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New data and new species of Aleocharinae from Tropical Africa in the Natural History Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae)*

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A b s t r a c t : Eleven tribes (*Hypocyphtini*, *Pygostenini*, *Pronomaeini*, *Gyrophaenini*, *Placusini*, *Homalotini*, *Dorylophilini*, *Athetini*, *Termitopaediini*, *Lomechusini*, *Aleocharini*), 22 genera (*Cypha*, *Typhloponemys*, *Nopromaea*, *Tomoxelia*, *Brachida*, *Placusa*, *Coenonica*, *Longiprimitarsus*, *Derema*, *Demerilla*, *Derelina*, *Aloconota*, *Geopora*, *Atheta*, *Peliopelta*, *Termitobia*, *Brachysipalia*, *Haplomyrmemonia*, *Diplopleurus*, *Ocyplanus*, *Zyras*, *Aleochara*) and 46 species are recognized. Twenty-four species, are described as new to science: *Nopromaea inintellecta* nov.sp., *Nopromaea kamerunensis* nov.sp., *Tomoxelia problematica* nov.sp., *Brachida luciphila* nov.sp., *Coenonica foeminea* nov.sp., *Longiprimitarsus kamerunensis* nov.sp., *Derelina lata* nov.sp., *Geopora pascuorum* nov.sp., *Atheta kibwezicola* nov.sp., *Atheta togoensis* nov.sp., *Peliopelta alticola* nov.sp., *Brachysipalia errans* nov.sp., *Diplopleurus antopolitus* nov.sp., *Diplopleurus perfidus* nov.sp., *Diplopleurus anterugosus* nov.sp., *Zyras relegatus* nov.sp., *Zyras vescus* nov.sp., *Zyras pugnax* nov.sp., *Zyras civilis* nov.sp., *Zyras malawensis* nov.sp., *Zyras bayeri* nov.sp., *Zyras sericeicollis* nov.sp., *Zyras torosus* nov.sp., *Zyras gombanoides* nov.sp. All new species are illustrated and compared with similar species. *Atheta thermarum* CAMERON 1950 and *Atheta faecea* CAMERON 1950 are new synonyms of *Atheta rudicollis* (BERNHAUER 1915). *Cypha tanzaniensis* (PACE 1986) is the new combination for *Hypocyphus tanzaniensis* PACE 1986.

K e y w o r d s : Insecta, Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, taxonomy, new species, new data, synonymies, Kenya, Togo, Cameroon, Malawi.

Introduction

In the Staphylinidae, the subfamily Aleocharinae is largest and taxonomically most complex lineage. Many thousands of species and numerous higher taxa remain to be described from all over the world, especially in tropical regions. This is particularly the case for tropical Africa and for species of small size. Some Aleocharinae of doubtful size have been described, sometimes incompletely because of the omission by authors of the examination in microscopic slide preparations, of anatomical parts useful in the recognition of tribe and genus as well as phylogenetic relationships, (FAUVEL 1898, 1899, 1900, 1907; EICELBAUM 1913; BERNHAUER 1915a, 1915b, 1927a, 1927b, 1927c,

*277th "Contribution to the knowledge of Aleocharinae".

1927d, 1928, 1931, 1932, 1934a, 1934b, 1938; CAMERON 1930, 1932, 1938a, 1938b, 1950; JEANNEL R. & PAULIAN 1945; TOTTENHAM 1957). More recent authors have described species with clear illustrations of the habitus, aedeagus, spermatheca and other organs (WILLIAMS 1979; KISTNER 1958, 1963, 1968; JACOBSON & KISTNER 1975; PACE 1984a, 1985, 1986, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2008). Therefore recognition of the species described by these authors is much less difficult. I have been fortunate in being able to personally examine type material of earlier authors that are otherwise not identifiable from incomplete, often only short written descriptions without illustrations and no reference to significant characters such as the aedeagus and spermatheca that were not considered to be significant in the past.

Material and methods

The specimens examined were submitted to me for study by Dr. Manfred Uhlig of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin. The taxonomic study of the species from Tropical Africa, compared with those of other Zoogeographic regions, involves difficulties that are best resolved through examination of the characters of the aedeagus, of the spermatheca and of the shape of the ligula and of the maxillae. Both male and female specimens were dissected and the genital and oral structures mounted in Canada balsam (on small transparent plastic cards beneath the specimen). The genital and oral structures were studied using a compound microscope and drawn by means of eyepiece graticule. The species described here are clearly recognizable from the sketches of habitus, aedeagus and spermatheca. For this reason the descriptions are brief and limited; graphically ambiguous characters or ones that cannot be illustrated, such as the reticulation and the granulation, are described. However in the case of the subfamily Aleocharinae, a long detailed description does not always enable accurate identification of species. Illustrations of the aedeagus and/or of the spermatheca, together with the habitus, are needed in addition to the description to identify specimens, as has been confirmed by other entomologists. Details such as that the pronotum is distinctly transverse and wider than the head are omitted from the description when this is obvious from the figure of the habitus. The habitus of the new species were drawn by me and arranged in plates using Adobe Photoshop software.

Acronyms

Acronyms for Museum are used as follows:

DIE	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Berlin
FMNHIC.....	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles
HMNB	Hungarian Museum of natural History, Budapest
MNHUB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin
NHML	Natural History Museum in London
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien

List of the species, grouped in tribes, with descriptions and distribution

H y p o c y p h t i n i LAPORTE 1835

Cypha tanzaniensis (PACE 1986), comb. n.

Hypocyphus tanzaniensis PACE 1986: 89.

M a t e r i a l : 4 specimens, D.O. Afrika, Kilimandscharo, ca. 2500-3000 m, Hochweiden, II.1912, leg. Ch. Schröder (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Tanzania.

P y g o s t e n i n i FAUVEL 1899

Typhloponemys methneri (BERNHAUER 1915)

Pygostenus methneri BERNHAUER 1915: 153.

Typhloponemys methneri; KISTNER 1958: 20.

M a t e r i a l : 2 specimens, O. Afrika, Momba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Tanzania, Kenya, Zaire.

Typhloponemys kapangae (BERNHAUER 1938)

Pygostenus kapangae BERNHAUER 1938: 315.

Typhloponemys kapangae; KISTNER 1958: 34.

M a t e r i a l : 2 specimens, Joh. – Albrechts Höhe, 3.VII-28.VIII.1890 (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Zaire, Kivu.

Typhloponemys setulosa (WASMANN 1904)

Pygostenus setulosus WASMANN 1904: 649.

Typhloponemys setulosa; KISTNER 1958: 69.

M a t e r i a l : 7 specimens, Brit. O. Afrika, Kibwezi, 1906, leg. G. Scheffler (MNHUB); 1 specimen, O. Afrika, Mombo, lix, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Zaire, Angola, Uganda, Kenya, Karen, Muguga, Ngeri, Cameroun, Zambia, Congo-Brazzaville, Ghana.

P r o n o m a e i n i MULSANT & REY 1873

Nopromaea inintellecta nov.sp. (Figs 1-3)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, O. Afrika, Derema, XII.1891, leg Conradt (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 4.1 mm. Body shiny and brown, femora, posterior border of the first to third free abdominal tergites and pygidium reddish, antennae reddish with the three basal antennomeres and apex of the eleventh yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head umbilicate, deep and close, that of pronotum, elytra and abdomen strong. Pronotum with wide median depression. Aedeagus Figs 2-3.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The aedeagus of the new species is broadly arched to

the ventral side as in that of *N. africana* (EPPELSHEIM 1895) (olim *Pronomaea*), of which I have examined the holotype male of Togo Cuno (NHMW). The new species differs from *N. africana* in the antennomeres four to ten being longer than wide, while in *N. africana* are as long as wide. The eyes of the new species are longer than the postocular region in dorsal view, those of *N. africana* are shorter than the postocular region. The bottom of the basal transverse sulci of the free urotergites of the new species is strongly punctate, while in *N. africana* the sulci are without puncturation. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species is narrow, that of *N. africana* wide and ogival.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species means "not understand" because in a first examination it seemed me to be *N. africana*.

***Nopromaea kamerunensis* nov.sp. (Figs 4-5)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, Kamerun, Joh. Albrechtshöhe, 28.II-9.III.1896, leg. Conradt (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 4.1 mm. Body shiny and brown, posterior border of the three basal free abdominal tergites and pygidium reddish-brown, antennae reddish-brown with basal antennomere reddish, legs reddish. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, reticulation of the abdomen fine and superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum dense, strong and deep, that of the elytra evident and less close, absent in the bottom of the basal transverse sulci of the free urotergites. Pronotum with wide median sulcus. Spermatheca Fig. 5.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *N. uhligi* PACE 1999 from Namibia. The new species differs in the apical prolongation of the distal bulb of the spermatheca being short, while it is very long in *N. uhligi*. The distal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is a little broader than the proximal bulb, while that of *N. uhligi* is wide almost the double the length. The antennomeres five to ten of the new species are longer than wide, those of *N. uhligi* are transverse.

E t y m o l o g y :

The name of the new species derives from that of the Cameroon.

***Tomoxelia problematica* nov.sp. (Figs 6-10)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, O. Afrika, Derema, XII.1891, leg. Conradt (MNHUB).
Paratypes: 1♂ and 1♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 3.7 mm. Fore-body opaque, abdomen shiny. Body reddish-brown, elytra brown with femora reddish, abdomen reddish with fourth free abdominal tergite brown, antennae reddish-brown with the three basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Reticulation of head and elytra strong, that of the pronotum very strong, that of the abdomen missing. Puncturation of head and pronotum indistinct, that of the elytra evident, that of the three basal free abdominal tergites strong, that of the free tergites four and five superficial. Aedeagus Figs 7-8, spermatheca Fig. 9, sixth free abdominal tergite of the male Fig. 10.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In the form of the spermatheca and the colour of the elytra, the new species is comparable to *T. kisumuensis* PACE 1994 from Kenya, known from a single female. The spermatheca of the new species is clearly less developed of

that of *T. kisumuensis*. The head and the pronotum of the new species are reddish-brown, those of *T. kisumuensis* yellowish-red. The puncturation of the pronotum of the new species is indistinct, that of *T. kisumuensis* evident on the external sides. The eleventh antennomere is reddish-brown in the new species, that of *T. kisumuensis* brown with apical half yellowish-red.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the difficulty of its recognition respect other species.

G y r o p h a e n i n i KRAATZ 1856

Brachida luciphila nov.sp. (Figs 11-12)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, D.O. Afrika, Gomba, 1912, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Length 1.8 mm. Body convex and shiny, head and abdomen brown, pronotum and elytra yellowish-red, antennae (with terminal part lost) reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellow. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, abdomen evidently reticulate. Puncturation of the fore-body very superficial. Spermatheca Fig. 12.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *B. nairobiensis* PACE 1985 from Kenya. It is distinguished by the distal bulb of the spermatheca being less developed than that of *B. nairobiensis*. The eyes of the new species are longer than the postocular region, in dorsal view, those of *B. nairobienses* are shorter than the postocular region, in dorsal view.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species means "lover of the light" because the only sample was collected at light

P l a c u s i n i MULSANT & REY 1871

Placusa simulans FAUVEL 1904

Placusa simulans FAUVEL 1904: 286.

