

**Four new taxa in the genus *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1951, from South Africa
(Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritinae: Reicheiina) and new findings of known species**

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Taxonomy, new species, new subspecies, new records, key, Coleoptera, Carabidae, Scaritinae, Clivinini, Reicheiina, *Antireicheia*, South Africa

Abstract. *Antireicheia janaki* sp. nov. from Western Cape, *A. hogsbackensis* sp. nov., *A. lindrothi kubusiensis* ssp. nov. and *A. lindrothi katbergensis* ssp. nov. from Eastern Cape, new South African blind scaritines, are described, illustrated including its aedeagi and female stylomeres, and are compared with 11 hitherto known South African members of the genus. The rediscovery of eight previously known species is reported, and a key to South African species of the genus *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1950 is updated.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Antireicheia* Basilewsky, 1950 is endemic to southern, western, eastern Africa and eastern Madagascar. Eleven South African species have been described to date by Péringuey (1896), Basilewsky (1980) and Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012). Basilewsky (1980) and later Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012) overviewed and keyed South African *Antireicheia* species. Recently we have identified a rich additional material and in 2012-2016 mostly the first author collected several additional specimens including one new species in the Western Cape Province and three new taxa in the Eastern Cape Province. The main purpose of the present paper is to describe and illustrate the new taxa, to compare them with the known South African species and to update the key to the South African *Antireicheia* species provided by Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012). New records of previously described species are also reported. The articles by Bulirsch & Magrini (2006, 2012) are followed as closely as possible.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The specimens were dry-mounted and studied, including measurements and examination of the microsculpture, at a magnification of 56×. All specimens of new taxa and up to 30 specimens of the known *Antireicheia* species were studied and measured. Length of body is given with 0.05 mm accuracy; other measurements including ratios and means are down to two decimal places. Aedeagi and stylomeres were slide-mounted in Euparal. All photographs of new species were prepared with a Nikon D1 digital camera mounted on a Nikon Labophot II binocular microscope equipped with lenses containing diaphragms. Label locality data of all specimens are quoted verbatim except standardized dates.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the depository of specimens:

FMNH Field Museum Natural History, Chicago, U.S.A.;
MRAC Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium;
PBPC collection of Petr Bulirsch, Praha, Czech Republic;
PMFI collection of Paolo Magrini, Firenze, Italy;
TMSA Ditsong (= Transvaal) Museum, Pretoria, South Africa.

Other abbreviations:

HT: Holotype(s); PT: Paratype(s); BSP: basal (prescutellar) setiferous puncture(s); DSP: dorsal setiferous puncture(s); SP: setiferous puncture(s); /, // by locality labels: end of line, label.

RESULTS

Antireicheia janaki sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-7; Map 1)

Type material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, Western Cape / Hottentots Holland NR borders / Mt. Rochelle-Perdekloof; nr. / Franschoek pass; 33°54.2'S / 19°9.8'E; 6.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt., (TMSA). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀): with the same data as HT; (2 ♀♀): with the same data, but 26.x.2013, lgt. P. Bulirsch, (PBPC, PMFI).

Description. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Body rusty red-brown, antennae and mouthparts yellowish, front legs slightly darker. Length 2.15-2.40 mm (mean 2.26 mm, HT 2.15 mm, n=7; females in average larger).

Head. Rather broad, neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus between very slightly protruding, blunt lateral lobes slightly emarginated; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and deep, longitudinal carina short and rather sharp. Genal posterior angles moderately shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by rather fine and broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates long and sharp. Eyes absent, genae rather slightly, regularly vaulted. Vertex moderately distinctly, regularly reticulated. Antennae with antennomere 2 about as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 moniliform.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, surface with very fine wrinkles, micropunctures and irregular, fine reticulation; slightly vaulted in lateral view; 1.05-1.11 (mean 1.09, HT 1.10) times as long as wide, 1.33-1.43 (mean 1.39, HT 1.39) times as wide as head, widest at about midlength; outline between lateral SP slightly, regularly rounded, indistinctly attenuated anteriorly. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from narrowly rounded, not protruding anterior angles to base, thin in latero-basal part, especially above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, diminishing just before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression fine. Basal part (flange) small, indistinctly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna gently visible from above in apical half.

Elytra. Convex, long ovate, disc slightly flattened in lateral view, 1.76-1.82 (mean 1.78, HT 1.78) times as long as wide, 1.20-1.26 (mean 1.23, HT 1.24) times as wide as pronotum, 1.98-2.05 (mean 2.02, HT 2.02) times as long as pronotum; base rather strongly sloping to

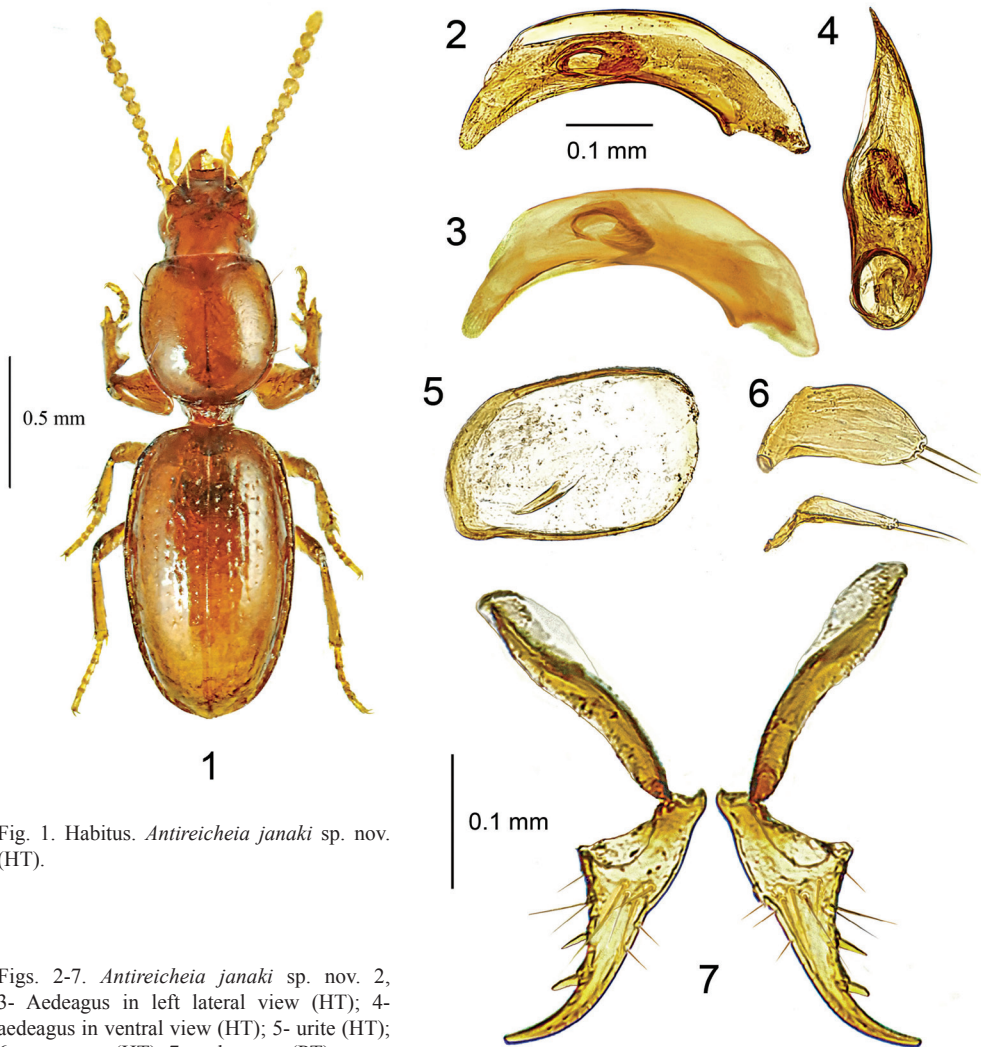


Fig. 1. Habitus. *Antireicheia janaki* sp. nov. (HT).

