Revision of the genus *Paratropus* Gerstaecker (Coleoptera: Histeridae)

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The myrmecophilous and termitophilous genus *Paratropus* Gerstaecker is revised and figured. A key to the species is given. The number of species in this genus has been brought up to 80, of which 31 species are described as new: *P. arriagadai* (Tanzania), *P. bakxi* (Zaire), *P. baloghi* (Congo, Zaire, Ruanda, Gabon), *P. basquinianus* (Central African Republic), *P. cavatus* (Central African Rep.), *P. cavifrons* (Gabon), *P. erbelingi* (Botswana), *P. gomyi* (Congo, Cameroon, Gabon), *P. hervei* (Central African Rep., Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, Ivory Coast), *P. kapleri* (Cameroon), *P. keukelaari* (Zambia), *P. khandalensis* (India), *P. kovariki* (Ghana), *P. kryzhanovskii* (Congo, Gabon, Nigeria), *P. lamotteorum* (Tanzania), *P. legionarius* (Central African Rep.), *P. oculofoveatus* (Thailand), *P. oharai* (Congo, Zaire, Gabon), *P. olexai* (Congo, Zaire), *P. penatii* (Ghana, Congo), *P. pescheli* (Zaire), *P. roggemani* (Central African Rep.), *P. salgadoi* (Liberia, Zaire, Zambia), *P. tishechkini* (Central African Rep., Zambia, Congo), *P. vallenduuki* (Central African Rep., Togo), *P. verityi* (Zaire), *P. walteri* (Congo, Zaire), *P. wenzeli* (India), *P. wibbechienae* (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Angola), *P. yelamosi* (Zaire) and *P. zicsii* (Congo, Gabon, Liberia, Cameroon). One species, *P. assmuthi* Reichensperger, 1925, could not be examined. Lectotypes of the following species are designated: *P. altilis* Lewis, *P. boleti* Lewis, *P. caswelli* (Thérond), *P. chelonitis* Lewis, *P. congonis* Lewis, *P. fungorum* Lewis, *P. nigrellus* (Schmidt), *P. nimbaensis* (Thérond), *P. orbicularis* (Olliff), *P. saegeri* Thérond, *P. strigatus* (Schmidt), *P. termitophilus* (Desbordes) and *P. verschureni* (Thérond). The genus *Spathochinus* Desbordes is put into the synonymy of *Paratropus*. The following synonymies are reported: *P. aptistrius* Lewis (1907) = *P. ovides* (Marseul, 1862); *P. decellei* Thérond (1968) = *P. ovides* (Marseul, 1862); *P. nudilatera* Vienna (1985) = *P. maynei* (Desbordes, 1919); *P. difficilis* Vienna (1987) = *P. orientis* Thérond (1975); *Coelocraera basquini* Dégallier (1983) = *C. sigillata* (Thérond, 1968).

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Introduction

"There are now 17 species of this genus known, and I have no doubt that the African species are very numerous."
G. Lewis, 1909

The genus *Paratropus* Gerstaecker is composed of myrmecophilous and termitophilous species. With the increasing number of species now available for study it has become evident, that there are no clear-cut differences between the genera *Paratropus* Gerstaecker and *Orphistes* Reichardt; some species are clearly transitional between these taxa. As a consequence the former genus *Orphistes* has been given subgeneric rank in the genus *Paratropus* (Kanaar, 1992). Further study of this genus has convinced me, that even a subgeneric status of *Orphistes* cannot be maintained. All characters that have been used to separate *Orphistes* from *Paratropus s. str.*, namely the presence of an interrupted frontal stria, a prolonged rectangular clypeus, a common transverse concavity of clypeus and front and/or long lateral prosternal striae, are either variable or can be encountered in all gradations in the various species. A consistent use of these characters would result in a very heterogenous group of species within a tentative subgenus *Orphistes*. So the former genus *Orphistes* is entirely sunk here into the synonymy of *Paratropus*.

Before the publications of Kanaar (1992, 1993) nine species had been described in the former genus *Orphistes*, all being African species, and 44 species in the genus *Paratropus* Gerstaecker. Of the latter, 35 species occur in Africa, five occur in the Oriental region and four are Neotropical species. The Neotropical species of *Paratropus* definitely do not belong to this genus (Dégallier, personal communication); in this publication they are not considered.

By the collecting activities of Dr N. Dégallier and his friends in the Central African Republic and of Dr C. Girard in West Africa more than 2400 specimens of myrmecophilous and termitophilous Histeridae have been brought together. This extraordinary material has been entrusted to me for identification and constituted the foundation of this publication.

In the descriptions of the species belonging to the genera *Paratropus* and *Orphistes* great attention has been paid to the course of the prosternal striae and their mutual distance. Examination of larger series, as was possible with the present material, shows that in many species there is a fair variability of these characters. Also a considerable variability in body size can be observed in the series. Moreover, in several species a marked sexual dimorphism does exist, the tibiae of the females usually being broader and shorter than those of the males. This latter circumstance has not been noticed in the original descriptions of the species in these genera. The same phenomenon can be observed in other genera with broadened tibiae; in *Contipus subquadratus* Marseul, for instance, the tibiae of the females are also much broader than those of the males. Unfortunately most descriptions are very concise and, with a few exceptions, devoid of figures, which makes identification without material for comparison practically impossible. As a revision of these genera or identification keys never have been published before a revision of these genera was taken up.

Many species are very similar. In fact it appeared to be impossible to separate sev-

eral species with certainty before the male genitalia were examined. For this reason the key has many references to the figures.

Ecology and collecting methods

The species belonging to the former genus *Orphistes* Reichardt are apparently committed to dead termitaria. As they are never found in living termitaria, they are not termitophilous in the strict sense of the word; they are rather predators which belong to the first population that is established in a termitarium immediately after its death (Girard & Lamotte, 1990).

Many species in the genus *Paratropus* can be found in ants' nests, especially in the nests of the genus *Anomma* (Dorylinae), or walking in the raiding columns of these ants. The exact nature of the host-guest relationship between the ants and the *Paratropus*-species is not clear. Probably the latter are synoeketes (Kistner, 1982). The collecting methods employed are discussed by Dégallier & Gomy (1983), Raignier & Van Boven (1955), and briefly by Paulian (1948).

Besides captures in dead termitaria and in ants' nests viz. migrating ant columns the specimens in this genus are often captured at light. The approach to the source of light begins about half an hour before sunset and stops almost completely when twilight has made way for darkness (N. Dégallier, personal communication). When hitting the white background of the source of light the specimens drop to the bottom and remain in thanatosis for some time. So especially small specimens can easily be overlooked, and it is advisable to spread a white sheet on the bottom under the source of light and its background. Large numbers of specimens have been collected by S. Endrödy-Younga in Ghana with UV-light traps, mixed light and black light, and by N. Dégallier in Central Africa at light.

Specimens can also be caught in soil traps, and traps baited with human faeces or dead animals. C. Girard collected termitophilous species in Canari traps, baited with 4 kg fresh comb from a termitarium. In Zambia K. Löyttyniemi captured specimens with window traps, baited with logs of various trees. Occasionally specimens are caught by sweeping through vegetation, sifting, etc.

Morphological terminology and methods

The terminology used in this paper to describe external morphologic features is essentially that of Wenzel & Dybas (1941), Wenzel (1962) and Helava et al. (1985). For the striation of the meso- and metasternum a more detailed nomenclature appeared to be necessary. In most publications the crenulate line between meso- and metasternum is called meso-metasternal suture. This is not quite correct, as is visible in species with a sinuate course of this line. In these cases one can see the true meso-metasternal suture in the middle as a straight transverse line a little behind the crenulate line (fig. 2). For this crenulate line I have adopted the name meso-metasternal sutural stria, as it lies over or closely to the meso-metasternal suture. As the mesosternum bears two striae the accolade-shaped mesosternal stria that delimits the mesosternal disc at the anterior and lateral sides is called: "discal marginal mesosternal stria" (Wenzel & Dybas, 1941: "marginal mesosternal stria"). Whenever in the text is spoken of the

"first sternite" the first visible abdominal sternite is meant. The terminology employed in this paper is illustrated in figs 1-3.

Measurements were made with the aid of an ocular micrometer. When measuring the distance between any given points the specimen has been positioned in such a way, that both measuring points were in the same optical plane, to avoid measuring faults by parallax. The body length has been measured from the anterior margin of the pronotum in the median line and an imaginary transverse line through the tips of the elytra (shortly called: PE-length). As many species in this genus have a deep sutural angle length measurements to the end of the elytral suture would produce unrealistic length indications. Note that the head, propygidium and pygidium are not included in the length indications, as is the use in describing Histeridae. These parts can be stretched out or be retracted, which would be of considerable influence on length measurements. As the body is often strongly convex measuring the PE-length from the most anterior parts of the pronotum (usually the anterolateral angles) will cause faults by parallax. Note, that by the above-mentioned positioning of the specimens for measurement the pronotal length is more than is visible in the figures of the body-outlines, which were made in dorsal view. By the deflexion and transverse vaulting of the prosternal lobe its shape is also distorted in the drawings of the ventral side; therefore the shape of the prosternal lobe should be assessed from a view perpendicularly to its plane. On an average females are slightly bigger than males. The length of the tibiae has been measured from the constriction just below the knee-joint to the apex, spines not included; the width has been measured at their widest point, spines not included.

The drawings were made by means of an Olympus drawing attachment BH-DA, mounted on a binocular transmitted light microscope Olympus type CH, the specimens being illuminated from above by means of a glass fibre illuminator. For the sake of clarity details that are not relevant for the identification, as unimportant points, minute hairs on the tibiae, femoral lines etc., have been omitted. Also the coarse points on the lateral sides of the metasternum and on the episterna and epipleura have not been drawn. In case of marked sexual dimorphism both male and female tibiae have been pictured. Intermediate configurations between male and female tibiae do exist, especially in small males. It should be kept in mind, that in old specimens the spines of the tibiae are often worn or broken off. If possible fresh specimens have been selected for the drawings. In those species in which this was not possible missing tibial spines have been indicated in the drawings by dotted lines.

Assessing the microsculpture is often obstructed by the excessive liability to greasing in these genera and often cleaning is indispensable for a correct judgement. If possible the material should be defatted before mounting. As many discerning details in this genus are to be found at the inferior side of the specimens, not only on the pro- and mesosternum, but also on the metasternum and the abdominal segments, it appeared to be useful to mount the specimens standing on their right side on the cardboards, the left middle leg a little raised to expose the lateral metasternal striation.

In most species the hind-margin of the first visible abdominal sternite has a deeper emargination in the males than in the females. As a consequence the apical part of the male pygidium is more convex in these species. This character is useful to recog-

nize the males and females in those species, in which the male metasternal impression is inconspicuous or even absent.

The cleaning of the genitalia from adherent soft tissues has been performed with the aid of a proteolytic enzyme of bacterial origin (Kanaar, 1990). The genitalia have been glued on pointed cardboards on the same insect pin as the specimens. The drying methylic cellulose-glue can slightly distort tender sternites; in that case a small drop of water put onto the sternite will restore its original form within one or two minutes. The male copulatory organ has a similar general structure as that in the Saprininae: A ring of eighth tergite and sternite, in which a dorsal shield of ninth and tenth tergite, connected with a ventral spiculum gastrale embracing the aedeagus. The membrane connecting the eighth sternite with the body contains an elongate small sclerite ventrally at either side of the sternite. Bundles of muscles are attached to these sclerites. Usually the part of the membrane containing the small sclerites is extracted together with the genitalia; the small sclerites (slightly dotted in the figures) are then visible in the genital preparation, lying haphazard in the wrinkled membrane. The parameres are entirely fused. The weakly chitinized tubular penis, connected with the seminal duct, can freely move within the aedeagus and may be extruded (e.g. fig. 135) or retracted (e.g. fig. 25). Contrary to the Saprininae the aedeagus has the gonopore at the ventral side, usually a little beyond the middle of the distal part. Immediately beyond the gonopore the aedeagus is suddenly narrowed in transverse direction and is continued as a more or less parallelsided, more or less curved hook with rounded tip. Sometimes the aedeagus has a ventral bend at the base of this hook. The tip of the aedeagus shows no specific characters in dorsal view, like in many Saprininae, and is therefore not depicted. Sometimes the tip of the male eighth sternite shows specific characters, which may be helpful in the separation of closely resembling species. The female genitalia have not been studied explicitly because they are very similar in the various species.

Abbreviations

m = meter above sealevel.

Codes for the institutes according to Arnett c. s. (1986):

BMNH = Natural History Museum, London (formerly: British Museum (Natural History)).
FMNH = Field Museum (Natural History), Chicago.
HNHM = Musée Hongrois d'Histoire Naturelle, Budapest.
MHNG = Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève.
MNHN = Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
MRAC = Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren.
MZLU = Zoologiska Institutionen, Systematiska avdelningen, Lund.
NHMW = Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien.
RMNH = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden (formerly: Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie).
SMNS = Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart.

SMWH = State Museum of Namibia, Windhoek.
TMSA = Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.
ZMAS = Zoological Museum, Academy of Science, St. Petersburg.
ZMHB = Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.
ZMPA = Museum of the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.
ZMUC = Zoologisk Museum, University of Copenhagen.

CHND = Private Histeridae-collection N. Dégallier, Montpellier.
CHPK = Private Histeridae-collection P. Kanaar, Oegstgeest (legated to RMNH).
CHSM = Private Histeridae-collection S. Mazur, Warsaw.
CHPV = Private Histeridae-collection P. Vienna, Venice.
CHTY = Private Histeridae-collection T. Yélamos, Barcelona.

PE-length = Distance between anterior margin of pronotum in median line and transverse line through the tips of the elytra.

Material

Besides on the material collected by N. Dégallier c.s. in Central Africa and by C. Girard in West Africa this study has been based on the material preserved in the collections of the following Museums and willingly put at my disposal: Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Zoologisches Museum, Berlin; Musée Hongrois d'Histoire Naturelle, Budapest; Field Museum (Natural History), Chicago; Zoologisk Museum, University of Copenhagen; Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva; Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, Leiden; Natural History Museum, London; Zoologiska Institutionen, Lund; Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; Zoological Museum, Academy of Science, St. Petersburg; Transvaal Museum, Pretoria; Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart; Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren; Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna; Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; State Museum of Namibia, Windhoek, and on specimens in the private Histeridae-collections of Dr S. Mazur (Warsaw), Dr P. Vienna (Venice), Dr T. Yélamos i Gómez (Barcelona) and myself.

Unless stated otherwise the specimens collected by C. Girard and M. Lepage have been found in dead termitaria of *Macrotermes bellicosus* and have been divided over the collections MNHN and CHPK. The specimens collected by N. Dégallier, P. Basquin and J.-P. Hervé have been caught at light, unless stated otherwise, and have been divided over the collections CHND and CHPK. For the sake of brevity these data are not repeated every time in the relevant records.

Systematics

Genus *Paratropus* Gerstaecker, 1867: 32.

Type species: *Phylloscelis ovides* Marseul, 1862: 34. Designated by monotypy.

Phylloscelis Marseul, 1862: 32, nec Germar, 1839: 191; renamed by Gerstaecker, 1867: 32.

Parepitoxus Desbordes, 1924: 246; synonymized by Burgeon, 1939: 116. Type species: *Parepitoxus lacustris* Desbordes, 1924: 246.

Spathochinus Desbordes, 1925: 162. **Syn. nov.** Type species: *Spathochinus termitophilus* Desbordes 1925: 162-163.

Orphistes Reichardt, 1936: 32; synonymized by Kanaar, 1992: 85. Type species *Orphistes femoralis* Reichardt 1936: 32.

Diagnosis.— Broadly to elongately oval, moderately to strongly convex. Mandibulae curved, with inwardly bent pointed tip, more or less convex superiorly, in some species with a lateral boss on the right mandible. Labrum emarginated (sometimes not visible in dorsal view), without setae.

Head with occipital stria, usually continuous with supraorbital striae and frontal stria, which may be interrupted. Antennal scape not broadened, slightly bent. Segments of antennal flagellum progressively transverse and broadened towards club; antennal club without distinct annelli, pubescent. Pronotum with marginal stria, with one lateral stria at either side, which is often gutterlike, delineating a lateral elevated rim, and with an anterior stria, which may be interrupted, along the emargination for the head, either continuous with the lateral striae or with the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Scutellum triangular, well visible. Elytra with external subhumeral stria, which is usually complete and subcariniform, five dorsal striae, which may be reduced, and sutural stria, which may be reduced as well. Internal subhumeral stria, if present, strongly reduced, basal. Fourth dorsal and sutural striae, if not reduced, connected by an arch. Propygidium transverse. Pygidium domeshaped, usually reflexed to the underside, with marginal stria, which may be interrupted at the apex. Antennal fossae situated under anterior pronotal angles, not visible from above, only very little covered by lateral sides of prosternal lobe. Prosternal keel striate. Mesosternum produced into an anterior angle, that fits into an angular emargination of the prosternum, with an anterior marginal stria along the anterior margin, that may be interrupted, and with an accolade-shaped discal marginal stria along the anterior margin and sides. Suture between metepisternum and metepimeron obsolete or absent (in some species the line of fusion is marked by a ridge, caused by a different level of metepisternum and metepimeron). Forelegs more or less broadened, protibiae at upper margin more or less rounded, spinulate, tarsal groove straight. Other legs usually also more or less broadened, their tibiae more or less parallel-sided with non-angulate spinulate upper margins. Tarsi with five segments, the distal segments bearing two bent nails. Aedeagus with completely fused parameres, distally more or less ventrally curved, the gonopore at the ventral side. Eighth male sternite with apical membrane and at either side a small elongate sclerite in the ventral part of the connecting membrane.

Survey of the groups

In the construction of the key to the species as far as possible unambiguously assessable characters have been used. For this reason related species may be keyed out at rather great distances and their mutual relationship may be obscured. Therefore a survey of the species is given, with a subdivision in groups. As there are transitional forms the attribution of certain species to one group or another is rather arbi-

trary. *Paratropus assmuthi* Reichensperger could not be examined and has been omitted from this survey and the next key.

A. Species with clypeus and front gradually passing into each other, in a same, or nearly same plane.

A.I. Clypeus and front with a more or less distinct common depression.

A.I.a. Broadly oval, upper side little convex, legs more or less elongate, especially in the males (*verschureni*-group).

P. girardi Kanaar
P. nimbaensis (Thérond)
P. verschureni (Thérond)
P. lamotteorum spec. nov.
P. connectens Kanaar
P. decipiens Kanaar
P. persimilis Kanaar

A.I.b. Oval, moderately convex, legs more or less widened (*femoralis*-group).

P. therondi (Vienna)
P. keukelaari spec. nov.
P. politus (Thérond)
P. femoralis (Reichardt)
P. himalayicus Reichardt
P. planiceps Reichensperger
P. caswelli (Thérond)

A.II. Clypeus and front variable, either with or without common depression.

A.II.a. Rather elongate oval, tibiae moderately widened, with very long spines.

P. oharai spec. nov.

A.III. Clypeus and front without common depression.

A.III.a. Legs little widened, small species (*lacustris*-group).

P. mazuri Kanaar
P. tuberculisternum Kanaar
P. sternalis Vienna
P. lepagei Kanaar
P. teunisseni Kanaar
P. viennai Kanaar
P. lacustris (Desbordes)

P. longulus Kanaar
P. achanti Thérond

A.III.b. Legs moderately widened, medium-sized species.

P. degallieri Kanaar

B. Species with planes of clypeus and front forming a distinct to strong angle.

B.I. Inner lateral metasternal striae discontinuous with discal marginal mesosternal stria. Legs moderatly to strongly widened (*termitophilus*-group).

P. vallenduuki spec. nov.
P. termitophilus (Desbordes)
P. khandalensis spec. nov.
P. erbelingi spec. nov.
P. wenzeli spec. nov.

B.II. Inner lateral metasternal striae continuous with discal marginal mesosternal stria.

B.II.A. All dorsal striae well-carved, punctatocrenulate, medial striae often partly geminate.

B.II.A.a. Small to rather small, broadly oval convex species with large, strongly convex eyes, legs little to moderately widened (*boleti*-group).

P. boleti Lewis
P. kryzhanovskii spec. nov.
P. gomyi spec. nov.
P. olexai spec. nov.
P. baloghi spec. nov.
P. nigrellus (Schmidt)
P. cavifrons spec. nov.
P. roggemani spec. nov.

B.II.A.b. Rather small to medium-sized, moderately convex oval to broadly oval species, legs moderately widened (*orientis*-group).

P. kovariki spec. nov.
P. verityi spec. nov.
P. arriagadai spec. nov.
P. orientis Thérond
P. longespinulatus Vienna
P. maynei (Desbordes)
P. perreconditus Kanaar

B.II.A.c. Rather small to medium-sized oval to broadly oval, moderately convex species, legs widened to strongly widened (*fungorum*-group).

P. meridianus (Lewis)
P. saegerianus nom. nov.
P. legionarius spec. nov.
P. zicsii spec. nov.
P. congonis Lewis
P. kapleri spec. nov.
P. strigatus (Schmidt)
P. opacipygus Vienna
P. salgadoi spec. nov.
P. endroedyi Thérond
P. hervei spec. nov.
P. perlinskii Mazur
P. therondianus nom. nov.
P. walteri spec. nov.
P. fungorum Lewis
P. parallelinervis Vienna
P. penatii spec. nov.
P. tishechkini spec. nov.
P. oculofoveatus spec. nov.

B.II.A.d. Rather small to medium-sized elongate, moderately convex species, legs strongly widened (*elongatus*-group).

P. elongatus Thérond
P. basquinianus spec. nov.
P. wibbechienae spec. nov.

B.II.B. At most medial dorsal striae finely crenulate; dorsal striae often fine and partly reduced.

B.II.B.a. Moderately to strongly convex, oval to broadly oval species, legs widened to strongly widened (*ovides*-group).

P. altilis Lewis
P. orbicularis (Olliff)
P. pescheli spec. nov.
P. picinus Bickhardt
P. ovides (Marseul)
P. testudo Gerstaecker
P. chelonitis Lewis
P. namibiensis Thérond & Vienna

C. Remaining group

P. lujai (Desbordes)
P. cavatus spec. nov.
P. bakxi spec. nov.
P. yelamosi spec. nov.

Key to the species

1. Median third of hind margin of first abdominal sternite (between lateral striae) with points in the very edge that are larger than the points of the fine general background punctation on posterior sternal third 2
- Median third of hind margin of first abdominal sternite without such points 41
2. Points in median third of hind margin of first abdominal sternite distinct, of about equal size and more or less closely set at about regular intervals, causing rather circinate appearance when large 3
- Points in median third of hind margin of first abdominal sternite indistinct, shallow or small, at wide intervals or irregularly scattered, sometimes of unequal size, never giving circinate appearance 30
3. Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria absent or represented only by a basal part along the meta-metepisternal suture, though its posterior part may slightly deviate from this suture 4
- Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria present, curved towards inner lateral metasternal stria, either connected with the latter or nearly so (sometimes illvisible by punctation) 12
4. Antescutellar pronotal impression (rather) distinct; rear-end of recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria slightly deviating from meta-metepimeral suture (fig. 464); fourth dorsal striae slightly sinuous towards apex (fig. 463) ..... ***P. roggemani*** spec. nov.
- Antescutellar pronotal impression absent or indistinct; rear-end of recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria not or inconspicuously deviating from meta-metepimeral suture; fourth dorsal striae not sinuous towards apex 5
5. Front with distinct median impression behind stria 6
- Front at most with very vague impression behind stria 10
6. Suture between metepisternum and metepimeron marked by a ridge (fig. 483); supraorbital striae distinctly divergent anteriorly (fig. 484) ... ***P. baloghi*** spec. nov.
- Suture between metepisternum and metepimeron not marked by a ridge, usually obsolete; supraorbital striae in their posterior third parallel or little divergent anteriorly 7
7. Elytra with double punctation, especially in apical half; rear-end of prosternal keel not or barely depressed; prosternal keel feebly convex in lateral view ..... ***P. orientis*** Thérond.
- Elytra without double punctation (with possible exception of some double punctation along the suture); posterior end of prosternal keel depressed; prosternal keel just before this depression more or less angulately convex in lateral view 8
8. Discal marginal mesosternal stria strongly sinuous, rather following anterior

mesosternal angles (fig. 456); meso- and metatibiae wider (figs 459, 460) ..... ***P. gomyi*** spec. nov.

- Discal marginal mesosternal stria less sinuous, not following anterior mesosternal angles; meso- and metatibiae more elongate 9

9. Body broadly rounded, sides of pronotum rather evenly curved (fig. 498); mesosternum slightly less transverse, meso-metasternal sutural stria less bisinuous (fig. 499) ..... ***P. nigrellus*** (Schmidt).
- Body less broadly rounded, sides of pronotum more abruptly curved in anterior third (fig. 490); mesosternum slightly more transverse, meso-metasternal sutural stria more bisinuous (fig. 491) ..... ***P. olexai*** spec. nov.

10. Metasternum at most with vague transverse depression a little before hind margin, absent or almost absent in median part ..... ***P. viennai*** Kanaar.
- Metasternum with distinct transverse depression a little before hind margin, also present in median part 11

11. Pronotal sides and dorsal striae 1-3 more curved inward anteriorly (fig. 504); species bigger, PE-length usually 2.0 mm or more; vertex without arciform impressions ..... ***P. lacustris*** (Desbordes).
- Pronotal sides and dorsal striae 1-3 less curved inward anteriorly (fig. 548); very small species, PE-length less than 2.0 mm; males with two arciform impressions on vertex ..... ***P. lepagei*** Kanaar.

12. Metasternum with median tubercle just before hind margin; front not impressed; small species, PE-length not exceeding 2.2 mm ..... ***P. tuberculisternum*** Kanaar.
- Metasternum without median tubercle; if small species, front impressed (exception: *P. verityi*) 13

13. Prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane) distinctly emarginate, short; row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae reduced to a few spines in distal fourth (figs 276, 277) or absent (figs 282, 283) 14
- Prosternal lobe rounded, truncate or feebly emarginate; row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae at least present in distal halves 15

14. Prosternal lobe gradually passing into its emargination, the transition rounded; fourth dorsal striae basal, not reaching apical elytral half, fifth dorsal striae (always?) absent (fig. 272); row of spinules on the outer faces of meso- and metatibiae indicated by a few spines in the distal fourth (figs 276, 277); upper side rather dull by strong shagreening ..... ***P. testudo*** Gerstaecker.
- Prosternal lobe abruptly passing into its emargination, the transition rather angulate; fourth dorsal striae at least present in apical fourth, short apical fifth dorsal striae usually present (fig. 278); row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae absent (figs 282, 283); upper side shiny ..... ***P. chelonitis*** Lewis.

15. Supraorbital striae in their posterior third parallel or very little divergent anteriorly 16
- Supraorbital striae immediately or almost immediately at their origin from the occipital stria distinctly divergent anteriorly 25

16. Tibiae strongly widened (figs 267-269), metatibiae (spines not included) about 2.3 times longer than wide; points in row along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite very small ..... ***P. ovides*** (Marseul).
- Tibiae less widened; metatibiae (spines not included) at least about 2.5 times long-

er than wide; points along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite larger, especially in the anterolateral angles (exception: *P. roggemani*) 17
17. Eyes little protuberant in dorsal view (fig. 612) ..... ***P. penatii*** spec. nov.
- Eyes more protuberant in dorsal view (cf. figs 403, 421) 18
18. Anterolateral pronotal angles distinctly impressed 19
- Anterolateral pronotal angles not or at most feebly impressed 20
19. Antescutellar pronotal impression faint; points along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite large, shallow; fourth dorsal striae not sinuous towards apex (fig. 393) ..... ***P. arriagadai*** spec. nov.
- Antescutellar pronotal impression (rather) distinct; points along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite small; fourth dorsal striae slightly sinuous towards apex (fig. 463) ..... ***P. roggemani*** spec. nov.
20. Mesosternum less transverse, discal marginal mesosternal stria strongly sinuous, rather following anterolateral mesosternal angles (fig. 364); aedeagus as in fig. 370 ..... ***P. endroedyi*** Thérond.
- Mesosternum rather transverse, discal marginal mesosternal stria not strongly sinuous, less following anterolateral mesosternal angles (cf. figs 372, 420) 21
21. Body broadly rounded (figs 371, 379) 22
- Body less broadly rounded (figs 387, 401, 419) 23
22. Points in row along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite large (fig. 372); meso- and metatibiae wider, row of spinules on their outer faces less closely set (fig. 375, 376); aedeagus as in fig. 378 ..... ***P. hervei*** spec. nov.
- Points in row along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite small (fig. 380); meso- and metatibiae narrower, row of spinules on their outer faces more closely set (fig. 383, 384); aedeagus as in fig. 386 ..... ***P. perlinskii*** Mazur.
23. Frontal stria behind clypeus rather arcuate, not bent forward at either side (fig. 421); occipital stria less curved; dorsal striae 1-3 more strongly curved inward anteriorly (fig. 419); aedeagus as in fig. 426 ..... ***P. parallelinervis*** Vienna.
- Frontal stria hexagonal, at either side of transverse part behind clypeus bent forward (figs 389, 403); occipital stria more curved; dorsal striae 1-3 less strongly curved inward in front 24
24. Sides of pronotum more convergent anteriorly (fig. 387); recurrent arms of inner lateral metasternal striae less curved (fig. 388); elytra before apical striae strigillate ..... ***P. therondianus*** nom. nov.
- Sides of pronotum less convergent anteriorly (fig. 401); recurrent arms of inner lateral metasternal striae more strongly curved (fig. 402); elytral apex not strigillate ..... ***P. walteri*** spec. nov.
25. Frontal stria arcuate, front without impression (fig. 357) ..... ***P. verityi*** spec. nov.
- Frontal stria more or less semihexagonal 26
26. Eyes little protuberant in dorsal view (fig. 604); body elongate (fig. 602); frontal impression faint or absent ..... ***P. basquinianus*** spec. nov.
- Eyes more protuberant in dorsal view (cf. figs 412, 437); frontal impression distinct 27
27. Medium sized species, PE-length only exceptionally less than 2.6 mm; eyes moderately protuberant in dorsal view (figs 389, 412); meso- and metatibiae wider (figs 391, 392, 414, 415) 28

- Small species, PE-length up to 2.4 mm; eyes large, strongly protuberant in dorsal view (figs 437, 449); tibiae narrower (figs 439, 440, 451, 452) 29

28. Meso- and metatibiae more parallelsided (figs 414, 415); points in row along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite larger (fig. 411); elytral apex not strigillate (fig. 410) ..... ***P. fungorum*** Lewis.
- Meso- and metatibiae rather triangular (figs 391, 392); points in row along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite small and scarce, especially in median part (fig. 388); elytral apex strigillate (fig. 387) ..... ***P. therondianus*** nom. nov.

29. Vertex more transverse (fig. 449); suture between metepisternum and metepimeron marked by a ridge (fig. 448) ..... ***P. kryzhanovskii*** spec. nov.
- Vertex less transverse (fig. 437); suture between metepisternum and metepimeron obsolete (fig. 436) ..... ***P. boleti*** Lewis.

30. Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria absent or represented only by a basal part along meta-metepisternal suture ..... ***P. viennai*** Kanaar.
- Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria present, curved towards inner lateral metasternal stria, either connected with the latter or nearly so 31

31. Inner lateral metasternal striae distinctly curved outward before meeting their recurrent arms, the medial ends of the latter strongly curved; in this way the inner lateral metasternal striae pass fluently into their recurrent arms, forming loops (figs 257, 304, 702). Oriental species 32
- Inner lateral metasternal striae straight or curved inward before meeting their recurrent arms, the medial extremities of the latter at most slightly curved; in this way the inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms meet in a distinct acute or blunt angle, either connected or nearly so, not forming fluent loops 34

32. Mesosternum more transverse (fig. 702); eyes each with two deep foveae, connected by a bent depression fig. 703); fifth dorsal striae reaching to the anterior third, slightly geminate (fig. 701) ..... ***P. oculofoveatus*** spec. nov.
- Mesosternum less transverse (figs 257, 304); eyes not foveate; fifth dorsal striae absent or at most present in the elytral apical half 33

33. Discal marginal mesosternal stria strongly sinuous, rather following anterolateral mesosternal angles (fig. 304); carinal prosternal striae close together, not connected anteriorly; fifth dorsal striae present in apical elytral half ..... ***P. orbicularis*** (Olliff).
- Discal marginal mesosternal stria less sinuous, not following anterolateral mesosternal angles (fig. 257); carinal prosternal striae convergent and usually connected anteriorly; fifth dorsal striae obsolete or absent ..... ***P. picinus*** Bickhardt.

34. Prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane) distinctly emarginate, short; row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae reduced to a few spines in the distal fourth (figs 276, 277) or absent (282, 283) 35
- Prosternal lobe rounded, truncate or feebly emarginate; row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae at least present in distal halves 36

35. Prosternal lobe gradually passing into its emargination, the transition rounded; fourth dorsal striae basal, not reaching apical elytral half, fifth dorsal striae (always?) absent (fig. 272); row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae indicated by a few spines in distal fourth (figs 276, 277); upper side rather dull by strong shagreening ..... ***P. testudo*** Gerstaecker.
- Prosternal lobe abruptly passing into its emargination, the transition rather angu-

late; fourth dorsal striae at least present in apical elytral fourth, short apical fifth dorsal striae usually present (fig. 278); row of spinules on outer faces of meso- and metatibiae absent (figs 282, 283); upper side shiny ..... ***P. chelonitis*** Lewis.

36. Eyes little protuberant in dorsal view (figs 612, 647) 37
- Eyes more protuberant in dorsal view (cf. figs 412, 449) 38

37. Supraorbital striae more divergent anteriorly (fig. 647); recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria more strongly curved (fig. 646) ..... ***P. maynei*** (Desbordes).
- Supraorbital striae less divergent anteriorly (fig. 612); recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria less curved (fig. 611) ..... ***P. penatii*** spec. nov.

38. Tibiae wider, metatibiae (spines not included) at most 2.4 times as long as wide (figs 162, 163, 415) 39
- Tibiae narrower, metatibiae at least 3.0 times as long as wide (figs 440, 452) 40

39. Supraorbital striae more divergent anteriorly (fig. 412); spines on upper margins of meso- and metatibiae more robust, less closely set (figs 414, 415). African species ..... ***P. fungorum*** Lewis.
- Supraorbital striae less divergent anteriorly, almost parallel (fig. 157); spines on upper margins of meso- and metatibiae smaller, more closely set (figs 160-163). Oriental species ..... ***P. khandalensis*** spec. nov.

40. Vertex more transverse (fig. 449); suture between metepisternum and metepimeron marked by a ridge (fig. 448) ..... ***P. kryzhanovskii*** spec. nov.
- Vertex less transverse (fig. 437); suture between metepisternum and metepimeron obsolete (fig. 436) ..... ***P. boleti*** Lewis.

41. Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria absent or represented only by a short basal part along meta-metepisternal suture 42
- Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria present (sometimes blurred by punctation), curved towards inner lateral metasternal stria, either connected with the latter or nearly so 51

42. Metasternum with median tubercle just before hind margin .. ***P. achanti*** Thérond.
- Metasternum without median tubercle 43

43. First abdominal sternite with dense row or band of distinct points along anterior margin, these points distinctly standing out by their size from the fine general background punctation of the remaining part of the sternite 44
- Anterior margin and/or anterior angles of first abdominal sternite at most with some scattered shallow points that are barely larger than the points of the general background punctation of the remaining part of the sternite 46

44. First abdominal sternite with band of large elongate points along anterior margin; tibiae strongly widened, metatibiae (spines not included) about 2.3 times as long as wide (fig. 591); supraorbital striae strongly divergent anteriorly ..... ***P. elongatus*** Thérond.
- First abdominal sternite with band of moderate, not elongate points along anterior margin, at least reaching apical half, these points gradually smaller towards apex; tibiae less widened, metatibiae (spines not included) at least 2.8 times as long as wide; supraorbital striae not strongly divergent anteriorly 45

45. Front with deep impression; supraorbital striae strongly sinuous, convergent anteriorly in their posterior half (fig. 429); carinal prosternal striae slightly divergent anteriorly, not connected ..... ***P. cavifrons*** spec. nov.

- Front not or very feebly impressed; supraorbital striae not strongly sinuous; carinal prosternal striae distinctly connected in front, forming rather wide loop (fig. 568) ..... ***P. sternalis*** Vienna.

46. Front with distinct impression, slightly passing on the clypeus 47
- Front at most with very shallow impression 48

47. Legs elongate (figs 7-12); antennal scapes inserted in deep emarginations of frontal margin, well visible in dorsal view, front behind these emarginations raised (fig. 6); fourth dorsal striae sinuous, sutural striae interrupted; recurrent arms of inner lateral metasternal striae short, not deviating from meta-metepimeral suture ..... ***P. girardi*** Kanaar.
- Legs not elongate (figs 120-124); antennal scapes inserted in shallow emarginations of frontal margin, barely visible in dorsal view, front behind these emarginations not raised (fig. 119); fourth dorsal striae not sinuous, sutural striae not interrupted; recurrent arms of inner lateral metasternal striae long, their rear ends strongly deviating from meta-metepimeral suture ..... ***P. therondi*** (Vienna).

48. Metasternum with distinct transverse depression a little before hind margin (fig. 516); front slightly impressed (fig. 517) ..... ***P. mazuri*** Kanaar.
- Metasternum without transverse depression before hind margin; front not impressed 49

49. Sides of body more rounded (fig. 526); carinal prosternal striae divergent anteriorly (fig. 527), not connected; antescutellar pronotal impression distinct ..... ***P. teunisseni*** Kanaar.
- Sides of body less rounded (figs 537, 575); carinal prosternal striae convergent anteriorly, either connected or not; antescutellar pronotal impression very faint 50

50. Hindmargin of metasternum and anterior half of first sternite together forming a broad and rather deep transverse depression; double punctation of elytra limited to apical half; metatibiae longer (figs 582, 583) ..... ***P. longulus*** Kanaar.
- Metasternum and first sternite with very faint common transverse depression; double punctation of elytra (almost) reaching base; metatibiae wider (figs 544, 545) ..... ***P. viennai*** Kanaar.

51. Anterior margin or anterolateral angles of first abdominal sternite with row, band or group of moderate to large points, that by their size distinctly stand out from the general background punctation of the remaining part of the sternite, or anterior part of sternite with a broad band of distinct double punctation, its larger points gradually decreasing in size backward, along anterior margin many times larger than the points of the fine general background punctation in the posterior third of the sternite 52
- Anterior margin and/or anterior angles of first abdominal sternite at most with fine double punctation, its larger points in front not distinctly standing out from the general background punctation of the remaining part of the sternite 85

52. Inner lateral metasternal striae meeting meso-metasternal sutural stria opposite to discal marginal mesosternal stria or nearly so, and more or less continuous with it 53
- Inner lateral metasternal stria meeting meso-metasternal sutural stria distinctly medially from discal marginal mesosternal stria; discal marginal mesosternal stria more or less continuous with outer lateral metasternal stria 81

53. Prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane) bluntly acuminate (fig. 685); elytral epipleurae with deep excavations in their posterior half ..... ***P. cavatus*** spec. nov.
- Prosternal lobe not acuminate; elytral epipleurae without deep excavations 54
54. Prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane) rounded, truncate or feebly emarginate 55
- Prosternal lobe distinctly emarginate 78
55. Inner lateral metasternal striae distinctly curved outward before meeting their recurrent arms, the medial ends of the latter strongly curved; in this way the inner lateral metasternal striae pass fluently (figs 238, 257, 304) or almost fluently (figs 595) into their recurrent arms, forming loops 56
- Inner lateral metasternal striae straight or curved inward before meeting their recurrent arms, the medial ends of the latter only slightly curved (exception: *P. lujai*); in this way the inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms meet in a distinct acute or blunt angle, not forming (almost) fluent loops; inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms either connected or nearly so 59
56. Sutural striae not interrupted anteriorly, fifth dorsal striae at least reaching basal elytral fourth. African species 57
- Sutural striae broadly interrupted anteriorly, fifth dorsal striae (if present) apical, at most reaching the basal elytral half. Oriental species. 58
57. Front with deep impression; body elongate (fig. 594); meetingpoints of inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms slightly notched; mesosternum more transverse (fig. 595) ..... ***P. wibbechienae*** spec. nov.
- Front with slight impression; body more oval (fig. 237); transitions of the inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms not marked by a notch; mesosternum less transverse (fig. 238) ..... ***P. kapleri*** spec. nov.
58. Front not or feebly impressed; discal marginal mesosternal stria strongly sinuous, rather following anterolateral mesosternal angles (fig. 304); carinal prosternal striae close together; fifth dorsal striae present in apical elytral half ..... ***P. orbicularis*** (Olliff).
- Front rather deeply impressed; discal marginal mesosternal stria less sinuous, not following anterolateral mesosternal angles (fig. 257); carinal prosternal striae convergent and usually connected in front; fifth dorsal striae obsolete or absent ..... ***P. picinus*** Bickhardt.
59. Supraorbital striae in their posterior third parallel or very little divergent anteriorly 60
- Supraorbital striae immediately or almost immediately at their origin from the occipital stria distinctly divergent anteriorly 65
60. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from their origin at the procoxae at first divergent, thence parallel or nearly so and next again divergent anteriorly (figs 194, 315); carinal prosternal striae widely separated 61
- Lateral marginal prosternal striae from their origin at the procoxae distinctly divergent anteriorly 62
61. Tibiae strongly widened (figs 196-198), metatibiae (spines not included) about twice as long as wide; front distinctly impressed ..... ***P. saegerianus*** nom. nov.
- Tibiae moderately widened; metatibiae (spines not included) about 2.6 times as long as wide (fig. 319); front feebly impressed ..... ***P. opacipygus*** Vienna.

62. Supraorbital striae fluently passing into frontal stria, not bent outward before (fig. 343); front gradually passing into clypeus, with slight common depression. Oriental species ..... ***P. planiceps*** Reichensperger.
- Supraorbital striae bent outward before passing into frontal stria; planes of front and clypeus forming a marked angle. African species 63
63. Sutural striae broadly interrupted anteriorly; apical ends of third, fourth and fifth dorsal striae progressively abbreviated (fig. 675); metatibiae rather triangular (fig. 680) ..... ***P. lujai*** (Desbordes).
- Sutural striae at most slightly interrupted; third, fourth and fifth dorsal striae not progressively abbreviated; metatibiae not rather triangular 64
64. Angle formed by frontal stria wider, front not or very feebly impressed (fig. 225); recurrent arms of inner lateral metasternal striae strongly curved (fig. 224) .... ***P. congonis*** Lewis.
- Angle formed by frontal stria narrower, front with large and deep impression (fig. 247); recurrent arms of inner lateral metasternal striae not strongly curved (fig. 246) ..... ***P. strigatus*** (Schmidt).
65. First and second dorsal striae abbreviated anteriorly (fig. 215); hind part of metasternum and anterior part of first abdominal sternite with a common broad and deep transverse depression ..... ***P. yelamosi*** spec. nov.
- First and second dorsal striae not abbreviated anteriorly; metasternum and first abdominal sternite at most with a faint common transverse depression, if transverse depression rather distinct than body elongate 66
66. Legs strongly widened, metatibiae (spines not included) less than 2.4 times as long as wide 67
- Legs moderately widened to elongate, metatibiae (spines not included) more than 2.4 times as long as wide 71
67. Frontal margin (in dorsal view) with deep emarginations behind insertion of antennae, frontal stria strongly sinuous along these emarginations (figs 203, 209) 68
- Frontal margin at most with faint emarginations behind antennal insertion, frontal stria not strongly sinuous behind antennae 69
68. Sides of body more rounded (fig. 201); fifth dorsal striae sinuous; anterolateral pronotal angles without distinct impression ..... ***P. legionarius*** spec. nov.
- Sides of body less rounded (fig. 207), fifth dorsal striae barely sinuous; anterolateral pronotal angles with slight impression ..... ***P. zicsii*** spec. nov.
69. Eyes little protuberant in dorsal view (fig. 588); first abdominal sternite with band of large and deep elongate points along front margin (fig. 587); body elongate .... ***P. elongatus*** Thérond.
- Eyes more protuberant in dorsal view (figs 184, 620); points along anterior margin of first sternite and body at most subelongate 70
70. Sides of body more rounded (fig. 182); median forward projection of discal marginal mesosternal stria rather blunt; points in basal row on first abdominal sternite rather small (fig. 183); elytra with double punctation ..... ***P. meridianus*** Lewis.
- Sides of body less rounded (fig. 618); median anterior projection of discal marginal mesosternal stria sharp (fig. 619); points in basal row on first abdominal sternite large; elytra without double punctation, finely punctulate .... ***P. tishechkini*** spec. nov.

71. Clypeus and front gradually passing into each other, their transition not carinate ... 72
- Clypeus and front not gradually passing into eachother, their transition more or less carinate, either because their planes in a marked angle, or because front and clypeus each deeply impressed; sutural striae not interrupted; lateral prosternal striae short, basal ... 73
72. Oval, sutural striae widely interrupted anteriorly; lateral prosternal striae usually well developed; tibial spines not very long ... ***P. connectens*** Kanaar.
- Elongate oval, sutural striae not interrupted anteriorly; lateral prosternal striae very short, basal; tibial spines very long ... ***P. oharai*** spec. nov.
73. Metasternal disc densely punctate (fig. 696), the points gradually smaller towards anterior mid; anterior margin of first abdominal sternite with broad band of large points, these ill-defined behind; punctation in anterior half of elytra marked ... ***P. bakxi*** spec. nov.
- Metasternal disc less extensively and less densely punctate; points along anterior margin of first abdominal sternite smaller, well defined behind; punctation in anterior half of elytra very fine ... 74
74. Anterior extremities of carinal prosternal striae curved inward, either connected in a distinct loop, or obsoletely connected ... 75
- Anterior extremities of carinal prosternal striae divergent, not connected ... 76
75. Supraorbital striae more divergent anteriorly, eyes more protuberant in dorsal view (fig. 636); points in metasternal hind angles large (fig. 635); tibial spines very long (figs 637-642) ... ***P. longespinulatus*** Vienna.
- Supraorbital striae less divergent, eyes less protuberant in dorsal view (fig. 666); points in metasternal hind angles moderate (fig. 665); tibial spines not very long (figs 667-672) ... ***P. perreconditus*** Kanaar.
76. Sides of body less rounded (fig. 626); tibial spines very long (figs 629-631) ... ***P. oharai*** spec. nov.
- Sides of body more rounded, tibial spines not very long ... 77
77. Eyes strongly protuberant in dorsal view, frontal stria hexagonal, strongly bent forward at either side of the transverse part behind clypeus (fig. 324); carinal prosternal striae distinctly divergent anteriorly (fig. 323) ... ***P. salgadoi*** spec. nov.
- Eyes moderately protuberant in dorsal view, frontal stria rather arcuate (fig. 335); carinal prosternal striae barely divergent anteriorly (fig. 334) ... ***P. kovariki*** spec. nov.
78. Legs moderately widened to elongate, metatibiae (spines not included) at least 2.9 times as long as wide ... 79
- Tibiae strongly widened; metatibiae (spines not included) less than 2.5 times as long as wide ... 80
79. Legs moderately widened (figs 131-133); anterior extremities of carinal striae convergent and indistinctly connected (fig. 129); supraorbital striae less divergent anteriorly (fig. 130). Oriental species ... ***P. himalayicus*** Reichardt.
- Legs elongate, especially in males (figs 51-56); anterior extremities of carinal striae divergent, not connected (fig. 49); supraorbital striae more divergent anteriorly (fig. 50). African species ... ***P. decipiens*** Kanaar.
80. Vertex more transverse (fig. 297); elytral striation (except fifth dorsal striae) not strongly reduced ... ***P. pescheli*** spec. nov.

- Vertex less transverse (fig. 288); elytral striation strongly reduced ..... ***P. namibiensis*** Thérond & Vienna.

81. Supraorbital striae in their posterior half distinctly divergent anteriorly (fig. 138); front not impressed ..... ***P. vallenduuki*** spec. nov.
- Supraorbital striae in their posterior half parallel or very little divergent anteriorly; front more or less impressed 82

82. Carinal prosternal striae strongly divergent anteriorly; lateral marginal prosternal striae divergent at their origin from the procoxae, thence parallel and sulciform and again divergent anteriorly (fig. 167). African species ..... ***P. erbelingi*** spec. nov.
- Carinal prosternal striae not strongly divergent anteriorly; lateral marginal prosternal striae from their origin divergent anteriorly. Oriental species 83

83. Anterior half of propygidium covered with dense double punctation, the larger points ill-defined behind and almost in touch; fourth dorsal striae slightly sinuous towards apex (fig. 174); prosternal keel rather strongly convex in lateral view ..... ***P. wenzeli*** spec. nov.
- Anterior half of propygidium less densely punctate, the larger points smaller, irregularly scattered and well defined behind; fourth dorsal striae barely sinuous; prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view 84

84. Meso- and metatibiae strongly widened (figs 149-152); frontal impression distinct; propygidium, hind angles of metasternum and anterior margin of first abdominal sternite more densely punctate (fig. 145) ..... ***P. termitophilus*** (Desbordes).
- Meso- and metatibiae slightly less widened (figs 158-163); frontal impression faint; propygidium, hind angles of metasternum and anterior margin of first abdominal sternite less densely punctate ..... ***P. khandalensis*** spec. nov.

85. Transition between front and clypeus abrupt and rather cariniform, caused by distinctly different planes of front and clypeus; clypeus transversely concave, increasing so towards labrum; frontal impression indistinct; punctation of propygidium at the base rugose ..... ***P. altilis*** Lewis.
- Front and clypeus nearly in a same plane, their transition gradual; clypeus not increasingly transversely concave towards labrum, often with distinct common impression with front 86

86. Carinal prosternal striae absent, lateral prosternal striae almost complete, simulating widely separated carinal striae (fig. 79); inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms fluently passing into each other, forming loops (fig. 79) ..... ***P. keukelaari*** spec. nov.
- Carinal prosternal striae present; transition of inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms angulate, or at least marked by a notch (fig. 60) 87

87. Carinal prosternal striae convergent anteriorly, distinctly or obsoletely connected in front; frontal impression indistinct or absent ..... ***P. degallieri*** Kanaar.
- Carinal prosternal striae either not convergent anteriorly, or convergent anteriorly, but their anterior extremities divergent, not connected; frontal impression distinct 88

88. Metasternal hind angles with a few points that are considerably larger than the points on metasternal disc; arches of crenulate meso-metasternal sutural stria distinctly raised above level of mesosternum; aedeagus as in figure 127 ..... ***P. therondi*** Vienna.

- Points in metasternal hind angles at most a few times larger than those on metasternal disc; if present, arches of meso-metasternal sutural stria not distinctly raised 89

89. Prosternal carina convex in lateral view; metasternum with distinct double punctation, especially in hind angles; big species, PE-length only exceptionally less than 4.8 mm 90
- Prosternal carina straight or very feebly convex in lateral view; metasternum punctulate or with very fine double punctation; smaller species, PE-length rarely exceeding 4.8 mm 91

90. Fourth dorsal striae usually strongly abbreviated, apical, rarely nearly complete; elytra proportionally longer (fig. 84); frontal impression deep, continuous with clypeal impression ..... ***P. politus*** Thérond.
- Fourth dorsal striae not or very little abbreviated anteriorly; elytra proportionally shorter (fig. 95); frontal impression separated from clypeal impression by a slight elevation, on which the frontal stria ..... ***P. femoralis*** (Reichardt).

91. Sutural, fifth dorsal and - to a lesser degree - fourth dorsal striae fine, faintly impressed and rather difficult to see among elytral punctation 92
- Sutural, fifth and fourth dorsal striae well impressed, easy to see among elytral punctation 93

92. Pronotal sides in posterior twothird slightly rounded (fig. 67); supraorbital striae barely sinuous (fig. 69) ..... ***P. persimilis*** Kanaar.
- Pronotal sides in posterior twothird almost straigth (fig. 59); supraorbital striae distinctly sinuous, bent outward in front (fig. 61) ..... ***P. lamotteorum*** spec. nov.

93. Tibiae widened (figs 109-114); vertex and front more transverse (fig. 108) ..... ***P. caswelli*** (Thérond).
- Tibiae more or less elongate; vertex and front less transverse (figs 17, 28) 94

94. Prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane) barely emarginate; legs more elongate (figs 18-23) ..... ***P. nimbaensis*** (Thérond).
- Prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane) emarginate; legs less elongate (figs 29-34, 51-56) 95

95. Broadly oval, fourth dorsal striae strongly curved in their anterior half (fig. 26) ..... ***P. verschureni*** (Thérond).
- Oval, fourth dorsal striae less strongly curved in their anterior half (fig. 48) ..... ***P. decipiens*** Kanaar.

Species accounts

To facilitate finding the commented species accounts have been arranged alphabetically. By this kind of arrangement closely related species are recorded scattered throughout the text. To compensate this disadvantage the figures given at the end have been arranged in a more systematical way, except *P. oculofoveatus* spec. nov., that has been added later.

Paratropus achanti Thérond, 1973
(figs 556-566)

Paratropus achanti Thérond, 1973: 907-908.

Material.— **Ghana:** Holotype, ♀ (HNHM), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "Ghana: Ashanti region/ Kwadaso/ 320 m, N 6 42-W 1 39/ Dr. S. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA"; [white label, printed:] "Nr. 345/ black light/ 5.V.1969"; [white label with red margin, printed in red and hand-written:] "Holotypus 1973/ Paratropus/ achanti/ det. J.Therond."; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ achanti nov.sp./ J. Therond det., 1973"; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 3.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga (female specimen paratype). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Sebokele, 4.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♂, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 6.vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 29.xi.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes*, harvest 25.xi.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard; 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 2, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard; 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 3, harvest 24.xii.1989, C. Girard; 71 ♂♂, 106 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard. **Liberia:** 1 ♀ (SMNS), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Guinea:** 1 ♂, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard; 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard; 1 ♂, Nimba, Kéoulenta, 24-25.xi.1990, C. Girard.

PE-length: Males 2.0-2.2 mm, females 2.1-2.4 mm. This species has a median tubercle at the hind margin of the metasternum. This character has not been mentioned in the original description. The deep points of the pygidium are elongate along the margins and apex, their long axes following the margins. The specimens from the Central African Republic have their sutural striae a little more divergent forward than the holotype. The distance between the carinal striae is a little variable. The males have a very faint ill-defined median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum.

Paratropus altilis Lewis, 1901
(figs 231-236)

Paratropus altilis Lewis, 1901: 377.

Material.— **Tanzania:** Lectotype, ♀ (BMNH), right mesotarsus and three segments of right metatarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written:] "Usambara/ Ger.E.Africa/ 1901"; [white label, printed:] "G.Lewis Coll./B.M.1926-369"; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ altilis/ Type Lew."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ altilis/ Lewis 1901/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation).

PE-length 2.9 mm. The male is not known. In the original description nothing is said about the number of specimens on which the species has been described. Probably it was only one, but as there is no certainty about this question the examined type specimen has been designated as lectotype.

Paratropus arriagadai spec. nov.
(figs 393-400)

Material.— **Tanzania:** Holotype, ♂ (HNHM), left protibia missing, four segments of left metatarsus loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "TANZANIA, Morogoro/ 560 m a.s.l./ light trap, III-IV.1987/ coll. Pócs & Sontera"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ arriagadai/ n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.0 mm, width 1.9 mm, height 1.1 mm. Broadly oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 395).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front deeply impressed. Eyes large, moderately protuberant in dorsal view, supraorbital striae parallel; vertex slightly convex with a dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 393).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles distinctly impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae fine, ascending on the lateral ridges near the antennal fossa; striae around the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae. Pronotum with a slight antescutellar impression and with a distinct double punctation, the larger points becoming a little smaller towards the lateral sides, and distinctly larger towards the scutellum and base. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 393) with fine double punctation, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete; epipleural striae well developed, epipleurae outside these striae concave, punctate; marginal elytral striae merging with the apical recurvatures of the complete external subhumeral striae. Course of the punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 393. Sutural and medial dorsal striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with distinct, rather dense double punctation, the greater points irregularly scattered and larger and deeper than the prescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller towards apex; interspaces with some linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium and slightly arcuate at the sides; interspaces with some indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium complete, well impressed.

Prosternum (fig. 394).— Lobe punctulate, slightly deflexed, of moderate length, slightly rounded in front, with well impressed marginal stria, abbreviated at the base; interspaces with linear microsculpture. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, punctulate, carinal striae fine, slightly divergent anteriorly and posteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 394; mesosternum and sides of metasternum with fine double punctation, the interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture; hind angles and hind margin of metasternum with large points, lateral parts of metasternum with large points as well (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression small but distinct, in anterior third of metasternum.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, with a row of rather large points along the base, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Posterior margin with a regular row of points, giving a somewhat circinate appearance.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 396-398.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 400; eighth sternite: Fig. 399.

The female is not known.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the Chilean histeridologist Mr Gerardo Arriagada Santic.

Paratropus bakxi spec. nov.
(figs 695-700)

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♀ (MRAC), many tarsal segments and tibial spines missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "COLL. MUS CONGO/ Mayidi/ 1942/ Rév. P. Van Eyen"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "R. DET./ D./ 6034"; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ sp. ?"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ bakxi n.sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.6 mm, width 2.4 mm, height 1.4 mm. Oval, slightly convex. Colour reddish brown, shiny.

Head (fig. 697).— Clypeus concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front impressed. Eyes moderately protuberant in dorsal view, supraorbital striae divergent to the front; vertex slightly convex with shallow central impression and with a distinct, not very dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 695).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, slightly convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae gutterlike, delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae; striae bordering these fossae replace the marginal striae at these sites. Pronotum with a very faint antescutellar impression and with a distinct, rather dense double punctation. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 695) slightly depressed near the suture in the anterior third, with rather dense double punctation, interspaces without microsculpture; some indistinct longitudinal striolae emerge from the anterior side of the apical striae. Marginal epipleural striae distinct, epipleural striae sinuous, well developed, epipleurae punctate; marginal elytral striae continuous with nearly complete apical striae, formed by the apical recurvatures of the external subhumeral and dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other not crenulate and hardly punctate dorsal striae: Fig. 695. Sutural striae slightly broadened, giving a geminate appearance; their bottom is smooth with a row of coarse punctures. Fifth dorsal striae with a narrow impunctate band along their medial sides.

Propygidium with distinct, slightly rugulous double punctation, the greater points elongate, irregularly scattered and rather ill-defined behind, much larger than the pronotal and elytral points, gradually smaller towards apex; interspaces narrow, with some striolate microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with dense double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium; interspaces with same microsculpture as propygidium. Marginal pygidial stria complete.

Prosternum (fig. 696).— Lobe punctulate, very slightly deflexed, of moderate length, truncate in front, marginal stria fine, abbreviated at the base. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, punctulate, with some interstitial linear microsculpture; carinal striae fine and close together, divergent anteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 696; mesosternum with double punctation; metasternum for the greater part covered with a dense double punctation, the larger points shallow, elongate, gradually decreasing in size towards the anterior

middle. Lateral parts of the metasternum, especially the postmesocoxal plaques, with large, shallow points as well (not shown in figure).

First visible abdominal sternite with dense double punctation, the greater points shallow, elongate, ill-defined behind, gradually smaller towards apex. Posterior margin without row of points in the very margin.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 698-700.

The male is not known. The female holotype is a worn specimen, missing many tibial spines and tarsal segments. The pronotum has a small pit at some distance left of the median line, but this seems to be a mutilation. By its habitus and surface-markings this species looks a little like some species of the genus *Coelocraera*.

Note.— This species is dedicated to Mr Harry Bakx, who teached me how to use the computer and its programs, always willing to come and solve my problems in this field.

Paratropus baloghi spec. nov.
(figs 482-489)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (HNHM), right antennal club with greater part of flagellum and right hind leg missing, part of distal segment of left protarsus and two distal segments of left metatarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Kindamba, Méya/ Bangou forest"; [white label, printed:] "12.11.1963. No 171/ soil trap/ in forest/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "fungorum/ Lew./ det. Thérond"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ baloghi n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♀ (HNHM), same locality, date and collectors (paratype); 1 ♀ (CHPK), Sibiti, brook near Zanzi, 3.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype). **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Oriental, Yangambi, 9.vii.1960, ex raiding column nest No. 35, D. H. & A. C. Kistner & R. Banfill (paratype). **Gabon:** 1 ♀ (CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter (paratype); 1 ♀ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter (paratype). **Ruanda:** 1 ♀ (MHNG), Rangiro, 1800 m, 26.viii.1978, Werner.

