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum wider than long (w/l ratio = 25/23), narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five coarse punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than that on elytra, separated on base by puncture diameter, on apex by two puncture diameters , surface with very fine distinct microsculpture; setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 33/31), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets. Separated by puncture diameter or slightly larger. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and gingery.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibia ratio = 19/17), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae aedeagus (Figs 79–80).

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

Differential diagnosis. *P. tachyoryctidis* differs from all species of this group by the extremely fine and dense punctation of abdomen, ginger setation and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus terpsiphone sp. nov.
(Figs 99–100)

Type material. Holotype ♂, labelled: **REPUBLIC DE GUINEA**, Wassako, am Licht [at light], 17.xi.1996, Lange leg., // Holotype *Philonthus terpsiphone* spec. nov. Hromádka det., 2011, [red oblong label printed] (NMPC). **Paratype**: 1 spec., same label data as in holotype [red oblong label printed] (LHPC).

Description. Body length 6.2 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.2 mm. Head black, pronotum and scutellum chocolate brown, elytra yellow-red, shoulders, around scutellum and suture narrowly dark brown, abdomen chocolate brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly dark brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennomere 1, base of antennomere 2 and legs brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head oval, longer than wide (l/w ratio = 19/17), posterior angles indistinct, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four punctures, distance between medial and lateral punctures very small, medial punctures distinctly shifted to the front. Distance between medial punctures, five times larger than distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes shorter than temples, posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 10 when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly longer than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (l/w ratio = 26/24) anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 5 punctures, punctures 1–4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 4–5 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, distance between punctures very large, back puncture situated near to the sides. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and finely punctured. Diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by puncture diameter. Setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 34/30), widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, coarser than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 99–100).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. terpsiphone* sp. nov. is very similar to *P. vestigator* from which it may be differentiated by the different colouring of elytra, longer antennae and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of Guinea.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone viridis* (Müller, 1776).

***Philonthus ugandae* Bernhauer, 1937**
(Figs 82–83)

Philonthus ugandae Bernhauer, 1937: 302.

Type material. Syntype ♀, labelled: *Philonthus ugandae* Bernhauer COTYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] 28.vii.1911, C. C. Gowdoy 1912-461, Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection. (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 8.8 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 4.8 mm. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, scutellum and elytra brown-black, elytra each with a reddish-yellow patch (in the shape of pipe) at the apical external angles, which sometimes extend narrowly along the apical margin to the suture. Maxillary and labial palpi black, antennomere 1 yellow, remaining antennomeres black. All femora pale yellow with a distinct narrow black streak along the lover margins, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head narrow, oblong, as long as wide, posterior angles bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 11/9), posterior margin with 2 punctures. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine and irregular microsculpture.

Antennae. Left antenna of the syntype is missing, right antenna with 9 antennomeres, all antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 shorter than antennomeres 2–3 combined, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum longer than wide (l/w ratio = 35/31), slightly narrowed anteriad. Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 1–3 equidistant, distance between punctures 3–4 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 2 in dorsal row, puncture 2 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum long, spike reaching almost half of elytra, punctation very fine and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 43/40), in the middle widest, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from the middle. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by puncture diameter, larger here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 almost twice longer than metatarsomere 5, much longer than metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites very fine, diameter of punctures much smaller than eye-facets, separated mostly by puncture diameter, becoming slightly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, elongate. Tergite X (Fig. 82), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 83).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus ugandae* may be distinguished from the similar *P. octopunctatus* by the different colouring of elytra and legs, from *P. smithornis* sp. nov., by the different colouring of elytra, larger size and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.
Distribution. Uganda, Zambia (Herman 2001).

Philonthus vestigator Tottenham, 1955
(Figs 84–87)

Philonthus vestigator Tottenham, 1955: 162.

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: Kenya: Ngonga Hills, 16.vi.1953, V. F. Eastop // *Philonthus vestigator* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974-587 (BMNH).
Additional material examined. 1 spec., **ETHIOPIA**, Bahr-Dar, 4.vi.1967, P. Štys leg. (LHPC).
Redescription. Body length 5.1 mm, length of fore body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 2.5 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red, elytra red, shoulders, around suture narrowly and entire scutellum black. Maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles black-brown, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark, femora testaceous, tibiae and tarsi darker, tarsi paler distally.