Figs. 2-7. *Antireicheia janaki* sp. nov. 2, 3- Aedeagus in left lateral view (HT); 4- aedeagus in ventral view (HT); 5- urite (HT); 6- parameres (HT); 7- stylomeres (PT).

slightly protruding humeri; outline distinctly broadened on sides, lateral channel broad, its margin with 1-(2) very small and blunt humeral teeth; broadest slightly above midlength; suture indistinctly depressed at base. Base without tubercle, with large BSP. Striae 1-2(3) irregular and fine on disc; all striae disappearing latero-basally and latero-apically, striae 4 and especially 5-6(7) consisting of rows of fine punctures. Lateral intervals flat, intervals 1-2(3) in basal part very slightly vaulted. Third interval with three very fine DSP.

Aedeagus (Figs. 2-6). Length in HT 0.41 mm; apex of median lobe in lateral view (Figs. 2-3) long and narrow, moderately narrowed apically, very narrowly rounded; apical part in

ventral view as in Fig. 4. Urite as in Fig. 5; parameres as in Fig. 6, bisetose, larger one in HT with additional third, very short and fine seta.

Stylomeres (Fig. 7). Apical spine rather long, evenly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. janaki* sp. nov. has missing eye remnants, narrow pronotum, large body and long elytra with 1-(2) fine humeral teeth. It can be distinguished from the most similar species, *A. caledonica* Basilewsky, 1980, by having the body distinctly larger (in the latter species is the length 1.7-1.8 mm), the pronotum slightly narrower, the elytral striae much finer, the inner elytral intervals almost flat (in *A. caledonica* are those distinctly vaulted) and by having different shape of the aedeagus (those of *A. caledonica* is figured in Basilewsky, 1980, fig. 1).

Name derivation. Patronymic, in honour of our friend Jiří Janák (Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic), collector of most type specimens, well known specialist in Staphylinidae.

Distribution. It is known only from a single, extremely small microbiotope on Mt. Rochelle-Perdekloof, near Franschoek, on the borders of Hottentot Holland Nature Reserve in the Western Cape Province.

Antireicheia lindrothi lindrothi Basilewsky, 1980

(Figs. 8-14, Maps 1-2)

Type material examined. Holotype (♂): Afrique du Sud. prov. du / Cap. King Williams Town / distr. Pirie forest (ZA. 86) / xii.1961 / J. et N. Leleup // *Antireicheia lindrothi* n. sp. / P. Basilewsky / det. 1979 // Holotypus // Holotypus / *Antireicheia lindrothi* sp. nov. / P. Basilewsky, (TMSA). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀): either with the same data as HT or Cape Prov.: Kingwil- / liamstown distr., Pi- / rie forest (ZA. 86) hu- / mus; N. Leleup, xii.1961 // *Antireicheia lindrothi* n. sp. / P. Basilewsky / det 1979 // Paratypus // Paratypus / *Antireicheia lindrothi* / spec. nov. / P. Basilewsky, (TMSA, MRAC, PBPC).

New material examined. (1 ♀): South Africa, Eastern Cape / Pirie State Forest / 32°43.7'S; 27°17.4'E / 20.i.2016; P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Redescription. Habitus as in Fig. 8. Body rusty brown, antennae and mouthparts rusty yellow, front legs slightly darker. Length 2.05-2.30 mm (mean=2.14 mm, HT 2.15 mm, n=8).

Head. Rather broad, neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus between slightly protruding, blunt lateral lobes very slightly emarginate; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and moderately deep, longitudinal carina short and rather blunt. Genal posterior angles shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by deep and broad furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates long and rather sharp. Eye remnant discernable as small, almost not protruding, unfacetted field in antero-lateral margin of moderately long, rather strongly vaulted genae. Vertex finely, irregularly reticulate. Antennae with antennomere 2 just longer than 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 moniliform, apical ones indistinctly longer than broad.

Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation irregular, indistinct; slightly flattened in lateral view; 0.95-0.99 (mean 0.96) times as long as wide, 1.45-1.56 (mean 1.49) times as wide as head; widest below midlength; outline between lateral SP moderately strongly rounded, not to indistinctly attenuated anteriorly, moderately broadly rounded posteriorly.

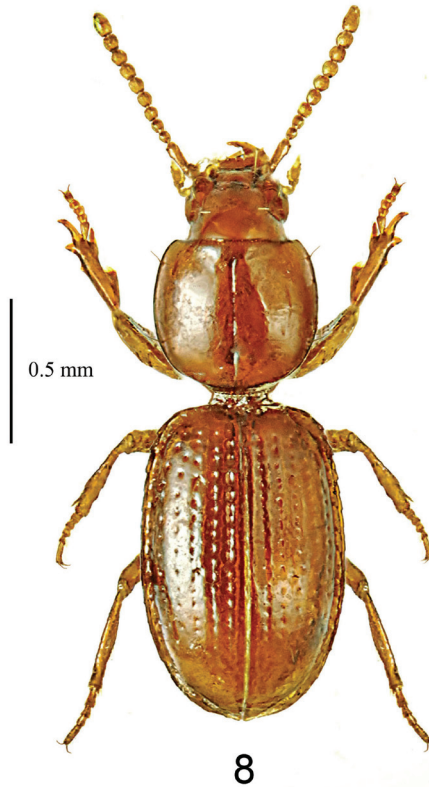
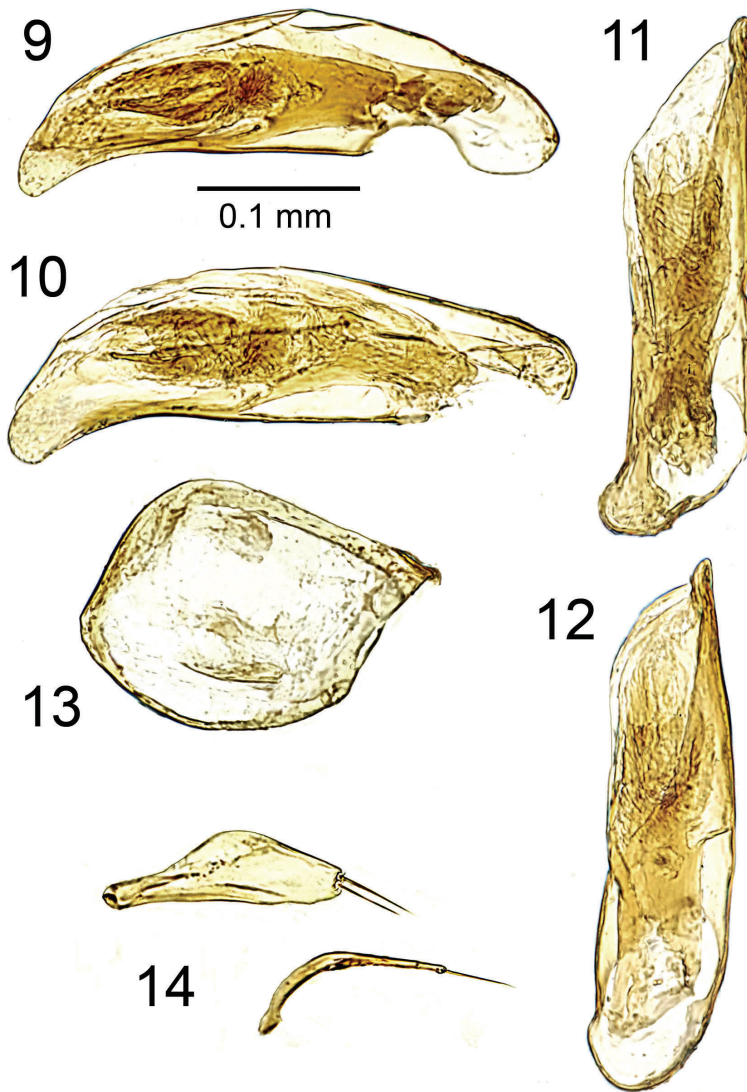