M a t e r i a l : 4 specimens, Usambara, Derema, 16.IX-7.X.1899, leg. Conradt (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Tanzania.

H o m a l o t i n i HEER 1839

Coenonica aethiopica FAUVEL 1904

Coenonica aethiopica FAUVEL 1904: 284.

M a t e r i a l : 3♂♂, Usambara, Derema, 16.II-7.III.1899, leg. Conradt (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Tanzania.

N o t e : I have examined two females of the type series and 3 topotypic males.

Coenonica gabonensis PACE 2009

Coenonica gabonensis PACE 2009: 96.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, Usambara, Derema, 7-28.VIII.1891 (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Gabon.

***Coenonica foeminea* nov.sp. (Figs 13-16)**

Type material: Holotype ♂, Usambara, Derema, 16.II.-7.X.1899, leg. Conradt (MNHUB).

Description: Length 2.8 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-red, head brown, antennae reddish-brown with basal antennomere yellow, legs yellow. Reticulation on the posterior half of the head strong, in front absent. Reticulation of pronotum and elytra only on the longitudinal median band, to the sides it is absent. Abdomen devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of head and abdomen superficial, that of pronotum and elytra indistinct. Pronotum with deep median posterior impression. Aedeagus Figs 14-15, sixth free urotergite of the male Fig. 16.

Comparative notes: The new species in habitus is similar to *C. aethiopica* FAUVEL 1904 from East Africa, of which I have examined the female holotype from Derema and 3 males from Usambara (IRSNB). The new species has head superficially punctate, that of *C. aethiopica* strongly and deeply punctate. The pronotum of the new species has a deep posterior median impression, that of *C. aethiopica* has a U-shaped median sulcus. The posterior border of the sixth free tergite of the male of the new species is plurilobate, that of *C. aethiopica* has a single large median lobe between the two lateral thorns. The aedeagus of the new species is slender, that of *C. aethiopica* is short and squat.

Eymology: The name of the new species derives from the absence of evident secondary sexual characters of the male that so it looks superficially like a female.

Dorylophilini FENYES 1921

***Longiprimitarsus kamerunensis* nov.sp. (Figs 17-20)**

Type material: Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Bosum bei Termiten, leg. Tessmann (MNHUB). Paratypes: 1♂ and 1♀, same origin.

Description: Length 2.4 mm. Body a little shiny and yellowish-red, antennae and legs yellow. Body devoid of reticulation. Puncturation of the head fine and close. Granulation of pronotum, elytra and abdomen very dense and little salient. Pronotum with weak lateral and posterior depression. Aedeagus Figs 19-20, spermatheca Fig. 17.

Comparative notes: The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *L. amaniensis* (EICHELBAUM 1913) of which I have examined a female of the type series from Amani (DEI). The spermatheca of the new species is clearly different. The proximal bulb of the spermatheca of the new species is very broad, that of *L. amaniensis* is narrow. The pronotum of the new species has a weak lateral and posterior depression, that of *L. amaniensis* is regularly convex. The space between the "crista apicalis" and distal ventral profile of the aedeagus of the new species is ample, that of *L. amaniensis* is narrow and acute.

Eymology: The name of the new species derives from that of the Cameroon.

***Derema foveicollis* FAUVEL 1899**

Derema foveicollis FAUVEL 1899: 41; KISTNER & JACOBSON 1979: 160.

Material: 4 specimens, D.O. Afrika, Amani, 29.IX.1904, wanderten aus Nest der Siafu (MNHUB).

Distribution: South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya.

***Derema kaszabi* PACE 1986**

Derema kaszabi PACE 1986: 96.

M a t e r i a l : 3♂♂, D.O. Afrika, Amani, 29.IX.1904, wanderten aus Nest der Siafu (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Tanzania.

***Demerilla cordicollis* (WASMANN 1912)**

Demera cordicollis WASMANN 1912: 43.

Demerilla cordicollis KISTNER & JACOBSON 1979: 246.

M a t e r i a l : 1♀, D.O. Afrika, Amani, 29.IX.1904, wanderten aus Nest der Siafu (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda.

***Derelina nigriceps* KISTNER 1979**

Derelina nigriceps KISTNER & JACOBSON 1979: 329.

M a t e r i a l : 6 specimens, O. Afrika, Gomba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire.

***Derelina lata* nov.sp. (Figs 21-22)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, Kamerun, Bosum bei Termiten, leg. Tessmann (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 2.4 mm. Body feebly shiny and reddish-brown, elytra yellowish-brown, antennae reddish-brown with the three basal antennomeres and the eleventh yellow, legs yellow. Reticulation of the body superficial. Puncturation of head and pronotum very dense and superficial. Granulation of elytra and abdomen evanescent. Pubescence of the fifth free abdominal tergite less close than that of the anterior free tergites. Spermatheca Fig. 22.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : According to the revision of the genus *Derelina* KISTNER & JACOBSON 1979, the new species has a spermatheca similar to that of *D. ghaniensis* KISTNER & JACOBSON 1979. It differs in the very wide spermatheca in all of his parts, except the distal bulb of the spermatheca. The spermatheca of *D. ghaniensis* is narrow in all of its parts.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the large size of the spermatheca.

A t h e t i n i CASEY 1910

***Aloconota praticola* FAUVEL 1907**

Atheta praticola FAUVEL 1907: 56.

Atheta (Microdota) praticola; BERNHAUER & SCHEERPELTZ 1926: 630.

Peliopelta praticola; PACE 1986: 109.

Aloconota praticola; PACE 1995: 784

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, D.O. Afrika, Kilimandscharo, ca. 2500-3000 m, Hochweiden, II.1912, leg. Ch. Schröder (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Kenya.

N o t e : I have examines the type series (IRSNB).

***Geopora pascuorum* nov.sp. (Figs 23-25)**

Type material: Holotype ♂, D.O. Afrika, Kilimandscharo, ca. 2500-3000 m, am Bismarckhügel, oberhalb Marangu, S von Mawensi Hochweiden, II.1912, leg. Chr. Sohröder (MNHUB). Paratype: 1 ♀ (devoid of spermatheca, perhaps lost, not by me), same origin.

Description: Length 2 mm. Body feebly shiny and reddish-brown, abdomen yellowish-red with free abdominal tergite four brown, antennae yellowish-red with the two basal antennomeres yellow and eighth to tenth reddish-brown, legs yellow. Reticulation of the fore-body indistinct, that of the abdomen clearly visible. Punctuation of the fore-body very dense and very superficial. Granulation of the abdomen evident. Aedeagus Figs 24-25.

Comparative notes: The habitus of the new species is similar to that of *G. aequinoctialis* (FAUVEL 1900) (olim *Atheta*) from Congo, of which I have examined the typical series of 2 males and 2 females from Kincassa (IRSNB). The aedeagus of the new species is a little arched to the ventral side, that of *G. aequinoctialis* deeply arched. The apex of the aedeagus of the new species, in ventral view, is very obtuse, that of *G. aequinoctialis* is very acute.

Etymology: The name of the new species means "Of the pastures."

***Atheta (Datomicra) rudicollis* (BERNHAUER 1915)**

Oxypoda rudicollis BERNHAUER 1915: 188.

Atheta (Datomicra) rudicollis; PACE 1986: 109.

Atheta (Acrotona) thermarum CAMERON 1950: 62, n.syn.

Atheta (Acrotona) faecea CAMERON 1950: 63, n.syn.

Material: 1 ♀, D.O. Afrika, Kisuani, 12-19.I.1906, leg. Chr. Schroder (MNHUB).

Distribution: Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Zaire.

Note: I have examined the female holotype from Arusha (HMNB). The habitus is that of *Acrotona*, but in the form of the spermatheca *Atheta rudicollis* must be attributed to *Datomicra*. The two synonymies derive from my examination of the type series of 2 males and 1 female of *Atheta (Acrotona) thermarum* CAMERON (NHML) and of 1 male of *Atheta (Acrotona) faecea* CAMERON (NHML).

***Atheta (Tropotheta) kibwezicola* nov.sp. (Figs 26-27)**

Type material: Holotype ♀, Brit. O. Afrika, Kibwezi, 1907, leg. Scheffler (MNHUB). Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, same origin (MNHUB).

Description: Length 3.1 mm. Body shiny and reddish, elytra reddish-brown, antennae yellowish-red with the two basal antennomeres and the eleventh yellow, legs yellowish-red. Body devoid of reticulation. Punctuation of the head evident, absent on the longitudinal median band, that of the pronotum superficial, that of the elytra evident, that of the abdomen clearly visible. Spermatheca Fig. 27.

Comparative notes: The habitus of the new species is similar to that of *A. gestroi* BERNHAUER 1927 from Eritrea, of which I have examined a female of the type series (FMHNC). The spermatheca of the new species has the distal bulb narrow, that of *A. gestroi* is broad. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is short, that of *A. gestroi* very long and dilated. The reticulation of the head of the new species is

absent, that of the head of *A. gestroi* is evident. The eyes of the new species are more protruding than those of *A. gestroi*.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species means "Inhabitant of Kibwezi."

Atheta (Oxypodera) mucronata (KRAATZ 1859)

Homalota mucronata KRAATZ 1859: 29.

Atheta (s. str.) *dilutipennis* CAMERON 1939: 351.

Atheta (Xenota) dilutipennis PACE 1984: 260.

M a t e r i a l : 33 specimens, D.O. Afrika, Pangani bis Tanga, VI.1891, leg. Conradt; 3♂♂, Madagaskar, Ilot Prune b. Tamatave, leg. Friederichs (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Africa, Madagascar, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia.

Atheta (Oxypodera) togoensis nov.sp. (Figs 28-31)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, Togo, Bismarkburg, 17.XI.1892 (MNHUB). Paratypes: 2♂♂ and 1♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 2 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head reddish-brown, third free abdominal tergite brown, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellowish-red. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, abdomen with very transverse and very superficial reticulation. Punctuation of the head evident, that of the pronotum indistinct. Granulation of elytra and abdomen very superficial. Aedeagus Figs 29-30, spermatheca (incomplete) Fig. 31.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The new species has the habitus and aedeagus of smaller dimensions than in *A. densiventris* FAUVEL 1907 from East Africa, of which I have examined the male holotype (IRSNB). The aedeagus of the new species is still smaller, about 0.24 mm, that of *A. densiventris* about 0.35 mm. The aedeagus of the new species is hardly arched to the ventral side, that of *A. densiventris* is deeply arched. The strong internal plates of the aedeagus of *A. densiventris* are missing in the aedeagus of the new species.

