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

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Abstract. The *Philonthus politus* species group of the genus *Philonthus* Stephens, 1829 (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) is revised, 47 species are recognized, 14 species are described as new: *Philonthus amandava* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *Philonthus ceryle* sp. nov. (Cameroon), *Philonthus conrava* sp. nov. (Zimbabwe), *Philonthus havai* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *Philonthus lybius* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *Philonthus mabuya* sp. nov. (Kenya), *Philonthus numida* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *Philonthus ploceus* sp. nov. (Zimbabwe), *Philonthus sagittarius* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *Philonthus tadarida* sp. nov. (Malawi), *Philonthus tchagra* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *Philonthus teleskopus* sp. nov. (Burundi), *Philonthus tringa* sp. nov. (Republic of Central Africa) *Philonthus zosterops* sp. nov. (Zimbabwe). The remaining 33 species are redescribed: *P. abdicans* Tottenham, 1949 (South Africa), *P. aethiops* Bernhauer, 1915 (Ethiopia), *P. affinis* Roth, 1851 (Sudan), *P. bicolor* Fauvel, 1903 (Cameroon), *P. bos* Tottenham, 1962 (South Africa), *P. carpenteri* Bernhauer, 1937 (Uganda, Rwanda), *P. chloropterus* Bernhauer, 1939 (Kenya), *P. cinctus* Fauvel, 1905 (Ethiopia, Gambia, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa), *P. excelsior* Bernhauer, 1939 (Kenya), *P. flavicauda* Bernhauer, 1936 (Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. gigas* Bernhauer, 1915 (Ethiopia), *P. haematodes* Bernhauer, 1915 (Ethiopia), *P. hospes* Erichson, 1843, (Angola), *P. impuncticollis* Bernhauer, 1932 (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. intermedius* Lacordaire, 1835 (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *P. jeanneli* Bernhauer, 1939 (Kenya), *P. kristenseni* Bernhauer, 1915 (Ethiopia), *P. malleus* Tottenham, 1962 (Uganda), *P. methneri* Tottenham, 1962 (Tanzania), *P. mirei* Levasseur, 1967, (Cameroon), *P. morio* Boheman, 1848 (Angola, Bioko, Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania), *P. nimboides* Tottenham, 1949 (Zimbabwe), *P. pakanus* Tottenham, 1962, (South Africa), *P. phoculus* Tottenham, 1949, (Ethiopia), *P. rabidus* Tottenham, 1962 (Tanzania), *P. riftensis* Fauvel, (Kenya), *P. rugosipennis* Chapman, 1939 (Kenya), *P. scotti* Bernhauer, 1931 (Ethiopia), *P. tandalensis* Bernhauer, 1939 (Kenya), *P. tangamanus* Tottenham, 1961 (Zimbabwe), *P. torgos* Hromádka, 2005, (Zimbabwe), *P. vanhoofi* Bernhauer, 1935 (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda), *P. zaidius* Tottenham, 1962 (Tanzania). An identification key to all species of the group is provided and male genitalia and significant morphological characters are illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

Philonthus politus species group

This species group was exhaustively characterized by Smetana (1995). "The group is characterized by the combination of the following characters states: body and appendages variably pigmented; head with scattered setiferous punctures; temporal carina on head absent; mandible stout; dorsal rows on pronotum each with four punctures; sublateral rows of pronotum each with one puncture; lateral margins of pronotum each sinuate posteriorly in front of basal margin; first four segments of front tarsus sub-bilobed, less markedly dilated in female than in male; first segment of hind tarsus moderately longer than last segment;

elytra each with subhumeral and lateral seta; elytral punctation simple; abdomen with first three visible tergites with two basal lines; posterior basal line on visible tergites two and three acutely extended posteriad at middle; punctation of tergites moderately fine and dense; elevated area between two basal lines of visible tergites two and three punctate, with striate microsculpture; basal impression on visible tergites one and two simple; tergite 8 simply arcuate apically; male sternite 8 with three large setae on each side; medioapical emargination with semi-membranous extension; male genital segment with styli of tergite 9 simple, not modified; tergite 10 not pigmented, with apex emarginated; median lobe of aedeagus simple, not spoon-like dilated, with tooth on face adjacent to paramere, with apical portion straight; paramere fully developed, without semi-membranous apical stylus, entire, symmetrically located, with apical setae and sensory peg setae, latter forming two longitudinal rows; female genital segment without accessory sclerite; second gonocoxites each with minute stylus; tergite 10 pigmented, apex entire; styli of tergite 9 simple not modified."

I also put into this groupe species with pronotum without punctures in dorsal rows and species with 3 or 5 punctures in dorsal rows.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens studied are deposited in the following institutions and private collections.

ABFC Arnaldo Bordoni, private collection, Firenze, Italy;
BMNH The National History Museum, London, United Kingdom (Max Barclay, Roger Booth and Martin Brendell);
FMNH Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA (James H. Boone);
LHPC Lubomír Hromádka, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
MNHN Muséum national d´Historie Naturelle, Paris, France (Thierry Deuve, Taghavian Azedah);
MRAT Musee Royal de l´Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc de Meyer);
NHMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (Harald Schillhammer);
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
NMUK Manchester Museum, Manchester, United Kingdom (Dmitri Logunov);
ZMHB Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany (Manfred Uhlig);

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

Philonthus abdicans Tottenham, 1949	Republic of South Africa
Philonthus aethiops Bernhauer, 1915	Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon
Philonthus affinis Roth, 1851	Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya
Philonthus amandava sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus bicolor Fauvel, 1903	Cameroon
Philonthus bos Tottenham, 1952	South Africa

Philonthus carpenteri Bernhauer, 1937	Uganda, Rwanda
Philonthus ceryle sp. nov.	Cameroon
Philonthus chloropterus Bernhauer, 1939	Kenya
Philonthus cinctus Fauvel, 1905	Ethiopia, Botswana, Gambia, Namibia, Senegal, Republic o South Africa, Tchad, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Philonthus conrava sp. nov.	Zimbabwe
Philonthus excelsior Bernhauer, 1939	Kenya
Philonthus flavicauda Bernhauer, 1936	Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus gigas Bernhauer, 1915	Ethiopia
Philonthus haematodes Bernhauer, 1915	Ethiopia
Philonthus havai sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus hospes Erichson, 1843	Angola, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
Philonthus impuncticollis Bernhauer, 1932	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus intermedius Lacordaire, 1835	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Philonthus jeanneli Bernhauer, 1939	Kenya
Philonthus kristenseni Bernhauer, 1915	Ethiopia
Philonthus lybius sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus mabuya sp. nov.	Kenya
Philonthus malleus Tottenham, 1962	Uganda
Philonthus methneri Bernhauer, 1915	Tanzania
Philonthus mirei Levasseur, 1967	Cameroon
Philonthus morio Boheman, 1848	South Africa, Angola, Cameroon, Botswana, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania
Philonthus nimboides Tottenham, 1949	Zimbabwe
Philonthus numida sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus pakanus Tottenham, 1962	Zimbabwe
Philonthus phoculus Tottenham, 1949	Ethiopia
Philonthus ploceus sp. nov.	Zimbabwe
Philonthus rabidus Tottenham, 1962	Tanzania
Philonthus riftensis Fauvel, 1907	Kenya
Philonthus rugosipennis Chapman, 1939	Kenya
Philonthus sagittarius sp. nov.	Ethiopia
Philonthus scotti Bernhauer, 1931	Ethiopia
Philonthus tadarida sp. nov.	Malawi
Philonthus tandalensis Bernhauer, 1939	Kenya
Philinthus tangamanus Tottenham, 1961	Zimbabwe
Philonthus tchagra sp. nov.	Tanzania
Philonthus teleskopus sp. nov.	Burundi
Philonthus tringa sp. nov.	Republic of Central African
Philonthus torgos Hromádka, 2005	Zimbabwe
Philonthus vanhoofi Bernhauer, 1935	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda
Philonthus zaidius Tottenham, 1962	Tanzania
Philonthus zosterops sp. nov.	Zimbabwe

TAXONOMIC PART

Philonthus abdicans Tottenham, 1949
(Figs 1-4)

Philonthus abdicans Tottenham, 1949: 313.

Type locality. South Africa.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ' South Africa, C.E. Tottenham collection, B.M. 1974-587, //*Philonthus abdicans* Tottenham TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten]' (BMNH).

Additional material examined: Republica of South Africa: E. Transvall, 11km SE Pilgrims Rest. 19.-26.xii.1985, FMHD #85-867, relict for. sifting litter, S. Peck P# 85-300, 4 spec., (FMNH, LHPC); Cape Prov.: De Hoop NR: De Hoop Vlei: Phragmites sievings, 9.xi.1997, 34°27.2´S/20°24.2´E, leg. M. Uhlig, 2 spec., (LHPC, ZMHB); Cape Prov., Peninsula, Table Mt., Kirstenbosch 300, humus for. (ZA. 39) xi.1960, N. Leleup, 5 spec., (LHPC, MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 12.8-13.1 mm, length of fore body 5.9-6.1 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra bronze, antennae black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and femora brown, tibiae black-brown, tarsi dark, slightly paler distally.

Head almost quadrate, slightly wider than long (ratio 45 : 41), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Mandibles very slender, long and sharp, with a very large, sharp tooth on the middle of their inner edge. Eyes flat, much shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 20). Four coarse punctures between eyes, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior margin of eyes with two coarse punctures. Temporal area, extending round the base of head towards centre, is filled with large, sparingly placed punctures. Surface with very fine and almost indistinct microsculpture

Antennae relatively slender and long, right antenna of holotype with nine antennomeres, left antenna with five antennomeres. Antennomeres 1-6 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-9 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, nearly as long as wide, sides very slightly curved and very slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles rectangular, conspicuously deflexed, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse, approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate, punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated by distance much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 56 : 52), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 37 : 33), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. First four visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra. 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 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX, (Fig. 4), aedeagus (Figs 1-3).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 similar to those by male, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus abdicans* is similar to *P. excelsior*, but differs by its longer antennae, shorter eyes and the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus aethiops* Bernhauer, 1915**
(Figs 5-10)

Philonthus aethiops Bernhauer, 1915: 142.

Type locality. Abessinien: Umgebung Harrar.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ʻAbessinien: Umgebung Harrar, Kristensen, Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection //*Philonthus aethiops* Bernhauer, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]' (FMNH)

Redescription. Body length 10.5 mm, length of fore body 4.4 mm.

Colouration. Whole body black to black brown, maxillary and labial palpi, antennomeres 1-2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, mandibles black-brown, legs brown, tarsomeres 3-5 of all tarsi vaguely paler.

Head quadrate, slightly wider than long (ratio 31 : 25), parallel-sided, between eyes four punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between lateral and medial ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 13), temporal area with several variably large punctures. Surface without microsculpture,

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

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 37 : 35), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted laterally. Surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separation slightly larger than one puncture diameter.. Setation black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 47 : 36.5) slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by slightly more than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 35 : 34), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen gradually narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines very finely punctate, punctation of visible

tergites finer than that on elytra, separated between punctures larger than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and brown-black.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 8), aedeagus (Figs 5-7).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 less dilated than those in male, covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Tergite X (Fig. 9), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 10).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus aethiops* may be distinguished from the similar *P. tangamanus* by the different colouring of antennae, abdomen not iridescent and different shape of the aedeagus.

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

***Philonthus affinis* Roth, 1851**
(Figs 11-14)

Philonthus affinis Roth, 1851:118.

Type locality. Abyssinien.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined. Ethiopia: Gecha: Illubabor, xi,1993, 1 ♂, leg. Liezler, (LHPC); Arsi, Asselia, 10.xii.1988, 2400 m, cows droppings, leg., 1 ♂, S. Persson (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 15.3 mm, length of fore body 7.1 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum black, dark metallic green iridescent, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra red-yellow. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, mandibles black, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown. Femora black, tibiae and tarsi yellow.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 65 : 43) parallel-sided. Between eyes with four coarse punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing 1 long and several short bristles. Eyes flat as long as temples, posterior margin of eyes with two coarse punctures, temporal area and along base with many coarse mostly setiferous punctures of varying size. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, intermixed with many microscopic dots.

Antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum flat, wider than long (ratio 61 : 56), widest in anterior third, from here slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several bristles of varying length. Posterior angles very markedly rounded. One long and several shorter black bristles in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with one puncture, situated behind level of puncture two in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated by distance smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 76 : 71), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation relatively fine and dense, diameter of punctures smaller than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and orange.

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

Abdomen wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely and 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 long and orange.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 14), aedeagus (Figs 11-13).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus affinis* is similar to *P. phoculus*, from which it differs by its different colouring of the head and pronotum, longer eyes, from *P. zosterops* sp. nov. by a shorter head, longer eyes, paler and denser punctation of elytra, denser punctation of abdomen and from both by a different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus amandava sp. nov.

(Figs 15-17)

Type locality. Abyssina, Gama Prov., between Dita and Bonghé, c. 9.000-10.5000 ft.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ' Abyssina, Gama Prov., between Dita and Bonghé, c. 9.000-10.500 ft., 5.xii.1948. // HOLOTYPE *Philonthus amandava* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010, [red oblong printed label]' (NMPC), Paratypes: (2 ♀♀): same label data as holotype (LHPC, NHMW). [All paratypes with red oblong printed labels]

Description. Body length 13.8-14.0 mm, length of fore body 6.2-6.4 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra red, abdomen visible tergites 1-4 black-brown, tergites 5-7 yellow, abdomen slightly red-golden-greenish iridescent. Maxillary and labial palpi and legs yellow-brown, mandibles and antennae black-brown.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 52 : 38), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 18 : 12), posterior margin with three coarse punctures, temporal area with several coarse punctures in posterior half, anterior half impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere 4. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3, antennomere 11 as long as antennomere 5.

Pronotum as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles rectangularly rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five coarse 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, puncture 2 shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head and with many microscopic dots.

Scutellum very densely and relatively coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures distinctly larger than eye-facete, separated by distance smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 76 : 69), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 36 : 45), metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 15-17).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-4 similar to those of male, except slightly less dilated.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus amandava* sp. nov. is similar to *Philonthus numida* sp. nov., from which it differs by the different colouring of the elytra and abdomen, longer antennae, from *Philonthus lybius* sp. nov., by the longer eyes and antennae, unicoloured abdomen, from *Philonthus tchagra* sp. nov., by the narrower head, longer eyes, finer punctation of elytra, different colouring of abdomen and it differs from all of them by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Gold breas waxbills *Amandava sublava* (Viellot, 1819).

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Philonthus bicolor **Fauvel, 1903**

(Figs 18-20)

Philonthus bicolor Fauvel, 1903: 240.

Type locality. Cameroon.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined: Kamerun: 2 spec., ex. Heyne. (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 12.8 mm, length of fore body 6.1 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, scutellum yellow-brown, elytra yellow-brown, in part slightly dark translucent, abdomen yellow-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi yellow and mandibles brown-black, antennomeres 1-3 yellow, remaining antennomeres brown, legs yellow.

Head transverse, distinctly wider than long (ratio 50 : 37), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing two long and several short black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 18 : 16). Posterior margin with 2 punctures, temporal area impunctate. Surface without 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 as long as antennomeres 9-11 combined.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles almost rectangular, bearing several varying long, black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 75 : 66), widened posteriad. Punctation fine and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation orange.

Legs. Metatibia shorter than metatarsus (ratio 42:38) metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of all visible tergites denser than that on elytra, becoming vaguely sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation dense and orange.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 18-20).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 less dilated than that in male, protarsomere 4 small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus bicolor* differs from *Philonthus havai* sp. nov., by different colouring of the body, shorter eyes, from *P. flavicauda* by different colouring of the elytra and abdomen, shorter eyes and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus carpenteri **Bernhauer**, **1937**
(Figs 21-23)

Philonthus carpenteri Bernhauer, 1937: 301.

Type locality. Uganda, Kigezi, 6.800 ft.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'UGANDA**,** Kigezi, 6.800 ft., ix. 1923, G. N. Carpentér, //*Philonthus carpenteri*, Bernhauer, TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten], Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection' (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 17.2 mm, length of fore body 8.3 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen and legs black, elytra bronze, antennae of the holotype are missing.

Head distinctly transverse, wider than long (ratio 77 : 55), very slightly widened posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, well marked, bearing one long black and several varying large bristles. Clypeus with a triangular shallow depression medially. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 21 : 25). Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior margin of eyes with three coarse punctures, arranged into triangle. Temporal area with one coarse puncture. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves in parts.

Antennae of the holotype are missing.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 73 : 63), slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four fine approximately equidistant punctures, one coarse puncture near punctures two and three towards lateral margin. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Only middle of scutellum finely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye facets, sides impunctate, surface without microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 84 : 78), parallel-sided. Punctation fine and sparse, punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture.

Legs. Metatarsomeres of the holotype are missing.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally; aedeagus (Figs 21-23).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus carpenteri* differs from *P. malleus* by different colouring of head, pronotum and elytra, finer and denser punctation of elytra, from *P. pakanus* by its shorter eyes, narrower pronotum, darker femora and from both these species. *P. carpenteri* it differs in the shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Uganda, Rwanda (Herman 2001).

Philonthus ceryle sp. nov.

(Figs 24-27)

Type locality. Cameroon, Mahalmayo F. Res. Tiger Survey.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Cameroon, Mahalmayo F. Res. Tiger Survey, //*Philonthus ceryle* sp. nov., Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]' (NMPC).

Description. Body length 11.3 mm, length of fore body 5.0 mm.

Colouration. Head black, elytra black, with slightly violaceous blue reflex, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and legs brown, inner side of tibiae yellow, antennae black.

Head square, wider than long (ratio 35 : 31), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing two long black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between lateral and medial puncture. Eyes flat, as long as temples, posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. 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 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum relatively flat, as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, almost rectangular, bearing several bristles of varying length, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Sides bearing one long black bristle in anterior third. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 51 : 47), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 31 : 29), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, parallel-sided, very slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite IV. First three visible abdominal tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly sparser than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer 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 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 27), aedeagus (Figs 24-26).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus ceryle* sp. nov., may be distinguished from similar *P. conrava* sp. nov., by a shorter size of its body, longer eyes, denser and finer punctation of elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Pied kingfischer *Ceryle rudis* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Cameroon.

Philonthus chloropterus Bernhauer, 1939
(Figs 28-29)

Philonthus chloropterus Bernhauer, 1939: 82.

Type locality. Kenya, Camp III de l´elgon, zone de Bruyéres, Est 3500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Kenya, Camp III de l´Elgon, zone de Bruyéres, Est 3500 m, Muséum de Paris, Mission de l´Omo, C. Arambourg, P.A. Chappuis & R. Jrannel 1932-33. //*chloropterus*, Bernhauer, TYPUS [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer, Collection' (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 13.4 mm, length of fore body 6.3 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, elytra blue, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, mandibles brown, antennae black-brown, legs dark brown, tarsi slightly paler.