Fig. 8. Habitus. *Antireicheia lindrothi lindrothi* (PT, male).

Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from obtuse, not protruding anterior angles to base, very fine above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, deep, abruptly diminish just before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression broad and very superficial, just visible. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna very indistinctly visible from above in apical third.

Elytra. Convex, slightly ovate, disc very slightly vaulted in lateral view, 1.55-1.67 (mean 1.60) times as long as wide, 1.24-1.30 (mean 1.27) times as wide as pronotum, 2.04-2.19 (mean 2.11) times as long as pronotum; base very slightly sloping to distinctly protruding humeri; outline regularly, moderately strongly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with 5-8 rather large and sharp humeral teeth and below them with several very fine and long, apically finer lateral teeth, recognizable almost to apex; broadest at above midlength; suture indistinctly depressed at base. Base without distinct tubercle, with large BSP. Striae 1-4 rather deep on disc; slightly disappearing latero-basally and latero-apically, especially on apex, striae 5 consisting of rows of rather deep punctures. Intervals 1-3 in basal part moderately, lateral ones gently vaulted. Third interval with three fine DSP.



Figs. 9-14. *Antireicheia lindrothi lindrothi*. 9, 10- Aedeagus in left lateral view (PT); 11, 12- aedeagus in ventral view (PT); 13- urite (PT); 14- parameres (PT).

Aedeagus (Figs. 9-14). Length (in 2 PT) 0.33-0.35 mm; apex of median lobe in lateral view (Figs. 9-10) short and moderately broad, slightly narrowed apically, moderately broadly rounded; basal part in lateral view long, with distinct, broad prebasal excision; apical part in ventral view as in Figs. 11-12. Urite as in Fig. 13, parameres bisetose, as in Fig. 14.

Comment. This species was subrecently well described by Basilewsky (1980). The redescription is done to simplify the description of two new subspecies following below.

Distribution. It is known only from indigenous Pirie State Forest in the Amathole Mts. in the Eastern Cape Province.

Antireicheia lindrothi katbergensis ssp. nov.

(Figs. 15-22; Maps 1-2)

Type material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape / Katberg State Forest / 32°28.2'S; 26°39.8'E / 11.i.2015; P. Bulirsch lgt., (TMSA). Paratypes: (12 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀): with the same data as HT, (PBPC, TMSA, PMFI); (2 ♂♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape / Cata env.; ind. forest / 32°34.0'S; 27°8.5-7'E / 19.i.2016; P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Description As nominotypical subspecies except follows. Habitus as in Fig. 15. Length 1.85-2.15 mm (mean=2.02 mm, HT 1.95 mm, n=26).

Head. Eye remnant discernable as small, moderately strongly protruded, unfaceted field in antero-lateral margin of moderately long, rather strongly vaulted genae. Vertex moderately fine, regularly reticulate. Antennae as in nominate subspecies.

Pronotum. 0.96-1.03 (mean 1.00, HT 0.97) times as long as wide, 1.41-1.51 (mean 1.45, HT 1.49) times as wide as head; widest slightly above midlength; outline between lateral SP rather slightly rounded, not attenuated anteriorly, its apical half very broadly rounded and narrowed posteriorly.

Elytra. 1.57-1.71 (mean 1.64, HT 1.64) times as long as wide, 1.18-1.30 (mean 1.24, HT 1.26) times as wide as pronotum, 1.94-2.14 (mean 2.05, HT 2.13) times as long as pronotum; base slightly to very slightly sloping to moderately protruded humeri;