Head rounded, almost as long as wide, from posterior margin of eyes distinctly narrowed posteriad. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures 4 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat, as long as temples, posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures. Temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 1 situated behind level of puncture 3 in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters; setation dark.

Elytra wider than long (w/l ratio = 25.5/24), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated slightly larger than puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (length of tarsus/length of tibia ratio = 19/16.5), metatarsomere 1 about one third longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 86), sternite IX (Fig. 87), aedeagus (Figs 84–85).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. vestigator* may be distinguished from the similar *P. lulengae* by the longer eyes, different colouring of elytra, from *P. terpsiphone* sp. nov. by the different colouring of elytra, shorter antennae and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania (Herman 2001).

Philonthus vulpes sp. nov.

(Figs 88–90)

Type material. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**, Cape Prov., Knysna, Diepwalle, 12.xii.1981. FMHD # 81-603, elephant dung, S. Peck, Field Museum. // Holotypus *Philonthus vulpes* sp. nov. Hromádka, det. 2009, [red oblong label, printed] (FMNH). **Paratypes**: 1 spec., **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** [Congo Belge] Libenga, 1948, R. Cremer – M. Neuman, R.I.Sc. Nat. Belge, I.G. 16.655. (LHPC); 1 spec., **ZAMBIA** [Rhodesia du Nord] Ntondwa, 28.vii.1939, H.J. Bréda (LHPC); 13 spec., **KENYA,** 17.viii.1960, Treetops hotel, Aberdare National Park, sifted from elephant manure, Coll. A. C. Kistner, R. Banfill, Field Museum. (FMNH, LHPC). (All paratypes with red printed paratype label).

Description. Body length: 6.9–7.3 mm, length of fore-body (from clypeus to end of elytra) 3.1–3.4 mm. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown, elytra dark-brown, posterior margin narrowly yellowish-brown, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, mandibles brown with lighter apex, antennae brown-black, antennomere 1 brightly yellowish ventrally, black-brown dorsally, femora yellowish-brown, tibiae and tarsi black-brown.

Head rounded quadrangular, almost as wide as long, posterior angles bearing one long and one short bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about 3 times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes moderately large, slightly longer than temples (eye length/length of tibia ratio = 9/8), posterior margin with 2 coarse punctures, temporal area almost impunctate, surface without microsculpture.

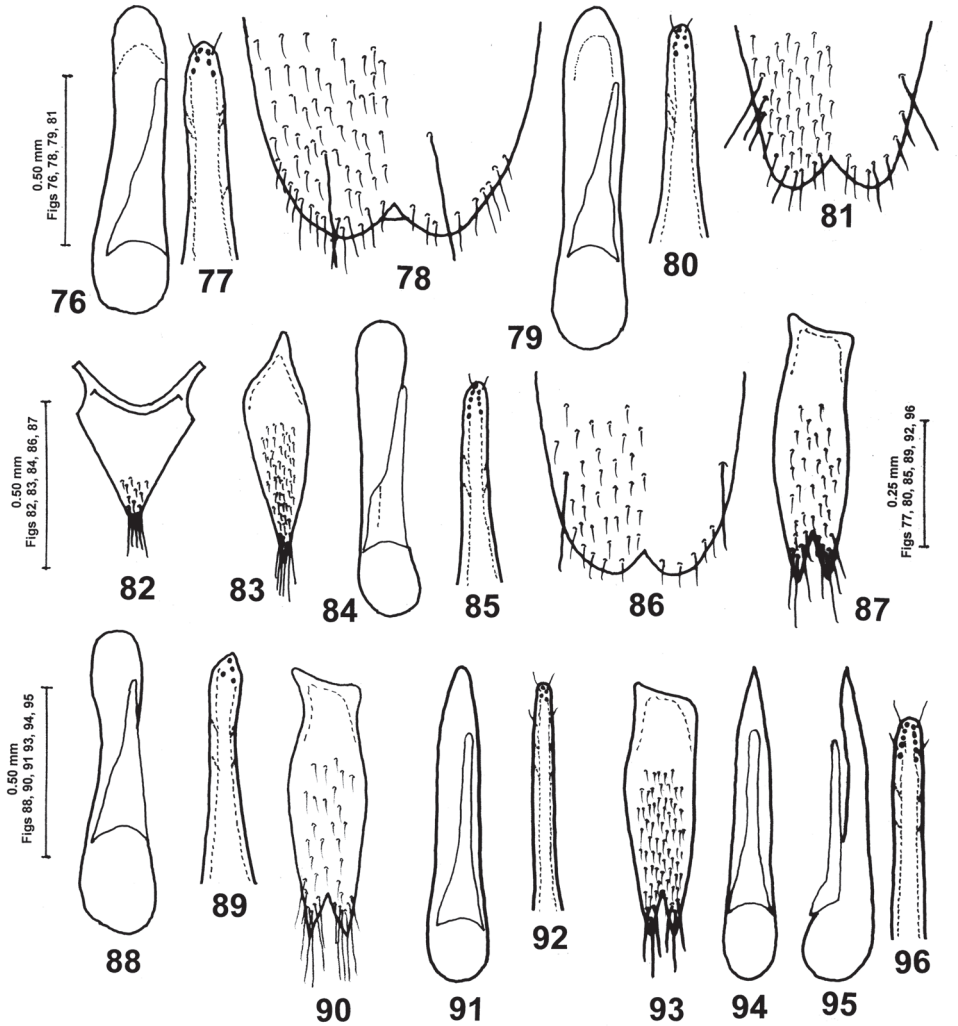
Antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide, antennomere 1 longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 4–5 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as wide as long, distinctly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded, each dorsal row with five coarse punctures, punctures 1–4 equidistant, puncture 5 somewhat more remote, sublateral row with two punctures. Sides with several bristles of unequal length, surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye facets, surface without microsculpture. Setation longer and greyish-yellow.