E t y m o l o g y : The new species derives its name from Togo.

Pelioptera alticola nov.sp. (Figs 32-34)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, D. O. Afrika, Kilimandscharo, ca. 2500-3000 m, addome Bismarckhüng oberhalb Marangu, S von Mawensi Hochweiden, II.1912, leg. Chr. Schröder (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 2.3 mm. Body very shiny and reddish-brown, head and free abdominal tergites four and five brown, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres reddish, legs yellowish-red. Fore-body devoid of reticulation, abdomen with transverse and evident reticulation. Punctuation of the head evident, but absent on the longitudinal median band. Punctuation of the pronotum very superficial. Granulation of elytra and abdomen evident. Elytra obliquely depressed. Aedeagus Figs 33-34.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The aedeagus of the new species has characters similar to those of the aedeagus of *P. consors* PACE 1986 from Kibosho. The ventral preapical profile of the aedeagus of the new species is bisinuate, that of *P. consors* is arched. The internal stylet of the aedeagus of the new species [...], in *P. consors* is turned into short

and stumpy genital piece. The eyes of the new species are as long as the postocular region, in dorsal view, those of *P. consors* are much reduced. The elytra of the new species are longer than the pronotum, those of *P. consors* are as long as the pronotum.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species means "Inhabitant of the high places."

T e r m i t o p a e d i i n i S E E V E R S 1957

Termitobia burgeoni CAMERON 1930

Termitobia burgeoni CAMERON 1930: 419; SEEVERS 1957: 229.

M a t e r i a l : 3 specimens, Kamerun, Ubengi-Lessegeb., 18.XI.1913, bei Termes natalensis bei Bomorete, leg. Tessmann (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Belgian Congo, Liberia.

Termitobia physogastra WASMANN 1891

Termitobia physogastra WASMANN 1891: 649; SEEVERS 1957: 227.

M a t e r i a l : 1 specimen, Togo, leg. Conradt (MNHUB).

Distribution: Gold Coast.

L o m e c h u s i n i F L E M I N G 1821

Brachysipalia errans nov.sp. (Figs 35-36)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, D. O. Afrika, Kilimandscharo, ca. 2500-3000 m, addome Bismarckhüng oberhalb Marangu, S von Mawensi Hochweiden, II.1912, leg. Chr. Schröder (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 2.2 mm. Body shiny and reddish-brown, pronotum and pygidium reddish, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres reddish, legs yellowish-red. Reticulation of the head very superficial, that of the pronotum evident, that of the elytra strong, that of the abdomen superficial. Puncturation of the head fine and little evident. Granulation of the pronotum very superficial, that of the elytra evanescent, that of the abdomen transverse and superficial. Spermatheca Fig. 36.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *B. volans* PACE 1995 from Kenya, but it is smaller and the umbilicus of the distal bulb of the spermatheca is short and blunt at the apex, while that of *B. volans* is long and acute at the apex. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is a little arched, that of *B. volans* has form of complete coil. The reticulation of the pronotum of the new species is evident, that of *B. volans* absent.

E t y m o l o g y : Normally species of *Brachysipalia* are wingless or micropterous. The new species possesses functional wings that enable it to disperse widely.

Haplomyrmemonia loricata (E R I C H S O N 1840)

Aleochara loricata ERICHSON 1840: 918.

Haplomyrmemonia loricata; PACE 1986: 106.

M a t e r i a l : 7 specimens, Kamerun, Ubengi-Lessegeb., 18.XI.1915, leg. Tessmann (**MNHUB**).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Guinea.

N o t e : I have examined the type series (MNHUB).

Diplopleurus antepolitus nov.sp. (Figs 37-40)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Bosum bei Termiten, leg. Tessmann (MNHUB).
Paratypes: 2♂♂ and 1♀, same origin.

Description: Length 3.7 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-red, head reddish-brown, elytra and free abdominal tergites three and four reddish, antennae reddish with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs reddish with femora yellow. Body devoid of reticulation. Punctuation of the fore-body strong but shallow, on the head absent on the longitudinal median band. Punctuation of the abdomen fine. Pronotum with a deep lateral sulcus. Aedeagus Figs 38-38, spermatheca Fig. 40.

Comparative notes: The aedeagus of the new species is similar to that of *D. ruwenzoriensis* (BERNHAUER 1934) (olim *Astilbus*), of which I have examined 2 males of the type series (FMNHC). The aedeagus of the new species is less developed, 0.56 mm long, than that of *D. ruwenzoriensis*, 0.72 mm long. The ventral preapical profile of the aedeagus of the new species is rectilinear and slightly bent, that of *D. ruwenzoriensis* is broadly arched. The pronotum of the new species has a deep lateral sulcus, while that of *D. ruwenzoriensis* has two basal bumps.

Ecology: The name of the new species derives from the shiny fore-body and with clear punctuation that appears polished, from the Latin *politus* = smooth, smoothed and shining.

Diplopleurus perfidus nov.sp. (Figs 41-44)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Bosum, bei Termiten, leg. Tessmann (MNHUB).
Paratype: 1♀, same origin (MNHUB).

Description: Length 4.6 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-red, head and elytra reddish-brown, free abdominal tergites two to four reddish-brown, antennae reddish with the two basal antennomeres and apex of the eleventh yellowish-red, legs reddish. Body devoid of reticulation. Punctuation of the fore-body clear and deep, on the longitudinal median band of the head absent. Abdomen with very fine puncturation. Pronotum with wide and deep lateral depression and with a strong basal median fossa. Aedeagus Figs 43-44, spermatheca Fig. 42.

Comparative notes: In the form of the aedeagus, the new species is similar to *D. varius* PACE 1999 from Namibia. It is distinguished by the pronotum not being sinuate in front of the posterior angles, by the presence of a posterior median fossa on the pronotum, absent in *D. varius*, and by the weaker granulation of the pronotum. The apical portion of the aedeagus, in ventral view has sides strongly convergent toward the apex in the new species, parallel in *D. varius*.

Ecology: The name of the new species alludes to the likelihood of confusing it with other species if superficially observed.

Diplopleurus anterugosus nov.sp. (Figs 45-48)

Type material: Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Bosum, bei Termiten, leg. Tessmann (MNHUB).
Paratypes: 15 specimens, same origin (MNHUB).

Description: Length 4.7 mm. Body shiny and reddish, elytra reddish-brown with posterior external angle yellowish and with an inverted reddish sutural triangle,

abdomen reddish-brown with pygidium reddish, antennae reddish with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs reddish. Body devoid of reticulation. Punctuation of the head strong, deep and absent on the longitudinal median band, that of the pronotum superficial, that of the abdomen strong and composed of elongate punctures. Granulation of the elytra evident. Head with a bump between the antennae and a broad median sulcus. Pronotum with evident lateral depression and with a posterior median fossa. Aedeagus Figs 46-47, spermatheca Fig. 48.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In the form of the aedeagus, the new species is similar to *D. varius* PACE 1999 from Namibia. It differs for the broad median sulcus of the head, absent in *D. varius*, in the pronotum being less transverse than that in *D. varius*, with a width/length ratio equal to 1.3, while in *D. varius* this same ratio is equal to 1.45. The aedeagus of the new species has the preapical portion, in ventral view with parallel sides as in *D. varius*, but this portion is wide and short, in *D. varius* narrow and long. The aedeagus of the new species is ventrally sinuous, that of *D. varius* broadly arched.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the wrinkled surface of head and pronotum.

***Ocyplanus formicarius* FAUVEL 1899**

Ocyplanus formicarius FAUVEL 1899: 43.

Ocyplanus formicarius; JACOBSON & KISTNER 1974: 81.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, O. Afrika, Mombo, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Senegal, Ghana, Ivory Coast.

***Ocyplanus megalops* JACOBSON & KISTNER 1983**

Ocyplanus megalops JACOBSON & KISTNER 1983: 33.

M a t e r i a l : 1♂, O. Afrika, Gomba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Zaire, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Ghana.

***Zyras (Parophthalmonia) relegatus* nov.sp. (Figs 49-52)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, Brit. O. Afrika, Kitwezi, 24.XII.1905, leg. Scheffler (MNHUB). Paratype: 1♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 6 mm. Body shiny and reddish, antennae yellowish-red with the two basal antennomeres yellow, legs yellowish-red. Antennomeres laterally very compressed. Reticulation of the head evident, that of the pronotum strong, that of the elytra very strong, that of the abdomen composed of polygonal irregular fine mesh. Punctuation of the head umbilicate and clearly visible, absent on the longitudinal median band, that of the pronotum strong, irregularly distributed and absent on the longitudinal median band, that of the elytra deep and close. Fifth free tergite of the male with two superficial posterior median reliefs.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The new species in the form of the aedeagus and the habitus is similar to *Z. corniger* BERNHAUER 1927 from Guinea-Bissau. It differs in the presence of the "crista apicalis", absent in the aedeagus of *Z. corniger*, and in the absence of a deep hollow near the "crista apicalis", present in the aedeagus of *Z. corniger*.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the Latin *relegatus* = confined.

Zyras (*Camonia*) *ngaoensis* PACE 1996

M a t e r i a l : 7 specimens, O. Afrika, Gomba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB); 1♂, Brit. O. Afrika, Kibwezi, 1907, leg. Scheffler (MNHUB).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Kenya.

Zyras (*Camonia*) *vescus* nov.sp. (Figs 53-56)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, O. Afrika, Mombo, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).
Paratypes: 5♂♂ and 7♀♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 6 mm. Body shiny and reddish, head reddish-brown, antennae reddish-brown with the two basal antennomeres reddish, legs reddish. Reticulation of the disc of the head of the male strong, on the rest of the head of the male and whole head of the female devoid of reticulation. Pronotum and abdomen devoid of reticulation. Reticulation of the elytra very superficial. Punctuation of the male head superficial on the disk, evident on the sides and on the head of the female. Punctuation of the pronotum close and fairly strong, absent on a narrow longitudinal median band. Antennae not compressed laterally. Elytra with deep and strong puncturation. Aedeagus Figs 54-55, spermatheca Fig. 56.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The aedeagus of the new species has a ventral profile bisinuate as in *Z. somaliensis* BERNHAUER 1927 from Somalia, but the ventral sinuosity of the aedeagus of the new species is stronger than that of *Z. somaliensis* and the inner lamina of the aedeagus are clearly different in the two species. The two discal punctures of the pronotum of *Z. somaliensis*, are absent in the new species and the two lateral thorns of the first free tergite of the male of *Z. somaliensis* is replaced in the new species with long appendices as in Fig. 53.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the Latin *vescus* = few nourishing.