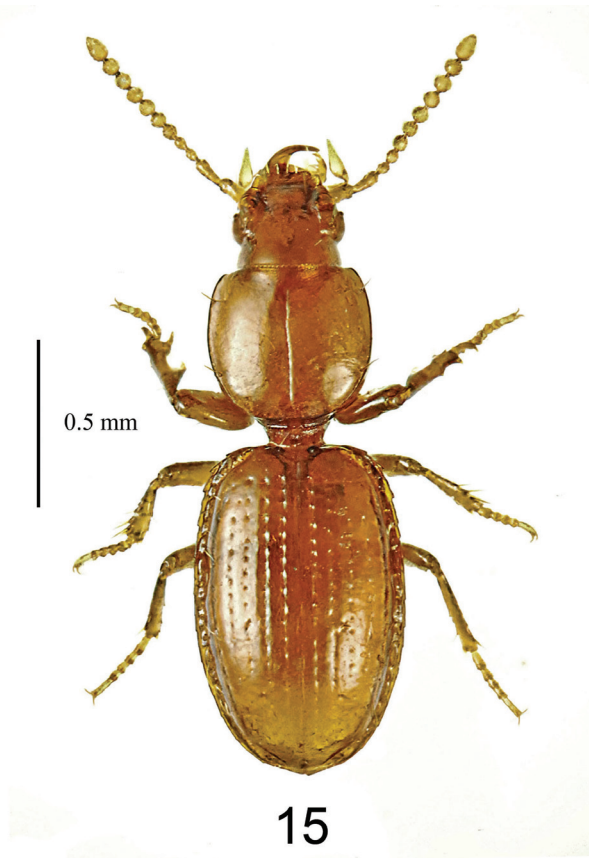
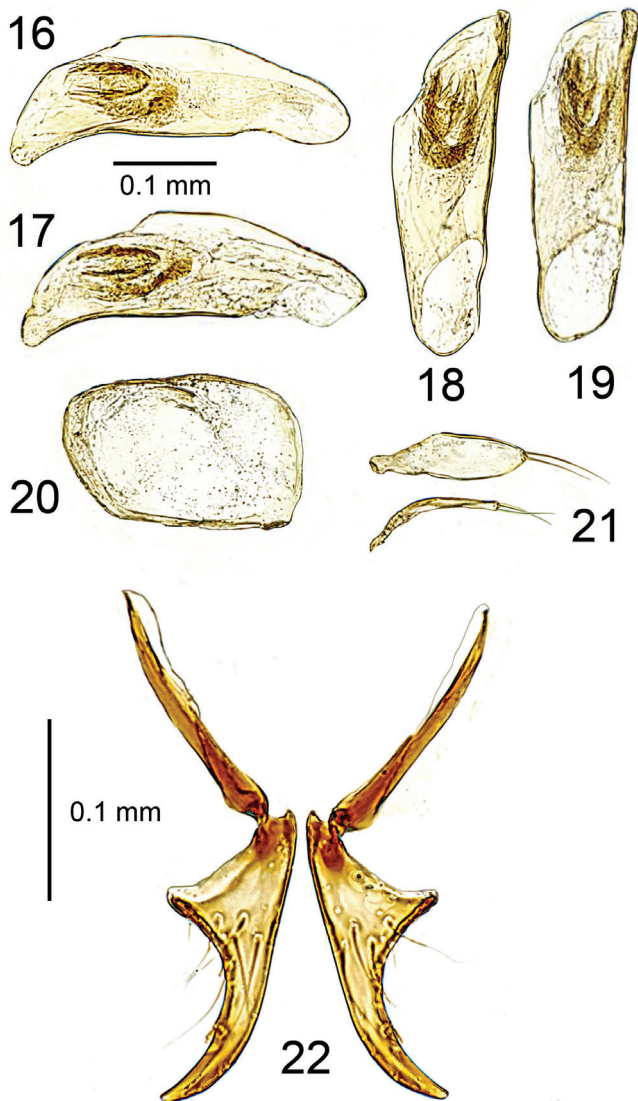


Fig. 15. Habitus. *Antireicheia lindrothi katbergensis* ssp. nov. (HT).



Figs. 16-22. *Antireicheia lindrothi katbergensis* ssp. nov. 16, 17- Aedeagus in left lateral view (HT, PT from Cata); 18, 19- aedeagus in ventral view (HT, PT from Cata); 20- urite (HT); 21- parameres (HT); 22- stylomeres (PT).

outline regularly, moderately broadened on sides. Striae 1-3(4) moderately deep on disc; slightly disappearing latero-basally and moderately broadly latero-apically, especially on / before apex, striae 5 consisting of rows of rather fine punctures. Intervals 1-2(3) in basal part moderately to rather slightly, lateral ones gently vaulted.

Aedeagus (Figs. 16-21). In HT and PT 0.33-0.34 mm long, apex of median lobe in lateral view (Figs. 16-17) similar to nominate subspecies, short and moderately broad, slightly

narrowed apically, moderately broadly rounded; basal part in lateral view short, broadly rounded, with almost indistinct prebasal excision; apical part in ventral view as in Figs. 18-19. Urite as in Fig. 20, parameres bisetose, as in Fig. 21.

Stylomeres (Fig. 22). Apical spine rather long, evenly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. l. katbergensis* ssp. nov. can be distinguished from the nominate subspecies especially by the median lobe of the aedeagus having the basal part reduced and being only indistinctly excised prebasally (as in Figs. 16-17 versus 9-10). Moreover it is in average smaller and the pronotum has the posterior angles more broadly rounded and more distinctly narrowed posteriorly.

Name derivation. Named after Katberg State Forest, the origin of most of the type specimens.

Distribution. It is distributed in the Katberg State Forest and in the indigenous forest near Cata village, both in the Amathole Mts. in the Eastern Cape Province.

***Antireicheia lindrothi kubusiensis* ssp. nov.**

(Figs. 23-28; Maps 1-2)

Type material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape / Kubusi State Forest, sifting / 32°32.0'S; 27°23.1'E / 12.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt., (TMSA). Paratypes: (3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 17 unsexed specimens): with the same data as HT; (5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀): with the same data but 32°32.5'S; 27°23.1'E; 31.i.-1.ii.2012, (PBPC, TMSA, PMFI).

Description. As nominotypical subspecies except follows. Habitus as in Fig. 23. Length 1.70-2.00 mm (mean=1.92 mm, HT 1.95 mm, n=36).

Head. Eye remnant discernable as small, rather slightly protruded, un-faceted field in antero-lateral margin of moderately long, rather strongly vaulted genae. Antennae with antennomeres 2 about as long as 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 slightly transverse.

Pronotum. 0.94-1.03 (mean 0.98, HT 1.00) times as long as wide, 1.41-1.53 (mean 1.45, HT 1.43) times as wide as head; widest at about to slightly above midlength; outline between lateral SP moderately strongly rounded, not to very