Elytra distinctly wider than long (w/l ratio = 37/33), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation moderately fine and dense, separated by 2 puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture. Anterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on head.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (tibia length/length of tarsus ratio = 20/16), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2–3 combined.



Figs 76–96. 76–78. *Philonthus sithanus* Tottenham, 1949. 79–81. *P. tachyoryctidis* Jeannel et Paulian, 1945. 82–83. *P. ugandae* Bernhauer, 1937. 84–87. *P. vestigalis* Tottenham, 1950. 88–90. *P. vulpes* sp. nov. 91–93. *P. smithornis* sp. nov. 94–96. *P. kasaiensis* Bernhauer, 1928. 76, 79, 84, 88, 91, 94 – aedeagus, ventral view; 95 – aedeagus, lateral view; 77, 80, 85, 89, 92, 96 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 78, 81, 86 – apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; 87, 90, 93 – male sternite IX, ventral view; 82 – female tergite X, ventral view; 83 – gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Obr. 76–96. 76–78. *Philonthus sithanus* Tottenham, 1949. 79–81. *P. tachyoryctidis* Jeannel et Paulian, 1945. 82–83. *P. ugandae* Bernhauer, 1937. 84–87. *P. vestigalis* Tottenham, 1950. 88–90. *P. vulpes* sp. nov. 91–93. *P. smithornis* sp. nov. 94–96. *P. kasaiensis* Bernhauer, 1928. 76, 79, 84, 88, 91, 94 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 95 – aedeagus, laterální pohled; 77, 80, 85, 89, 92, 96 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled; 78, 81, 86 – apikální část VIII. sternitu samce, ventrální pohled; 87, 90, 93 – IX. sternit samce, ventrální pohled; 82 – X. tergit samice, ventrální pohled; 83 – gonocoxit genitálního segmentu samice.

Abdomen from visible tergite 3 slightly narrowed posteriad, elevated area between two basal lines on first three visible tergites very fine and dense punctate, punctation of all visible tergites very fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than eye-facets, setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1–3 only slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, protarsomere 4 slightly narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 90), aedeagus (Figs 88–89).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus vulpes* sp. nov. is similar to *P. sithanus* from which it may be differentiated by the slightly shorter antennae, longer eyes, from *P. sanamus* by the longer antennae, head and pronotum without golden iridescent and from both by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Republic of South Africa, Kenya.

Name derivation. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the North African Fennec fox *Vulpes zerda* (Zimmermann, 1780).