Zyras (*Camonia*) *pugnax* nov.sp. (Figs 57-60)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, Brit. O. Afrika, Kibwezi, 1907, Leg. Scheffler (MNHUB).
Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 6 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-red, head and free abdominal tergites free three and four reddish, antennae yellowish-red with the two basal antennomeres yellow, yellowish-red legs. Reticulation of the fore-body strong, that of the three basal free tergites evident, on the remaining free tergites superficial. Punctuation of head and pronotum fine and evident, that of the elytra double, with sparse strong punctures on a densely and finely punctuate background. Pronotum with two strong discal punctures. Fourth free tergite of the male with a feeble median carina, fifth with four strong granules in a transverse row, Fig. 57. Aedeagus Figs 58-59, spermatheca Fig. 60.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In the secondary sexual characters of the first free abdominal tergite of the male, the new species is comparable to *Z. vioensis* PACE 1988 from Guinea-Bissau. The new species differs from *Z. vioensis* in the transverse pronotum, while that of *Z. vioensis* is as long as wide. In ventral view, the apex of the aedeagus of the new species is very narrow, that of *Z. vioensis* very broad.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the Latin *pugnax* = warlike.

Zyras (*Camonia*) *civilis* nov.sp. (Figs 61-64)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, O. Afrika, Gomba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB). Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 5.5 mm. Head and elytra feebly opaque, pronotum very opaque, abdomen shiny. Antennae not laterally compressed. Reticulation of the head evident, that of pronotum and elytra strong, that of the abdomen fine and clearly visible. Punctuation of the head fine and superficial, that of the pronotum almost indistinct, that of the elytra close and very superficial. Pronotum with weak lateral depression, First free tergite of the male with two wide triangular lobes on the posterior border Fig. 61. Aedeagus Figs 62-63, spermatheca Fig. 64.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The "crista apicalis" of the aedeagus push in before is similar to that of the aedeagus of *Z. bilobifer* PACE 1988 from Guinea-Bissau. The aedeagus of the new species is tri-sinuate on the ventral side, that of *Z. bilobifer* bisinuate. The fourth antennomere of the new species is longer than wide, that of *Z. bilobifer* is transverse. The first free tergite of the male has two wide median lobes as in *Z. bilobifer*, but it is deprived of long lateral appendices, present on the first free urotergite of the male of *Z. bilobifer*.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of "civil" of the new species is in contrast to the name of "warlike" of the species above described.

Zyras (*Camonia*) *malawensis* nov.sp. (Figs 65-67)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, Afrika, N-Malaŵi, Nyka-Plateau, 2300 m, 21.III.1991, leg. C. Bayer (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 7 mm. Body feebly opaque. Head and free abdominal tergites three to six black-brown, pronotum and free tergites one and two yellowish-red, elytra yellowish-brown, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Antennae not laterally compressed or crushed. Reticulation of the fore-body strong, that of the abdomen evident. Punctuation of the head evident, that of the pronotum fine, that of the elytra still finer. Head with disc concave, without punctuation in the bottom. Pronotum with fine median sulcus and a feeble lateral impression. First free tergite of the male as in Fig. 65. Aedeagus Figs 66-67.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The aedeagus of the new species is squat like that of *Z. afer* GESTRO 1892 from Somalia. Also the secondary sexual characters of the first free tergite of the male are similar. The ventral preapical portion of the aedeagus of the new species is much arched, that of *Z. afer* a little arched. In ventral view, the apex of the aedeagus of the new species is separated in two short lobes, that of *Z. afer* is entire.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from that of the Malawi.

Zyras (*Camonia*) *bayeri* nov.sp. (Figs 68-69)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, Afrika, S-Malaŵi, 30 km E Liwonde, 14.III.1991, leg. C. Bayer (MNHUB). Paratypes: 2 ♀ ♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 6.1 mm. Body shiny and yellowish-red, head reddish-brown with occipital part reddish, abdomen reddish-brown with posterior border of the free abdominal tergites reddish, free tergites three and four brown, pygidium yellowish-red, antennae brown with the three basal antennomeres and apex of the eleventh yellowish-red, legs reddish with femora yellowish-red. Body devoid of evident reticulation. Punctuation of the body strong. Disc of the head without punctuation. Spermatheca Fig. 69.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *Z. uhligi* PACE 1999 from Namibia. It differs the proximal portion of the spermatheca being longer than that of *Z. uhligi* and in the base of the free tergites being clearly punctate and not superficially punctate as in *Z. uhligi*.

E t y m o l o g y : The new species is dedicated to C. Bayer, his collector.

***Zyras (Ctenodonia) sericeicollis* nov.sp. (Figs 70-72)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, Kamerun, Bosum, bei Termiten, 30.IV.1914, leg. G. Tessmann (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 6 mm. Head and elytra of the male feebly opaque, pronotum opaque, abdomen shiny. Body yellowish-red, head reddish-brown, antennae and legs yellowish-red. antennae laterally compressed. Reticulation of the fore-body strong, that of the abdomen evident. Punctuation of head and elytra fine and very superficial, that of the pronotum indistinct. Antennae laterally compressed. Pronotum with a fine median sulcus. Aedeagus Figs 71-72.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : In the form of the aedeagus and in habitus, the new species is similar to *Z. palliolatus* PACE 1988 from Guinea-Bissau. It differs in the presence of four basal genital lamina of the internal part of the aedeagus, absent in the aedeagus of *Z. palliolatus*. Among the antennae of the new species there is a pore, in the antennae of *Z. palliolatus* there is a bump.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species refers its opaque pronotum of silky aspect.

***Zyras (Ctenodonia) torosus* nov.sp. (Figs 73-74)**

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, O. Afrika, Gomba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 6 mm. Pronotum opaque, elytra superficially opaque, abdomen shiny. Body yellowish-red, head brown, area of the external posterior angles of the elytra reddish-brown, antennae reddish, legs yellowish-red. Reticulation of head and elytra evident, that of the elytra strong, that of the abdomen very superficial. Punctuation of head and abdomen very superficial, that of the pronotum indistinct, that of the elytra evanescent. Antennae laterally compressed. Disc of the head flattened. Pronotum with brief posterior median sulcus. Spermatheca Fig. 74.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The spermatheca of the new species is similar to that of *Z. malindicus* PACE 1991 from Kenya. The new species differs the distal portion of the spermatheca being a little long, while that of *Z. malindicus* is so prolonged by to form a semi-circle. The brief median sulcus of the pronotum of the new species is absent in *Z. malindicus*, in which it is replaced by a median fossa in front of the scutellum.

E t y m o l o g y : From the Latin *torosus*, meaning muscular, an adjective suggested by the presence of numerous striated muscles adherent to the spermatheca of the holotype.

Zyras (*Ctenodonia*) *gombanus* nov.sp. (Figs 75-76)

T y p e m a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, O. Afrika, Gomba, lux, leg. Inst. Amani (MNHUB). Paratype: 1 ♀, same origin (MNHUB).

D e s c r i p t i o n : Length 9 mm. Body shiny, pronotum and elytra feebly opaque. Body reddish-brown, pronotum and first basal free abdominal tergite yellowish-red, antennae brown with the two basal antennomeres yellowish-red, legs yellowish-red. Reticulation of head and abdomen evident, that of pronotum and elytra strong. Punctuation of the head deep, that of the pronotum superficial, that of the elytra evident. Antennae laterally compressed. Head with a bump between the antennae. Pronotum with fine median sulcus interrupted in front. Spermatheca Fig. 76.

C o m p a r a t i v e n o t e s : The fine median sulcus of the pronotum of the new species is similar to that of the pronotum of *Z. torosus* nov.sp. described above. The punctuation of the head of the new species is deep, that of the head of *Z. torosus* very superficial. The distal bulb of the spermatheca is broad in the new species, narrow that of *Z. torosus*. The proximal portion of the spermatheca of the new species is short Fig. 76, that of *Z. torosus* long, Fig. 74.

E t y m o l o g y : The name of the new species derives from the toponym Gomba.

A l e o c h a r i n i FLEMING 1821

***Aleochara (Coprochara) lineatocollis* BERNHAUER 1930**

Aleochara (Coprochara) lineatocollis BERNHAUER 1930: 206.

Aleochara (Coprochara) lineatocollis; KLIMASZEWSKI & JANSEN 1994: 154.

M a t e r i a l : 1 ♀, Brit. O. Afrika, Kibwezi, 23-24.IV.1906, leg. Scheffler (MNHUB).

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Zusammenfassung

Elf Tribus der Familie Staphylinidae, Unterfamilie Aleocharinae aus dem Tropischen Afrika wurden in vorliegender Arbeit erfasst (Hypocyphtini, Pygostenini, Pronomaeini, Gyrophaenini, Placusini, Homalotini, Doryophilini, Athetini, Termitopaediini, Lomechusini, Aleocharini). 22 Gattungen (*Cypha*, *Typhloponemys*, *Nopromaea*, *Tomoxelia*, *Brachida*, *Placusa*, *Coenonica*, *Longiprimitarsus*, *Derema*, *Demerilla*, *Derelina*, *Aloconota*, *Geopora*, *Atheta*, *Pelioptera*, *Termitobia*, *Brachysipalia*, *Haplomyrmemonia*, *Diplopleurus*, *Ocyplanus*, *Zyras*, *Aleochara*) und 46 Arten konnten nachgewiesen werden. Vierundzwanzig Arten werden als neu für die Wissenschaft beschrieben: *Nopromaea inintellecta* nov.sp., *Nopromaea kamerunensis* nov.sp., *Tomoxelia problematica* nov.sp., *Brachida luciphila* nov.sp., *Coenonica foeminea* nov.sp., *Longiprimitarsus kamerunensis* nov.sp., *Derelina lata* nov.sp., *Geopora pascuorum* nov.sp., *Atheta kibwezicola* nov.sp., *Atheta togoensis* nov.sp., *Pelioptera alticola* nov.sp., *Brachysipalia errans* nov.sp., *Diplopleurus antepolitus* nov.sp., *Diplopleurus perfidus* nov.sp., *Diplopleurus anterugosus* nov.sp., *Zyras relegatus* nov.sp., *Zyras vescus* nov.sp., *Zyras pugnax* nov.sp., *Zyras civilis* nov.sp., *Zyras malawensis* nov.sp., *Zyras bayeri* nov.sp., *Zyras sericeicollis* nov.sp., *Zyras torosus* nov.sp., *Zyras gombanus* nov.sp. Alle neuen Arten werden illustriert und mit ähnlichen Arten verglichen. *Atheta thermarum* CAMERON 1950 und *Atheta faecea* CAMERON 1950 sind neuen Synonym von *Atheta rudicollis* (BERNHAUER 1915). *Cypha tanzaniensis* (PACE 1986) ist die neue Kombination pro *Hypocyphus tanzaniensis* PACE 1986.