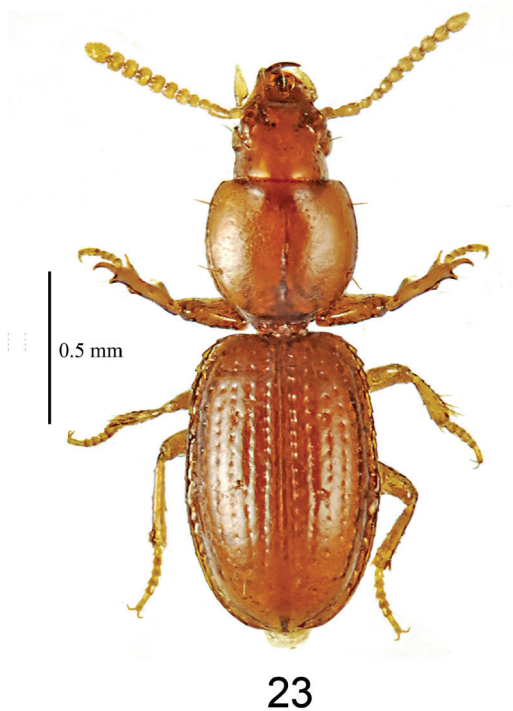
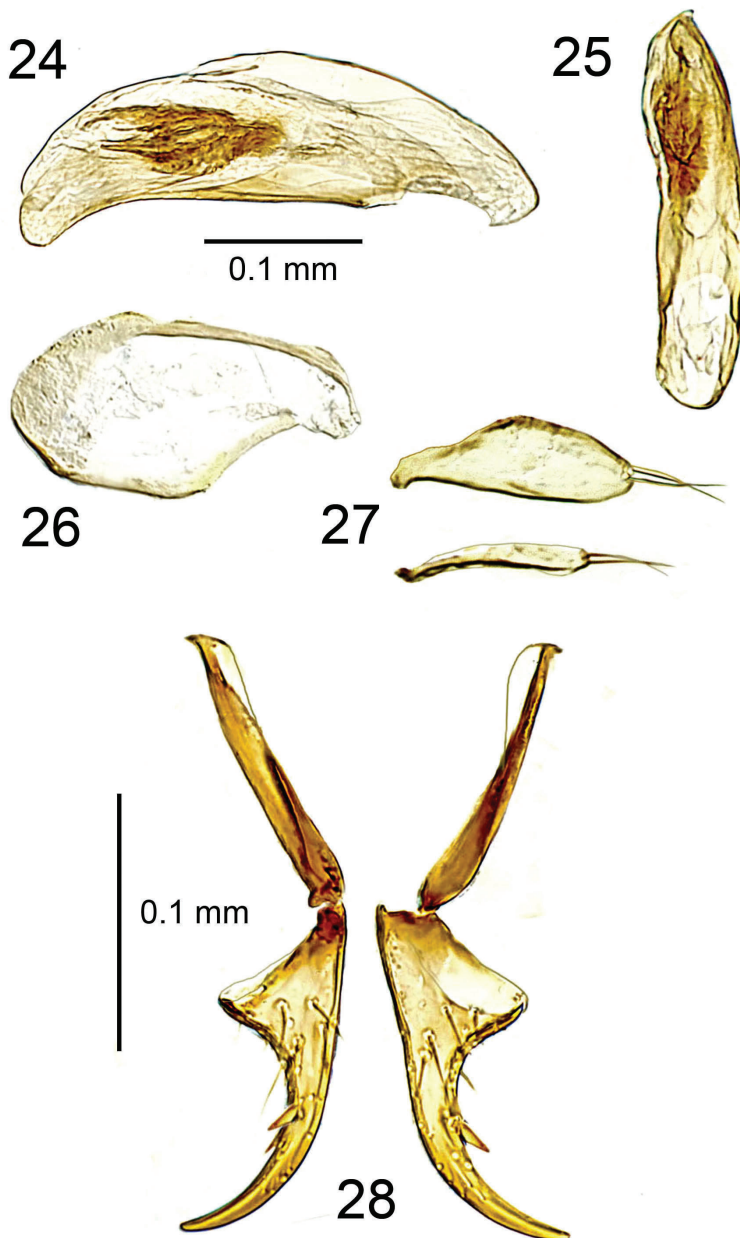


Fig. 23. Habitus. *Antireicheia lindrothi kubusiensis* ssp. nov. (HT).



Figs. 24-28. *Antireicheia lindrothi kubusiensis* ssp. nov. 24- Aedeagus in left lateral view (HT); 25- aedeagus in ventral view (HT); 26- urite (HT); 27- parameres (HT); 28- stylomeres (PT).

slightly attenuated anteriorly, its apical half very broadly rounded and narrowed posteriorly.

Elytra. Convex, slightly ovate, disc flattened in lateral view, 1.56-1.67 (mean 1.62, HT 1.61) times as long as wide, 1.21-1.32 (mean 1.27, HT 1.26) times as wide as pronotum, 2.00-2.19 (mean 2.09, HT 2.03) times as long as pronotum; base very slightly sloping to rather distinctly protruding humeri; outline regularly, very slightly broadened on sides. Striae 1-3(4) moderately deep on disc; slightly disappearing latero-basally and moderately broadly latero-apically, especially on / before apex, stria 5 consisting of rows of rather fine punctures. Intervals 1-2(3) in basal part moderately strongly, lateral ones gently vaulted.

Aedeagus (Figs. 24-27). In HT 0.33 mm long, apex of median lobe in lateral view (Fig. 24) similar to nominate subspecies, short and moderately broad, slightly narrowed apically, moderately broadly rounded; base in lateral view similar to nominal subspecies; apical part in ventral view as in Fig. 25. Urite as in Fig. 26; parameres bisetose, as in Fig. 27.

Stylomeres (Fig. 28). Apical spine very long, evenly, rather strongly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. l. kubusiensis* ssp. nov. can be distinguished from the nominate subspecies by having the body smaller (the length is 1.70-2.00 mm in the new subspecies and 2.05-2.30 mm in the nominate one); by the pronotum being narrower and much more strongly narrowed posteriorly, and finally by having the slightly different median lobe of the aedeagus (as in Figs. 24-27 versus 9-14). It differs from *A. l. katbergensis* ssp. nov. especially by the median lobe of the aedeagus having the basal part distinctly excised prebasally (as in Fig. 24 versus 16-17) and moreover it has in average slightly smaller body.

Name derivation. Named after Kubusi State Forest, the location of the type specimens.

Distribution. It is distributed in the Kubusi / Kologha State Forests complex in the Amathole Mts. in the Eastern Cape Province.

***Antireicheia hogsbackensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 29-34; Maps 1-2)

Type material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, Eastern Cape / Hogsback State Forest, Contour / track env.; 32°35.2'S; 26°56.6'E / 10.i.2015; P. Bulirsch lgt., (TMSA); (1 ♂, 3 ♀♀): with the same data as HT, (PBPC); (4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 1 unsexed specimen): South Africa, Eastern Cape / Hogsback State Forest, Contour / track env., 32°35.2'S; 26°56.6'E / 18.i.2016; P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC, TMSA, PMFI); (1 ♂): South Africa: Eastern Cape / Hogsback, above Contour Track, / 1340 m, 32°35.1'S, 26°56.4'E / 3.ii.2004 // afro montane forest / FMHD#2004-042, berl[ese] / leaf & log litter, Clarke 1086 / Field Museum Nat. Hist., (FMNH).

Description Habitus as in Fig. 29. Body rusty brown, antennae and mouthparts rusty yellow, front legs slightly darker. Length 2.05-2.30 mm (mean=2.16 mm, HT 2.15 mm, n=15).

Head. Moderately broad, neck broad; anterior margin of clypeus between rather slightly protruding, blunt lateral lobes slightly emarginated; impressions of clypeus oblique, broad and moderately deep, longitudinal carina short to very short and rather blunt. Genal posterior angles very shortly rounded; moderately vaulted supraantennal plates separated from genae by deep and rather narrow furrow; carina of prolonged supraantennal plates moderately long and rather sharp. Eye remnant discernable as small, distinctly protruded, unfaceted field in antero-lateral margin of rather short, strongly vaulted genae. Vertex rather finely

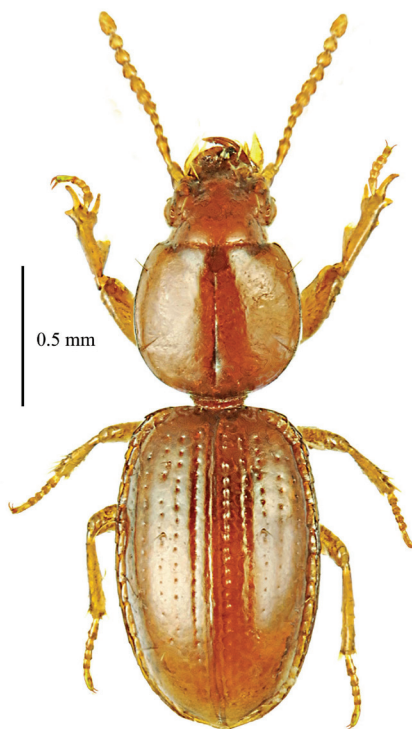
Fig. 29. Habitus. *Antireicheia hogsbackensis* sp. nov. (HT).

reticulated. Antennae with antennomere 2 longer than 3 and 4 combined, antennomeres 6-10 moniliform, apical ones slightly longer than broad.