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.2 mm, width 1.9 mm, height 1.2 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 484).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria rounded in front, complete, front with slight impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a not very strong double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 482).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, not very convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with indistinct antescutellar impression, and a not very dense rather fine double punctation on the disc, the larger points becoming a little larger towards the scutellum and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 482) punctulate, mixed with scarce somewhat larger points towards apex and suture, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural stria obso-

lete, epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae ending at the posterolateral angles. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 482.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points about as large as the antescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller towards sides and apex, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture along the base. Pygidium reflexed, with fine, complete marginal stria and double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium, arched towards sides and apex. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 483).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, truncate in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, close together, divergent both anteriorly and posteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 483; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, mixed with few somewhat larger points, interspaces with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large, slightly elongate shallow points. In a slight transverse depression a little before the hind margin a narrow band of smaller points. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) barely smaller than those in metasternal hind angles. Line of fusion between metepisternum and metepimeron marked by a ridge, caused by a higher level of metepisternum than that of metepimeron, this ridge increasing laterally. Male metasternal impression faint, elongate.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate and microsculptured as metasternum, with a row of small points along anterior margin. Posterior margin with a regular row of small points, giving a somewhat circinate appearance.

Legs not very broadened. Tibiae: Figs 485-487.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 489; eighth sternite: Fig. 488.

Variation.— PE-length females 2.3-2.7 mm. Females with less emarginated first sternite and a very shallow medial metasternal impression, which may be absent. Legs in the females not distinctly different from those of the male. The distance between the carinal striae is a little variable. In one female the row of small points along the base of the first sternite is obsolete in the middle. This species is close to *Paratropus lacustris* Desbordes. It differs from the latter species by the narrower angle of the frontal stria, the presence of a frontal depression, a fainter transverse metasternal depression, the presence of larger and more extensive metasternal points and the presence of a ridge between metepisternum and metepimeron.

Note.— This species is dedicated to one of the collectors, who have gathered most important material.

Paratropus basquinianus spec. nov.
(figs 602-609)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), wings protruded, three segments of right protarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Damara, Boyo/ 28.V.1981, à lumière/ leg. P. Basquin"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ basquinianus/ n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1993"; 2 ♀♀, same locality, date

and collector (paratypes); 1 ♂, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier (with doubt).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.4 mm, width 1.9 mm, height 1.3 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny.

Head (fig. 604).— Clypeus barely transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front faintly impressed. Eyes little convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a distinct double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 602).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, behind anterolateral angles slightly impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with indistinct antescutellar impression, and a not very dense double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming a little larger towards the scutellum and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 602) punctulate, mixed with scarce larger points towards apex and sides, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae complete; marginal elytral striae with apical recurvature, merging with the apical recurvatures of the complete subcariniform external subhumeral striae. Course of the other punctate elytral striae: Fig. 602. Fifth dorsal and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points much larger than the antescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards apex, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine, complete marginal stria and double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 603).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly emarginate in front, with fine marginal stria, slightly abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, close together, divergent at anterior and posterior extremities. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 603; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, interspaces of mesosternum and anterolateral metasternal angles with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large, slightly elongate points. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) almost equal to those in metasternal hind angles. No distinct male impression along median line.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, with some points in the anterolateral angles and few along the anterior margin. Posterior margin with a regular row of points, giving circinate appearance.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 605-607.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 609; eighth sternite: Fig. 608.

Variation.— PE-length of the other male 2.1 mm, females 2.2-2.4 mm. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females with a less emarginated first sternite. The

specimen from Bangui, 9.iv.1981, has a slightly broader bodyform and slightly narrower tibiae. For this reason it has not been given paratype-status.

P. basquinianus belongs to a group of species with an elongate bodyform. The differences with the other species in this group will be clear from the key.

Note.— This species is dedicated to Mr P. Basquin, for his valuable efforts to collect rare Central African Histeridae.

Paratropus boleti Lewis, 1901
(figs 435-446)

Paratropus boleti Lewis, 1901: 377-378.

Material.— **Congo:** Lectotype, ♀ (BMNH), right antennal club, three segments of left protarsus and right mesotibia missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, printed:] "Kiulu,/ Fr.Congo./ Mocquerys, 1892"; [white label, printed:] "G.Lewis Coll./ B.M.1926-369"; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ boleti/ Lewis/ Type"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ boleti/ Lewis 1901/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation). **Gabon:** 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter; 1 ♂ (CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter; 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter.

In the original description nothing is said about the number of specimens on which the species has been described. Probably it was only one, but as there is no certainty about this question the examined type specimen has been designated as lectotype. *Paratropus boleti* Lewis belongs to a number of rather small species or varieties that exhibit a discouraging great similarity. Their PE-lengths range from 1.8 to 2.3 mm and they possess a long vertex, large protuberant eyes, a recurrent arm of the inner lateral metasternal stria and faintly broadened tibiae. The differences with the type specimen of *P. boleti* are small. One species could be separated by distinctive characters (*P. kryzhanovskii* spec. nov.). In the remaining material of this group some constant patterns of different characters can be recognized. It is difficult to say whether these constant patterns represent as many separate species that are closely related to *P. boleti*, or that they are mere expressions of a great variability of the latter species. The available material is rather one-sided. When more material from more localities will be available maybe this question can be answered. For the present they will be treated here as only varieties of *P. boleti*. Unfortunately the type specimen of *P. boleti* is a female. The drawings are made of a male specimen from Gabon that is most similar to the type specimen. Nevertheless there are some small differences: Its supraorbital striae are less bent outward before the eyes than those of the type, the punctation of the metasternum and first sternite is a little coarser, the marginal stria of the pygidium is complete and fine at the apex (interrupted in the type specimen) and the spinulation of the meso- and metatibiae is more closely set. So the figures should be used with reservation, and the depiction of the male genitalia can only be considered as tentative for *P. boleti*. In all the varieties mentioned here there is an inconspicuous sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. The genitalia have been examined in all males.

Paratropus boleti, var. A
(aedeagus: Fig. 443)

Material.— **Congo:** 3 ♂♂ (HNHM, CHPK), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 12.xi.1963, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi; 1 ♀, (HNHM), idem (with doubt); 1 ♀ (HNHM), Sibiti, Soso river, 1.xii.1963, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Lulua, Kapanga, vii.1932, G. F. Overlaet (with doubt).

The specimens of this variety differ from the type specimen in the following characters: They have a slightly more forwardly curved meso-metasternal sutural stria, the discal marginal mesosternal stria has a blunter anterior median angle, the punctation of the metasternal hind angles and base of the first sternite is coarser, the second dorsal stria is more abruptly curved inward at the apex, the fifth dorsal stria is less sinuous, the antescutellar impression is less distinct, the pronotum is slightly more transverse and more convex in longitudinal direction and the sides of the pronotum are more gradually curved. The two females that have been attributed with doubt to this variety have a slightly broader body and a more transverse pronotum.

Paratropus boleti, var. B
(aedeagus: Fig. 444)

Material.— **Congo:** 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN, CHPK), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 12.xi.1963, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi; 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (HNHM, MHNG, TMSA, CHPK), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi. **Gabon:** 2 ♂♂ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter.

The specimens of this variety differ from the type specimen and the other varieties in the following characters: The prosternal carina is almost straight in profile (angulately convex in the type and the other varieties), the bodyform is slightly more rounded, the recurrent arm of the inner lateral metasternal stria is less curved and the male metasternal impression is more distinct (faint in the nominate form and all other varieties). From the type specimen it is different by the following characters: The meso-metasternal sutural stria is slightly bent forward, the frontal stria is less sinuously bent forward near the middle and more hexagonal, the supraorbital striae are barely bent outward before the eyes, the pronotum is slightly more transverse with more gradually rounded sides, and the punctation of the pygidium is more strongly arcuate at the sides.

Paratropus boleti, var. C
(aedeagus: Fig. 445)

Material.— **Zaire:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (FMNH), Yangambi, 29.v.1948, in nest of *Nasutitermes torquatus* (Sjöst.), A. E. Emerson.

The specimens of this variety differ from the type specimen and all other varieties by the following characters: The pronotum has blunter anterolateral angles, the meso- and metatibiae are slightly broader and their spinulation is coarser. Like the preced-

ing variety, it has a slightly more transverse pronotum than the type specimen and the varieties A and D.

Paratropus boleti, var. D
(aedeagus: Fig. 446)

Material.— **Congo:** 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM, MNHN, CHPK), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 12.xi.1963, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (CHSM, MHNG, HNHM), Sibiti IRHO, 1.xii.1963, soil trap in rain forest, Balogh & Zicsi. **Gabon:** 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter; 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter. **Cameroon:** 1 ♀ (CHPK), Malende, NE-slope Mt. Cameroon, xii.1957, W. Hartwig (with doubt).

The specimens of this variety differ from the type specimen and all other varieties by the following characters: Their supraorbital striae are more divergent, the elytra have a distinct double punctation, especially in the fourth and fifth dorsal interstriae, the discal marginal mesosternal stria is more strongly bent outward towards the anterolateral angles, the lateral marginal prosternal striae are less bent outward and the recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae are more strongly curved.

Paratropus caswelli (Thérond, 1962)
(figs 106-116)

Orphistes caswelli Thérond, 1962: 235-236.
Paratropus (Orphistes) caswelli; Kanaar, 1992: 85.

Material.— **Nigeria:** Lectotype, ♀ (MNHN), parts of the antennae missing, left hind leg with hip loose by former pinning procedure and glued separately, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [round pale red label without text]; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "U.C.Ibadan/ 27.4.1957/ Coll. G. H. Caswell"; [white label, printed:] "At light"; [white label, hand-written:] "AT.L. 564"; [white label, hand-written:] "114"; [red label, hand-written in Thérond's hand] "Type"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "-Muséum Paris/ Coll./ Thérond"; [white label, hand-written in Thérond's hand] "Orphistes/ Caswelli nov.sp./ Thérond"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Orphistes/ caswelli/ Thérond 1962/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); 2 ♀♀ (MNHN, BMNH), same locality and collector, but 27.v.1955 and 26.i.1959 respectively (paralectotypes); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZMUC), Ibadan, ca. i-vi.1954, H. Stenholt Clausen; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Near Benin, 2-18.iv.1958, J. L . Gregory; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Umuhaia, 3.ix-4.x.1960, J. L. G. **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bozo, 18.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Bozo, vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bozo, viii.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Sebokele, trap with banana, 30.v.1981, P. Basquin; 9 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Damara, Boyo, 15.vi.1981; 1 ♀, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 16 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 30 ♂♂, 32 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ouango Fitini, xii.1983, M. Lepage; 1 ♀, Lamto, Pacobo, 21.ii.1984, C. Girard; 2 ♀♀, Touresso, 16.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♂, Boroborotou, Reg. Touba, 18.xi.1986, C. Girard; 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 14.xi.1989, C. Girard; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 21.xi.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 4.xii.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 8.xii.1989, C. Girard; 43 ♂♂, 44 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard. **Guinea:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard; 12 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard. **Cameroon:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Yaoundé, St. de Nkolbisson, 2.xii.1966, in nest of *Macrotermes*, B. de Miré; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CHPK), Yaoundé, iv.1980, J. Roggeman; 1 ♂ (CHPK), Yaoundé, v.1980, J.

Roggeman; 1 ♀ (CHSM), 10 km S. of Tongo, 2-4.iii.1972, filtered black light, J. A. Gruwell. **Ghana:** 1 ♂ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 11.iii.1969, nr. 324, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 18.iii.1969, nr. 327, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 12.v.1969, nr. 356, mercury vapour, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (CHSM, MNHN, HNHM), Kwadaso, 259 m, 26.v.1969, nr. 366, light trap UV light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (HNHM), Kwadaso, 259 m, 28.vii.1969, nr. 383, light trap mercury vapour light, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Liberia:** 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 18-19.iii.1952, light trap, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 28.iv.1952, light trap, Blickenstaff; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Suakoko, 2.v.1952, light trap, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Charlesville, 15.vi.1962, through galleries of former fungus gardens, D. H. Kistner; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 22.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂ (SMNS), Bong Town, 23.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS, CHSM), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Uganda:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), Jinja, xii.1954-ii.1955, P. S. Corbet. **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Uele, Pawa, 1938, A. Dubois.

PE-length: Males 3.6-4.4 mm, females 3.3-4.5 mm. In the original description no holotype has been designated. As Thérond has labeled one specimen of the type series as "Type", and the others as "Paratype", the specimen labeled "Type" has been chosen as Lectotype. The course of the prosternal striae is a little variable. Males with an elongate, rather faint median depression slightly behind the middle of the metasternum; females with a small faint median metasternal impression just before the hind margin and a less emarginated first sternite.

Paratropus cavatus spec. nov.
(figs 683-694)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), four segments of left mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Bouar, Rte. du Cameroun/ PK 32, 18-II-1982/ leg. N. Dégallier"; [white label, printed:] "abandonnée base de/ tronc dans raget de/ fourmilière"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ cavatus n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1993"; 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes). To the male paratype a cardboard with ant's fragments has been added.

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.2 mm, width 2.0 mm, height 1.3 mm. Broadly oval, moderately convex, not very shiny by shagreening. Colour castaneous brown, legs, antennae and pygidium lighter brown.

Head (fig. 686).— Labrum vaulted, slightly impressed at either side, causing a faint median ridge with bluntly acuminate tip, that overhangs the anterior emargination, this inclined and not visible in dorsal view. Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria very fine, semihexagonal with rounded angles, slightly sinuous behind antennae, indistinct behind clypeus where front and clypeus are separated by a sharp carina; front with large but not very deep impression and a rather dense, not very coarse double punctation, the larger points almost disappearing towards the slightly convex vertex, which has a distinct interstitial linear microsculpture; this microsculpture less distinct between the frontal punctation. Eyes not very convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front.

Pronotum (fig. 683).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, inconspicuously emarginated above the antennal fossae in dorsal view, anterolateral angles rounded, anterior emargination distinctly bisinuous. Anterior stria gutterlike behind the head, causing an elevated rim along the median prom-

inence, and taking a course distant from the margin behind the anterolateral angles. Oblique impressions run from the anterolateral angles, passing behind the lateral parts of the anterior stria. Lateral striae very fine, close to the margin and indistinctly continuous with the anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending above the antennal fossae; striae around the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance behind the anterolateral angles, visible in dorsal view. Pronotum with distinct antescutellar impression, and a fine, not very dense double punctation, the greater points slightly transverse on the disc and becoming large and unequally sized in the antescutellar impression. Interspaces shagreened.

Elytra (fig. 683) near the scutellum inconspicuously depressed along the suture, with fine double punctation, interspaces shagreened. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae fine, complete. Posterior halves of the epipleura deeply excavated. Marginal elytral striae ending near the posterolateral elytral angles. External subhumeral striae complete, not cariniform. Course of the other crenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 683. Fourth, fifth and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving a geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation and microsculpture like the elytra, the greater points gradually smaller towards sides and apex; sides finely margined. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation and indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium fine, interrupted along the apex.

Prosternum (fig. 684).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe punctate, of average length, strongly deflexed and convex in lateral view, with well impressed nearly complete marginal stria. When viewed perpendicularly to its plane the lobe is bluntly acuminate (fig. 685). Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, their rear-end divergent backwards. Lateral prosternal striae very short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base slightly divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 684; meso- and metasternal discs with fine double punctation, the interspaces without distinct microsculpture; lateral parts of metasternum with larger points (not shown in figure), the medial parts of the recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae somewhat blurred by this punctation. The posterior part of the metepisternum and the metepimeron are depressed to form one level with the elytral epipleural excavation. Male metasternal impression absent.

First visible abdominal sternite with a band of large, shallow, unequally sized points along base, and fine double punctation elsewhere; interspaces with indistinct microsculpture. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae more or less triangular, figs 687-690.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 694; eighth sternite: Fig. 693.

Variation.— PE-length 2.1-2.3 mm. Females with slightly narrower tibiae and less emarginated first sternite. The fine lateral prosternal striae are complete in one of the females, divergent at their anterior extremities. The holotype has some wrinkling of the propygidium, obviously as a result of crippling; the other specimens have no wrinkling of the propygidium at all.

By the vaulted labrum, the peculiar form of the prosternal lobe, the deep excava-

tions in the elytral epipleura and the complete absence of rows of spinules on the outer faces of meso- and metatibiae this species takes an isolated position within the genus *Paratropus*. In the resting (letisimulating) position the folded hind-legs lie in the depressed parts of the metepisternum and metepimeron, the kneejoints resting in the epipleural excavations.

Note.— The name refers to the excavated elytral epipleurae.

Paratropus cavifrons spec. nov.
(figs 427-434)

Material.— **Gabon:** Holotype, ♂ (CHTY), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] MPASSA.STATION/ DE MAKOKOU/ GABON.12.12.83/ Ph. WALTER LEG."; [white label, printed:] PIEGE J/ CADAVRE Iule"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ cavifrons n.sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994"; 1 ♀ (CHPK), same locality, date and collector (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.2 mm, width 1.9 mm, height 1.3 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 429).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria sinuously semihexagonal with rounded angles, complete, front deeply impressed. Eyes large and strongly protuberant in dorsal view, supraorbital striae strongly sinuous and in their totality slightly convergent to the front; vertex slightly convex with distinct, not very dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 427).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae normal, close to the border, continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum with a slight antescutellar impression and with a distinct, not very dense double punctation, the greater points becoming smaller towards the lateral sides and the anterior emargination, and slightly larger near the scutellum. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 427) with fine double punctation, interspaces without microsculpture; some indistinct longitudinal striolae emerge from the anterior side of the apical striae. Marginal epipleural striae indistinct, partly obsolete; epipleural striae well developed, epipleurae laterally from these striae punctate; marginal elytral striae continuous with complete apical striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 427.

Propygidium with distinct double punctation, the greater points irregularly scattered and about as large as the prescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller towards apex; interspaces without microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium, disappearing towards apex; interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium almost absent, only vaguely indicated at the sides near the base.

Prosternum (fig. 428).— Lobe punctulate, slightly deflexed, of moderate length, slightly rounded in front, with well impressed almost complete marginal stria, inter-

spaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, punctate, carinal striae fine and indistinct by punctation. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 428; mesosternum and sides of metasternal disc with fine double punctation, the interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with some larger points, lateral parts of metasternum with large, slightly arcuate points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression rather distinct, in anterior half of metasternum.

First visible abdominal sternite with distinct double punctation, the greater points gradually smaller towards apex, interspaces microsculptured. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 430-432.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 434; eighth sternite: Fig. 433.

Variation.— PE-length female paratype 2.3 mm. Female without metasternal impression and with less emarginated first sternite. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

Note.— The name refers to the deep excavation of the front.

Paratropus chelonitis Lewis, 1905
(figs 278-285)

Paratropus chelonitis Lewis, 1905: 610.

Material.— **Ethiopia:** Lectotype, ♂ (BMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [Round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [blue label, printed:] "Abyss./ Raffray"; [white label, printed:] "G.Lewis Coll./ B.M. 1926-369."; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ chelonitis/ Type Lewis"; [white label, hand-written:] "testudo Gers."; [white label, hand-written:] "Compared/ with Marseul's Type. June '82/ in Paris G.L."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ chelonitis/ Lewis 1905/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); 1 ♀ (BMNH), Abyssinia, Raffray (paralectotype); 1 ♀ (ZMHB), Abyssin, Raffray (ex coll. Schmidt); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Abyssin, Raffray 1882. **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Damara, 15.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 2 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Bangui, 30.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 15.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 3 ♀♀, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 6.vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 10 ♂♂, 18 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 36 ♂♂, 51 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 15 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 1 ?, Bangui, v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Dimbroko (without date); 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo/ Comoé, 28.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Guinea:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Siguiri, vi-xi.1961, Ferencz Károly. **Nigeria:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Near Benin, 2-18.iv.1952, J. L. Gregory. **Uamgebiet(?):** 1 ♀ (CHSM), Bosum, 11-20.v.1914, Tessmann. **?:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Bogos, Ke'un, 1870, O. Beccari.

PE-length: Males 3.4-3.8 mm, females 3.4-4.1 mm. In the lectotype the fourth dorsal striae are almost complete, and after a short interruption continued into a basal arch towards the suture, the fifth striae are apical and reach to about the elytral middle, the sutural striae are apical as well and reach to about the elytral basal one-third. In the specimen in the Museum of Paris (Raffray 1882) the fourth dorsal striae are continuous with the basal arch. The other specimens from Ethiopia captured by Raffray and the specimens from the Central African Republic have these striae much shorter, the basal arch and the fifth stria obsolete or entirely absent. They have a dark-

er piceous colour than the type, but otherwise there are no differences. Males with an elongate, not very deep median impression in the anterior two-third of the metasternum; in females this impression is much fainter. First sternite of the females less emarginated than those of the males. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

When seen from below perpendicularly to its plane the prosternal lobe has a deep emargination. The transition of this emargination towards the lateral parts of the anterior margin of the lobe is abrupt and rather angulate. In the drawing of the ventral side (fig. 279) this typical character is not well visible as a result of the ventral deflexion of the lobe. In all other species with emarginated prosternal lobe this transition is much more gradual and rounded.

Paratropus congonis Lewis, 1909
(figs 223-230)

Paratropus congonis Lewis, 1909: 301.

Material.— **Zaire:** Lectotype, ♀ (BMNH), right antennal club, three segments of right protarsus and four segments of left protarsus loose and glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written:] "Stanley/ Falls/ Centr. Africa"; [white label, printed:] "G.Lewis Coll./ B.M. 1926-369."; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ congonis/ Type. Lewis."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ congonis/ Lewis 1909/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); 1 ♀ (CHTY), Forêt Mayumbe, 30 km Boma, 300 km SW Kinshasa, Ph. Walter (without date); 1 ♀ (MRAC), Congo de Lemba, x-xii.1911, R. Mayné; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Equateur, Boende, 4.vi.1926, R. P. Hulstaert (with doubt); 1 ♀ (CHPK), Equateur, Flandria, iv.1928, R. P. Hulstaert; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Lulua, R. Kapelekese, 18.ix.1933, F. G. Overlaet (with doubt); 1 ♀ (MRAC), Uele, Ibembo, v.1952, R. F. Hutsebaut. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Bingerville, 7-9.ii.1964, J. Decelle; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo, Comoé, 23.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Cameroon:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), without date and locality, B. de Miré. **Liberia:** 2 ♀♀ (SMNS, CHSM), Bong Town, 22.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Uganda:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Busoga Distr., x-xi.1967, J. J. Rwabuneza; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Mbarara, iii.1988, I. Björegren. **Zimbabwe:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Marandellas, ii.1962, M. V. light, J. S. Weir (with doubt, incomplete specimen); 1 ♀ (FMNH), Chipinga, 7 mi. ex Mt. Selinda, 14.iv.1970, ex nest T-293, J. R. Clover, R. Boulton, D. H. & A. C. Kistner. **Senegal:** 1 ♂ (MZLU), 3 km SSW Toubakouta 10 km S Ziguinchor, 4.iii.1977, at light, Cederholm et al.; 1 ♂ (CHPK), in forest 1.5 km NE Djibélor, ca 6.5 km SW Ziguinchor, 8.iii.1977, at light, Cederholm et al.

PE-length: 2.4-3.2 mm. In the original description nothing is said about the number of specimens on which the description has been based. Probably it was only one, but as there is no certainty about this question the type specimen has been designated as lectotype. In two specimens from Zaire the internal subhumeral striae are absent. The specimens from Mbarara (Uganda) and Forêt Mayumbe (Zaire) are a little larger and have a slightly broader bodyform; their supraorbital striae are a little more bent outward before the eyes. In the specimen from Chipinga the points on the metasternum near the hindcoxae and on the base of the first abdominal sternite are coarser than those of the lectotype. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. The males have a rather distinct narrow, elongate median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum and a deeper emargination of the first sternite than the females.

Paratropus connectens Kanaar, 1992
(figs 37-47)

Paratropus (Orphistes) connectens Kanaar, 1992: 92-94.
Phylloscelis connectens Schmidt in litt.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "10 KM SUD/ N'DOUCI/ 11.XII.1989"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ (Orphistes)/ connectens n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 50 ♂♂, 34 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Lamto Pacobo, 25.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 13.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 17.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 23.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes*, harvest 25.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 3 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes*, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No. 3, harvest 24.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes). **Kenya:** 1 ♀ (CHSM), Bura, Taita Region, i.1991, Werner. **Uganda:** 1 ♀ (ZMAS), Kampala, 21.xi.1930, H. H. (paratype). **Guinea:** 3 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard (paratypes). **Sierra Leone:** 1 ♀ (ZMHB), Rhobomb, coll. Schmidt (without date, type *Phylloscelis connectens* Schmidt in litt., paratype). **Liberia:** 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 22.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, 26.vi.1952, H. De Saeger.

PE-length: 2.2-3.2 mm. A female specimen in the collection Schmidt (ZMHB) bears a label: "*Ph. connectens* Schm. type", and another red label "Type". This species has never been published by Schmidt. In Bickhardt's hand a label "*aptistrius* Lew." has been added. Males with a faint median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. Females with a less emarginated first sternite and broader tibiae, and with very faint or absent postocular pronotal foveae without interruptions of the anterior pronotal stria.

In the original description has erroneously been stated that the pronotum is 1.2 times wider than long in the median line. This should be: 1.9 times wider than long.

Paratropus decipiens Kanaar, 1992
(figs 48-58)

Paratropus (Orphistes) decipiens Kanaar, 1992: 88-90.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), left antennal club and some funicular segments missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed:] "10 KM. SUD/ N'DOUCI/ 11-XII-1989"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ (Orphistes)/ decipiens n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 2 ♀♀, Touresso, 16.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, Boroborotou, reg. Touba, 18.xi.1988, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, 21.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, 29.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 4.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype). **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), 18 m[iles] SW of Elisabethville, 9.iii.1928, H. S. Evans (paratype). **Nigeria:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Umuahia, 7.xi-15.xii.1960, L. Gregory (paratype). **Guinea:** 1 ♀, Nimba, Kéoulenta, 24-25.xi.1990, C. Girard.

PE-length: 4.0-4.9 mm. Males with a large, not very deep median metasternal impression, extending over almost the entire length of the metasternum. Females with broader tibiae and a less emarginated first sternite.

Paratropus degallieri Kanaar, 1993
(figs 347-354)

Paratropus (s.str) degallieri Kanaar, 1993: 32-33.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "LAMTO PACOBO/ 21-II-1984"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ degallieri n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 1 ♂, same locality, date and collector (paratype); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No 2, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No. 3, harvest 24.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype). **Central African Republic:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes). **Guinea:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♀, Nimba, Kéoulenta, 24-25.xi.1990, C. Girard. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, 29.v.1952, J. Verschuren.

PE-length: 2.4-3.2 mm. Males with a faint median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. Females with a slightly less emarginated first sternite. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

Paratropus elongatus Thérond, 1959
(figs 586-593)

Paratropus elongatus Thérond, 1959: 35-36.

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype by inference, ♀ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed:] "Congo Belge, P.N.G./ Miss. H. De Saeger/ ii/gd/7", 20.ix.1951/ Réc. H.De Saeger. 2448"; [red label with frame, printed:] "TYPE"; [white label, printed:] "Coll.Mus.Congo/ (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.)"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ elongatus nov.sp./ J.Thérond det., 1958"; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Garamba National Park, Ndelele/8, 1.viii.1952, H. De Saeger (paratype). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Heremankono, S. of Divo, ix.1981, J. Decelle. **Angola:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Quirimbo, v.1934, K. Jordan.

PE-length: 2.0-2.2 mm. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. In the holotype true recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae are not present. They are indicated by some confluent elongate points. In other specimens, however, strongly curved recurrent arms are well developed.

Paratropus endroedyi Thérond, 1973
(figs 363-370)

Paratropus endroedyi Thérond, 1973: 906-907.

Material.— **Ghana:** Holotype, ♂ (HNHM), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Ghana: Ashanti region/ Kwadaso/ 320 m, N 6 42-W 1 39/ Dr. S.ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA"; [white label, printed:] "Nr. 314/ black light/ 26.ii.1969"; [white label with red margin, printed in red and hand-written:] "Holotypus 1973/ Paratropus/ endrodyi [sic!]/ det. J. Therond"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ endrodyi [sic!] nov.sp./ J. Therond det., 1973"; 1 ♀ (HNHM), same locality and collector, but 3.iii.1969, nr. 318, mixed light (paratype). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Bozo, in migrating column, 18.viii.1979, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bozo, x.1980, N. Dégallier; 4 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bozo, viii.1981, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bozo, in migrating column of *Anomma nigricans* at passage of the brood, 29.x.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♂, Damara, 15.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 3 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Liberia:** 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 25.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂ (SMNS), Bong Town, 21.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo/ Comoé, 21.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Guinea:** 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Haut-Uelé, Moto, vi-vii.1923, L. Burgeon.

PE-length: 2.2-2.8 mm. This species is very similar to *P. perlinskii* Mazur and *P. hervei* spec. nov. and has been confounded with these by Thérond. One of the female paratypes (HNHM), mentioned in the original description under nr. 324, is in reality a *Paratropus ovides* (Marseul); another male paratype (MNHN), nr. 319, is in reality a *Paratropus perlinskii* Mazur; two paratypes, 1 ♂ (MNHN, nr. 341) and 1 ♀ (MNHN, nr. 319) are in reality *Paratropus hervei* spec. nov. The differences between these very similar three species will be clear from the key. Males with a distinct median impression in the anterior two thirds of the metasternum; this impression much less distinct in the females. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females with slightly less emarginated first sternite.

Paratropus erbelingi spec. nov.
(figs 166-173)

Material.— **Botswana:** Holotype, ♂ (ZMHB), prothorax with head and forelegs loose of the rest of the body, right middle leg loose by former pinning procedure, three tarsal segments of left middle leg missing, four tarsal segments of right middle leg loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, hand-written:] "27"; [blue label, reverse side white, hand-written in Gothic, partly illegible:] "Brit. Betschuana/ land i.tr. Selin-/ Dabeth 10-12.IX.05/ Seiner J. [?]"; [white label, printed in blue:] "Zool. Mus./ Berlin"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ erbelingi sp. nov./ P. Kanaar des. 1992".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.9 mm, width 2.7 mm, height 1.8 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour reddish brown, shiny, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 168).— Mandibulae punctulate. Clypeus both transversely and longitudinally concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front with distinct impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae parallel, vertex slightly convex with distinct double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 166).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, slightly convex, with a faint antescutellar impression and a fine double punctation, the

greater points becoming larger towards the base. Interspaces without linear microsculpture. Lateral sides behind the anterolateral angles impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossa; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Anterior stria complete.

Elytra (fig. 166).— Disc punctulate, towards apex mixed with slightly larger points, here interspaces with microsculpture; fine rugosity along apical striae. Marginal epipleural and epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae meeting apical striae, formed by the apical recurvatures of the external subhumeral and dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate, not dilated elytral striae: Fig. 166.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points not very dense and much larger than those on pronotal disc, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards apex; interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points much larger and elongate towards the sides; interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Marginal stria not interrupted at apex.

Prosternum (fig. 167).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather short, barely emarginated in front, with well impressed complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, only near the base a little convex. Carinal striae fine, divergent to the front. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae divergent at the base against the procoxae, thence parallel and deeply impressed with carinal lateral edges and then again divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 167; mesosternum with fine double punctation, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Metasternal disc punctulate, interspaces with indistinct microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with some larger, slightly elongate points, lateral parts of metasternum with arch-like points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line very faint.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, interspaces microsculptured as mesosternum, with a row of small points along the anterior margin. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 169-171.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 173; eighth sternite: Fig. 172.

The female is not known.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the German histeridologist Dr Ludwig Erbeling.

Paratropus femoralis (Reichardt, 1936)
(figs 95-105)

Orphistes femoralis Reichardt, 1936: 32.
Orphistes saegeri Thérond, 1959: 32. Synonymized by Kanaar, 1992: 87.
Orphistes lamottei Thérond, 1963: 365. Synonymized by Kanaar, 1992: 87.
Orphistes eteropunctatus Vienna, 1985: 171. Synonymized by Kanaar, 1992: 87.
Paratropus (Orphistes) femoralis; Kanaar, 1992: 87.

Material.— **Kenya (?):** Holotype by inference, ♂ (BMNH), [round label, white with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, printed:] "Nairobi Museum/ Wamta, 7,21."; [white label, printed:] "Pres. by/ Imp.Inst.Ent./ B.M.1934-303"; [white label, printed and hand-written, partly in red] "Monotyp Orphistes/ femoralis g. & sp.n. A.Reichardt det.". **Uganda:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), Kawanda, 15.ii-6.iii.1958, M.V.light trap, P. Whalley. **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Garamba Nat. Park, 20.vii.1951, H. De Saeger (Holotype of *Orphistes saegeri* Thérond); 2 ♀♀ (MNHN, MRAC), Garamba Nat. Park, 29.ix.1951, H. De Saeger; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Bambesa, Oriente Prov., Bas-Uele Dist., 27.iv.1957. **Guinea:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Nimba, ii-vi.1942, M. Lamotte; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Nimba, Ziéla, at U.V. light, 1.iii.1957, Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen (Holotype of *Orphistes lamottei* Thérond); 1 ♀ (MNHN), Nimba, Ziéla, at U.V. light, 18.ii.1957, Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen (paratype of *O. lamottei*); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Nimba, Ziéla, at U.V. light, 19.v.1957, Lamotte, Amiet, Vanderplaetsen; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard; 8 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard; 24 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀, Nimba, Kéoulenta, 24-25.xi.1990, C. Girard. **Cameroon:** 1 ♂ (HNHM), Joko; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Ngaoundéré, 9.iii.1970, B. de Miré. **Liberia:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Bozo, x.1980, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 20.iv.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 5 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 12 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Ouango Fitini, xii.1983, M. Lepage; 5 ♂♂, Lamto, Pacobo, 21.ii.1984, C. Girard; 3 ♀♀, Touresso, 16.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Boroborotou, reg. Touba, 18.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Kafolo/Comoé, 25.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo/Comoé, 28.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Kafolo/Comoé, 29.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 29.xi.1989, C. Girard; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 30.xi.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 4.xii.1989, C. Girard; 50 ♂♂, 38 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard. **Senegal:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Sebikotane, 20.i.1946, H. Durand (Holotype of *Orphistes eteropunctatus* Vienna). **Ghana:** 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (MNHN, MRAC), Takoradi, leg. Besnard (without date); 1 ♀ (MRAC), Axim, leg. Breuning (without date). **Nigeria:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), Near Benin, 2-18.iv.1958, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♂ (CHPV), Jos, iii.1980; 1 ♂ (CHPV), Izom, vi.1980, G. Macchi. **Chad:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Between Bokara and Dillini, 24.vi.1963.

PE-length: Males 5.1-7.4 mm, females 4.3-7.4 mm. The unique holotype of *Orphistes saegeri* Thérond is an extremely small individual of a variable species, that later has been described again by Thérond as *Orphistes lamottei*. Comparison of the types shows, that both species of Thérond are synonymous with *Orphistes femoralis* Reichardt (Kanaar, 1992). Another specimen of this species has been labeled by Thérond: "Sp.nov.? près Caswelli Thérond". This specimen has been described subsequently by Vienna as *Orphistes eteropunctatus*, and this name must also be dropped into synonymy. Both course and mutual distance of the carinal striae are very variable: From parallel at a rather great distance, over more or less convergent anteriorly, to parallel at a narrow distance. All transitions can be encountered. In the type of *P. femoralis* the striae are rather convergent anteriorly. The inner subhumeral striae too tend to variablility: From an inconspicuous basal rudiment to reaching halfway the elytra. In one specimen the well-developed inner subhumeral striae have each a short appendix at about three quarters of the elytra. In most specimens (also in the type of *P. femoralis*) the eighth sternite has at either side an oblique chitinized band in the apical membrane; this band is sometimes ill-developed, especially in immature specimens. The males have a very faint, ill-defined impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. Females with distinctly less emarginated first sternite and broader tibiae.

Paratropus fungorum Lewis, 1897
(figs 409-418)

Paratropus fungorum Lewis, 1897: 192-193.

Material.— **Zimbabwe:** Lectotype, ♂ (BMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written:] Salisbury/ in fungi/ Marshall '97"; [white label, printed:] "G.Lewis Coll./ B.M. 1926-369."; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ fungorum/ Type. Lewis"; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ n. sp. 334"; [small white label, hand-written:] "4934"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ fungorum/ Lewis 1897/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bozo, in migrating column of ants, at passage of the brood, 29.x.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Zaire:** 2 ♀♀ (MRAC), Sandoa, 3.v.1932, termitophile, G. F. Overlaet; 1 ♀ (MRAC), P.N.U. Kaswabilenga, 1-9.x.1947, G. F. de Witte; 2 ♀♀ (MRAC, MNHN), same locality and collector, but 16.x.1947; 1 ♂ (MRAC), same locality and collector, but 4.xi.1947; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Garamba National Park, 3.vii.1951, at light, H. De Saeger; 1 ♀ (ZMAS), Garamba National Park, 26.xii.1951, J. Verschuren; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, 8-18.iii.1952, H. De Saeger; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Terr. de Kasongo, Mwana-Kusu cave, 23-28.viii.1959, P. L. G. Benoit; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (CHSM, FMNH), Oriental, Yangambi, 20.vi.1960, ex moving column, J. Decelle; 1 ♂ (FMNH), Oriental, Yangambi, 4.vii.1960, ex termite's nest #295, J. Decelle. **Burkina Fasso:** 1 ♀ (ZMAS), Poundou, 12.ix.1927, Olsufiev (with doubt).

PE-length: 2.7-3.1 mm. The mention of a length range in the original description indicates that there must have been more type specimens. Therefore the examined type specimen has been designated as lectotype. Males with faint and narrow elongate median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Both course and mutual distance of the carinal striae are rather variable; usually they are convergent anteriorly, but sometimes more or less parallel at variable distances. This phenomenon is also encountered in the next variety:

Paratropus fungorum, var. nov. *occidentis*

Specimens from parts of Africa to the west of the distribution area of the nominate form and from Zaire have a slightly narrower and less convex body (fig. 410) and a slightly less strongly curved tip of the aedeagus (fig. 418) than specimens from the central and eastern parts of Africa. The males are devoid of a distinct metasternal impression. In first instance I held this narrower form for a subspecies of *P. fungorum*, but this is improbable because in the eastern parts of Zaire the nominate form and the narrower form occur together. More material, especially from the areas of overlap, is needed for a statistical analysis of the length/width and the width/height-ratios, to decide whether the narrower form is a separate species or not. For the time being I consider this form a variety of *Paratropus fungorum*.

Material.— **Gabon:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Belinga, 7.iii.1963, H. Coiffet; 17 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter; 1 ♀ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, in trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter; 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter; 14 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa,

Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter. **Congo:** 7♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 12.xi.1963, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, settlement, 13.xi.1963, soil trap in savannah, Balogh & Zicsi; 1 ♂ (MHNG), Sibiti IRHO, soil trap in rain forest, 1.xii.1963, Balogh & Zicsi. **Cameroon:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Batouri District, 1-30.iii.1935, F. G. Merfield; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Mieri (Batouri), 30.i.1976, F. Puylaert. **Ghana:** 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 259 m, 22.v.1969, light trap quartz light, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Sankuru, Komi, vii.1929, J. Ghesquière; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Equateur, Flandria, 4.iii.1932, R. P. Hulstaert; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (MRAC, MNHN), Kivu, Terr. Kalehe, Bunyakiri, ix.1953, in humus in forest, N. Leleup; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Oriental, Yangambi, vii.1960, ex moving column, D. H. & A. C. Kistner, R. Banfill.

PE-length: 2.3-3.3 mm.

Paratropus girardi Kanaar, 1992
(figs 4-14)

Paratropus (Orphistes) girardi Kanaar, 1992: 90-92.

Material.— **Guinea:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "R-P. GUINÉE/ GBAKORÉ/ XII-1983"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ (Orphistes) girardi n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 41 ♂♂, 33 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 8 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard (paratypes); 7 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Gbakoré, 8-10.xii.1983, C. Girard (paratypes); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Nimba, Kéoulenta, 24-25.xi.1990, C. Girard. **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀, Bozo, xii.1980, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♂, Gomoko, 15.iv.1981, J.-P. Hervé (paratype); 1 ♀, Damara, 15.vi.1981, P. Basquin (paratype); 1 ♂, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier (paratypes); 1 ♂, Loko, Lobaye, 2.v.1981, P. Basquin (paratype); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes). **Ivory Coast:** 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto Pacobo, 21.ii.1984, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♀, Boroborotou, reg. Touba, 18.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratype); 7 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratypes); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 21.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 29.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, 30.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 8.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 58 ♂♂, 60 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes). **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, ii/gd/10, 15.ix.1951, H. De Saeger (paratype). **Liberia:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), Suakoko, 2.v.1952, Blickenstaff (paratype); 1 ♀ (CHSM), Bong Town, 22.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Ghana:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kumasi, Nhiasu, UV light, 4.ii.1968, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype); 1 ♂ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 3.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype); 1 ♂ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype); 1 ♀ (HNHM), Kwadaso, 259 m, 29.ix.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype). **Nigeria:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Umuahia, 12.vii/22.ix.1960, J. L. Gregory (paratype); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Umuahia, 3.ix-14.x.1960, J. L. G.; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Umuahia, 1.ix/8.xii.1960, J. L. Gregory (paratype).

PE-length: 2.2-3.4 mm. Both sexes without a distinct median metasternal impression. Females with a slightly less emarginated first sternite and slightly less elongate tibiae.

Paratropus gomyi spec. nov.
(figs 455-462)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (HNHM), four distal segments of left protarsus loose, glued apart,

[white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Kindamba, Méya/ Bangou Forest"; [white label, printed:] "12.11.1963. No 171/ soil trap/ in forest/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "fungorum/ Lew./ det.Thérond"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ gomyi nov. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN, CHPK), same data as holotype (paratypes); 1 ♀ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, Louolo river, 10.xi.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype); 1 ♀ (HNHM), Bangou forest, soil trap in forest, 15.xi.1963, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN, MHNG, CHSM, CHPK), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratypes); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, storage-lake, 2.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratypes). **Cameroon:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Batouri District, Lat. 3.75.N. Long. 13.75.E., 1-30.iii.1935, F. G. Merfield (paratype). **Gabon:** 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter (paratype); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter (paratypes); 1 ♀ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.3 mm, width 1.9 mm, height 1.4 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 457).— Clypeus concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria forming blunt angle with truncate summit, complete; front with marked impression. Eyes strongly convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex flattened with a distinct double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 455).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, not very convex, anterolateral angles slightly impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, and with a not very dense, distinct double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger towards the base and smaller, almost disappearing towards lateral sides, where the smaller points are more closely set. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 455) punctulate, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae fine, epipleural striae well developed, complete; marginal elytral striae prolonged round the posterolateral elytral angles and merging with the apical recurvatures of the external subhumeral and dorsal striae, forming incomplete apical striae. External subhumeral striae complete. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 455.

Propygidium with distinct double punctation, the greater points about as large as the antescutellar pronotal points, smaller towards sides and apex, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine marginal stria, interrupted at the apex, and with a double punctation, the greater points arcuate. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 456).— Sparsely punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with fine almost complete marginal stria, accompanied behind with a shallow sulciform depression. Carinal striae fine, parallel, divergent anteriorly, abbreviate at the posterior third. Base of the prosternal keel and posterior part of prosternal keel between the striae transversely concave, giving the rear ends of the carinal striae the aspect of abruptly ending cari-

nae, well visible in lateral view; prosternal keel in lateral view bluntly angulate at the end of the carinal striae. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal, oblique, slightly cariniform. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 456. Arches of the crenulate meso-metasternal sutural stria slightly raised. Mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, mixed with few somewhat larger points, interspaces with linear microsculpture on mesosternum, smooth on metasternum; hind angles of metasternum with large points, these points smaller towards median line. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) about as large as those in metasternal hind angles. Male median metasternal impression in anterior half distinct, rather shallow.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate with some scattered larger points and a row of moderate points along the anterior margin, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Posterior margin with a regular row of distinct points, giving circinate appearance.

Legs not very broadened. Tibiae: Figs 458-460.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 462; eighth sternite: Fig. 461.

PE-length males 2.0-2.3 mm, females 2.1-2.3 mm. Females without metasternal impression and less emarginated first sternite. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. The mutual distance of the prosternal striae is a little variable. This species is close to *P. nigrellus*. It differs from the latter by the less rounded body, the shorter tibiae, the less acute angle of the frontal stria, the peculiar carinal striae and the more sinuous course of the discal marginal mesosternal stria.

Note.— This species is dedicated to my friend and excellent French specialist of Microhisteridae Mr Yves Gomy.

Paratropus hervei spec. nov.
(figs 371-378)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), right protarsus and distal two segments of right mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Bangui, à lumière/ 28.IV.1981/ leg. N. Dégallier"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ hervei sp. nov./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♂, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Bozo, ix.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Bozo, vi.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♂, Bozo, viii.1981 (paratype); 1 ♂, Bozo, in migrating column of *Anomma nigricans*, 29.x.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♂, Bouboui, 8.x.1980, J.-P. Hervé (paratype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Damara, 15.vi.1981, P. Basquin (paratypes); 3 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin (paratypes); 1 ♀, Gomoko, Rte de Boali PK 51, 13.xii.1980, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Gomoko, 15.iv.1981, J.-P. Hervé (paratype); 1 ♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes); 1 ♂, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype). **Nigeria:** 3 ♂♂ (BMNH, CHPK), Near Benin, 1-12.v.1958, J. L. G. (paratypes); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Near Benin, 13-19.v.1958, J. L. Gregory (paratype); 1 ♀ (BMNH), Near Benin, 19-27.v.1958, J. L. Gregory (paratype); 2 ♀♀ (BMNH), Near Benin, 13-30.vi.1958, J. L. G. (paratypes); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (BMNH), Umuhaia, 12.vii-2.ix.1960, J. L. Gregory (paratypes). **Liberia:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS, CHPK), Bong Town, 25.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell (paratypes); 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 22.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell (paratype); 1 ♀ (SMNS), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell (paratype). **Ghana:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype of *Paratropus endroedyi* Thérond); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 28.iv.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype of *Paratropus endroedyi* Thérond). **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂ (SMNS), Kafolo/ Comoé, 21.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell (with doubt). **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (FMNH), Sandoa, in termitarium, Ch. De Wyngaert (with doubt).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.3 mm, width 2.1 mm, height 1.4 mm. Broadly oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 373).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front with faint impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae almost parallel, to the front slightly divergent, vertex slightly convex with a not very dense, not very strong double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 371).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum without distinct antescutellar impression, with a not very dense rather fine double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger in a narrow band along the base, and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 371) punctulate, mixed with scarce somewhat larger points in the apical half and towards the suture, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural and epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae ending at the posterolateral angles. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 371.

Propygidium with irregular double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on pronotal disc, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture, less distinct towards apex. Pygidium reflexed, with complete marginal stria and double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium, disappearing towards apex; interspaces without distinct microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 372).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, divergent in the anterior third. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 372; mesosternum and metasternal disc with fine double punctation, the interspaces with linear microsculpture; hind angles and hind margin of metasternum with large shallow points, lateral parts of metasternum with somewhat smaller points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line very faint, almost absent.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate and microsculptured as metasternum, with a band of large shallow points along the anterior margin. Posterior margin with a regular row of points, giving circinate appearance.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 374-376.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 378; eighth sternite: Fig. 377.

Variation.— PE-length: Males 2.1-2.6 mm, females 2.3-2.7 mm. The course and mutual distance of the carinal striae is very variable, from parallel (as in the holotype) to frankly divergent anteriorly. The carinal striae of the specimen shown in fig. 372 have an intermediate course. Also the aedeagus is a little variable, the distal part in

the specimens from Nigeria and Liberia being less curved than in those from the Central African Republic. Females without metasternal impression, the hind margin of the metasternum less emarginated. The tibiae of the females are not distinctly different from those of the males. The specimens from Nigeria and Liberia have a little stronger punctation of the elytra, the metasternal disc and its sides than the specimens from the Central African Republic. The specimen from Ivory Coast has a slightly different aedeagus; therefore it has not been given paratype status. The specimen from Zaire has a coarser and sparser spinulation of the tibiae and a slightly different course of the discal marginal mesosternal stria. Maybe it belongs to a separate species, but without a corresponding male this cannot be decided with certainty.

This species is very similar to *P. endroedyi* Thérond and *P. perlinskii* Mazur, and has been confounded with these species. The differences are given in the key.

Note.— This species is dedicated to Mr J.-P. Hervé, for his valuable efforts to collect rare Centralafrican Histeridae.

Paratropus himalayicus Reichardt, 1926
(figs 128-135)

Paratropus himalayicus Reichardt, 1926: 213-214.

Material.— **India:** Holotype by inference, ♂ (ZMAS), four tarsal segments of both protarsi and of left metatarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; "[round brown label without text]"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Dehra Dun, U.P./ Dr. Cameron/ 28.I.1922. [reverse side, hand-written:] Broken/comb/ (Tobenus)"; [white label, hand-written:] "32"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ himalayicus sp. n./ A. Reichardt det./ [transverse in red ink:] Type"; [red label, printed:] "Neotypus"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ himalayicus/ Reichardt 1926/ by inference" (present addition).

P.E. length: 3.0 mm. The pronotum has fovei behind the eyes. In these fovei the anterior pronotal stria is sinuate and indistinct. In the fovei an oblique triangular elevation is visible, starting from the stria (fig. 128). It is quite possible that this configuration is absent in the females. In *Paratropus connectens* Kanaar a comparable configuration of the pronotum behind the eyes is a male sexual character. The female of *P. himalayicus* is not known.

Paratropus kapleri spec. nov.
(figs 237-244)

Material.— **Cameroon:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), four distal segments of left mesotarsus and right tibia with tarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "CAMEROONS/ Batouri District/ Lat.3.75 N.Long.13.75./ 1-30.III.1935/ F.G.Merfield."; [white label, printed:] "Brit. Mus./ 1935-473."; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ maynei/ Desb."; [white label, printed:] MUSÉUM PARIS/ COLL. J. THEROND"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ kapleri n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1993".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 3.2 mm, width 3.0 mm, height 2.0 mm. Oval, rather convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs rufous.

Head (fig. 239).— Mandibulae punctulate. Clypeus transversely concave, in

marked angle with front. Frontal stria arcuate, complete, slightly sinuous at the sides; front with faint impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with fine, not very dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 237).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, rather convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, continuous with anterior stria and delimitating narrow lateral ridges. Marginal striae ascending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossa and continued as far as the anterolateral angles; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without distinct antescutellar impression, with a not very strong, not very dense double punctation, the greater points becoming smaller towards the scutellum, the anterior emargination and the lateral sides. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 237) punctulate, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural and epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae merging with the apical recurvatures of the external subhumeral and dorsal striae one to three, to form incomplete apical striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 237. Sutural striae in posterior half slightly broadened, which causes geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on pronotum, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; interspaces without distinct microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium, disappearing towards apex; interspaces with some indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium interrupted at apex.

Prosternum (fig. 238).— With distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather short, truncate in front, with well impressed complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, close together, not quite united in front. Lateral prosternal striae very short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly, strongly bent outward.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 238; punctulate, the interspaces without distinct microsculpture. Hind angles of metasternum with larger points, ill-defined behind; lateral parts of metasternum with arcuate points (partly shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line very faint, elongate.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate as metasternum, with a row of coarse points along anterior margin. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 240-242.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 244; eighth sternite: Fig. 243.

The female is not known. This species is intermediate between *P. strigatus* (Schmidt) and *P. wibbechienae* spec. nov. It differs from both by the very faint frontal impression and the arcuate course of the inner lateral metasternal stria with its recurrent arm. It differs from *P. strigatus* by the narrower and more convex body, the course of the frontal stria, the divergent supraorbital striae and the coarser punctation along the base of the first sternite. It differs from *P. wibbechienae* by the bigger body size, the broader and more convex body, the truncate prosternal lobe and the broader tibiae.

Note.— The name of this species is given in honour of my friend, the Czech histeridologist Mr Oldrich Kapler, in appreciation of our good collaboration.

Paratropus keukelaari spec. nov.
(figs 78-83)

Material.— **Zambia:** Holotype, ♀ (BMNH), antennal clubs with parts of flagelli, four segments of left protarsus and two segments of both mesotarsi missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white cardboard, hand-written:] Kashitu/ 9.15/ ant-hill"; [white label printed and hand-written:] "N. W. Rhodesia:/ Kashitu,/N. of Broken Hill/ XI. 1914./ H.C.Dollman."; [two white labels, printed:] "H. C. Dollman/ Coll. 1919-79"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Orphistes/ femoralis Rchdt/ J. Therond det., 1975"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ keukelaari/ n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 6.0 mm, width 5.5 mm, height 3.8 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous black, shiny, legs slightly rufous.

Head (fig. 80).— Front and clypeus nearly in a same plane, clypeus densely punctate, faintly impressed, front more distinctly impressed. Frontal stria rounded in front, complete and fine. Supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a faint central impression and with a rather dense double punctation, interspaces without distinct linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 78).— About 2.1 times wider than long in the median line, not very convex, anterolateral angles barely impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae and continued for a rather long distance along the anterior emargination; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and end at the medial sides of the anterolateral pronotal angles. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, and with a fine double punctation, the greater points becoming a little smaller towards the base and distinctly coarser towards the sides. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 78) with faint impressions near the anterior ends of the fourth dorsal striae, punctulate, mixed with slightly larger points towards the apex, interspaces without linear microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae fine, ending slightly before the posterolateral angles, apical striae absent.

External subhumeral striae not cariniform, not quite reaching the apex. Course of the other elytral striae: Fig. 78.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points gradually smaller towards apex, and larger towards sides, here nearly as large as those on pronotal sides, interspaces without linear microsculpture; sides and apex with marginal stria. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points disappearing towards apex and larger towards the anterolateral angles, here larger than those on propygidium; interspaces with some indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium very fine, only present for a short distance along the sides.

Prosternum (fig. 79).— Lobe of average length, densely and finely punctate, slightly emarginated in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel punctulate, faintly convex in lateral view, sides of prosternum finely and slightly rugosely punctate. Carinal striae absent, lateral prosternal striae fine, shortly interrupted at anterior third. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 79; mesosternum with fine double punctation, interspaces without microsculpture; mesometasternal sutural stria absent, mesometasternal suture distinct. Metasternal disc punctulate, in hind angles of metasternum mixed with barely larger points. Outer lateral metasternal striae confused by transverse undulate strigillation (not shown in the figure) within the loops formed by the inner lateral metasternal striae and their recurrent arms; lateral parts of metasternum outside these loops with arched points (not shown in the figure).

First abdominal sternite with fine double punctation, its posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 81-83.

The male is not known. This species is closely related to *P. femoralis* (Reichardt) and *P. politus* (Thérond). The differences will be clear from the key.

Note.— This species is dedicated to my friend Mr Toon Keukelaar, to whom I am indebted for enriching my private collection with many fine species of Histeridae.

Paratropus khandalensis spec. nov.
(figs 155-165)

Paratropus orbicularis Reichensperger, 1925: 354, nec *Phylloscelis orbicularis* Olliff, 1883: 174.

Material.— **India:** Holotype, ♂ (FMNH), right foreleg missing, right middleleg loose, glued apart, four and one tarsal segments of left middle- and hind-leg resp. missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [pointed cardboard with termite]; [white label, written in red:] "sp.a."; [white label, written in red:] "Assmuth/ n. 80 obm."; [white label, printed in black and written in red:] b./ Odontotermes/ obesus Ramb. var."; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Khandala/ Bombay Pres./ Assmuth!/ [transverse:] 20.V./ 1902."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ khandalensis/ nov. spec./P.Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♀ (CHPK), Khandala, Bombay Pres., 22.v.1911, Assmuth (paratype); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (FMNH, ZMAS), Khandala, Bombay Pres., Assmuth (without date, paratypes); 1 ♀ (BMNH), Nilgiri Hills, H. L. Andrewes (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.4 mm, width 2.2 mm, height 1.6 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour ferrugineous, sutures dark brown, shiny.

Head (fig. 157).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front with slight impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with fine punctation, double near the occipital stria.

Pronotum (fig. 155).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed, a little vaulted above the antennal fossae. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossa; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae. Anterior stria complete. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, with a fine, not very dense double punctation, the greater points becoming much larger towards the scutellum and gradually finer and disappearing towards the sides. Interspaces without distinct microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 155) punctulate, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epi-

pleural striae fine, epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae merging with the apical recurvatures of the external subhumeral and dorsal striae one to three, to form incomplete apical striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 155.

Propygidium with a not very dense double punctation, the greater points irregularly dispersed and very much larger than those on pronotal disc, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards apex; interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium, gradually becoming smaller and disappearing towards apex; interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium not interrupted at apex, fine.

Prosternum (fig. 156).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe rather short, truncate in front, with well impressed marginal stria, abbreviated at the base. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, sinuous, anterior extremities divergent. Lateral prosternal striae absent. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 156; punctulate, the interspaces with linear microsculpture, hind angles of metasternal disc and lateral parts of metasternum with large points (on lateral parts not shown in figure). Male median metasternal impression large, round and deep.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate and microsculptured as metasternum, with a band of moderate points along the base. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 158-163.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 165; eighth sternite: Fig. 164.

Variation.— PE-length: Males 2.4 mm, females 2.5-2.8 mm. The course and mutual distance of the carinal striae is a little variable. Females without distinct metasternal impression, their meso- and metatibiae inconspicuously broader than those of the males, and the first abdominal sternite less emarginated.

Obviously this species has been held by Reichensperger (1925) for *Paratropus orbicularis* Olliff. This interpretation was founded on the -also by Reichensperger noticed- insufficient description of the latter species. *P. orbicularis* differs in several respects from the here described species, as will be clear from the key and the figures. *Paratropus khandalensis* is very close to *Paratropus termitophilus* (Desbordes). Both species have in common the same general body shape, the course of the dorsal and meso-metasternal striation and the very large and deep round impression in the male metasternum. *Paratropus khandalensis* differs from *Paratropus termitophilus* by the less densely punctate propygidium and pygidium, the slightly less apical curvation of the aedeagus and the narrower tibiae with an inconspicuous sexual dimorphism. Especially this latter character has convinced me, that *P. khandalensis* is a separate species rather than a subspecies of *P. termitophilus*.

Most of the specimens collected by Assmuth are incomplete, missing the head or a leg, etc. In the material examined there is no distinct difference in body shape between males and females, as is mentioned by Reichensperger. The body seems broader when the head and propygidium are retracted, but this is an optical illusion. From Reichensperger's publication, it can be concluded that he has examined more

than seven specimens. The present location of this material is not clear.

Note.— The name is derived from the town where the type series has been collected.

Paratropus kovariki spec. nov.
(figs 333-340)

Material.— **Ghana:** Holotype, ♂ (MRAC), right metatibia loose, glued apart, two segments of right protarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "GHANA: Brong-Ahafo reg./ Wenchi/ 350 m, N 7 45-W 2 06/ Dr. S. ENDRODY-YOUNGA"; [white label, printed:] "Nr. 36/ singling/ 18.VII.1965"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "boleti Lew. 71/ det.J.Therond"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ kovariki n. sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1994". 1 ♂ (CHSM), same locality, date and collector as holotype (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 1.9 mm, width 1.6 mm, height 1.1 mm. Oval, little convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 335).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with rounded angles (almost arcuate), complete; front with distinct impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex convex with fine double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 333).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, little convex, anterolateral angles slightly impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, with a fine double punctation, towards the scutellum inconspicuously coarser. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 333) with a fine double punctation and some confused apical strigillation and punctation; interspaces without linear microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae fine, partly obsolete, epipleurae rather concave, sparsely punctulate, epipleural striae distinct; marginal elytral striae curved around the posterolateral angles, more or less merging with the apical recurvatures of the subhumeral striae, that are complete and subcariniform. First dorsal striae abbreviated apically. Course of the other crenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 333.

Propygidium with sparse double punctation, the greater points almost equal to those in the pronotal antescutellar area, gradually smaller and disappearing towards the apex; sides with fine marginal stria. Interspaces without linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation; interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium fine, interrupted at the apex.

Prosternum (fig. 334).— Punctulate, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with distinct, almost complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view; carinal striae fine, close together, parallel, slightly divergent at their anterior extremities. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal, oblique. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 334, the recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae very fine and visible only under proper illumination; meso- and metasternal discs with fine double punctation, the interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with moderate points; lateral parts of metasternum with larger points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line distinct, rather small, situated in the anterior half.

First visible abdominal sternite with fine double punctation and a row of moderate points along base, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 336-338.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 340; eighth sternite: Fig. 339.

PE-length of paratype 2.1 mm. In the paratype the recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae are more distinct than in the holotype, the basal internal subhumeral striae on the contrary less distinct.

The distorted course of the second, third and fourth dorsal striae on the left elytron of the holotype are possibly due to mutilation. In the paratype the second and third dorsal striae of the left elytron show a comparable configuration to the holotype. The female is not known.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the American histeridologist Mr Peter W. Kovarik, in appreciation of our good collaboration.