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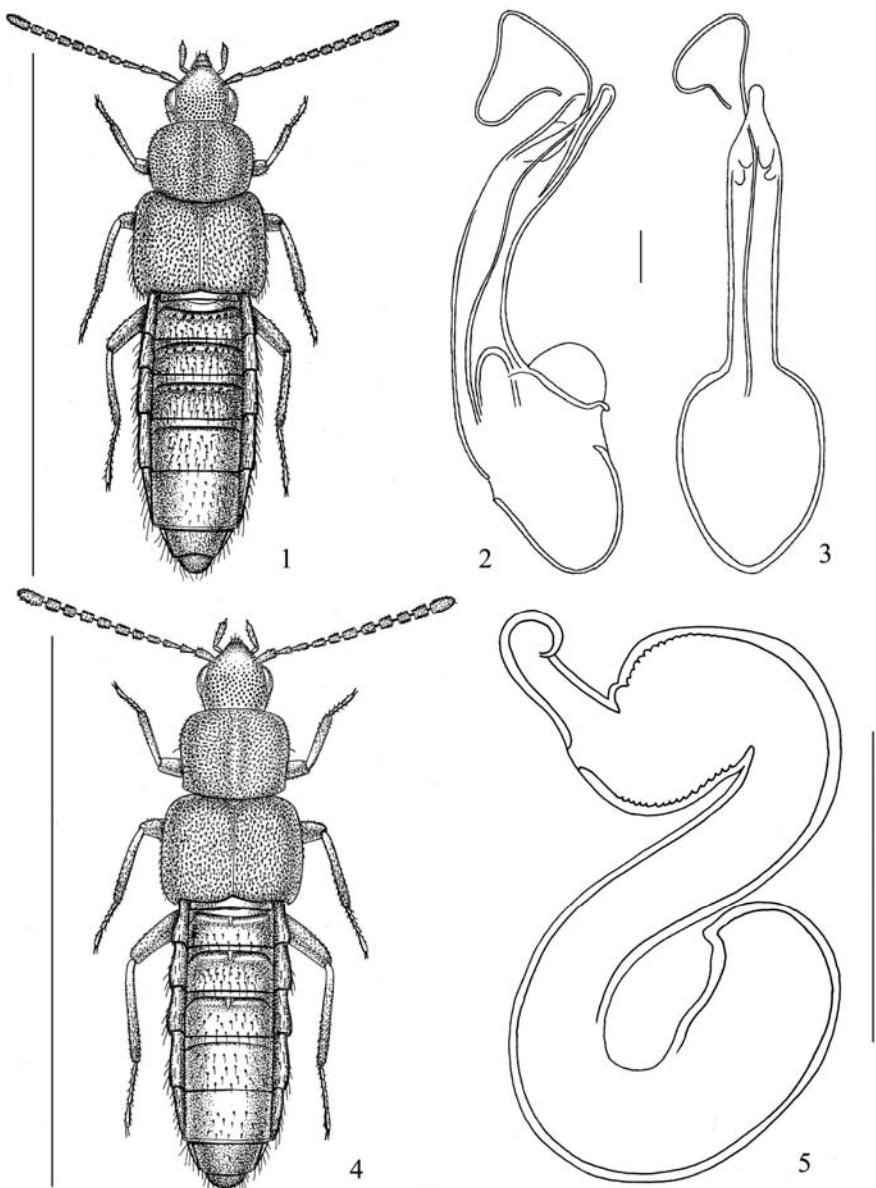
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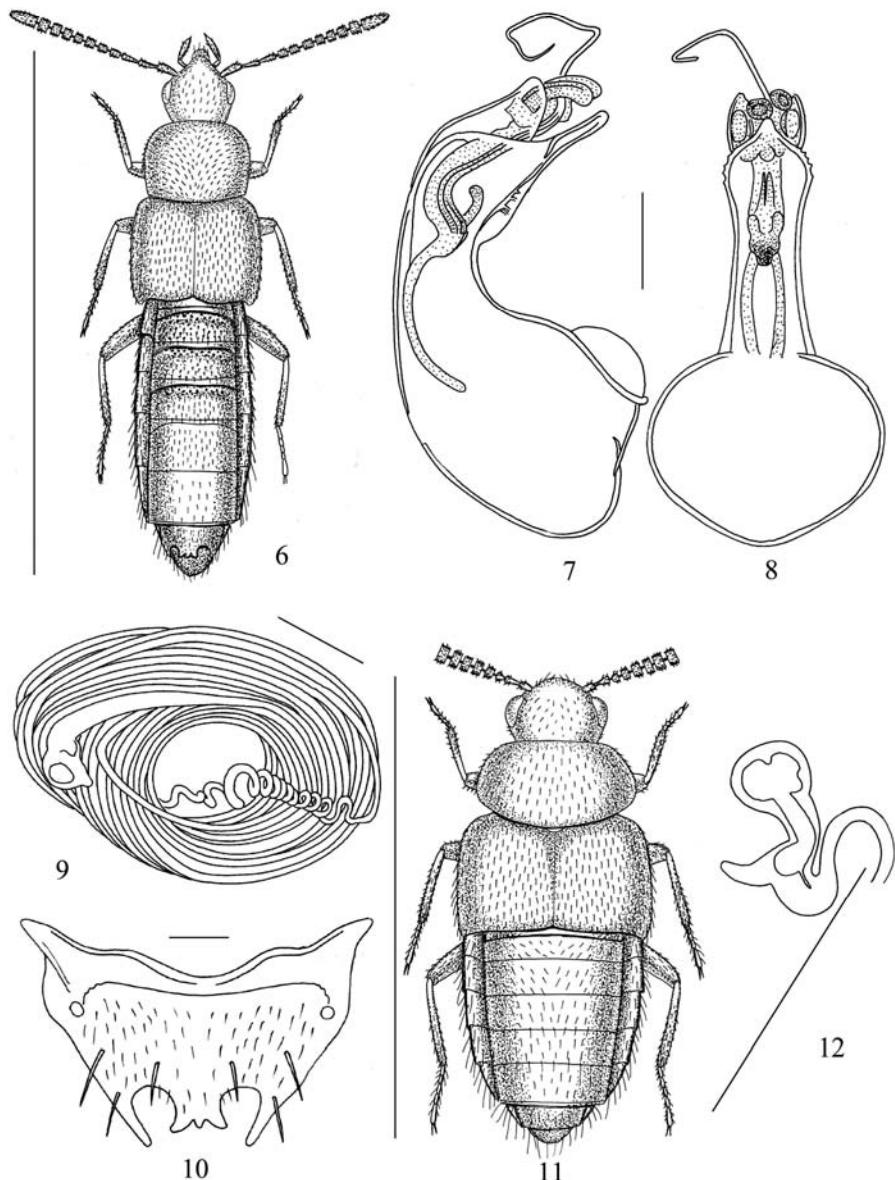
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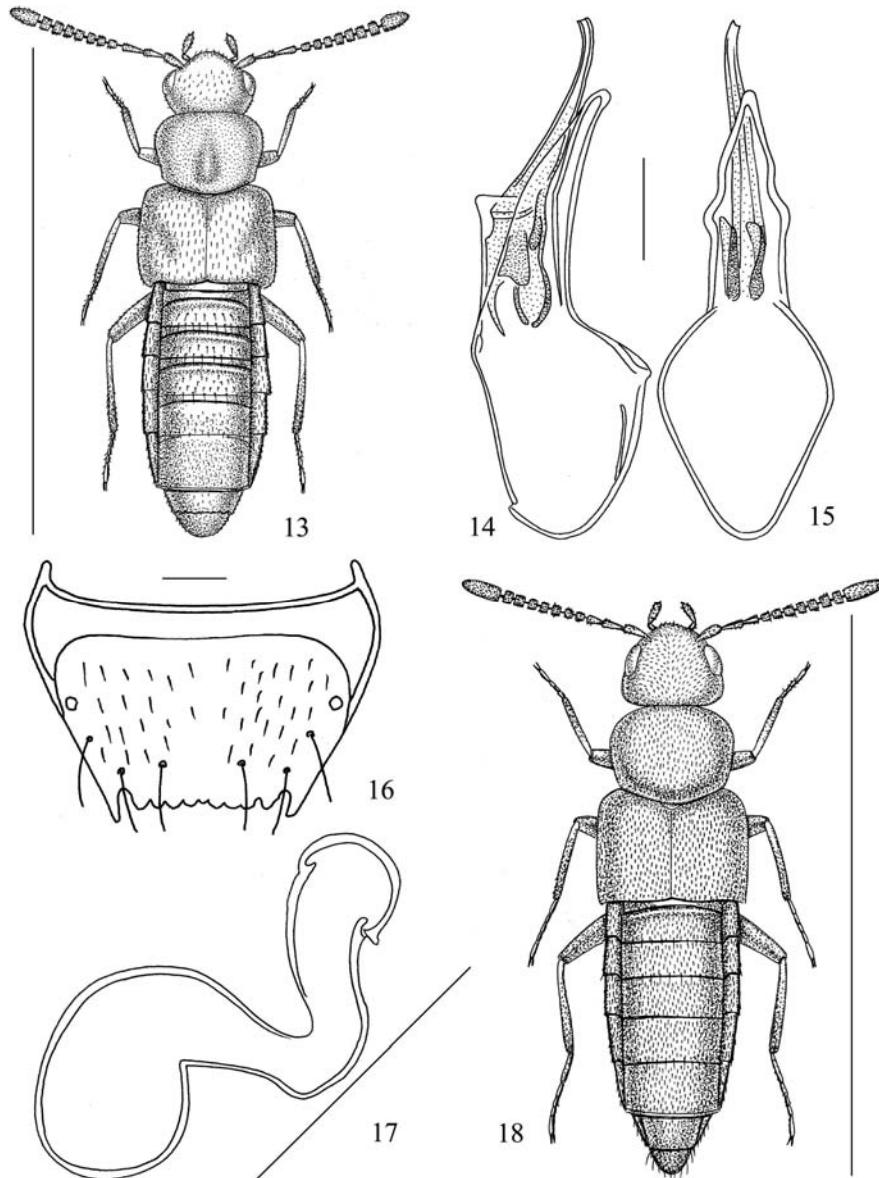


Figs 1-5: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca: (1-3) *Nopromaea in intellecta* nov.sp.; (4-5) *Nopromaea kamerunensis* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 1: 4.1 mm; Fig. 4: 4.1 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.