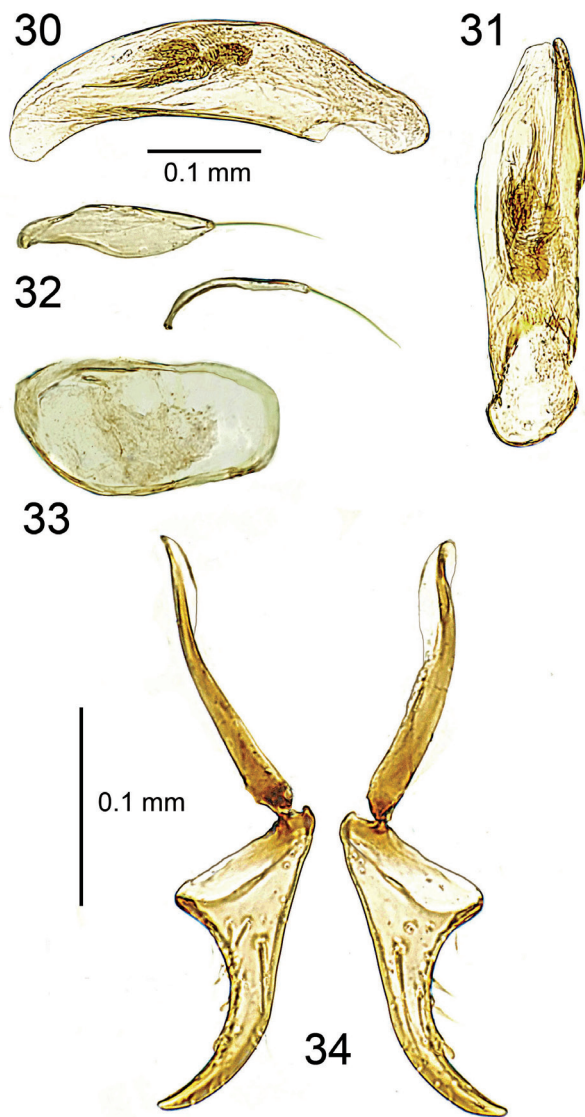
Pronotum. Moderately convex, shiny, reticulation irregular and rather fine; slightly flattened in lateral view; 0.94-0.99 (mean 0.96, HT 0.94) times as long as wide, 1.48-1.54 (mean 1.52, HT 1.49) times as wide as head; widest above posterior third; outline between lateral SP rather strongly rounded, rather distinctly attenuated anteriorly, moderately broadly rounded posteriorly, shortly narrowed below posterior SP. Reflexed lateral margin entire, extended from obtuse, not protruding anterior angles to base, rather broad antero-laterally, very fine basally, especially above flange. Median line distinctly impressed, deep, abruptly diminish just before basal furrow, anterior transverse impression broad and very superficial, just recognizable. Basal part (flange) very small, very slightly produced posteriorly. Proepisterna very indistinctly visible from above in apical fourth.

Elytra. Convex, slightly ovate, disc slightly vaulted in lateral view, 1.52-1.61 (mean 1.57, HT 1.58) times as long as wide, 1.18-1.27 (mean 1.22, HT 1.20) times as wide as pronotum, 1.96-2.10 (mean 2.01, HT 2.02) times as long as pronotum; base almost not sloping to distinctly protruding humeri; outline regularly, moderately strongly broadened on sides, lateral channel very broad, its margin with 3-6 moderately large and sharp humeral teeth and below them with several very fine and long, apically finer lateral teeth, recognizable almost to apex; elytra broadest at about to slightly above midlength; suture indistinctly depressed at base. Base with indistinct tubercle, with large BSP. Striae 1 moderately deep, 2-(3) rather fine on disc; all striae disappearing latero-basally and latero-apically, especially lateral ones far below apex, striae (3)4-5 consisting of rows of moderately deep to rather fine punctures. Intervals 1-2(3) in basal part slightly vaulted, lateral ones flat. Third interval with three fine DSP.

Aedeagus (Figs. 30-33). Length of median lobe in HT 0.37 mm; apex of median lobe in lateral view (Fig. 30) rather short and very broad, slightly narrowed apically, very broadly



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Figs. 30-34. *Antireicheia hogsbackensis* sp. nov. 30- Aedeagus in left lateral view (HT); 31- aedeagus in ventral view (HT); 32- parameres (HT); 33- urite (HT); 34- stylomeres (PT).

rounded; apical part in ventral view as in Fig. 31. Urite as in Fig. 33; parameres unisetose, as in Fig. 32.

Stylomeres (Fig. 34). Apical spine very long, evenly, rather strongly curved.

Differential diagnosis. *A. hogsbackensis* sp. nov. is, together with *A. lindrothi*, the only species occurring in the Amathole mountains and it is most similar to the latter species

with three subspecies. It can be distinguished from all of them by the pronotum being narrowly rounded basally, broadest far below midlength; by the elytra having much finer striae, especially striae 3-5 apically, and finally, by the median lobe of the aedeagus being larger (the length is about 0.37 mm in *A. hogsbackiensis* sp. nov. and about 0.33 mm in all subspecies of *A. lindrothi*), having much broader apex in the lateral view and by the parameres being unisetose (latter are bisetose in all subspecies of *A. lindrothi*).

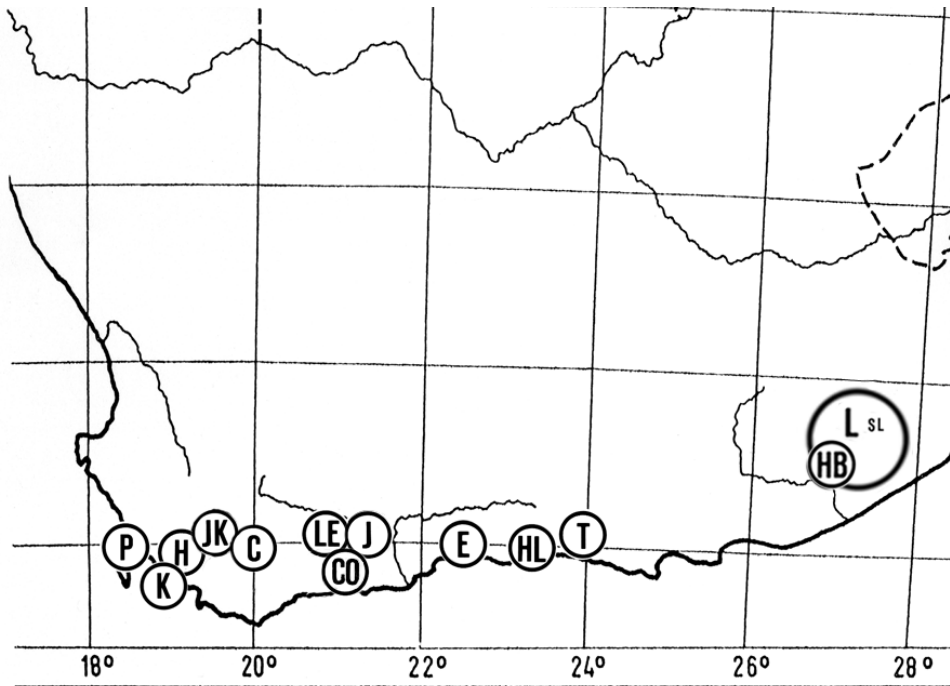
Name derivation. Named after Hogsback State Forest, the location of the type specimens.