Paratropus kryzhanovskii spec. nov.
(figs 447-454)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (HNHM), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Kindamba, Méya/ Bangou forest"; [white label, printed:] "12.11.1963. No 171/ soil trap/ in forest/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "fungorum/ Lew./ det. Thérond"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ kryzhanovskii n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 36 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN, CHPK), same locality, date and collectors (paratypes); 1 ♂ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 15.xi.1963, No. 199, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype). **Gabon:** 2 ♀♀ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter (paratypes); 3 ♂♂ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter (paratypes). **Nigeria:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Umuahia, 12.vii.-2.ix.1960, at light, J. L. Gregory (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.2 mm, width 1.8 mm, height 1.3 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 449).— Clypeus both transversely and longitudinally concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria hexagonal with rounded angles, complete, front with faint impression. Eyes strongly convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a fine double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 447).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, not very convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced

by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with indistinct antescutellar impression, and a not very dense double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger towards the scutellum and smaller towards the anterior and lateral sides. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 447) punctulate, mixed with larger points along the suture, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete in the posterior half, epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae continuous with apical striae, formed by the apical recurvatures of the external subhumeral and dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 447.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points about as large as the antescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller towards sides and apex, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture along the base. Pygidium reflexed, with fine, complete marginal stria and double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium, arched towards sides and base. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 448).— Sparsely punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, divergent anteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 448; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, mixed with few somewhat larger points, interspaces on mesosternum with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large points, gradually smaller towards median line. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) slightly smaller than those in metasternal hind angles. Line of fusion between metepisternum and metepimeron marked by a ridge, caused by a higher level of metepisternum than that of metepimeron; this ridge increasing laterally. Male metasternal impression absent.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate as metasternum, with a row of rather small points along the anterior margin and linear microsculpture along the base. Posterior margin with a regular row of small shallow points, barely giving circinate appearance.

Legs not very broadened. Tibiae: Figs 450-452.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 454; eighth sternite: Fig. 453.

Variation.— PE-length males 1.9-2.4 mm, females 2.2-2.5 mm. In some males a faint median impression is visible in the posterior half of the metasternum. Females without a metasternal impression and with less emarginated first sternite. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. The course and mutual distance of the carinal striae is rather variable. The apical curvation of the aedeagus is subject to slight variability.

This species is close to *P. boleti* Lewis. It differs from the latter by the less impressed front, the before the eyes less outwardly bent supraorbital striae, the more curved lateral pronotal sides, with blunter anterolateral pronotal angles, the less outwardly bent lateral prosternal striae, the different aedeagus and especially the presence of the ridgelike line of fusion between metepisternum and metepimeron.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the well-known Russian histeridologist Dr O.

L. Kryzhanovskij, in appreciation of his generous help when I started the study of Histerid beetles.

Paratropus lacustris (Desbordes, 1924) (figs 504-514)

Parepitoxus lacustris Desbordes, 1924: 246-247.
Paratropus lacustris; Burgeon, 1939: 116.
Paratropus incompletus Thérond, 1959: 36. Synonymized by Kanaar, 1993: 37.
Paratropus liliputanus Mazur, 1972: 377. Synonymized by Kanaar, 1993: 37.
Paratropus interruptus Vienna, 1985: 180. Synonymized by Kanaar, 1993: 37.

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♂ (MRAC), left antennal club, four tarsal segments of protarsi and two tarsal segments of right mesotarsus missing, left hind leg for the greater part missing, right mesotibia loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed:] "MUSÉE DU CONGO/ Region des Lacs/ Dr.Sagona"; [red label printed and hand-written:] "TYPE/ unique"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Parepitoxus/ lacustris n.sp./ H.Desbordes det. 1924"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "R. DET./ R/ 1014"; [white folded paper, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ lacustris/ Desb."; 1 ♀ (ZMPA), without locality, ex coll. F. Kessel (holotype of *Paratropus liliputanus* Mazur); 1 ♂ (MRAC), P.N.G., Miss. H. de Saeger, Utukuru, 9-26.vii.1952, H. De Saeger (holotype of *P. incompletus* Thérond); 1 ♀ (MRAC), Equateur, 149 Ilzongo, ix.1931, R. P. Hulstaert; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Haut-Uele, Dili-Poko, 1-6.iv.1947, at light, P. L. G. Benoit. **Congo:** 1 ♀ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, settlement, 13.xi.1963, No. 187, soil trap in savannah, Balogh & Zicsi; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, No. 317, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Lomto 12.v.1952 (holotype of *P. interruptus* Vienna); 1 ♂, Lamto, Pacobo, 25.xi.1986, C. Girard; 2 ♂♂, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 1 (harvest 15.xii.1989), C. Girard.

PE-length: 2.0-2.5 mm. No metasternal impression in both sexes. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. In the holotype of *P. lacustris* the arch between the fourth dorsal and sutural stria is complete. This arch and the adjacent parts of the striae are subject to interruptions. In the types of *P. interruptus* and *P. liliputanus* the interruptions are short, in *P. incompletus* the reduction of the striation is more pronounced. These forms can only be considered variations. The transverse metasternal impression a little before the hind margin has some moderate flaccid points in some of the specimens. The indistinct knob near the base of the metasternum, mentioned in the description of *Paratropus liliputanus*, is very indistinct indeed, and cannot be compared with the distinct metasternal tubercle in *P. achanti* Thérond and *P. tuberculisternum* Kanaar.

Paratropus lamotteorum spec. nov. (figs 59-66)

Material.— **Tanzania:** Holotype, ♂ (CHSM), four segments of left protarsus and two segments of right mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Same, I. SO Pare Mts./ Kilimanjaro Prov./ TANZANIA, 1000 m/ Werner leg."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ lamotteorum n.sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 3.6 mm, width 3.4 mm,

height 2.2 mm. Broadly oval, little convex. Colour reddish brown, shiny, sutures darker.

Head (fig. 61).— Front and clypeus in about the same plane, with a common impression. Frontal stria rounded in front, complete and fine. Supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with rather dense double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 59).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, faintly convex, anterolateral angles deeply impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, and with a fine double punctation, the greater points becoming a little larger towards the sides and posterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 59) with distinct double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae partly obsolete, two epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae ending at posterolateral angles, apical striae absent. Fourth and fifth dorsal striae and sutural striae very fine and crenulate, the latter obsolete in their basal fifth, the other dorsal striae subcariniform, like the complete external subhumeral striae. Course of the dorsal striae: Fig. 59.

Propygidium with dense double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on pronotum and elytra, gradually smaller towards sides and apex, interspaces with linear microsculpture; sides with marginal stria. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium and slightly elongate near the sides; interspaces with indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium complete, fine.

Prosternum (fig. 60).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather long, slightly emarginated in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel very faintly sinuous in lateral view, carinal striae fine, divergent and evanescent anteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae very fine, indistinct and evanescent in front by microsculpture. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 60; meso- and metasternal discs punctulate, the interspaces with indistinct microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum without larger points, lateral parts of metasternum punctulate as metasternal disc. Metasternum with large faint impression along median line over almost entire length.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, its posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 62-64.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 66; eighth sternite: Fig. 65.

The female is not known, but probably its tibiae will be broader than the male tibiae. Also the biology is unknown, but no doubt they are associated with dead termitariums, like the closely related species.

This species is very similar to *P. verschureni* (Thérond). It differs from the latter by the less deeply impressed front, the very finely carved fourth, fifth and sutural striae,

the less emarginated prosternal lobe, the simple mesometasternal sutural stria (finely crenulate in *P. verschureni*), the strongly curved aedeagus and the broader eighth male sternite.

Note.— This species is dedicated to Dr and Mrs M. Lamotte for their pioneer work on the entomofauna of termitariums.

Paratropus legionarius spec. nov.
(figs 201-206)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** Holotype, ♀ (RMNH), four distal segments of left pro- and mesotibia and two distal segments of right metatibia missing; left mesotibia loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Forêt colline de Bangui F./ no. 2. 24.XII.1981/ leg. N. Dégallier"; [white label, printed:] "dans cône de rejet/ de fourmilière"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ legionarius n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; three cardboards with *Anomma nigricans* specimens added to the same insect pin.

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 3.3 mm, width 2.9 mm, height 1.9 mm. Broadly oval, faintly convex with flattened upper side. Colour piceous brown, shagreened shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 203).— Clypeus excavated, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with rounded angles, complete, sinuous behind antennae; front with moderate impression. Supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with double punctation, interspaces smooth.

Pronotum (fig. 201).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, faintly convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum with indistinct antescutellar impression, and a fine double punctation, the greater points becoming a little larger towards the base. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 201) punctulate, mixed with somewhat larger points along the suture, interspaces without linear microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae partly obsolete, epipleural striae well developed, punctate; marginal elytral striae continuous with complete apical striae, which merge with the apical recurvatures of the dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctato-crenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 201.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points about as large as the antescutellar points on pronotum, gradually smaller towards sides and apex; sides and apex with marginal stria, at either side a little continued along base. Interspaces with linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points coarser towards anterolateral angles; interspaces without distinct linear microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium complete, distinct.

Prosternum (fig. 202).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe of moderate length, slightly rounded in front, with well impressed nearly complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel angulately convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, close together, divergent at anterior end, slightly abbreviated at base. Lateral

prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 202; meso- and metasternal discs with fine double punctation, the interspaces without linear microsculpture, except along the anterolateral margins; hind angles of metasternum with some large, feebly elongate points, lateral parts of metasternum with smaller points (not shown in figure). Metasternum with faint impression along median line in anterior two fifths, and a second very small and faint impression in the centre.

First visible abdominal sternite with fine double punctation, with a row of moderate points along base and in anterolateral angles. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 204-206.

The male is not known. This species is close to *P. altilis* Lewis and *P. degallieri* Kanaar. It differs from both by the flattened upper side, the more impressed front, the more sinuous frontal stria, the more transverse mesosternum and the presence of a row of points along the base of the first sternite. From *P. altilis* it differs, moreover, by the more transverse vertex and the absence of rugosity at the base of the propygidium. From *P. degallieri* it differs by the more divergent lateral marginal prosternal striae and the presence of coarse points in the hind angles of the metasternum.

Note.— The name reflects its association with army ants.

Paratropus lepagei Kanaar, 1993
(figs 548-555)

Paratropus (s. str.) lepagei Kanaar, 1993: 38-39.

Material.— **Guinea:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), left protarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "R-P. GUINÉE/ C. GIRARD COL."; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "MT. NIMBA/ GBAKORÉ/ XII-1983"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.) lepagei n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 1 ♀, same locality, date and collector (paratype). **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ouango Fitini, xii.1983, M. Lepage (paratypes). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype). **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Haut-Uele, Abimva, vi-vii.1925, L. Burgeon.

PE-length: 1.7-1.8 mm. This is the only known species of *Paratropus* in which the males have a short arched stria on either side of the vertex; in *P. tuberculisternum* the males have oblique depressions on the vertex. No metasternal impression in both sexes. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females with a slightly less emarginated first sternite, and without arched striae on the vertex, their anterior pronotal stria not interrupted behind the eyes.

Paratropus longespinulatus Vienna, 1985
(figs 634-644)

Paratropus longespinulatus Vienna, 1985: 186-188.

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♀ (MNHN), antennal clubs with parts of flagelli and many tarsal seg-

ments missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Sibiti IRHO/ rain forest"; [white label, printed:] "1.12.1963. No.317/ soil trap/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] Museum Paris/ Coll./ J.THEROND"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ longespinulatus sp. nov./ det. P. Vienna 1984"; 1 ♂ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 12.xi.1963, No. 171, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi.

PE-length: 3.1-3.2 mm. In both sexes the metasternum has a narrow elongate median impression at about the middle of the metasternum. In the male it is a little deeper and ends more abruptly at the anterior end. The line of fusion between metepisternum and metepimeron is ridge-like, increasingly so to the sides, caused by a higher level of the metepisternum in respect to the metepimeron. Tibiae of the females inconspicuously broader than those of the males.

Paratropus longulus Kanaar, 1993
(figs 575-585)

Paratropus (s. str.) longulus Kanaar, 1993: 35-37.

Material.— **Guinea:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), four distal segments of right mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "MT. NIMBA/ GBAKORÉ/ 3-III-1981"; [blue label, printed:] "R-P. GUINÉE/ C.GIRARD COL."; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str)/ longulus n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard (paratypes). **Ivory Coast:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 13.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* nr. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* nr. 2, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* nr. 3, harvest 24.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 10 km S. N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes).

PE-length: 1.8-2.2 mm. Both sexes with an indistinct median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. Females with a slightly less emarginated first sternite and slightly broader tibiae.

Paratropus lujai (Desbordes, 1930)
(figs 675-682)

Epitoxus lujai Desbordes, 1930: 306-307.
Paratropus lujai; Burgeon, 1939: 115.

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype by inference, ♂ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed:] "MUSÉE DU CONGO/ Sankuru: Kondue/ Coll.Ed.Luja"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "R. DÉT./ 1818/ V"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "TYPE/ unique"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Epitoxus/ Lujai, n.sp./ H.Desbordes det. 1930"; [white folded paper, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ lujai/ Desb.". A cardboard with insect fragments has been added to the insectpin; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Lulua, Kapanga, ii.1933, F. G. Overlaet; 1 ♂ (CHPK), Garamba National Park, Dedegwa, 17.v.1952, H. De Saeger; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Equateur: Bamania, vii.1958, P. Hulstaert. **Cameroon:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), N. Kongsamba, ix.1957, J. Cantaloube.

PE-length: 2.8-3.3 mm. The passage in the original Latin description "prosterno haud striato" is incorrect, for the prosternum has both carinal and short basal lateral prosternal striae. The males have a rather deep and large rounded median impression in the anterior two thirds of the metasternum. Females with an indistinct metasternal impression and a less emarginated first abdominal sternite. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

Paratropus maynei (Desbordes, 1919)
(figs 645-655)

Exosternus maynei Desbordes, 1919: 75-76.
Paratropus maynei; Burgeon, 1939: 115.
Paratropus nudilatera Vienna, 1985: 184. **Syn. nov.**

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype by inference, ♀ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "MUSÉE DU CONGO/ Congo da Lemba/ I-II. 1913/ R.Mayné"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] R. DET./ K/ 500"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "TYPE"/ unique"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Exosternus/ Maynei, n.sp./ H.Desbordes det. 1919"; [white folded paper, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ Maynei/ Desb."; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Buende (Mayumbe), 22.i.1925, A. Collart. **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), La Maboké par Boukoka, x.1967, P. Teochi (Holotype of *Paratropus nudilatera* Vienna); 1 ♂, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier.

PE-length: 2.2-2.5 mm. The passage in the original Latin description "Prosternum ...., carina haud striata" is incorrect, for the prosternum has carinal striae. Males with a distinct small median impression just before the middle of the metasternum. Females with a barely less emarginated first sternite and slightly broader tibiae.

Paratropus mazuri Kanaar, 1993
(figs 515-525)

Paratropus (s. str.) mazuri Kanaar, 1993: 41-43.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), four distal segments of right mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "10 KM SUD/ N'DOUCI/ 11.XII.1989"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str)/ mazuri n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 1 ♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Lamto-Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, Lamto-Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* No. 2, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype). **Guinea:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard (paratypes); 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard (paratypes). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin (paratype). **Zaire:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ (MNHN), Tshiobo N'Goy, 4.vii.1926, in an abandoned termitarium, A. Collart.

PE-length: 1.9-2.5 mm. No metasternal impression in both sexes. Females with a slightly less emarginated first sternite and slightly broader tibiae. The specimens from Zaire are a little bigger and have the discal marginal mesosternal stria more strongly bent outward anterolaterally.

Paratropus meridianus (Lewis, 1879) (figs 182-192)

Spathochus meridianus Lewis, 1879: 60.
Phylloscelis meridianus; Schmidt, 1895: 32.
Paratropus meridianus; Lewis, 1905: 54.

Material.— **Tanzania:** Holotype, ♂ (BMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [greyish green label, printed:] "Zanzibar/ Raffray"; [white label, printed:] "G.Lewis Coll./ B.M. 1926-369."; [white label, hand-written:] "Phylloscelis/ meridianus/ Type. Lewis"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Spathochus/ meridianus/ Lewis 1879/ (by inference)" (present addition); [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Paratropus (s.str.)/ meridianus/ (Lew.)/ P.Kanaar det. 1991". **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀, Bozo, i.1981, on funneled termitarium, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier. **Uganda:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), Mbarara, iii.1988, L. Björegren. **Equatorial Guinea:** 1 ♂ (ZMHB), xi.1907-v.1908, G. Teszmann (with doubt, head and prothorax missing). **Guinea:** 2 ♀♀ (ZMAS), env. Kindia, Molota, Mambia, 22.iv.1983, S. Muzzin. **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Manlema, T. Kabambare, Mukolosimba, in termitarium of *Macrotermes natalensis* Hav., 17-20.x.1954, N. Leleup.

PE-length: 2.2-2.7 mm. From the original description it can be concluded, that it was based on a single specimen. The specimens from the Central African Republic have the prosternal lobe very little emarginated, compared with the not emarginated lobe of the type. No metasternal impression in both sexes. Females with a distinctly less emarginated first sternite and slightly broader tibiae.

Paratropus namibiensis Thérond & Vienna, 1987 (figs 286-294)

Paratropus namibiensis Thérond & Vienna, 1987: 183-185.

Material.— **Namibia:** Holotype, ♀ (TMSA), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "S.W.A., Khomashochl/ Farm Chausib/ 23°20'S-16°05'E"; [white label, printed:] "4.12.1974; E-Y: 503/ groundtrap 29day/ leg. Endrödy-Younga"; [white label, printed:] "ground traps with/ faeces bait"; [red label, hand-written:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ namibiensis/ det. Therond sp.n."; 1 ♀ (MNHN), same locality, date and collector (paratype); 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (MNHN, CHPV, MHNG), Khomaschochl, Farm Wissenfals, 2.i.1975, Endrödy-Younga (paratypes); 1 ♀ (MNHN), Windhoek, Regeinstein, 3.xii.1974, Endrödy-Younga (paratype); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Naukluft, Felseneck Farm, 11.iii.1975, Endrödy-Younga (with red label "cotype"); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (FMNH, CHPK), Uitkomst, Exp. Farm nr. Grootfontein, 6.v.1967, T-619, W. Coaton, J. Sheasby, G. Pretorius & W. Mohale; 1 ♂ (TMSA), Kaokoveld, Sesfontein basin, 3.ii.1975, groundtrap with faeces bait, 14 days, Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (TMSA), Damarald, 91 km S. Sesfontein, 15.ii.1975, groundtrap with faeces bait, 2 days, Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (SMWH), Colorado, on Glynberg, 326, Se2216 Bc, Windhoek 27.xii.1976, river wash, S. Louw, M.-L. Penrith.

PE-length: Males 2.6-3.2 mm, females 2.9-3.4 mm. Males with a distinct median impression in the anterior three quarters of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Contrary to what is said in the original description the holotype is a female. The paratype in the collection Thérond with the same locality labeling as the holotype is also a female, so there is no question of confounding these

two specimens one for the other. The details about the male genitalia in the original description must have reference to a paratype of one of the other type-series. The specimen from Felseneck Farm with the red label "Cotype" has not been mentioned in the original description. A paratype in the collection Thérond (MNHN) from Farm Haris-Claratal is in reality a female specimen of *Saprinus intricatus* Erichson.

Paratropus nigrellus (Schmidt, 1893)
(figs 498-503)

Phylloscelis nigrella Schmidt, 1893: 14-15.
Paratropus nigrellus; Lewis, 1905a: 54.

Material.— **Gabon:** Lectotype, ♀ (ZMBH), three distal segments of right mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, hand-written:] "Gabon"; [white label, printed:] "coll. J.Schmidt"; [red label, printed:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written:] "nigrella"; [white label, printed in blue] "Zool. Mus./ Berlin"; [white label, hand-written:] "nigrellus/ Schm."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Phylloscelis/ nigrella/ Schmidt 1893/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Paratropus (s.str.)/ nigrellus/ (Schm.)/ P.Kanaar det. 1991" (present addition); 1 ♀ (CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with human faeces, Ph. Walter. **Congo:** 1 ♀ (ZMHB), Kiulu, coll. Schmidt (without date, poorly damaged). **Tanzania:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), E. Usambara Mtns, Amani Res. sta., ca. 3000', D. H. Ollis, 19-27.vi.1974 (with doubt).

PE-length: Females 2.4-2.6 mm. The male is not known. In the original description nothing is said about the number of specimens on which the description has been based. Probably it was only one, but as there is no certainty about this question the type specimen has been designated lectotype. The specimen from Tanzania differs from the type specimen by having the supraorbital striae not bent outward before the eyes and the anterior angle of the frontal stria narrower. The course of the fourth dorsal striae is more sinuous and the arches between the fourth dorsal and sutural striae are more acute. Mayby it belongs to another new species, but more material, especially males, is necessary to make a decision.

Paratropus nimbaensis (Thérond, 1963)
(figs 15-25)

Orphistes nimbaensis Thérond, 1963: 366.
Paratropus (Orphistes) nimbaensis; Kanaar, 1992: 90.

Material.— **Guinea:** Lectotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Ziéla-UV /18 fev."; [blue label, printed:] "NIMBA (Guinée)/ Lamotte, Amiet,/ Vanderplaetsen/ XII 56-V 57"; [red label, printed:] "TYPE"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "-MUSÉUM PARIS/ coll./ E.N.S./ Lamotte"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Orphistes/ nimbaensis n.sp./ J. Thérond det., 1961"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Orphistes/ nimbaensis/ Thérond 1963/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); [white label, hand-written and printed:] "transfered to/ genus/ Paratropus Gerst./ P.Kanaar det. 1991"; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN), same locality and collectors, but 1.iii.1957, 28.iii.1957 and 4.v.1957 respectively (paralectotypes); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 3.iii.1981, C. Girard; 12 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard. **Central African Republic**: 1 ♂, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bozo,

v.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, Bozo, ix.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Sebokele, 4.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Gomoko, 15.iv.1981, J.-P. Hervé; 1 ♂, Forêt de Botambi, on log, 12.iv.1981; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard; 18 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard. **Liberia:** 2 ♂♂ (SMNS), Bong Town, 25.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS), Saclepea, 16.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Ghana:** 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, ZMAS), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, mixed light, 11.iii.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, black light, 5.v.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 259 m, light trap on field, UV light, 26.v.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, light trap, mercury vapour light, 28.vii.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Kwadaso, 259 m., light trap, 4.viii.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Kwadaso, at light, 1.ix.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Kwadaso, 15.ix.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Cameroon:** 1 ♀ (CHSM), 20 KM E. Minta, at black light, 20.ii.1972, J. A. Gruwell.

PE-length: Males 3.1-4.7 mm, females 3.6-4.6 mm. In the original description no holotype has been defined, and several specimens bear a printed label "type", so a lectotype has been designated. Males with an ill-defined faint median impression over about the entire length of the metasternum. In females this impression is also present, but less distinct. Females with less emarginated first sternite and distinctly broader tibiae than those of the male.

Paratropus oculofoveatus spec. nov.
(figs 701-706)

Material.— **Thailand:** Holotype of undetermined sex, (NHMW), head loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "NW-THAIL.: Chiang Mai/ 98°57'E 18°49'N, Zoo/ 1.-8.5.1989, Malicky/ & Chantaramongkol LF"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ oculofoveatus/ sp. n./ P.Kanaar des. 1996".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.2 mm. width 2.0 mm. height 1.4 mm. Broadly oval, moderately convex, shiny. Colour castaneous brown, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 703).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria complete, distinct, rounded, slightly sinuous behind lateral sides of clypeus, front with large distinct impression. Vertex slightly convex, with fine, rather scarce punctation. Interspaces smooth. Eyes moderately protuberant in dorsal view. Each about triangular eye has two foveae: One in the postero-superior angle and another one in the postero-inferior angle. These foveae are connected by a depressed area, causing a concave outline in dorsal view (fig. 703). Supraorbital striae almost parallel in their posterior halves, thence slightly divergent to the front.

Pronotum (fig. 701).— About 1.85 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex. Anterolateral angles very faintly, obliquely impressed. No antescutellar impression. Anterior emargination deep, slightly bisinuous in dorsal view. Lateral striae distinct, delimitating narrow lateral ridges, continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae fine, ascending above the antennal fossae. Pronotal disc with a distinct, rather scarce double punctation, the primary (larger) points irregularly scat-

tered, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and anterior margin, the secundary points very fine. Interspaces smooth.

Elytra (slightly divergent, fig. 701) with fine punctulation, interspaces smooth. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae distinct. Marginal elytral striae continuous with the apical striae, these merging with the apical recurvatures of the outer subhumeral and dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, slightly cariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 701.

Propygidium punctulate, mixed with irregularly scattered larger points in its anterior half, interspaces with some indistinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium punctulate with irregularly scattered larger points, its marginal stria fine, complete.

Prosternum (fig. 702).— Punctulate, interspaces smooth. Lobe of average length, moderately deflexed, rounded in front, with fine marginal stria. Prosternal keel distinctly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, their anterior and posterior ends divergent. Lateral prosternal striae absent. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 702; mesosternal disc punctulate, the interspaces with some indistinct linear microsculpture. Metasternal disc punctulate, mixed with irregularly scattered rather large points in its hind angles and along the posterior margin. Parts of metasternum lateral from the inner lateral metasternal striae with distinct points as well (not shown in the figure).

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Along the base a narrow band of moderate points. Posterior margin with a rather irregular row of indistinct shallow points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 704-706.

Probably the specimen has been stored in strong alcohol or some other fixative agent as it could not be softened sufficiently. An attempt to deflex the head for drawing purposes resulted in decapitation. To prevent further damage the extraction of the genitalia was omitted. Probably the specimen is a female, because the metasternum has no distinct impression. In the other Oriental *Paratropus*-species the males have a distinct median metasternal impression, but in a few African species such an impression is lacking.

Paratropus oculofoveatus is distinguished from all other species of *Paratropus* by the peculiar shape of the eyes. Probably the posterior parts of the eyes are hidden by the prosternal lobe when the head is in the resting position, the margin of the lobe fitting in the depressions, so this distinctive character can only be used when the head is extended.

It differs from *P. assmuthi* Reichensperger, 1925 (that I know only from its description with the photograph) by the shiny superior surface, the distinct frontal impression, and the less curved course of the dorsal striae.

Note.— The name of this species refers to the peculiar shape of the eyes.

Paratropus oharai spec. nov.
(figs 626-633)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), two distal tarsal segments of right hind-leg missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Sibiti

IRHO/ rain forest"; [white label, printed:] "1.12.1963. No 316/ soil trap/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ maynei/ Thér."; [white label, printed:] "MUSEUM PARIS/ COLL. J. THEROND"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ oharai sp.nov/ P.Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♀ (HNHM), same locality, date and collectors, but nr. 317 (paratype). **Gabon:** 2 ♀♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, in trap with dead *Iule*, 11-12.xii.1983, Ph. Walter (paratypes). **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (FMNH), Oriental, Yangambi, 4.vii.1960, ex termite nest #245, J. Decelle (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.7 mm, width 2.2 mm, height 1.5 mm. Narrowly oval, faintly convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 628).— Left mandibula curved, right mandibula with a lateral boss. Clypeus concave, with a linear microsculpture and a fine punctulation, in about the same plane as front. Frontal stria rounded in front, very faintly cariniform in the middle; front deeply concave, with double punctation. Supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with distinct double punctation, interspaces smooth.

Pronotum (fig. 626).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae well impressed, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum with slight antescutellar impression, and a not very dense double punctation, the greater points becoming smaller towards the sides. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 626) punctulate, interspaces without linear microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae well developed, sinuous; marginal elytral striae continuous with complete apical striae, which merge with the apical recurvatures of the dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 626. Sutural and fifth dorsal striae slightly broadened.

Propygidium with a faint lateral impression at either side near the base and a distinct double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on the pronotum, gradually smaller towards sides and apex. Interspaces smooth. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium, coarser towards anterolateral angles; interspaces smooth. Marginal stria of pygidium fine, interrupted at apex.

Prosternum (fig. 627).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather long, barely emarginated in front, with well impressed nearly complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, only slightly concave near the apex, carinal striae fine, close together, divergent at anterior end. Lateral prosternal striae very short, oblique, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 627; mesosternal disc punctulate with some slightly larger points intermixed; interspaces with some indistinct linear microsculpture near the anterior margin. Metasternal disc punctulate, interspaces smooth; hind margin of metasternum, and especially the hind angles, slightly depressed, with large, feebly elongate points; lateral parts of metasternum with smaller points (not

shown in figure). Line of fusion between metepisternum and metepimeron ridgelike, increasingly so to the sides. Metasternum without impression along the median line in both sexes.

First abdominal sternite with fine double punctation along the sides, punctulate on disc, with a row of moderate points along base. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae with long spines, figs 629 -631.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 633; eighth sternite: Fig. 632.

Variation.— PE-length females 2.5-3.0 mm. In the females the frontal stria is frankly cariniform, distinctly separating the frontal excavation from the concave clypeus. It is not yet clear, whether the different frontoclypeal transition in the only male on the one hand and in the females on the other are merely due to individual variability or to a constant sexual dimorphism. In the female from Congo the carinal striae are less divergent anteriorly. The specimens from Zaire are the smallest and are less distinctly punctate than the other specimens. First sternite of the females less deeply emarginated than that of the male. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

By the long tibial spines this species resembles *Paratropus longespinulatus* Vienna. It differs from the latter by the narrower body, the less divergent supraorbital striae, the not connected carinal striae, the more transverse mesosternum, the absence of a metasternal impression in both sexes, and the different aedeagus and eighth sternite.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the Japanese histeridologist Dr Masahiro Ôhara.

Paratropus olexai spec. nov.
(figs 490-497)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (MHNG), head loose, glued apart, wings protruded, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Sibiti IRHO/ rain forest"; [white label, printed] "1.12.1963. No 316/ soil trap/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "J.Therond det. 1967/ Paratropus/ fungorum/ Lew."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ olexai n.sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♂ (CHPK), same date, locality and collectors as holotype (paratype). **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Haut-Uelé, Moto, 1923, on termite's garden nr. 3 (next day), L. Burgeon (paratype); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (MRAC, MNHN), P. N. A., Massif Ruwenzori, riv. Kakalari, affl. Bombi, 1725 m, 10.iv.1954, P. Vanschuytbroeck & H. Synave (paratypes).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.1 mm, width 1.8 mm, height 1.3 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 492).— Clypeus slightly concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria arcuate, complete, front with marked impression. Eyes strongly convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex flattened, faintly impressed in the centre, with a fine double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 490).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, not very convex, anterolateral angles inconspicuously impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they

are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum without distinct antescutellar impression and with a not very dense, rather fine double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger towards the scutellum and smaller, almost disappearing towards lateral sides. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 490) punctulate, with few slightly larger points along the suture, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae well developed, complete, marginal elytral striae prolonged around the posterolateral elytral angles and merging with the apical recurvatures of the first dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete. Apical striae absent. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 490.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points about as large as the antescutellar pronotal points, slightly smaller towards sides and apex, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine, complete marginal stria and double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium, arched towards sides. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 491).— Sparsely punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel in lateral view bluntly angulate in the posterior third, carinal striae fine, parallel, divergent anteriorly, slightly abbreviated towards base. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal, oblique. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 491; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, mixed with few somewhat larger points except in centre of metasternum, interspaces with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large points, these points smaller towards median line. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) about as large as those in metasternal hind angles. Male median metasternal impression in anterior half present, shallow.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate as metasternum, with a row of moderate points along the anterior margin, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Posterior margin with a regular row of distinct points, giving circinate appearance.

Legs not very broadened. Tibiae: Figs 493-495.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 497; eighth sternite: Fig. 496.

Variation.— PE-length males 1.9-2.2 mm, females 2.2-2.4 mm. The faint central depression of the vertex is not present in all specimens. Females with less emarginated first sternite and without metasternal impression. The microsculpture on metasternum and first sternite is less marked in one female specimen. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the legs.

This species is very close to *P. nigrellus* (Schmidt). It differs from the latter by the slightly less rounded and less convex bodyform, the more abruptly rounded pronotal sides, the supraorbital striae less strongly bent outward in front, the more broadly rounded summit of the angle formed by the frontal stria and by the different mesosternum. *P. olexai* is also close to *P. gomyi*. It differs from this species by the more rounded body, the more abruptly rounded lateral pronotal sides, the more acute angle of the frontal stria, the narrow distance between the not cariniform carinal stria, the less sinuate discal marginal mesosternal stria, the more slender tibiae and the more slender aedeagus, not abruptly bent at the tip.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the excellent Czech histeridologist Mr Aldo Olexa.

Paratropus opacipygus Vienna, 1985
(figs 314-321)

Paratropus opacipygus Vienna, 1985: 178-180.

Material.— **Niger:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "TAPOA/ 30/V/79/ NIGER"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "chasse de/ nuit 20 h./ D Rougon"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "Museum Paris/ Coll./ J.THEROND"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ opacipygus sp. nov./ det. P. Vienna 1984". **Nigeria:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), Near Benin, 1-12.v.1958, J. L. G.. **Central African Republic:** 5 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 2 ♂♂, Gomoko, 15.iv.1981, J.-P.Hervé; 1 ♂, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ghana:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, MHNG), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 26.ii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 27.ii.1969, mercury vapour, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 3.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN, MHNG, TMSA), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 11.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Haut-Uele, Dika, 23.iii.1925, H. Schouteden; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Haut-Uele, Manda, 27.iii.1925, H. Schouteden.

PE-length: Males 2.1-2.8 mm, females 2.2-3.2 mm. Males with a very faint median impression just before the middle of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. First sternite of the females distinctly less emarginated than those of the males. The specimens from the Central African Republic have a finer punctation and a little less spines on the middle- and hind-tibiae than the holotype and the specimens from Ghana. The divergency of the carinal striae is a little variable.

Paratropus orbicularis (Olliff, 1883)
(figs 303-313)

Phylloscelis orbicularis Olliff, 1883: 174-175.
Paratropus orbicularis; Lewis, 1905a: 54.

Material.— **Malaysia Sabah:** Lectotype, ♂ (BMNH), right antennal club with some flagellar segments and several tarsal segments of right protibia and both metatibiae missing; right foreleg and left middleleg with their coxae loose, glued separately; prothorax with head loose of remainder of body, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [round label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written:] "Phylloscelis/ orbicularis/ (Type) Olliff"; [white label, hand-written:] "Sandakan,/ N.E. Borneo./ W.B. Pryer."; [white label, printed:] "G. Lewis Coll./ B.M. 1926-369."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Phylloscelis/ orbicularis/ Olliff 1883/ P. Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus N.E.Borneo/ orbicularis. Oll."; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 3.v.1988, S. Adebratt; 2 ♀♀ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 6.v.1988, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 13.v.1988, S. Adebratt; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MZLU, CHPK), Sipitang, Mendolong, 2.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 8.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 14.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 17.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MZLU, CHPK), Sipitang, Mendolong, 31.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong, 28.iv.1989, S. Adebratt.

P.E.-length: Males 2.1-2.6 mm, females 2.6-2.9 mm. Males with a distinct small rounded median impression in the anterior third of the metasternum. In the females this impression is also present, but much less distinct. Tibiae of the females inconspicuously broader than those of the males. In the original description nothing is said about the number of specimens on which the description has been based. Therefore the examined type specimen has been designated as lectotype. In some respects the original description is incorrect: The sutural striae are not complete, but interrupted in the anterior parts; however, dark brown bands and some points along the interruptions suggest completeness. The mandibles are not bifid; obviously the maxillary palps, which are visible in dorsal view, have been interpreted as parts of the mandibles.

Paratropus orientis Thérond, 1975
(figs 474-481)

Paratropus orientis Thérond, 1975: 752.
Paratropus difficilis Vienna, 1987: 230-232. **Syn. nov.**

Material.— **Tanzania:** Holotype by inference, ♂ (MRAC), right protibia loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed:] "Tanzania: Mts Uluguru/ Morogoro Campus Fac/ Agric., piège lum. U.V./ alt. 600 m. V-VI/71"; [white label, printed:] "Coll.Mus.Tervuren/ Mission Mts Uluguru/ L.Berger, N.Leleup/ J.Debecker V/VIII/71"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ orientis nov.sp./ J.Thérond det., 1974". **Uganda:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Kawanda, 15.ii-6.iii.1958, M. V. light trap, P. Whalley. **Sudan:** 1 ♀ (FMNH), Aequatoria, Torit, 1.v.1949, at light, H. Hoogstraal. **Malawi:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Nkwadhi, 17.iv/4.v.1978, R. Jocqué. **Zambia:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Copperbelt, Chati, ii.1984, window traps baited with *Pterocarpus angolensis* log, CIEA18959, K. Löyttyniemi. **Zimbabwe:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), G. A. K. Marshall (without date). **South Africa:** 1 ♂ (TMSA), N. Transvaal, Nylsvley, hills, 2.xii.1975, groundtraps with meat bait, replication 3, Endrödy-Younga (holotype of *P. difficilis* Vienna). **Nigeria:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Near Benin, 2-18.iv.1958, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♂ (BMNH), Near Benin, 19-27.v.1958, J. L. Gregory.

PE-length: 2.3-3.0 mm. Males with a faint median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females without metasternal impression, their first sternite less emarginated. In the holotype of *P. difficilis* Vienna the carinal striae are closer and the aedeagus is slightly less angulate than in the type specimen, but these differences are within the normal variability range in the genus *Paratropus*.

Paratropus ovides (Marseul, 1862)
(figs 264-271)

Phylloscelis ovides Marseul, 1862: 34-35.
Paratropus ovides; Lewis, 1905a: 54.
Paratropus aptistrius Lewis, 1907: 349. **Syn. nov.**
Paratropus decellei Thérond, 1968: 158. **Syn. nov.**

Material.— **Guinea Bissau:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Bolama, vi-xii.1899, L. Fea (type specimen of *Paratropus aptistrius* Lewis). **Guinea:** 1 ♂, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard; 1 ♂ (ZMAS), Kindia, Tabonna forest, 1.i.1985, S. Muzzin. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MRAC), Bingerville, vi.1961, at U.V. light, J. Decelle (holo-

type and paratype respectively of *Paratropus decellei* Thérond); 2 ♂♂ (MRAC, MNHN), Bingerville, xi.1961, at U.V. light, J. Decelle (paratypes of *P. decellei*); 1 ♀ (MNHN), Lamto, 10.v.1962; 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♂ (BMNH), Dimbroko; 2 ♂♂ (SMNS), Ferkessèdougou, 18.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂ (MHNG), Ferkessèdougou, 19.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo/ Comoé, 21.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo/ Comoé, 23.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kafolo/ Comoé, 27.iv.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Central African Republic:** 4 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, N. Dégallier; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bozo, i.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bozo, vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bozo, xi.1981, N. Dégallier; 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♂, Sebokele, 4.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Gomoko, route de Boali PK 51, 13.xii.1980, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Gomoko, 15.iv.1981, J.-P. Hervé; 1 ♀, Forêt de Botambi, on log, 12.iv.1981; 1 ♀, Bouboui, 8.x.1980, J.-P. Hervé; 1 ♀, Bouboui, i.1981, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 28.iii.1981, N. Dégallier; 3 ♀♀, Bangui, 30.iii.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 7.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 6.vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ghana:** 2 ♀♀ (MRAC), Takoradi, Besnard (without date); 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, MHNG), Ashanti region, Kumasi, Nhiasu, 330 m, 4.ii.1968, UV light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 25.ii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 26.ii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 27.ii.1969, mercury vapour, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 10.iii.1969, mercury vapour, S. Endrödy-Younga; 7 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 11.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 12.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 17.iii.1969, mercury vapour, S. Endrödy-Younga; 6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (ZMAS, HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 18.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (MHNG, CHSM, HNHM, MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 31.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (MHNG, CHSM, ZMAS, MNHN, MHNG, TMSA), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 28.iv.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 5.v.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (HNHM, ZMAS), Kwadaso, 259 m, 26.v.1969, light trap on field UV light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM), Kwadaso, 259 m, 14.vii.1969, light trap on field quartz light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Kwadaso, 259 m, 15.ix.1969, at light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Northern region, Tamale, 184 m, 11.iii.1970, light trap, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Liberia:** 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 4-9.iii.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Suakoko, 15.iii.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 7.iv.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Suakoko, 25.iv.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 2.v.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 21.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 25.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂ (SMNS), Bong Town, 28.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS), Zwedru, 13.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 3 ♂♂ (SMNS), Saclepea, 16.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 21.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 22.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 2 ♂♂ (SMNS), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Cameroon:** 1 ♀ (CHSM), 10 km S. of Tongo, 2-4.iii.1972, filtered black light, J. A. Gruwell. **Nigeria:** 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (ZMUC), Ibadan, ca. i-vi.1954, H. Stenholt Clausen; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Zaria Prov., vi.1955, A. M. Robertson; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, BMNH), Ibadan, 2.iv.1957, J. L. Gregory; 3 ♂♂ (BMNH, MNHN), Near Benin, 2-18.iv.1958, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Near Benin, 13-19.v.1958, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♂ (BMNH), Near Benin, 19-27.v.1958, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Samaru, 17.v.1959, light trap, W. Sands; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Umuahia, 4-27.iii.1960, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Umudike, 23-31.iii.1960, J. L. G.; 2 ♀♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Umudike, 10-13.iv.1960, J. L. G.; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Umuahia, 12.vii.-2.ix.1960, at light, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Ibadan, xi.1964, M. L. Jerath; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (MNHN), Nsukka, E. C. State, 14.iv.1973, J. T. Medler; 2 ♂♂ (SMNS), Ile-Ife, 10.vii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Senegal:** 2 ♀♀ (CHSM, MZLU), 3 km SSW. Toubakouta 10 km S. Ziguinchor, 4.iii.1977, at light, Cederholm et al.. **Gambia:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), About 5 km SSW Gunjur, 22.ii.1977, Cederholm et al.; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Abuko Nature Reserve at Bambo Pool, 11.iii.1977, at light, Cederholm et al.. **Togo:** 1 ♂ (ZMHB), Bismarck-

burg, 15-22.v.1893, L. Conradt S.; 1 ♂ (SMNS), Sokodè, Kpangalam, 5-6.vi.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂ (SMNS), Avètonou, 130/150 m, 22.vi.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (SMNS), Avètonou, 130/150 m, 24.vi.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Haut-Uelé, Moto, x-xi.1923, L. Burgeon; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Leverville, 1928, J. Tinant; 2 ♂♂ (MRAC, MNHN), Bambesa, 10.iv.1937, in nest of *Myrmicaria*-spec., J. Vrydagh; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Bambesa, iv.1937, in nest of *Myrmicaria*-spec., J. Vrydagh; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba Nat. Park, 20.iii.1950, H. De Saeger; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba Nat. Park, 20.iv.1951, H. De Saeger; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Terr. Mahagi, Arara, 15.ii.1952, M. Winand; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Garamba Nat. Park, 20.viii.1952, H. De Saeger.

PE-length: Males 2.7-3.4 mm, females 2.9-3.7 mm. Males with a very faint median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. Females with inconspicuously broader tibiae and slightly less emarginated first sternite than the males.

In a written note attached to the type of his *Paratropus chelonitis*, Lewis (1905a) states, that he has compared this specimen with Marseul's type (evidently of *P. ovides*) in June 1882 in Paris. In his discussion of the species he states that there are three examples of *P. ovides* in the Museum of Paris. In the collection Marseul, however, no specimen of this species is present, and neither in the collection Oberthür. A thorough search in the collections of the MNHP has not been successful in finding type material of this species. According to Marseul's description the type of *P. ovides* should form part of the collection Mnizech. This collection has been destroyed completely by the bombing of Warsaw during the last war. It is highly probable that the type of *P. ovides* has been lost and that a neotypus should be designated, preferably a male specimen with incomplete sutural striae from Senegal.

In describing his *Paratropus aptistrius*, Lewis (1907) states that this species is extremely similar to *P. ovides*, the only differences being the complete and joined fourth and sutural striae, and the fine punctation. Examination of large series shows both specimens with complete and with interrupted sutural striae; if complete the sutural stria is very fine in front. The same phenomenon can be observed in many *Paratropus*-species. Also the punctulation is a little variable. The type specimen of *P. aptistrius* is a not yet fully coloured specimen. Usually the punctulation is more distinctly visible in freshly eclosed Histerid beetles. I conclude that *Paratropus aptistrius* Lewis is a junior synonym of *Paratropus ovides* (Marseul). In an earlier publication (Kanaar, 1993) I already established the synonymy of *P. decellei* Thérond with *P. aptistrius* Lewis. In the original description of *Paratropus decellei* the anterior marginal mesosternal stria is stated to be interrupted. In fact this stria is complete, though very fine in the middle. In the specimens of the Central African Republic the spines on the tibiae tend to be a little stronger and less in number than in the specimens from West Africa.

Paratropus parallelinervis Vienna, 1985
(figs 419-426)

Paratropus parallelinervis Vienna, 1985: 182-183.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), several tarsal segments and many tibial spines lost, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, hand-written:] "Lomto 12.V.1952/ Côte d'Ivoire"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "Museum Paris/ Coll./ J.THEROND"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ parallelinervis sp. nov./ det. P. Vienna 1984". **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀,

Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Guinea:** 1 ♀ (ZMAS), reg. Forekasiah, Magiagloc, Batarin, 12.v.1983, S. Muzzin. **Cameroon:** 1 ♀ (SMNS), Kumba Station, 31.vii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Ghana:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), North. Reg. Nyankpala, 15 km W. of Tamale, No. 9, in light traps, 1-30.iv.1970, S. Endrödy. **Tanzania:** 1 ♂ (HNHM), Morogoro, 560 m a.s.i., light trap, iii-iv.1987, Pócs & Sontera. **Chad:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), N'Gouri, Kanem district, viii.1958, P. Renaud.

PE-length: 2.4-2.7 mm. Males with a small but distinct rounded median impression in the posterior half of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females with distinctly less emarginated first sternite than the males. The holotype is a rather worn specimen. In the specimen from Chad the carinal striae are more strongly divergent anteriorly, the male metasternal impression is lacking, and the base of the first abdominal sternite is more strongly punctate. Also the points in the hind margins of the sternites are stronger.

Paratropus penatii spec. nov.
(figs 610-617)

Material.— **Ghana:** Holotype, ♂ (BMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "GHANA: Legon./ 3-18.III.1969/ O.W.Richards/ B.M.1969-210"; [white label, printed:] "at light"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ penatii n.sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994". **Congo:** 1 ♀ (HNHM), Brazzaville, ORSTOM, No. 35, 26.x.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.3 mm, width 1.9 mm, height 1.4 mm. Rather elongate oval, moderately convex. Shiny, colour castaneous, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 612).— Clypeus slightly transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with sinuous sides, complete, front a little impressed. Eyes not very convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent anteriorly (almost parallel), vertex slightly convex with a distinct double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 610).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, behind anterolateral angles slightly impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with very indistinct antescutellar impression, and a not very dense distinct double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming barely larger towards the base and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 610) punctulate, mixed with scarce larger points along the suture and towards apex, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae distinct, punctate; marginal elytral striae fine, their apical recurvatures merging with the apical recurvatures of the complete subcariniform external subhumeral striae. Course of the other punctate elytral striae: Fig. 610. Fifth dorsal and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points drop-shaped and much larger than the antescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards apex, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points larger towards the sides, but much smaller than those on propygidium. Marginal stria fine, indistinct at the apex. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 611).— Punctulate, interspaces with some linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, deflexed, barely rounded in front, with fine complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, rather close together, divergent at the anterior extremities. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 611; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, interspaces of mesosternum and anterolateral metasternal angles with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large, slightly elongate points. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) rounded, a little smaller than those in metasternal hind angles. No distinct male impression along median line.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, with a row of large points along the anterior margin. Interspaces with linear microsculpture. Posterior margin with a regular row of rather small points, giving a somewhat circinate appearance.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 613-615.

Aedeagus.—Fig. 617; eighth sternite: Fig. 616.

Variation.— PE-length female 2.3 mm. Female with less emarginated first sternite. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

Note.— This species is dedicated to my friend, the young Italian histeridologist Dr Fabio Penati.

Paratropus perlinskii Mazur, 1972
(figs 379-386)

Paratropus perlinskii Mazur, 1972: 375-377.

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♀ (ZMPA), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [blue label, printed:] "Belg./ Congo."; [white label, printed:] "ex coll. F.Kessel/ Mus. Zool. Polonicus/ Warszawa/ 19/46"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ sp. ?/ J. Thérond det. 1970"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ perlinskin. [sic!]/ 1970 det. S.Mazur"; "[small round red label without text]"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ perlinskii/ S. Mazur des. 1972" (present addition); 1 ♀ (MRAC), Sankuru, Komi, iv.1930, J. Ghesquière; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Bambesa, 10.iv.1937, in nest of *Myrmicaria*-spec., J. Vrydagh; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Ngowa, 9.x.1939, Mestdagh; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, 17.iv.1950, H. De Saeger; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, 26.v.1950, H. De Saeger; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, 20.iv.1951, H. De Saeger; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Garamba National Park, 11.ii.1952, H. De Saeger; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Bas-Congo, Kimwenza, i-iv.1956, R. P. Van Eyen. **Central African Republic:** 17 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin; 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Damara, 15.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Bouboui, 8.x.1980, J.-P.Hervé; 1 ♀, Sebokele, 4.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Gomoko, Route de Boali, PK 51, 13.xii.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Gomoko, 15.iv.1981, J.-P. Hervé; 1 ♂, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bozo, vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, Bozo, viii.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bozo, xi.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 30.iii.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 9.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N.

Dégallier; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 6.vi.1981, N. Dégallier; 10 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bangui, 5-6.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Lamto, Pacobo, 25.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, 4.xii.1989, C. Girard; 3 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes bellicosus*, harvest 25.xi.1989, C. Girard; 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *M. bellicosus* No. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *M. bellicosus* No. 2, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard; 33 ♂♂, 25 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard. **Liberia:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), Suakoko, 2.iii.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 15.iii.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Suakoko, 25.iv.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 2.v.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Suakoko, 8.vii.1952, Blickenstaff; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 22.ii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Bong Town, 21.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♀ (SMNS), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Adiopodoumè, 6.v.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Ghana:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga (male specimen a paratype of *P. endroedyi* Thérond); 1 ♂ (CHSM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 18.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 28.iv.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (CHSM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 12.v.1969, mercury vapour, S. Endrödy-Younga; 3 ♀♀ (HNHM, MNHN), Kwadaso, 259 m, 28.vii.1969, light trap mercury vapour light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (HNHM), Kwadaso, 259 m, 15.ix.1969, at light, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Nigeria:** 3 ♀♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Near Benin, 2-18.iv.1958, J. L. Gregory; 3 ♀♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Umudike, 23-31.iii.1960, J. L. Gregory; 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (BMNH, MNHN), Umuahia, at light, 12.vii-2.ix.1960, J. L. Gregory; 1 ♀ (BMNH), Umuahia, at light, 3.ix-4.x.1960; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Nsukka, E. C. State, 14.iv.1973, J. T. Medler; 1 ♀ (MNHN), Badeggi RRS, NW State, 14.xi.1974, J. T. Medler; 1 ♂ (SMNS), Ile-Ife, 7.vii.1988, F.-T. Krell.

PE-length: Males 2.6-2.9 mm, females 2.6-3.2 mm. Males with a distinct rounded median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum; in females this impression is also present, but less marked. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females with slightly less emarginated first sternite than the males.

Contrary to what is said in the original description the holotype is not a male, but a female. This error is probably due to the circumstance that the females in this species have also a metasternal impression, a common male character in many genera of Histeridae.

Paratropus perreconditus Kanaar, 1993
(figs 664-674)

Paratropus (s. str.) perreconditus Kanaar, 1993: 45-47.

Material.— **Guinea:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "R-P. GUINÉE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed:] Mt. Nimba-Ziéla/ Grotte de Blandé près/ de Ziéla, 9-XII-1983"; [white label, printed:] "Tamisage terreau/ (abri sous roche)"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ perreconditus n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 33 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes). **Ghana:** 9 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM, MNHN, CHPK), Brong-Abafo reg. Wenchi, 350 m, 18.vii.1965, singling, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), Equateur, Boende, 6.iii.1926, R. P. Hulstaert.

PE-length: 1.9-2.6 mm. Males with a very faint median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. Females with slightly broader tibiae and a slightly less emarginated first sternite than the males. The punctation in the specimens from Ghana is a little less marked than that of the type series.

Paratropus persimilis Kanaar, 1992
(figs 67-77)

Paratropus (Orphistes) persimilis Kanaar, 1992: 87-88.

Material.— **Guinea:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "R-P. GUINÉE/ C.GIRARD COL"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "MT. NIMBA/ GBAKORÉ/ 3.III.1981"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ (Orphistes)/ persimilis n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 24 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, xii.1983, C. Girard (paratypes). **Ivory Coast:** 2 ♂♂, Touresso, 16.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Boroborotou, reg. Touba, C. Girard (paratypes); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, 13.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 21.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratypes); 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes). **Togo:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), Sokodè, Kpagalam, 6-7.vi.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Without locality** (probably Nigeria): 1 ♂ (BMNH), "C. E. Tottenham collection" (paratype).

PE-length: 2.6-3.9 mm. Males with a large, rather faint median impression in the anterior two thirds of the metasternum. Females with slightly broader tibiae and a less emarginated first sternite than the males.

Paratropus pescheli spec. nov.
(figs 295-302)

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), left antennal club with some flagellar segments missing, metasternum at the right side a little crushed; [white label, printed:] "Congo belge: P.N.U./ Kaswabilenga (700 m.)/ 4-XI-1947/ Mis. G. F. de Witte. 823a"; [white label, printed:] "COLL. MUS. CONGO/ (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.)"; [white label, hand-written:] "Paratropus/ aptistrius Lew./ J. Thérond det. 73"; [white label, printed:] "MUSÉUM PARIS/ COLL. J. THEROND"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ pescheli n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♀ (CHPK), P. N. U. Kaswabilenga (700 m), 16.x.1947, Mis. G. F. de Witte, 842a (paratype); 1 ♀ (MNHN), Lualaba, Kabongo, 1952, M. Dierckx (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.9 mm, width 2.5 mm, height 1.7 mm. Oval, rather convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, elytra shagreened shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 297).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria slightly semihexagonal with rounded angles, complete; front without impression. Supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with fine irregular punctation, interspaces with indistinct microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 295).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae well impressed, delimitating inconspicuous narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on the lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for a short distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, disc punctulate, scarcely mixed with slightly larger points along base and sides. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 295) with fine double punctation, interspaces shagreened, more distinctly so in the apical half. Marginal epipleural striae and epipleural striae well developed, impunctate; marginal elytral striae continuous with complete apical striae, which merge with the apical recurvatures of the dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Internal subhumeral striae obsolete. Inner dorsal striae finely crenulate at the medial side, course: Fig. 295.

Propygidium with distinct double punctation, the larger points ill-defined behind, disappearing towards sides and apex; sides with marginal stria, at either side a little continued along base. Interspaces shagreened. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation, the greater points slightly larger towards anterolateral angles; interspaces indistinctly shagreened. Marginal stria of pygidium complete, distinct.

Prosternum (fig. 296).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe short, slightly deflexed, distinctly emarginated in front, with well impressed nearly complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, close together, almost parallel. Lateral prosternal striae basal, rather long. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 296; meso- and metasternal discs with fine double punctation, the greater points becoming smaller towards the anterior margin of mesosternum and lateral sides of the metasternum, the interspaces with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with larger points, lateral parts of metasternum with small points only (not shown in figure). Metasternum with rather distinct impression along median line in anterior half.

First visible abdominal sternite with fine, not very dense double punctation, the interspaces with linear microsculpture, and with a row of moderate points along base. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 298-300.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 302; eighth sternite: Fig. 301.

PE-length females: 3.3 and 3.5 mm, respectively. Females with indistinct metasternal impression, their tibiae not distinctly broader than those of the male. One of the females has short basal internal subhumeral striae. This species is close to *P. testudo* Gerst. It differs from the latter by the less transverse pronotum and mesosternum, the less protuberant eyes, the less reduced dorsal striation and the absence of a regular row of points in the hind margin of the first abdominal sternite.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the young German histeridologist Mr Rüdiger Peschel, in appreciation of our good collaboration.

Paratropus picinus Bickhardt, 1912
(figs 256-263)

Paratropus picinus Bickhardt, 1912: 229-230.

Material.— **Indonesia:** Holotype, ♀ (ZMHB), distal three tarsal segments of left foreleg and distal four tarsal segments of left middle leg missing, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "Sumatra/ Manna/ M. Knappert"; [red label, hand-written:] "Type"; [white label, hand-written:] "picinus/ Bickh."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ picinus/ Bickhardt 1912/ by inference" (present addition). **Malaysia, Sabah:** 1 ♀ (CHPK), Kinabalu NP, Poring, human excrements traps in *Rafflesia* forest, 570 m, 19-23.i.1986, J. Krikken; 1 ♀ (MZLU), Sipitang,

Mendolong, 2.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (MZLU), Sipitang, Mendolong 14.iii.1989, S. Adebratt; 1 ♂ (CHPK), Sipitang, Mendolong, 17.iii.1989, S. Adebratt.

PE-length: 3.3-3.8 mm. Males with a distinct large round median impression in the anterior two thirds of the metasternum, extending onto the mesosternum. Females with a slight median impression in the middle of the mesometasternal suture. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. First sternite of the female distinctly less emarginated than that of the male.

Paratropus planiceps Reichensperger, 1925
(figs 341-346)

Paratropus planiceps Reichensperger, 1925: 356-357.

Material.— **India:** 1 ♀ (FMNH), Khandala, Bombay Pres., with *Odontotermes obesus* Ramb., 20.v.1902, Assmuth.

PE-length: 2.5 mm. The male is not known. The type specimen of this species has not been refound. It is neither in the collection Reichensperger in Bonn (Dégallier, 1993) nor in the collection Wasmann in Maastricht (Mrs F. N. Dingemans-Bakels, in litt.). The examined specimen bears the same data as the unfindable holotype and is completely in accordance with the description given by Reichensperger. Probably it has been caught at the same occasion as the holotype.

Paratropus politus (Thérond, 1963) comb. nov.
(figs 84-94)

Orphistes politus Thérond, 1963: 365-366.

Material.— **Guinea:** Holotype by inference, ♂ (MNHN), left antenna and many tarsal segments of middle and hind legs missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "ZIÉLA-U.V./ 4 mai"; [blue label, printed:] "NIMBA (Guinée)/ Lamotte, Amiet/ Vanderplaetsen/ XII 56-V 57"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "MUSÉUM PARIS/ Coll./ E.N.S./ Lamotte"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPE"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Orphistes/ politus nov. sp./ J. Thérond det., 1961"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "transfered to/ genus Paratropus/ subg. Orphistes/ P.Kanaar det. 1991" (present addition). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier. **Ghana:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (MRAC), Axim, xi.1968, Besnard. **Zaire:** 1 ♂ (MRAC), Sandoa, iv.1931, F. G. Overlaet; 1 ♂ (MRAC), Mayidi, 1945, Rév. P. Van Eyen; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Tshuapa, Ikela, 1956, R. P. Lootens. **Liberia:** 1 ♂ (CHSM), Prov. Nimba, Saclepea, 26-27.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell.

PE-length: Males 5.9-6.7 mm, females 6.1-6.9 mm. In both sexes the metasternum has a very faint, ill-defined depression along the median line of the metasternum. Tibiae of the female slightly broader than those of the male, and its first sternite less emarginated.

In the holotype there are faint impressions near the elytral apex at the place where in most specimens short traits of the fourth and fifth dorsal striae are situated. In the two males from Zaire the fourth dorsal striae are long, in one specimen even nearly

complete. These specimens have also slightly convergent carinal striae, whereas in most specimens (also in the holotype) these striae are slightly divergent anteriorly. The punctulation of the holotype is finer than that of all other specimens.

Paratropus roggemani spec. nov.
(figs 463-473)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), 4 segments of right mesotarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Bangui, à lumière/ 1-5.V.1982/ leg. N. Dégallier; [white label, printed:] "18h00-19h30"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ roggemani n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1993"; 2 ♂♂, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, at light, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bozo, v.1981, at light, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, at light, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Damara, 15.vi.1981, at light, P. Basquin.

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.3 mm, width 2.1 mm, height 1.6 mm. Very broadly oval, convex, shiny. Colour castaneous brown, legs, antennae, pro- and mesosternum ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 465).— Sides of the mandibulae bearing some short hairs. Clypeus in slight angle with front, anterior part transversly concave. Frontal stria complete, curved and markedly produced forward, sinuous laterally; front faintly impressed. Eyes convex, supraorbital striae almost parallel, slightly sinuous, vertex faintly convex, almost flat in the middle, with a rather dense, not very strong double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 463).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, rather convex, anterolateral angles impressed and slightly reflexed laterally. Lateral striae gutterlike, delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae slightly ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with antescutellar impression, and a not very dense double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger towards the scutellum and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 463) punctulate, mixed with scarce somewhat larger points, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae ill-defined; epipleural striae well developed, sulciform; epipleural striae, marginal elytral striae and apical recurvatures of the complete subcariniform external subhumeral striae confused near the posterolateral angles. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 463.