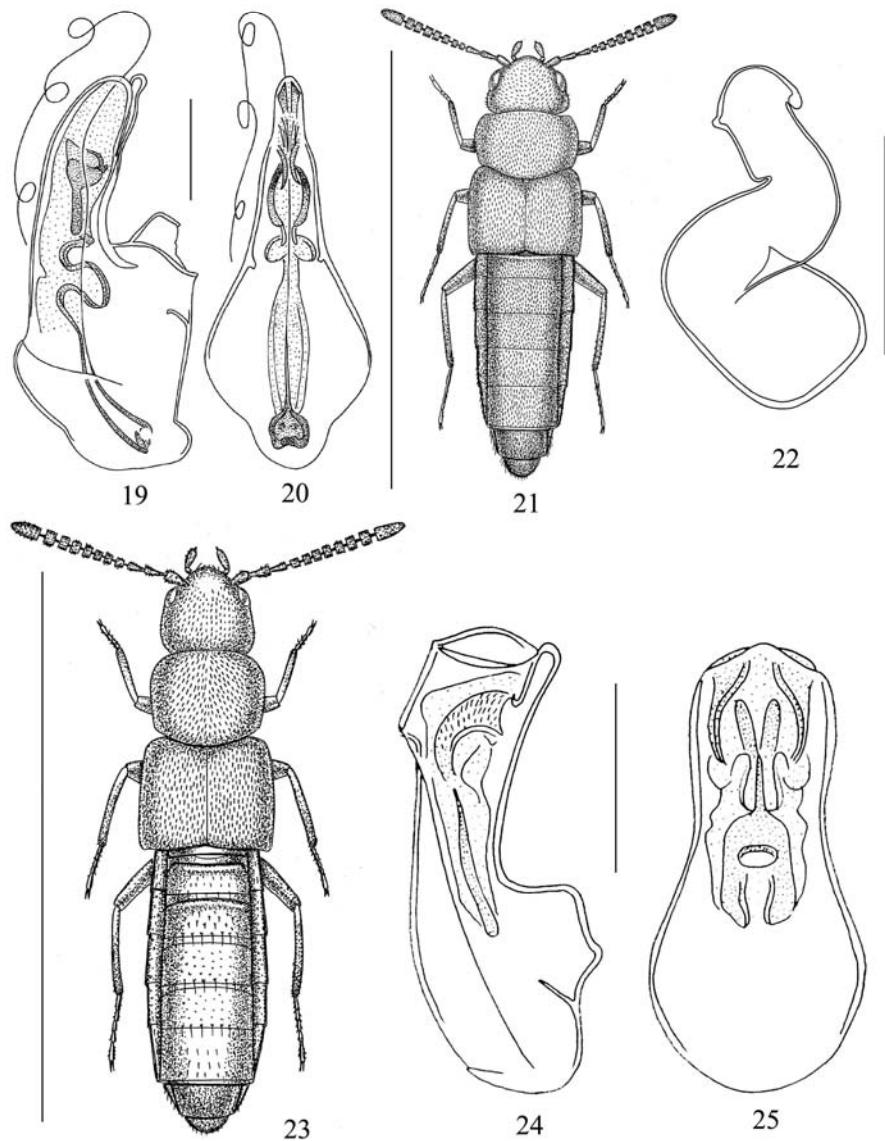
Figs 6-12: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca, sixth visible tergite of male.
(6-10) *Tomoxelia problematica* nov.sp.; (11-12) *Brachida luciphila* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 6: 3.7 mm; Fig. 11: 1.8 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

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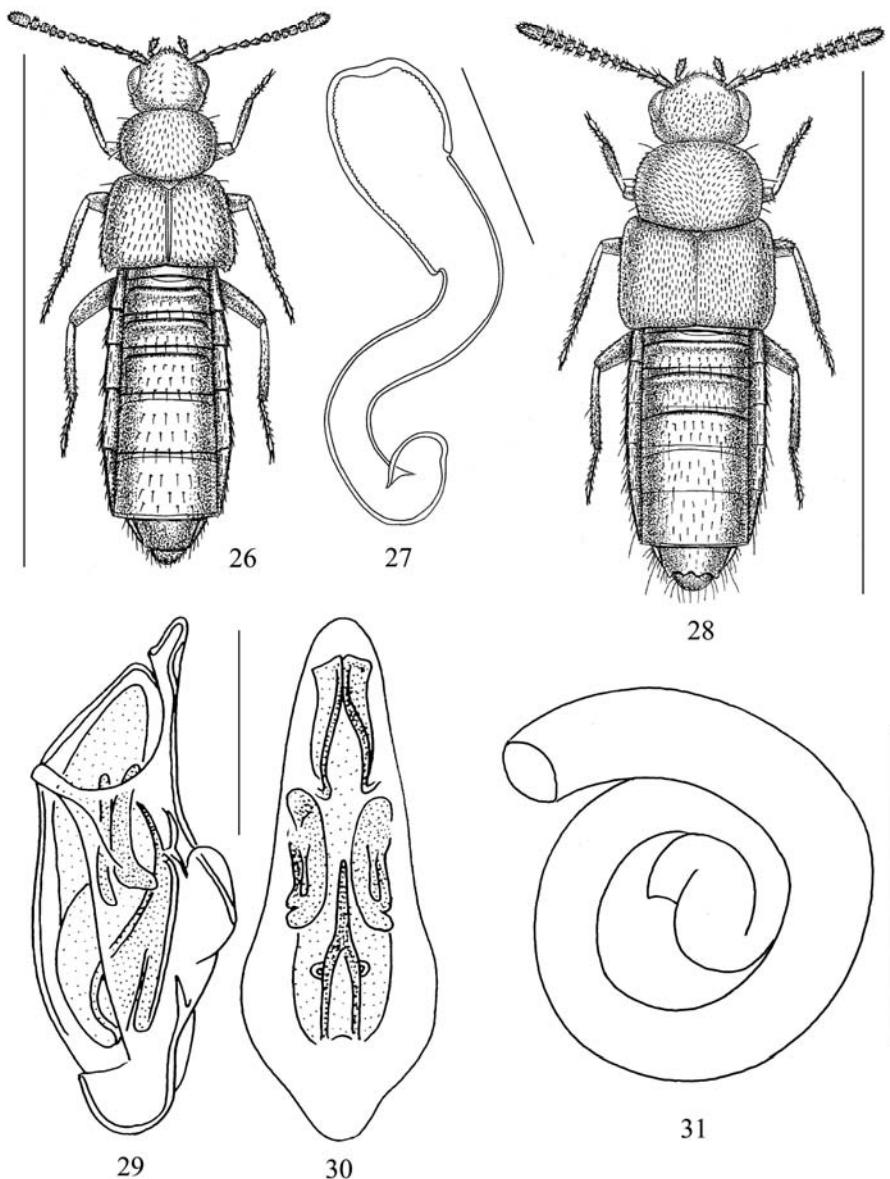


Figs 13-18: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, sixth visible tergite of male, spermatheca. (13-16) *Coenonica foeminea* nov.sp.; (17-18) *Longiprimitarsus kamerunensis* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 13: 2.7 mm; Fig. 18: 2.4 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

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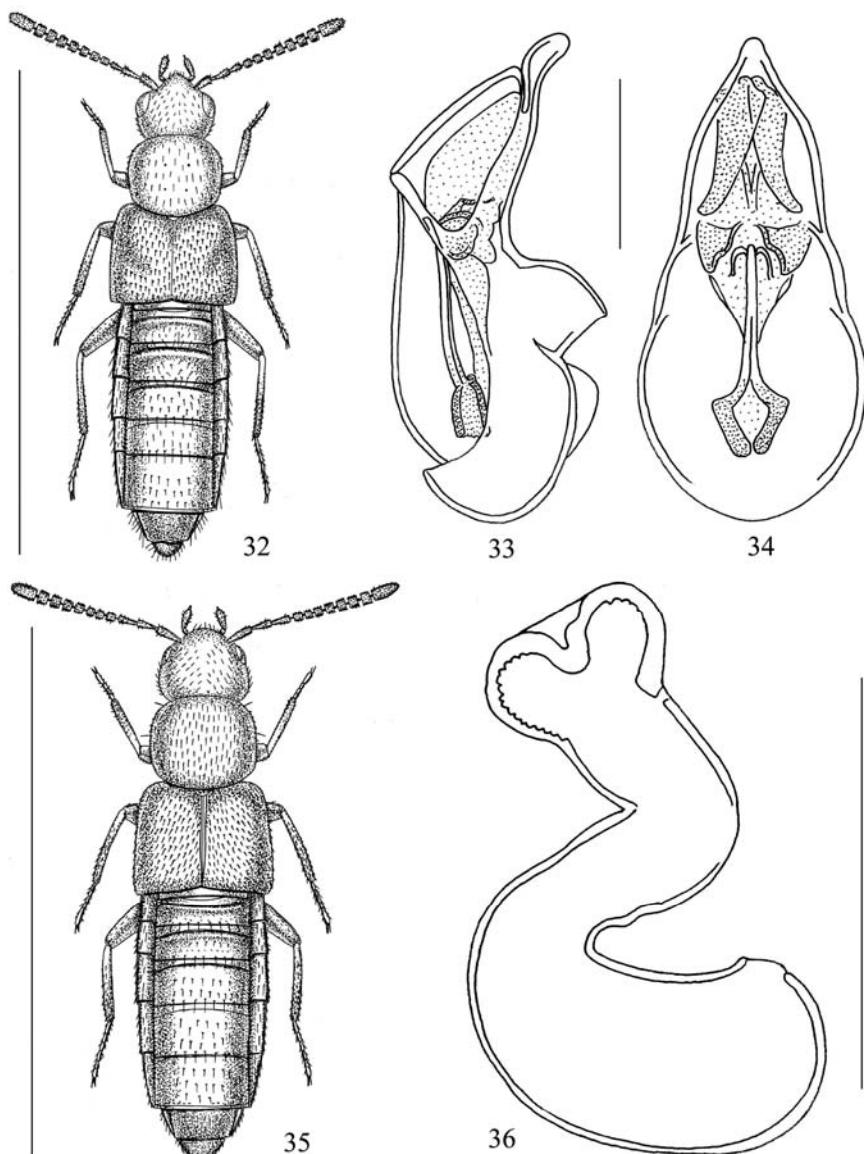


Figs 19-25: Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, habitus, spermatheca. (19-20) *Longiprimitarsus kamerunensis* nov.sp.; (21-22) *Derelina lata* nov.sp.; (23-25) *Geopora pascuorum* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 21: 1.4 mm; Fig. 23: 2 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