Head quadrate, wider than long (ratio 53 : 40), slightly narrowed posteriad. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times larger than distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes small, much shorter than temples (ratio 11 : 24). Several punctures in posterior half of inner margin of eyes. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae reaching second third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at about one-third of its length, from here slightly concave narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, punctures 2-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1-2 slightly smaller than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter, setation black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 64 : 54), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-grey.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 33 : 41). Metatarsomere 1 much longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen gradually narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, punctation at base of all tergites fine and dense, gradually becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 28-29).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus chloropterus* may be distinguished from similar *P. kristenseni* by its shorter eyes, coarser and denser punctation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus cinctus Fauvel, 1905
(Figs 30-32)

Philonthus cinctus Fauvel, 1905: 140.

Type locality. Abyssinie: Massouah, Moncullo.

Type material. Syntype (♂): ˚Colonie Érytrée, Abyssinien , //*Philonthus cinctus* Fauvel, Cotype, Coll., et. det. A. Fauvel, R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.470 [white oblong label handwritten]' (IRSB).

Additional material examined: BOTSWANA: Kasane, Chobe, Safari Lodge, 12.-14.1993,17°46´32°S /25°09´39E, lux, leg. M. Uhlig, 5 spec., (ZMHB); 6 km E Kalkontein, 6.iii.1993, 20°04´42"S /20°56´05"E, 14 spec., (ZMHB, LHPC); Okavango Delta Moremi, Wildlife Reserve, Third Bridge, Campsite, 10.iii.1993, 19°14´22"S/23°21´24"E, lux, leg. M. Uhlig, 15 spec., (ZMHB); Sitatunga Cam, 7.iii.1993, 20°04´33 S/23°21/6°E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 13 spec., (ZMHB); Chobe NP, Saruti Camp, 11.iii.1993, 18°33´55" S/24°03/53´E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 4 spec., (ZMHB); 5 km NW Santa-ta, Wani Safari lodge, 6.-9.iii. 1993, 19°27´01´S/23°38´46°E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 54 spec., (ZMHB); Tsau Umg., 26.x.2006, 19´53´00´´S/22´14´15´´O, 26.x.2006, 925 m Lichtfang, le., U. Heinig, 1 spec., (LHPC); GAMBIA: Cinak Island, 10.i-7.2ii. M. I. Denten 1997, 1 spec., (NMUK); NAMIBIA: Osona bei Okahandja, iii.-iv.1989, leg., IRISH, 1 spec., (ZMHB); Kavango, Mahango Game Reserve, Piknik site, 24.xi.1993, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 8 spec., (ZMHB); Andara 2 km NW Popa Falls, 25.xi.1993, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 6 spec., (ZMHB); Waterberg Plateu Park, Camp Bernabé de la Bat, 21.xi.1993, 20°30´S/17°14E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 5 spec., (ZMHB); Kavango Papa Falls, 19.-22.i.1993, leg., F. Koch 13 spec., (ZMHB); Kunene, 9 km, W Ruacana, 24.-26.ii.1994, 17°26´S/14°09´E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 10 spec., (ZMHB); Okavango river bor. Or. Bagani, Popa Falls, 25.i.-6.ii.1995, M. Snížek leg., 2 spec., (LHPC); Gegabis Farm, Ohlesenhagen, 16.-17.1998, leg., U. Göllner, 1 spec., (ZMHB); Kavango RUNDU, Okavango river, 30.i-3.ii.1999, 1050 m, Michal Bednařík leg., 1 spec., (LHPC); REPUBLICA OF SOUTH AFRICA: Natal: M. Kuze NP, 2.-3.ii.1994, 27°36 S/32°13´E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 1 spec., (ZMHB); Kwa Zulu-Natal: N´dumu Game Res., 30.i.1995, 26°55 S/32°19E, leg., F. Koch, 1 spec., (ZMHB); Natal Coast, Cape Vidal, 21.xii.1991, Hippe dung, leg., J. K. Limaszewski, 1 spec., (FMNH); TCHAD: S. Moussoro, distr, Kanem, xii.1967, P. Renaud, 1 spec., (LHPC); ZAMBIA: Kafue NP Chvango Camp, 29.iii.1993, 15°02´35/26°00´09´E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 1 spec., (ZMHB); 5 km S Choma, 15.iii.1992, 16°49´40" S/26 55´44E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 1 spec., (ZMHB); ZIMBABWE: Kyle Rur., Park at Lake Mutirikwi. 1.-5.xii.1993, 20°13´S/31°00´E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 5 spec., (ZMHB); Matopos NP 28.xi.-1.xii.1993, 22°33´S /28°30E, lux, leg., M. Uhlig, 1 spec., (ZMHB).

Redescription. Body length 10.1-11.8 mm, length of fore body 4.9-5.7 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and elytra brown, suture, posterior margin and epipleura narrowly red-yellow, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, mandibles and antennae brown, femora yellow-brown, tibiae and tarsi dark brown, tarsi paler distally.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio by ♂ 33 : 37, by ♀ 25 : 28), distinctly narrowed posteriad, between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between lateral and medial puncture. Posterior margin obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles. Eyes slightly convex, much longer than temples (ratio 15 : 8), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with several punctures of varying size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, widest just in the middle, from there slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, distance between punctures 1-2 and 3-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 2-3 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures situated behind level between punctures two and three of dorsal rows, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly more.

Elytra approximately as long as wide, slightly widened posteriad. Anterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Punctation slightly coarser and much sparser than that on scutellum. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation longer and yellow-brown..

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

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 30-32).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 less dilated than those in male, each with a few modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus cinctus* is similar to *P. rugosipennis*, from which it may be distinguished by the different colouring of the elytra, longer eyes and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia, Namibia, Senegal, Republic of South Africa (Herman, 2001). New records: Botswana, Gambia, Tchad, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Philonthus conrava **sp. nov.**
(Figs 33-35)

Type locality. Zimbabwe, loc., Kutsaga, near Harare airport.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ʻZimbabwe, loc., Kutsaga, near Harare airport, 18.vi.1997, W. Rossi leg. //Holotype *Philonthus conrava* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010 [red oblong printed label]' (NMPC).

Description. Body length 16.3 mm, length of fore body 7.3 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen blackish-brown, elytra dark violet-red. Maxillary and labial palpi brown, mandibles black, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, legs dark brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 67 : 54), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Clypeus with a short shallow line medially. Eyes small, much shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 32). Between eyes with four fine punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as long as distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior margin with two punctures arranged in a vertical row, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, smooth.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-7 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 three times longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum flat, as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded, base straight. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, puncture four distinctly shifted laterally, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, punctures slightly contiguous here and there.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 65 : 61), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and sparse. Punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one half puncture diameter. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 45 : 35), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation at base of all tergites very fine and very sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters, becoming finer and much sparser to the posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones, heart shape. Tergite X (Fig. 33), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 34), female sternite VIII (Fig. 35).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus conrava* sp. nov. is similar to *Philonthus ceryle* sp. nov. it differs from it by the larger size of body, shorter eyes, sparser punctation of elytra and abdomen.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Goliath frog *Conrava goliath* (Boulenger, 1906).

Distribution. Zimbabwe.

Philonthus excelsior **Bernhauer, 1939**
(Figs 36-40)

Philonthus excelsior Bernhauer 1939: 83.

Type locality. Kenya: Marakwet, Elgeyo Escarpment, 2500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'KENYA: Marakwet, Elgeyo Escarpment, 2500 m, //*Philonthus excelsior* Bernhauer Type [ochre oblong label handwritten], Muséum de Paris de l´Omo, C. Arambourg, P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannal, 1932-33, Chicago NHMus, M. Bernahuer collection' (FMNH). Paratype (♀): same label data as in holotype (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 11.2-12.8 mm, length of fore body 5.7-6.1 mm.

Colouration. Whole body black, elytra cooper iridescent, maxillary, labial palpi and legs black, protarsomeres slightly paler, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black.

Head wider than long (ratio 50 : 42), slightly widened posteriad. Posterior angles obtusely rounded. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 27). Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Under medial punctures, several coarse punctures towards the neck. Five coarse setiferous punctures around inner margin of eyes. Temporal area coarsely and densely punctate. Approximately ten coarse setiferous punctures arranged from temples towards middle of head. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, intermixed with extremely small microscopic dots.

Antennae relatively short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-6 vaguely wider than long, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum almost as long as wide, widest just at the middle, from here slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Middle of scutellum densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter. Sides of scutellum impunctate. Setation black.

Elytra of holotype strongly damaged, slightly longer than wide (ratio 62 : 60), from the middle slightly narrowed archedly posteriad. Punctation coarse and sparse, diameter of

punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture, strongly shine; setation, especially on sides, long and black.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 9 : 10), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation of visible tergites finer and sparser than that on elytra, punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by two or three puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and black.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Aedeagus (Figs 36-38).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated, scarcely sub-bilobed, each covered with a few modified pale setae ventrally. Tergite X (Fig. 39), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 40).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus excelsior* may be distinguished from the similar *P. abdicans* by its shorter antennae, longer eyes and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus flavicauda **Bernhauer, 1936**

(Figs 41-44)

Philonthus flavicauda Bernhauer, 1936: 325.

Type locality. Kenya Colony: Kaimosi; Kakamega, Yala River.

Type material. Syntype (♂): 'Kakumega, Yala River, Kenya Colony, Januar-Februar 1916, H.J.A. Turner, Ostafrica, Brit. Mus. Don Marshall, //*Philonthus flavicauda*, Bernhauer, Cotype, Chicago NHMus, Bernhauer Collection [white oblong label handwritten]' (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 11.8 mm, length of fore body 6.5 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and scutellum black-brown, elytra red-yellow, abdominal visible tergites 7-8 yellow-brown, remaining tergites brown-black, maxillary and labial palpi and legs yellow, mandibles black with apex red-yellow, antennomeres 1-2 brown-red, remaining antennomeres dark brown.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 51 : 36), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as long as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes slightly projecting, longer than temples (ratio 15 : 10). Temporal area almost impunctate.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 distinctly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with four punctures, right row with five punctures. Each sublateral

row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 73 : 68), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures as large as those on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation ginger-haired.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 43 : 39). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 44), aedeagus (Figs 41-43).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus flavicauda* may be distinguished from the similar *Philonthus havai* sp. nov., by the different colouring of the body, longer eyes, from *P. bicolor* by the different colouring of the elytra and abdomen, longer eyes and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya, Congo (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus havai **sp. nov.**

(Figs 45-46)

Type locality. Ethiopia, Bale, Sabsebe Washa N Park, 07°03´N39°É, 3600 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Ethiopia, Bale, Sabsebe Washa N Park, 07°03´N39°39É, 3600 m, 1971. //*Philonthus havai* sp. nov.. Hromádka det., 2009 [red oblong printed label]' (NMPC).

Description. Body length 12.1 mm, length of fore body 5.9 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum metallic blue, scutellum black, elytra orange, abdomen black, distinctly bluish iridescent. Maxillary and labial palpi and base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres and mandibles black, femora black-brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 50 : 39), very slightly narrowed posteriad. Clypeus with deep vertical line in the middle, as long as antennomere one. Posterior angles slightly rounded, bearing several short bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line. In posterior half of head, near the middle, with two coarse punctures on each side. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 14 : 18), posterior margin with four coarse punctures. Temporal area with several punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1- 8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum relatively flat, slightly wider than long (ratio 52 : 49), widest just before the middle, from here very slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, approximately rectangular, bearing several varying long black bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded, base straight. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Posterior half of scutellum densely and finely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated slightly larger than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Anterior half impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 70 : 66), parallel-sided. Punctation fine and dense. Punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Sides with several varying long bristles. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow.

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

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite VIII (Fig. 45), sternite IX (Fig. 46), aedeagus of the holotype is missing.

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus havai* sp. nov. is similar to *P. bicolor* and *P. flavicauda* and from both of them it may be distinguished by different colouring of elytra and abdomen and shorter eyes and different shape of its aedeagus.

Etymology. *Philonthus havai* sp. nov. is named in honour of my friend Jiří Háva, a leading specialist in the family Dermestidae (Coleoptera).

Distribution. Ethiopia.

***Philonthus gigas* Bernhauer, 1915**
(Figs 47-49)

Philonthus gigas Bernhauer, 1915: 136.

Type locality. Abyssinien: Boroda.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘Abyssinien: Boroda, Kristensen leg., //*Philonthus gigas* Bernhauer, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]’ (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 17.2 mm, length of fore body 9.9 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi and legs pitchy black, base of antennomeres 1-2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres pitchy black, posterior margin of visible tergites 1-4 narrowly brown-red, widest by tergites 5-6 and whole tergite 7 brown-yellow.

Head much wider than long (ratio 80 : 52), slightly widened posteriad. Clypeus with shallow depression and short deeper vertical line medially. Base bearing several varying long bristles. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 17 : 29), inner margin densely and coarsely punctured, temporal area densely punctate. Surface with irregular microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 three times longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 vaguely shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum (damaged by *Anthrenus*) wider than long (ratio 77 : 70). Widest just in the middle, from here slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles and sides bearing several varying long bristles. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with one puncture situated behind level of puncture two in dorsal row. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, punctures of oblong shape and arranged in several horizontal rows. Separated by much less than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 90 : 84), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation dense and coarse, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly more. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. 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 and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour 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. Aedeagus (Figs 47-49).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus gigas* differs from *P. teleskopus* sp. nov. by shorter antennae, wider head, different colouring of the abdomen and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman 2001).

Philonthus haematodes Bernhauer, 1915
(Figs 50-52)

Philonthus haematodes Bernhauer, 1915: 138.

Type locality. Abessinien: Kunhe, Boroda.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ʻAbessinien: Kunhe, Boroda, //*Philonthus haematodes* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NHMuseum, M. Bernhauer collection" (FMNH). Syntype (♂): same label data as in holotype (FMNH). Cotype (♂): Abyss-Boroda, Kristensen, lgt., Chicago NHMuseum, M. Bernhauer collection. (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 11.1-12.2 mm, length of fore body 4.9-5.5 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra red-brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres and femora black-brown, tibiae and tarsi yellow-brown.

Head much wider than long (ratio 43 : 34), between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about four times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior angles bearing several short bristles. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 15). Temporal area coarsely and relatively densely punctate. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 50 : 43). Anterior angles bearing several varying long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum in posterior half densely and finely punctate. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, anterior half impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 63 : 51), slightly widened posteriad, punctation slightly coarser than those on scutellum. Separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 45 : 41). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen parallel-sided, very slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite IV. First 3 visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of visible tergites slightly finer than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as 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 50-52).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 much less dilated and sub-bilobed than those of male, each with less numerous modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 scarcely dilated, narrower than preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus haematodes* may be distinguished from the similar *P. zaidius* by different colouring of elytra, wider pronotum, from *P. tringa* sp. nov. by shorter eyes (ratio 23 : 25), different colouring of elytra and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus hospes **Erichson, 1843**
(Figs 53-56)

Philonthus hospes Erichson, 1843: 221.
Philonthus inaequalis Eppelsheim, 1895: 200. Synonymized by Bernhauer et Schubert 1914: 341.
Philonthus necopinus Schubert, 1911: 23. Synonymized by Scheerpeltz, 1933: 1345.

Type locality. Angola.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material studied. Zimbabwe, Kariba Umg., Mopani-Bay camp, 480 m, 16°32´S/28°49´E. 20.-21. iii.2000, leg.U. Heinig, Lichtfang, 2 spec., (LHPC, ZMHB).

Redescription. Body length 10.5 m, length of fore body 5.1 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all visible tergites narrowly brown-red. Maxillary and labial palpi and antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow. Mandibles black, legs brown-yellow.

Head wider than long (ratio 39 : 31), slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing several variably long brown bristles and with one small tooth. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes large, much longer than temples (ratio 16 : 9). Inner and posterior margins with several punctures. Temporal area with many punctures varying in size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-6 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 40 : 38), parallel-sided, anterior angles rectangularly obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five coarse punctures of irregular distance. Each sublateral row with four punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 55 : 51) parallel-sided. Punctation slightly sparser and finer than that on scutellum, Separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite IV. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate.

Punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 56), aedeagus (Figs 53-55).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus hospes* is similar to *P. morio*, from which it may be distinguished by its paler antennomere one and legs, wider elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Angola, Central African Republic, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zimbabwe (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus impuncticollis* Bernhauer, 1932**
(Figs 57-60)

Philonthus impuncticollis Bernhauer, 1932: 153.

Type locality. Haut-Uele: Abimva.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Haut - Uele: Abimva, 27.iv.1925, Burgeon, Musée du Congo, //*Philonthus impuncticollis* Bernhauer TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer collection' (FMNH).

Additional material examined. Democratic Republic of the Congo [Congo Belge]: Libenge - Sabe, 13.i.1948, R. Cremer, M. Neuman, 1 spec., (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 13.8 mm, length of fore body 6.2 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, elytra bronze. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennae and legs pitchy brown.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 49 : 35), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes large, almost twice longer than temples (ratio 21 : 11), whole inner margin with several punctures, posterior margin of eyes with many coarse punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6-10 slightly wider than long. Antennomere 1 twice and half longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, approximately as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriad, Surface without dorsal and sublateral rows of punctures. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded with four small punctures, posterior angles markedly rounded. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter. Setation brown.

Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 65 : 61), parallel-sided. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures as large as that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellowish-brown.

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

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III. 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 slightly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colouring as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 60), aedeagus (Figs 57-59).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus impuncticollis* is similar to *P. intermedius*, but differs as follows: paler antennae and legs, different colouring of head and pronotum, denser and finer punctation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Congo (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus jeanneli Bernhauer, 1939
(Figs 61-66)

Philonthus jeanneli Bernhauer, 1939: 82.

Type locality. Kenya: Westhang mais. Forest Kinangop, 2600 m; Marakwet, Chip,Cherangani 3500 m.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (♂): ʻKenya: Westhang, mais. forest Kinangop, 2600 m; Marakwet, Chip Cherangani, 3500 m, //*Philonthus jeanneli* Bernhauer, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten] Muséum de Paris Mission de L´Omo, G, Arambourg, P. A. Chappuis, R. Jeannel 1932-33. Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection] (FMNH). SYNTYPE (♀): Kenya, Marakwet 3500 m, Muséum de Paris, Mission de O´lmo C. Arambourg, P. A.Chappuis, R. Jeannel 1932-33. Chicago NHMus. M. Bernahaur collection. (FMNH).