Propygidium with irregular double punctation, the greater points about as large as those on pronotal disc, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; interspaces with linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with complete marginal stria and double punctation like the propygidium, the greater points almost disappearing towards apex; interspaces without distinct microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 464).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with fine almost complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view, forming a faint angle at the rear end of the carinal striae; these striae fine, parallel, divergent anteriorly, abbreviated behind. Lateral prosternal striae oblique, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 464; mesosternum and metasternal disc

punctulate, the interspaces with linear microsculpture, less distinct in the metasternal middle; hind angles of metasternum with moderate shallow points, lateral parts of metasternum with slightly smaller points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line distinct, large, occupying the anterior two thirds.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate and microsculptured as metasternum, with a row of small points along the anterior margin. Posterior margin with a regular row of points, giving circinate appearance.

Legs not very broadened. Tibiae: Figs 466-471.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 473; eighth sternite: Fig. 472.

Variation.— PE-length males: 2.3-2.4 mm, female: 2.4 mm. Female with slight metasternal impression, less emarginated first sternite and barely broader tibiae. This species is close to *P. nigrellus* (Schmidt). It differs from the latter by the more convex body, the less pointed course of the frontal stria, the distinct antescutellar pronotal impression, the greater distance of the carinal striae and the less transverse mesosternum, etc. The abbreviated recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae deviate from the meta-metepimeral sutures at their posterior end. It is quite possible that in other specimens the recurrent arms are longer and almost complete. Therefore this species is also keyed out in the section of species with (almost) complete recurrent arms.

Note.— This species is dedicated to my friend Mr Julien Roggeman, to whom I am indebted for enriching my private collection with many fine African and Asian species of Histeridae.

Paratropus saegerianus nom. nov.
(figs 193-200)

Paratropus saegeri Thérond, 1959: 34-35 (nec *Orphistes saegeri* Thérond 1959: 32).

Material.— **Zaire:** Lectotype, head missing, ♀ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [red label with frame, printed] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed:] "Congo Belge, P.N.G./ Miss. H. De Saeger/ ii/hd/4, 20-VIII-52/ H.De Saeger. 3954"; [red label with frame, printed] "TYPE"; [white label, printed:] "COLL.MUS.CONGO/ (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.)"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ saegeri nov.sp./ J.Thérond det., 1958"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ saegeri Thérond/ 1959/ P. Kanaar des. 1995" (present designation); [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Paratropus (s.str.)/ saegerianus nom. nov./ P.Kanaar det. 1991"; 1 ♀ (MRAC), same locality, date and collector (paralectotype). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-27.ix.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Bozo, 20-28.x.1980, N. Dégallier; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Bozo, xi.1980, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bozo, i.1981, on funneled termitarium, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Gomoko, Route de Boali PK 51, 13.xii.1980, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 5.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♀, Bangui, 11.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 28.iv.1981, N. Dégallier; 1 ♂, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier. **Sudan:** 1 ♂ (FMNH), Torit, Equatoria, Alt. 2000 ft., 5.xii.1952, N. Hoogstraal. **Ghana:** 1 ♀ (HNHM), Northern region, Banda-Nkwanta, 14.vii.1965, soil trap, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♀♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, mercury vapour, 27.ii.1969, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 4.iii.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 11.iii.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 5.v.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (HNHM), Kwadaso, 259 m, 26.v.1969, light trap on field UV light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 2 ♂♂ (HNHM, MNHN), Northern region, Damongo, Mole game res., 13.viii.1971, air plancton, S. Endrödy-Younga. **Liberia:** 1 ♂ (SMNS), Bong Town, 23.iii.1988, F.-T. Krell. **Nigeria:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Umudike, 10-13.iv.1960, J. L. G.

PE-length: 2.8-3.7 mm. Males with a faint rounded median impression just before the middle of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. First sternite of the female distinctly less emarginated than that of the male.

In the original publication no holotype has been designated. So the specimen in MRAC bearing a subsequently added label "Holotype" has been designated lectotype. As a consequence of putting the genus *Orphistes* into synonymy with *Paratropus*, the name *saegeri* has to be changed. I propose *"saegerianus"*.

Paratropus salgadoi spec. nov.
(figs 322-332)

Material.— **Liberia:** Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "LIBERIA:/ Mt.Nimba./ Grassfield,/ 16-25.ix.1979."; [white label, printed:] "lowland/ forest 500m./ fish trap."; [white label, printed:] "I. Hanski./ B.M 1980-85."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ salgadoi n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1994". **Zaire:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Savane Guma, Plateau Bateke, 10.i.1976, fish trap, 12-19 h., Ph. Walter (paratypes). **Zambia:** 1 ♀ (BMNH), Copperbelt, Chati, 11.iv.1984, window traps baited with *Pterocarpus angolensis* log, K. Löyttyniemi (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.7 mm, width 2.5 mm, height 1.7 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 324).— Clypeus concave in both directions, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with curved sides, complete; front with distinct impression. Eyes strongly convex in dorsal view, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with distinct double punctation, interspaces smooth.

Pronotum (fig. 322).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles flattened, not impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete, slightly crenulate anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum without antescutellar impression and with a distinct double punctation, the greater points a little larger along the base. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 322) punctulate, mixed with some larger points in the apical half; interspaces without linear microsculpture. Suture inconspicuously depressed behind the scutellum, slightly raised in posterior two thirds. Marginal epipleural striae absent, epipleural striae distinct; marginal elytral striae indistinctly merging with the apical recurvatures of the complete subcariniform external subhumeral striae. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 322. Fifth and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points slightly larger than those in the pronotal antescutellar area, gradually smaller and almost disappearing in the apical half; sides with marginal stria. Interspaces without linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium; interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium fine, shortly interrupted at the apex.

Prosternum (fig. 323).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe

of average length, slightly rounded or almost truncate in front, with fine complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel almost straight in lateral view; carinal striae fine, strongly divergent anteriorly, a little abbreviated behind. Lateral prosternal striae basal, oblique. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 323; mesosternal disc with double punctation, the interspaces with linear microsculpture; metasternum with double punctation along anterior and lateral sides, disc punctulate; posterolateral angles of metasternum inconspicuously depressed with large, slightly elongate and ocellate points; lateral parts of metasternum with points as well (not shown in figure), the points before the recurrent arm of the inner lateral metasternal stria ill-defined behind. Male metasternal impression along median line very small but distinct, at the anterior quarter.

First visible abdominal sternite with double punctation, the larger points gradually smaller backward and disappearing in the median part, interspaces with linear microsculpture; along the base a row of large slightly ocellate points. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 325-330.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 332; eighth sternite: Fig. 331.

Variation.— PE-length male 2.4 mm, females 3.2 and 2.9 mm respectively. The paratypes have slightly less divergent carinal striae, more approached behind. In the paratypes the eyes are a little less protuberant, the vertex is slightly more transverse and the angle formed by the frontal stria is a little wider than in the holotype. The male paratype has a less distinct metasternal impression, shorter tibiae (more like the females) and a slightly more tapering eighth sternite. This might be due to the smaller size, but the existence of subspecies cannot be excluded. Females without metasternal impression, less emarginated first sternite and shorter and broader tibiae. The female from Zambia has a stronger punctation.

Note: This species is dedicated to the Spanish histeridologist Dr José Maria Salgado Costas.

Paratropus sternalis Vienna, 1985
(figs 567-574)

Paratropus sternalis Vienna, 1985: 176-177.

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♀ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "COLL. MUS. CONGO/ Tshuapa: Flandria/ X/XI 1940/ Rév. P. Hulstaert"; [white label, hand-written:] "Patrobus [sic!]/ lacustris Desb."; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "Museum Paris/ Coll./ J. THEROND"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ sternalis sp. nov./ det. P. Vienna 1984"; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Garamba National Park, Miss. H. de Saeger, II/fd/17, 31-viii-1951, H. de Saeger; 1 ♂ (CHPK), Manlema: T. Kabambare, Mukolosimba, 17-20.x.1954, in termitarium of *Macrotermes natalensis* Hav., N. Leleup.

PE-length: 1.7-1.8 mm. Males with an elongate median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. First sternite of the females slightly less emarginated than that of the males.

Paratropus strigatus (Schmidt, 1895) (figs 245-255)

Phylloscelis strigata Schmidt, 1895: 31-32.
Paratropus strigatus; Lewis, 1905a: 54.

Material.— **Congo:** Lectotype, ♂ (ZMHB), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, hand-written:] "Kiulu"; "[square red label without text]"; [white label, printed:] "coll. J.Schmidt"; [white label, hand-written:] "Phylloscelis/ strigata Typ"; [white label, printed in blue:] "Zool. Mus./ Berlin"; [white label, hand-written:] "strigatus/ Schm."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Phylloscelis/ strigata/ Schmidt 1895/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Paratropus (s.str.)/ strigatus/ (Schm.)/ P.Kanaar det. 1991"; 1 ♀ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, Bangou forest, 12.xi.1963, soil trap in forest, Balogh & Zicsi; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi. **Zaire:** 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (MRAC, MNHN), Equateur: Boende, 6.iii.1926, R. P. Hulstaert; 1 ♂ (MNHN), Lulua, Kikumba, 3.ix.1933, G. F. Overlaet; 2 ♀♀ (FMNH), Oriental, Yangambi, 4.vii.1960, ex termite's nest #295, J. Decelle; 1 ♀ (MRAC), Yangambi (Stan.), vii.1960, J. Decelle. **Gabon:** 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter.

PE-length: 3.3-4.6 mm. Males with a large rounded median impression in the anterior three quarters of the metasternum. Females without metasternal impression and less emarginated first sternite, their tibiae not distinctly different from those of the males.

In the original description nothing is said about the number of specimens on which the description has been based. Probably it was only one, but as there is no certainty about this question the type specimen has been designated lectotype. A female specimen from Yangambi has a slight depression of the elytra along the suture. Small males tend to have a less strongly curved aedeagus and relatively narrower tibiae.

Paratropus termitophilus (Desbordes, 1925) comb. nov. (figs 144-154)

Spathochinus termitophilus Desbordes, 1925: 162-163.

Material.— **India:** Lectotype, ♂ (BMNH), left protibia, right meso- and metatibiae and right protarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [round white label with red margin, printed:] "Type"; [white label, printed:] "Ex Termites/ Comb Trap."; [white label with yellow band, printed:] "India/ B.M.1931-84"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Dehra Dun/ S.N. Chatterjee/ II-III-1921"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Spathochinus n.gen./ termitophilus n.sp./ H.Desbordes det. 1925"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ termitophilus/ (Desbordes)/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); 1 ♂ (MNHN), Dehra Dun, 19.iii.1922, ex termites comb trap, Dr Cameron (paralectotype, present designation); 1 ♀ (ZMAS), same locality, date and collector as holotype; 2 ♂♂ (ZMAS), Dehra Dun, 27.ii.1921, M. Cameron; 8 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀ (BMNH, CHPK), Haldwani Distr., Kumaon, H. G. Champion (without date); 1 ♀ (BMNH), Dehra Dun, 5.v.1933, H. G. Champion; 1 ♂ (CHSM), Himalaya, Dehra Dun, New Forest, 700 m, 20-30.vi.1981, C. Holzschuh.

PE-length: 2.6-3.1 mm. Males with a deep large round median impression in the

anterior two thirds of the metasternum. Females without metasternal impression, slightly broader tibiae and distinctly less emarginated first sternite.

Paratropus testudo Gerstaecker, 1867
(figs 272-277)

Paratropus testudo Gerstaecker, 1867: 32-33.
Phylloscelis testudo; Gemminger et Harold, 1868: 781.

Material.— **Tanzania:** Holotype by inference, ♀ (ZMHB), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed:] "4925"; [red label, printed:] "Type"; [white label, printed in blue:] "Zool. Mus./ Berlin"; [green label with narrow frame, underside white, hand-written:] "testudo/ Gerst./ Kisuani v.d./ Decken"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ testudo/ Gerstaecker/ by inference" (present addition).

PE-length: 3.8 mm; the male is not known.

Paratropus teunisseni Kanaar, 1993
(figs 526-536)

Paratropus (s. str.) teunisseni Kanaar 1993: 43-45.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), three distal segments of left hindtarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "10 KM. SUD N'DOUCI/ 11.XII.1989"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ teunisseni n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 1 ♂, Ayérémou II, 27.xi.1986, C. Girard (paratype). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype). **Ethiopia:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Bourié, Bord de la riv. Omo, 600 m, C. Arembourg, P. A. Chappuis & R. Jeannel.

PE-length: 1.9-2.3 mm. Both sexes usually without metasternal impression. In the male specimen from Ethiopia the frontal stria is obsolete in the median area, and the metasternum has a faint median impression. Females with slightly broader tibiae and a less emarginated first sternite.

Paratropus therondi (Vienna, 1985) comb. nov.
(figs 117-127)

Orphistes therondi Vienna, 1985: 173-175.

Material.— **Zaire (?):** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "TSHI-OBO N'GOY/ 4-vii-26/ A.COLLART"; [white label, printed:] "Dans une/ Termitière/ abandonnée"; [blue label, printed and hand-written:] "Museum Paris/ Coll./ J. THEROND"; [red label, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Orphistes/ therondi sp.nov/ det. P. Vienna 1984"; 1 ♀ (MNHN), same locality, date and collector (paratype); 14 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀ (MNHN, CHPK), same locality, date and collector.

PE-length: Males 2.9-3.6 mm, females 3.0-3.9 mm. Both sexes without a distinct metasternal impression. Females with slightly shorter tibiae and a less emarginated

first sternite. The recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae, though not complete, are long, their posterior ends strongly deviating from the meta-metepisternal striae. It is quite possible that in other series the recurrent arms are almost complete. Therefore this species is keyed out twice in the two relevant sections.

Paratropus therondianus nom. nov.
(figs 387-392)

Paratropus therondi Vienna, 1987: 233-234, nec *Orphistes therondi* Vienna, 1985: 173-175.

Material.— **South Africa:** Holotype, ♀ (TMSA), antennal clubs and most segments of the flagelli, one segment of the right protarsus, two segments of the left protarsus and two segments of the right mesotarsus missing; right side of the body pierced by former pinning procedure, with severe damage of the metasternum, [white label, printed:] "♀"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Bothaville/ Orange Fr. St./ Dr. B:auns [sic!]/ 25 11 99"; [rose-red label with black margin, hand-written:] "Cotype!/ G. Lewis"; [white label with red margin, printed in red and hand-written:] HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ therondi/ P. Vienna"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus therondi/ det. P. Vienna 1984"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Paratropus/ therondianus/ nom. nov./ det. P.Kanaar 1993".

PE-length: 3.3 mm. The male is unknown. As a consequence of putting the genus *Orphistes* into the synonymy of *Paratropus* the name *therondi* has to be changed. I propose *"therondianus"*. This species is close to *P. perlinskii* Mazur. It differs from the latter by the larger size, the less rounded body, the less curved recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae, the oblique strigillation of the elytral apical margins and the coarser punctation of the lateral metasternal parts (not shown in the figure).

Paratropus tishechkini spec. nov.
(figs 618-625)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Bozo, à lumière/ 20-27.IX.1980/ leg. N. Dégallier"; [white label, printed:] 17h30-18h00"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ tishechkini/ n. sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1993". **Zambia:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Copperbelt, Chati, viii.1980, window traps baited with *Jubernardia* and *Brachystegia* logs, CIEA18959, K. Löyttyniemi (paratype). **Congo:** 1 ♀ (FMNH), Brazzaville, ix.1961, ex nest #91, R. Paulian (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.1 mm, width 1.7 mm, height 1.3 mm. Rather elongate oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 620).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with rounded angles, complete, front slightly impressed. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex rather convex with distinct double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 618).— About 1.7 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, slightly impressed behind the anterolateral angles. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossa; striae

bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for a short distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum with a very faint antescutellar impression and a rather strong, not very dense double punctation, the greater points becoming smaller towards anterior emargination and lateral sides, and slightly larger along the base. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 618) punctulate, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae sinuous, well developed, marginal elytral striae with apical recurvature, which approaches the apical recurvature of the complete, subcariniform external subhumeral striae. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 618.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on pronotum, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; interspaces with some indistinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on pronotal disc, disappearing towards apex; interspaces without distinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium fine, shortly interrupted at apex.

Prosternum (fig. 619).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of moderate length, slightly emarginated in front, with well impressed complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, near the base very close together, strongly divergent anteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae short, oblique, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 619; meso- and metasternum punctulate, interspaces of mesosternum with indistinct microsculpture, hind angles of metasternum with large points, about equal in size to the points on lateral parts of metasternum before the recurrent arms of the inner lateral metasternal striae (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression absent.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, with larger points along anterior margin. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 621-623.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 625; eighth sternite: Fig. 624.

Variation.— PE-length other male 2.1 mm, female 2.2 mm. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Female with less emarginated first sternite. The male from Zambia has a small and faint median impression at the anterior third of the metasternum.

This species is close to *P. elongatus* Thérond. It differs from the latter by the less divergent supraorbital striae, the more protuberant eyes, the divergent carinal striae, the less sinuous course of the discal marginal mesosternal stria, the less elongate bodyform and the less elongate points on metasternum and first abdominal sternite.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the young White-Russian histeridologist Mr Alexey Tishechkin, in appreciation of our good cooperation.

Paratropus tuberculisternum Kanaar, 1993
(figs 656-663)

Paratropus (s. str.) tuberculisternum Kanaar, 1993: 34-35.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "10 KM SUD/ N'DOUCI/ 11.XII.1989"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str)/ tuberculisternum n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 13.xi.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 1, harvest 15.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 2, harvest 20.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype); 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* no. 3, harvest 24.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratype). **Guinea:** 1 ♂, Mt. Nimba, Gbakoré, 30.xii.1983, C. Girard (paratype). **Ghana:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 28.iv.1969, mixed light, S. Endrödy-Younga; 1 ♂ (HNHM), Ashanti region, Kwadaso, 320 m, 5.v.1969, black light, S. Endrödy-Younga (paratype). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype); 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier (paratypes).

PE-length: 1.8-2.2 mm. The males have an oblique depression at either side of the vertex. Males with an inconspicuous ill-defined median impression in the anterior half of the metasternum. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. Females with a less emarginated first sternite.

Paratropus vallenduuki spec. nov.
(figs 136-143)

Material.— **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂ (RMNH), two tarsal segments of left middle leg, three tarsal segments of both hind-legs and right antennal club with part of the flagellum missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "Rép. Centrafricaine/ Bozo, dans colonne mi-/ gatrice 18.VIII.1981/ leg. N. Dégallier"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/vallenduuki/ n.sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; three cardboards with host ants (*Anomma nigricans*) on the same pin added; 1 ♂, Bangui, at light, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype). **Togo:** 1 ♀ (SMNS), Sokodè, Kpangalam, 5-6.vi.1988, F.-T. Krell (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.6 mm, width 2.2 mm, height 1.5 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous black, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 138).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front with faint impression. Eyes not very protuberant in dorsal view, supraorbital striae distinctly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a not very dense, not very strong double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 136).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with slight antescutellar impression, and a not very dense rather fine double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger towards the scutellum and slightly smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 136) punctulate, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epi-

pleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae complete; marginal elytral striae ending at the posterolateral angles. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 136. Fifth and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on pronotal disc, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture, almost disappearing towards apex. Pygidium reflexed, with complete marginal stria and double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on propygidium, disappearing towards apex; interspaces without distinct microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 137).— Punctulate, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, truncate in front, with distinct marginal stria, becoming indistinct towards base. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, close together and divergent in the anterior third. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum: Striation fig. 137; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, the interspaces on the mesosternum with linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large shallow points, lateral parts of metasternum with somewhat smaller points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line faint, elongate.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate as metasternum, with a band of large shallow points along the anterior margin. Medial part of posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 139-141.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 143; eighth sternite: Fig. 142.

Variation.— P.E.-length 2.5-2.7 mm. In the paratype from Bangui the carinal striae are slightly more divergent anteriorly than those of the holotype; its prosternal lobe is partly broken off, the tibial spines are worn.

This species differs from all other known African *Paratropus*-species by the great distance between the rear end of the discal marginal mesosternal stria and the anterior end of the inner lateral metasternal stria. This discontinuity is even larger than that in the oriental species *Paratropus termitophilus* (Desbordes).

Note.— This species is dedicated to my friend, the Dutch histeridologist Mr Henk Vallenduuk, expert in collecting myrmecophilous Histeridae.

Paratropus verityi spec. nov.
(figs 355-362)

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♂ (MRAC), four segments of left protarsus missing, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "MUSEÉ DU CONGO/ Haut-Uele: Abimva/ -VII-1925/ L. Burgeon"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Paratropus/ meridianus (Lew.)/ J. Therond det.,1973"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ verityi n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1994".

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.3 mm, width 2.0 mm, height 1.4 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour castaneous, shiny, antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 357).— Clypeus transversely concave, in slight angle with front. Frontal stria rounded in front, complete, front without impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a not very strong rather dense double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 355).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, not very convex, anterolateral angles inconspicuously impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges, and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with slight antescutellar impression, and a not very dense distinct double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming considerably larger towards the base and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 355) punctulate, mixed with scarce somewhat larger points towards the apex and still larger along the suture, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural stria obsolete, epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae fine, ending at the posterolateral angles. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 355.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points larger than the basal pronotal points, gradually smaller towards the apex, interspaces without distinct microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine marginal stria, slightly confused at the apex, and double punctation, the greater points smaller than those on propygidium, elongate towards sides. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 356).— Finely punctate, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, slightly rounded in front, with fine, almost complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, parallel, close together. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 356; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate, mixed with few somewhat larger points, interspaces without distinct microsculpture; posterior border of metasternum with a band of points, larger in the hind angles. Points on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure) barely smaller than those in metasternal hind angles. Male metasternal impression almost absent.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate with some larger points intermixed and with a row of small points along anterior margin; interspaces with a fine linear microsculpture. Posterior margin with a regular row of small points, giving a somewhat circinate appearance.

Legs not very broadened. Tibiae: Figs 358-360.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 362; eighth sternite: Fig. 361.

The female is not known.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the Californian histeridologist Mr David D. Verity, specialist in the Saprinine Histerid beetles of the New World, in appreciation of our good collaboration.

Paratropus verschureni (Thérond, 1959)
(figs 26-36)

Orphistes verschureni Thérond, 1959: 33.

Paratropus (Orphistes) verschureni; Kanaar, 1992: 87.

Material.— **Zaire:** Lectotype, ♀ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed:] "Congo Belge, P.N.G./ Miss. H. de Saeger/ ii/gd/4, 29.v.1952/ J. Verschuren. 3545."; [white label, printed:] "COLL. MUS. CONGO/ (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.)"; [red label with frame:] "TYPE"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Orphistes/ verschureni n.sp./ J. Thérond det., 1958"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "LECTOTYPUS/ Orphistes/ verschureni/ Thérond 1959/ P.Kanaar des. 1991" (present designation); [white label, hand-written and printed:] "transfered to/ genus Paratropus/ Gerst./ P.Kanaar det. 1991"; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MRAC, MNHN), same locality, date and collector (paralectotypes). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Sebokele, 4.vi.1981, P. Basquin; 1 ♀, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier; 2 ♀♀, Bangui, 1-5.v.1982, N. Dégallier. **Ivory Coast:** 1 ? (MRAC) Bingerville, at light, 19.iii.1962, J. Decelle; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lamto, Pacobo, 21.ii.1984, C. Girard; 8 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, Touresso, 16.xi.1986, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Boroborotou, reg. Touba, 18.xi.1986, C. Girard; 16 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 13.xi.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♀, Lamto, Zougoussi, 29.xi.1989, C. Girard; 1 ♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 8.xii.1989, C. Girard; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 10 km S. of N'Douci, 11.xii.1989, C. Girard. **Guinea:** 1 ♀, Nimba, Kéoulenta, 24-25.xi.1990, C. Girard.

PE-length: Males 3.4-4.4 mm, females 4.0-4.6 mm. Males with a faint elongate impression along the metasternal median line. Females without metasternal impression, with broader tibiae and a less emarginated first sternite. In the original description no holotype has been defined. As one of the type specimens has been labeled by Thérond as "type" and the others as "paratype" the specimen labeled "type" and bearing a subsequently added label "Holotype" has been designated as lectotype, and the others as paralectotypes. The specimens from Ivory Coast have the sutural stria more or less complete, though a little obsolete in front. The punctation of the upper side of these specimens is also a little more distinct than that of the other specimens.

Paratropus viennai Kanaar, 1993
(figs 537-547)

Paratropus (s. str.) viennai Kanaar, 1993: 39-41.

Material.— **Ivory Coast:** Holotype, ♂ (MNHN), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [blue label, printed:] "CôTE D'IVOIRE/ C.GIRARD REC"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "10 KM SUD/ N'DOUCI/ 11.XII.1989"; [white label, printed:] "TERM.MORTE/ M.BELLICOSUS"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str)/ viennai n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1991"; 9 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, same locality, date and collector (paratypes); 2 ♂♂, Lamto, Zougoussi, Canari trap with fresh comb of *Macrotermes* nr. 3, harvest 24.xii.1989, C. Girard (paratypes). **Central African Republic:** 1 ♂, Damara, Boyo, 28.v.1981, P. Basquin (paratype); 1 ♂, Bozo, v.1981, N. Dégallier (paratype); 1 ♀, Bangui, 20-30.iv.1982, N. Dégallier (paratype). **Angola:** 1 ♂ (MNHN), Duque de Braganca Falls, 11-12.iii.1972 (with doubt, incomplete specimen).

PE-length: 1.5-2.1 mm. Both sexes without metasternal impression. Females with broader tibiae and a less emarginated first sternite. The irregular row of points in the hindmargin of the first sternite contrasts only little with the rather distinct punctation of the sternal disc. In a specimen from the Central African Republic the points in the hind margin are rather equally sized and rather regularly distributed. For this reason this species is keyed out twice.

Paratropus walteri spec. nov.
(figs 401-408)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (CHTY), prothorax loose of remainder of the body, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "PLATEAU BATEKE/ REGION MANDIELE/ 50KNE BRAZZAVILLE/ Ph. WALTER LEG./ [reverse side:] REP. POP. CONGO"; [red label, printed and handwritten:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ walteri n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1994". **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (CHPK), Plateau Bateke, Region Menkao, 60 km NE Kinshasa, Ph. Walter (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.4 mm, width 2.0 mm, height 1.5 mm. Rather elongate oval, moderately convex. Shiny, colour castaneous, legs and antennae ferrugineous.

Head (fig. 403).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with curved sides, complete, front well impressed. Eyes rather convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with a distinct double punctation, interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Pronotum (fig. 401).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges above the antennal fossae, where they are replaced by the striae bordering the antennal fossae. Pronotum with very indistinct antescutellar impression, and a not very dense double punctation on the disc, the greater points becoming larger towards the base and smaller towards the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 401) punctulate, mixed with scarce larger points in the apical half, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae distinct; marginal elytral striae fine, ending at the posterolateral elytral angles. External subhumeral striae complete. Indistinct impressions indicate short basal internal subhumeral striae. Course of the other punctatocrenulate elytral striae: Fig. 401. Fifth dorsal and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points much larger than the antescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards apex, interspaces with linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points larger towards the anterolateral angles, and here nearly as large as those on propygidium. Marginal stria fine, broadly interrupted at the apex. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Prosternum (fig. 402).— Punctulate, interspaces with some linear microsculpture. Lobe of average length, deflexed, barely rounded in front, with complete marginal stria, fine at the apex. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, slightly divergent anteriorly and posteriorly. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 402; mesosternum and metasternal disc punctulate with some slightly larger points intermixed, interspaces of mesosternum and anterolateral metasternal angles with indistinct linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large points, about as large as those on lateral parts of metasternum (not shown in figure). No distinct male impression along median line.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, at the sides intermixed with larger

points, and with a row of moderate points along the anterior margin. Interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Posterior margin with a regular row of points, giving a circinate appearance.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 404-406.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 408; eighth sternite: Fig. 407.

Variation.— Female PE length 2.3 mm, its first sternite less emarginated and the internal subhumeral striae more distinctly impressed. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the collector Mr Ph. Walter, whose collecting activities in tropical Africa have contributed so much to the knowledge of the histerid fauna of Congo and Zaire.

Paratropus wenzeli spec. nov.
(figs 174-181)

Material.— **India:** Holotype, ♂ (BMNH), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "Haldwani Dist.,/ Kumaon, India./ H.G.Champion"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ wenzeli sp. nov./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (BMNH, CHPK), same locality and collector; 1 ♂ (BMNH), same locality, but H.G.C. instead of H.G.Champion.

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.3 mm, width 2.1 mm, height 1.5 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour reddish brown, sutures dark brown, shiny.

Head (fig. 176).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front with slight impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae almost parallel, vertex slightly convex with fine, not very dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 174).— About 2.0 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae delimitating narrow lateral ridges. Marginal striae ascending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossa; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae. Anterior stria not interrupted. Pronotum without distinct antescutellar impression, with a not very strong, not very dense double punctation, the greater points irregularly dispersed and becoming larger towards the scutellum. Interspaces without distinct microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 174) punctulate, interspaces without distinct microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae and epipleural striae fine, well developed; marginal elytral striae continuous with apical striae, which merge with the apical recurvatures of the dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 174.

Propygidium with coarse, almost rugulous double punctation, the greater points very much larger than those on pronotum and ill delimited behind, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards apex; interspaces with some indistinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with double punctation, the greater points of about the same size as on pronotal disc, becoming smaller towards apex; interspaces with some indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium not interrupted at apex.

Prosternum (fig. 175).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather short, truncate in front, with well impressed marginal stria, abbreviated at the base. Prosternal keel convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, convergent to the front, anterior extremities divergent. Lateral prosternal striae absent. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 175; punctulate, the interspaces with linear microsculpture along the sides, hind angles and lateral parts of metasternum with large points (on lateral parts not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line in anterior half faint, elongate.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate and microsculptured as metasternum, with coarse points in the anterolateral angles, smaller along anterior margin. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 177-179.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 181; eighth sternite: Fig. 180.

Variation.— PE-length: Males 2.3-2.6 mm, female 2.8 mm. The course of the carinal striae is rather variable; in one specimen these striae are indistinctly connected in front instead of being divergent. Female without metasternal impression, its meso- and metatibiae not distinctly broader than those of the males, and the first abdominal sternite less emarginated.

Note.— This species is dedicated to the well-known American histeridologist Dr Rupert L. Wenzel, in appreciation of his generous help when I started the study of histerid beetles.

Paratropus wibbechienae spec. nov.
(figs 594-601)

Material.— **Cameroon:** Holotype, ♂ (BMNH), left antennal club and part of flagellum missing, four segments of left meso- and metatarsus and three segments of right mesotarsus loose, glued apart, [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "CAMEROONS:/ Batouri District./ Lat.3.75.N.Long.13.75 E./ 1-30.iii.1935./ F.G.Merfield"; [white label, printed:] "Brit.Mus./ 1935-473."; [red label, printed and hand-written:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ wibbechienae n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 1 ♂ (CHPK), same locality, date and collector (paratype). **Congo:** 1 ♂ (HNHM), Bouenza, catarract, 30.xi.1963, sifted in float, Endrödy-Younga (paratype); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN, HNHM), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratypes); 1 ♂ (CHPK), Sibiti, brook near Zanzi, 3.xii.1963, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype). **Angola:** 1 ♂ (BMNH), Salazar, I.I.A.A., 9-15.iii.1972, banana trap (paratype). **Gabon:** 1 ♀ (CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 11-12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter (paratype); 1 ♂ (CHTY), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, in trap with dead *Iule*, Ph. Walter (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.8 mm, width 2.1 mm, height 1.4 mm. Elongate oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 596).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal, complete, front with distinct impression. Eyes moderately convex, supraorbital striae slightly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with fine, not very dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 594).— About 1.8 times wider than long in the median line, mod-

erately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges. Marginal striae ascending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossa and continuous with complete anterior stria; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, with a rather strong, not very dense double punctation, the greater points becoming smaller towards the anterior emargination and disappearing at the lateral sides and anterolateral angles. Interspaces without microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 594) punctulate, interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal epipleural and epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae continuous with incomplete apical striae, which merge with the apical recurvatures of the first dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 594. Sutural striae in posterior half slightly broadened, giving a geminate appearance.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points much larger than those on pronotum, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; interspaces with some indistinct linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation, the greater points much smaller than those on pronotal disc, disappearing towards apex; interspaces with some indistinct microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium interrupted at apex.

Prosternum (fig. 595).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather short, slightly rounded in front, with well impressed complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, carinal striae fine, close together, indistinctly united in front. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 595; punctulate, the interspaces with indistinct microsculpture as pygidium, hind angles of metasternum with some larger points, lateral parts of metasternum with arcuate points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line faint, elongate.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate and microsculptured as metasternum, with coarse points in the anterolateral angles, smaller along anterior margin. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 597-599.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 601; eighth sternite: Fig. 600.

Variation.— PE-length: Males 2.6-2.9 mm, females 3.0 mm. The course of the carinal striae is a little variable, especially at the anterior commissure. Females without metasternal impression, their meso- and metatibiae inconspicuously broader than those of the males, and the first abdominal sternite less emarginated.

Note.— This species is dedicated to my wife Wibbechiena ("Gien"), for many years my true companion and co-collectrix during unforgettable collecting trips.

Paratropus yelamosi spec. nov.
(figs 215-222)

Material.— **Zaire:** Holotype, ♂ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] "COLL. MUS. CONGO/ Kivu: Terr. Lubero, Mulo/ 1960 m. (prairie) V.1954/ R.P.M.J. Cells"; [blue label with

black outline, printed:] "Tamisage/ nids de/ Myrmicaria spec."; [white label, printed and handwritten:] "Paratropus/ testudo Gerst var?/ J.Thérond det., 1957"; [red label, printed and handwritten:] "HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus/ yelamosi/ n.sp./ P.Kanaar des. 1994"; 1 ♀ (CHPK), Bambesa, 10.iv.1937, J. Vrydagh, in nest of *Myrmicaria* spec. (paratype); 1 ♀ (MRAC), N. Kivu, Terr. Lubero, Mulo 1950 m, 16.ii.1954, sifting nests of *Myrmicaria eumenoides* Gerst., R.R.P.P. Cells-Bergmans (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.1 mm, width 1.8 mm, height 1.3 mm. Oval, rather convex. Colour castaneous brown, very shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 217).— Clypeus transversely concave, short, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with rounded angles, complete, sinuous behind antennae; front with distinct impression. Eyes little protuberant in dorsal view, supraorbital striae strongly divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex, punctulate.

Pronotum (fig. 215).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles not impressed. Lateral striae fine, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, punctulate, with a row of larger points along the base and some additional points in the antescutellar area. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 215) sparsely punctulate, interspaces without linear microsculpture. Epipleurae rather concave, punctulate; marginal epipleural striae obsolete, epipleural striae distinct; marginal elytral striae ending at the posterolateral angles. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other barely crenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 215. Fifth and sutural striae slightly broadened, giving geminate appearance.

Propygidium with sparse double punctation, the irregular greater points slightly larger than those in the pronotal antescutellar area, gradually smaller and disappearing in the apical half; sides with marginal stria, at either side a little continued along base. Interspaces without linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, punctulate; interspaces without microsculpture. Marginal stria of pygidium fine, broadly interrupted at the apex.

Prosternum (fig. 216).— Punctulate, interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture. Lobe short, slightly emarginated in front, with fine marginal stria, abbreviated towards base. Prosternal keel straight in lateral view, at the posterior end depressed; carinal striae fine, close together, divergent and indistinct at the anterior extremities. Lateral prosternal striae short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 216; meso- and metasternal discs punctulate, the interspaces with indistinct linear microsculpture on mesosternum; before the hind margin the metasternum has a slight transverse depression, especially at the sides, with a band of large, slightly elongate, not very closely set points; lateral parts of metasternum with scarce smaller points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line very faint and small, at the anterior third.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, with a band of coarse, slightly elongate points along base. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs moderately broadened. Tibiae: Figs 218-220.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 222; eighth sternite: Fig. 221.

Variation.— PE-length females 2.8 and 2.2 mm. respectively. No distinct sexual dimorphism of the tibiae. First sternite of the females slightly less emarginated than that of the male.

Note.— This species is dedicated to my friend, the Spanish histeridologist Dr Tomàs Yélamoz i Gómez, in appreciation of our good collaboration.

Paratropus zicsii spec. nov.
(figs 207-214)

Material.— **Congo:** Holotype, ♂ (HNHM), [white label, printed:] "♂"; [white label, printed:] Soil-Zoological Exp./ Congo-Brazzaville/ Kindamba, Méya/ Bangou Forest"; [white label, printed:] "12.11.1963. No 171/ soil trap/ in forest/ leg. Balogh & Zicsi"; [white label, hand-written and printed:] apistrius [sic!]/ det.Thérond"; [red label, printed and hand-written:] HOLOTYPUS/ Paratropus (s.str.)/ zicsii n. sp./ P. Kanaar des. 1992"; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (HNHM, MNHN, CHPK), same locality, date and collectors (paratypes); 1 ♀ (HNHM), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, No. 316, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratype); 2 ♀♀ (MNHN, CHPK), Sibiti IRHO, rain forest, 1.xii.1963, No. 317, soil trap, Balogh & Zicsi (paratypes); 1 ♂ (HNHM), Kindamba, Méya, near Adam cave, 7.xi.1963, No. 120, in trunks, Endrödy-Younga (paratype). **Gabon:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (CHTY, CHPK), Mpassa, Station de Makokou, 12.xii.1983, trap with human faeces, leg. Ph. Walter (paratypes); 1 ♀ (CHTY), same locality, date and collector, but trap with dead *Iule* (paratype). **Liberia:** 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (CHPK), Mt. Nimba, Grassfield, 16-25.ix.1979, lowland forest 500 m, fish trap, I. Hanski (paratypes). **Cameroon:** 1 ♂ (CHPK), Mueli Nordseite, Kamerungeb. 600 m, ii.1958, Hartwig (paratype).

Length (without head, propygidium and pygidium) 2.5 mm, width 2.2 mm, height 1.5 mm. Oval, moderately convex. Colour piceous brown, shiny, legs and antennae rufous.

Head (fig. 209).— Clypeus transversely concave, in marked angle with front. Frontal stria semihexagonal with rounded angles, complete, sinuous behind antennae; front with distinct impression. Eyes rather convex, supraorbital striae divergent to the front, vertex slightly convex with fine, not very dense double punctation.

Pronotum (fig. 207).— About 1.9 times wider than long in the median line, moderately convex, anterolateral angles slightly impressed. Lateral striae gutter-like, delimitating narrow lateral ridges and continuous with complete anterior stria. Marginal striae ascending and ending on these lateral ridges near the antennal fossae; striae bordering the antennal fossae replace the marginal striae laterally from the antennal fossae and are continued for some distance along the anterior emargination. Pronotum without antescutellar impression, with a fine, not dense double punctation, the greater points becoming larger towards the scutellum. Interspaces without linear microsculpture.

Elytra (fig. 207) punctulate, mixed with somewhat larger points in the fifth dorsal interstriae and along the suture, interspaces without linear microsculpture. Marginal epipleural striae partly obsolete, epipleural striae well developed; marginal elytral striae continuous with apical striae, which merge with the apical recurvatures of the

dorsal striae. External subhumeral striae complete, subcariniform. Course of the other punctatocrenulate dorsal striae: Fig. 207.

Propygidium with double punctation, the greater points larger than the antescutellar pronotal points, gradually smaller and almost disappearing towards sides and apex; sides and apex with marginal stria, at either side a little continued along base; at short distance from the apex a long faint arcuate impression is visible. Interspaces without linear microsculpture. Pygidium reflexed, with fine double punctation, the greater points coarser towards anterolateral angles; interspaces with some indistinct microsculpture near the angles. Marginal stria of pygidium complete, distinct.

Prosternum (fig. 208).— Punctulate, interspaces with distinct linear microsculpture. Lobe rather short, slightly rounded in front, with well impressed nearly complete marginal stria. Prosternal keel slightly convex in lateral view, carinal striae fine, close together, divergent at anterior end. Lateral prosternal striae very short, basal. Lateral marginal prosternal striae from the base divergent anteriorly.

Meso- and metasternum.— Striation fig. 208; meso- and metasternal discs with fine double punctation, the interspaces without linear microsculpture; hind angles of metasternum with large points, lateral parts of metasternum with smaller points (not shown in figure). Male metasternal impression along median line faint, in anterior half.

First visible abdominal sternite punctulate, with a band of coarse, slightly ocellate points along base and in anterolateral angles. Posterior margin without row of points.

Legs distinctly broadened. Tibiae: Figs 210-212.

Aedeagus.— Fig. 214; eighth sternite: Fig. 213.

Variation.— PE-length: Males 2.4-2.8 mm, females 2.5-2.7 mm. The course of the carinal striae is rather variable; in some specimens they are almost parallel. The legs of the females are not distinctly different from those of the males. First sternite of the females less emarginated than that of males.

Note.— This species is dedicated to one of the collectors, who have gathered most important material.

Other material examined

Coelocraera sigillata (Thérond, 1968) comb. nov.

Paratropus sigillatus Thérond, 1968: 159-160.
Coelocraera basquini Dégallier, 1983: 142. **Syn. nov.**

Material.— **Côte d'Ivoire:** Holotype, ♀ (MRAC), [white label, printed:] "♀"; [red label with frame, printed:] "HOLOTYPUS"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "COLL MUS. TERVUREN/ Côte d'Ivoire : Koun-Ab-/ ronso/ J. Decelle. III-1962"; [white label, printed and hand-written:] "J.Therond det., 1966/ Paratropus/ sigillatus/ nov.sp."; [white label, hand-written and printed:] "Transfered/ to Genus/ Coelocraera/ det. P. Kanaar 1990".

In Dégallier's key to the species of *Coelocraera* (1983) this species runs to *C. basquini* Dégallier. Comparison with paratypes of the latter species shows, that *C. basquini* is a junior synonym of *C. sigillata* (Thérond).

Paratropus subglobosus Desbordes in litt.

Exosternus terminalis (Schmidt, 1889: 155)

Material.— **Mozambique:** 1 ♀ (MNHN), Vallée du Revoué, Env. d'Andrada, 1905, G. Vasse.

A specimen in the collection Desbordes bears a label "*Paratropus subglobosus*, H. Desbordes desc. 1916", and a red label: "Type unique". Desbordes has never published this species. Maybe he was in doubt about his diagnosis, and with reason: The specimen in question is a female specimen of *Exosternus terminalis* (Schmidt).

Paratropus spec.

Material.— **Zaire:** 1 ♀ (MRAC), National Garamba Park, Miss. H. de Saeger, Pp.K.80.90, 5.xi.1951, Réc. H. De Saeger, 2724. COLL. MUS. CONGO (ex coll. I.P.N.C.B.).

In this new species of *Paratropus* the head is missing. I prefer to notice this specimen only, rather than giving an incomplete description. A proper insertion into the key is not possible. The specimen is rather elongate, has a shagreened surface and moderately widened tibiae. The sides of the pronotum are strongly reflexed over their entire length. The external subhumeral striae and the dorsal striae one to three are distinctly impressed, the dorsal striae 4 and 5 and the sutural striae are very fine and barely visible in the shagreened background. The fifth dorsal striae reach to the anterior elytral third. The sutural striae are interrupted anteriorly.

Species not examined

Paratropus assmuthi Reichensperger, 1925

Paratropus assmuthi Reichensperger, 1925: 355-356.

The type specimen of this species has not been refound. It is not in the collection Reichensperger in Bonn (Dégallier, 1993) nor in the collection Wasmann in Maastricht (Mrs F. N. Dingemans-Bakels, in litt.). The opaque superior side, mentioned in the description, and the strongly bent course of the dorsal striae, visible on the photographic figure, do not match *P. khandalensis* spec. nov., *P. termitophilus* (Desbordes) or *P. wenzeli* spec. nov.

Discussion

Reichardt (1936) placed his genus *Orphistes* in the tribe Exosternini of the subfamily Histerinae, stressing the close relationship of the new genus with the genus *Exosternus* Lewis. Marseul (1862), in creating the genus *Phylloscelis* (renamed by Gerstaecker into *Paratropus*) placed this new genus immediately after the Exosternine genus *Notodoma* Lacordaire, and compared the broadened tibiae with those of the myrmecophilous genus *Homalopygus* Boheman.

In his "Systematic catalogue of Histeridae" Lewis (1905a) placed the genus *Para-*

tropus Gerstaecker among the myrmecophilous genera, without bothering himself about putting up the genera into subfamilies or tribes. In his "Genera Insectorum" Bickhardt (1916, 1917) followed Lewis by placing the genus *Paratropus* in the subfamily Hetaeriinae. This is rather astonishing, for the genus *Paratropus* does not meet the criteria for this subfamily as given by Bickhardt himself in the above-mentioned work. Probably this inconsequence is responsible for the subsequent erection of the genera *Orphistes*, *Parepitoxus* and *Spathochinus* by Reichardt, Desbordes and Desbordes respectively, as these authors have compared their genera with Exosternine genera, and not with the genus *Paratropus* Gerstaecker. In fact some species have been described as belonging to the Exosternine genera *Spathochus*, *Exosternus* and *Epitoxus*.

According to the close relationship of the former genus *Orphistes* and the genus *Paratropus* Thérond has described his new species of *Orphistes* under the heading: "Sous-famille Hetaeriinae". Mazur (1984) in his World Catalogue of Histeridae followed this, transfering the genus *Orphistes* to the subfamily Hetaeriinae, immediately before the genus *Paratropus*. Kistner (1982), on the contrary, stated that both *Coelocraera* and *Paratropus* belong to the tribe Exosternini. Helava also excluded the genus *Paratropus* from the Hetaeriinae (Helava c.s., 1985).

I agree with the view of Kistner that *Paratropus*, like *Coelocraera*, should be placed in the subfamily Histerinae, tribe Exosternini, and that for the following reasons: Their antennal scape is not strongly flattened nor expanded (fig. 289) and their antennal cavities are not nearly entirely covered at the underside by the prosternal lobe. The mere presence of strongly broadened tibiae in many species is not sufficient to place these genera in the Hetaeriinae. It is an adaptation to the myrmecophilous and termitophilous manner of life, and as such a plesiomorphic character. It can also be encountered in other subfamilies and tribes, e.g. in the genus *Teinotarsus* Marseul (subfamily Histerinae, tribe Histerini) and in the subgenus *Platysaprinus* Bickhardt (genus *Euspilotus*, subfamily Saprininae).

The tribe Exosternini has been created by Bickhardt (1917) to include the Histerinae with a more or less triangular median anterior projection of the mesosternum, fitting in a corresponding emargination of the prosternal hindmargin. This division, however, is a very unnatural one (Kanaar, 1980). It compelled Bickhardt to split off a new genus *Pseudister* from the genus *Phelister* to include the species without such a median mesosternal projection, and to place them in the tribe Histerini. Nevertheless the species in these two genera have a very close relationship. In his catalogue of Histeridae Mazur (1984) therefore did not strictly follow Bickhardt's criteria and placed *Pseudister* immediately after the genus *Phelister* among the Exosternini. Recently Mazur (1990) proposed a new definition of the various tribes within the subfamily Histerinae, based on the structure of the antennal club and that of the male genitalia. In his view the tribe Exosternini should be characterized by the absence of distinct annuli in the antennal club and by having a simple tubular penis. If this interesting proposal will be generally accepted a complete rearrangement of the genera within the Histerinae will be necessary. Some genera, like *Acrolister*, must be removed from the Exosternini, and others will make their entry. Also according to the new definition proposed by Mazur the genus *Paratropus* belongs to the tribe Exosternini. They have a weakly chitinized tubular penis and no distinct annuli in the antennal club. A thorough revisional study of the Histerinae in the light of Mazur's new definition of

the tribes, combined with the study of the genitalia will undoubtedly result in a more natural system. With this reserve the position of the genus *Paratropus* within the Exosternini can be discussed.

Contrary to the other Exosternine genera, that have more or less triangular protibiae with a dentate upper margin, there are three Exosternine genera with more or less widened protibiae that have a more or less rounded spinulate upper margin: *Paratropus*, *Coelocraera* Marseul, 1857, and *Coproxenus* Lewis, 1897. This distinctive shape of the protibiae can be considered as a synapomorphic character. In his study of the genera *Coelocrara* and *Coproxenus* Dégallier (1983) stated that the genus *Coproxenus* is indistinguishable from the genus *Coelocraera*, both by its original description by Lewis and by the available keys, without going so far as to declare *Coproxenus* synonymous with *Coelocraera*. The latter genus was erected by Marseul for the genotype *Coelocrara costifera*, a species with deep sulciform external subhumeral striae and interstrial elytral carinae. Several other species of *Coelocraera* with these characters have been described since, but also some species without these characters have been included in this genus. Dégallier did not attach much weight to the presence of sulciform subhumeral striae and elytral carinae, as in the various species the measure of expression of these characters exhibits a rather great variability. On the contrary he stressed the presence of a strong angle between the planes of clypeus and front, a constant character in the genus *Coelocraera* that not has been mentioned by Marseul and that is also present in a considerable part of the *Paratropus*-species. Especially the *Coelocraera*-species without sulciform subhumeral striae and dorsal carinae (*C. halsteadi* Mazur, 1977, and *C. endroedyi* Dégallier, 1983) seem to be rather close to *Paratropus*, especially to those *Paratropus*-species with a strong angle between clypeus and front and well-impressed crenulate dorsal striae. For the time being the peculiar metasternal striation of *C. halsteadi* and *C. endroedyi* excludes them from the genus *Paratropus*.

Also in the shape of the tibiae, the subcariniform outer subhumeral striae and the structure of the male genitalia there are many synapomorphic traits between *Paratropus* and *Coelocraera*. Like in *Paratropus* also the various species in the genus *Coelocraera* exhibit a considerable variety in the width and shape of the tibiae. In some species the tibiae resemble strikingly those of some *Paratropus*-species, in others the tibiae are provided with curious long yellow hairs. In fact one of the new species described in the foregoing (*P. bakxi*) finds its place in the no man's land between these genera.

A possible synapomorphic character in the genera *Paratropus*, *Coelocraera* and *Coproxenus* could be the presence of small elongate ventrolateral sclerites in the membranes connecting the eighth male sternite with the remainder of the body. In a new *Coelocraera* without sulciform subhumeral striae and without elytral carinae, but having long yellow hairs on meso- and metatibiae (Kanaar, 1997) these small sclerites are present. A problem is that this character can only be assessed when the genitalia can be extracted together with their adjacent membranes and the soft tissues can be removed with a proteolytic enzyme, as described in the chapter "Morphological terminology and methods". This is only possible when the material has not been stored in strong alcohol or formaldehyde solution. Unfortunately such material is utmost scarce. In the very limited *Coelocraera*-material at my disposal the specimens were either females or the adjacent membranes of the male genitalia could not be extracted. Dégallier (1983) studied also the male genitalia in the genus *Coelocraera*, but did not

mention the presence of these small sclerites. This, however, does not exclude their possible existence. More, and especially properly stored material will be needed to establish the generic validity of these taxa and to settle their mutual boundaries.

The species within the genus *Paratropus* do not seem to be highly specialized. In several species specimens have been captured both in dead termitariums and in ants' nests or migrating ant columns. Under circumstances specimens seem to forage also at other sources of prey outside their normal habitat, as is demonstrated by the capture of specimens in traps baited with carrion or faeces. This phenomenon is not uncommon in histerid beetles.

Many species have a vast area of distribution and it is probable that more species with a hitherto limited dispersal will appear to have a much larger area when a more systematic search for *Paratropus* species will be taken up in more countries.

Conclusions

In the scope of this revision 3048 specimens have been examined. The genitalia have been studied in 1120 males. In spite of this extensive material, it is clear that the elaborated material is yet rather one-sided: The bulk comes from the Central African Republic and from a small number of West African countries. If the same collecting methods are employed in other parts of Africa an extensive material will undoubtedly be produced, in which many new species can be expected.