Distribution. It is distributed in the Hogsback State Forest in the Amathole Mts. in the Eastern Cape Province.

Antireicheia promontorii Péringuey, 1896

(Map 1)

New material examined. (short series ♂♂, ♀♀): from following localities: South Africa, Western Cape / Table Mts. NP, Spes Bona / indigenous forest; 34°6.9'S, 18°27.5'E / 10.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Table Mts. NP, Kirstenbosch NG / Skeleton gorge; 33°59.3'S, 18°23.5'E / 12.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Table Mts. NP, Orangetkloof / ca 33°59.8'S, 18°23.5'E / 14.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC, PMFI, TMSA).



Map 1. Geographical distribution of *Antireicheia* species in southern Africa. P: *A. promontorii*; T: *A. tsitsikamae*; L sl: *A. lindrothi* s.l.; H: *A. humicola*; C: *A. caledonica*; LE: *A. leleupiana*; CO: *A. consocia*; HL: *A. hlavaci*; E: *A. endroedyi*; J: *A. jarmilae*; K: *A. kogelbergensis*; JK: *A. janaki* sp. nov.; HB: *A. hogsbackensis* sp. nov.

Distribution. It is distributed in few indigenous forest patches in the Table Mountain National Park in the Western Cape Province.

Antireicheia consocia Basilewsky, 1980

(Map 1)

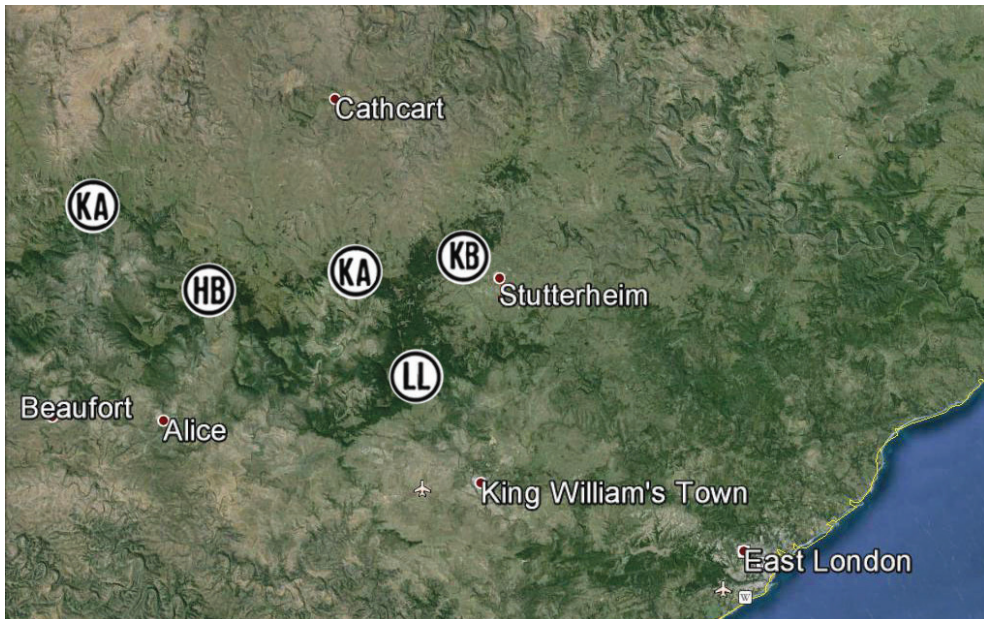
New material examined. (short series ♂♂, ♀♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Grootvaderbosch NR, 300-400 m / 33°58.4'S, 20°50.0'E, indigenous forest / 21.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt.; (2 unsexed specimens): South Africa, Western Cape / Grootvaderbosch NR, ca 400 m / 33°59.1'S; 20°48.6'E, indigenous forest / 16.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC, PMFI, TMSA).

Distribution. It is known only from indigenous forests in the Grootvaderbosch Nature Reserve in the Western Cape Province.

Antireicheia leleupiana Basilewsky, 1980

(Map 1)

New material examined. (2 ♀♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Grootvaderbosch NR, ca 400 m / 33°59.1'S; 20°48.6'E, ind. forest / 16.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt.; (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Boosmansbos Wildern. Area / ca 33°55.7'S; 20°52.2'E / Helderfontein ind. forest / 18.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt.; (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Boosmansbos Wildern. Area / ca 33°55.8'S; 20°52.4'E / Boosmansbos ind. forest / 18.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).



Map 2. Geographical distribution of *Antireicheia* species in Amathole Mts. in Eastern Cape. LL: *A. lindrothi lindrothi*; KA: *A. lindrothi katbergensis* ssp. nov.; KB: *A. lindrothi kubusiensis* ssp. nov.; HB: *A. hogsbackensis* sp. nov.

Distribution. It is known only from indigenous forests in the Grootvaderbosch Nature Reserve and adjacent Boomsansbos Wilderness area in the Western Cape Province.

Antireicheia jarmilae Bulirsch et Magrini, 2012
(Map 1)

New material examined. (1 ♂, 1 ♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Boomsansbos Wildern. Area / ca 33°55.7'S; 20°52.2'E / Helderfontein ind. forest / 18.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt.; (1 ♂): South Africa, Western Cape / Boomsansbos Wildern. Area / ca 33°55.8'S; 20°52.4'E / Boomsansbos ind. forest / 18.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Distribution. It is known only from the indigenous forests patches at higher altitudes in the Boomsansbos Wilderness area in the Western Cape Province, and it occurs there together with the previous species.

Antireicheia tsitsikamae Basilewsky, 1980
(Map 1)

New material examined. (short series ♂♂, ♀♀) from following localities: South Africa, Western Cape / Nature's Valley; 33°58.0'S / 23°33.7'E; indig. forest / 14.i.2015, P. Bulirsch lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Nature's Valley; 33°58.5'S / 23°33.7'E; indig. forest / 10.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Eastern Cape / Tsitsikama N.P., Bloukrans Forest / 33°57.6'S, 23°40.1'E / 11.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Eastern Cape / Tsitsikama N.P., Witteklip Forest / 33°58.1'S, 23°51.1'E / 12.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Eastern Cape / Tsitsikama N.P., Blue Duiker Tr. / Storms River Mouth (ca. 2.5 km W) / 34°1.0'S, 23°52.7'E / 12.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Eastern Cape / Varkrivier (29 km ENE Plettenb. / Bay); 33°57.2'S, 23°38.8'E / 11.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt., (PBPC, TMSA).