Additional material examined. KENYA: Abudans, 16.i.1973, 1 spec., (NHMW); Mt. Kenya, 3000m, 24.1.1973, 2 spec., (NHMW); Mt. Kenya, W. Chogoria 3000-3250 m, leg., H. Zettel, 2. spec., (NHMW).

Redescription. Body length 12.0-13.1 mm, length of fore body 6.1-6.7 mm.

Colouration. Black, only elytra dark blue, pronotum slightly blue iridescent.

Head wider than long (ratio 49 : 35), parallel-sided, clypeus with a deeper vertical line medially, reaching anterior third of head. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Between eyes with four smaller punctures, distance between medial punctures about eight times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 19), posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with several punctures of varying size. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae stouter, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-2 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-10 wider than long.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 50 : 48), widest in the middle, slightly narrowed in straight line anteriad, concavely narrowed posteriad. Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 2-4 approximately equidistant, distance between puncture 1-2 shorter than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate. Punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by distance much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 77 : 67), slightly widened posteriad. Anterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Punctation coarser and sparser than that on scutellum Separated by distance one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 31 : 29). Metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, very slightly gradually narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered fine punctures. Punctation at base of visible tergites very fine and sparse. Diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separated by more than one puncture diameter, becoming finer and sparser to the posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and brown.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 64), aedeagus (Figs. 61-63).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 similar to those of male, but slightly less dilated. Tegite X (Fig. 65), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 66).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus. jeannely* is similar to *P. tandalensis*, from which it may be distinguished by its wider head and elytra, slightly longer eyes, abdomen without metallic hue, from *P. kristenseni* by its longer eyes and sparser and coarser punctation of elytra and from both the latter species by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus kristenseni Bernhauer, 1915
(Figs 67-69)

Philonthus kristenseni Bernhauer, 1915:138.

Type locality. Abessinien: Boroda, Kunhe.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ʻAbyssinien: Boroda, Kunhe, Kristensen //*Philonthus kristenseni* Bernhauer Typus [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection' (FMNH).
SYNTYPE (♂): same label data as in holotype, (FMNH), SYNTYPE (♂): Äethiopien, Kunhe (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 11.5-13.0 mm, length of fore body 7.1-8.0 mm.

Colouration. Head and scutellum black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, elytra dark blue, palpomere three of maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, remaining palpomeres

brown. Mandibles dark brown, base of antennomere two yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black. Femora and tibiae black-brown, tarsi ginger-haired.

Head wider than long (ratio 36 : 30), slightly widened posteriad, posterior angles bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, medial punctures three times the distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 21), posterior margin with three coarse punctures, temporal area bearing several bristles varying in length. Surface with fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves, clypeus with very dense and fine microsculpture of transverse waves, intermixed with extremely small microscopic dots.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 as long as antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 49 : 47.5), slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles bearing several short black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded, one long black bristle in the middle of lateral margin. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures located in the anterior half of sides. Surface with microsculpture similar to that of elytra.

Scutellum densely and finely punctate only in the middle, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by more than one puncture diameter in transverse direction, sides impunctate. Setation long and dark.

Elytra as long as wide, very slightly widened posteriad, punctation fine and sparse. Diameter of punctures equal in size to eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and dark.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 35 : 33), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, very slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite IV. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of visible tergites very fine and dense, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separation between them three times diameter of punctures, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation long and dark on sides.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 markedly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 67-69).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered only with a few modified pale setae ventrally.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus kristenseni* is similar to *P. chloropterus*, but it differs by longer eyes, finer and sparser punctation of elytra, from *Philonthus plocelus* sp nov.. by shorter eyes, finer and denser punctation of elytra, from *P. jeanneli* by shorter eyes, finer and denser punctation of elytra and from all of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus lybius sp. nov.

(Figs 70-72)

Type locality. Abessinien.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ' Abessinien, Kristensen //Holotype *Philonthus lybius* sp. nov., Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]' (NMPC). Paratypes (4 spec.): same label data as holotype. (all paratypes with red labels printed). (LHPC, NMPC).

Description. Body length 10.1-10.3 mm, length of fore body 4.8-4.9 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra blood red, shoulders and suture narrowly black, abdomen black with blue metallic reflex, maxillary and labial palpi brown, mandibles black, base of antennomeres 2-3 narrowly yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres dark brown, legs black, tarsi paler distally.

Head square, hardly wider than long (ratio 33 : 30), parallel-sided, posterior angles rounded, bearing two long and several short black bristles. Between eyes with four punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 13), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area near lateral margin with many small grey setiferous punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-8 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 9-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded, base straight. 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, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Whole scutellum very coarsely and densely punctute, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 50 : 44), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation finer and sparser, diameter of punctures smaller than that on scutellum, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small, heart shape. Aedeagus (Figs 70-72).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus lybius* sp. nov. may be distinguished from similar *Philonthus amandava* sp. nov. by its shorter eyes and antennae, unicolorous abdomen and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Bearder barbet *Lybius dubius* (Gmelin, 1788).

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Philonthus mabuya sp. nov.

(Figs 73-75)

Type locality. Kenya, Mt. Elgon 2380 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Kenya, Mt. Elgon 2380 m, Reinhardt, lgt., //Holotype *Philonthus mabuya* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2009 [red oblong printed label]' (NMPC).

Description. Body length 11.4 mm, length of fore body 4.9 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra black with bronze lustre, abdomen black-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown-yellow, antennomeres 1-2 brown, remaining antennomeres black, legs yellow-brown, inner side of tibiae black..

Head square, slightly wider than long (ratio 32 : 29), very slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles bluntly rounded, bearing several variably long black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes flat, as long as temples, inner margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with many small punctures. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long and slender, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by the length of antennomere one when reclined, all antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 much longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded, base straight. Each dorsal row with four punctures, distance between punctures 1-2 and 3-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 2-3 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 55 : 49), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation very fine and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter, punctures mostly contiguous. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 34 : 37), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, distinctly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation

at base of visible tergites slightly sparser, becoming slightly finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. 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 distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 73-75).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus mabuya* sp. nov., may be distinguished from the *P. sagittarius* sp. nov., by its bronze pronotum and scutellum, paler legs, longer eyes, from *P. methneri* by the bronze pronotum and scutellum, darker legs and it differs from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Striped skink *Mabuya striata* Peters, 1844.

Distribution. Ethiopia.

***Philonthus malleus* Tottenham, 1962**

(Figs 76-78)

Philonthus malleus Tottenham, 1962: 169.

Type locality. Uganda: Ruwenzori Range.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Uganda: Ruwenzori Range, xii.1934-i.1935, //*Philonthus malleus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], B.M.E. Afr. Exp. B.M. 1935-203. Namwamba Valley, 6,500 ft. F.W.Edwards] (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 15.8 mm, length of fore body 7.4 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum violet-blue, elytra greenish bronze, abdomen black, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, mandibles on outer side black, on inner side brown, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, femora dark brown, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head rectangular, distinctly wider than long (ratio 69 : 42), slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures, three times the distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 19.5). Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves and with several microscopic dots.

Antennae slightly widened distally, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined, Antennomeres 1-6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined and more than twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 65 : 59), sides slightly rounded. Anterior angles and sides bearing several of bristles varying in length. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures, punctures 1-2 distinctly arcuate towards posterior margin. Each sublateral row with one puncture, situated behind level of puncture three in dorsal row.

Surface with very fine and dense microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, intermixed with extremely small microscopic dots.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 79 : 68), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 45 : 40), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Aedeagus (Figs 76-78).

Female. Unknown to the authors.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus malleus* may be distinguished from the similar *P. carpenteri* by different colouring of head, pronotum and elytra, coarse and sparse punctation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Uganda (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus mirei **Levasseur, 1967**

(Figs 79-81)

Philonthus mirei Levasseur, 1967: 958.

Type locality. Forêt de Bafut, N´guemba, 1900 m.

Type material. Syntype (♂): Forêt de Bafut, N´guemba, 1900 m, 16.viii.1965 //*Philonthus mirei* n. sp. L. Levasseur det., 1966 [white oblong label, handwritten, with red Cotype], Muséum Paris Cameroun B. de Miré' (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 15.7 mm, length of fore body 7.5 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen black, with very slight dark metallic bluish hue, scutellum black, elytra with metallic coppery lustre, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown-yellow, anterior half of mandibles brown, posterior half black. Base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres and legs black-brown.

Head distinctly wider than long (ratio 74 : 43), slightly narrowed anteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing two long black bristle. Clypeus with a shallow, triangular depression medially. Between eyes with four punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes small, much shorter than temples (ratio 16 : 25), posterior margin with three punctures, temporal area almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 1 three times longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 66 : 61), slightly narrowed posteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with four coarse equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with one puncture, situated behind level of puncture three in dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate. Diameter of punctures twice larger than eyes-facet, separated by much less than one puncture diameter, punctures mostly connected.

Elytra wider than long, (ratio 78 : 74), parallel-sided, punctation coarse and relatively dense. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Sides bearing several varying long bristles. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen very slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite IV. 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 of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere four distinctly narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 79-81).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus mirei* is similar to *P. rabidus* from which it differs by its head, pronotum and abdomen with metallic dark bluish hue, clypeus with triangular depression medially and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Cameroon (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus morio **Boheman, 1848**

(Figs 82-84)

Philonthus morio Boheman, 1848: 279.
Philonthus sericeiventris Eppelsheim, 1895: 203. Synonymized by Bernhauer et Schubert 1914: 347.
Philonthus temporasinus Schubert, 1911: 24. Synonymized by Bernhauer et Schubert 1914: 357.

Type locality. Caffraria orientalis.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material studied: BOTSWANA: Kasane env.7.i.1997, Snížek, lgt., 1 spec., (LHPC); KENYA: Merc district, Materi Mitunquu, 8.iv.1987, Mourglio (Num.. Magazzino 1500 m), 1 spec., (ABFC); MALAWI: Dedza env. 16.xii.2001, J. Snížek, leg., 2 spec., (LHPC); REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA: E. Transvall, 11 km S E Pilgrins Rest. 1400 m, 11.-30.xii.1985, relict nature forest, S.+J. Peck, 82-276, edge fit-malaise, 1 spec., (FMNH); TANZANIA: Kibisi 5 km N Tukuyu, Bongo-Camp 1480 m, 09“13˜S/33“ 38´O, 29.ii.2008, leg. U. Heinig, Lichtfang, 1 spec., (ZMHB).

Redescription. Body length 11.1 mm, length of fore body 4.8 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi and antennae black-brown, legs brown-black.

Head wider than long (rario 31 : 25), slightly narrowed posteriad, between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial and lateral punctures smaller than one puncture diameter, distance between medial punctures six times larger than distance between medial and lateral ones. Medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriad. Posterior angles almost rectangular, bearing several bristles of varying length and with one small tooth. Eyes large, slightly convex, much longer than temples (ratio 13 : 8). Posterior angles bearing two coarse punctures, temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles rectangularly rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with five approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and lying half way between dorsal row and lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture, shiny.

Elytra as long as wide, parallel-sided. Punctation dense and fine, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture, very shiny; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia as long as metatarsus, metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 11, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely and very finely punctate. Punctation of tergites very fine and dense, diameter of punctures much smaller than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour 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. Aedeagus (Figs 82-84).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus morio* is similar to *P. hospes*, from which it may be distinguished by its darker antennomere one and legs, narrower elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa, Angola, Bioko, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comores, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania (Herman, 2001). New record: Botswana.

Philonthus nimboides Tottenham, 1949
(Figs 85-87)

Philonthus nimboides Tottenham, 1949: 315.

Type locality. Zimbabwe [S. Rhodesia]: Vumbu Mts., alt. 5.700 feet.

Type material. Paratype (♂): 'Zimbabwe, Vumbu Mts., alt 5.700 feet, ii, 1926, [S. Rhodesia], //*Philonthus nimboides* Tottenham, PARATYPE, [yellow oblong label handwritten] C. E. Tottenham collection B. M. 1974-587' (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 13.8 mm, length of fore body 6.8 mm.

Colouration. Whole body black, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, mandibles brown-black, base of antennomere two yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, legs black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 59 : 46), parallel-sided, clypeus with a large depression medially, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long brown bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 22), inner margin with five coarse punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 58 : 54), widest in the middle, anterior angles almost rectangular, conspicuously deflexed, slightly obtusely rounded, bearing one long brown bristle, posterior margin markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant coarse punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate in posterior two thirds, anterior third impunctate. Diameter of punctures slightly smaller than that on elytra, separated by much less than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 64 : 61), punctation regularly coarse and dense. Diameter of punctures much larger than that on scutellum, separated by less than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 41 : 37), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation at base of all tergites much finer and sparser 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 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Aedeagus (Figs 85-87).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *P tadarida* sp. nov.. from which it differs by the wider head and by the different shape of aedeagus.

Distribution. Zimbabwe (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus numida sp. nov.
(Figs 88-90)

Type locality. Abyssinien: Gamo Prov., Mt. Tpla [Gughé highlands] 10 000.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ʻAbyssinien: Gamo Prov., Mt. Tola [Gughé highlands] 10.000 feet. 5.xii.1948 // Holotype *Philonthus numida* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2009 [red oblong printed label]' (BMNH).
Paratypes (3 spec.): same label data as in holotype; (1 spec.): Gamo Prov., Bonghé Halley, [Gughé highlands] c. 9,500-10,000 ft. 8.xii.1948 (BMNH, LHPC). (all paratypes with red oblong printed label).

Description. Body 10.1-10.8 mm, length of fore body 5.0-5.2 mm.

Colouration. Body black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi , mandibles and legs brown, antennae dark brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 45 : 33), slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles slightly rounded, bearing one long and several short dark bristles. Between eyes with six coarse punctures. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 13 : 11), inner margin with several coarse punctures, temporal area with several small setiferous punctures. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 45 : 40), widest at the middle, from there sinuate vaguely narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior margin markedly rounded, base almost straight. Each dorsal row with five punctures, punctures 1-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 4-5 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Whole scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 59 : 51), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines densely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites much finely and densely punctate than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour 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 VIII (Fig. 90). Aedeagus (Figs 88-89).

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus numida* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. amandava* sp. nov. by different colouring of the elytra and abdomen and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Guinea fowl *Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Philonthus pakanus Tottenham, 1962
(Figs 91-93)

Philonthus pakanus Tottenham, 1962: 169.

Type locality. Natal.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Natal, M. Cameron - Bequest, //*Philonthus pakanus* Tottenham TYPE [ochre oblong label, handwritten]' (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 14.9 mm, length of fore body 7.0 mm.

Colouration. Head, scutellum and abdomen black, pronotum and elytra dark blue, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles dark brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head wider than long (ratio 64 : 40), very slightly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles slightly rounded, bearing one long and several short black bristles. Clypeus with a small shallow depression medially. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures five times distance between medial and lateral ones, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes much longer than temples (ratio 19 : 12), posterior margin with four coarse punctures. Temporal area with many coarse punctures near base. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-4 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 5-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long black bristles. Each dorsal row with four coarse approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and lying half way between dorsal row and lateral margin. Several long bristles bearing anterior third of lateral margins. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, punctures larger than eye-facets, separated mostly by one puncture diameter in transverse direction.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 83 : 70), slightly arch-shaped widened posteriad. Punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown, much denser on sides.

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

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 distinctly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 91-93).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. pakanus* may be distinguished from *P. carpenteri* by its longer eyes, wider pronotum, pale femora and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. South Africa (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus phoculus **Tottenham, 1949**

(Fig. 94)

Philonthus phoculus Tottenham, 1949: 309.

Type locality. Abyssinia.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Abyssinia, //*Philonthus phoculus* Tottenham TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten], C. E. Tottenham collection, B. M. 1974:587, //HOLOTYPE *Philonthus phoculus* Tottenham, 1949, det. R. G. Booth, 2010 [white oblong label handwritten]' (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 12.2 mm, length of fore body 6.2 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra dark green, maxillary and labial palpi reddish-brown, femora and tibiae black-brown, tarsi reddish.

Head wider than long (ratio 52 : 40), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angels very obtusely rounded. Between eyes with seven small punctures arranged in a straight line. Clypeus with a depression of raindrop shape medially. Eyes very small and flat, much shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 21). Posterior margin with three coarse punctures arranged in an oblique row. Temporal area with several varying large punctures near the neck. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae of the holotype are missing.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 55 : 49), widest in the middle, where the sides are distinctly but briefly rounded, sides in front and behind sinuate. Anterior angles rectangular, conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, punctures slightly contiguous here and there.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 56 : 50), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarser than that on scutellum, punctures separated by one puncture diameter, mostly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus of the holotype are missing.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrower anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. 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 similar to that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Fig. 94).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus phoculus* is similar to *P. affinis*, but it differs by different colouring of the head and pronotum, shorter eyes and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus rabidus **Tottenham, 1962**

(Figs 95-98)

Philonthus rabidus Tottenahm, 1962: 167.

Type locality. Tanganyika Terr.: Ngorongoro, 2500-2600 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘Tanganyika Terr.: Ngorongoro, prairie subalpine, 2500-2600 m, 17.-18.vi.1957, Mission Zoolog. I.R.S.A.C. en Afrique orientale P. Basilewsky et N. Leleup. //*Philonthus rabidus*, Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]’ (MRAT).

Redescription. Body length 13.4 mm, length of fore body 6.3 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum black, elytra black with cooper shine, abdomen black, metallic blue iridescent, maxillary, labial palpi mandibles and base of antennomere two brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown, legs black.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 55 : 40), very slightly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times as long as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 21), posterior angles with several punctures of varying length. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves here and there.

Antennae reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, slightly wider than long (ratio 55 : 52), slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 68 : 62), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures as large as that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen very gradually narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines on first tergite impunctate, those on second and third tergites punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer than that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 simple, moderately dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere four narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 98). Aedeagus (Figs 95-97).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus rabidus* differs from *P. mirei* by only abdomen with metallic bluish hue, clypeus without shallow depression medially and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Tanzania, Kenya (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus riftensis* Fauvel, 1907**

(Figs 99-100)

Philonthus riftensis Fauvel, 1907: 38.

Type locality. Kenya: Kajabe, Rift Valley.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Kenya: Kajabe, Rift Valley //*Philonthus riftensis* Fauvel [white oblong label handwritten] R.I.Sc.N.B. 17.479, coll. Et. det. A. Fauvel, [red oblong printed label TYPE]' (IRSB).