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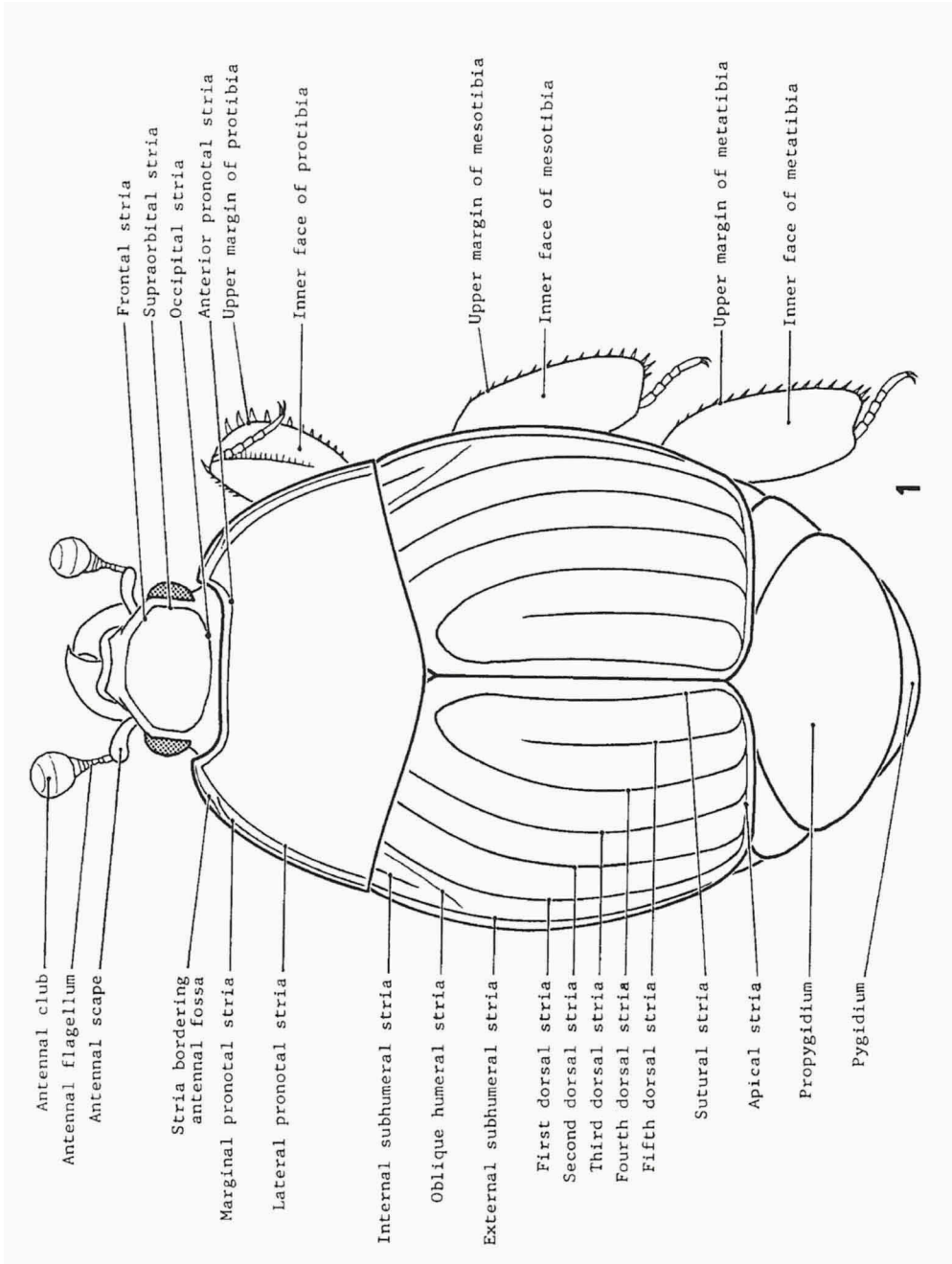
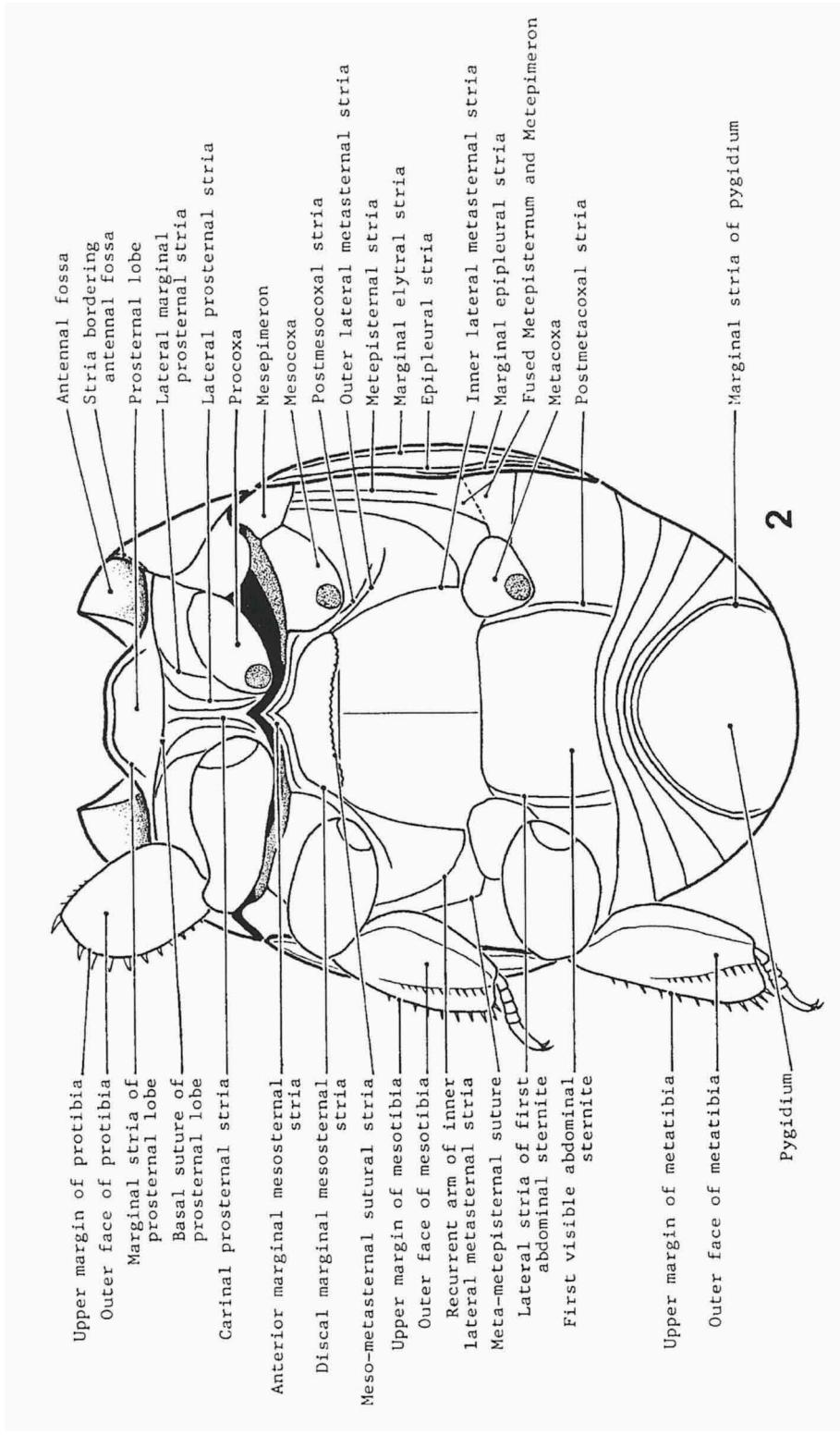
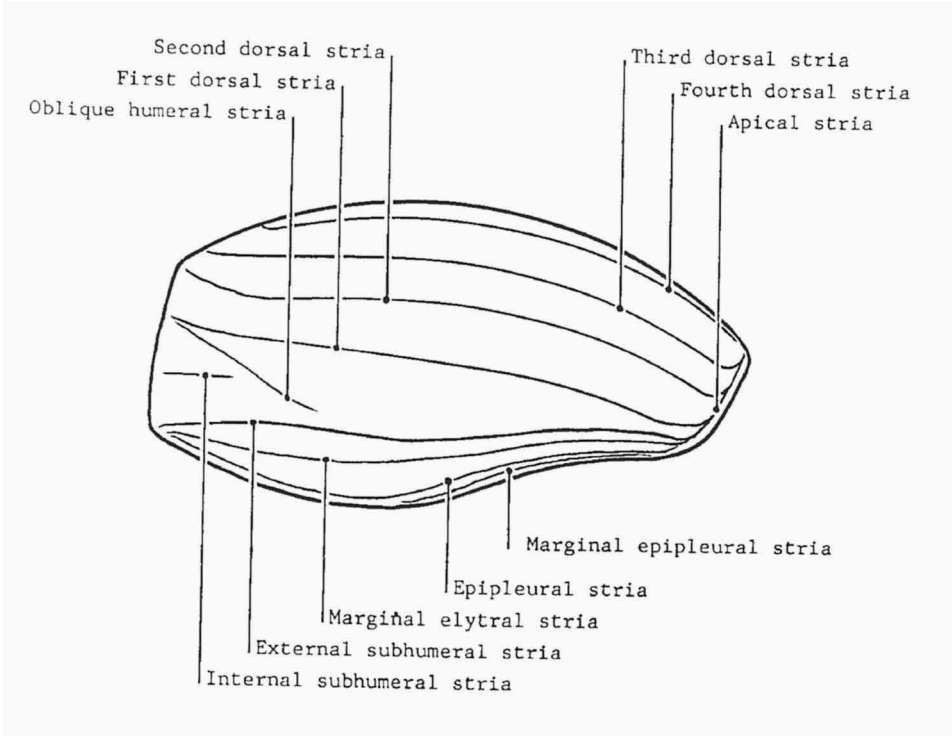
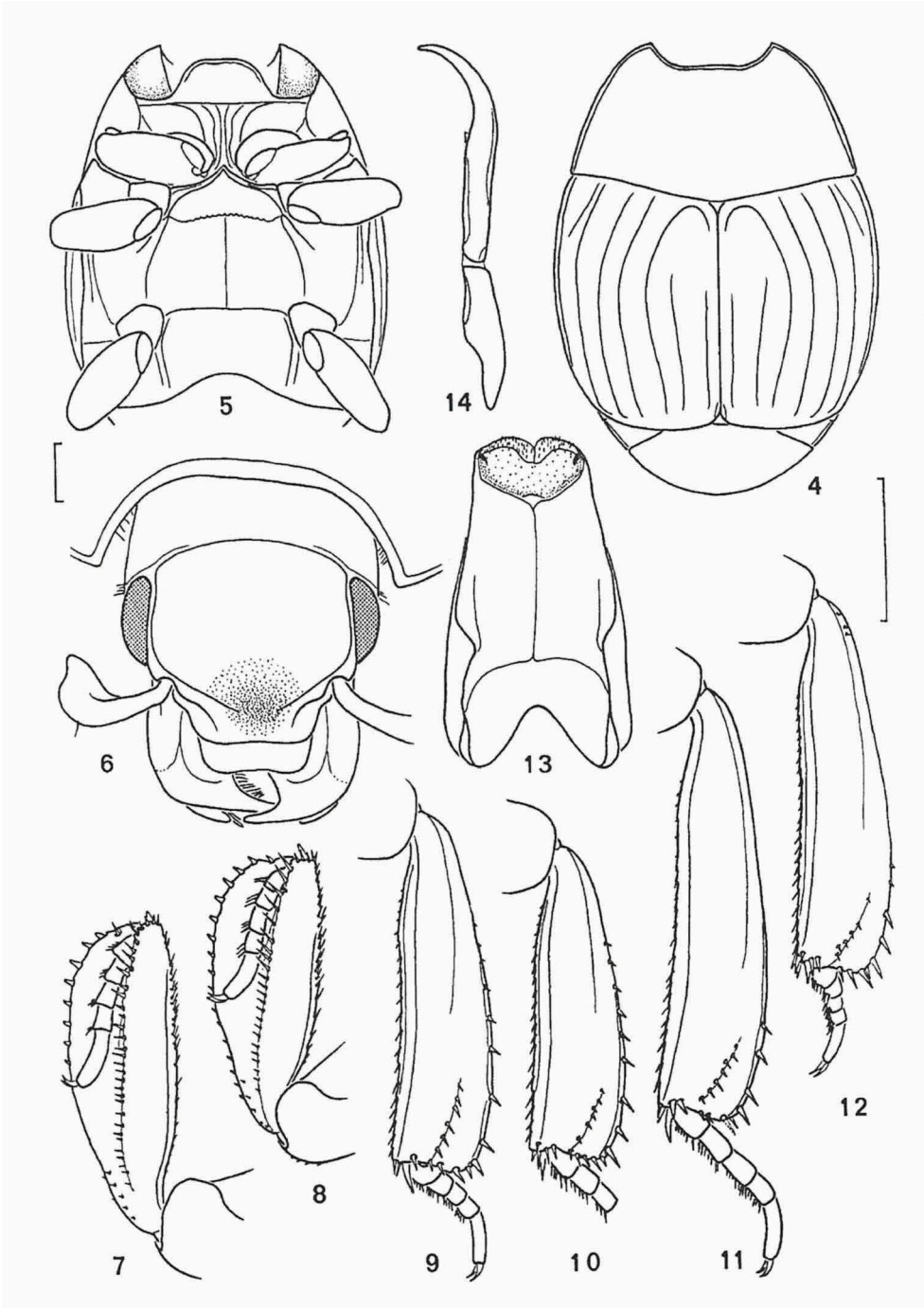

Antennal club
Antennal flagellum
Antennal scape
Stria bordering antennal fossa
Marginal pronotal stria
Lateral pronotal stria
Internal subhumeral stria
Oblique humeral stria
External subhumeral stria
First dorsal stria
Second dorsal stria
Third dorsal stria
Fourth dorsal stria
Fifth dorsal stria
Sutural stria
Apical stria
Propygidium
Pygidium
Frontal stria
Supraorbital stria
Occipital stria
Anterior pronotal stria
Upper margin of protibia
Inner face of protibia
Upper margin of mesotibia
Inner face of mesotibia
Upper margin of metatibia
Inner face of metatibia
1


Antennal fossa
Stria bordering antennal fossa
Prosternal lobe
Lateral marginal prosternal stria
Lateral prosternal stria
Procoxa
Mesepimeron
Mesocoxa
Postmesocoxal stria
Outer lateral metasternal stria
Metepisternal stria
Marginal elytral stria
Epipleural stria
Inner lateral metasternal stria
Marginal epipleural stria
Fused Metepisternum and Metepimeron
Metacoxa
Postmetacoxal stria
Marginal stria of pygidium
Upper margin of protibia
Outer face of protibia
Marginal stria of prosternal lobe
Basal suture of prosternal lobe
Carinal prosternal stria
Anterior marginal mesosternal stria
Discal marginal mesosternal stria
Meso-metasternal sutural stria
Upper margin of mesotibia
Outer face of mesotibia
Recurrent arm of inner lateral metasternal stria
Meta-metepisternal suture
Lateral stria of first abdominal sternite
First visible abdominal sternite
Upper margin of metatibia
Outer face of metatibia
Pygidium
2

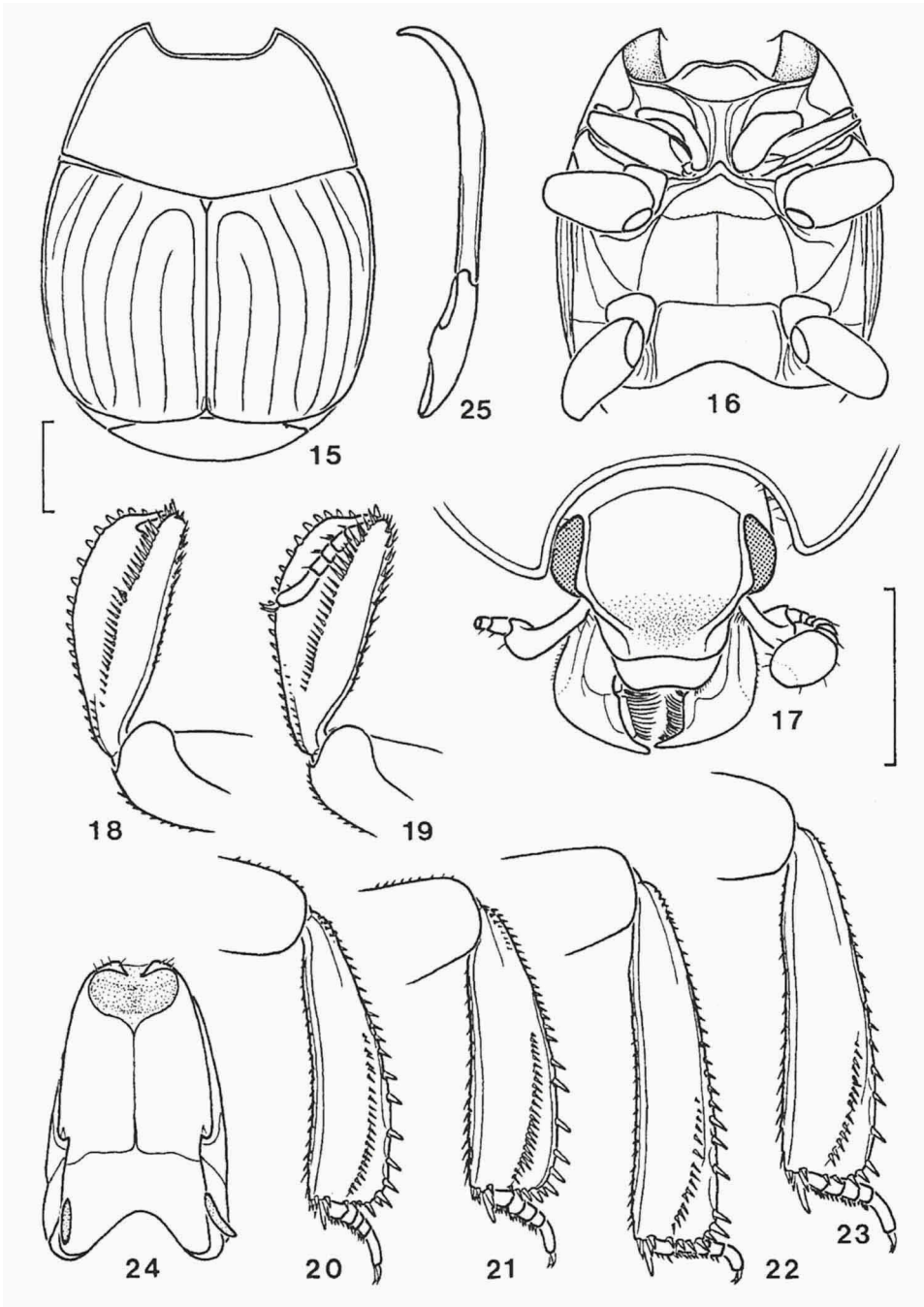


3

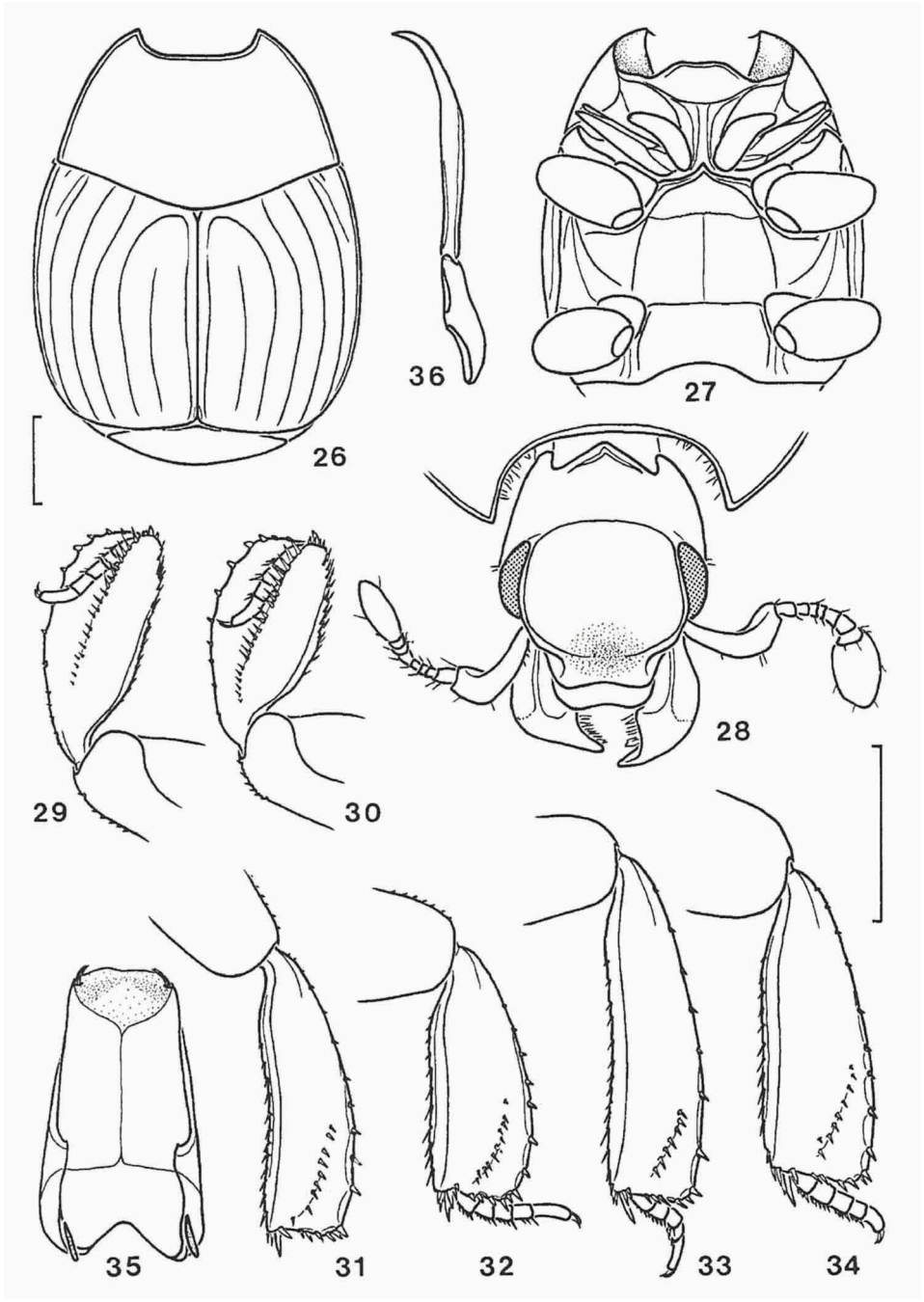
Left elytron (lateral view)



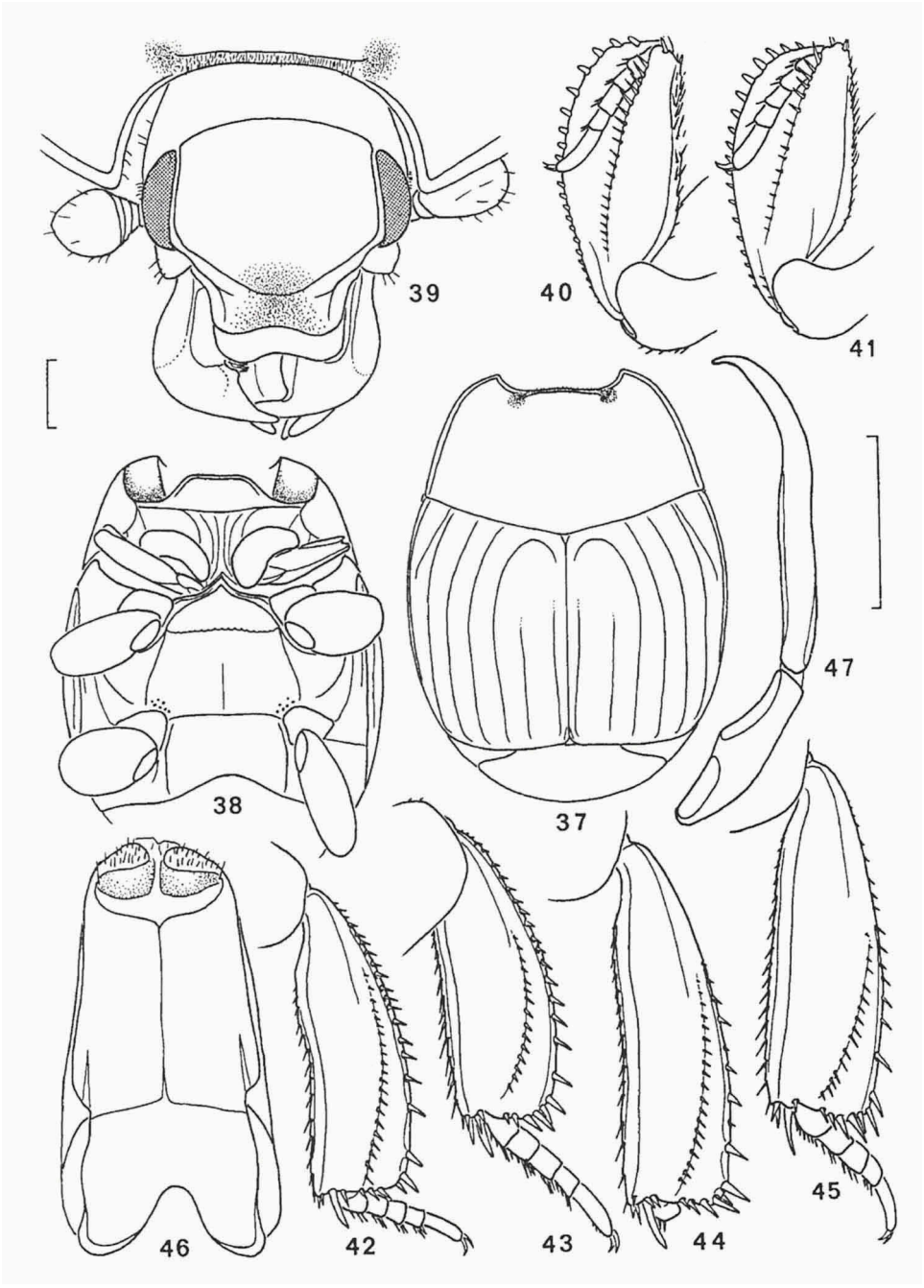
Figs 4-14, *Paratropus girardi* Kanaar - 4, dorsal view (in part). - 5, ventral view (male, in part). - 6, head (dorsal view). - 7, left protibia (inner face), male. - 8, idem, female. - 9, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 10, idem, female. - 11, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 12, idem, female. - 13, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 14, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 4-5, right figs 6-14.



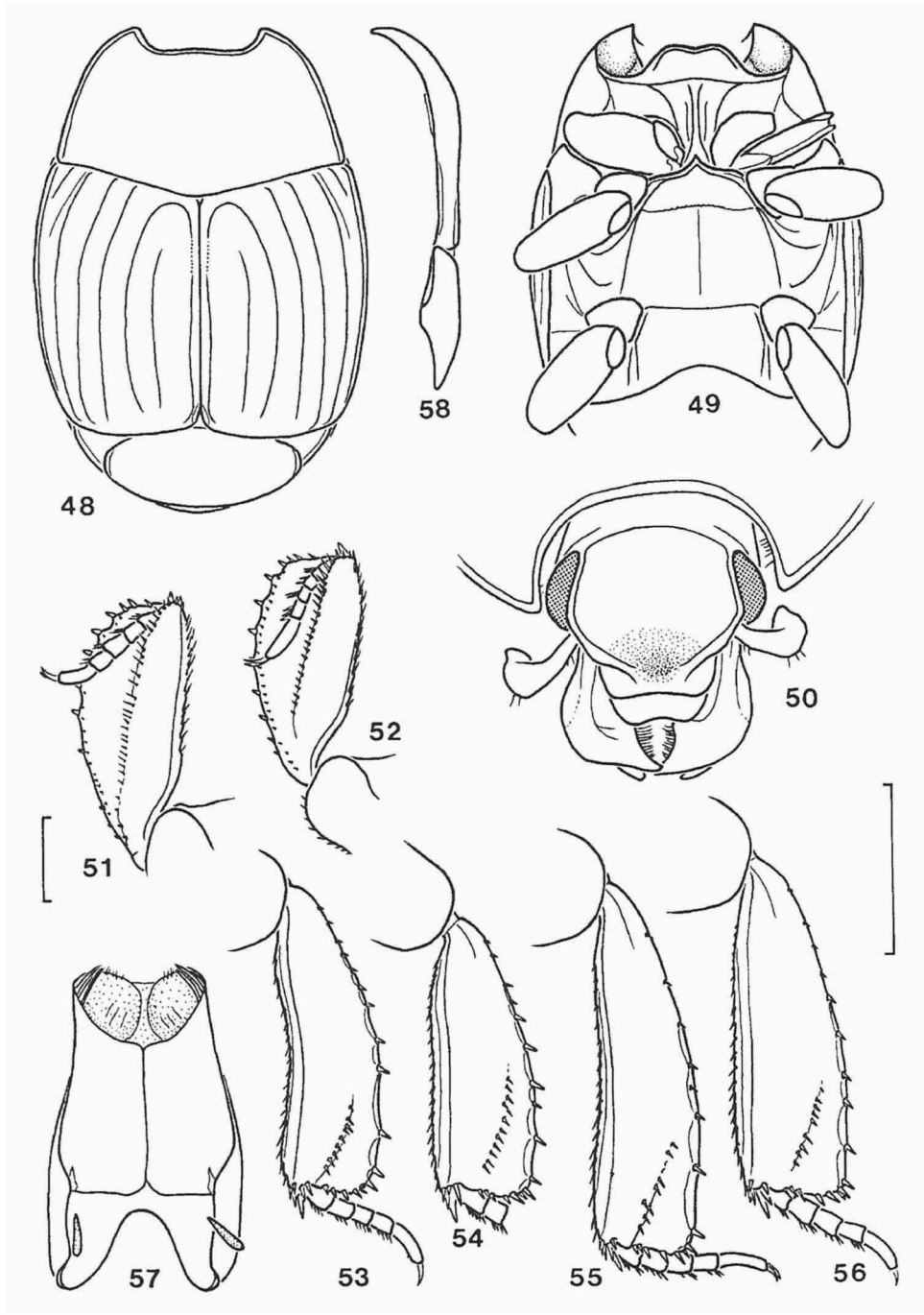
Figs 15-25, *Paratropus nimbaensis* (Thérond) - 15, dorsal view (in part). - 16, ventral view (male, in part). - 17, head (dorsal view). - 18, left protibia (inner face), male. - 19, idem, female. - 20, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 21, idem, female. - 22, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 23, idem, female. - 24, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 25, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 15-16, right figs 17-25.



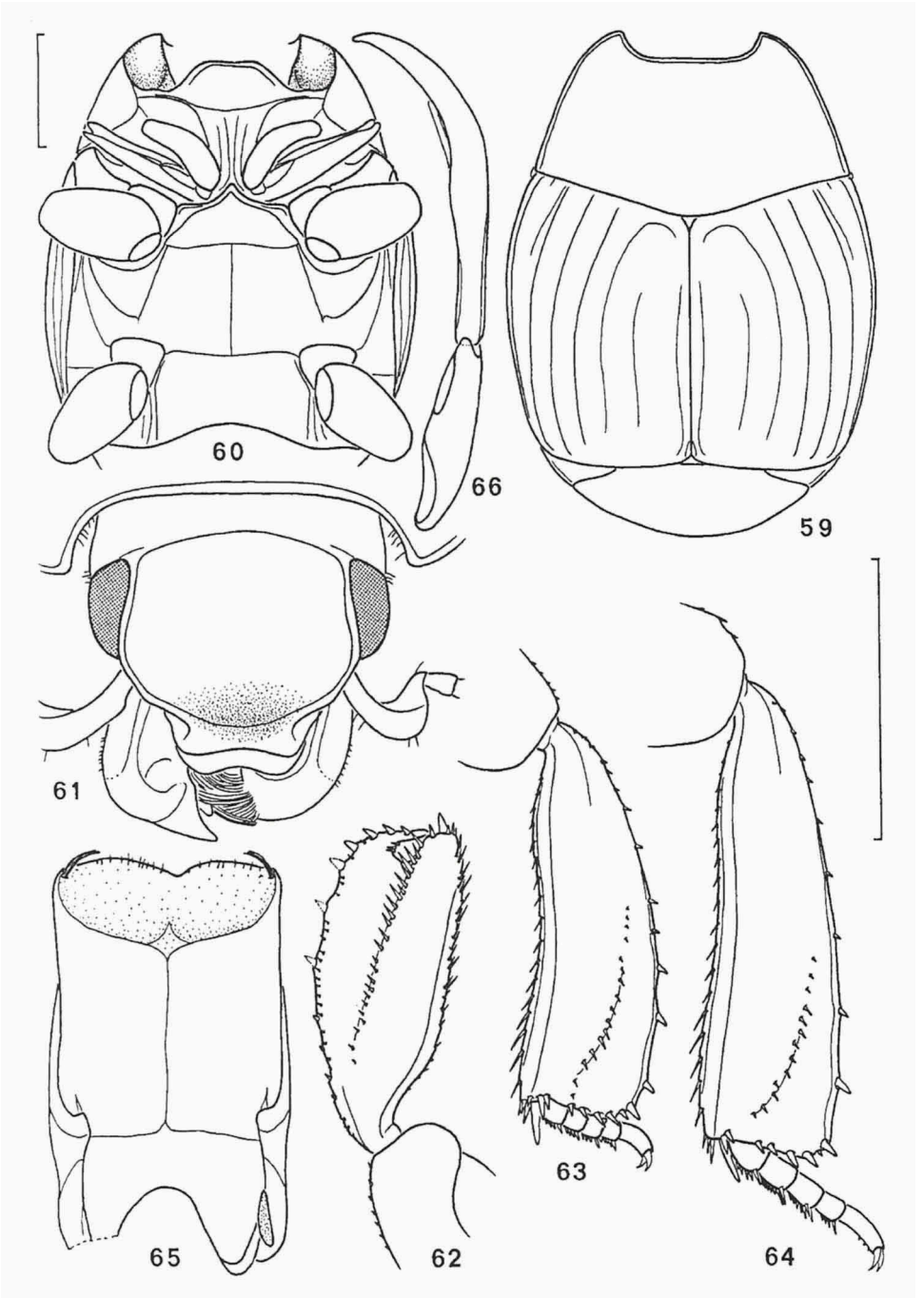
Figs 26-36, *Paratropus verschureni* (Thérond) - 26, dorsal view (in part). - 27, ventral view (male, in part). - 28, head (dorsal view). - 29, left protibia (inner face), male. - 30, idem, female. - 31, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 32, idem, female. - 33, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 34, idem, female. - 35, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 36, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 26-27, right figs 28-36.



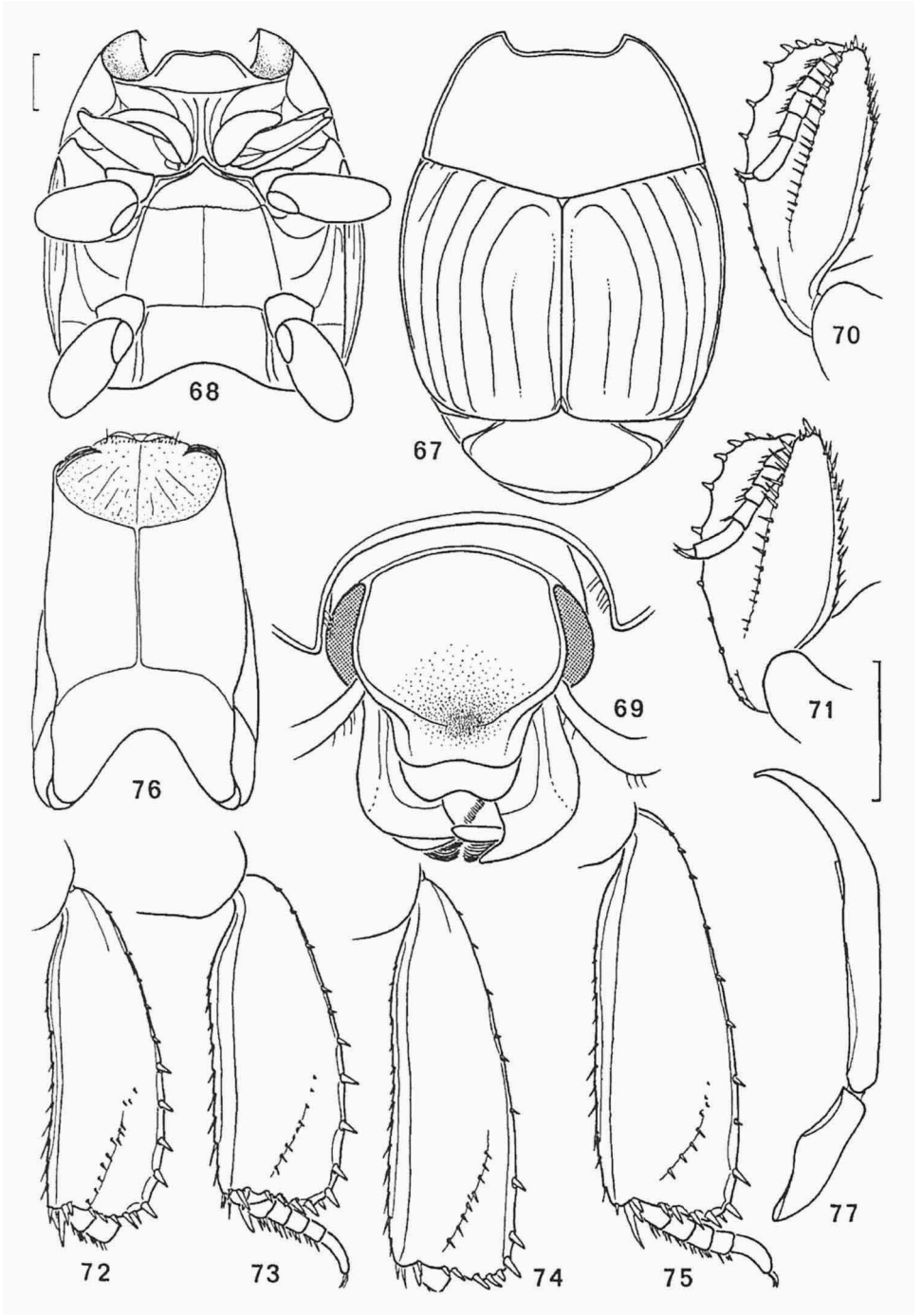
Figs 37-47, *Paratropus connectens* Kanaar - 37, dorsal view (in part). - 38, ventral view (male, in part). - 39, head (dorsal view). - 40, left protibia (inner face), male. - 41, idem, female. - 42, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 43, idem, female. - 44, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 45, idem, female. - 46, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 47, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 37-38, right figs 39 -47.



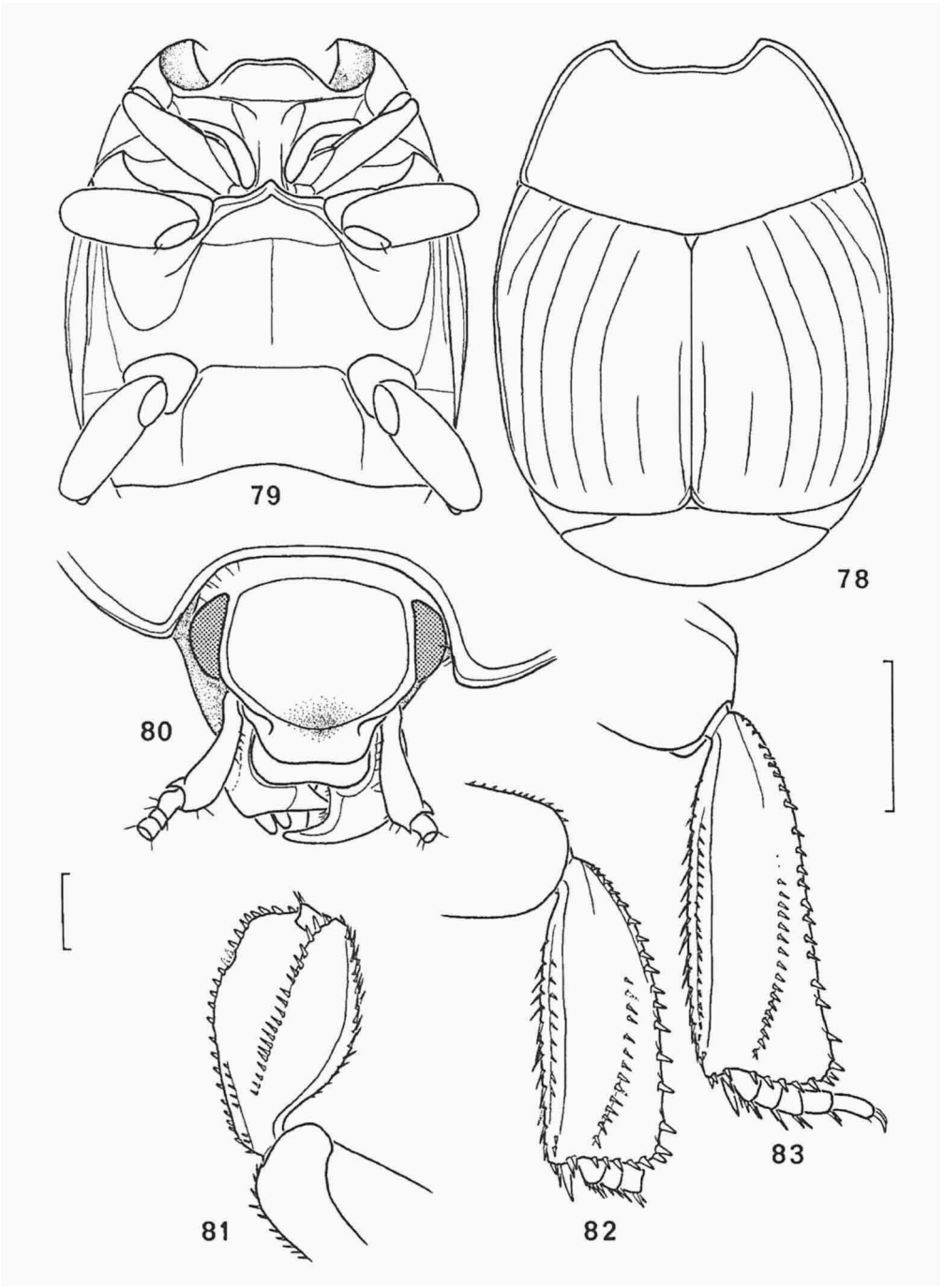
Figs 48-58, *Paratropus decipiens* Kanaar - 48, dorsal view (in part). - 49, ventral view (male, in part). - 50, head (dorsal view). - 51, left protibia (inner face), male. - 52, idem, female. - 53, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 54, idem, female. - 55, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 56, idem, female. - 57, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 58, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 48-49, right figs 50-58.



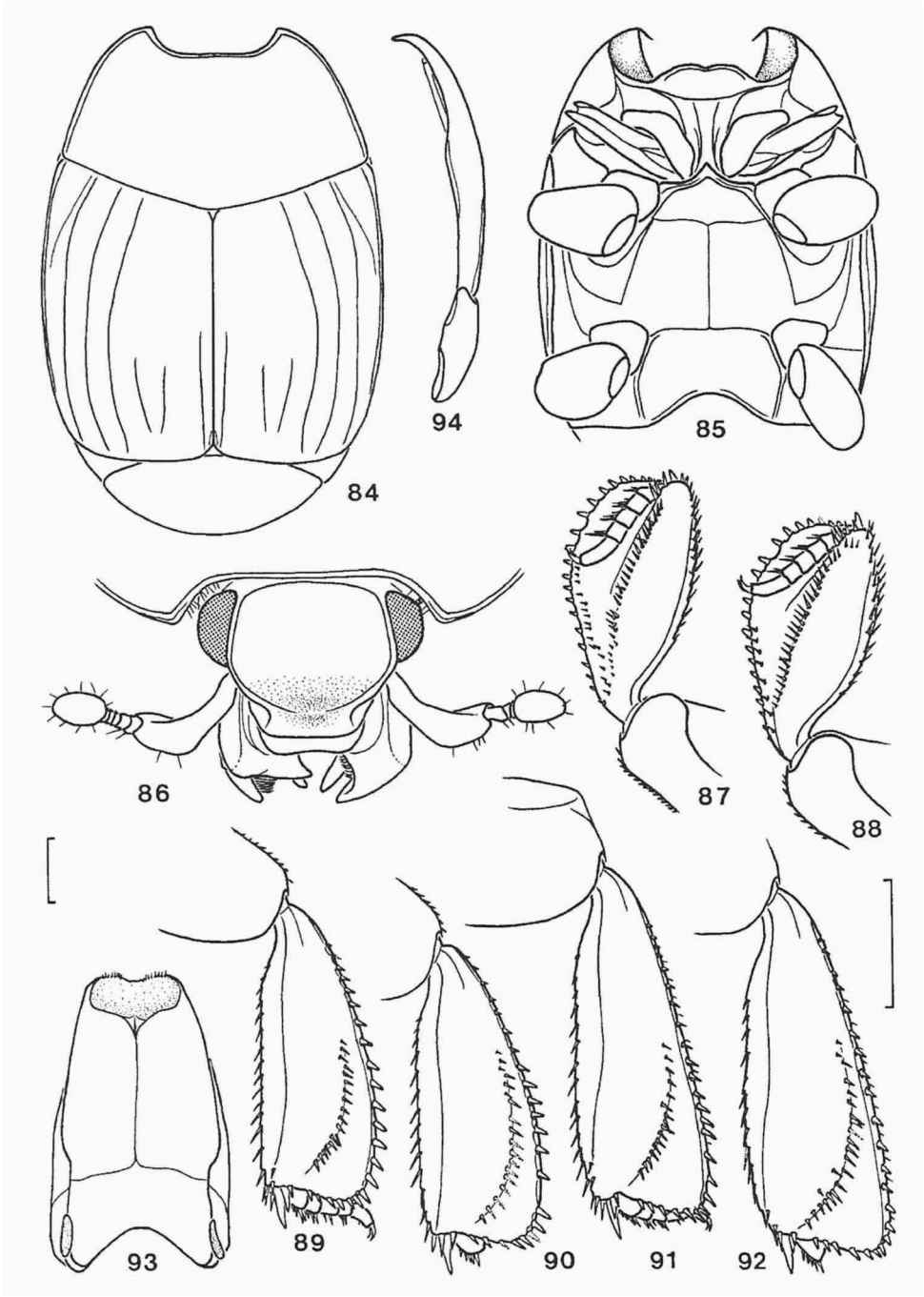
Figs 59-66, *Paratropus lamotteorum* spec. nov. - 59, dorsal view (in part). - 60, ventral view (male, in part). - 61, head (dorsal view). - 62, left protibia (inner face), male. - 63, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 64, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 65, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 66, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 59-60, right figs 61-66.



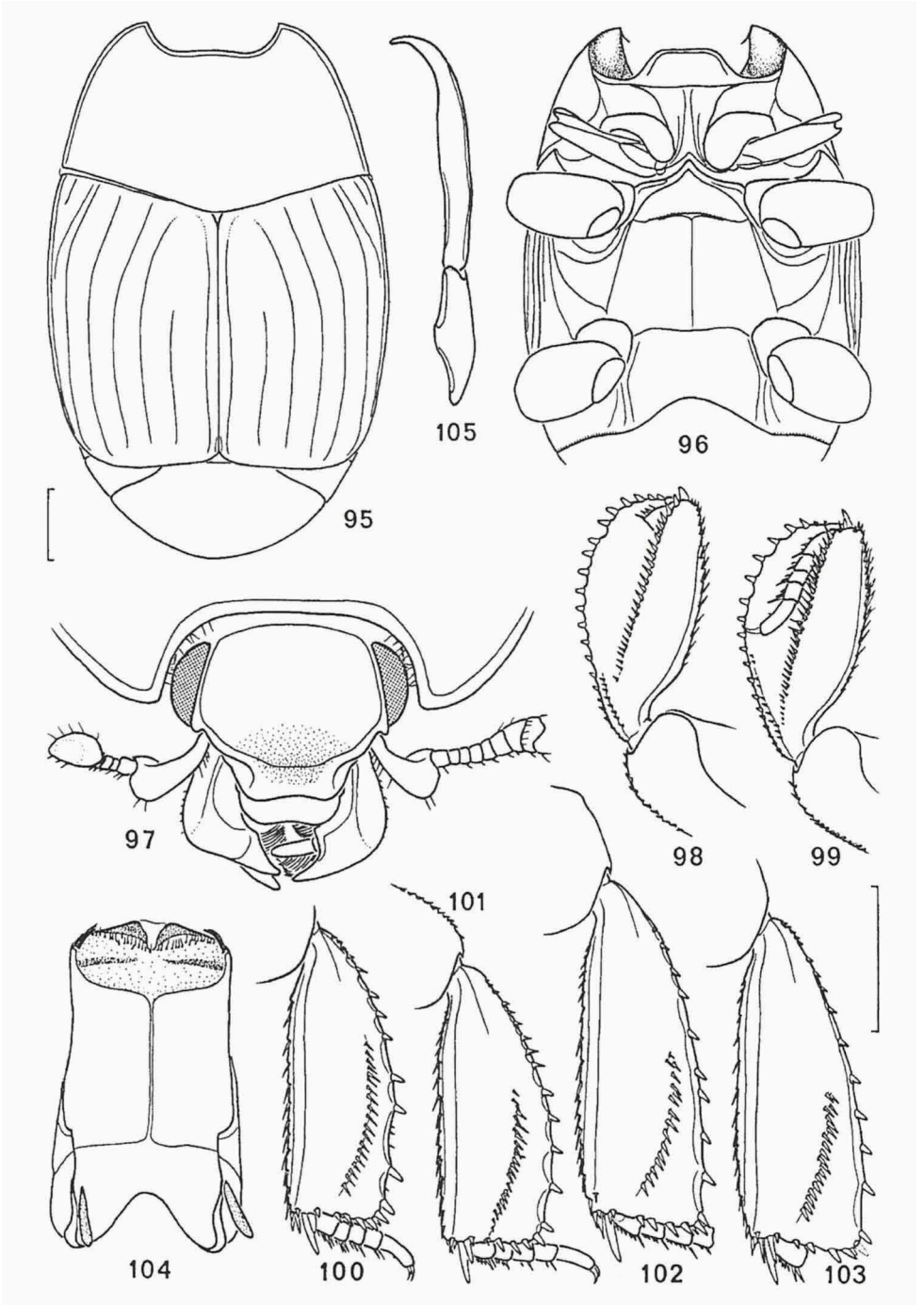
Figs 67-77, *Paratropus persimilis* Kanaar - 67, dorsal view (in part). - 68, ventral view (male, in part). - 69, head (dorsal view). - 70, left protibia (inner face), male. - 71, idem, female. - 72, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 73, idem, female. - 74, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 75, idem, female. - 76, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 77, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 67-68, right figs 69-77.



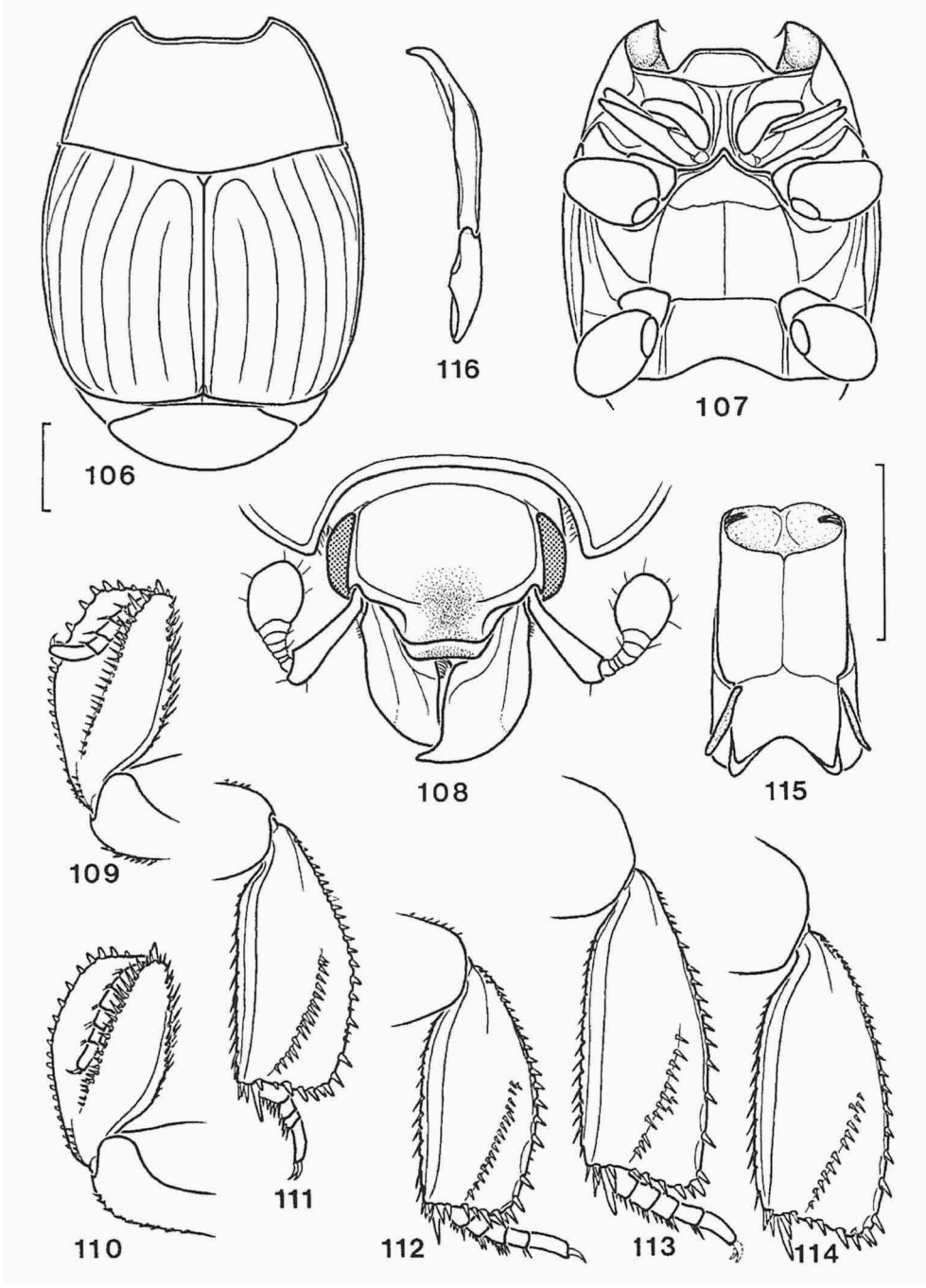
Figs 78-83, *Paratropus keukelaari* spec. nov. - 78, dorsal view (in part). - 79, ventral view (female, in part). - 80, head (dorsal view). - 81, left protibia (inner face), female. - 82, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 83, left metatibia (outer face), female. - Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 78-79, right figs 80-83.



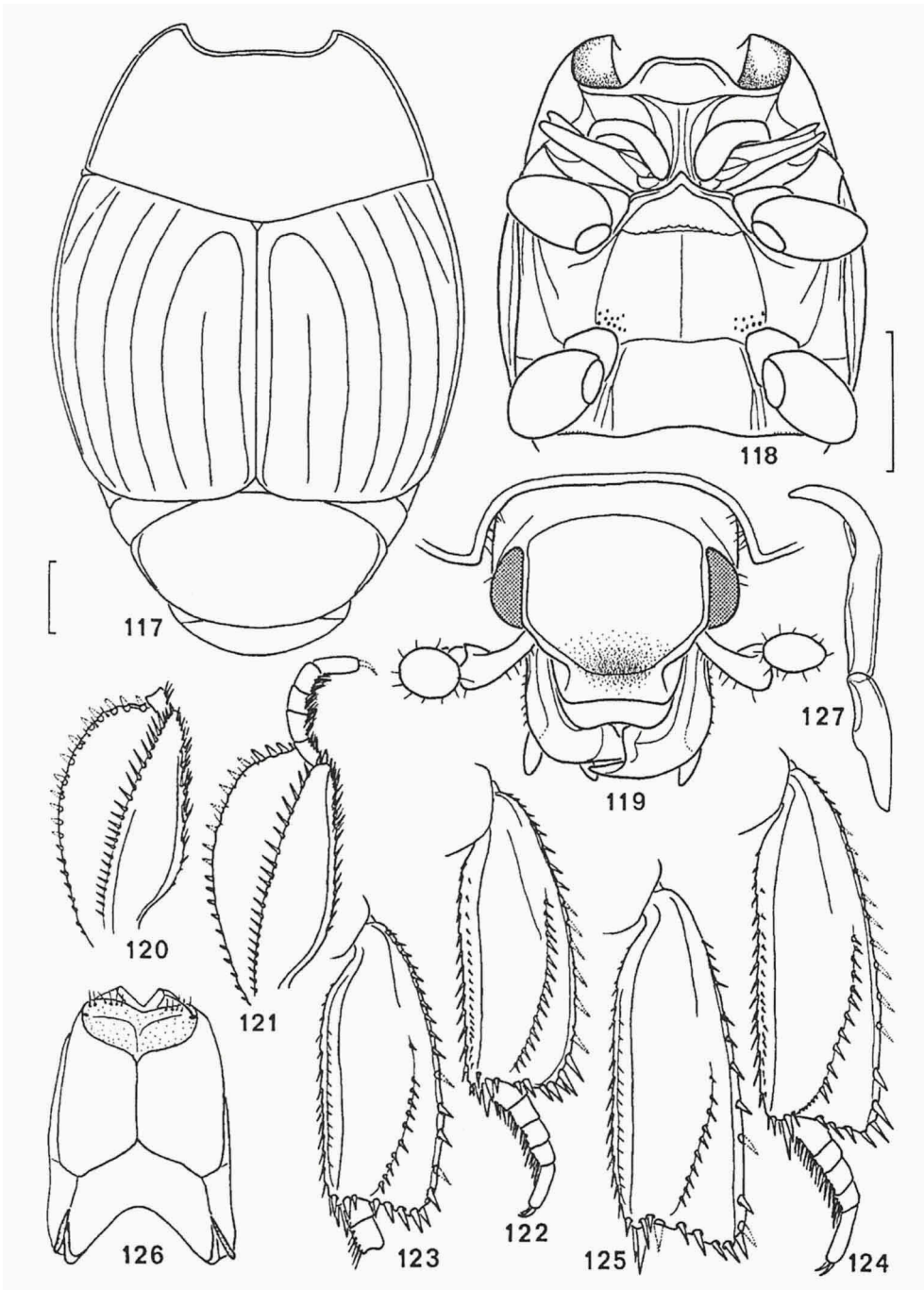
Figs 84-94, *Paratropus politus* (Thérond) - 84, dorsal view (in part). - 85, ventral view (male, in part). - 86, head (dorsal view). - 87, left protibia (inner face), male. - 88, idem, female. - 89, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 90, idem, female. - 91, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 92, idem, female. - 93, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 94, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 84-85, right figs 86-94.



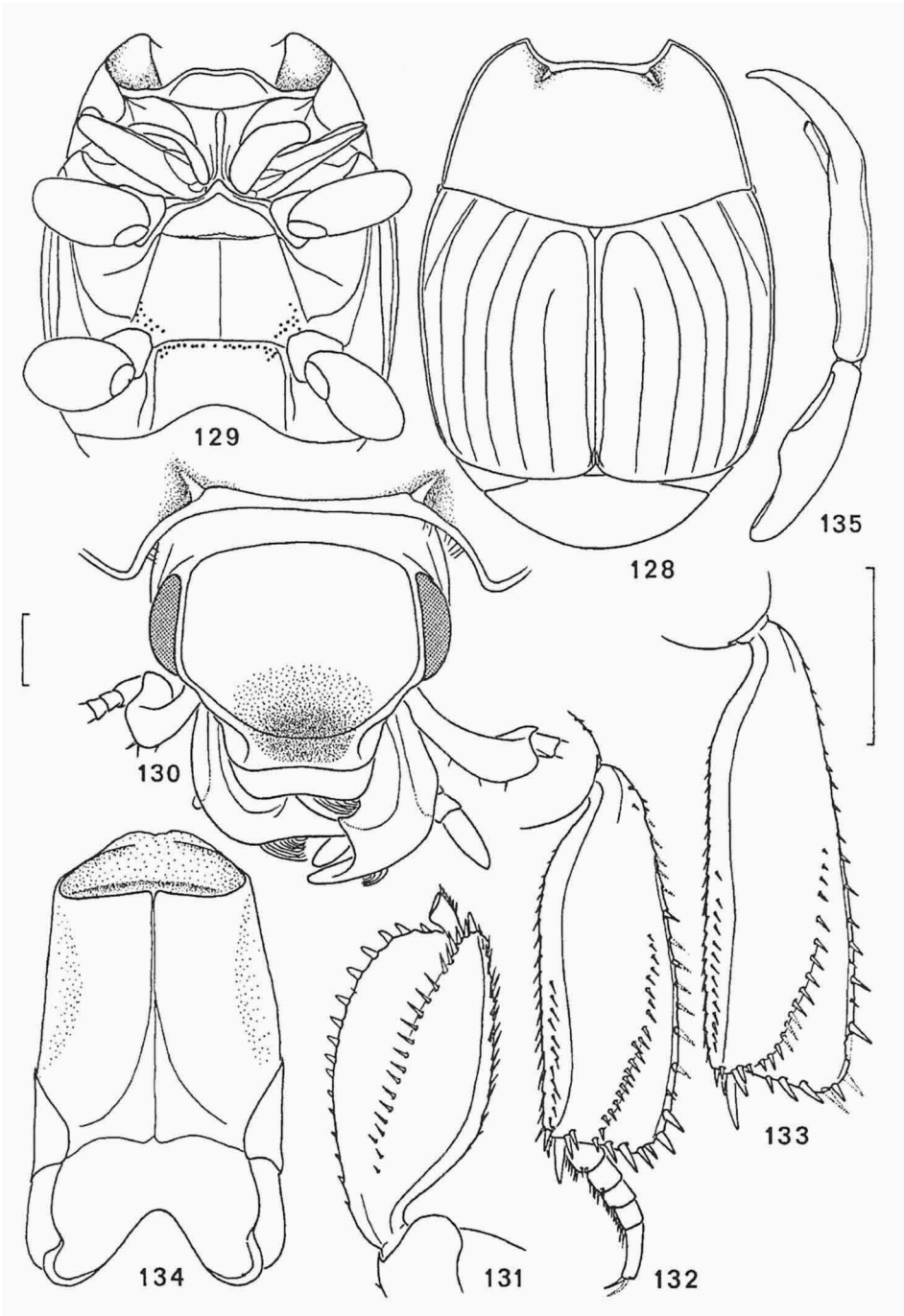
Figs 95-105, *Paratropus femoralis* (Reichardt) - 95, dorsal view (in part). - 96, ventral view (male, in part). - 97, head (dorsal view). - 98, left protibia (inner face), male. - 99, idem, female. - 100, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 101, idem, female. - 102, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 103, idem, female. - 104, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 105, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 95-96, right figs 97-105.



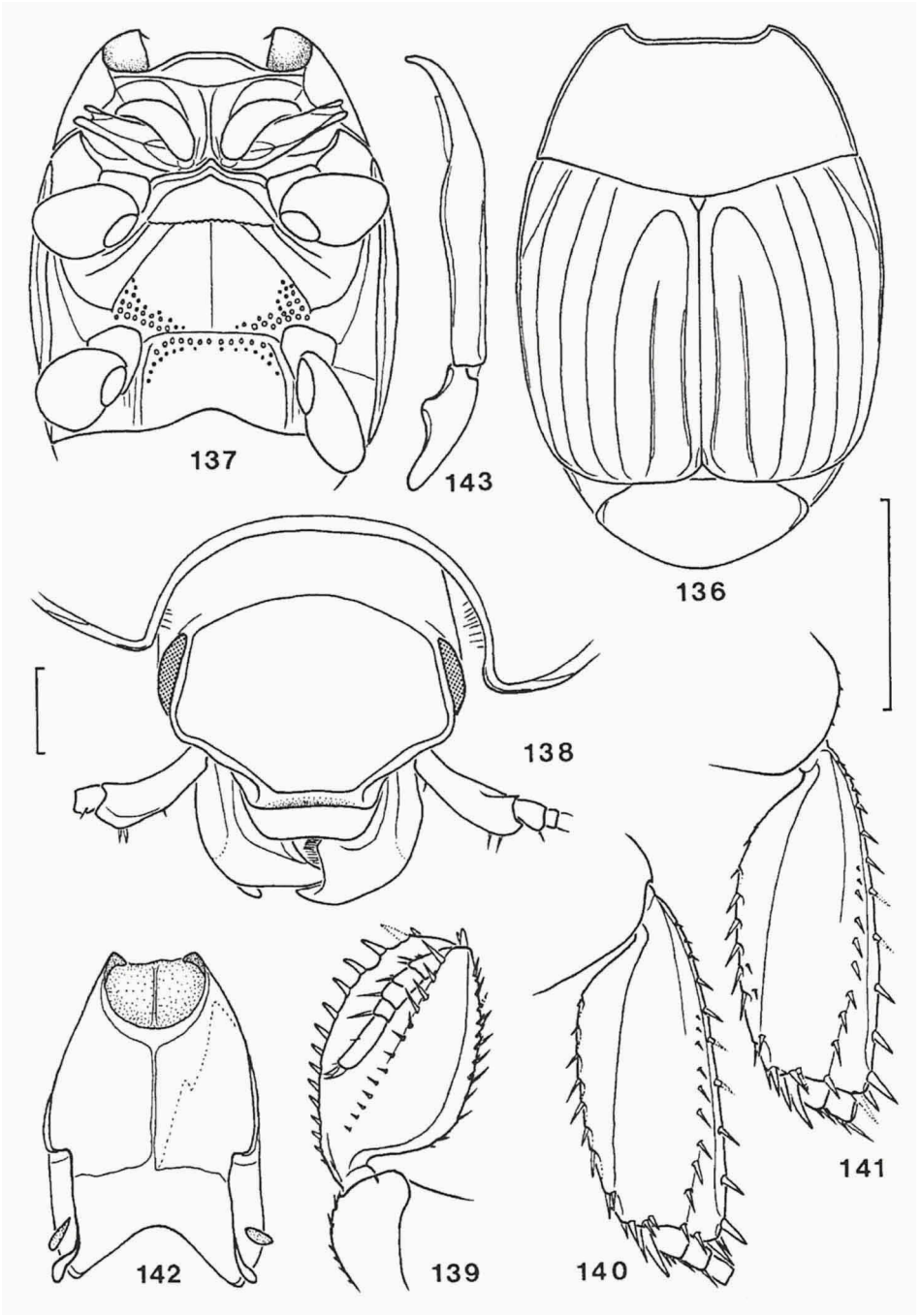
Figs 106-116, *Paratropus caswelli* (Thérond) - 106, dorsal view (in part). - 107, ventral view (male, in part). - 108, head (dorsal view). - 109, left protibia (inner face), male. - 110, idem, female. - 111, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 112, idem, female. - 113, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 114, idem, female. - 115, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 116, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 106-107, right figs 108-116.



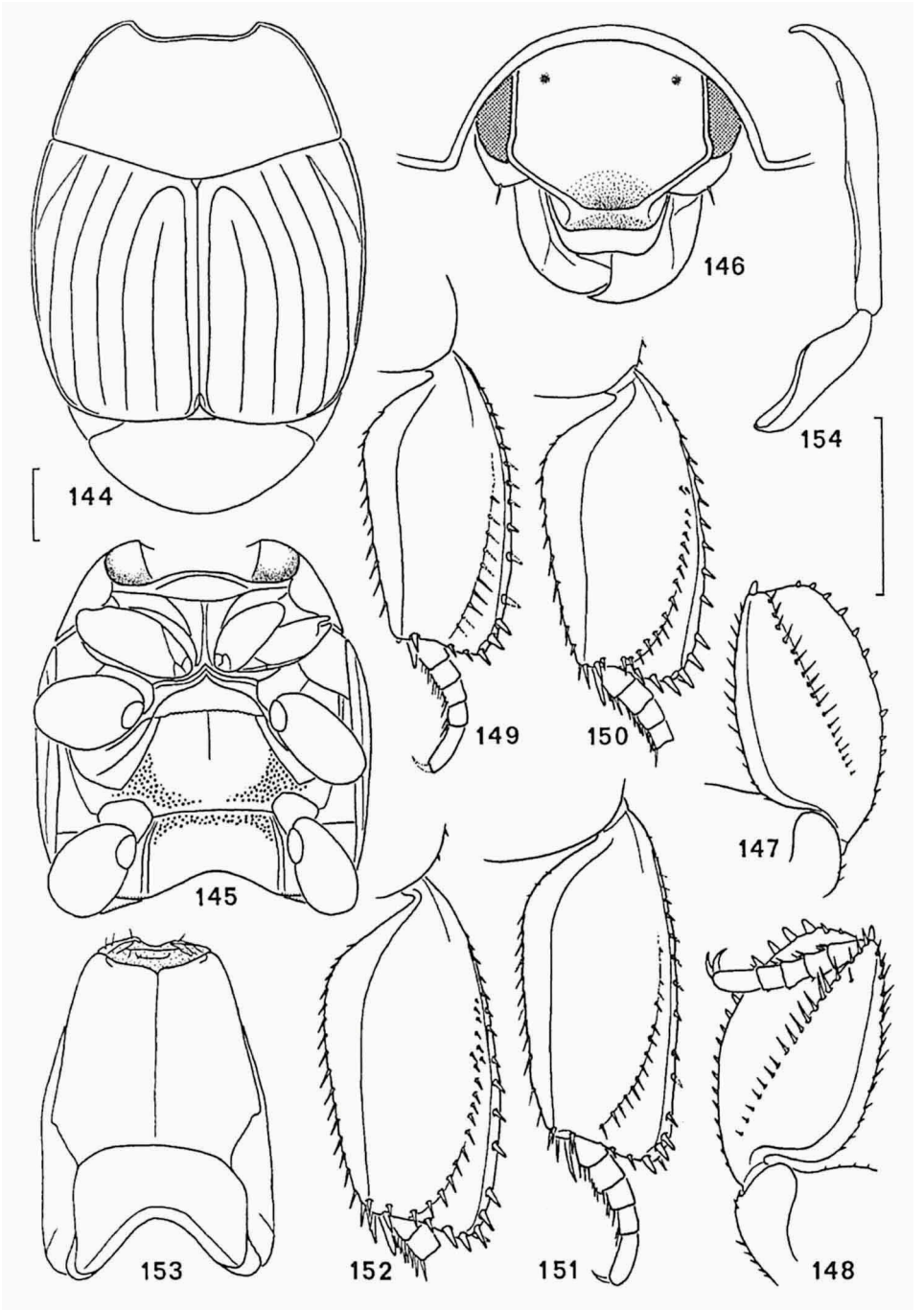
Figs 117-127, *Paratropus therondi* (Vienna) - 117, dorsal view (in part). - 118, ventral view (female, in part). - 119, head (dorsal view). - 120, left protibia (inner face), male. - 121, idem, female. - 122, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 123, idem, female. - 124, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 125, idem, female. - 126, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 127, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 117-118, right figs 119-127.