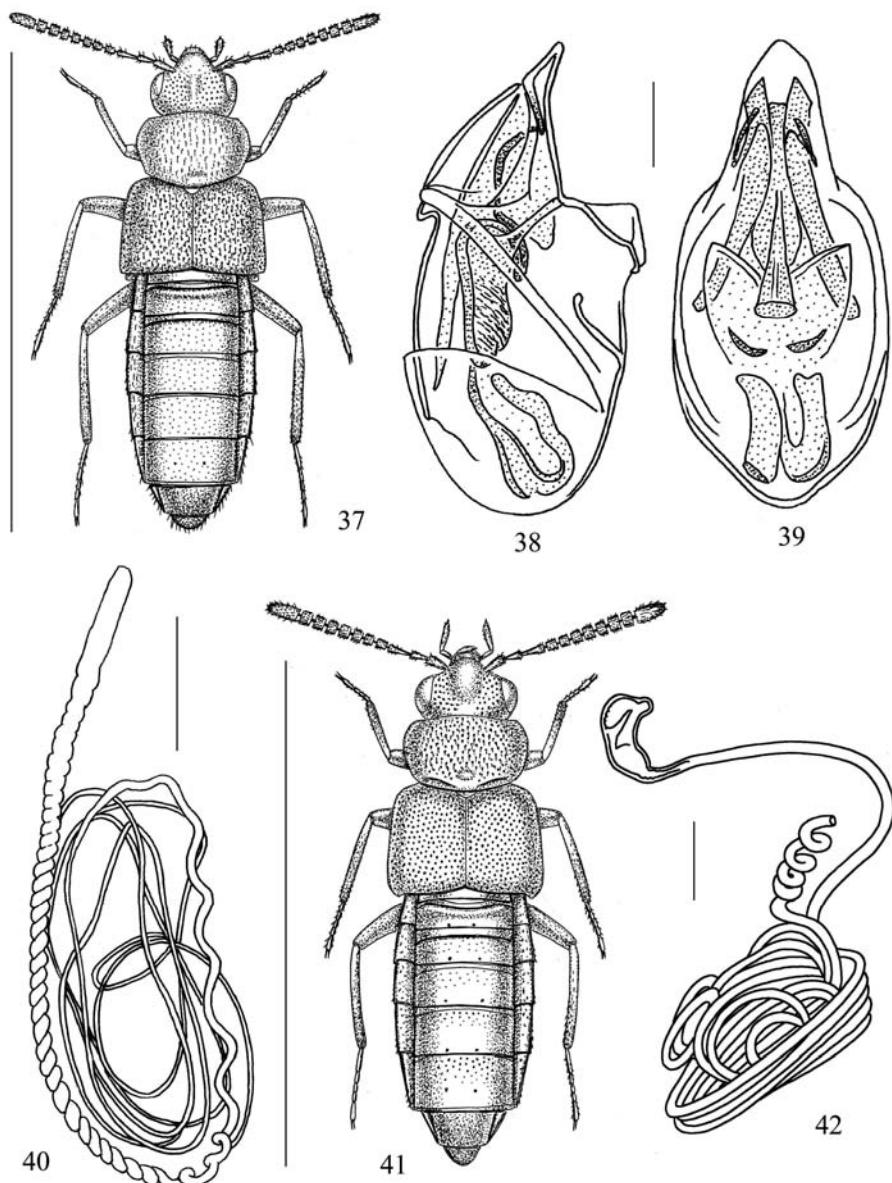


Figs 26-31: Habitus, spermatheca, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views. 26-27: *Atheta (Tropatheta) kibwezicola* nov.sp.; (28-31) *Atheta (Oxypodera) togoensis* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 26: 3.1 mm; Fig. 28: 2 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

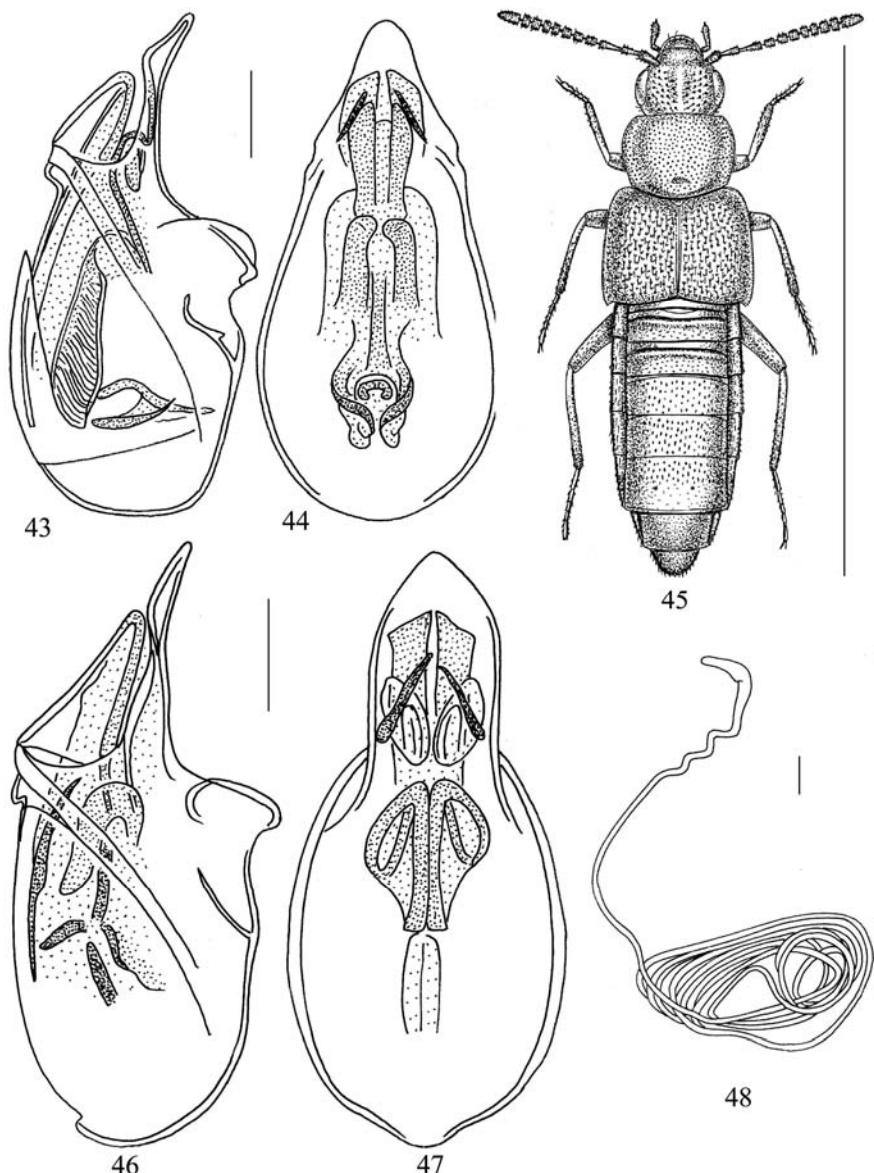
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Figs 32-36: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca. (32-34) *Peliopelta alticola* nov.sp.; (35-36) *Brachysipalia errans* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 32: 2.3 mm; Fig. 35: 2.2 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

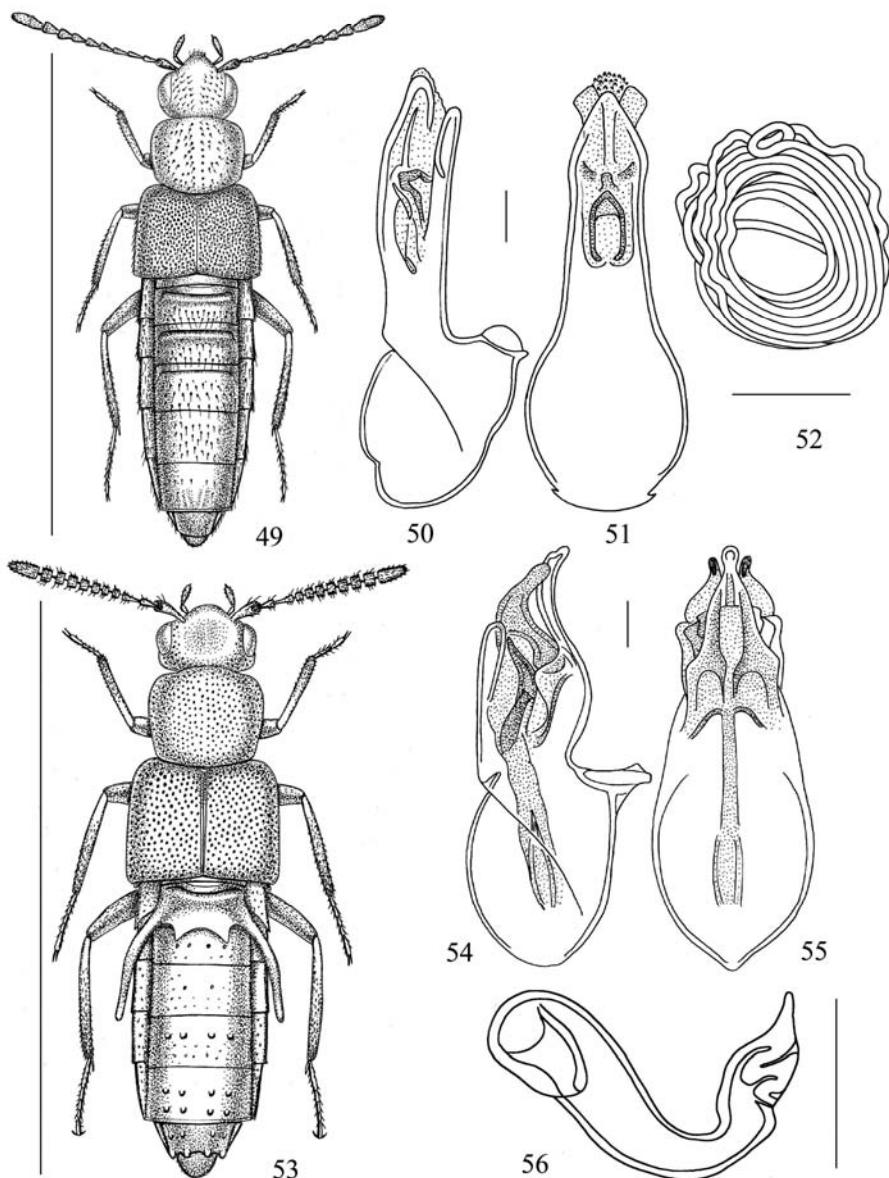


Figs 37-42: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca. (37-40) *Diplopleurus antepolitus* nov.sp.; (41-42) *Diplopleurus perfidus* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 37: 3.7 mm; Fig. 41: 3.7 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