Redescription. Body length 11.4 mm, length of fore body 5.8 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary, labial palpi, mandibles and legs dark brown, antennae black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 34 : 25), distinctly narrowed posteriad. Posterior angles bluntly rounded, with one small tooth (as in *P. morio* Boheman, 1848), bearing one black bristle. Between eyes with four coarse punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as long as distance between medial and lateral ones. Temporal area with several coarse punctures. Eyes slightly convex, longer than temples (ratio 13 : 8), each posterior angles with one coarse puncture. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 42 : 39), widest in the middle, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, bluntly rounded, almost rectangular, posterior angles markedly

rounded. Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 2-4 equidistant, separation between punctures 1 and 2 smaller than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and very finely punctured, punctures as large as eye-facets, separated smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 60 : 53), parallel-sided. Punctation fine and dense, punctures as large as those on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

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

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

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and scarcely sub-bilobed, each covered with some modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere four scarcely dilated, narrower than preceding ones. Tergite X (Fig.99), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 100).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus riftensis* it differs from similar *P. rugosipennis* by different colouring of the elytra, shorter eyes and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus rugosipennis* Chapman, 1939**
(Figs 101-103)

Philonthus rugosipennis Chapman, 1939: 68.

Type locality. Kenya Colony: Massif du Marakwet, alt. 2500 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ʻKenya Colony: Massif du Marakwet, alt. 2500 m. //*Philonthus rugosipennis* TYPE, W. CH., [ochre oblong label handwritten], Muséum de Paris, Mission de l´Omo, C,. Arambourg, A. Chappuis & C. B. Jeannel 1932-33' (MNHN).

Redescription. Body length 12:9 mm, length of fore body 6.8 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown. Maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, legs brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 43 : 36), parallel-sided, clypeus with a shallow, elongate depression medially. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 12 : 17), posterior half of inner margin and posterior margin with several

coarse punctures. Anterior half of temporal area impunctate, posterior half with many coarse punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-5 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at the middle, anterior angles rectangular, obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 1-3 equidistant, distance between punctures 3 and 4 slightly larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures much larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter, mostly punctures contiguous.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 58 : 55), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation dense and coarse, punctures as large as that on scutellum, separation between them of one puncture diameter or slightly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

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

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 moderately dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 101-103).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus rugosipennis* is similar to *P. cinctus* from which it differs by its unicoloured elytra, shorter eyes, from *P. riftensis* by different colouring of elytra, longer eyes and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya (Herman, 2001).

***Philonthus sagittarius* sp. nov.**

(Figs 104-108)

Type locality. Ethiopia: Saysay, Bale Nat., Pk., 3100 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ʻETHIOPIA, Saysay, Bale, Nat. Pk., 3100 m, 18.xii.1971. At plant roofs by stream, Hagenia wood, R.O.S. //*Philonthus sagittarius* sp. nov. Hromádka 2008 [red oblong printed label]' (BMNH). Paratypes (4 spec.): ETHIOPIA - Bale, Sabsebe washa, N. Park, 0703 N 3939, E 3600 m, under stones, R.O.S. Clark, BM 1973-45. (BMNH, LHPC); (3 spec.): Bale 8 km W. of Dinshu, 0706 N. 3944 E, 3.050 m, xii.1971, under stones, R.S.C. Clarke, B.M. 1973-75, (BMNH, LHPC); (1 spec.): Gemu C. Aeba Miuch, 1971 (BMNH).

Description. Body length: 12.4 -13.1 mm, length of fore body 5.7 – 6.1 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra black with bronze shine, maxillary and labial palpi brown, terminal palpomere of both palpi slightly paler, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, legs black-brown, tarsi brown-yellow.

Head distinctly wider than long (ratio 43 : 36.5), parallel-sided, posterior angles insignificantly rounded with several black bristles of unequal length, distance between lateral and medial punctures six times the distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 8.5 : 11)), posterior angles of eyes with a oblique row of three coarse punctures, temporal area with several punctures, surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae relatively long, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, antennomeres 1-6 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 almost twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 49 : 47), slightly narrowed anteriad, sides with several bristles of unequal length, each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two on the same level as the third puncture in dorsal row, microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctured in the middle, sides impunctate, diameter of punctures somewhat larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter..

Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 57 : 50), parallel-sided, diameter of punctures equal to those of scutellum, distance between punctures slightly larger than diameter of one puncture, surface without microsculpture; setation grey.

Abdomen parallel-sided, slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines sparsely punctate. Punctation of tergites very fine and relatively dense, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly more, setation grey and slightly denser than those on elytra.

Legs. Metatarsus slightly longer than metatibia (ratio 32 : 29) metatarsomere 1 much longer than metatarsomere 5.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 strongly dilated, sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 distinctly narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Aedeagus (Figs 104-106).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 scarcely dilated, only slightly sub-bilobed, each covered with few modified setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than preceding ones. Tergite X (Fig. 107) gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 108).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus sagittarius* sp. nov., is in habitus very similar to *P. mabuya* sp. nov. from which it may be distinguished, by different colouring of pronotum and scutellum, darker legs, shorter eyes and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Secretary bird *Sagittarius serpentarius* Miller, 1779.

Distribution. Ethiopia.

Philonthus scotti Bernhauer, 1931
(Figs 109-110)

Philonthus scotti Bernhauer, 1931: 586.

Type locality. Abyssinia: Mt. Chillalo, moorland circa 9.000 and 10.000 feet.

Type material. Syntype (♂): 'Abyssinia, Mt. Chillalo, moorland circa 9.000 and 10.000 feet, 17.-19.1926, Dr. H. Scott, Brit. Mus. 1927-127. //*Philonthus scotti*, Bernhauer, COTYPUS [ochre oblong label handwritten] Chicago NHMus M. Bernhauer, Collection' (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 13.6 mm, length of fore body 7.3 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra violet-red, abdomen black, metallic blue iridescent, maxillary and labial palpi yellow-brown, mandibles black-brown, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora and tibiae black-brown, tarsi slightly paler.

Head almost square, slightly wider than long (ratio 52 : 48), posterior angles densely bearing several short bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral puncture, one very small puncture between lateral and medial punctures. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 25 : 17), temporal area with many small punctures. Surface with traces of very fine microsculpture.

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

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 55 : 51), posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four punctures of irregular distance. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra wider than long (ratio 70 : 55), sides slightly narrowed posteriad. Punctation very dense and fine, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, mostly punctures contiguous. Two long black bristles in anterior third of sides. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 more than twice longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen wide, gradually narrowed posteriad, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of whole tergites very dense and fine. Diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separation smaller than one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour as that on elytra.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each densely covered with modified pale setae ventrally. Protarsomere 4 smaller than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 109-110).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus scotti* seems to be a sister species of *P. tadarida* sp. nov. for a similar shape of the aedeagus, but it differs by different colouration of elytra, much denser punctation of elytra and abdomen and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Ethiopia (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus tadarida sp. nov.

(Figs 111-114)

Type locality. Malawi S, Balaka.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Malawi S, Balaka, 10.xii.2001., J. Bezděk leg., //*Philonthus tadarida* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2009 [red oblong printed label]' (LHPC).

Description. Body length 11.2 mm, length of fore body 6.7 mm.

Colouration. Head and abdomen black, pronotum and elytra black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi brown. Mandibles black, base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres and legs black. Abdomen slightly bluish iridescent.

Head square, very slightly wider than long (ratio 42 : 40), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long and several short black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures four times distance between medial and lateral ones. Medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad. Eyes flat, shorter than temples (ratio 14 : 17), posterior margin of eyes with three coarse punctures. Temporal area with several varying large punctures and with four small punctures arranged in oblique row. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender and 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 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest in the posterior third, from there slightly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, very slightly rounded, rectangular, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded, posterior margin flatly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures of irregularly distance, each sublateral row with two finer punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture

Scutellum densely and coarsely punctate in posterior two thirds, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by much less than one puncture diameter, anterior third impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 60 : 55), parallel-sided, anterior angles bearing one long black bristle, sides bearing many short bristles. Punctation coarse and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures slightly smaller than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 43 : 38), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation at base

of visible tergites finer than that on elytra, becoming much sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture, distinctly shine; 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. 114). Aedeagus (Figs 111-113).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tadarida* sp. nov. seems to be a sister species of *P. scotti* for a similar shape of the aedeagus, but it differs by a different colouration of elytra, much sparser punctation of elytra and abdomen, from *P. nimbiodes* by its narrower head and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Giant free-tailed bat *Tadarida ventralis* (Heuglin, 1861).

Distribution. Malawi.

Philonthus tandalensis Bernhauer, 1939
(Figs 115-116)

Philonthus tandalensis Bernhauer, 1939: 84.

Type locality. Ost-Afrika: Tandala.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ‘Kenya [Ost-Afrika], Tandala //*Philonthus tandalensis* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], Chicago NHMus. M. Bernhauer collection’ (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 10.2 mm, length of fore body 4.6 mm.

Colouration. Body black, maxillary and labial palpi brown, scutellum black, blue iridescent, abdomen with distinct metallic blue-golden-red hue.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 45 : 39), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between lateral and medial ones. Eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 8.5 : 19) oblique row of three punctures near posterior margin of eyes. Temporal area with several coarse punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae. Right antenna of the holotype only with two antennomeres, left antenna with five antennomeres, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 50 : 48), widest in anterior third, from here slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, anterior angles and sides bearing several bristles. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture 2 shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with abnormal fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves here and there, intermixed with extremely small microscopic dots.

Scutellum coarsely punctate, in posterior half more densely punctate than in anterior half, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in anterior half, much smaller in posterior half.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 63 : 56), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and sparse, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of visible tergites very fine and very sparse, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separation by one puncture diameter or slightly smaller, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Tergite X (Fig. 115), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 116).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tandalensis* may be distinguished from the similar *P. jeanneli* by its slightly shorter eyes, narrower head and elytra, abdomen with metallic hue and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya. (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus tangamanus **Tottenham, 1962**

(Figs 117-121)

Philonthus tangamanus Tottenahm 1962: 171.

Type locality. Zimbabwe, Salisbury, Mashonaland [Rhodesia].

Type material. Holotype (♂): ‘Zimbabwe, Salisbury, Mashonaland, [Rhodesia] VII,1898, Marshall coll. 1910-42. //*Philonthus tangamanus* Tottenham, TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten]’ (BMNH). Paratype (1 spec.): same label data as in holotype. (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 11.0 mm, length of fore body 5.2 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum black, elytra and abdomen black-brown, abdomen violaceous-blue iridescent, maxillary and labial palpi brown-yellow, palpomere 3 slightly paler, antennomeres 1-2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 32 : 25), slightly widened posteriad, posterior angles indistinct, bearing one long black bristle. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures about three times distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 15), posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area sparsely punctured. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 39 : 33), distinctly narrowed anteriad. Anterior angles bearing several varying long black bristles, posterior angles markedly

rounded. Each dorsal row with four equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures. 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 wider than long (ratio 43 : 38), parallel-sided. Punctation very fine, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatarsus longer than metatibia (ratio 26 : 23), metatarsomere 1 almost twice longer than metatarsomere 5.

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

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 similar to those of male, but less dilated, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Tergite X (Fig. 120) gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 121).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tangamanus* is similar to *P. aethiops*, but it differs as follows: by the different colouring of antennae, distinctly iridescent abdomen and by the different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Zimbabwe (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus teleskopus **sp. nov.**

(Figs 122-124)

Type locality. Burundi, Kaninya.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ’Burundi, Kaninya, vii.1940, A. J. Bráda leg. //Holotypus *Philonthus teleskopus* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2011, [red oblong label printed]’ (LHPC).

Description. Body length 16.3 mm, length of fore body 8.4 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra brown-black, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles dark brown, base of antennomeres 2 and 3 brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, femora and tibiae black, tarsi brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 75 : 50), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing two long black bristles. Clypeus with a short vertical shallow line medially. Eyes small, twice shorter than temples (ratio 16 : 30), inner margin with one setiferous puncture in the middle, posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with one coarse and large puncture and with one small and fine puncture. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves and with many microscopic dots.

Antennae long and slender, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined.

Antennomeres 1-6 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 three times as long as antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum wider than long (ratio 72 : 67), widest just in the middle, from here slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. Anterior angles obtusely rounded bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. One long brown bristle in anterior third of sides. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra as long as wide, parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter or slightly more here and there. Surface lacks microsculpture; setation brown.

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

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad from visible tergite 4. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. 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 relatively slightly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 122-124).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus teleskopus* sp. nov., is similar to *P. gigas* it differs by its longer antennae, narrower head, different colouring of abdomen and different shape of the aedeagus,

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Tiger snakes *Teleskopus semianulatus* Smith, 1840.

Distribution. Burundi.

Philonthus torgos Hromádka, 2005
(Figs 125-128)

Philonthus torgos Hromádka, 2005: 111.

Type locality. Zimbabwe: Nyanga, NP: Rhodes Dam.

Type material. Holotype (♂): ´ZIMBABWE 7.-9.xii.1993, 18°17´/S´32; 43´E Nyanga NP: Rhodes Dam reed+fern sievings, //Holotype *Philonthus torgos* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2005, [red oblong printed label, leg M. Uhlig (MNHB). Paratypes (2 spec.): same label data as holotype (LHPC, MNHB).

Redescription. Body length 12.8-13.2 mm, length of fore body 6.3-6.4 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum deeply black, strongly shiny, elytra black and matte, abdomen black and shiny, maxillary and labial palpi, antennae and legs black, only three last tarsomeres of all tarsi brown.

Head rounded, moderately wider than long (ratio 47 : 45), slightly widened posteriad, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes with four punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes small, shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 20). Temporal area with several punctures of variable size, bearing several black bristles. Surface with dense and fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, intermixed with extremely small microscopic dots.

Antennae long and slender, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 as long as antennomeres 2-3 combined, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (ratio 52 : 50), slightly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles with sharp spike (Fig. 128), Each dorsal row with four punctures, punctures 2-4 approximately equidistant, distance between punctures 1-2 distinctly shorter than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to the lateral margin, posterior margin with several relatively coarse punctures, microsculpture similar to that on head, inclusive microscopic dots.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface between punctures with fine microsculpture; setation black.

Elytra slightly wider than long (ratio 65 : 60), slightly widened posteriad, punctation coarse and very dense, diameter of punctures as large as those on scutellum, separation between them smaller than one puncture diameter, surface wrinkled; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 39 : 36). Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined, protarsomere 5 longer than metatarsomeres 3-4 combined.

Abdomen elongate, more or less parallel-sided, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate and shine. Punctation of visible tergites distinctly coarser and sparser than that on elytra, gradually becoming distinctly sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. 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 narrower than preceding ones, not sub-bilobed. Aedeagus (Figs 125-127).

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 only slightly dilated, protarsomere 4 only slightly narrower than preceding ones.

Differential diagnosis. *P. torgos* may be distinguished from *P. vanhoofi* by its shorter antennae, matt elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Zimbabwe.

Philonthus vanhoofi Bernhauer, 1935
(Figs 129-132)

Philonthus vanhoofi Bernhauer, 1935: 102.

Type locality. Congo, W. Ruwenzori: Kalonge.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Congo, W. Ruwenzori: Kalonge, vii.1932 //*Philonthus van-hoofi* Bernhauer TYPE [ochre oblong label handwritten], Dr. Van Hoof,Chicago NHMus. M. Barnhauer collection.' (FMNH).

Redescription. Body length 10.1 mm, length of fore body 4.8 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and elytra black, abdomen black-brown, with greenish, violaceous-golden reflex, maxillary and labial palpi brown, palpomere three of both palpi slightly paler, mandibles black, base of antennomere two and whole antennomere eleven paler brown, remaining antennomeres black, legs black-brown, tarsi slightly paler distally.

Head wider than long (ratio 45 : 36.5), parallel-sided, posterior angles slightly rounded. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures, three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 8 : 16), slightly convex, near posterior margin three small punctures arranged into horizontal row, temporal area almost impunctate. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-5 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide. Antennomere 1 more than twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum highly convex, longer than wide (ratio 55 : 37), widest in the middle, from here two punctures situated in anterior half. Surface without microsculpture

Scutellum densely punctate in posterior half, diameter of punctures smaller than eye-facets, separated slightly larger than one puncture diameter, anterior half impunctate. Surface without microsculpture; setation black.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 54 : 43), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarser and sparser, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; sides slightly hairy.

Legs. Metatarsus as long as metatibia, metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite three, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites much sparser and finer than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation sparse and brown-yellow.

Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 not strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Sternite IX (Fig. 132), aedeagus (Figs 129-131).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *P. vanhoofi* differs from *P. torgos* by its longer antennae, shiny elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

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

Philonthus zaidius Tottenham, 1962
(Figs 133-135)

Philonthus zaidius Tottenham, 1962: 158.

Type locality. Kenya: Timboroa, 2800.

Type material. Paratypus (♂): ‘Tanzania [Tanganyika] Mt., Hanang, Vers. Sud 2550 m 23.-26.v.1957 //*Philonthus zaidius* Tottenham PARATYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten] C. E. Tottenham collection B. M. 1974-587, prairie immortelles’ (BMNH).

Redescription. Body length 13.8 mm, length of fore body 6.7 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, with feeble green hue, elytra orange-red, dark translucent in part, shoulders and around scutellum black, abdomen black-bluish iridescent. Maxillary and labial palpi black, base of antennomere two brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres and legs black.

Head wider than long (ratio 56 : 46), very slightly narrowed posteriad, between eyes with four coarse punctures arranged in straight line, distance between medial punctures about three times as long as distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 20), temporal area impunctate, one large puncture near the inner margin of eyes and several punctures situated towards the middle, near base of head. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves, intermixed with extremely small microscopic dots.