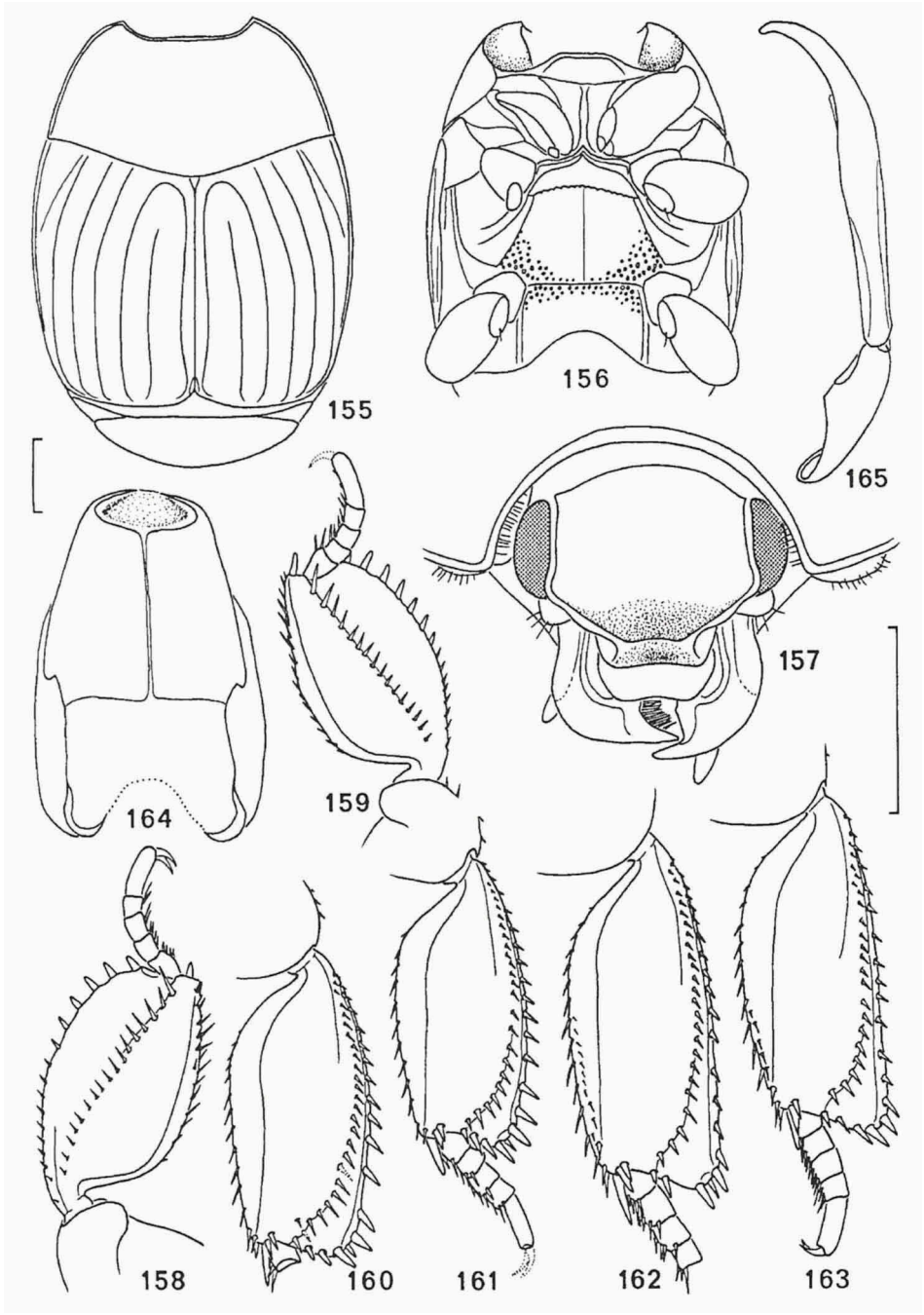
Figs 128-135, *Paratropus himalayicus* Reichardt - 128, dorsal view (in part). - 129, ventral view (male, in part). - 130, head (dorsal view). - 131, left protibia (inner face), male. - 132, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 133, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 134, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 135, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 128-129, right figs 130-135.



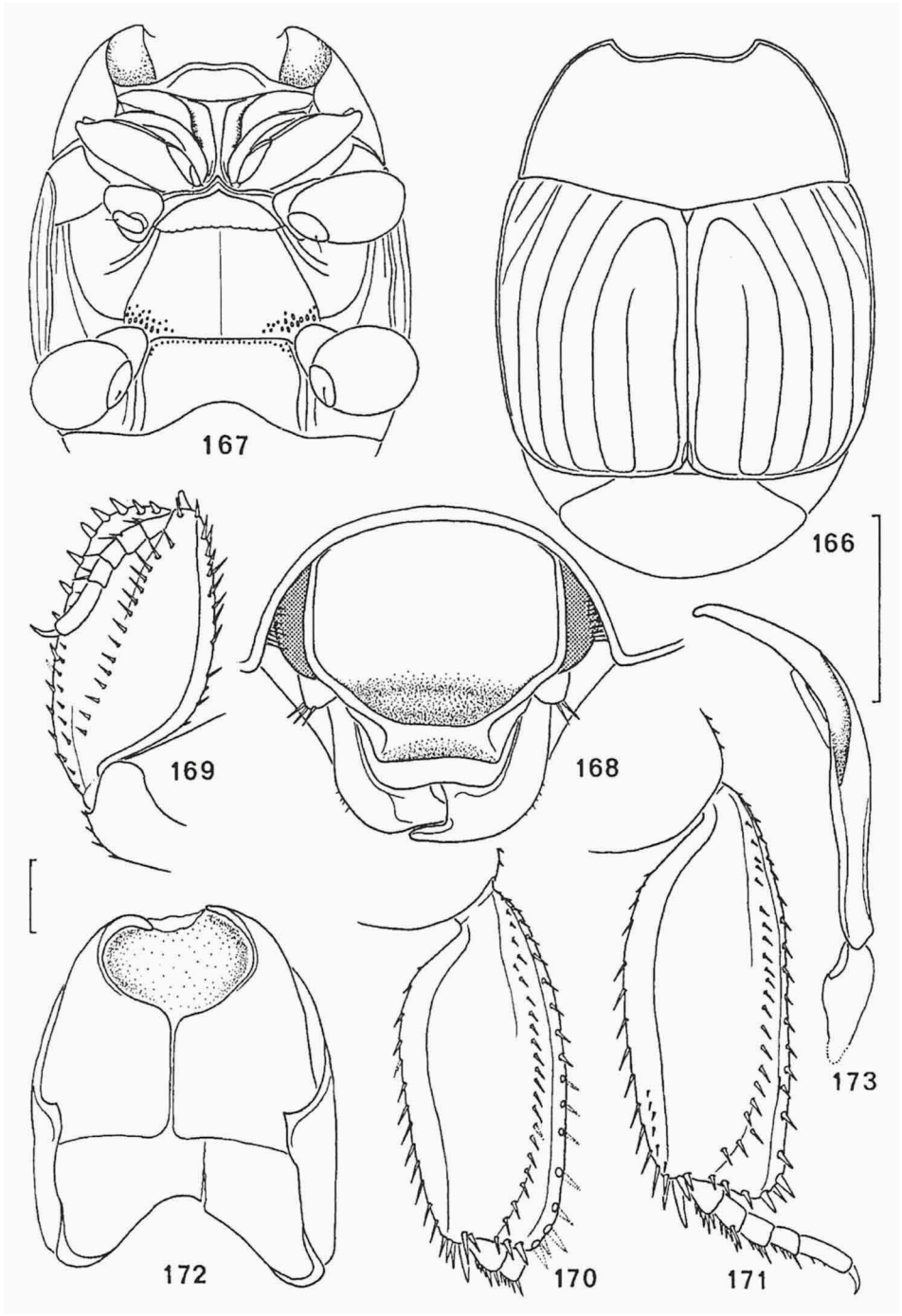
Figs 136-143, *Paratropus vallenduuki* spec. nov. - 136, dorsal view (in part). - 137, ventral view (male, in part). - 138, head (dorsal view). - 139, left protibia (inner face), male. - 140, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 141, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 142, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 143, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 136-137, right figs 138-143.



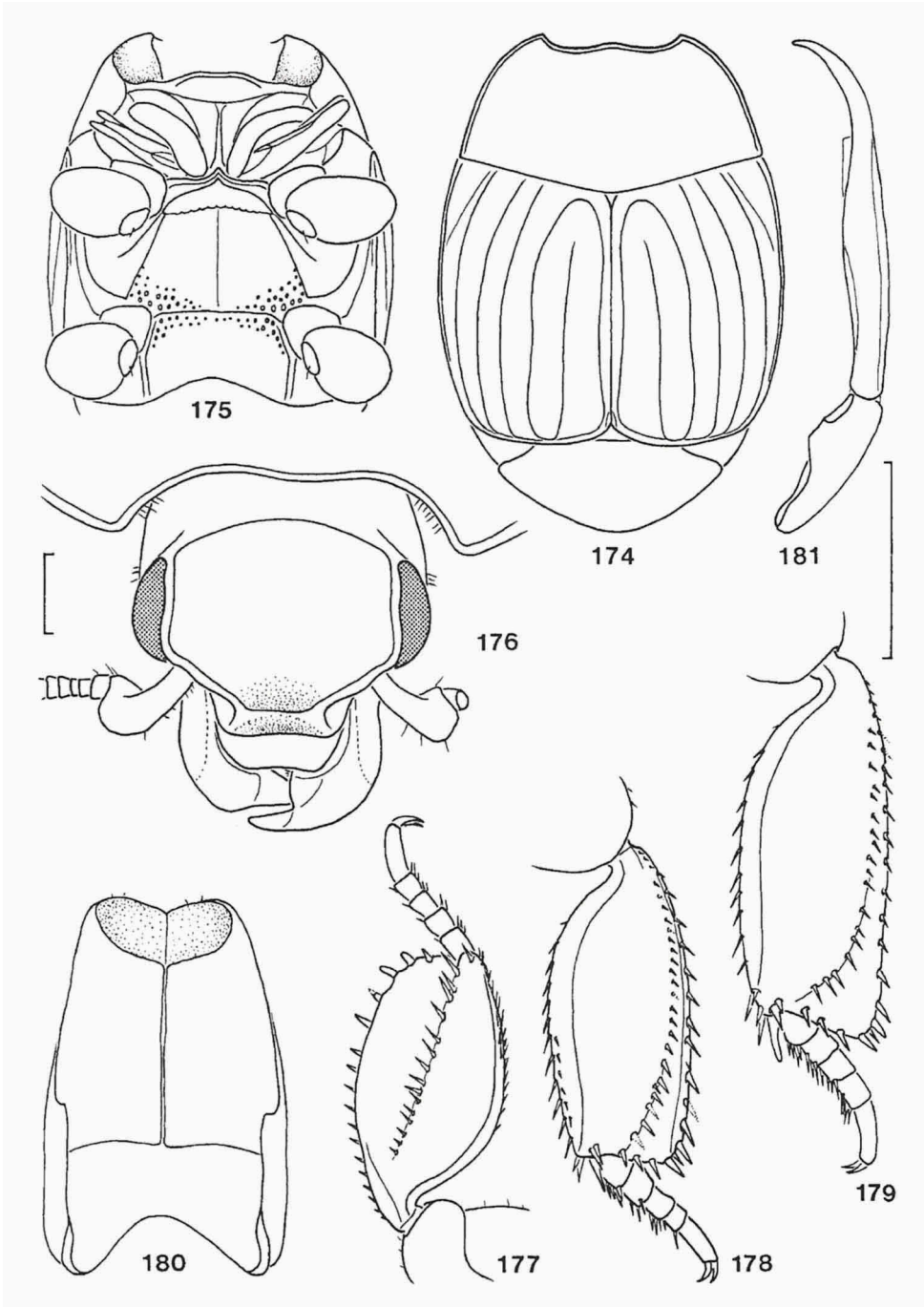
Figs 144-154, *Paratropus termitophilus* (Desbordes) - 144, dorsal view (in part). - 145, ventral view (male, in part). - 146, head (dorsal view). - 147, right protibia (inner face), male. - 148, left protibia (inner face), female. - 149, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 150, idem, female. - 151, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 152, idem, female. - 153, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 154, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 144-145, right figs 146-154.



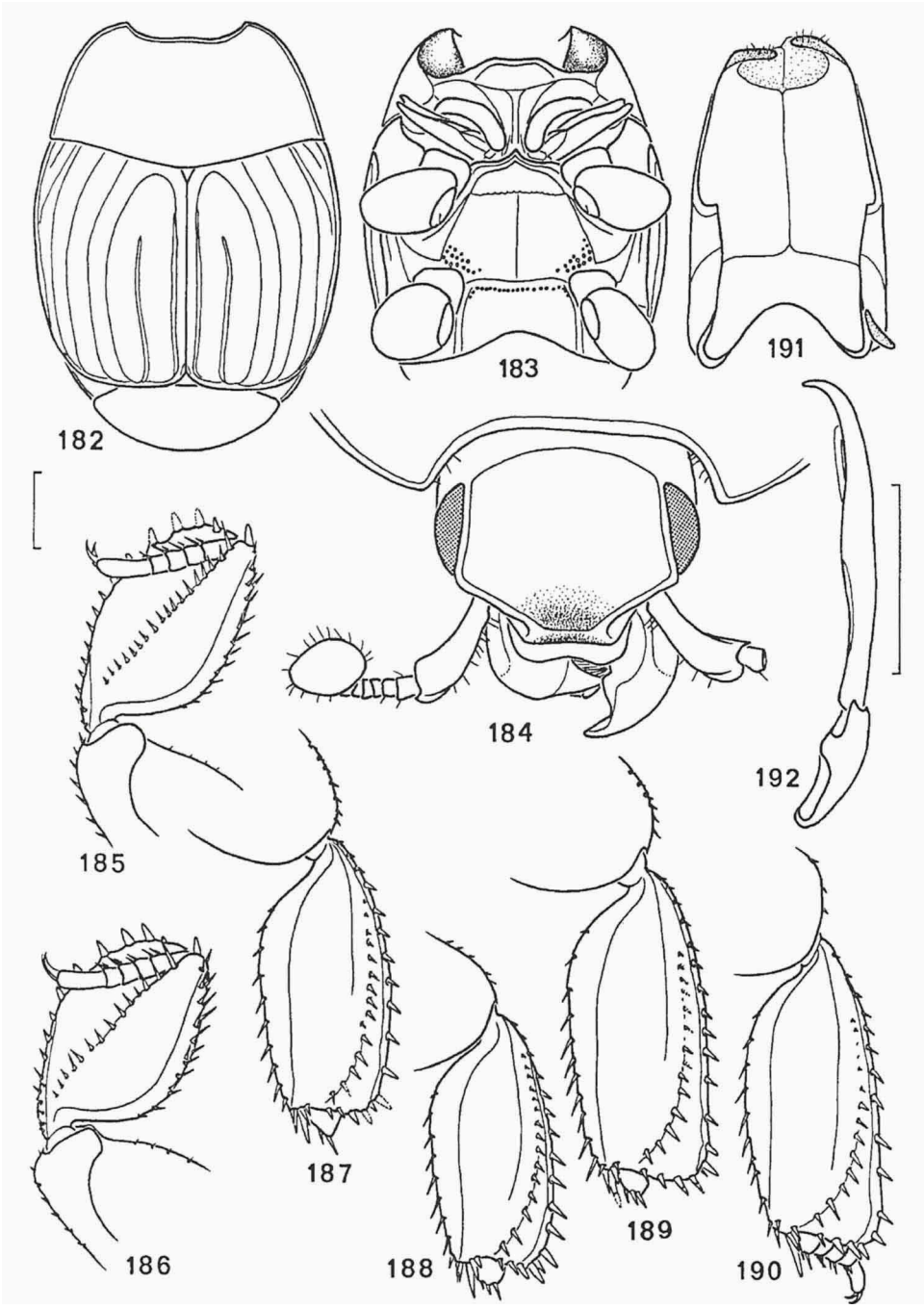
Figs 155-165, *Paratropus khandalensis* spec. nov. - 155, dorsal view (in part). - 156, ventral view (male, in part). - 157, head (dorsal view). - 158, left protibia (inner face), male. - 159, right protibia (inner face), female. - 160, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 161, idem, female. - 162, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 163, idem, female. - 164, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 165, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 155-156, right figs 157-165.



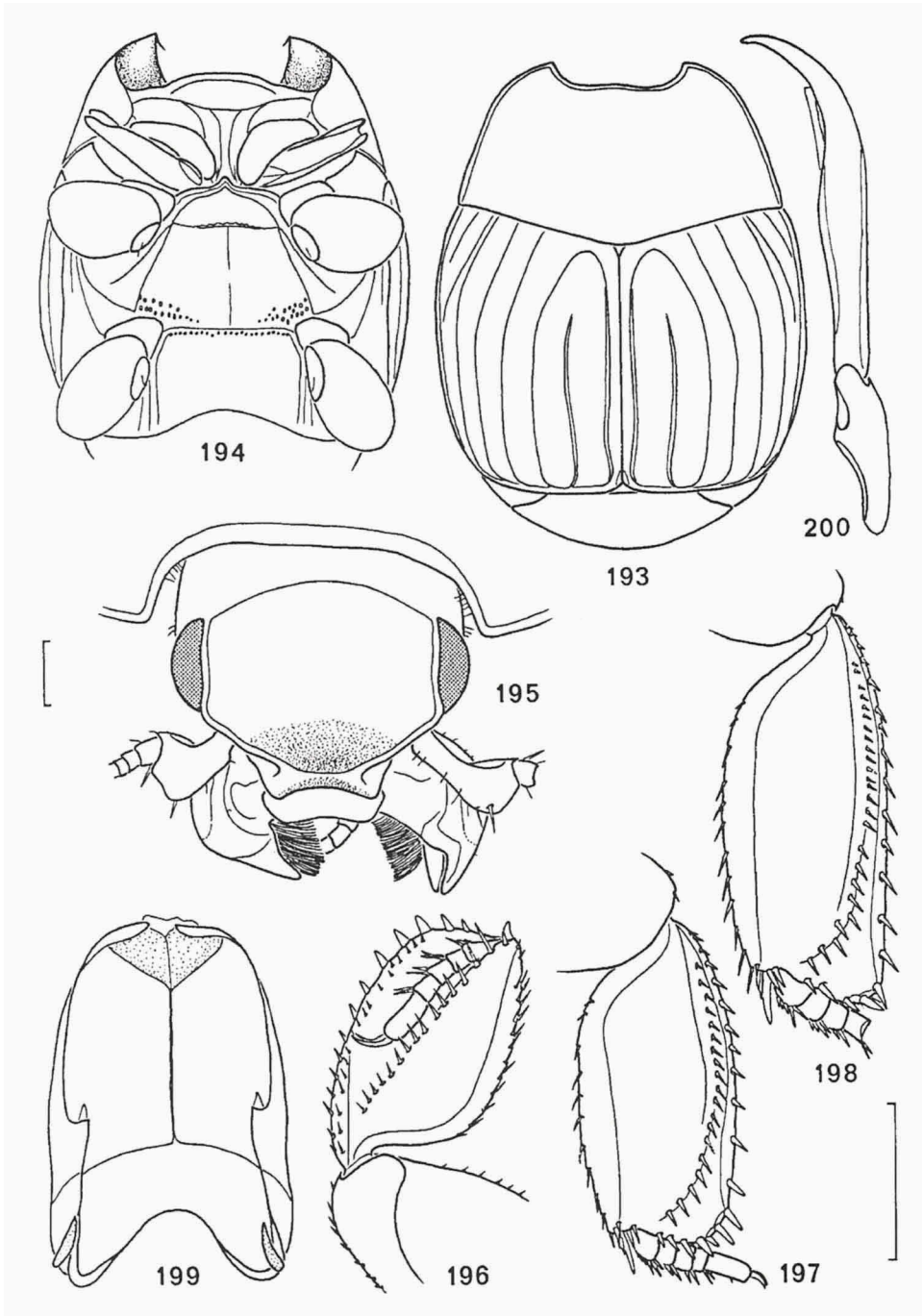
Figs 166-173, *Paratropus erbelingi* spec. nov. - 166, dorsal view (in part). - 167, ventral view (male, in part). - 168, head (dorsal view). - 169, left protibia (inner face), male. - 170, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 171, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 172, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 173, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 166-167, right figs 168-173.



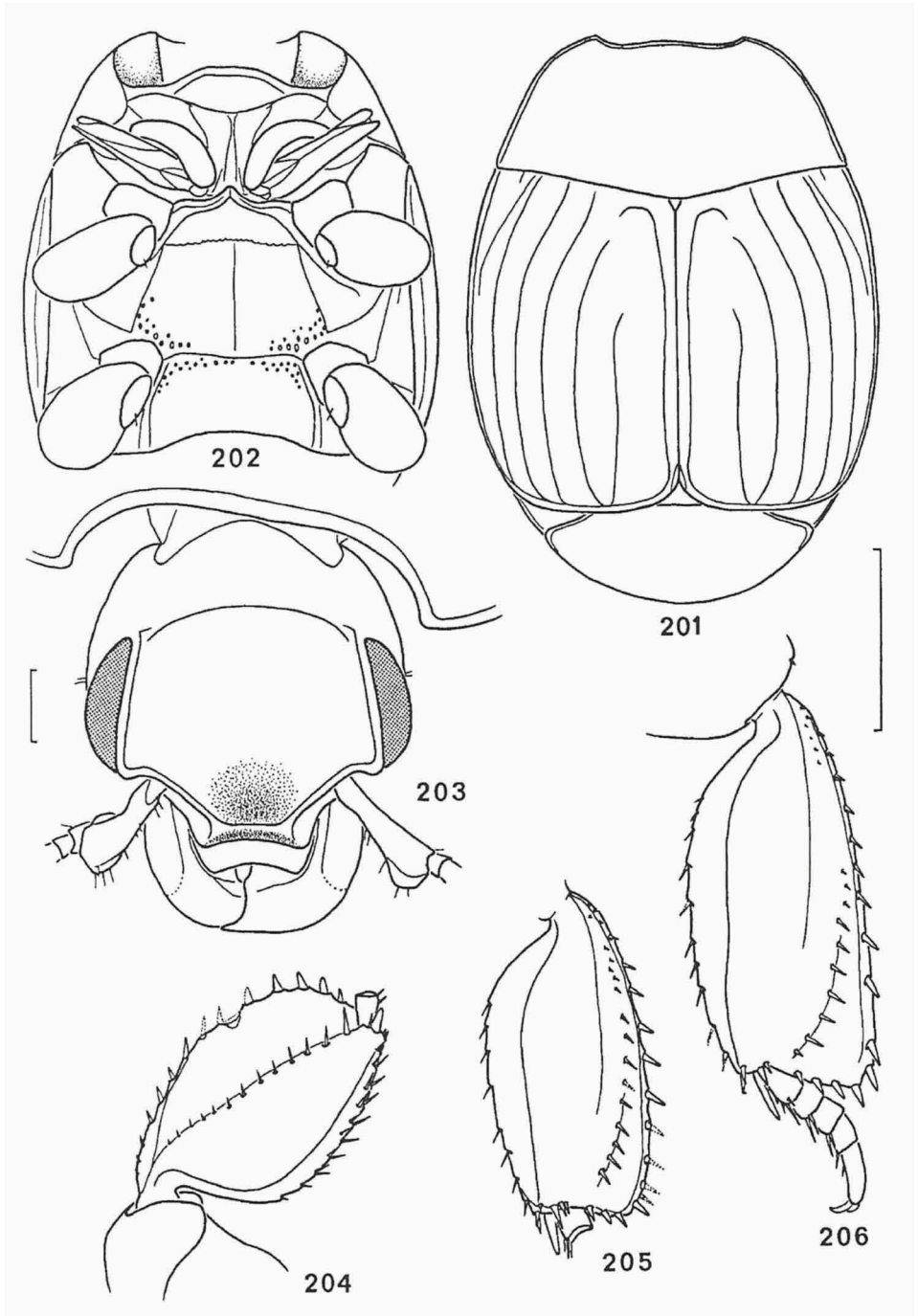
Figs 174-181, *Paratropus wenzeli* spec. nov. - 174, dorsal view (in part). - 175, ventral view (male, in part). - 176, head (dorsal view). - 177, left protibia (inner face), male. - 178, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 179, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 180, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 181, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 174-175, right figs 176-181.



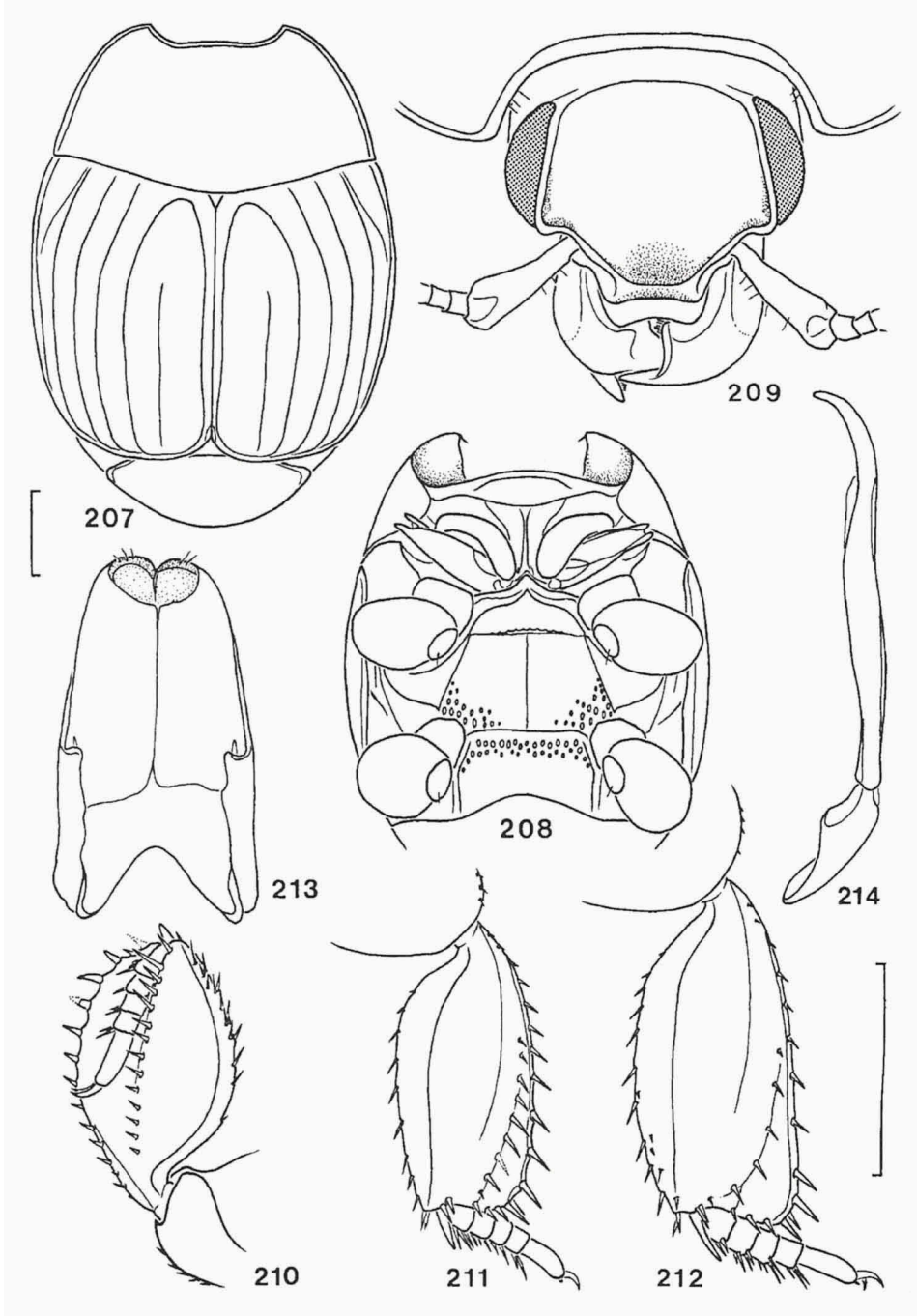
Figs 182-192, *Paratropus meridianus* Lewis - 182, dorsal view (in part). - 183, ventral view (male, in part). - 184, head (dorsal view). - 185, left protibia (inner face), male. - 186, idem, female. - 187, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 188, idem, female. - 189, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 190, idem, female. - 191, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 192, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 182-183, right figs 184-192.



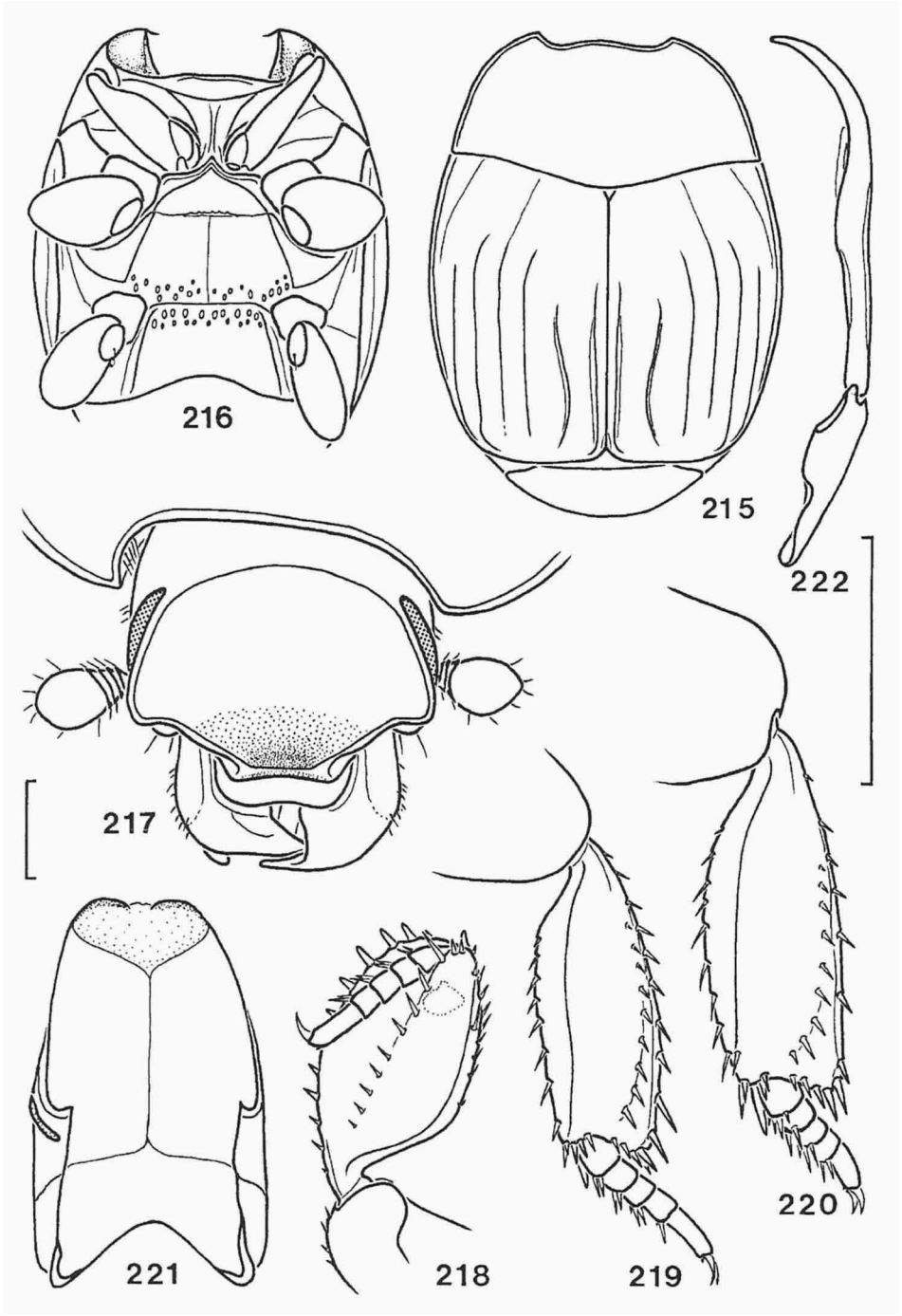
Figs 193-200, *Paratropus saegerianus* nom. nov. - 193, dorsal view (in part). - 194, ventral view (male, in part). - 195, head (dorsal view). - 196, left protibia (inner face), male. - 197, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 198, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 199, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 200, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 193-194, right figs 195-200.



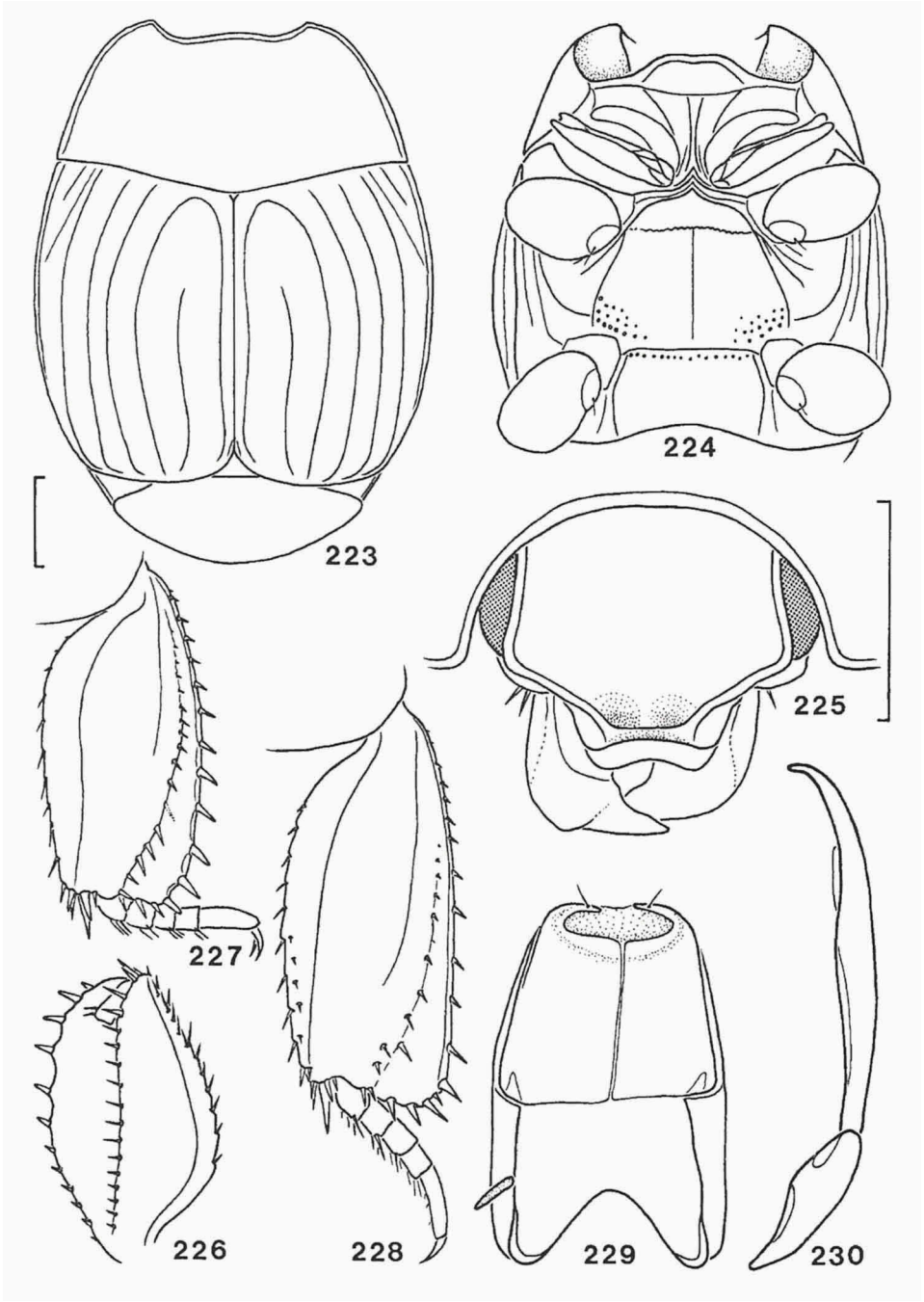
Figs 201-206, *Paratropus legionarius* spec. nov. - 201, dorsal view (in part). - 202, ventral view (female, in part). - 203, head (dorsal view). - 204, left protibia (inner face), female. - 205, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 206, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 201-202, right figs 203-206.



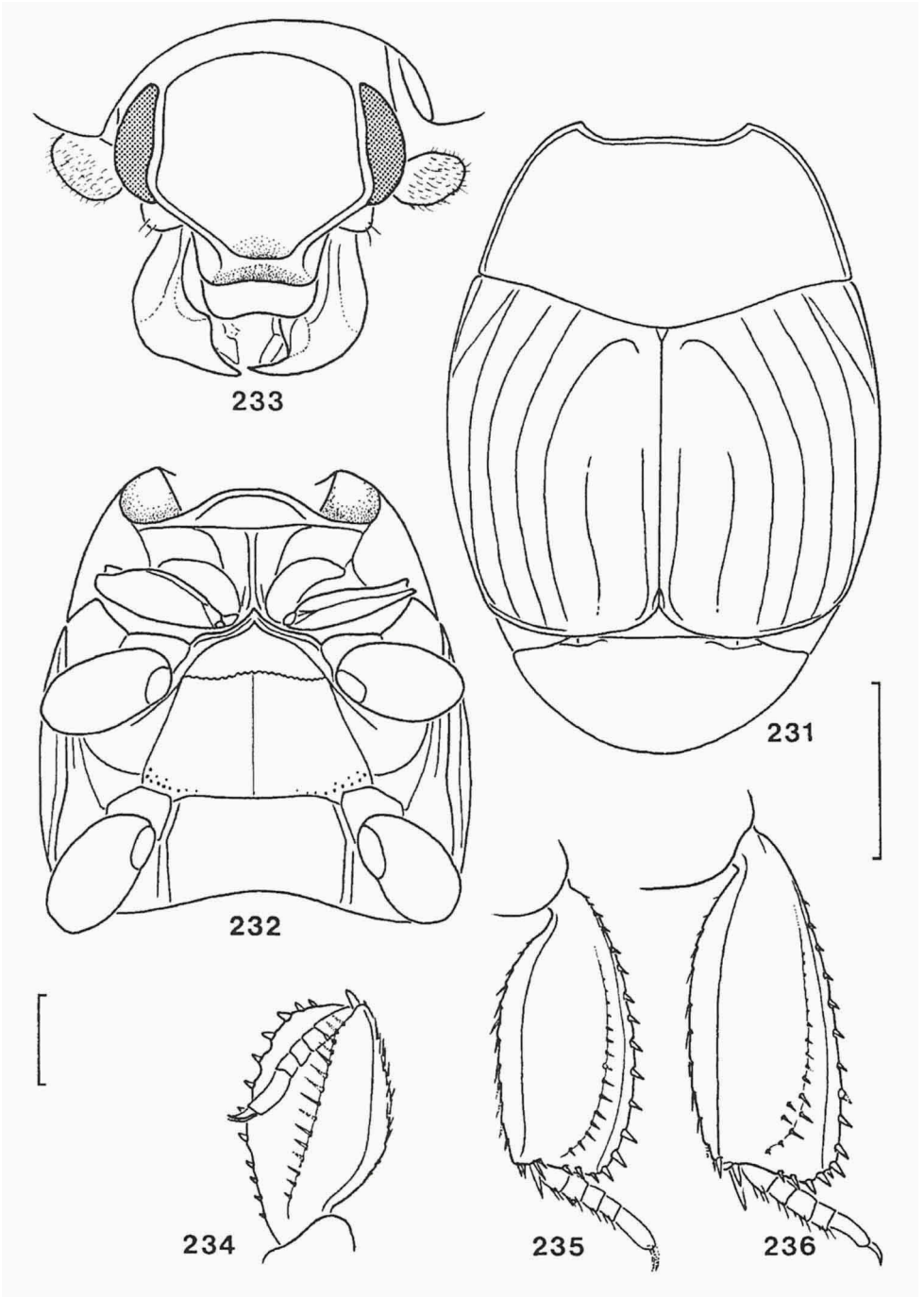
Figs 207-214, *Paratropus zicsii* spec. nov. - 207, dorsal view (in part). - 208, ventral view (male, in part). - 209, head (dorsal view). - 210, left protibia (inner face), male. - 211, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 212, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 213, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 214, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 207-208, right figs 209-214.



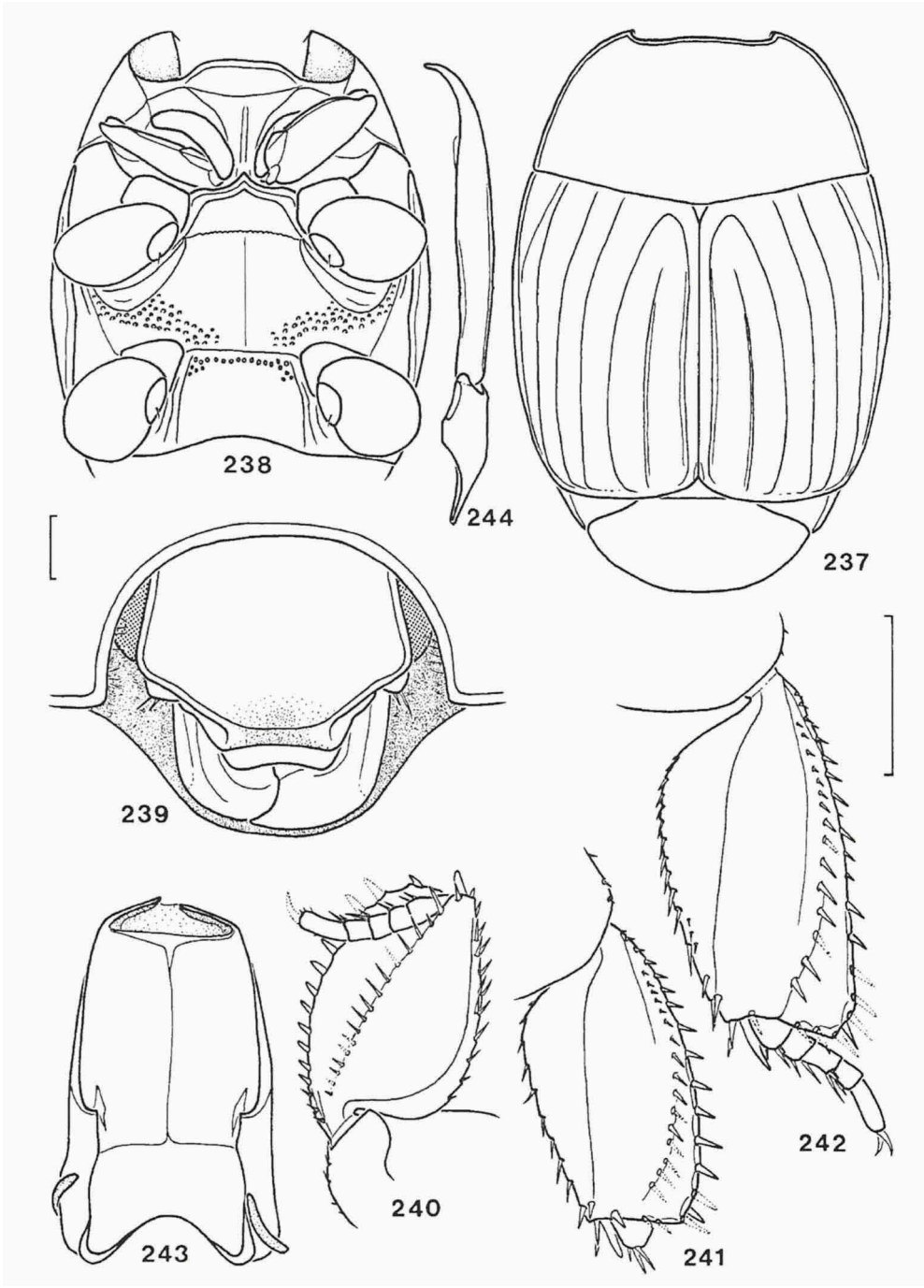
Figs 215-222, *Paratropus yelamosi* spec. nov. - 215, dorsal view (in part). - 216, ventral view (male, in part). - 217, head (dorsal view). - 218, left protibia (inner face), male. - 219, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 220, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 221, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 222, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 215-216, right figs 217-222.



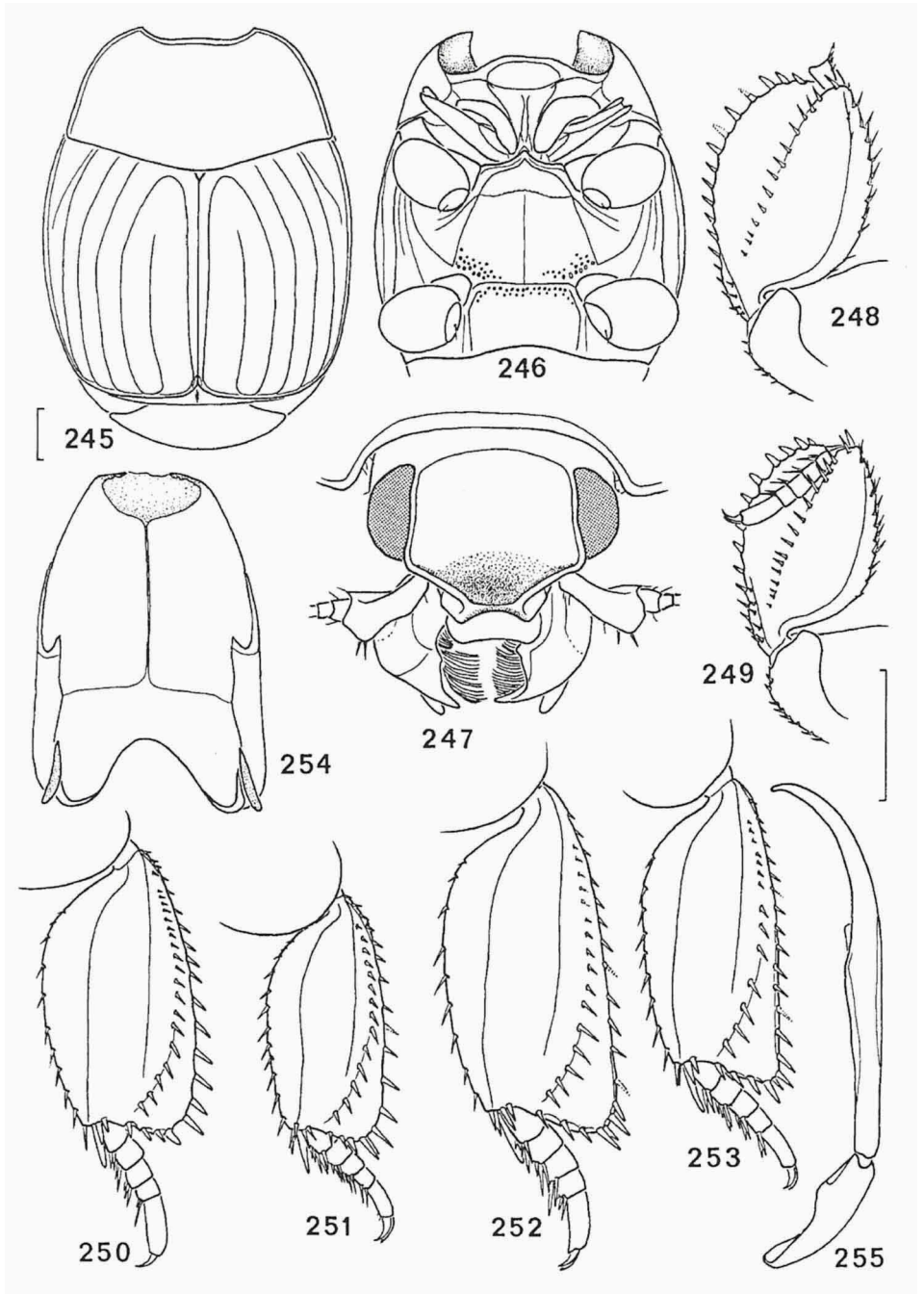
Figs 223-230, *Paratropus congonis* Lewis - 223, dorsal view (in part). - 224, ventral view (female, in part). - 225, head (dorsal view). - 226, left protibia (inner face), female. - 227, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 228, left metatibia (outer face), female. - 229, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 230, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 223-224, right figs 225-230.



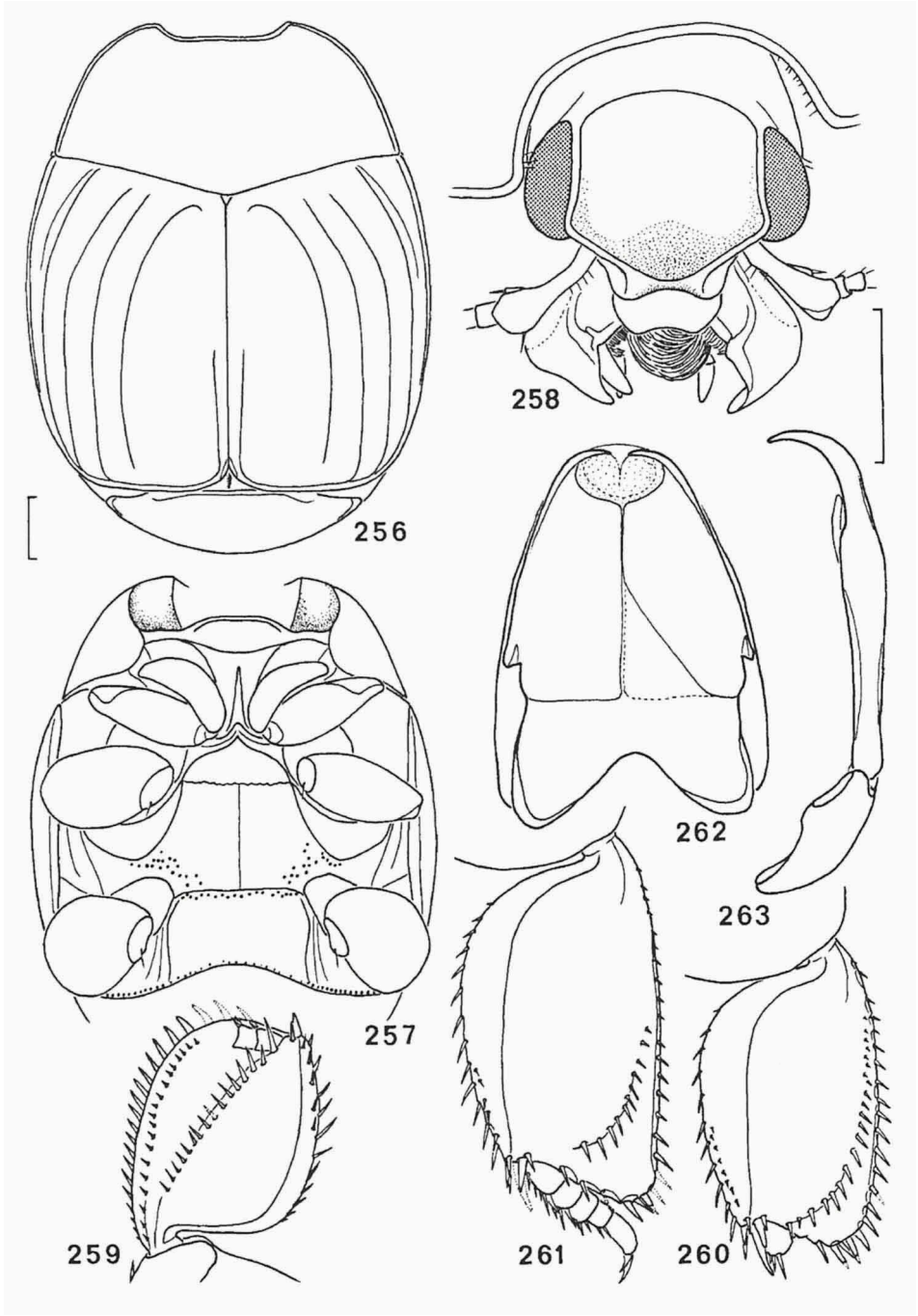
Figs 231-236, *Paratropus altilis* Lewis - 231, dorsal view (in part). - 232, ventral view (female, in part). - 233, head (dorsal view). - 234, left protibia (inner face), female. - 235, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 236, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 231 -232, right figs 233-236.



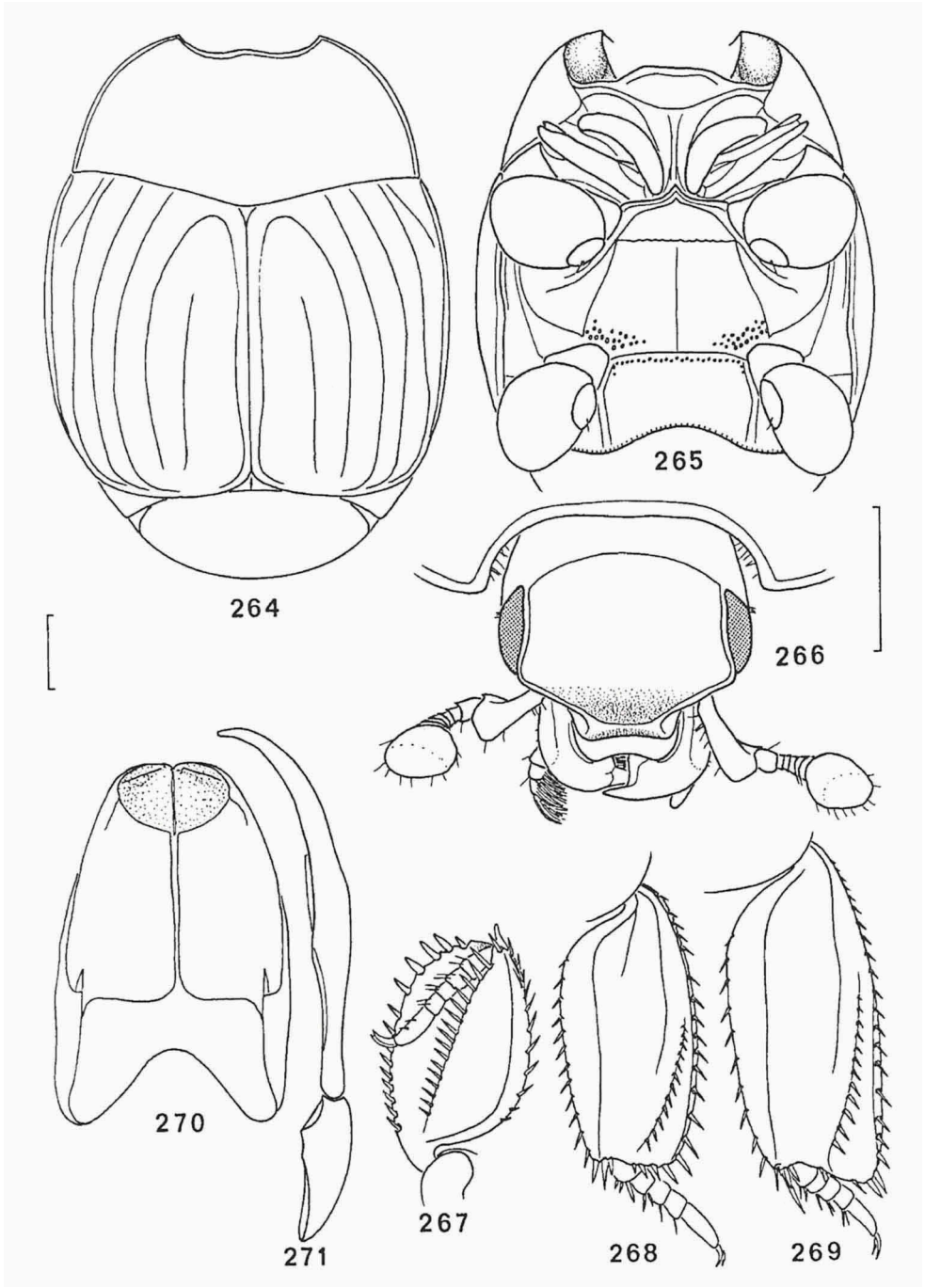
Figs 237-244, *Paratropus kapleri* spec. nov. - 237, dorsal view (in part). - 238, ventral view (male, in part). - 239, head (dorsal view). - 240, left protibia (inner face), male. - 241, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 242, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 243, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 244, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 237-238, right figs 239-244.



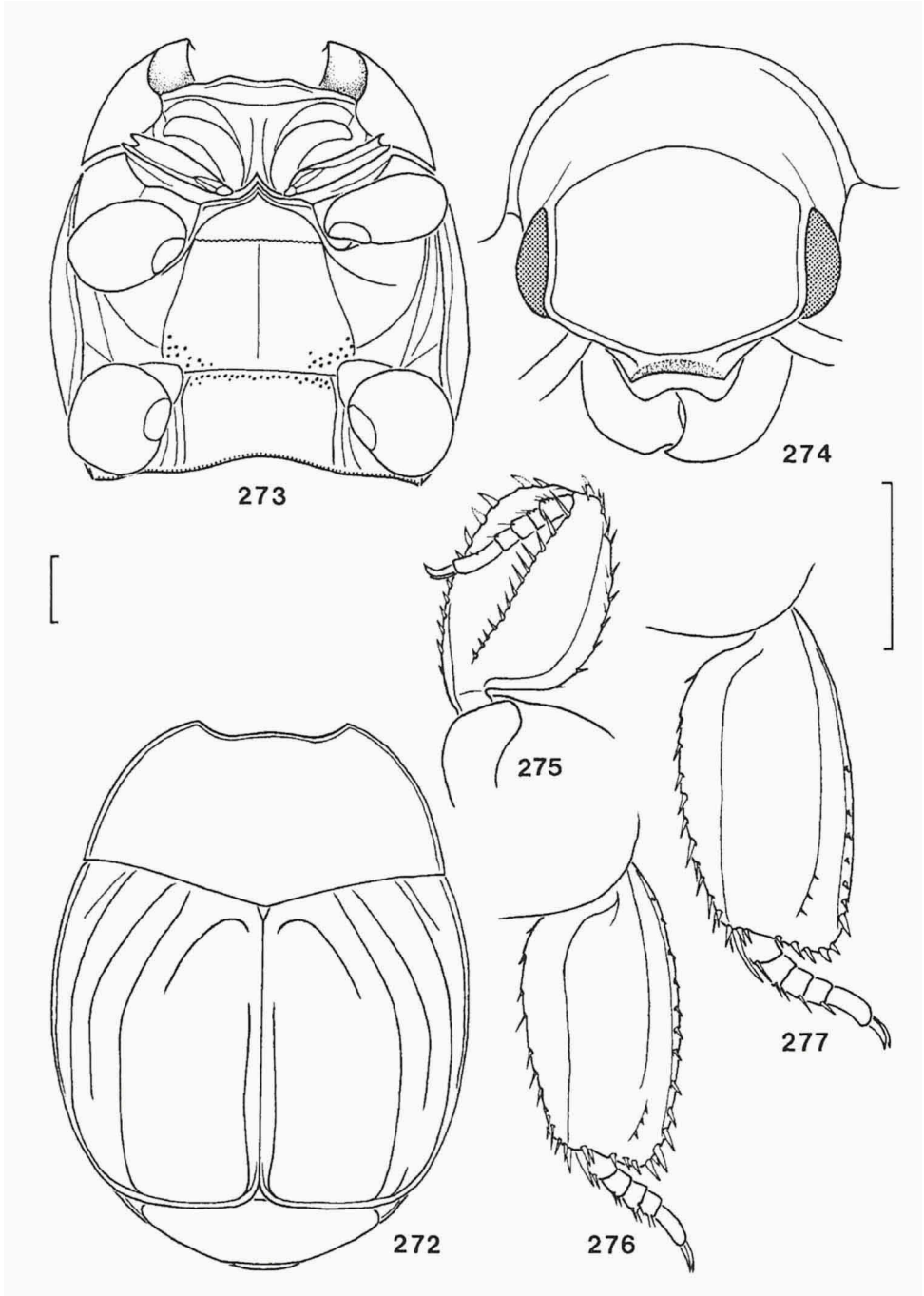
Figs 245-255, *Paratropus strigatus* (Schmidt) - 245, dorsal view (in part). - 246, ventral view (female, in part). - 247, head (dorsal view). - 248, left protibia (inner face), male. - 249, idem, female. - 250, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 251, idem, female. - 252, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 253, idem, female. - 254, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 255, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 245-246, right figs 247-255.