Distribution. It is rather largely distributed in the Tsitsikamma National Park on the southernmost borders of the Eastern and Western Cape Provinces.

Antireicheia hlavaci Bulirsch et Magrini, 2006
(Map 1)

New material examined. (short series ♂♂, ♀♀) from following localities: South Africa, Western Cape / Diepwalle S.F. (14 km ENE / Knysna); 33°57.2'S / 23°9.5'E; 7.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Ysternek N.R., Dal van Varings Tr. / off Hwy R339; 33°54.8'S / 23°8.7'E; 7.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Diepwalle S.F., Kom Se Pad / Red Elephant Tr.; 33°56.0'S / 23°8.0'E; 9.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Diepwalle S.F., Kom Se Pad, 1.7 / km W Hwy R339; 33°56.7'S / 23°8.0'E; 9.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt.; South Africa, Western Cape / Garden of Eden; 34°2'S / 23°12'E; indig. forest / 10.ii.2014, J. Janák lgt., (PBPC, TMSA).

Distribution. It is distributed in the indigenous forests in the area around the town Knysna in the Western Cape Province.

Antireicheia kogelbergensis Bulirsch et Magrini, 2012
(Map 1)

New material examined. (3 ♀♀): South Africa, Western Cape / Kogelberg NR, Platbos forest / 34°20.0'S, 18°55.8'E / 16.x.2013, P. Bulirsch lgt., (PBPC).

Distribution. Known only from two nearby indigenous forest patches in the Kogelberg Nature Reserve in the Western Cape Province.

KEY TO SOUTH AFRICAN SPECIES OF *ANTIREICHEIA*
(refined and completed key in Bulirsch & Magrini, 2012)

- 1(12) Eyes recognizable as small unafaceted fields at antero-lateral margin of genae.
 2(7) Reflexed lateral margin of elytra with 1-3 small humeral teeth.
 3(4) Pronotum 1.04-1.10 times wider than long; elytra short (ratio approximately 1.6), with strongly convex outline. Parameres trisetose. Length 2.00-2.40 mm. *A. promontorii* Péringuey
 4(3) Pronotum 1.03-1.11 times longer than wide. Parameres bisetose.
 5(6) Elytra on average shorter (ratio approximately 1.65), their outline more convex, striae more coarsely punctured; apical part of aedeagus broad, moderately curved. Length 2.00-2.25 mm.
 *A. tsitsikamae* Basilewsky
 6(5) Elytra on average longer (ratio approximately 1.75), their outline less convex, striae more finely punctured; apical part of aedeagus narrow, strongly curved. Length 1.90-2.30 mm. . *A. endroedyi* Bulirsch et Magrini
 7(2) Reflexed lateral margin of elytra with five or more teeth.
 8(11) Elytra shorter (ratio approximately 1.6), with broader lateral channel, with larger lateral teeth; apical part of aedeagus small and almost straight. Length 1.70-2.30 mm.
 9(10) Pronotum with outline below posterior SP rather narrowly rounded, above one indistinctly narrowed posteriorly, maximum of width distinctly below midlength. Aedeagus with much broader apex; parameres unisetose. *A. hogsbackensis* sp. nov.
 10(9) Pronotum with outline below posterior SP broadly to very broadly rounded, above one more distinctly narrowed posteriorly, maximum of width at about midlength. Aedeagus with narrower apex; parameres bisetose. *A. lindrothi* s.l.
 10a(b) Pronotum with rather slightly convex outline, very broadly rounded, more strongly narrowed apically. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view as in Figs. 16-17, with strongly reduced basal part. Length 1.85-2.15 mm (mean 2.02 mm). Katberg and Cata Forests. *A. l. katbergensis* ssp. nov.
 10b(a) Pronotum with more convex outline, moderately broadly to broadly narrowed apically. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view as in Figs. 9-10 or 24, with not reduced basal part.
 10c(d) Larger, length 2.05-2.30 mm (mean 2.14 mm). Pronotum with outline more convex, slightly narrowed apically. Aedeagus as in Figs. 9-10. Pirie Forest. *A. l. lindrothi* Basilewsky
 10c(d) Smaller, length 1.70-2.00 mm (mean 1.90 mm). Pronotum with outline less convex, moderately narrowed apically. Aedeagus as in Fig. 24. Kubusi / Kologha Forest. *A. l. kubusiensis* ssp. nov.
 11(8) Elytra longer (ratio approximately 1.7), with much narrower lateral channel, with finer lateral teeth; apical part of aedeagus robust, evenly curved. Length 2.00-2.20 mm. *A. hlavaci* Bulirsch et Magrini
 12(1) Eyes totally absent.
 13(24) Reflexed lateral margin of elytra with 1-3 small humeral teeth.
 14(21) Pronotum narrower, approximately 1.05-1.10 times as long as wide.
 15(16) Larger species, length 2.15-2.40 mm; inner elytral striae fine, inner interval almost flat basally. Elytra elongate (ratio about 1.8); aedeagus as in Figs. 2-4. Mt. Rochelle near Franschoek. *A. janaki* sp. nov.
 16(15) Smaller species, length 1.70-2.05 mm; inner elytral striae much deeper, inner intervals moderately to rather strongly vaulted basally. Different shape of aedeagus; occurrence in other regions.
 17(20) Elytra shorter (ratio slightly below 1.7); outline more convex; aedeagus short, with apical part slightly curved.
 18(19) Elytral striae 4-6 punctures as deep as in inner striae, disappearing apically below apical third; aedeagus as in Basilewsky (1980, Fig. 4); its apex long, narrow, slightly narrowed apically. Larger, length 2.00-2.05 mm. Jonkershoek NR. *A. humicola* Basilewsky
 19(18) Elytral striae 4-6 punctures much finer, disappearing apically below midlength; aedeagus as in Bulirsch & Magrini, (2012, Figs. 3-4); its apex short, broad, strongly narrowed apically. In average smaller, length 1.75-2.05 mm. Kogelberg NR. *A. kogelbergensis* Bulirsch et Magrini

- 20(17) Elytra longer (ratio almost 1.8); outline less convex, inner striae rather deep, roughly punctate, inner intervals moderately vaulted basally; aedeagus long, with apical part moderately curved. Small species, length 1.70-1.80 mm. *A. caledonica* Basilewsky
- 21(14) Pronotum wider, approximately as long as wide. Larger species, length 2.10-2.70 mm.
- 22(23) Oblique impressions of clypeus rather deep; elytral striae rather finely punctured; aedeagus in lateral view with apical part very broad, robust, distinctly curved. Length 2.10-2.35 mm. *A. leleupiana* Basilewsky
- 23(22) Oblique impressions of clypeus shallow; elytral striae rather coarsely punctured; aedeagus narrower, in lateral view with apical part small, slightly curved. Length 2.40-2.70 mm.
..... *A. jarmilae* Bulirsch et Magrini
- 24(13) Reflexed lateral margin of elytra with several teeth in basal part. Elytra rather long (ratio approximately 1.8); aedeagus long, with apical part evenly curved. Length 1.70-1.80 mm. *A. consocia* Basilewsky

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