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

1 Each dorsal row of pronotum with 4 punctures. 2
- Each dorsal row of pronotum with 5 punctures. 4
2 Larger species, body length 8.8 mm. Each elytron with a reddish-yellow patch (in the shape of pipe), all femora yellow-brown with distinct narrow streak along the lower margin, tibiae and tarsi black. ..... ***P. ugandae*** Bernhauer, 1937
3 Elytra brown-red, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker, eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 8.5/6). Aedeagus with the median lobe broadly rounded at apex. ..... ***P. octopunctatus*** Bernhauer, 1928
- 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*** sp. nov.
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 apical external angles. 7
- Elytra differently coloured, brown-red, brown or dark brown. 10
5 Smaller species, body length 4.2 mm. Elytra red, antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. ..... ***P. hydrocynus*** sp. nov.
- Larger species, body length 5.5–5.8 mm. 6
6 Elytra with suture and posterior margin narrowly black, temples almost as long as eyes, femora testaceous, antennae short, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, tibiae and tarsi darker, aedeagus with lobe broadly at apex. ..... ***P. vestigator*** Tottenham, 1955
- Elytra with 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*** sp. nov.
- 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 13.7 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 6.6–7.6 mm. 8
8 Pronotum without distinct microsculpture, antennae black, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Eyes longer than temples (eye length/temple length ratio = 10/7). Red patch in posterior half of each elytron less extensive. ..... ***P. bisignatus*** Bohemian, 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 4.8 mm, elytra brown, ventral side of antennomere 1 yellow, dorsal side and remaining antennomeres black. ..... ***P. minutus*** Bohemian, 1848

- Larger species, body length 6.5–9.3 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*** sp. nov.

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 6.7–7.0 mm. 18

- Larger species, body length 9.2–9.7 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 All femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi darker. The whole species appears to be more coarsely pubescent than usually the case amongst the species of the group. ..... ***P. labdanus*** Tottenham, 1954

- All femora and tibiae brown-black, tarsi slightly paler distally, setation normal. ..... ***P. maskinius*** Tottenham, 1954

20 Elytra bronze, sides and posterior margin narrowly paler, setation gingery. Punctation of abdomen extremely fine and dense..... ***P. tachyoryctidis*** 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 widely rounded..... 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*** Tottenham, 1954

24 Antennae short, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, elytra wider than long (w/l = 46/41). ... . ***P. brincki*** Scheerpeltz, 1974
- Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum, or exceeding posterior margin of 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, tibiae brown-yellow. Abdomen black bluish iridescent. ..... ***P. longicornis*** Stephens, 1832
- Femora black, abdomen without blue iridescent. ..... ***P. incognitus*** Bernhauer, 1931

Remark. Tottenham (1955: 158) indicates that this group includes *Philonthus kasaiensis* Bernhauer, 1928: 109. I have seen the holotype of this species, which has different shape of the aedeagus (Figs 94–96) which indicates that this species does not belong to this group. **Type material**. **Holotype** ♂, labelled: **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** [Belgisch-Congo], Kasai: Ngombe, 9.xi.1921, Schouteden, // *Philonthus kasaiensis* Type Bernhauer, [ochre oblong label handwritten] NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection (FMNH).

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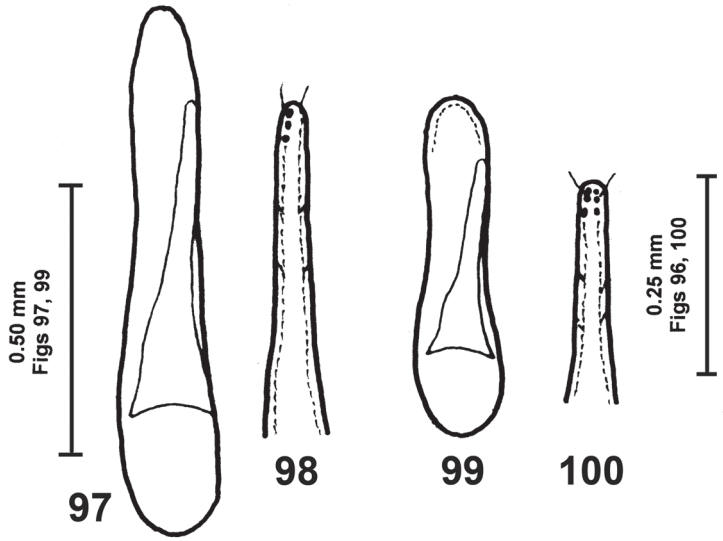

Figs 97–100. 97–98. *Philonthus hydrocynus* sp. nov. 99–100. *P. terpsiphone* sp. nov. 97, 99 – aedeagus, ventral view; 98, 100 – apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.
Obr. 97–100. 97–98. *Philonthus hydrocynus* sp. nov. 99–100. *P. terpsiphone* sp. nov. 97, 99 – aedeagus, ventrální pohled; 98, 100 – apikální část spodní strany paramery se smyslovými sensilami, ventrální pohled.