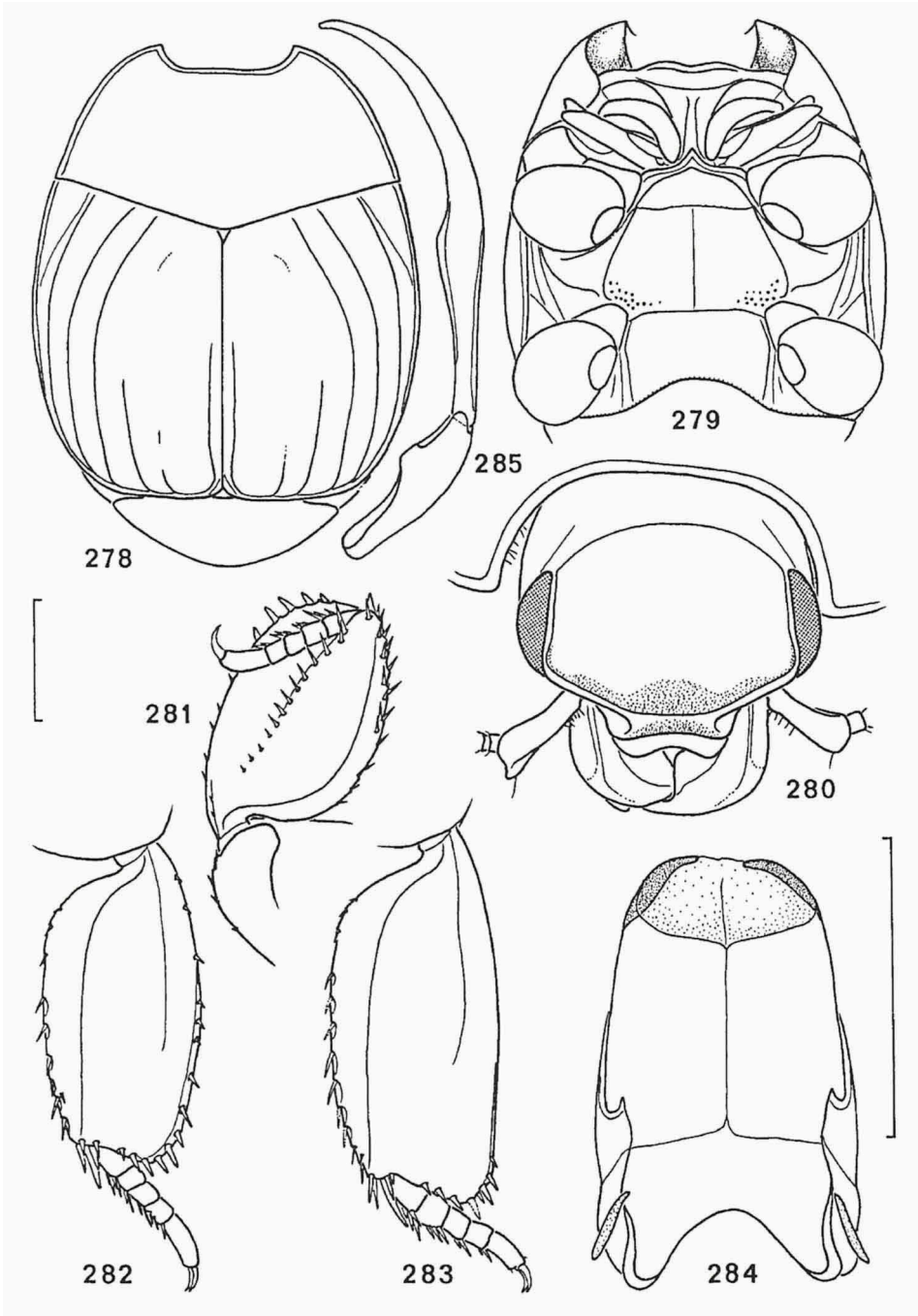
Figs 256-263, *Paratropus picinus* Bickhardt - 256, dorsal view (in part). -257, ventral view (female, in part). - 258, head (dorsal view). - 259, left protibia (inner face), female. - 260, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 261, left metatibia (outer face), female. - 262, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 263, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 256-257, right figs 258-263.



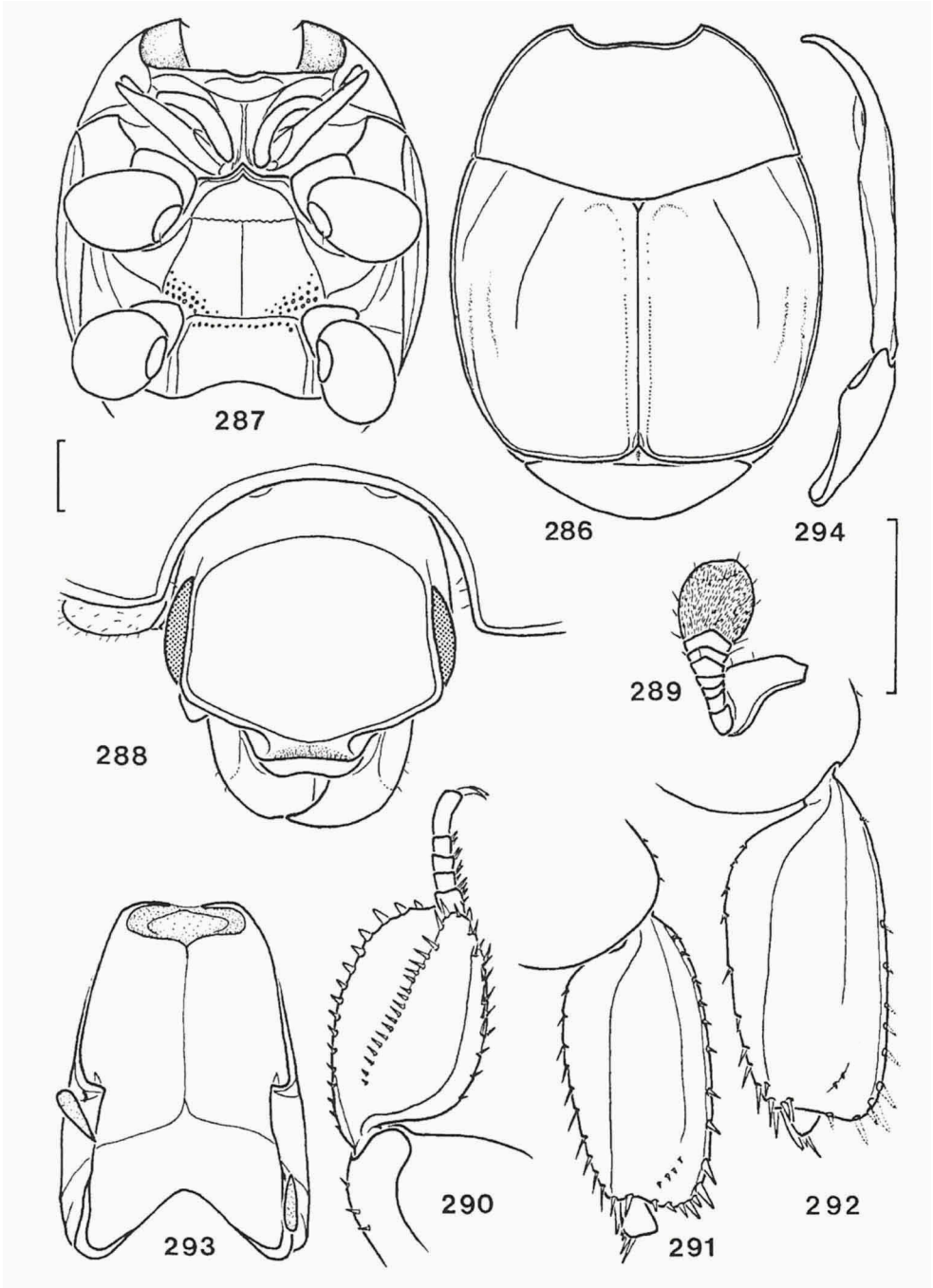
Figs 264-271, *Paratropus ovides* (Marseul) - 264, dorsal view (in part). - 265, ventral view (male, in part). - 266, head (dorsal view). - 267, left protibia (inner face), male. - 268, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 269, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 270, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 271, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 264-265, right figs 266-271.



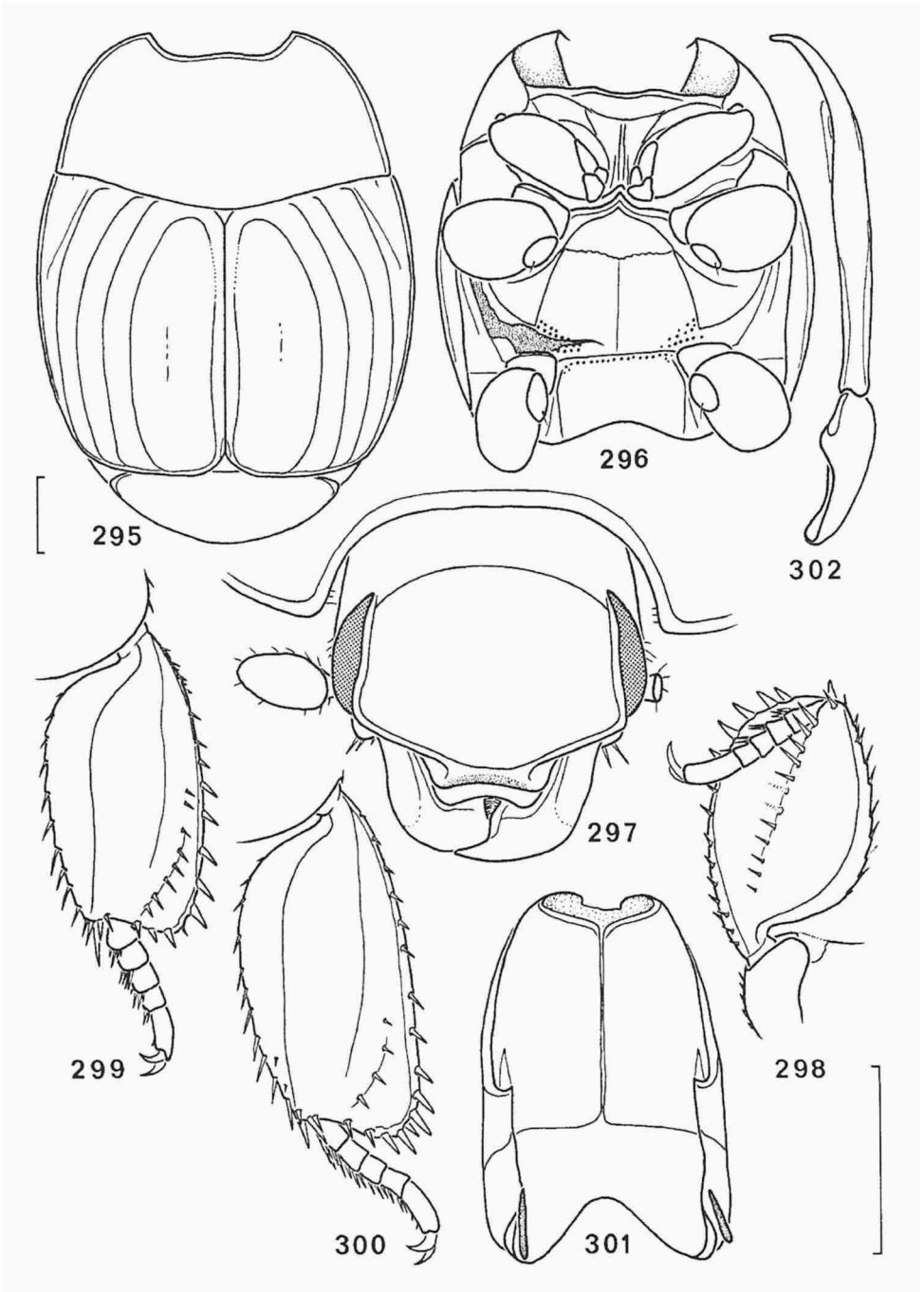
Figs 272-277, *Paratropus testudo* Gerstaecker - 272, dorsal view (in part). - 273, ventral view (female, in part). - 274, head (dorsal view). - 275, left protibia (inner face), female. - 276, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 277, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 272-273, right figs 274-277.



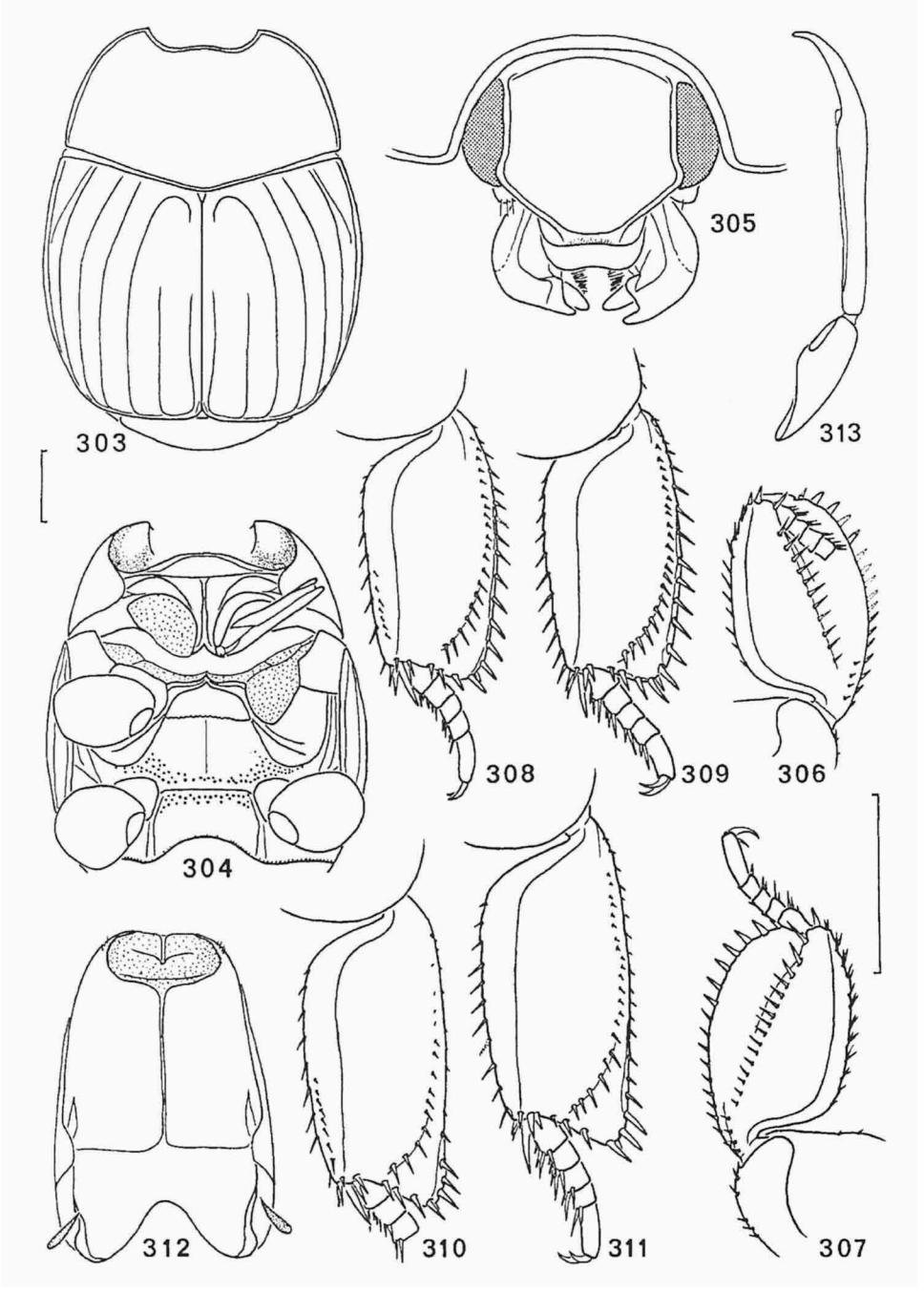
Figs 278-285, *Paratropus chelonitis* Lewis - 278, dorsal view (in part). - 279, ventral view (male, in part). - 280, head (dorsal view). - 281, left protibia (inner face), male. - 282, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 283, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 284, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 285, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 1.0 mm, left figs 278-279, right figs 280-285.



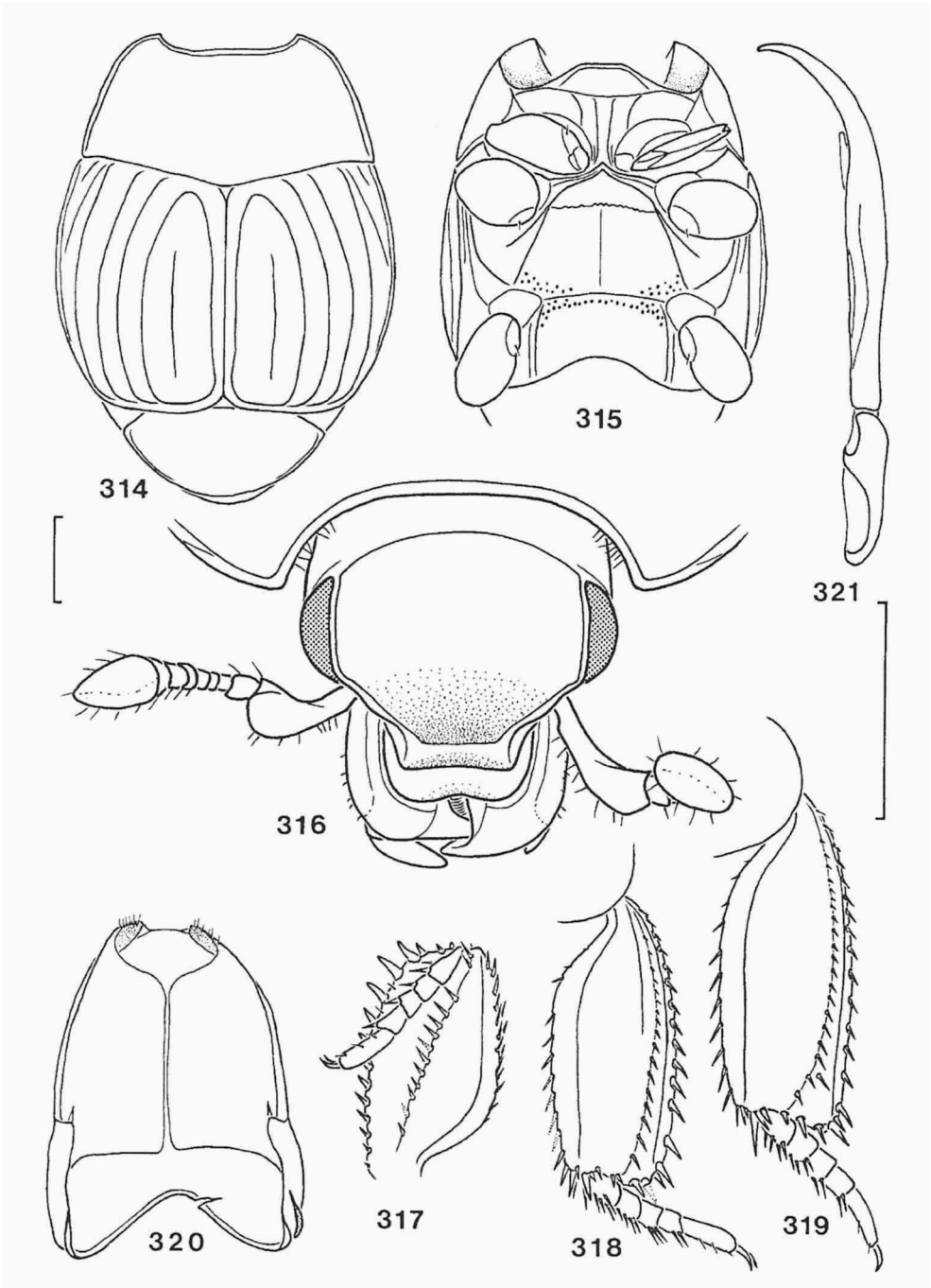
Figs 286-294, *Paratropus namibiensis* Thérond & Vienna - 286, dorsal view (in part). - 287, ventral view (male, in part). - 288, head (dorsal view). - 289, left antenna, ventral view. - 290, left protibia (inner face), male. - 291, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 292, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 293, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 294, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 286-287, right figs 288-294.



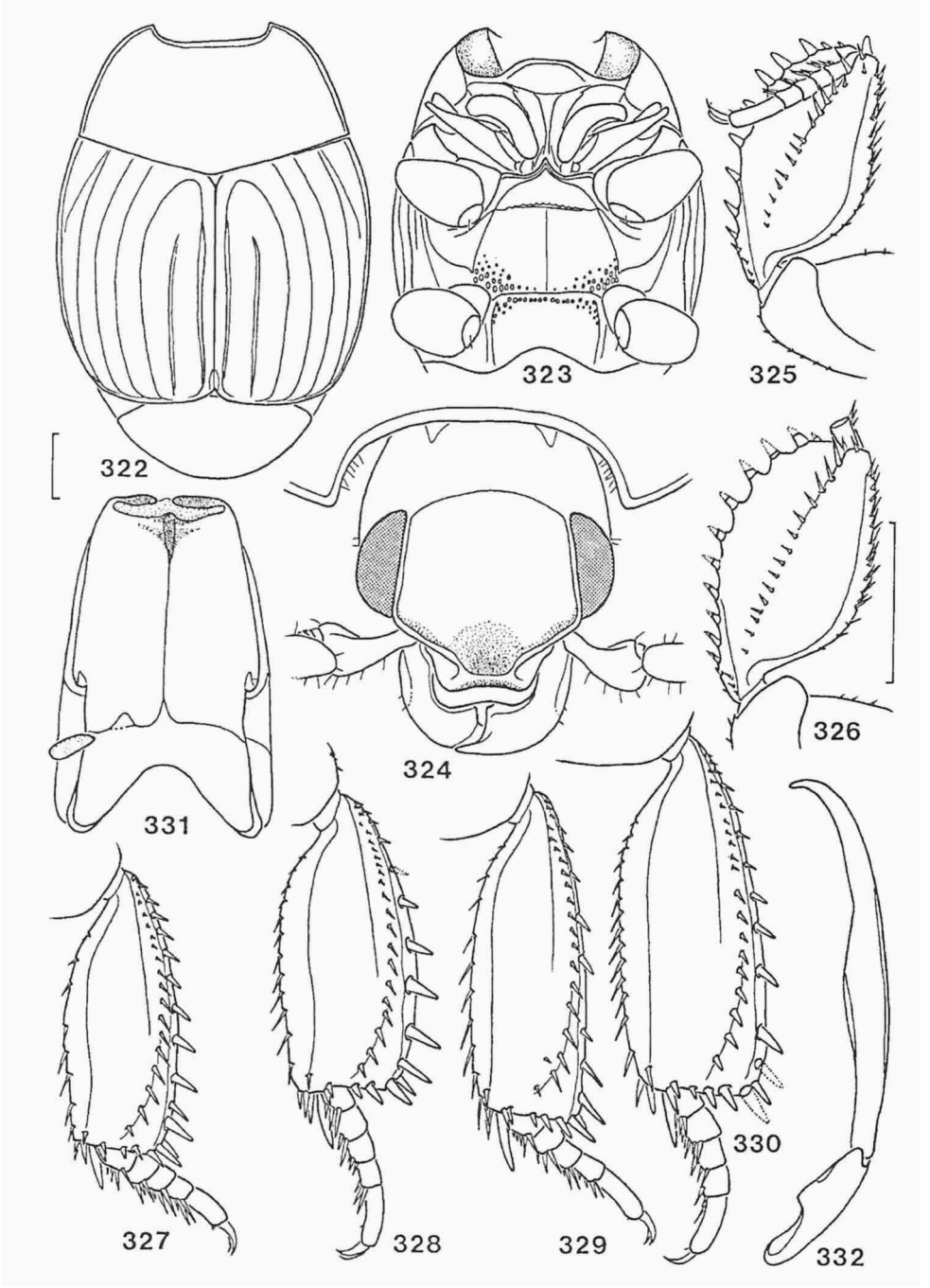
Figs 295-302, *Paratropus pescheli* spec. nov. - 295, dorsal view (in part). - 296, ventral view (male, in part). - 297, head (dorsal view). - 298, left protibia (inner face), male. - 299, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 300, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 301, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 302, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 295-296, right figs 297-302.



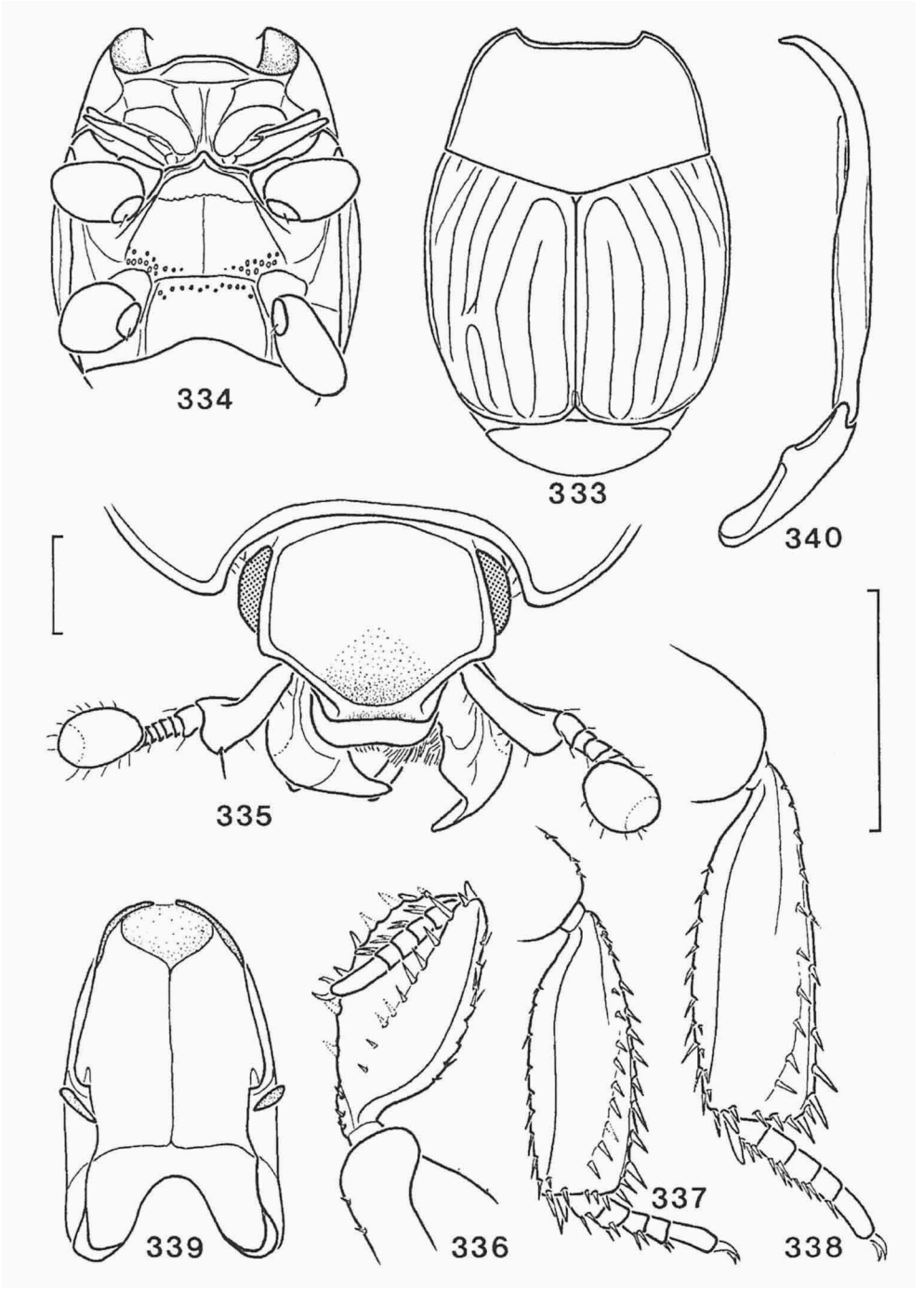
Figs 303-313, *Paratropus orbicularis* (Olliff) - 303, dorsal view (in part). - 304, ventral view (lectotype, male, in part). - 305, head (dorsal view). - 306, right protibia (inner face), male. - 307, left protibia (inner face), female. - 308, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 309, idem, female. - 310, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 311, idem, female. - 312, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 313, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 303-304, right figs 305-313.



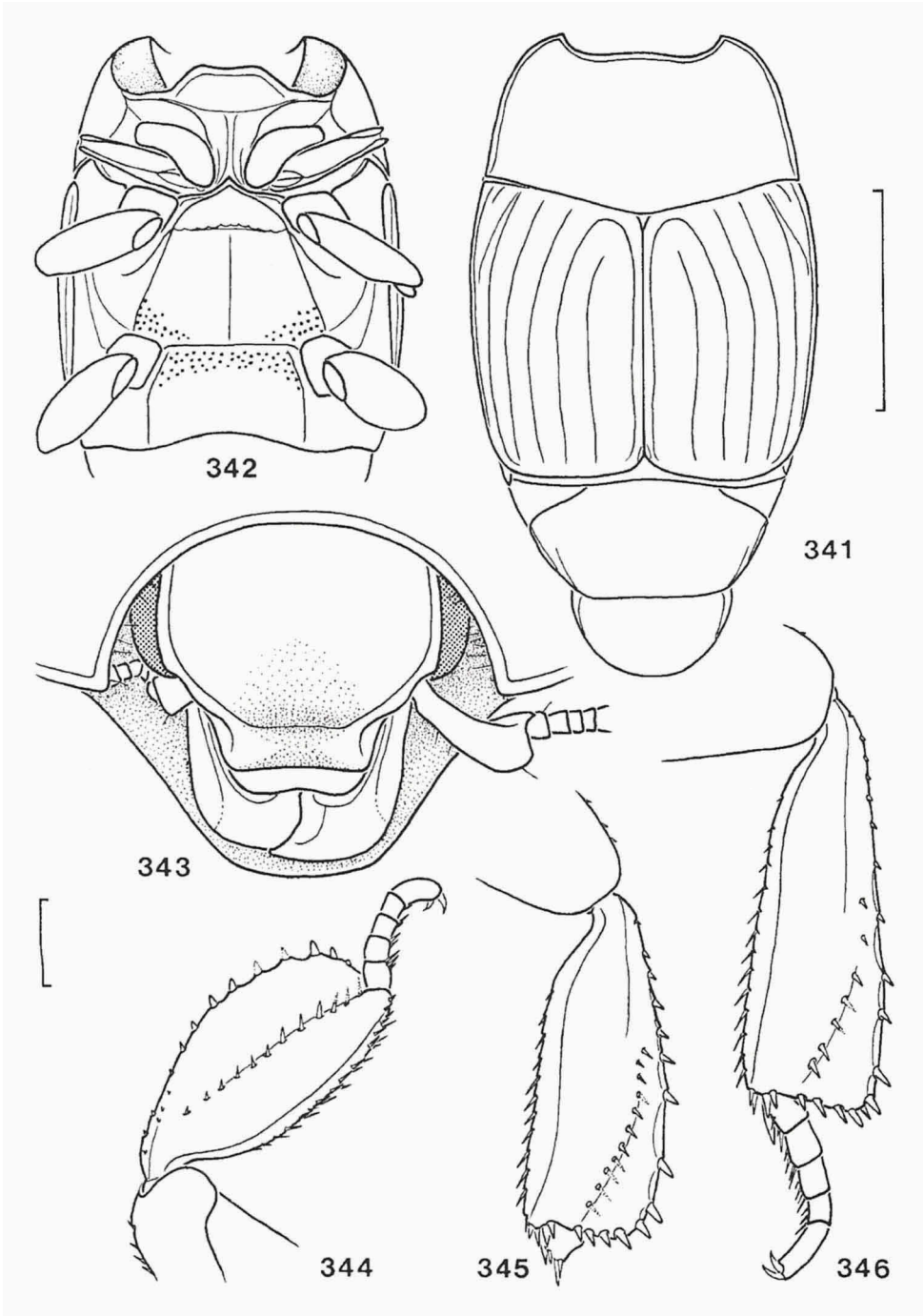
Figs 314-321, *Paratropus opacipygus* Vienna - 314, dorsal view (in part). - 315, ventral view (male, in part). - 316, head (dorsal view). - 317, left protibia (inner face), male. - 318, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 319, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 320, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 321, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 314-315, right figs 316-321.



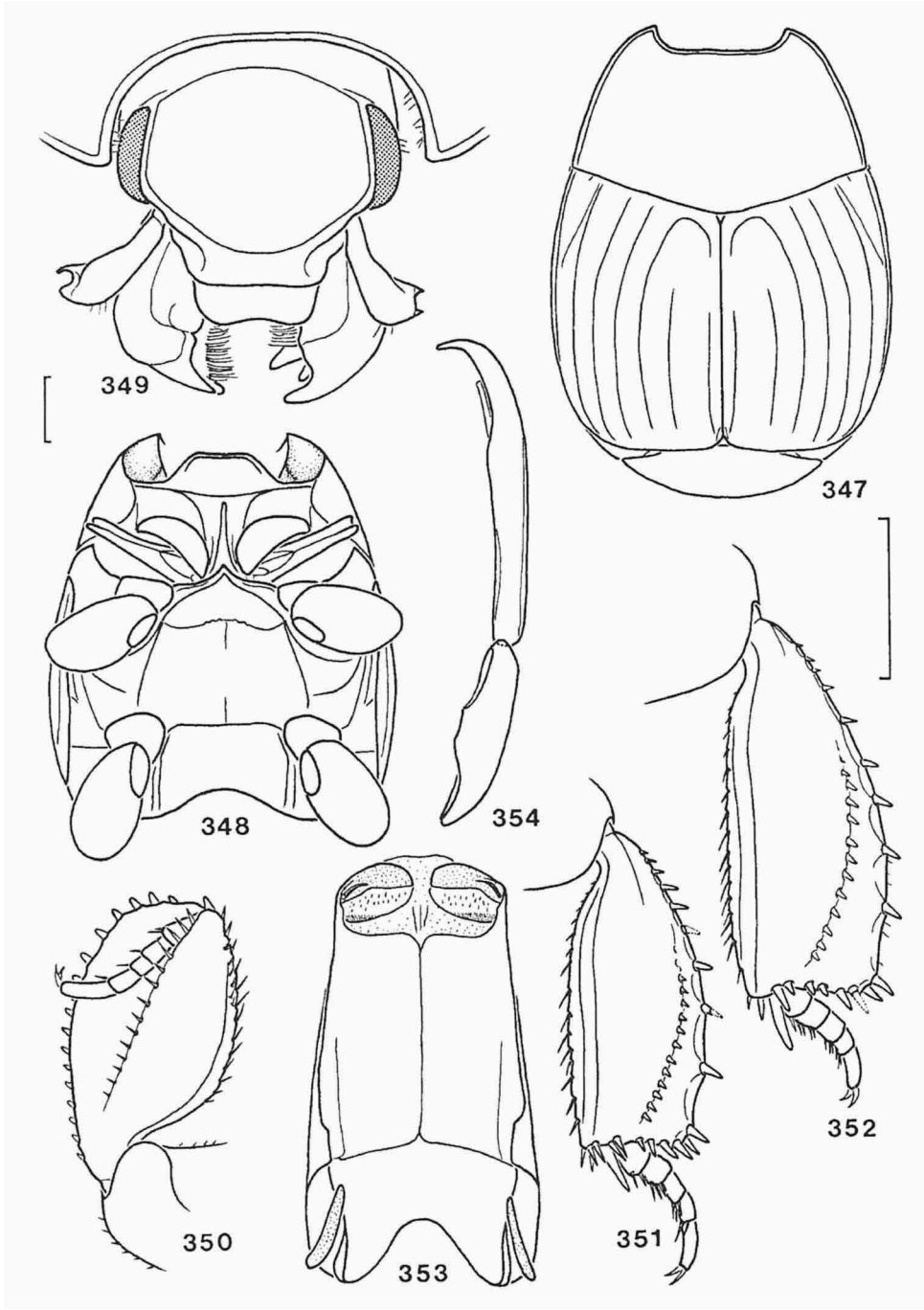
Figs 322-332, *Paratropus salgadoi* spec. nov. - 322, dorsal view (in part). - 323, ventral view (male, in part). - 324, head (dorsal view). - 325, left protibia (inner face), male. - 326, idem, female. - 327, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 328, idem, female. - 329, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 330, idem, female. - 331, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 332, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 322-323, right figs 324-332.



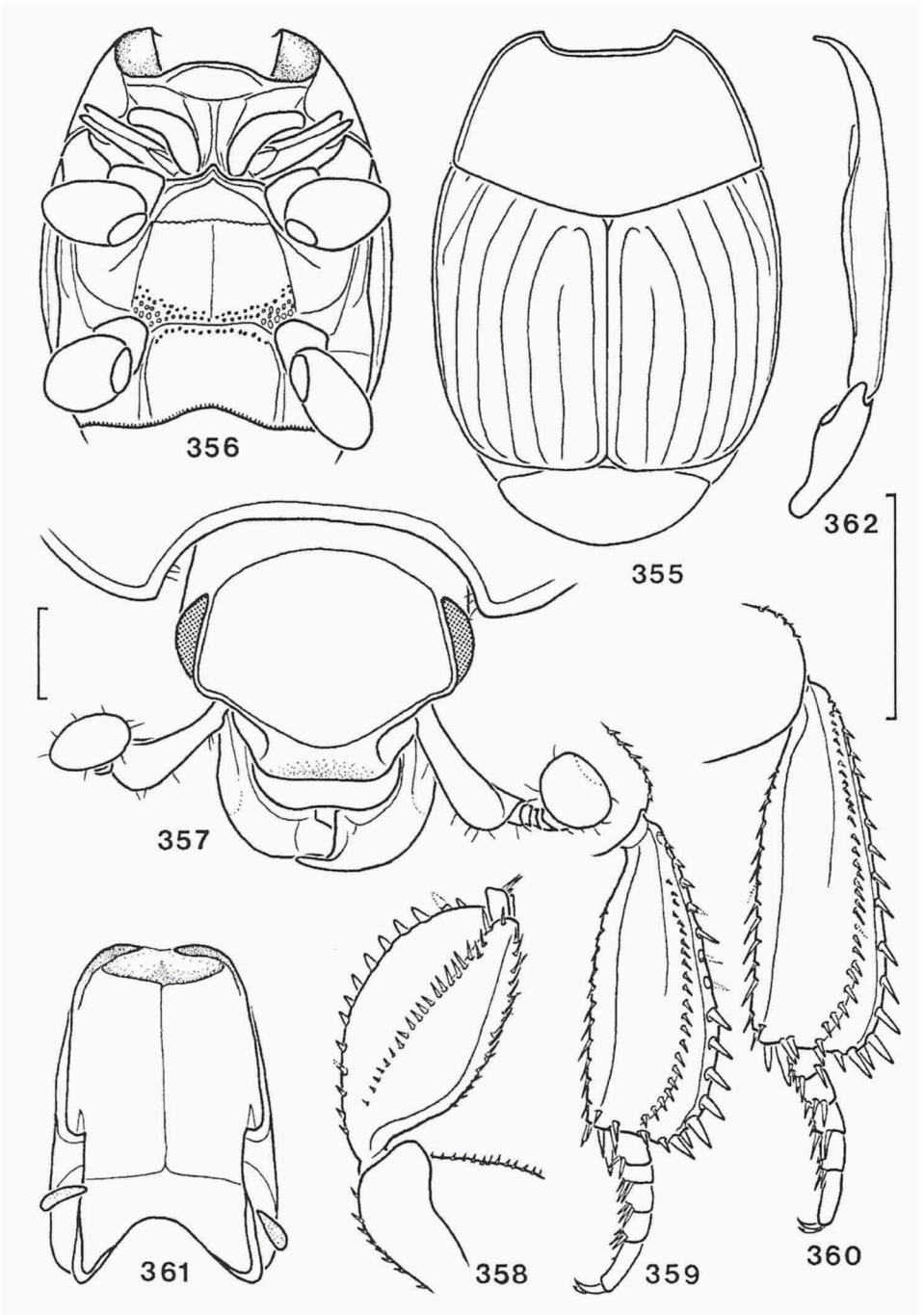
Figs 333-340, *Paratropus kovariki* spec. nov. - 333, dorsal view (in part). - 334, ventral view (male, in part). - 335, head (dorsal view). - 336, left protibia (inner face), male. - 337, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 338, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 339, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 340, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 333-334, right figs 335-340.



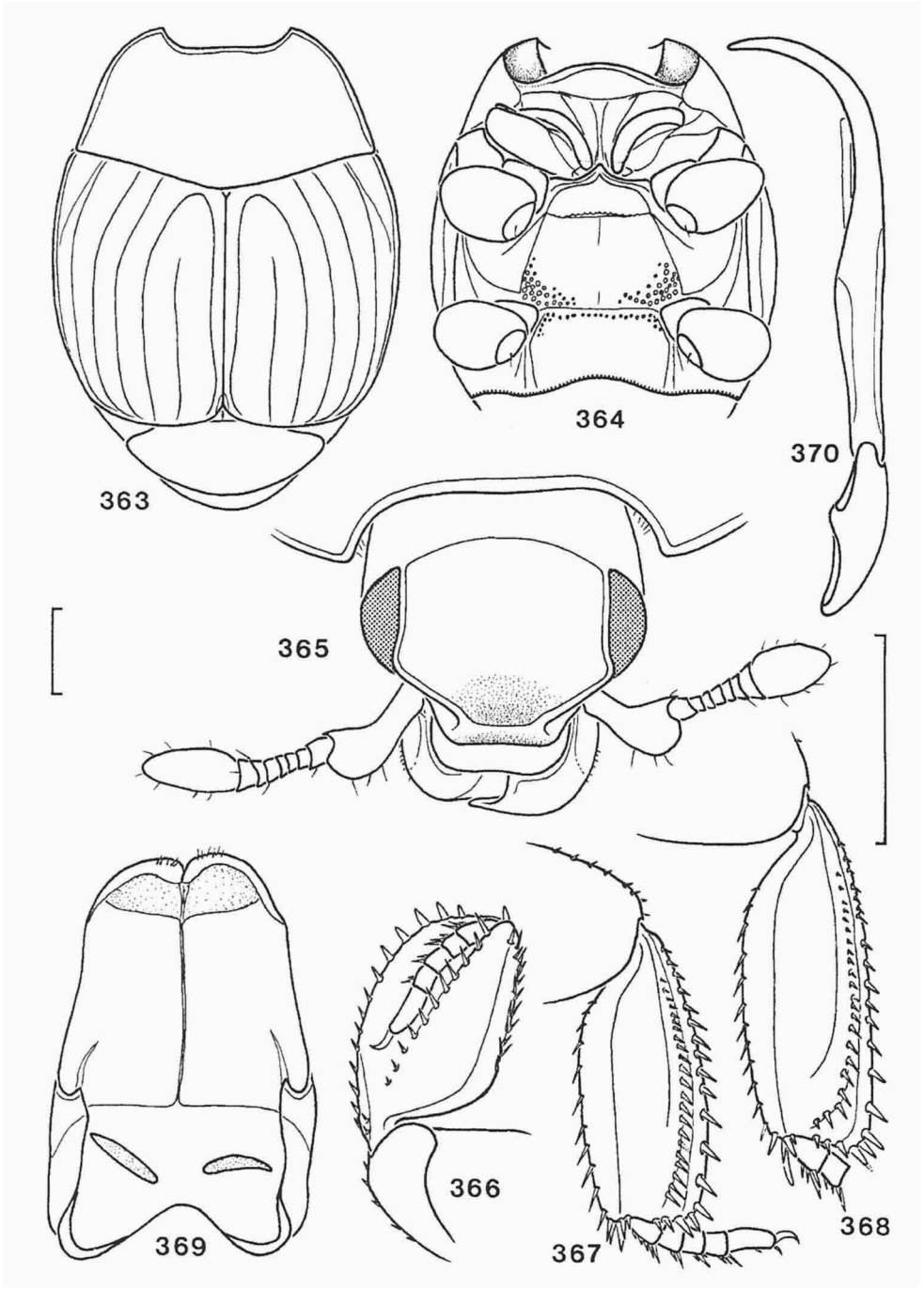
Figs 341-346, *Paratropus planiceps* Reichensperger - 341, dorsal view (in part). - 342, ventral view (female, in part). - 343, head (dorsal view). - 344, left protibia (inner face), female. - 345, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 346, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 341-342, right figs 343-346.



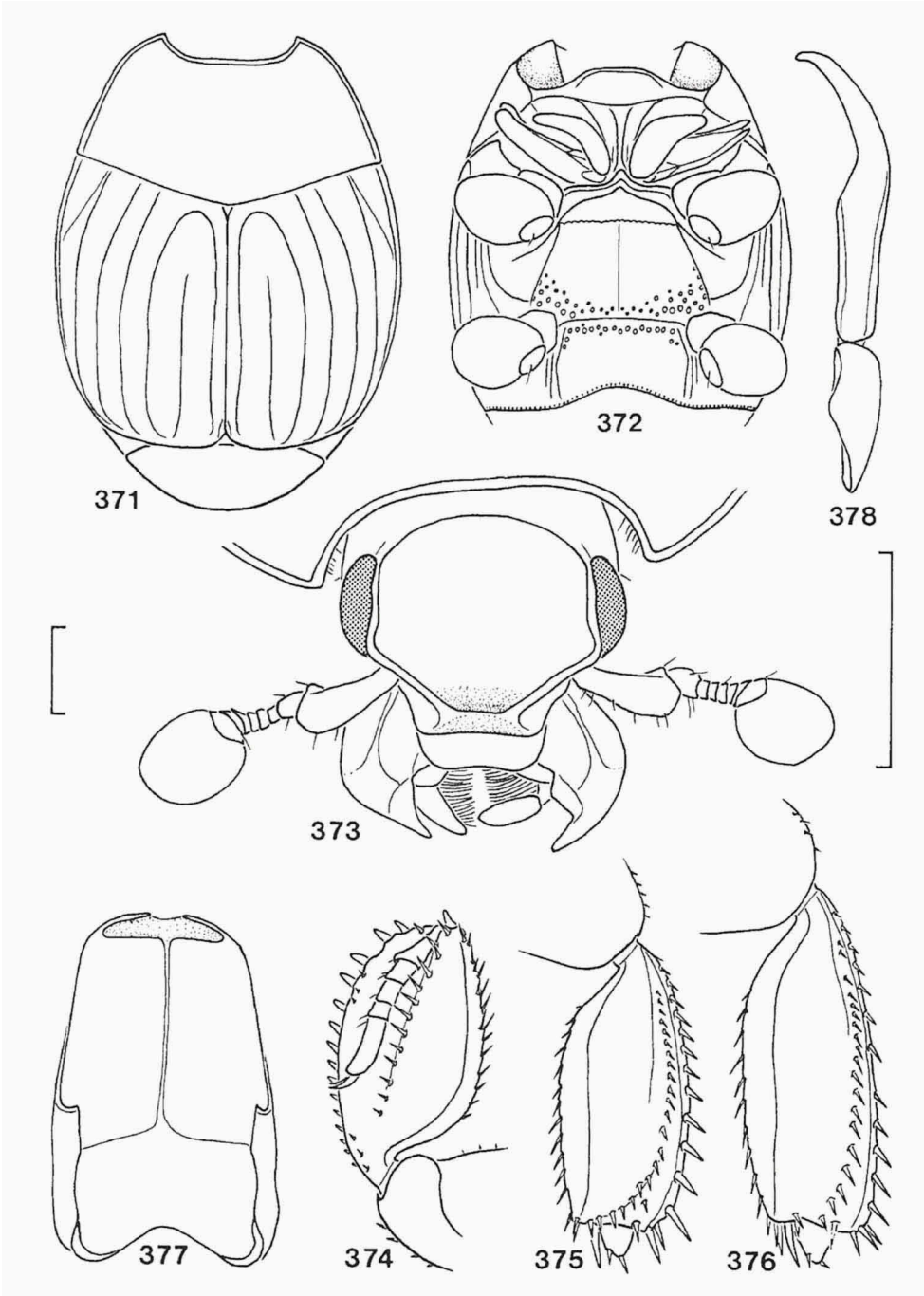
Figs 347-354, *Paratropus degallieri* Kanaar - 347, dorsal view (in part). - 348, ventral view (male, in part). - 349, head (dorsal view). - 350, left protibia (inner face), male. - 351, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 352, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 353, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 354, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 347-348, right figs 349-354.



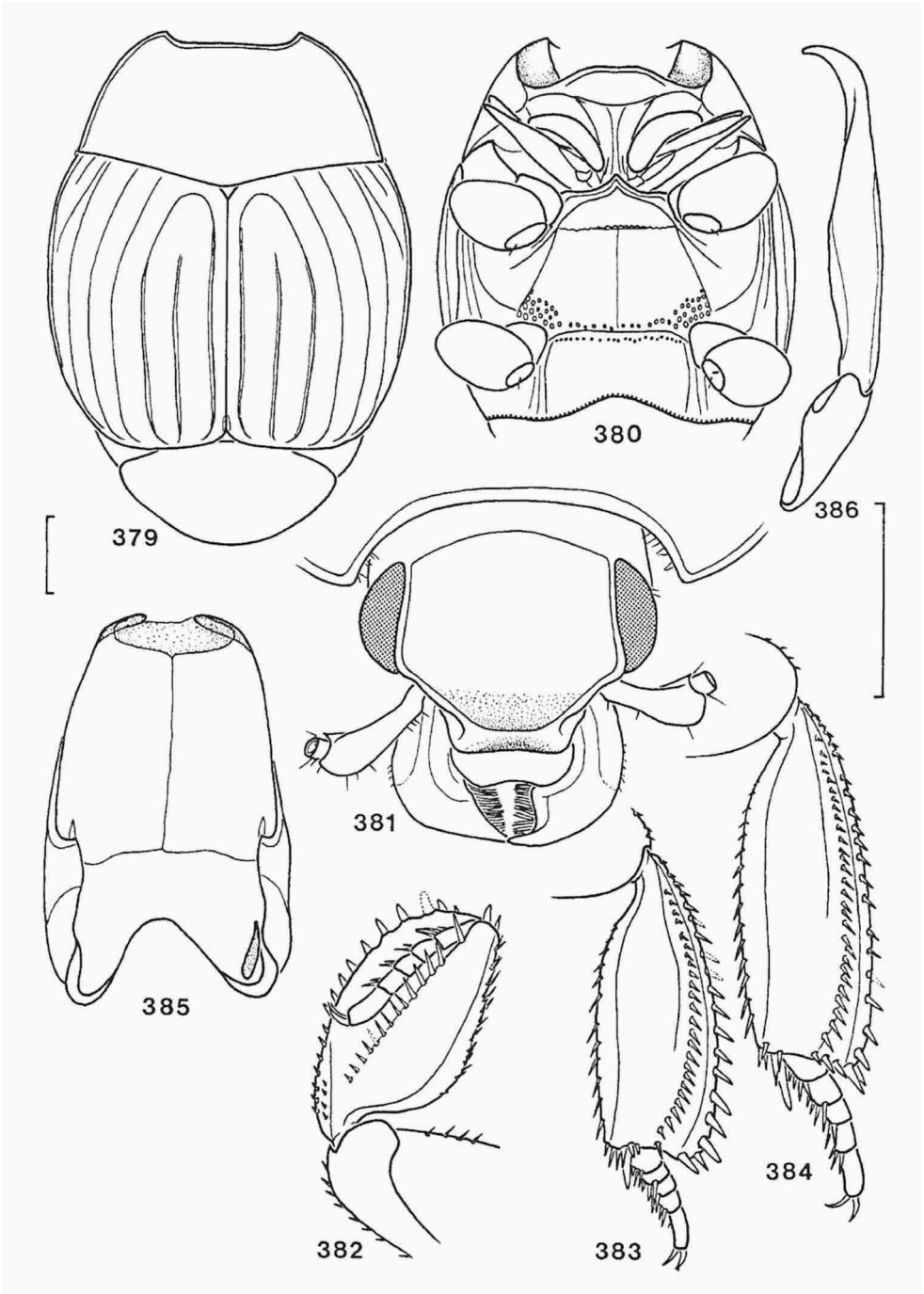
Figs 355-362, *Paratropus verityi* spec. nov. - 355, dorsal view (in part). - 356, ventral view (male, in part). - 357, head (dorsal view). - 358, left protibia (inner face), male. - 359, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 360, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 361, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 362, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 355-356, right figs 357-362.



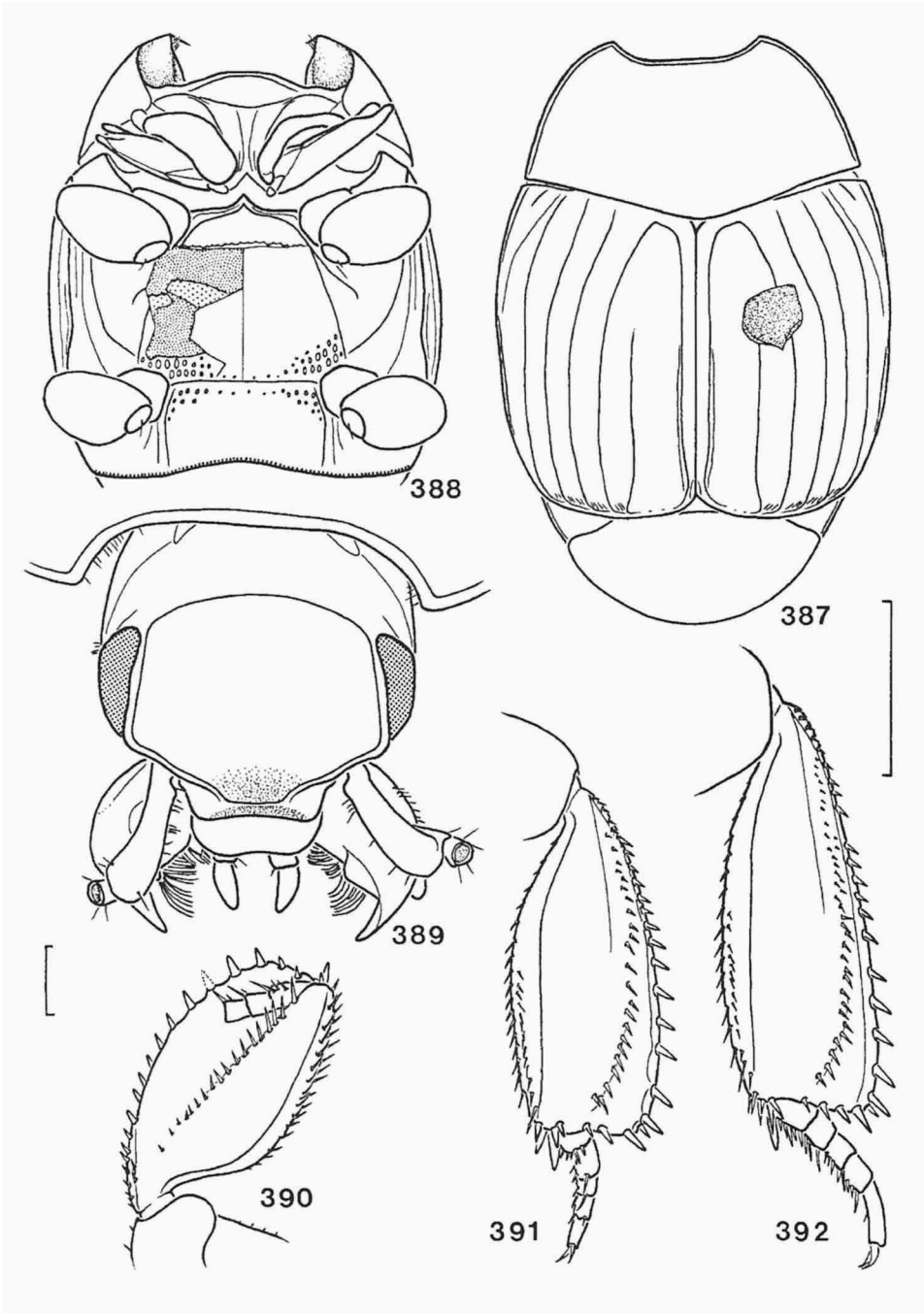
Figs 363-370, *Paratropus endroedyi* Thérond - 363, dorsal view (in part). - 364, ventral view (male, in part). - 365, head (dorsal view). - 366, left protibia (inner face), male. - 367, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 368, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 369, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 370, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 363-364, right figs 365-370.



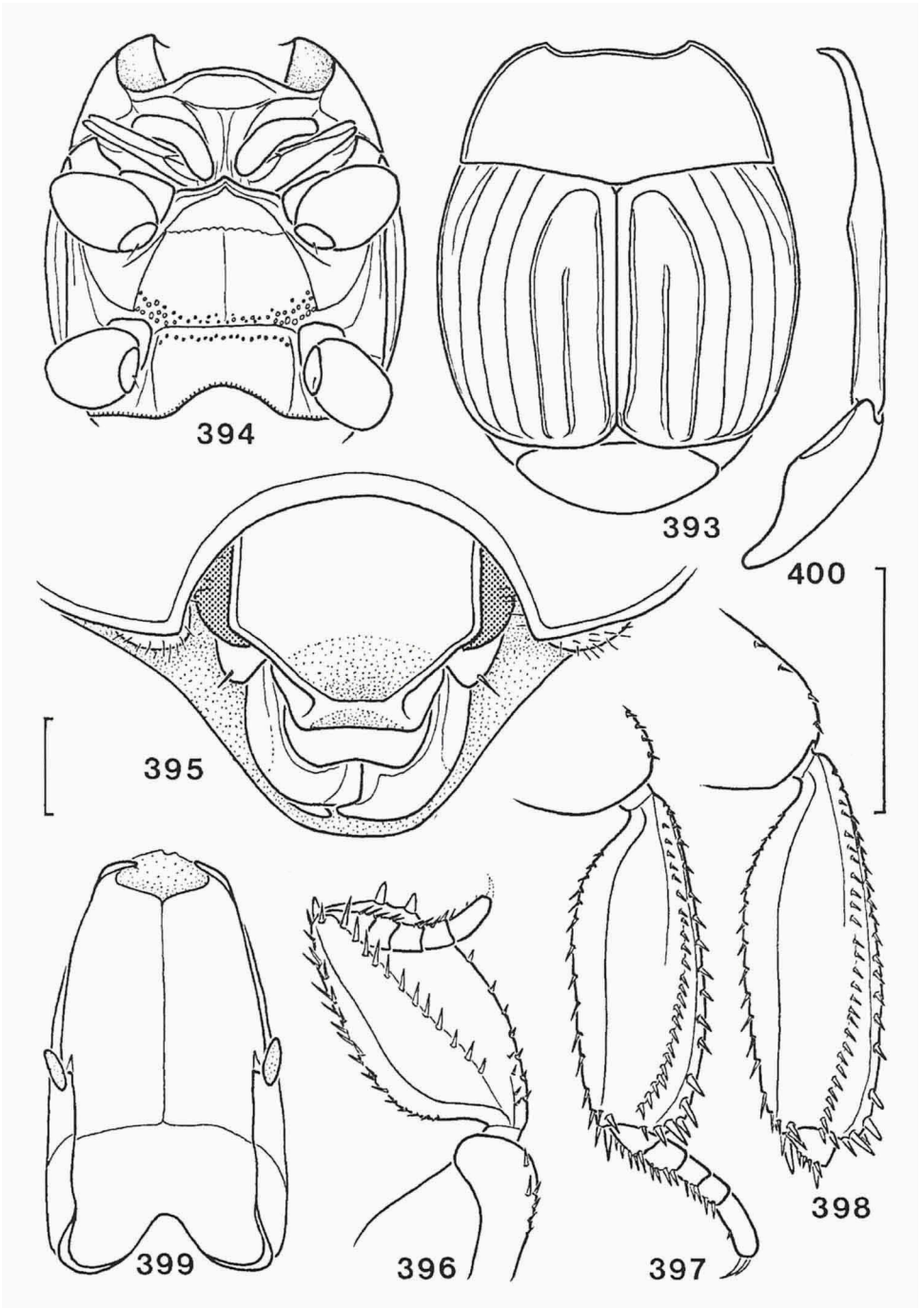
Figs 371-378, *Paratropus hervei* spec. nov. - 371, dorsal view (in part). - 372, ventral view (male, in part). - 373, head (dorsal view). - 374, left protibia (inner face), male. - 375, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 376, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 377, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 378, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 371-372, right figs 373-378.