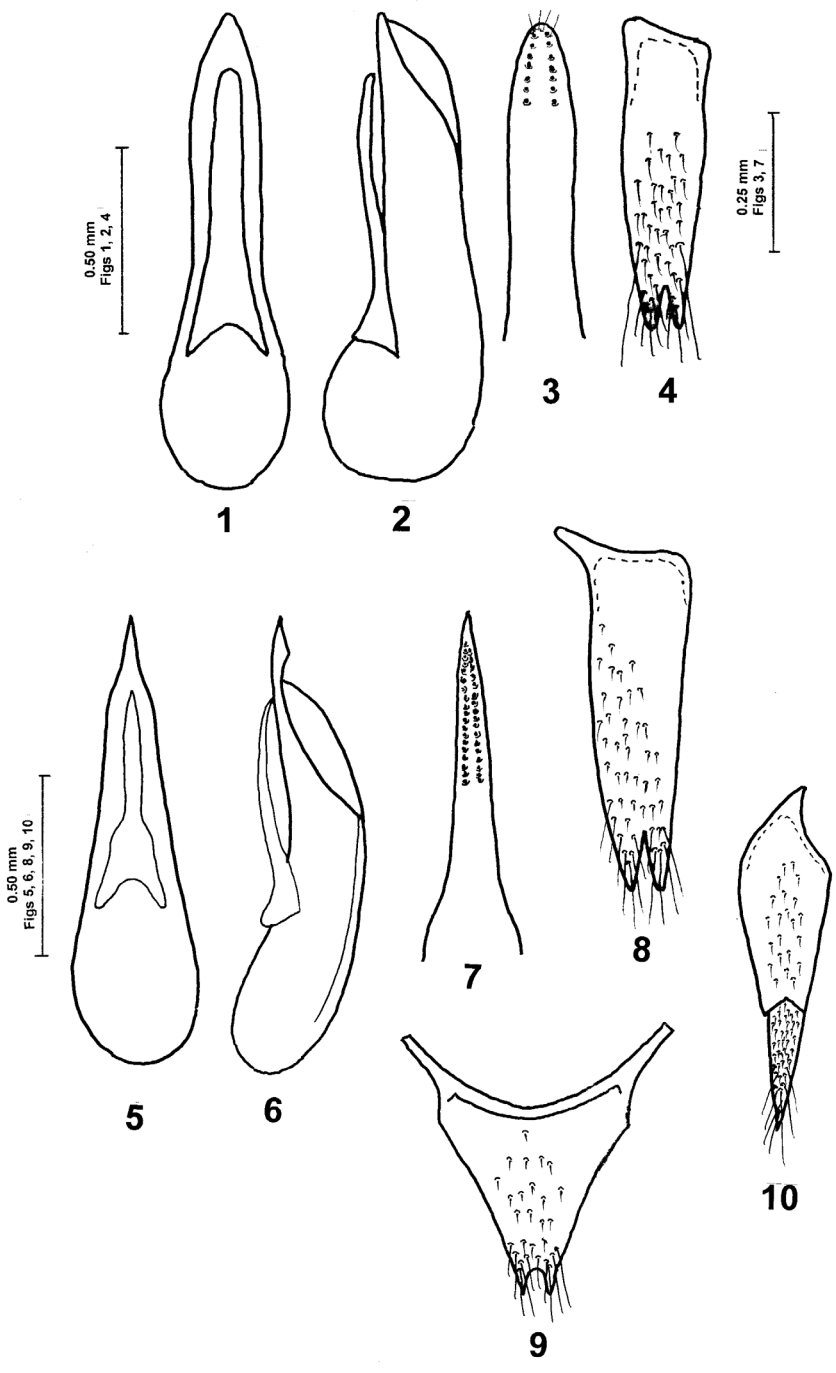
Antennae stout and short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-7 as long as wide, antennomeres 8-10 wider than long. Antennomere 1 twice longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 shorter than antennomeres 3.

Pronotum highly convex, as long as wide, widest in the middle, from here slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, each slightly obtusely rounded, bearing several long bristles varying in length. One long black bristle in anterior third of sides. Each dorsal row with three punctures, distance between punctures 2 and 3 much larger than distance between punctures 1-2. (About problem of number of punctures in dorsal rows Tottenham in 1962: 158 writes: „I do not believe the specimens represent abnormalities of a normally 4-punctate series“). Each sublateral row with one puncture situated behind level of puncture two in dorsal row. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Scutellum coarsely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures equal in size to that on elytra, separated by less than one puncture diameter..