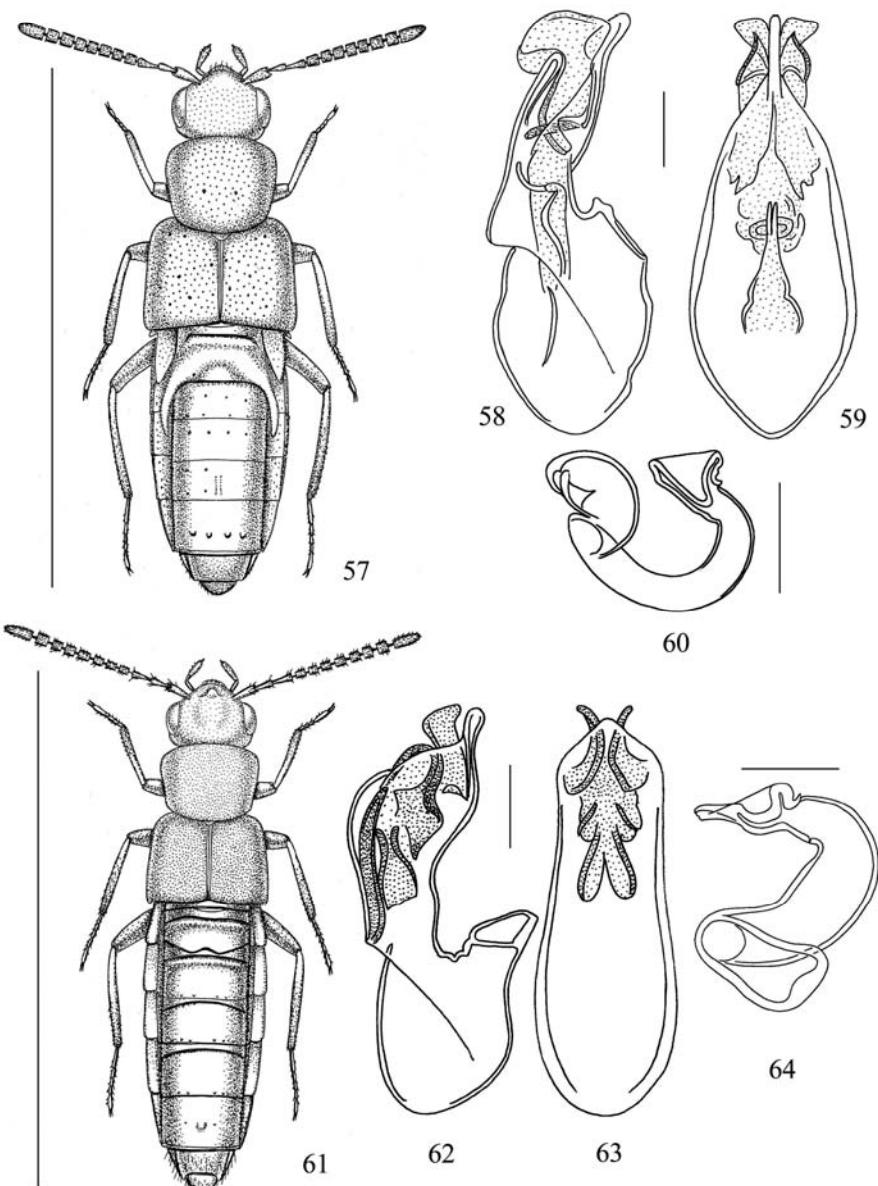


Figs 43-48: Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, habitus. (43-44) *Diplopleurus perfidus* nov.sp.; (45-48) *Diplopleurus anterugosus* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 45: 4.6 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

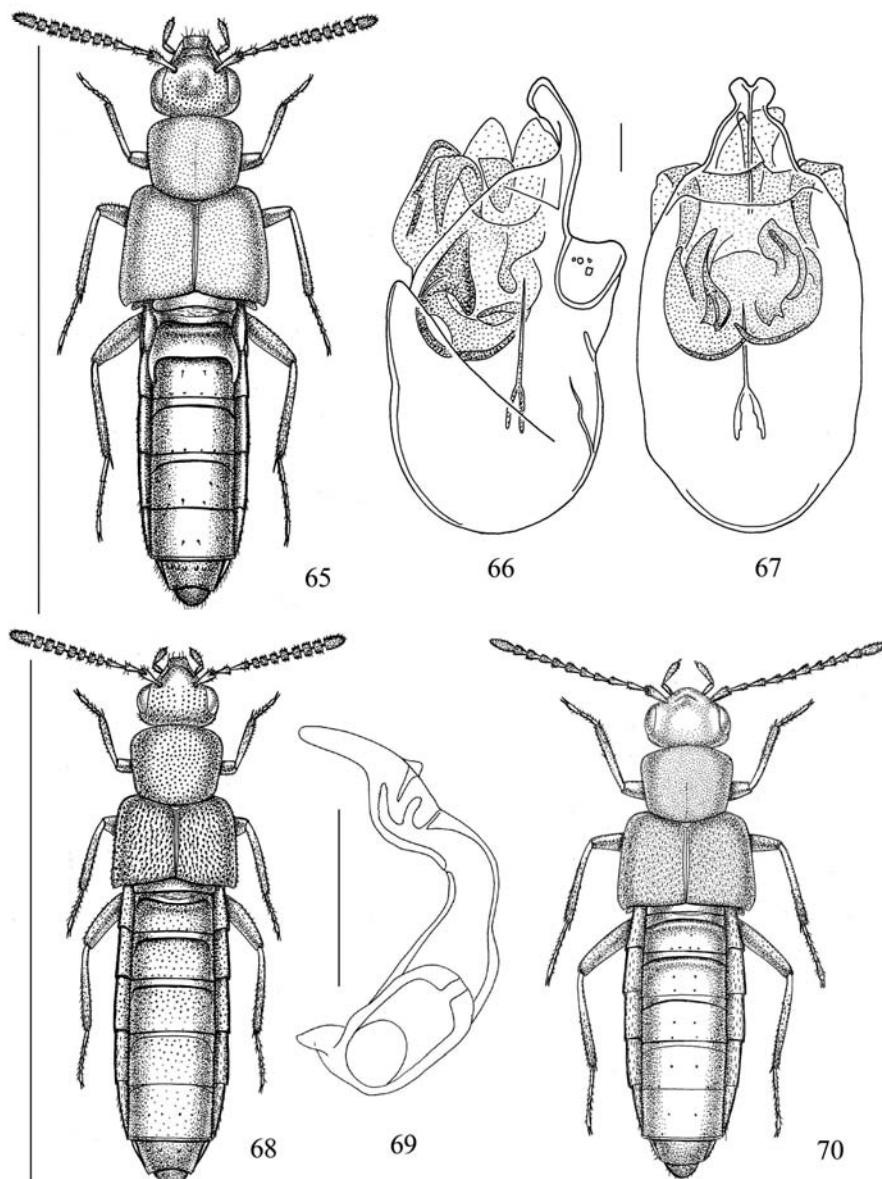
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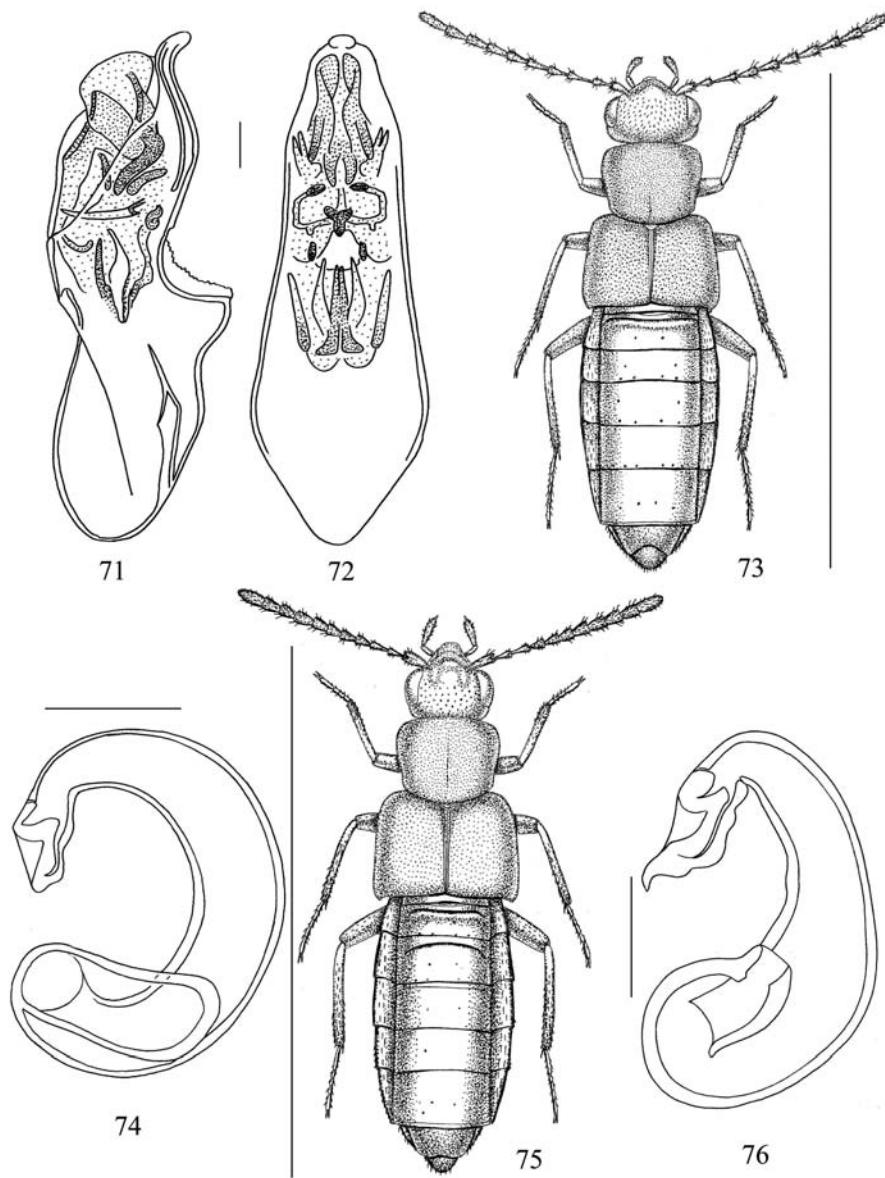
Figs 49-56: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca. (49-52) *Zyras (Parophthalmonia) relegatus* nov.sp.; (53-56) *Zyras (Camonia) vescus* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 49: 6 mm; Fig. 53: 6 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 57-64: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca. (57-60) *Zyras (Camonia) pugnax* nov.sp.; (61-64) *Zyras (Camonia) civilis* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 57: 6 mm; Fig. 61: 5.5 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 65-70: Habitus, aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, spermatheca. (65-67) *Zyras (Camonia) malawensis* nov.sp.; (68-69) *Zyras (Camonia) bayeri* nov.sp.; (70) *Zyras (Ctenodonia) sericeicollis* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 65: 7 mm; Fig. 68: 6.1 mm; Fig. 70: 6 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.



Figs 71-76: Aedeagus in lateral and ventral views, habitus, spermatheca. (71-72) *Zyras (Ctenodonia) sericeicollis* nov.sp.; (73-74) *Zyras (Ctenodonia) torosus* nov.sp.; (75-76) *Zyras (Ctenodonia) gombanus* nov.sp. Habitus scale bar Fig. 73: 6 mm, Fig. 75; 9 mm, other scale bars: 0.1 mm.

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