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SOUHRN

V této práci jsou revidovány druhy ze skupiny *Philonthus longicornis* Stephens 1832, která zahrnuje 29 afrotropických druhů, z toho 4 nové. Typickým znakem této skupiny je charakteristický tvar aedeagu. Mediální lobus má lžičkovitě rozšířenou oválnou apikální část s vrcholem ve tvaru vysokého oblouku. Asymetrická paramera je vysunutá k pravé straně s velmi úzkou apikální částí, vrchol paramery je většinou kruhovitě zaoblen.

Klíč ke skupině *Philonthus longicornis*

1 Každá dorsální řada štítu se 4 tečkami. 2
- Každá dorsální řada štítu s 5 tečkami. 4
2 Větší druh, délka těla 8,8 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*** Bernaheur, 1937
- Menší druhy, délka těla 6,5 mm. 3
3 Krovky hnědočervené, stehna hnědožlutá, holeně a chodidla tmavší, oči delší než spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků = 8,5/6). Aedeagus s vrcholem široce zakulaceným. ..... ***P. octopunctatus*** Bernhauer, 1928
- Krovky červené, kolem štítku široce černé, oči delší než spánky (poměr délka očí/délka spánků 8/6). Aedeagus s vrcholem mírně zakulaceným se k vrcholu zužuje. ..... ***P. smithornis*** sp. nov.

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 4,2 mm. Krovky červené, 1. tykadlový článek hnědočervený. ..... ***P. hydrocinus*** sp. nov.
- Větší druhy, délka těla 5,5–5,8 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, k vrcholu se zužuje. ..... ***P. terpsiphone*** sp. nov.
- 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 13,7 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 6,6–7,6 mm. 8
8 Štít bez zřetelné mikroskulptury, tykadla černá, dozadu položená dosahují k zadnímu okraji štítu. Oči delší než 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 žlutohnědé nebo hnědé, červená skvrna na každé krovce dosahuje do poslední třetiny krovek. ..... ***P. delusor*** Tottenham, 1955
- Tykadla celá černá, nohy černé, většinou stehna a tarsy slabě nahnědlé. Krovky černé, červená skvrna na každé krovce dosahuje téměř do poloviny krovek. ..... ***P. deleterius*** Tottenham, 1955
10 Krovky hnědočervené 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 4,8 mm, krovky hnědé, spodní strana 1. tykadlového článku žlutá, vrchní strana a ostatní články černé. ..... ***P. minutus*** Bohemian, 1848
- Větší druhy, délka těla 6,5–9,3 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
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 6,7–7,0 mm. 18
- Větší druhy, délka těla 9,2–9,7 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 Všechna stehna hnědožlutá, holeně a chodidla tmavší. Celé tělo hruběji ochlupené, než je obvyklé u ostatních druhů této skupiny. ..... ***P. labdanus*** Tottenham, 1954
- Všechna stehna a holeně hnědočerné, chodidla směrem dopředu světlejší, ochlupení normální. ..... ***P. maskinius*** Tottenham, 1954

20 Krovky bronzové, strany a zadní okraj úzce světlejší, ochlupení rezavé. Tečkování zadečku extrémně jemné a husté. ..... ***P. tachyoryctidis*** 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/délky spánků = 12/7), tykadla krátká, dozadu položená, dosahují k poslední čtvrtině štítu. První tykadlový článek a base druhého článku hnědočervené. .... ***P. mimeticus*** Tottenham, 1962
- Oči delší než spánky (poměr délka očí/délky 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 než dlouhé (poměr š/d = 46/41). ..... ***P. brincki*** Scheerpeltz, 1974
- Tykadla dlouhá, přesahují zadní okraj štítu. 25
25 Tykadla přesahují zadní okraj štítu o délku 10. tykadlového článku, stehna hnědá, zadeček černý, slabě modře iridizující. ..... ***P. sinayotus*** Tottenham, 1962
- Tykadla 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