Elytra slightly longer than wide (ratio 62 : 60), parallel-sided, punctation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one or one and half puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 40 : 35), metatarsomere 1 twice longer than metatarsomere 5.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Figs 1, 2, 4
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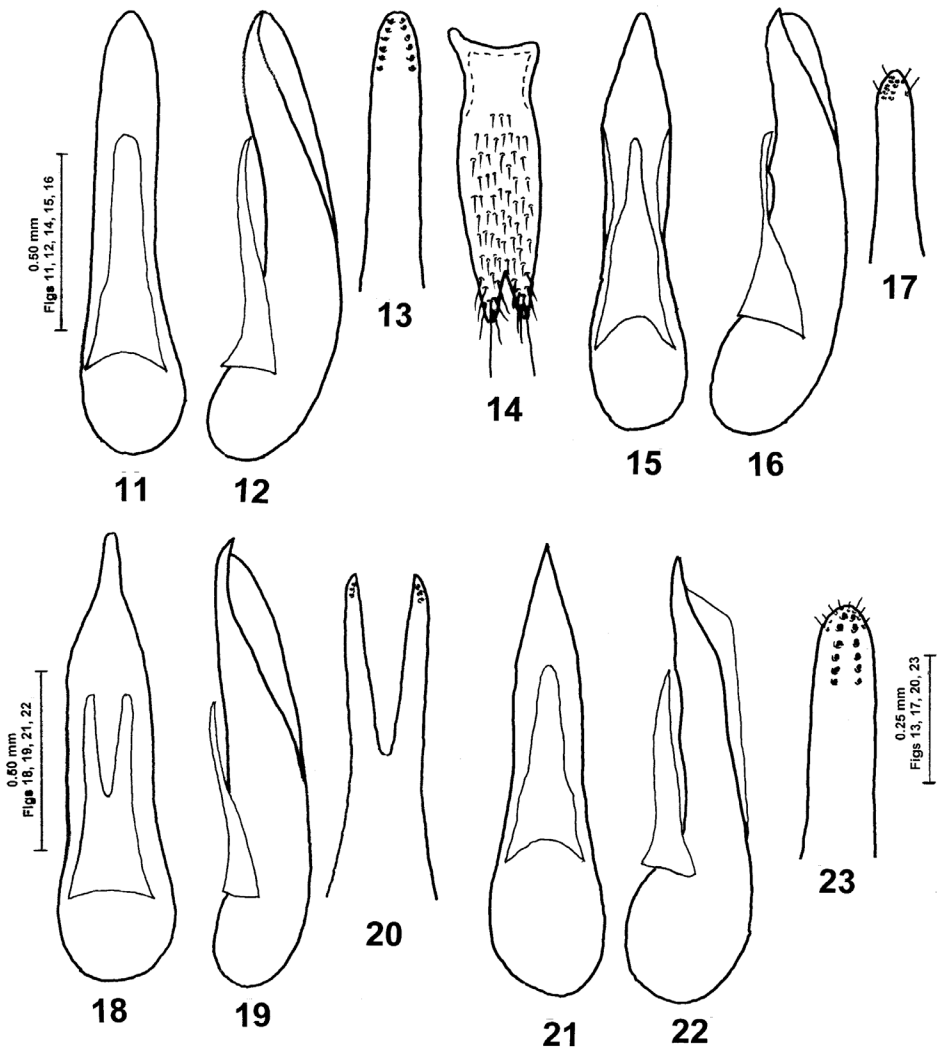
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Figs 18, 19, 21, 22
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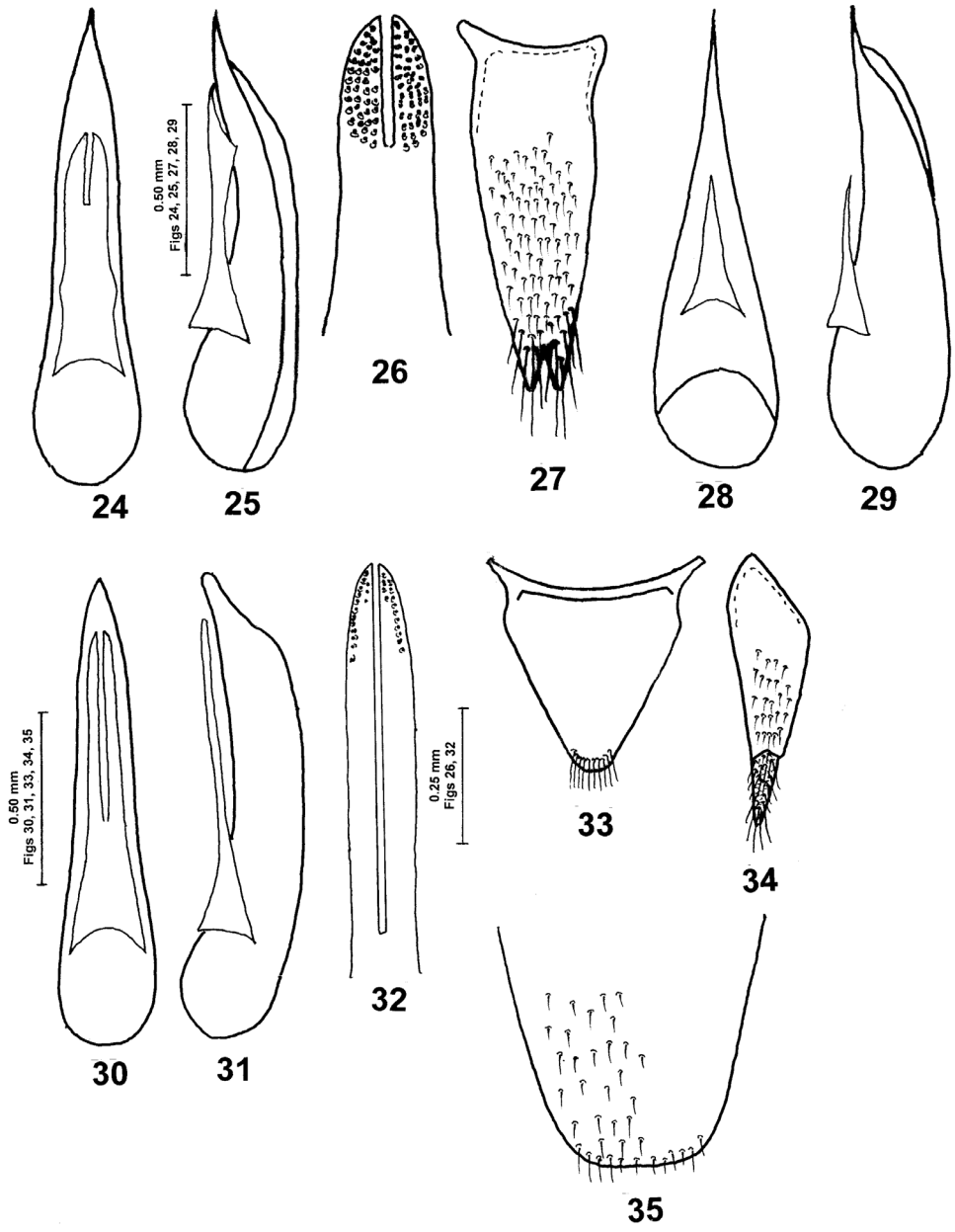
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Figs 30, 31, 33, 34, 35
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Figs 26, 32
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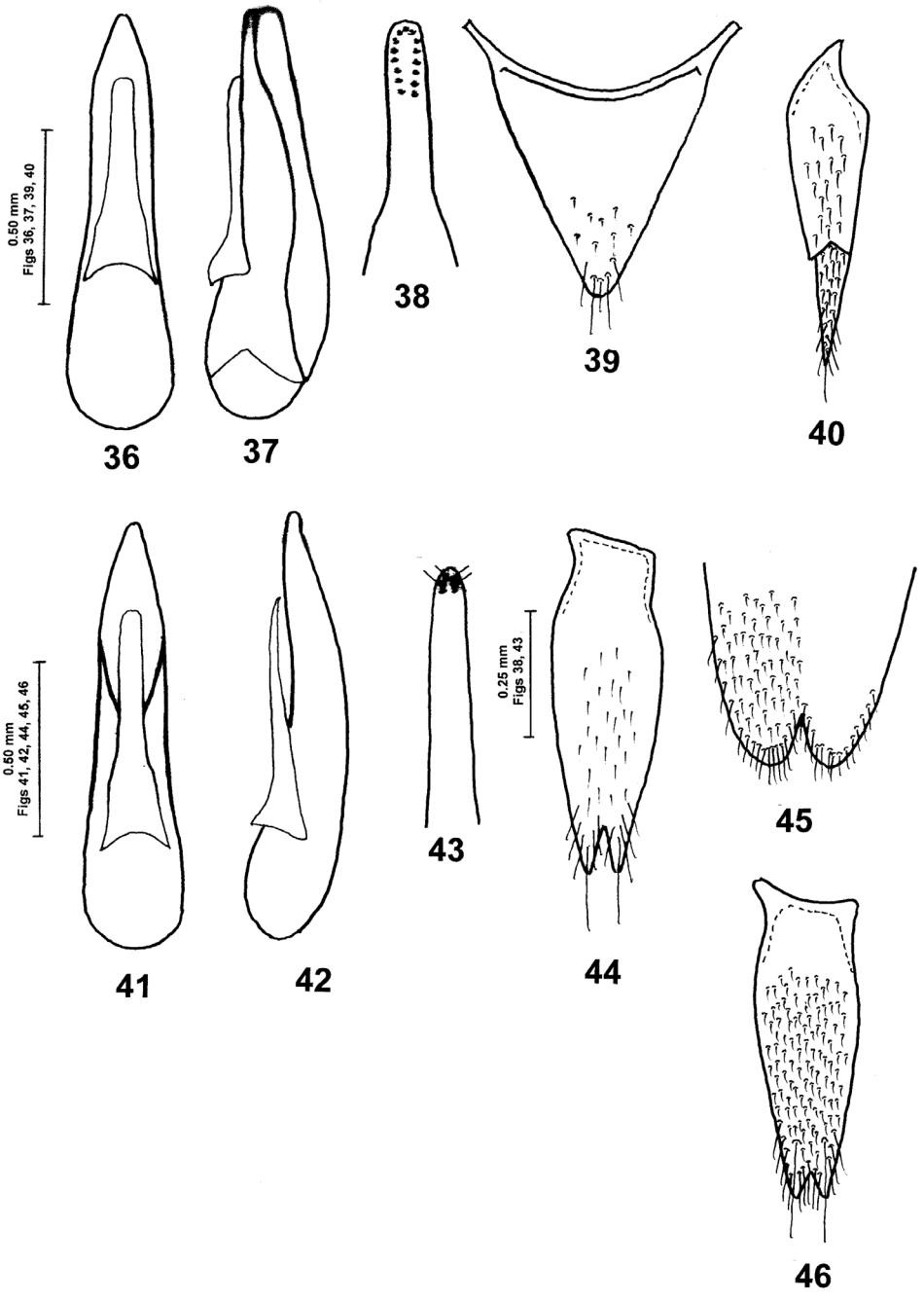
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Figs 41, 42, 44, 45, 46
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Figs 38, 43
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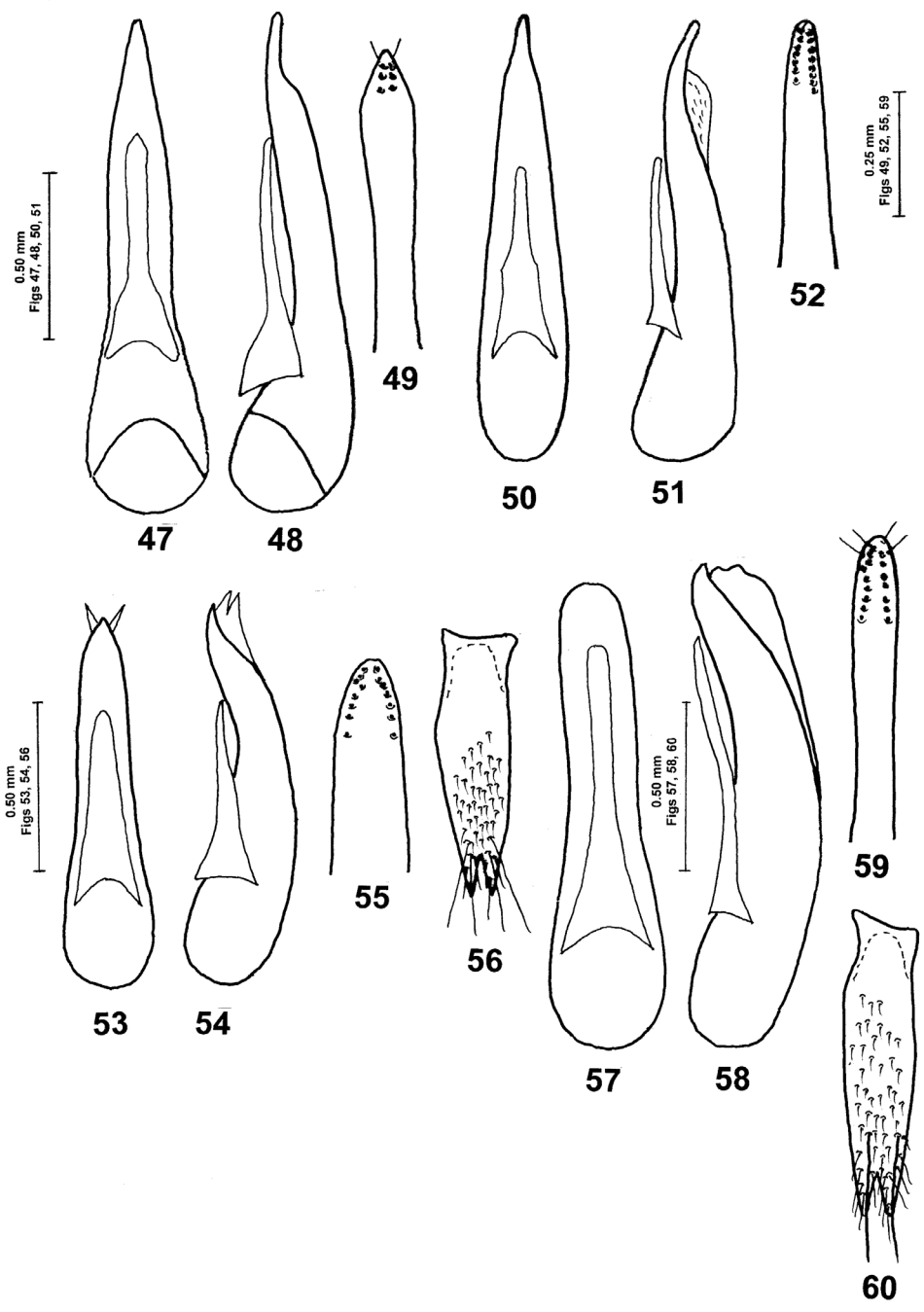
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Figs 49, 52, 55, 59
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Figs 53, 54, 56
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Figs 57, 58, 60
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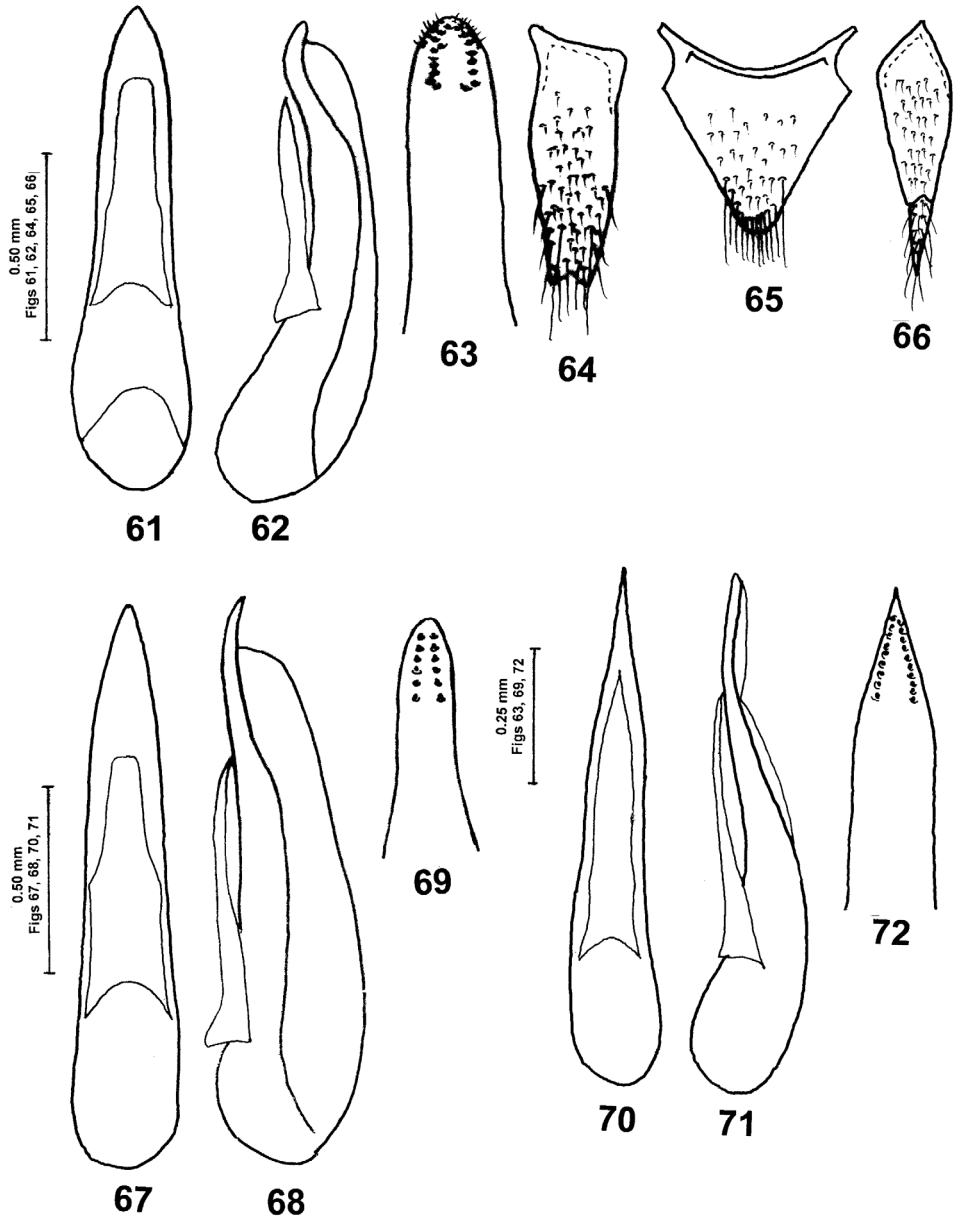
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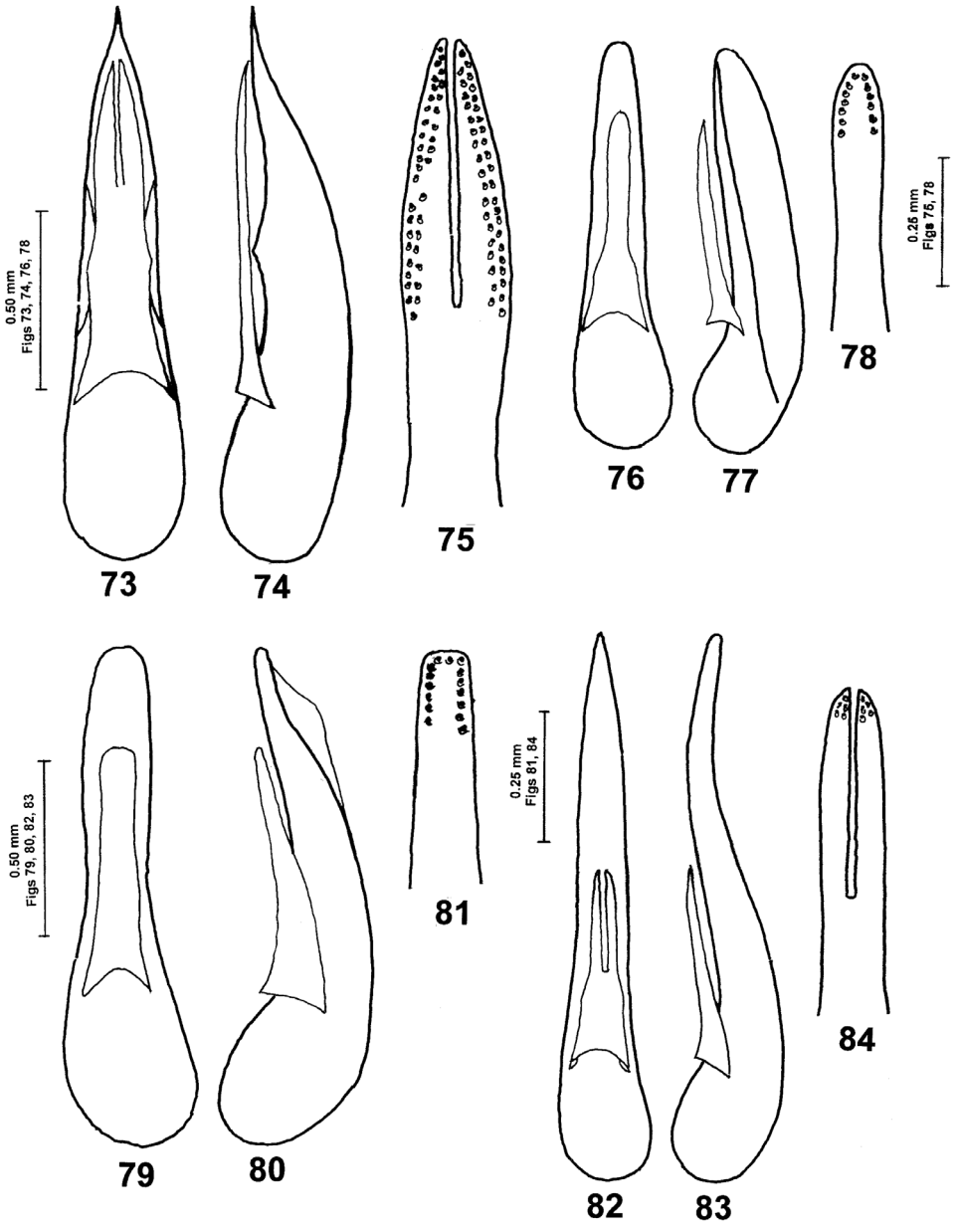
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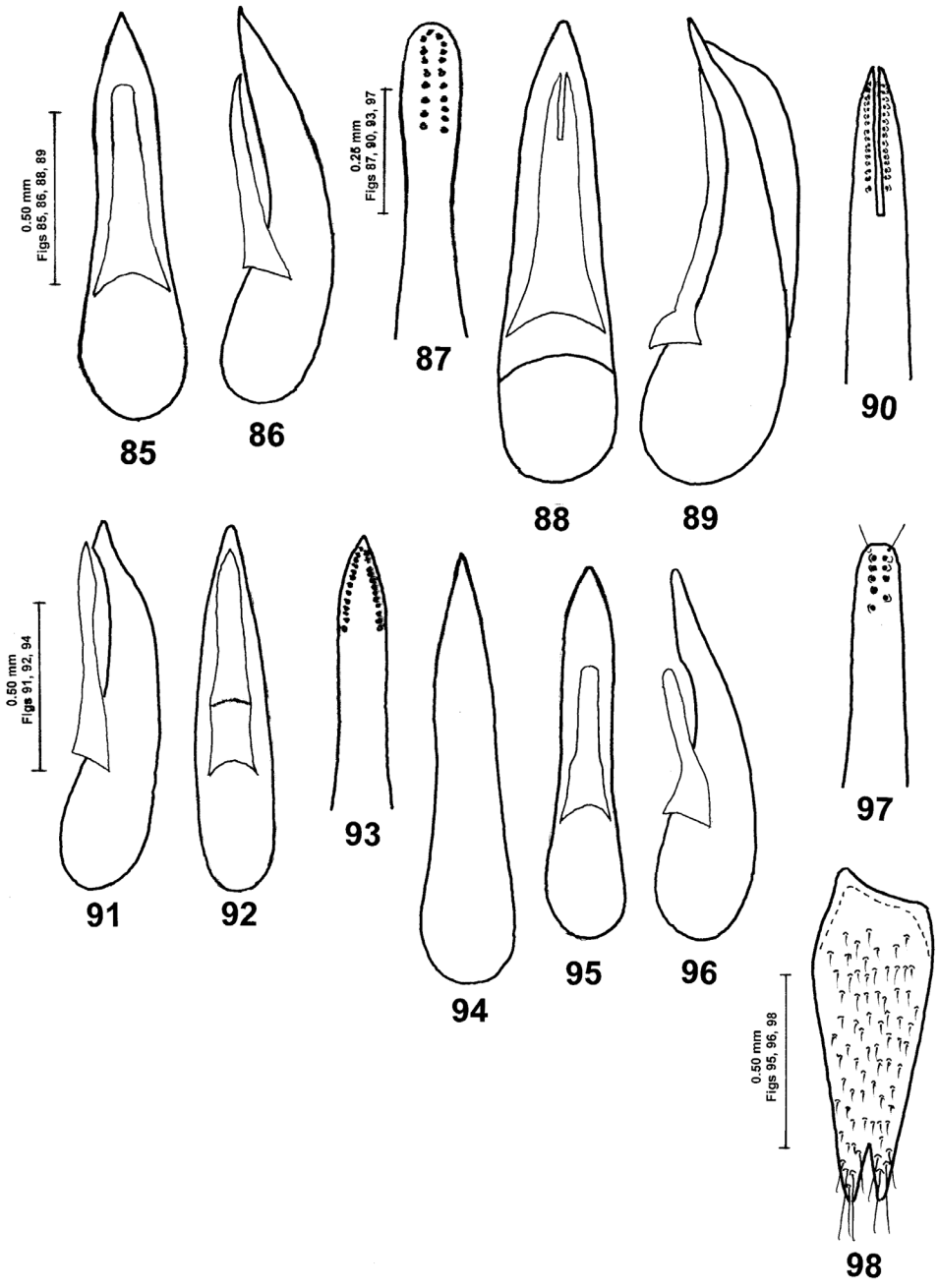
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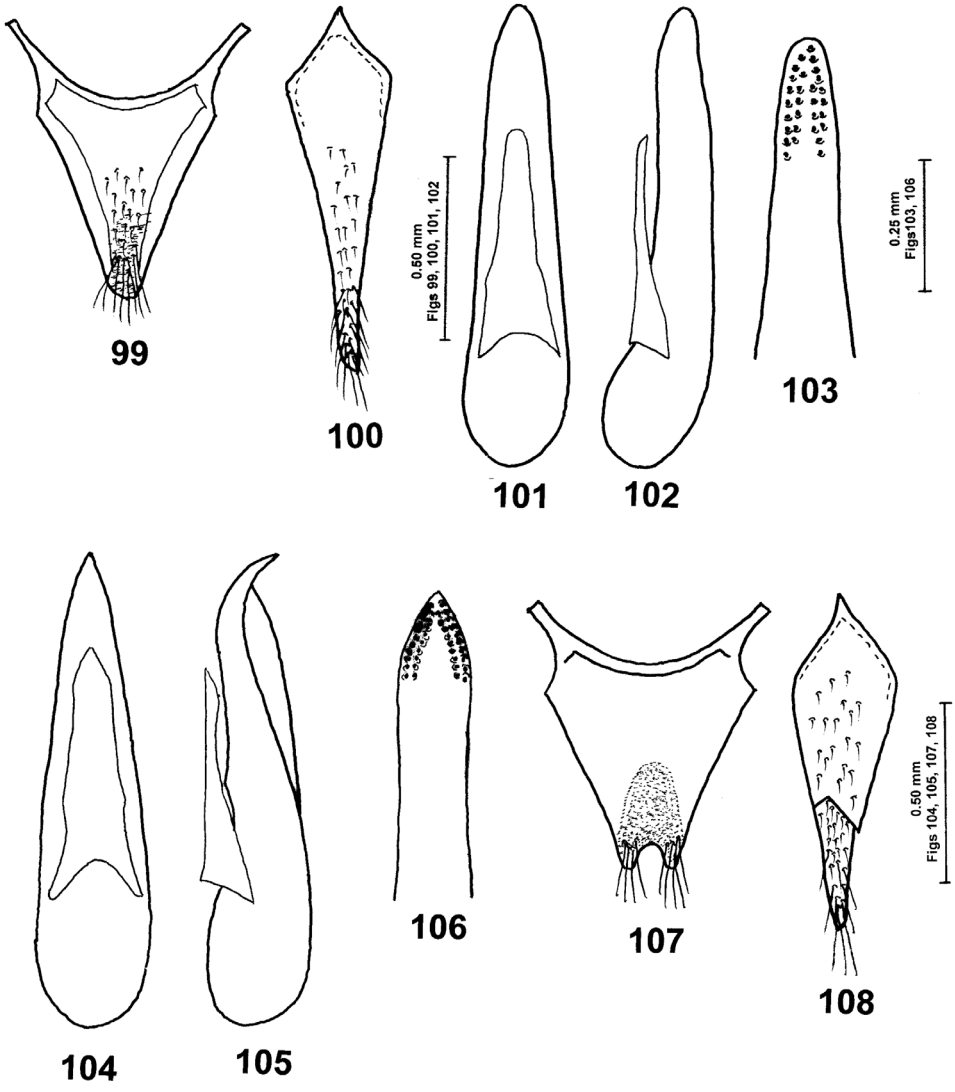
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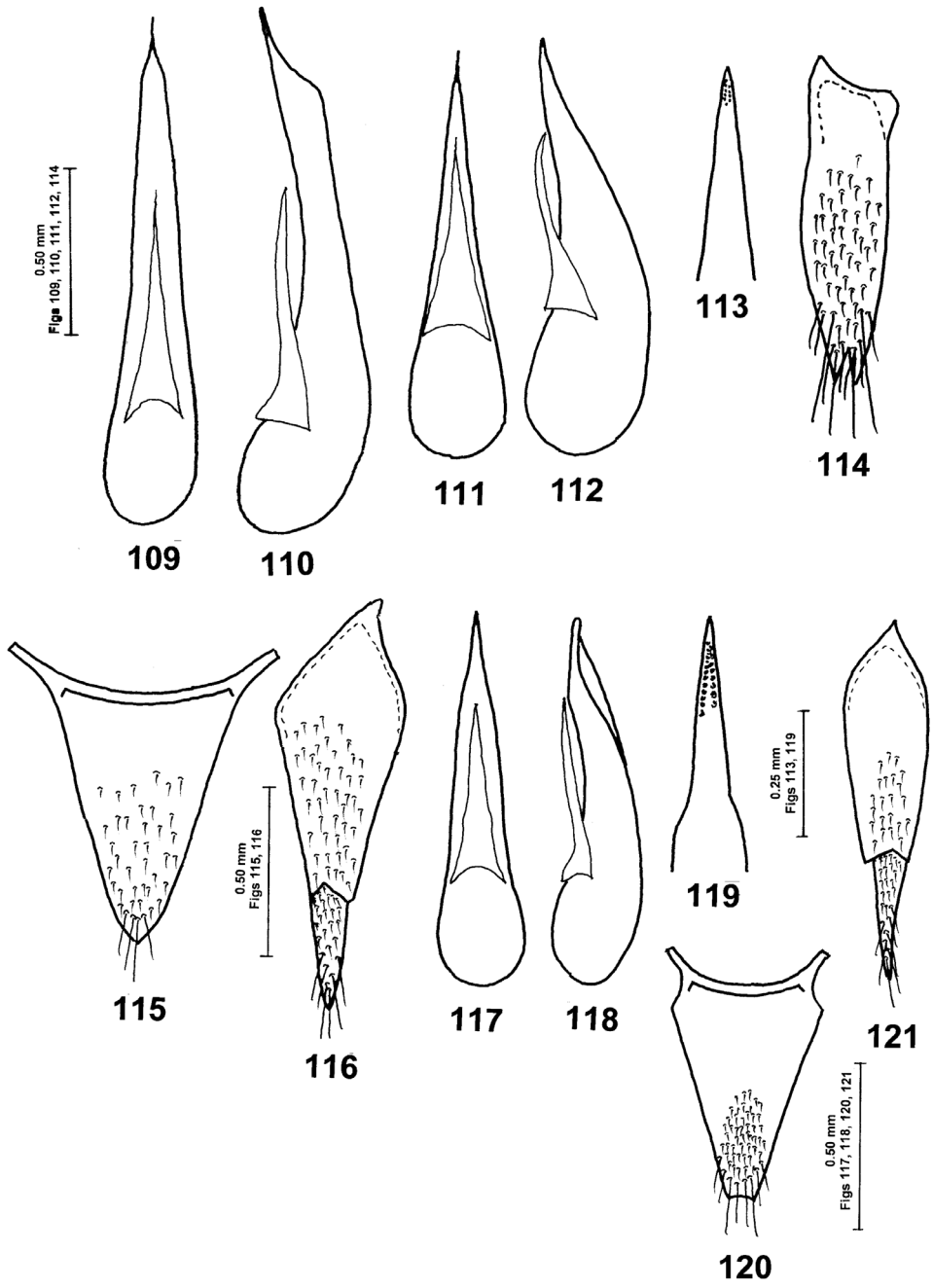
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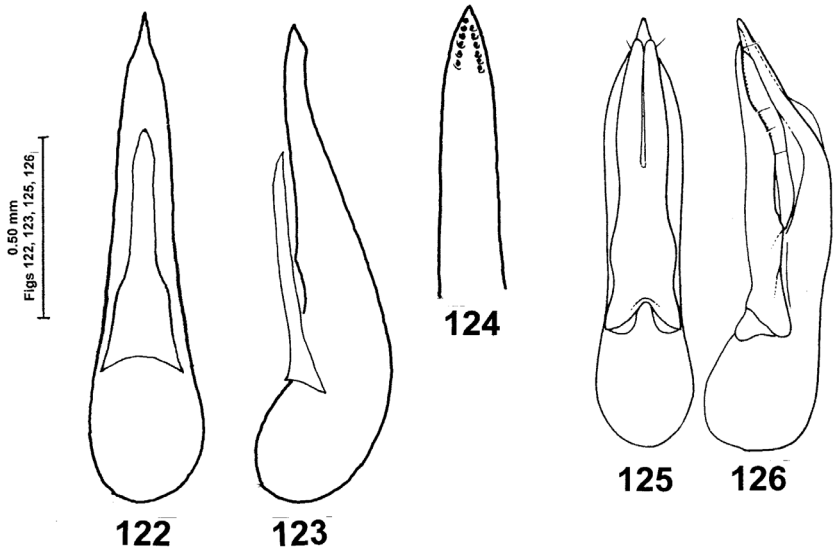
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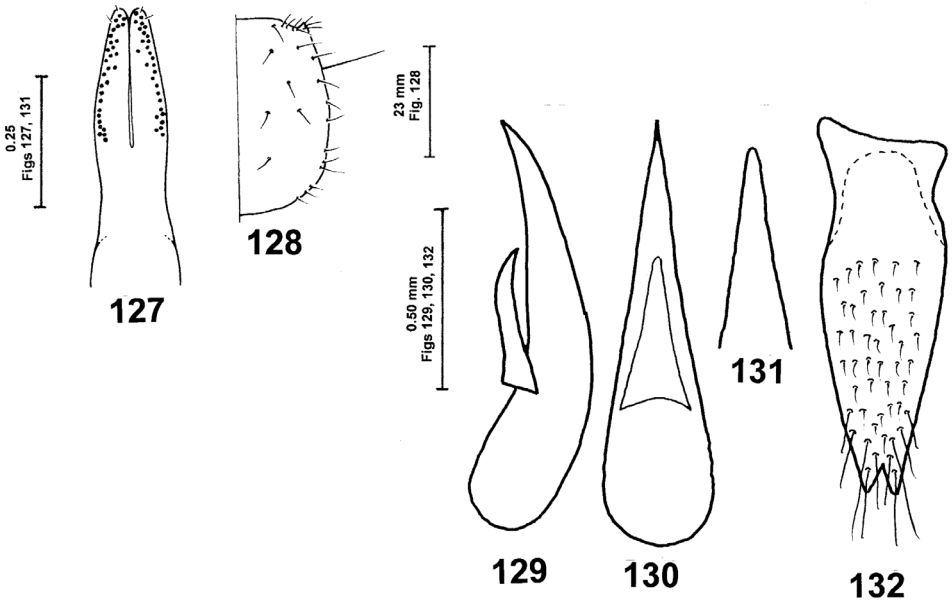
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Figs 129, 130, 132
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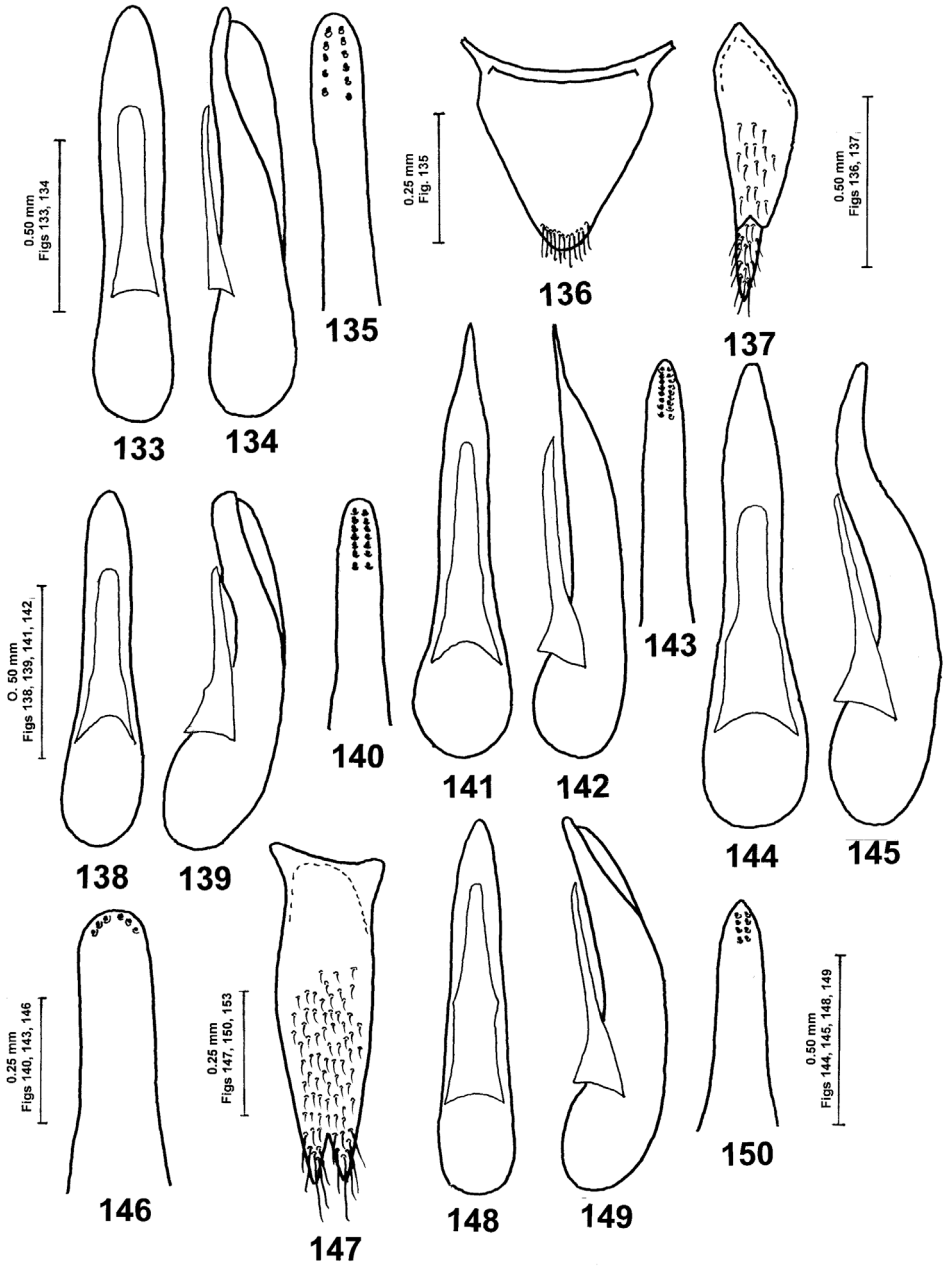
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Figs 147, 150, 153
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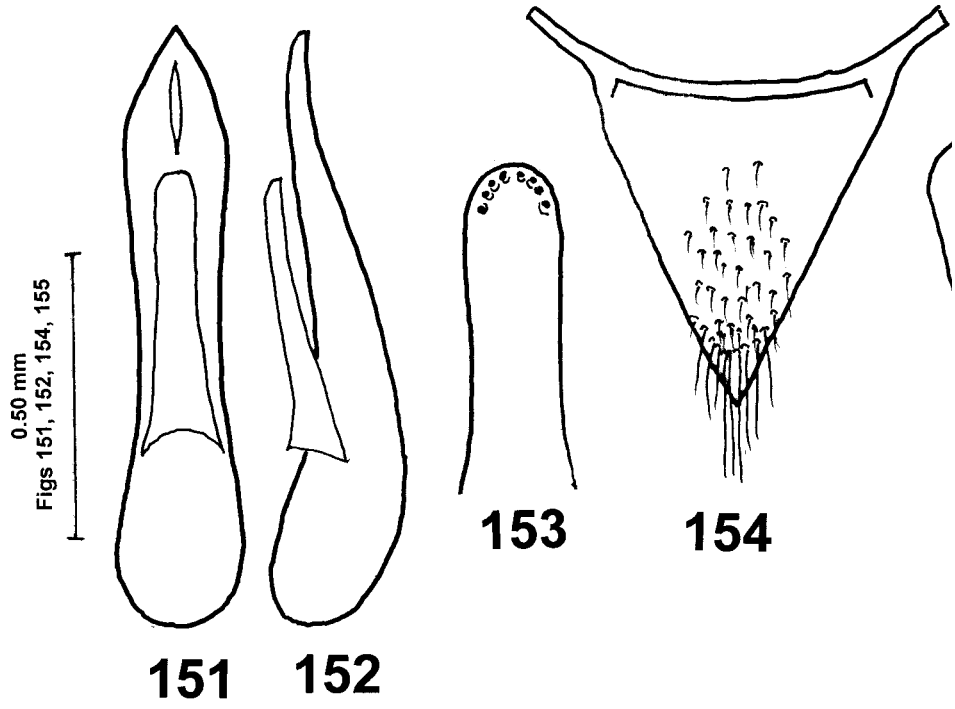
Figs 144, 145, 148, 149



Male. Protarsomeres 1-3 strongly dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Aedeagus (Figs 133-135).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus zaidius* may be distinguished from the *P. haematodes* by different colouring of elytra, narrower pronotum, from *Philonthus tringa* sp. nov. by shorter eyes (ratio 15 : 20) different colouring of elytra and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania (Herman, 2001).

Figs 1-4. *P. abdicans* Tottenham, 1949: 1- aedeagus, ventral view; 2- aedeagus lateral view; 3- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 4- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 5-10. *P. aethiops* Bernhauer, 1915: 5- aedeagus, ventral view; 6- aedeagus, lateral view; 7- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 8- male sternite IX, ventral view; 9- female tergite X, ventral view; 10- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 11-14. *P. affinis* Roth, 1851: 11- aedeagus, ventral view; 12- aedeagus, lateral view; 13- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 14- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 15-17. *P. amandava* sp. nov.: 15- aedeagus, ventral view; 16- aedeagus, lateral view; 17- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 18-20. *P. bicolor* Fauvel, 1903: 18- aedeagus, ventral view; 19- aedeagus, lateral view; 20- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 21-23. *P. carpenteri* Bernhauer, 1939: 21- aedeagus, ventral view; 22- aedeagus, lateral view; 23- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 24-27. *P. ceryle* sp. nov.: 24- aedeagus, ventral view; 25- aedeagus, lateral view; 26- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 27- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 28-29. *P. chloropterus* Bernhauer, 1939: 28- aedeagus, ventral view; 29- aedeagus- lateral view.

Figs 30-32. *P. cinctus* Fauvel, 1905: 30- aedeagus, ventral view; 31- aedeagus, lateral view; 32- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 33-35. *P. conrava* sp. nov.: 33- female tergite X, ventral view; 34 - gonocoxite of female genital segment; 35- female sternite VIII, ventral view.

Figs 36-40. *P. excelsior* Bernhauer, 1939: 36- aedeagus, ventral view; 37- aedeagus, lateral view; 38- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 39- female tergite X, ventral view; 40- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 41-44. *P. flavicauda* Bernhauer, 1934: 41- aedeagus, ventral view; 42- aedeagus, lateral view; 43- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 44- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 45-46. *P. havai* sp. nov.: 45- apical portion of male sternite VIII, ventral view; 46- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 47-49. *P. gigas* Bernhauer, 1939: 47- aedeagus, ventral view; 48- aedeagus, lateral view; 49- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 50-52. *P. haematodes* Bernhauer, 1915: 50- aedeagus, ventral view; 51- aedeagus, lateral view; 52- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 53-56. *P. hospes* Erichson, 1843: 53- aedeagus, ventral view; 54- aedeagus, lateral view; 55- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 56- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 57-60. *P. impuncticollis* Bernhauer, 1932: 57- aedeagus, ventral view; 58- aedeagus, lateral view; 59- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 60- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 61-66. *P jeanneli* Bernhauer, 1931: 61- aedeagus, ventral view; 62- aedeagus, lateral view; 63- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 64- male sternite IX, ventral view; 65- female tergite X, ventral view; 66- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 67-69. *P. kristenseni* Bernhauer, 1915: 67- aedeagus, ventral view; 68- aedeagus, lateral view; 69- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 70-72. *P. lybius* sp. nov.: 70- aedeagus, ventral view; 71- aedeagus, lateral view; 72- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 73-75. *P. mabuya* sp. nov.: 73- aedeagus, ventral view; 74- aedeagus, lateral view; 75- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 76-78. *P. malleus* Tottenham, 1962: 76- aedeagus, ventral view; 77- aedeagus, lateral view; 78- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 79_81. *P. mirei* Levasseur, 1967: 79- aedeagus, ventral view; 80- aedeagus, lateral view; 81- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 82-84. *P. morio* Boheman, 1848: 82- aedeagus, ventral view; 83- aedeagus, lateral view; 84- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 85-87. *P. nimbiodes* Tottenham, 1969: 85- aedeagus, ventral view; 86- aedeagus, lateral view; 87- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 88-90. *P. numida* sp. nov.: 88- aedeagus, ventral view; 89- aedeagus, lateral view; 90- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 91-93. *P. pakanus* Tottenham, 1962: 91- aedeagus, ventral view; 92- aedeagus, lateral view; 93- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Fig. 94. *P. phoculus* Tottenham, 1949: 94- aedeagus without paramere, ventral view.

Figs 95-98. *P. rabidus* Tottenham, 1962: 95- aedeagus, ventral view; 96- aedeagus, lateral view; 97- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 98- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 99-100. *P. riftensis* Fauvel, 1902: 99- female tergite X, ventral view; 100- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 101-103. *P. rugosipennis* Chapman, 1939: 101- aedeagus, ventral view; 102- aedeagus, lateral view; 103- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 104-108. *P. sagittarius* sp. nov.: 104- aedeagus, ventral view; 105- aedeagus, lateral view; 106- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 107- female tergite X, ventral view; 108- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 109-110. *P. scotti* Bernhauer, 1931: 109- aedeagus, ventral view; 110- aedeagus, lateral view.

Figs 111-114. *P. tadarida* sp. nov.: 111- aedeagus, ventral view; 112- aedeagus, lateral view; 113- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 114- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 115-116. *P. tandalensis* Bernhauer, 1939: 115- female tergite X, ventral view; 116- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 117-121. *P. tangamanus* Tottenham, 1961: 117- aedeagus, ventral view; 118- aedeagus, lateral view; 119- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 120- female tergite X, ventral view; 121- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 122-124. *P. teleskopus* sp. nov.: 122- aedeagus, ventral view; 123- aedeagus, lateral view; 124- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 125-128. *P. torgos* Hromádka, 2005: 125- aedeagus, ventral view; 126- aedeagus, lateral view; 127- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 128- right half of pronotum.

Figs 129-132. *P. vanhoofi* Bernhauer, 1935: 129- aedeagus, ventral view; 130- aedeagus, lateral view; 131- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 132- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 133-135. *P. zaidius* Tottenham 1962: 133- aedeagus, ventral view; 134- aedeagus, lateral view; 135- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 136-137. *P. zosterops* sp. nov.: 136- female tergite X, ventral view; 137- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Figs 138-140. *P. intermedius* Lacordaire, 1835: 138- aedeagus, ventral view; 139- aedeagus, lateral view; 140- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 141-143. *P. methneri* Bernhauer, 1915: 141- aedeagus, ventral view; 142- aedeagus, lateral view; 143- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 144-147. *P. ploceus* sp. nov.: 144- aedeagus, ventral view; 145- aedeagus, lateral view; 146- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view; 147- male sternite IX, ventral view.

Figs 148-150. *P. tchagra* sp. nov.: 148- aedeagus, ventral view; 149- aedeagus, lateral view; 150- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 151-153. *P. bos* Tottenham, 1962: 151- aedeagus, ventral view; 152- aedeagus, lateral view; 153- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

Figs 154-155. *P. tringa* sp. nov.: 154- female tergite X, ventral view; 155- gonocoxite of female genital segment.

Philonthus zosterops **sp. nov.**

(Figs 136-137)

Type locality. Zimbabwe, loc. Kutsaga near Harare airport.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (♀): 'Zimbabwe, loc. Kutsaga near Harare airport, 18.vi.1997, W. Rossi leg. //Holotype *Philonthus zosterops* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2012, [red oblong label printed]', (NMPC).

Description. Body length 15.9 mm, length of fore body 7.4 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, elytra red-brown, maxillary and labial palpi black, base of antennomere 2 yellow, remaining antennomeres black, legs black-brown. Posterior half of abdomen slightly golden iridescent.

Head wider than long (ratio 55 : 46), slightly narrower posteriorly, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing 1 long bristle. Between eyes with 4 punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones, lateral punctures slightly shifted anteriorly. Eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 11 : 25). Posterior margin with three coarse punctures arranged in the vertical row. 1 coarse puncture in the middle of temporal area. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-5 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, 6-7 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided, anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 4 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture 2 distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets. Separated much smaller than one puncture diameter.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 55 : 50), parallel-sided. Punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures slightly larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 38 : 30), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 very slightly dilated, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones. Termite X (Fig. 136), gonocoxite of female genital segment (Fig. 137).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus zosterops* sp. nov. is similar to *P. affinis* from which it may be distinguished by its longer head, shorter eyes, darker and sparser punctation of elytra and sparser punctation of abdomen.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Cape white-eye *Zosterops pallidus* Swainson, 1838.

Distribution. Zimbabwe.

Philonthus intermedius Lacordaire, 1835
(Figs 138-140)

Philonthus intermedius Lacordaire, 1835: 388.
Philonthus aeratus Stephens, 1832: 228. Synonymized by Gemminger und Harold, 1868: 589.
Philonthus donisthorpei Dollman, 1910: 295. Synonymized by Pope 1957: 29.

Type locality. Paris.

Type material. Not studied.

Additional material examined. Congo [Congo Belge], Ed. Luja Kondué, [Congo Belge], V. Ferrant, Museum Luxembourg, donavit, ex. coll. Scheerpeltz, 1 ♂, (NHMW).

Redescription. Body length 12.4 mm, length of fore body 6.0 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum dark metallic green, elytra bronze-green, maxillary, labial palpi, antennae and legs black.

Head wider than long (ratio 51 : 30), distinctly narrowed posteriad, posterior angles almost unclear, bearing two long and several shorter black bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures two and half times larger than distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes large, larger than temples (ratio 15 : 10). Posterior angles with two coarse punctures, temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface with rudimentary microsculpture and with many microscopic dots.

Antennae stout, widened distally, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-5 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 6-7 slightly wider than long, antennomeres 8-10 distinctly wider than long.

Pronotum highly convex, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Widest in the middle, from there slightly narrowed posteriad. Sides with several varying long bristles. Surface without dorsal rows of punctures, sublateral row with one puncture in anterior third. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and coarsely punctate, diameter of punctures twice larger than eye-facets, separated between punctures smaller than one puncture diameter, punctures contiguous here and there. Surface with very fine microsculpture.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 67 : 60), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures smaller than that on scutellum, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-black.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 35 : 30), metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly shorter than metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines finely 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 dilated and sub-bilobed, each covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 narrower than preceding ones, heart-shaped. Aedeagus (Figs. 138-140).

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

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *P. impuncticollis*, from which it differs by its darker antennae and legs, head and pronotum dark metallic green, sparser and coarser punctation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Algeria, Azerbaijan, Europe, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Russia, Turkey (Herman, 2001). New records. Democratic Republic of the Congo. New for the Afrotropical region.

Philonthus methneri **Bernhauer, 1915**
(Figs 141-143)

Philonthus methneri Bernhauer, 1915: 139.

Type locality. Tanganyika: [Deutsch Ostafrika], West Kilimandcharo 1500-1700 m.

Type material. Holotype (♀): ′Tanganyika: [Deutsch Ostafrika], West Kilimandcharo 1500-1700 m //*Philonthus methneri* Bernhauer TYPE, [ochre oblong label handwritten]' (FMNH).

Additional material examined: Tanzania, Mt. Meru, W -Hang, Lg. H. Franz, 1 ♂, (LHPC).

Redescription. Body length 11.2 mm, length of fore body 6.3 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, maxillary, labial palpi and legs pitchy black, antennae black, base of antennomere 2 yellowish brown, elytra black, with bronze lustre.

Head of oval transverse shape, wider than long (ratio 44 : 39), posterior angles indistinct, with many black bristles of varying length, eyes flat, slightly shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 17). Four coarse punctures present between eyes, distance between medial punctures three times distance between medial and lateral ones. Posterior inner margin of eyes with five small punctures. Temporal area with several, irregularly placed punctures varying in size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomere 1 almost as long as antennomeres 1 and 2 combined, antennomere 11 as long as antennomere 4.

Pronotum highly convex, wider than long (ratio 55 : 50), distinctly narrowed anteriad, anterior angles and lateral margins bearing several short black bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, punctures 1-3 equidistant, distance between punctures 3 and 4 somewhat larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctate. Punctures as large as eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter; setation black.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 57 : 55), very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and dense. Punctures much larger than those on scutellum, separated mostly by less than one puncture diameter. Surface between punctures without microsculpture.

Legs. Metatarsus shorter than metatibia (ratio 35 : 40). Metatarsomere 1 slightly longer than metatarsomere 5.

Abdomen slightly narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation of tergites much finer and sparser than that on elytra. Punctures as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by two puncture diameters in transverse direction. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

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

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

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus methneri* may by distinguished from similar *P. mabuya* sp. nov. by its bronze pronotum and scutellum, paler legs, from *P. sagittarius* sp. nov. by its denser punctation and narrower elytra and from both of them by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Distribution. Kenya, Tanzania (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus ploceus **sp. nov.**

(Figs 144-147)

Type locality. Botswana, loc. Kutsaga near Harare airport.

Type material. Holotype (♂) 'Botswana, loc., Kutsaga near Harare airport, 18.iv.1997, [red oblong label printed] W. Rossi leg' (NMPC).

Description. Body length 11.5 mm, length of fore body 6.4 mm.

Colouration. Whole body black, elytra with dark bluish shine, maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, antennae and legs black.

Head wider than long (ratio 56 : 46), from posterior margin of eyes narrower posteriad. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes small, shorter than temples (ratio 12 : 19). Posterior margin with three punctures, temporal area with scattered punctures. Surface without microsculpture, only with microscopic dots.

Antennae short and stout, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6-10 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum highly convex, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded. Each dorsal row with four coarse punctures, punctures 1-3 approximately equidistant,

distance between punctures 3 and 4 twice larger than distance between previous punctures, each sublateral row with two coarse punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter, smaller here and there.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 66 : 55), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation relatively coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one or one and half puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-black.

Legs. Metatibia slightly longer than metatarsus (ratio 37 : 35) metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, slightly longer than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III narrowed posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation at base of all tergites coarser and denser than that on elytra, becoming finer and sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation of the same colour 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. 147). Aedeagus (Figs 144-146).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. This species is similar to *P. kristenseni* , but it differs by its longer eyes**,** coarser and sparser punctation of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. Eastern golden weaver *Ploceus subaureus* (Smith, 1839).

Distribution. Botswana.

***Philonthus tchagra* sp. nov.**

(Figs 148-150)

Type locality. Tanzania: Mt. Monduli.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Tanzania: Mt. Monduli, leg. Franz. //HOLOTYPE *Philonthus tchagra* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2010 [red oblong label printed]' (NMPC).

Description. Body length 13.8 mm, length of fore body 7.2 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra and abdomen brown-red, elytra in posterior half slightly dark translucent, maxillary and labial palpi and legs yellow-brown, base of antennomere two yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black.

Head transverse, wider than long (ratio 60 : 42), parallel-sided. Clypeus with shallow, triangular depression medially. Posterior angles obtusely rounded. Between eyes with four coarse punctures, arranged in straight line. Distance between medial punctures twice as large as distance between medial and lateral ones. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 20), posterior margin with one coarse puncture. Temporal area in posterior half with several varying large punctures, anterior half impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse 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 three times longer than antennomere 11, antennomere 2 slightly shorter than antennomere 3.

Pronotum as long as wide, parallel-sided. Anterior angles rectangularly rounded, posterior angels markedly rounded. Left dorsal row with five coarse punctures, punctures 2-4 equidistant, distance between punctures 1 and 2 and between 4 and 5 much longer than distance between previous punctures, right row with six irregularly arranged punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctate, punctures contiguous, apex of scutellum impunctate.

Elytra as long as wide, very slightly widened posteriad. Punctation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter, mostly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 40 : 37), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriad from visible tergite III, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctation at base of all tergites slightly finer and denser than that on elytra, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface between punctures 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. Aedeagus (Figs 148-150).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tchagra* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *P. amandava* sp. nov. by its wider head, shorter eyes, denser punctation of elytra, different colouring of abdomen and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of African Black-crowned-tchagra *Tchagra senegala* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Distribution. Tanzania.

***Philonthus bos* Tottenham, 1962**

(Figs 151-153)

Philonthus bos Tottenham, 1962: 177.

Type locality. Natal: Nqutu.

Type material. Holotype (♂): 'Natal, Nqutu, //*Philonthus bos* Tottenham TYPE, [ochre oblong printed label] Manchester Museum' (NMUK).

Redescription. Body length 11,3 mm, length of fore body 4.8 mm.

Colouration. Body shining, head, elytra and abdomen black, pronotum brown-black, apical margin of tergite 8 and the whole tergite 9 dark brown. Palpomeres 1-2 of maxillary and labial palpi black brown, palpomere 3 of both palpi brown-yellow. Antennomeres 1-3 black-brown, remaining antennomeres brown. Legs reddish-brown, inner margin of tibiae very infuscate and with black spines on tibiae.

Head rectangular, wider than long (ratio 40 : 32), sides behind eyes straight, posterior angles with a small tooth, (resembles that of *P. riftensis* Fauvel, 1907 and *P. morio* Boheman, 1848) and bearing two long and several short black bristles. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Clypeus with a small rounded depression and with several microscopic dots medially. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 17 : 20). Posterior margin with two coarse punctures. Temporal area with several varying large, ochre setiferous punctures and bristles leaning anteriad. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 as long as wide, antennomeres 6-10 slightly wider than long.

Pronotum highly convex, as wide as long, slightly narrowed anteriad, widest behind middle. Anterior and posterior angles distinctly rounded. Each dorsal row with four approximately equidistant punctures. Each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to the lateral margin. Several punctures of varying length in anterior third of sides. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very coarsely and densely punctured, diameter of punctures distinctly larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter. Setation short and black.

Elytra as long as wide, parallel-sided. Punctation coarser and sparser than that on scutellum. Separated mostly by one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

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

Abdomen wide, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad from visible tergite IV. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with scattered punctures. Punctation at base of all tergites similar to that on elytra, becoming sparser and finer towards posterior margin of each tergite. 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. Aedeagus (Figs 151-153).

Female. Unknown to the author.

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus bos* may be distinguished from all the species of this group which have four punctures in dorsal rows by its posterior angles of head with a small tooth.

Distribution. South Africa: Natal (Herman, 2001).

Philonthus tringa sp. nov.
(Figs 154-155)

Type locality. Republic of Central Africa, Bozo.

Type material. Holotype (♀): 'Republic of Central Africa, Bozo lumiere, 21.V.1981, leg. N. Degallier, //Holotypus *Philonthus tringa* sp. nov. Hromádka det., 2011,[red oblong printed label]' (LHPC).

Description. Body length 11.3 mm, length of fore body 5.8 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and scutellum black, elytra glaringly green, abdomen black-brown, mandibles, maxillary and labial palpi dark brown, palpomere three of both palpi brown-yellow, base of antennomere 2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black, femora black-brown, tibiae and tarsi black.

Head wider than long (ratio 44 : 36), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long and several shorter bristles. Between eyes with four coarse punctures distance between them is very short, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriad, distance between medial punctures ten times as large as distance between lateral and medial ones. Eyes longer than temples (ratio 18 : 13), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with many setiferous, coarse punctures. Surface without microsculpture.

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

Pronotum highly convex, slightly narrowed posteriad, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles. Posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with three punctures, distance between punctures 2-3 twice longer than distance between punctures 1-2. Each sublateral row with one puncture situated approximately behind level of puncture 2 of dorsal row. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum in the middle coarsely and densely punctate. Diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated much smaller than one puncture diameter. Sides impunctate.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 66 : 58), slightly widened posteriad. Punctation coarse and relatively sparse. Diameter of punctures as large as that on scutellum, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 40 : 35). Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-4 combined.

Abdomen from visible tergite three, slightly narrowed anteriad and posteriad. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines punctate. Punctation of whole tergites much denser and finer than that on elytra. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Male. Unknown to the author.

Female. Protarsomeres 1-3 slightly dilated, each moderately covered with modified pale setae ventrally, protarsomere 4 small. Tergite X (Fig. 154), gonocoxites of female genital segment (Fig. 155).

Differential diagnosis. *Philonthus tringa* sp. nov. differs from similar *P. haematodes* and *P.*

zaidius by its longer eyes (ratio 18 : 13), different colouring of elytra and different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of African Common redshank *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758).

Distribution. Republic of Central Africa

KEY TO SPECIES OF THE *PHILONTHUS POLITUS* SPECIES GROUP

1 Dorsal rows of pronotum without punctures 2
- Each dorsal row of pronotum with 3 punctures 3
- Each dorsal row of pronotum with 4 punctures 4
- Each dorsal row of pronotum with 5 punctures 34
2 Antennae and legs black, head and pronotum dark metallic green, punctation of elytra coarse and sparse ..... *P. intermedius* Lacordaire, 1835
- Antennae and legs pitchy brown, head black, pronotum and abdomen dark brown, elytra bronze, punctation of elytra dense and fine..... *P. impuncticollis* Bernhauer, 1932
3 Elytra glaringly green ..... *P. tringa* sp. nov.
- Elytra orange-red ..... *P. zaidius* Tottenham, 1962
4 Elytra yellow-brown, orange to red-brown..... 5
- Elytra otherwise coloured 11
5 Smaller species, body length 11.8-13.8 mm 6
- Larger species, body length 15.3-15.9 mm..... 10
6 Eyes longer than temples 7
- Eyes shorter than temples 8
7 Elytra and abdomen yellow-brown, eyes slightly longer than temples (ratio 18 : 16) ... *P. bicolor* Fauvel, 1903
- Elytra red-yellow, eyes distinctly longer than eyes (ratio 15 : 10), abdomen visible tergites 7-8 yellow-brown, remaining tergites black ..... *P. flavicauda* Bernhauer, 1939
8 Elytra orange, head and pronotum metallic blue, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 14 : 18) ..... *P. havai* sp. nov.
- Head and pronotum otherwise coloured 9
9 Head and pronotum black, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 23 : 25), elytra red-brown, pronotum wider than long (ratio 50 : 43) ..... *P. haematodes* Bernhauer, 1915
- Elytra orange-red, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 20), pronotum as long as wide..... *P. zaidius* Tottenham, 1962
- Elytra glaringly green, eyes longer than temples (ratio 18 : 13)..... *P. tringa* sp. nov.
10 Head and pronotum dark metallic-green, eyes as long as temples ..... *P. affinis* Roth, 1851
- Head and pronotum black, eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 17 : 29) ..... *P. phoculus* Tottenham, 1949
Head and pronotum black, elytra red-brown, eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 11-25). *P. zosterops* sp. nov.
11 Elytra bluish-green coloured 12
- Elytra otherwise coloured 13
12 Head, pronotum and elytra bluish-green, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 19) . *P. jeanelli* Bernhauer, 1931
- Elytra and scutellum with steel-blue hue, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 8.5 : 19), abdomen metallic, with blue-golden-red hue ..... *P. tandalensis* Bernhauer, 1939
13 Elytra bright blue coloured 14
- Elytra otherwise coloured 16
14 Eyes distinctly longer than temples (ratio 19 : 12), head very transverse (ratio 64 : 40) temporal area with many punctures of varying length ..... *P. pakanus* Tottenham,1962
- Eyes shorter than temples 15
15 Eyes distinctly shorter than temples (ratio 11 : 24), punctation of elytra coarse and dense, paramere of aedeagus (Fig. 28) short, without setae ..... *P. chloropterus* Bernhauer, 1939
- Eyes less shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 21), elytra dark blue, finely and sparsely punctured, paramere (Fig. 69), with two parallel rows of setae near middle in apical part reaching the apex ..... *P. kristenseni* Bernhauer, 1915
Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 12 : 19), elytra dark blue, punctation relatively sparse and coarse, apex of

paramere wide rounded, with several setae arranged around apex (Fig. 146)..... *P. plocelus* sp. nov.

16 Elytra dark violet-red coloured 17

- Elytra otherwise coloured……..……18

17 Smaller species, body length 13.6 mm, eyes longer than temples (ratio 25 : 17), punctation of elytra and abdomen dense and fine, by elytra punctures mostly contiguous..... *P. scotti* Bernhauer, 1931
Body length 11.3 mm, eyes as long as temples, punctation of abdomen sparse..... *P. ceryle* sp. nov.
Larger species body length 16.3 mm, head distinctly wider than long (ratio 67 : 54), punctation of elytra ..... coarse and sparse, punctation of abdomen fine and sparse..... *P. conrava* sp. nov.

18 Elytra bronze loured..... 19

- Elytra otherwise coloured 26

19 Eyes distinctly shorter than temples 20

- Eyes slightly longer than temples 23

20 Head distinctly wider than long 21

- Head slightly wider than long..... 22

21 Head, pronotum and abdomen with very slight dark metallic bluish hue, clypeus with a shallow triangular depression medially ..... *P. mirei* Levasseur, 1967

- Only abdomen with metallic blue hue, clypeus without triangular depression medially .... *P. rabidus* Tottenham, 1962

22 Antennae long, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 13 : 20) ..... *P. abdicans* Tottenham,1949

- Antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum, eyes distinctly shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 21 .... *P. excelsior* Bernhauer, 1939

23 Smaller species, body length 11.2-13.1 mm 24

- Larger species, body length 15.8-17.2 mm..... 25

24 Only elytra bronze, distinctly wider than long (ratio 57 : 50), punctation sparser, separated slightly larger than 1 puncture diameter, legs black-brown ..... *P. sagitarius* sp. nov.

- Elytra bronze, slightly wider than long (ratio 57 : 55), punctation of elytra denser, distance between punctures smaller than 1 puncture diameter, legs brown ..... *P. methneri* Bernhauer, 1915

- Scutellum, pronotum and elytra bronze, legs yellow-brown, inner side of tibiae darker, punctation of elytra very fine and dense..... *P. mabuya* sp. nov.

25 Head and pronotum violet-blue, elytra greenish bronze, punctation of elytra coarse and dense .... *P. malleus* Tottenham, 1962

- Head, pronotum and elytra black, punctation of elytra fine and sparse..... *P. carpenteri* Bernhauer, 1937

26 Elytra brown 27

- Elytra black-brown to black..... 28

27 Elytra brown, suture, posterior margin and elytral epipleura narrowly red-yellow, eyes longer than temples (ratio 15 : 8 ..... *P. cinctus* Fauvel, 1905

- Elytra unicoloured brown, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 12 : 17)..... *P. rugosipennis* Chapman, 1939

28 Posterior margin of head with a small tooth ..... *P. riftensis* Fauvel, 1907

- Posterior margin of head without small tooth..... 29

29 Smaller species, body length 10.5-11.2 mm 30

- Larger species, body length 12.8-13.8 mm..... 34

30 Antennomeres 1-2 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres black 33

- Entire antennae black..... 32

31 Abdomen black-brown, violaceous-blue iridescent, antennae shorter, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, femora brown-yellow, tibiae and tarsi black..... *P. tangamanus* Tottenham, 1961

- Abdomen black, not iridescent, antennae longer, reaching posterior fourth of pronotum when reclined, femora and tibiae brown, tarsi slightly paler ..... *P. aethiops* Bernhauer, 1915

32 Head distinctly wider than long (ratio 45 : 36.5), temples twice longer than eyes (ratio16 : 8), abdomen distinctly greenish-violaceous-golden iridescent..... *P. vanhoofi* Bernhauer, 1935

- Head almost as wide as long (ratio 42 : 40), eyes slightly shorter than temples (ratio 14 : 17) abdomen only slightly bluish iridescent ..... *P. tadarida* sp. nov.

33 Anterior angles of pronotum with small tooth (Fig. 128) antennae shorter, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, head slightly wider than long (ratio 47 : 45), eyes more than twice shorter than temples (ratio 9 : 20) ..... *P. torgos* Hromádka, 2005

- Anterior angles without small tooth, antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined, eyes approximately about one third shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 22), head distinctly wider than long (ratio 59 : 46) ..... *P. nimbiodes* Tottenham, 1960

34 Posterior angles of head with small tooth 35
- Posterior angles of head without small tooth 36

35 Antennae black-brown, elytra as long as wide, legs brown-black ..... *P. morio* Boheman, 1848
- Antennomere 1 brown, remaining antennomeres black-brown, elytra wider than long (ratio 55 : 51) legs brown-yellow ..... *P. hospes* Erichson, 1843

36 Smaller species, body length 10.1-10.8 mm 37
- Larger species, body length 13.8-17.2 mm 38

37 Antennae short, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined, head slightly wider than long (ratio 33 : 30), eyes hardly shorter than temples (ratio 10 : 13) ..... *P. lybius* sp. nov.
- Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined, head distinctly wider than long (ratio 45 : 33) eyes longer than temples (ratio 13 : 11) ..... *P. numida* sp. nov.

38 Elytra red or brown-red 39
- Elytra black or brown-black 40

39 Elytra red, eyes longer than temples (ratio 18 : 12) ..... *P. amandava* sp. nov.
- Elytra brown-red, eyes shorter than temples (ratio 15 : 20) ..... *P. tchagra* sp. nov.

40 Elytra black, antennae short, reaching midlength of pronotum when reclined, abdomen black, visible tergite seven brown-yellow ..... *P. gigas* Bernhauer, 1915
- Antennae long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined, entire abdomen black .... *P. teleskopus* sp. nov.

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