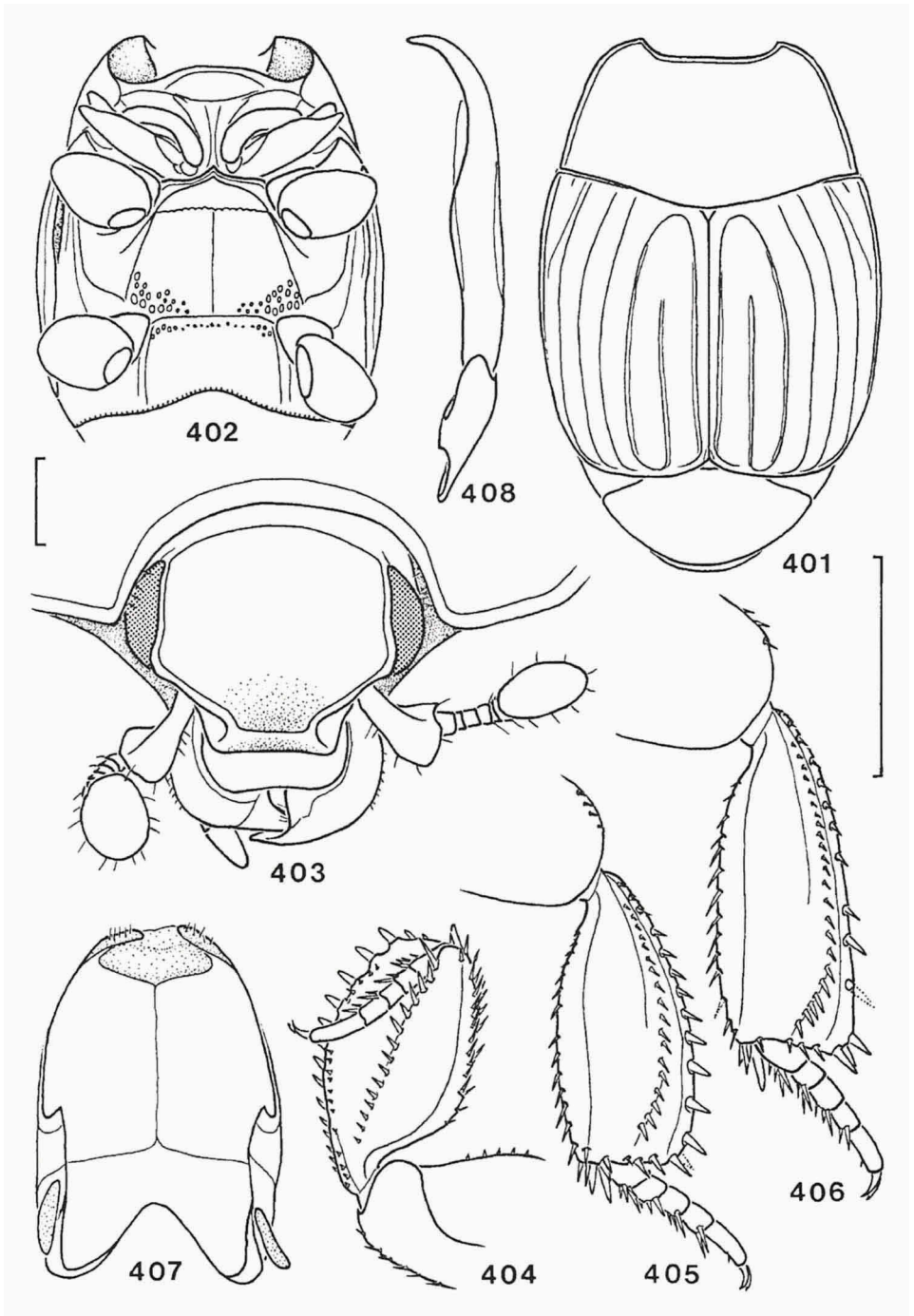
Figs 379-386, *Paratropus perlinskii* Mazur - 379, dorsal view (in part). - 380, ventral view (male, in part). - 381, head (dorsal view). - 382, left protibia (inner face), male. - 383, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 384, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 385, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 386, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 379-380, right figs 381-386.



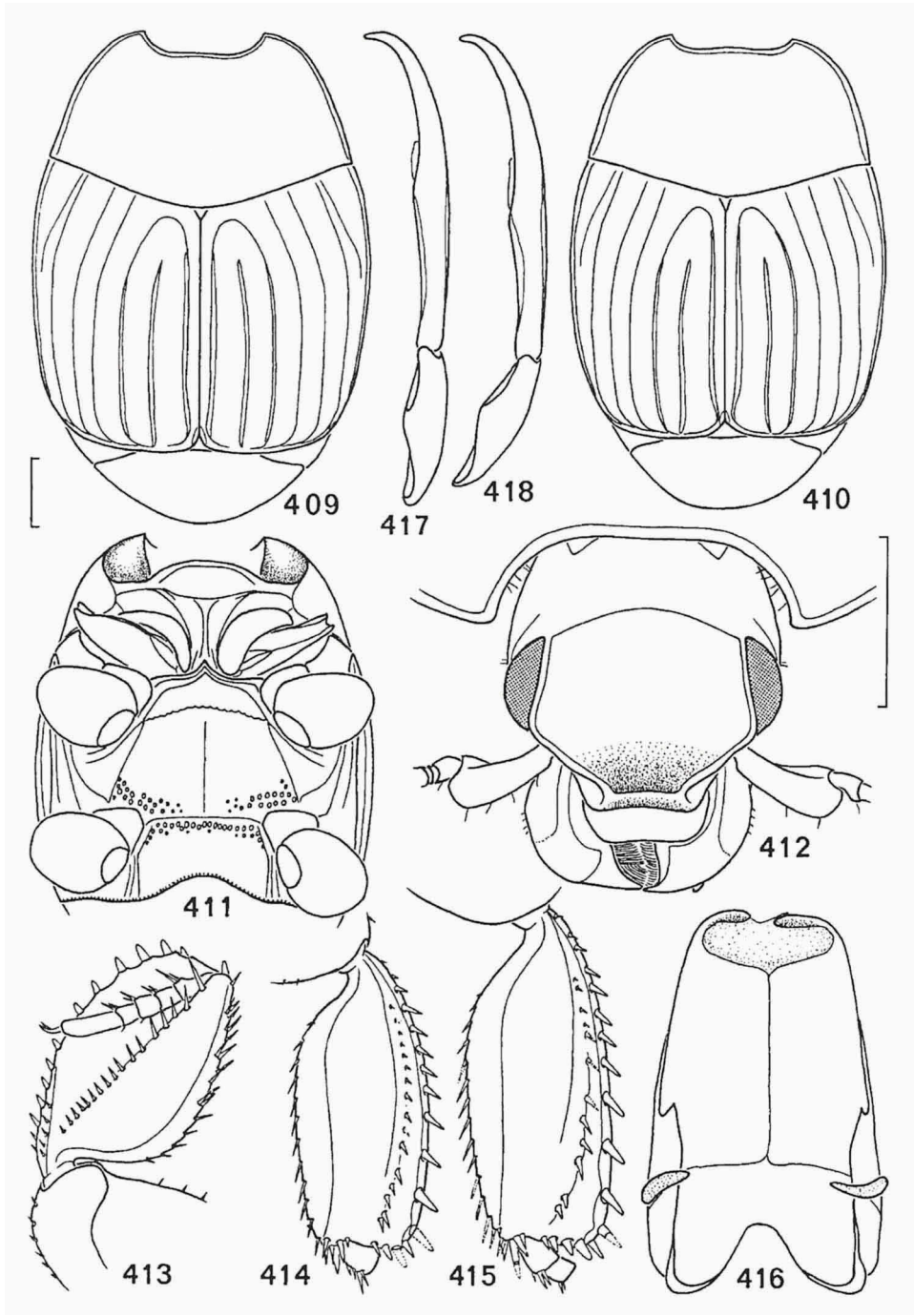
Figs 387-392, *Paratropus therondianus* nom. nov. - 387, dorsal view (in part). - 388, ventral view (female, in part). - 389, head (dorsal view). - 390, left protibia (inner face), female. - 391, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 392, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 387-388, right figs 389-392.



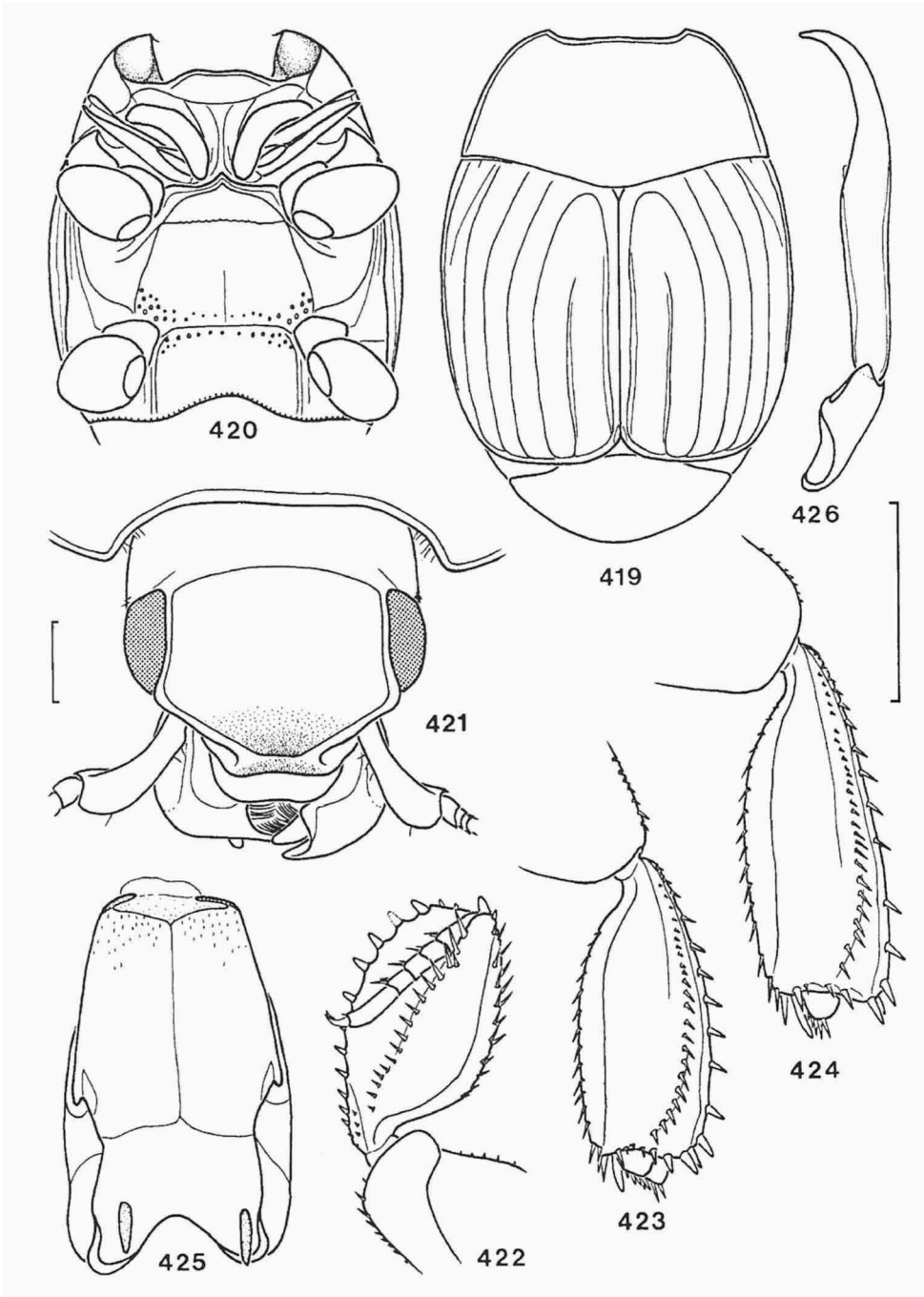
Figs 393-400, *Paratropus arriagadai* spec. nov. - 393, dorsal view (in part). - 394, ventral view (male, in part). - 395, head (dorsal view). - 396, right protibia (inner face), male. - 397, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 398, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 399, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 400, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 393-394, right figs 395-400.



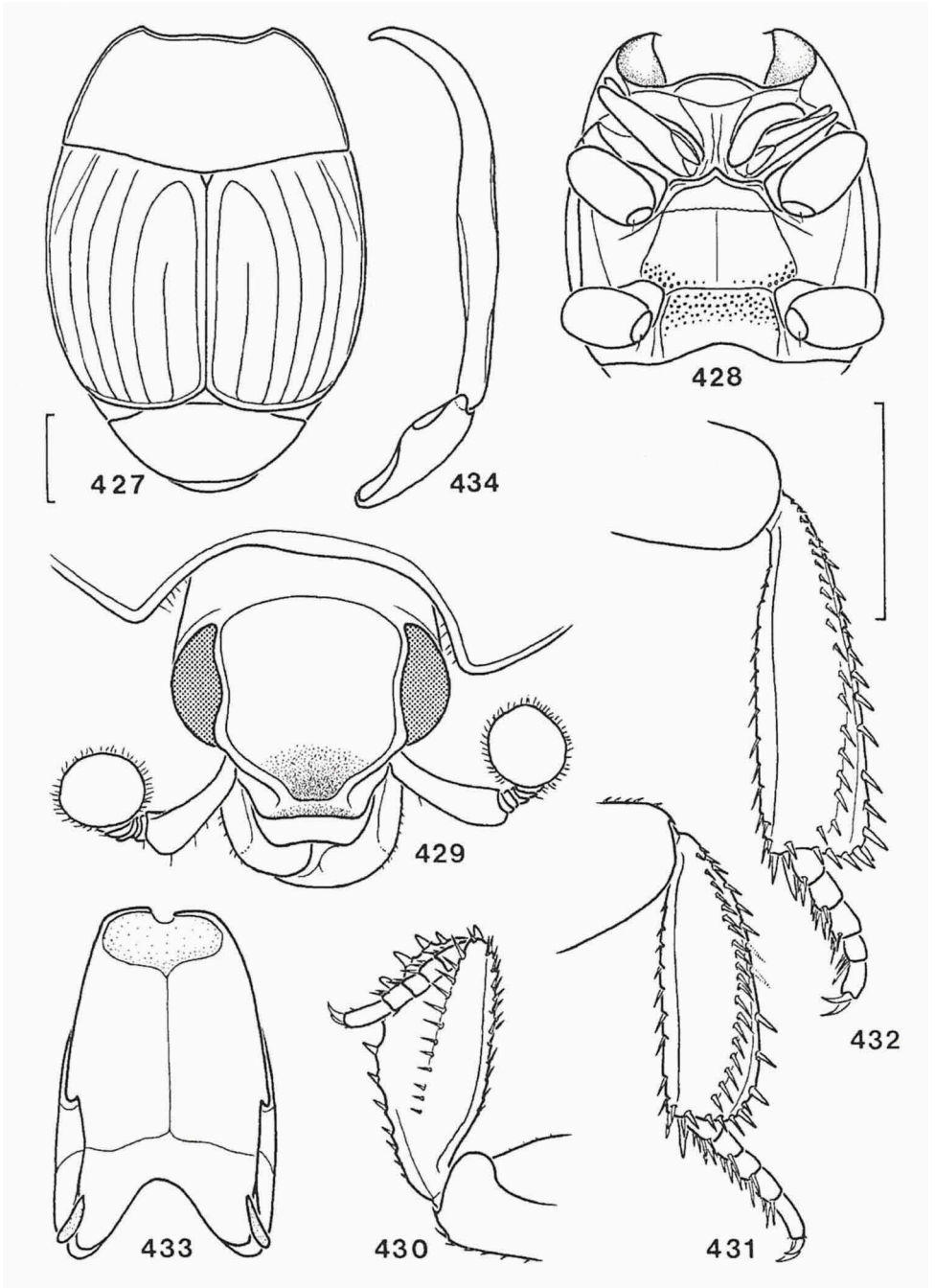
Figs 401-408, *Paratropus walteri* spec. nov. - 401, dorsal view (in part). - 402, ventral view (male, in part). - 403, head (dorsal view). - 404, left protibia (inner face), male. - 405, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 406, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 407, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 408, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 401-402, right figs 403-408.



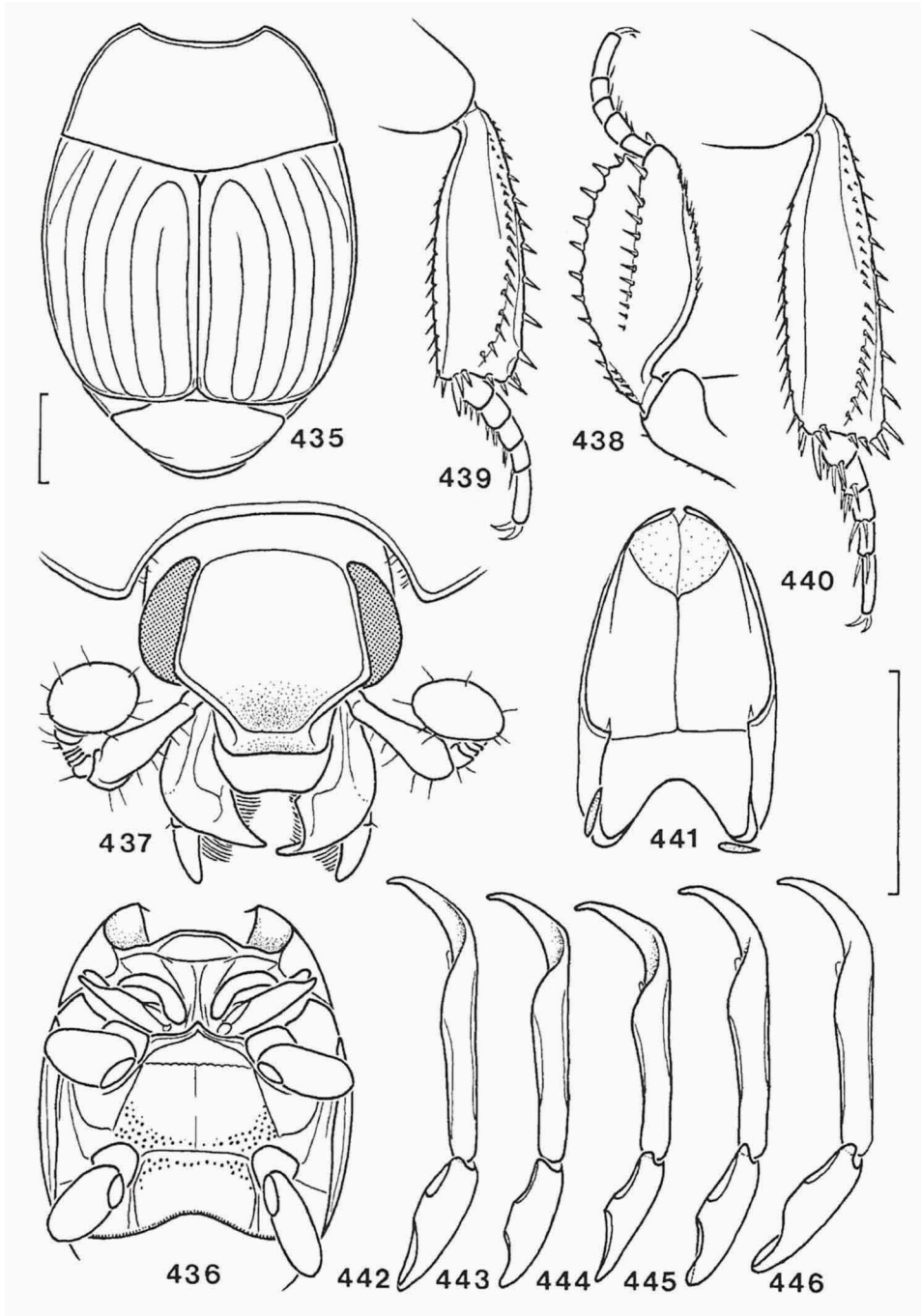
Figs 409-418, *Paratropus fungorum* Lewis - 409, dorsal view (in part). - 410, idem, var. nov. occidentis. - 411, ventral view (male, in part). - 412, head (dorsal view). - 413, left protibia (inner face), male. - 414, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 415, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 416, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 417, aedeagus, right lateral view. - 418, idem, var. nov. occidentis. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 409-411, right figs 412-418.



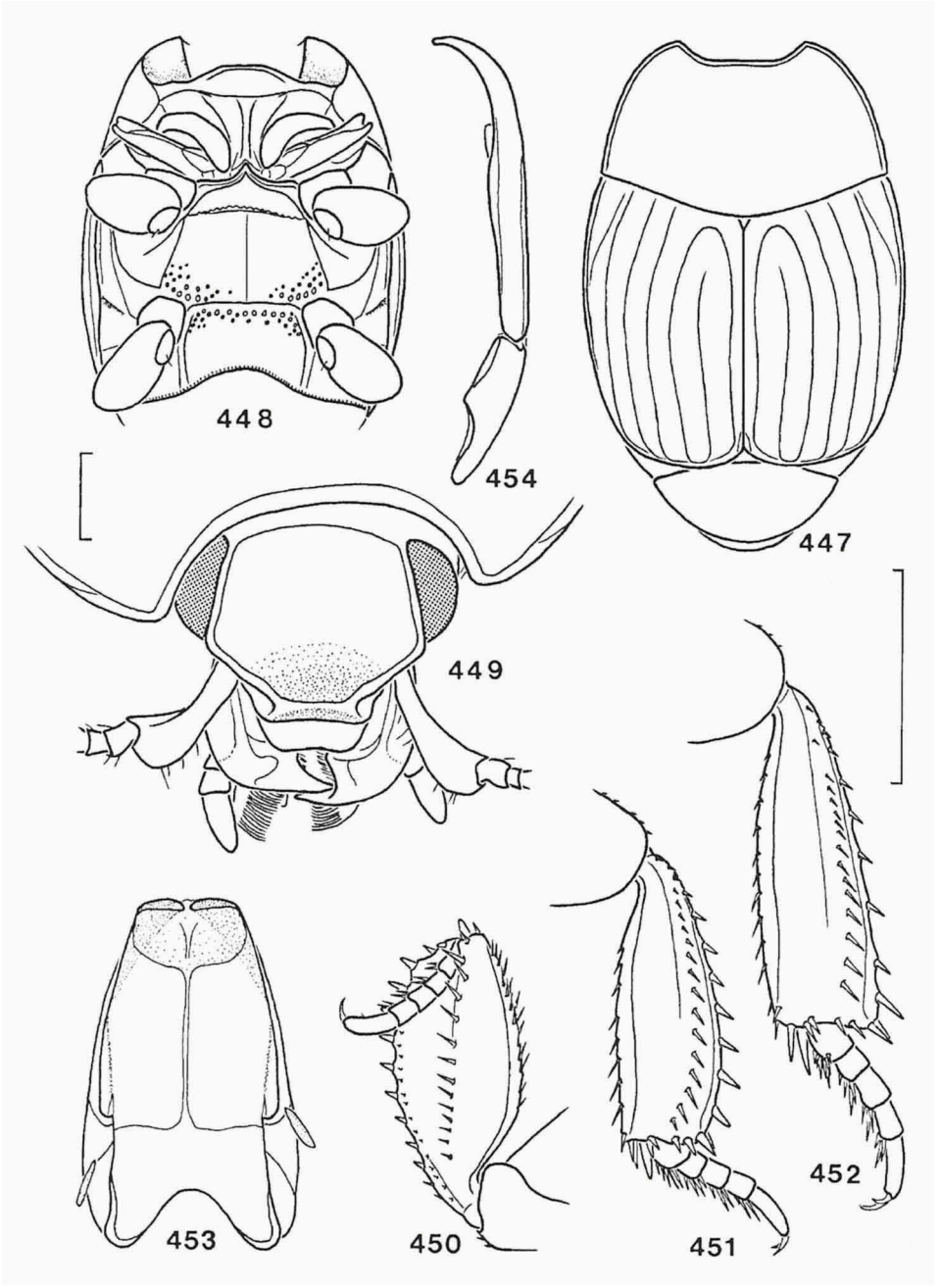
Figs 419-426, *Paratropus parallelinervis* Vienna - 419, dorsal view (in part). - 420, ventral view (male, in part). - 421, head (dorsal view). - 422, left protibia (inner face), male. - 423, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 424, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 425, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 426, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 419-420, right figs 421-426.



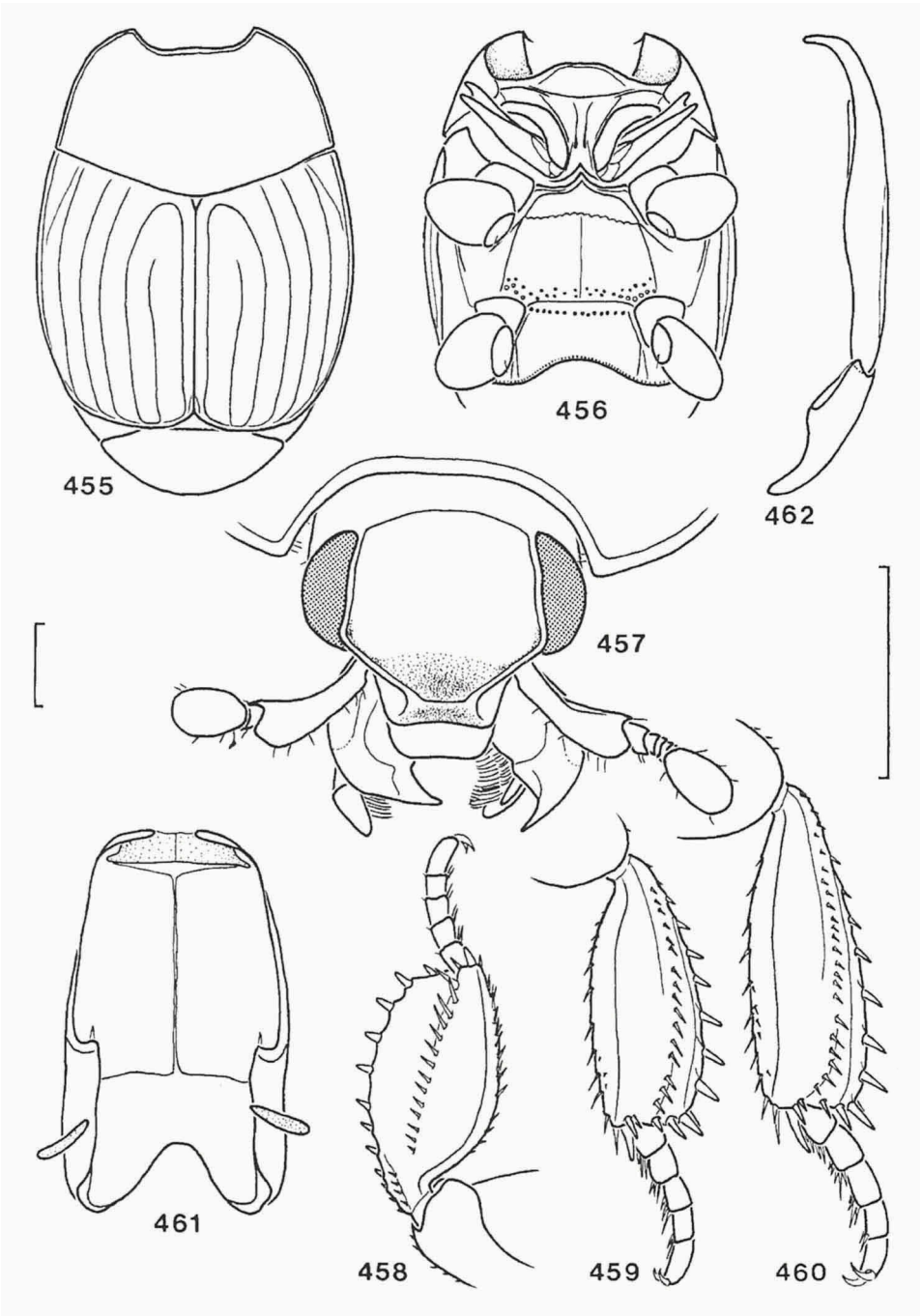
Figs 427-434, *Paratropus cavifrons* spec. nov. - 427, dorsal view (in part). - 428, ventral view (male, in part). - 429, head (dorsal view). - 430, left protibia (inner face), male. - 431, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 432, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 433, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 434, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 427-428, right figs 429-434.



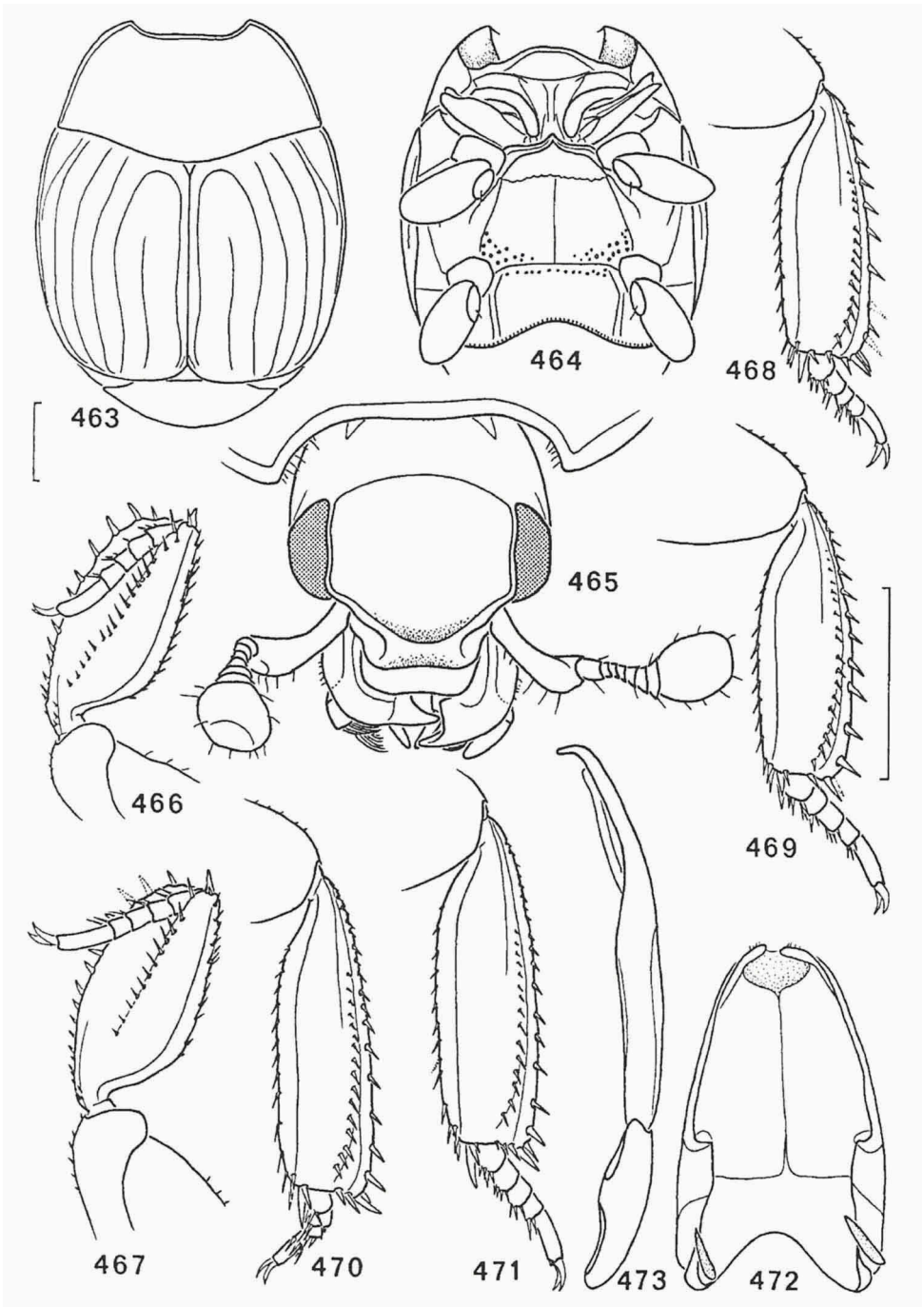
Figs 435-446, *Paratropus boleti* Lewis - 435, dorsal view (in part). - 436, ventral view (male, in part). - 437, head (dorsal view). - 438, left protibia (inner face), male. - 439, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 440, left metatibia (outer face), male - 441, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 442, aedeagus, right lateral view, nominate form. - 443, idem, variety A. - 444, idem, variety B. - 445, idem, variety C. - 446, idem, variety D. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 435-436, right figs 437-446.



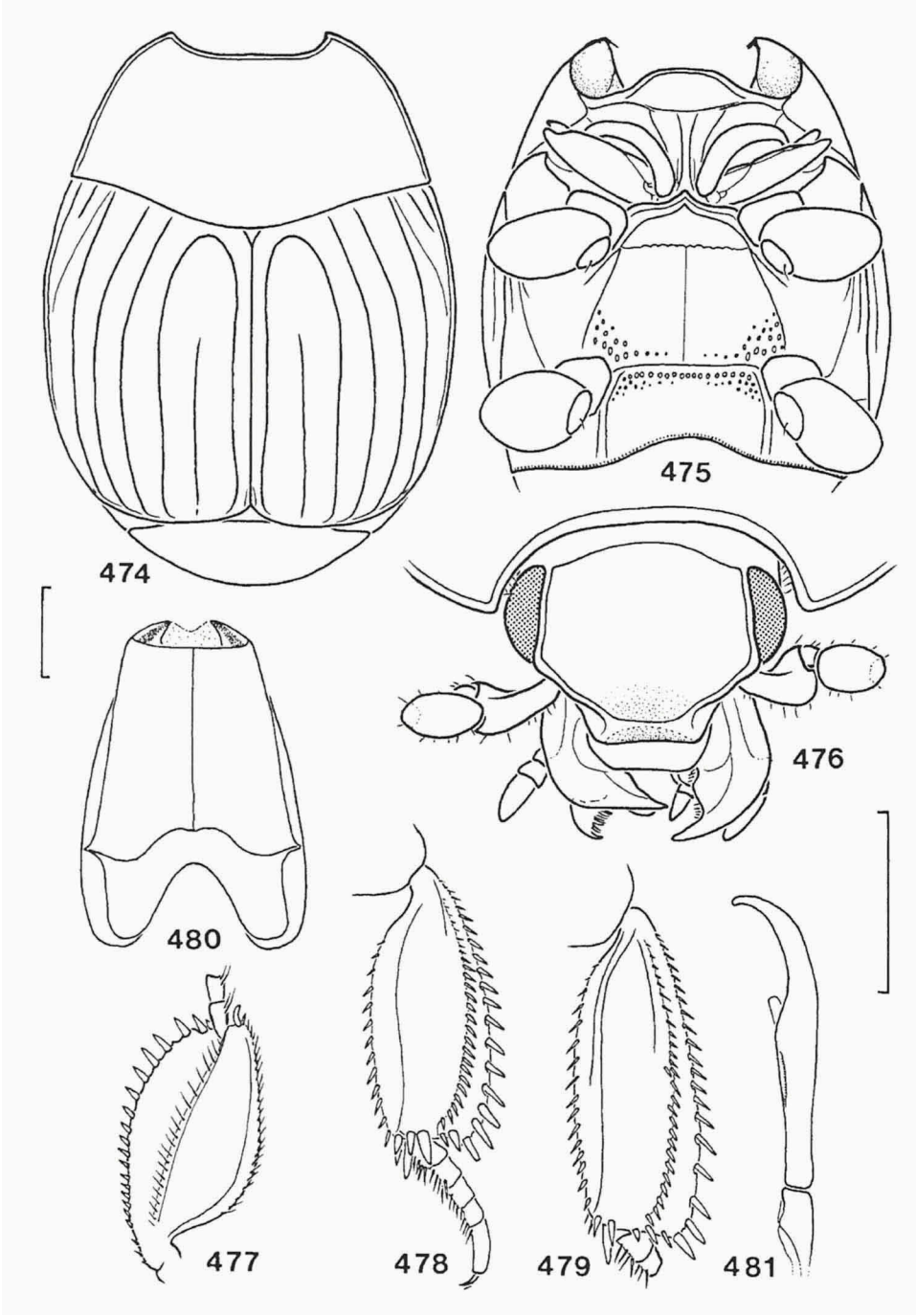
Figs 447-454, *Paratropus kryzhanovskii* spec. nov. - 447, dorsal view (in part). - 448, ventral view (male, in part). - 449, head (dorsal view). - 450, left protibia (inner face), male. - 451, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 452, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 453, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 454, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 447-448, right figs 449-454.



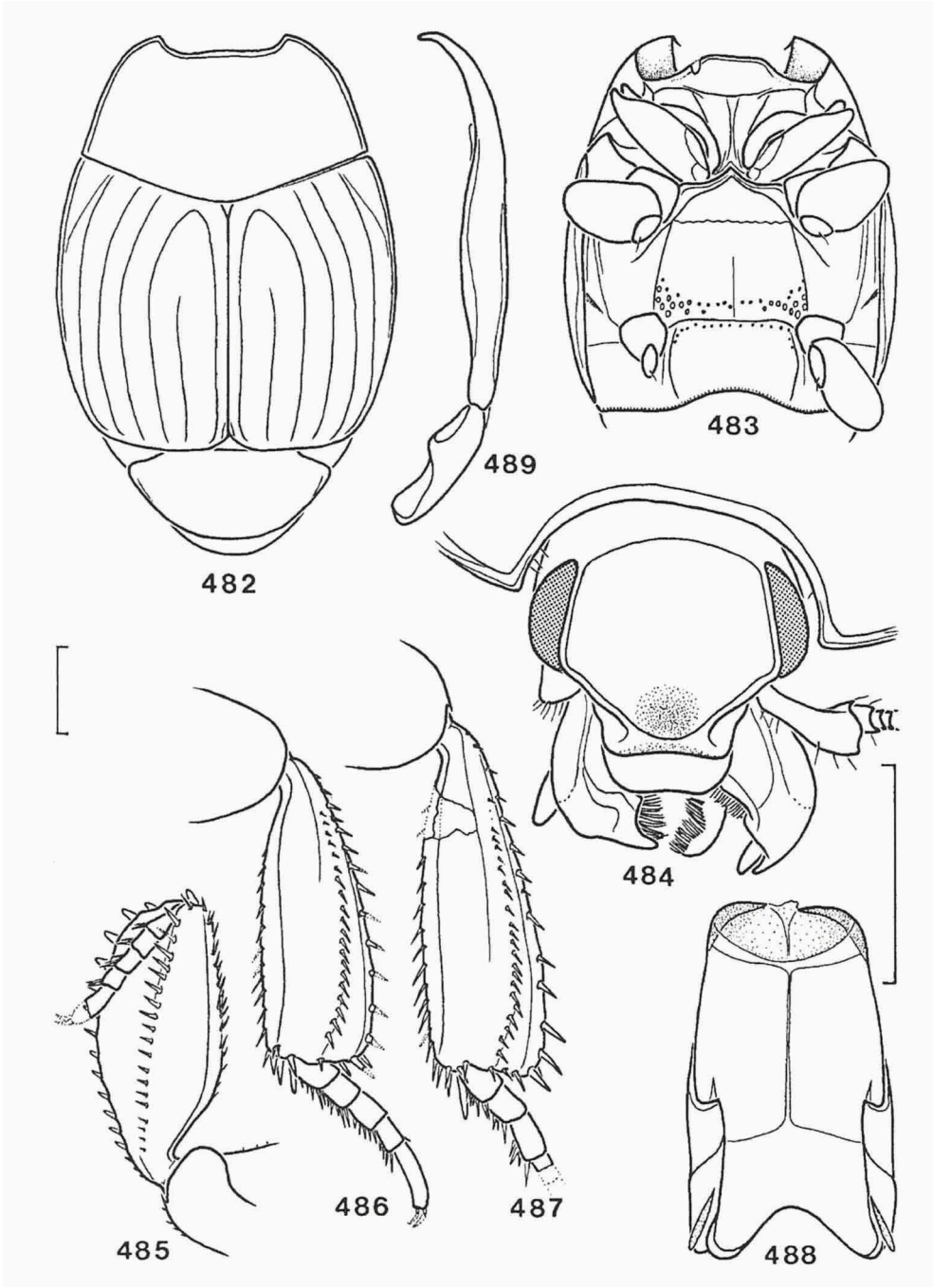
Figs 455-462, *Paratropus gomyi* spec. nov. - 455, dorsal view (in part). - 456, ventral view (male, in part). - 457, head (dorsal view). - 458, left protibia (inner face), male. - 459, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 460, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 461, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 462, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 455-456, right figs 457-462.



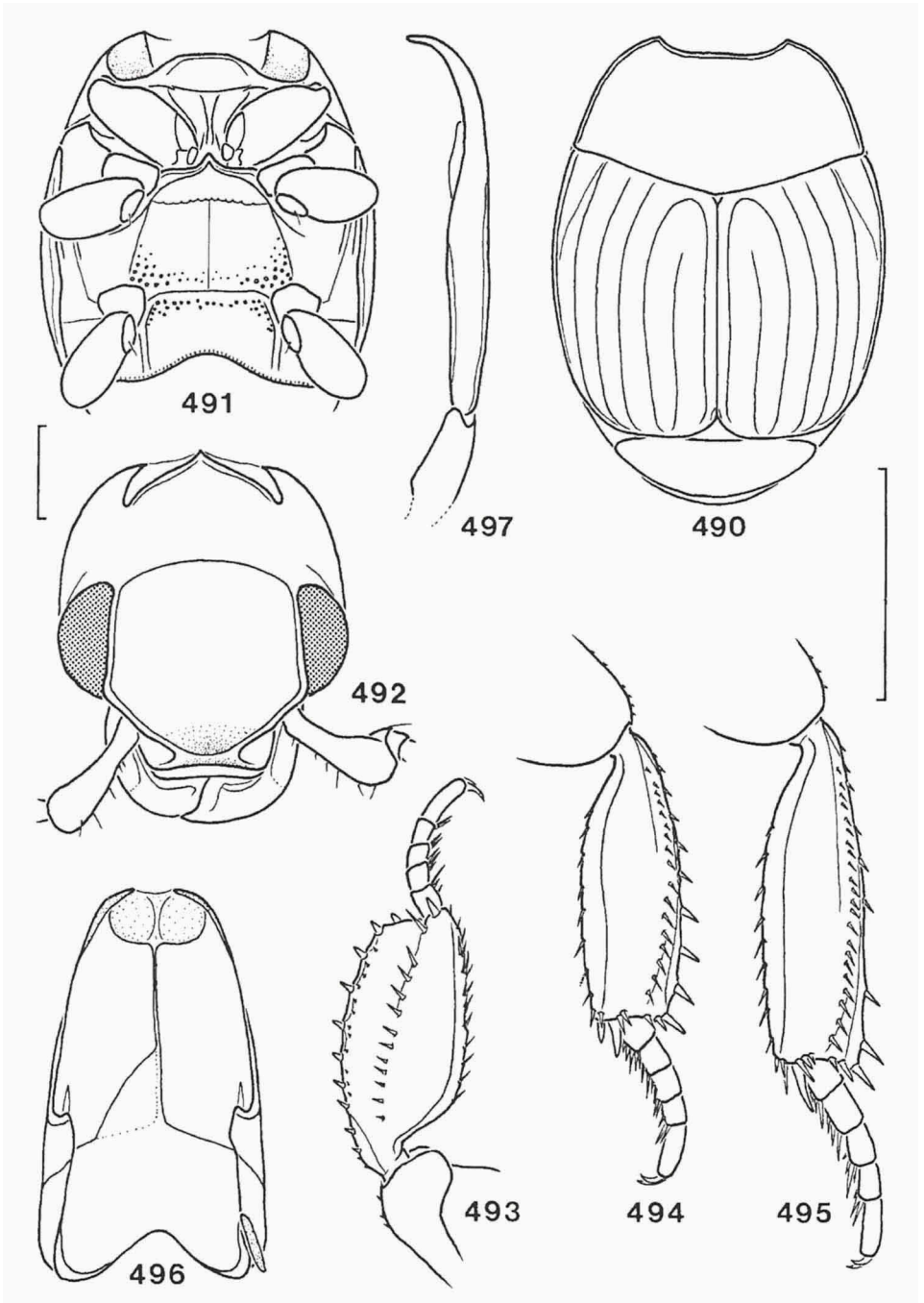
Figs 463-473, *Paratropus roggemani* spec. nov. - 463, dorsal view (in part). - 464, ventral view (male, in part). - 465, head (dorsal view). - 466, left protibia (inner face), male. - 467, idem, female. - 468, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 469, idem, female. - 470, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 471, idem, female. - 472, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 473, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 463-464, right figs 465-473.



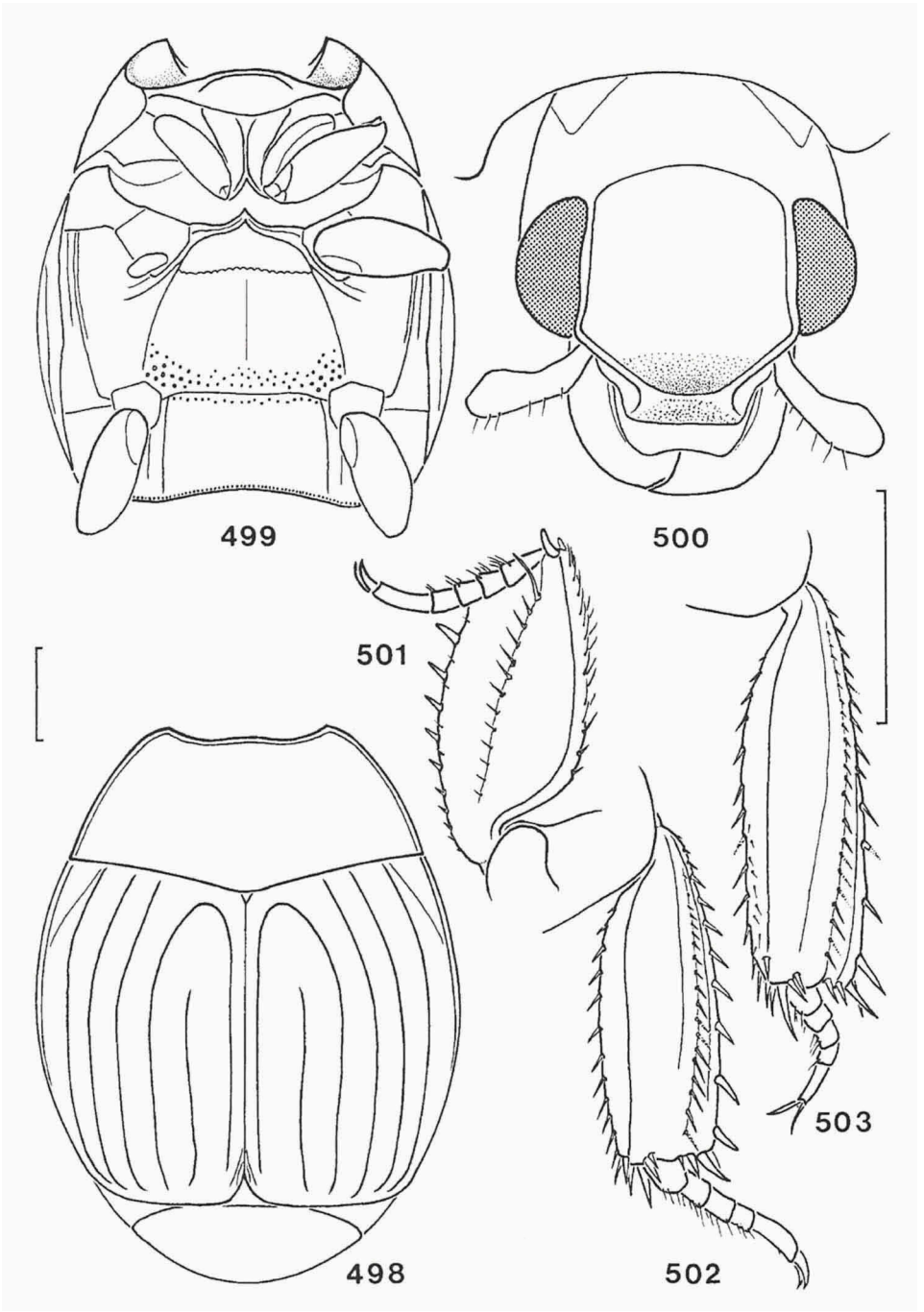
Figs 474-481, *Paratropus orientis* Thérond - 474, dorsal view (in part). - 475, ventral view (male, in part). - 476, head (dorsal view). - 477, left protibia (inner face), male. - 478, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 479, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 480, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 481, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 474-475, right figs 476-481.



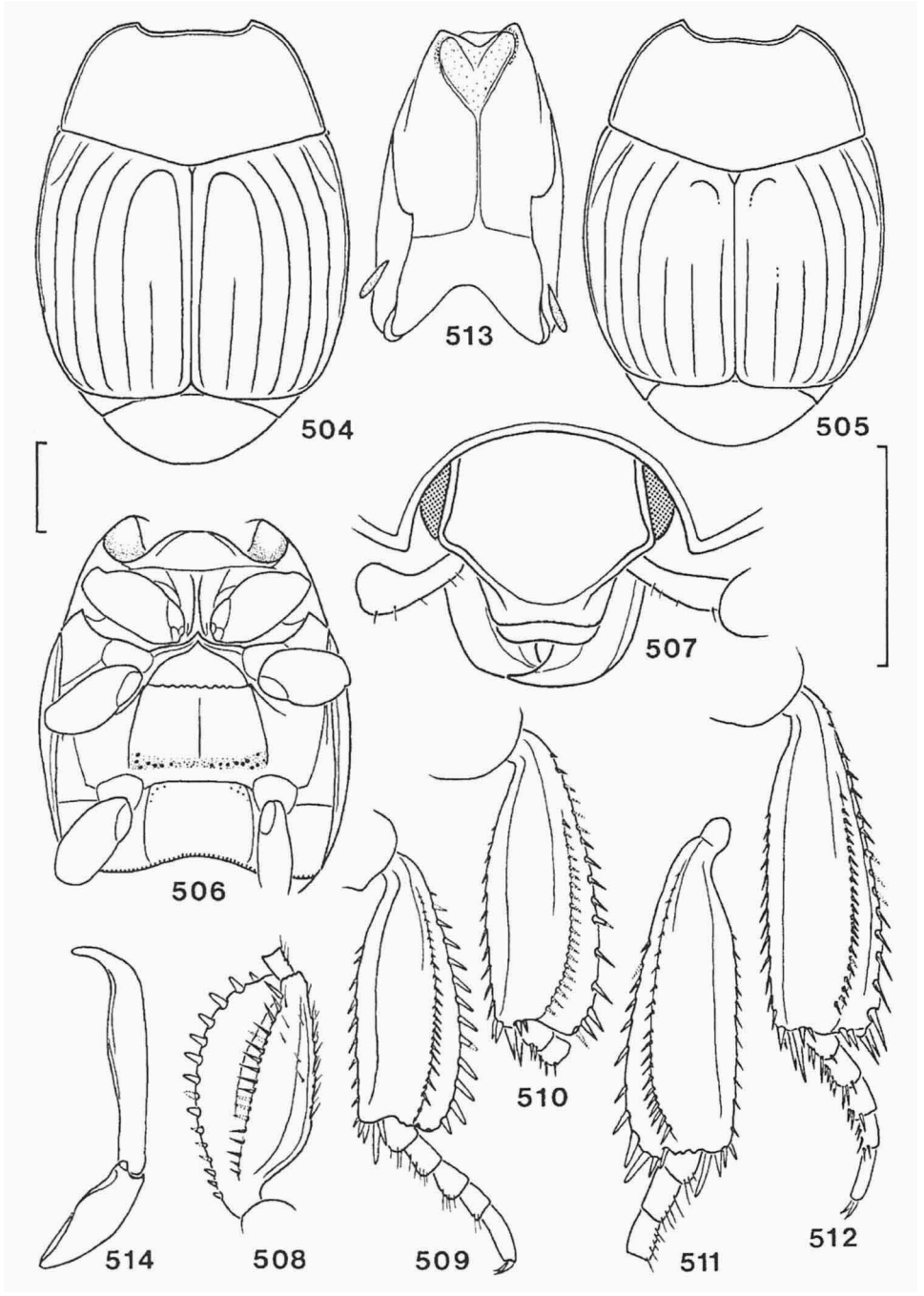
Figs 482-489, *Paratropus baloghi* spec. nov. - 482, dorsal view (in part). - 483, ventral view (male, in part). - 484, head (dorsal view). - 485, left protibia (inner face), male. - 486, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 487, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 488, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 489, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 482-483, right figs 484-489.



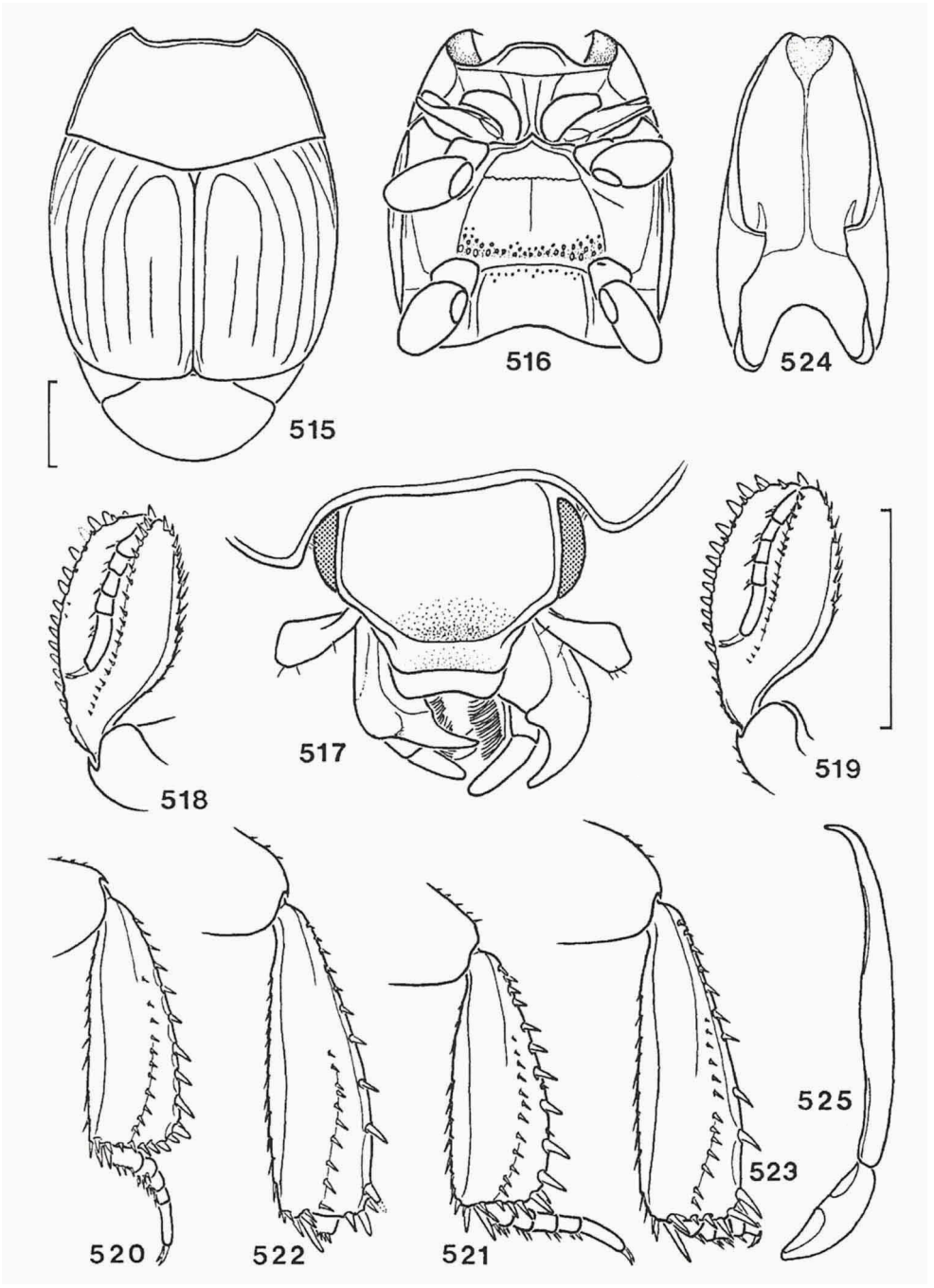
Figs 490-497, *Paratropus olexai* spec. nov. - 490, dorsal view (in part). - 491, ventral view (male, in part). - 492, head (dorsal view). - 493, left protibia (inner face), male. - 494, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 495, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 496, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 497, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 490-491, right figs 492-497.



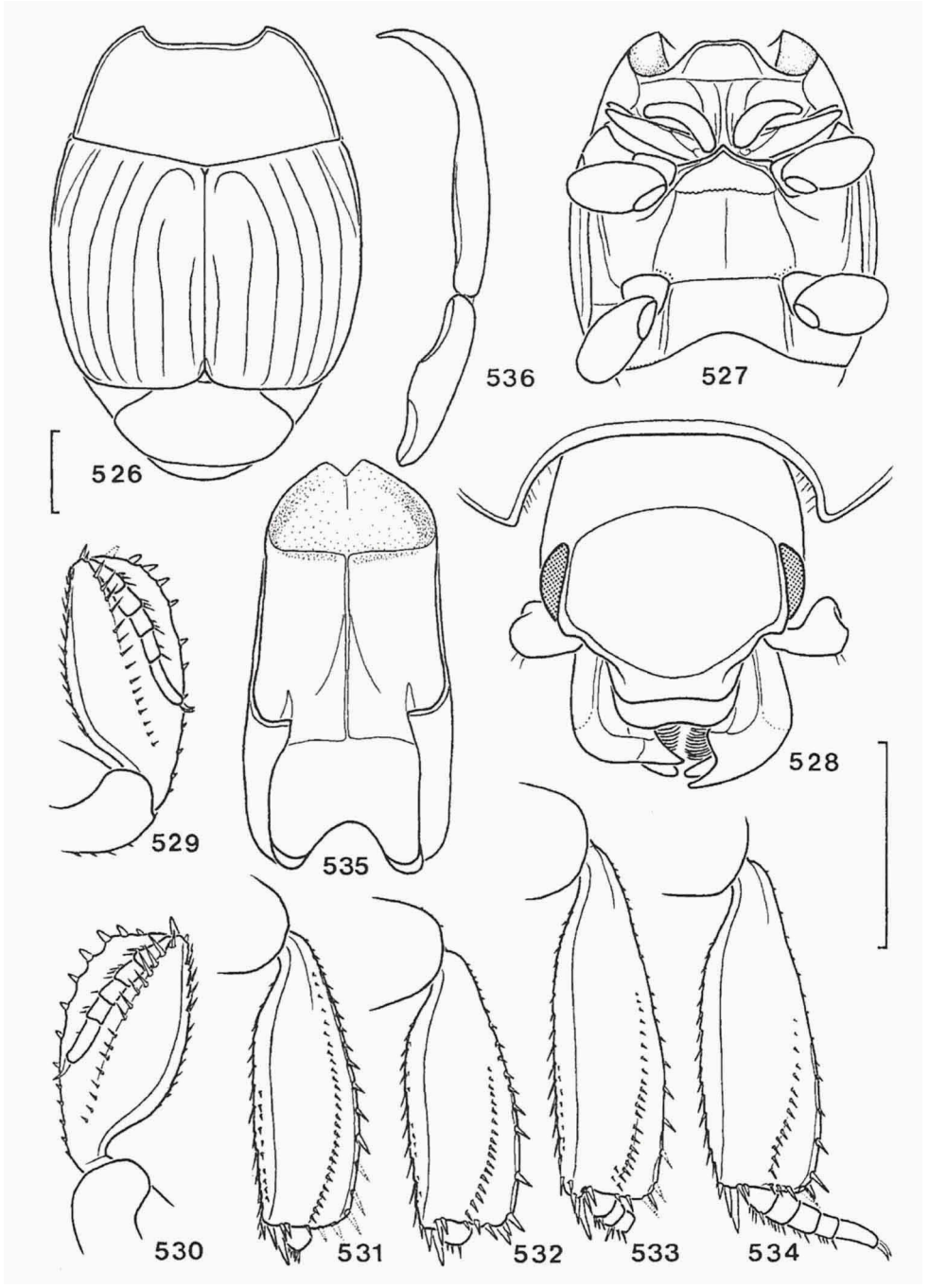
Figs 498-503, *Paratropus nigrellus* (Schmidt) - 498, dorsal view (in part). - 499, ventral view (female, in part). - 500, head (dorsal view). - 501, left protibia (inner face), female. - 502, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 503, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 498-499, right figs 500-503.



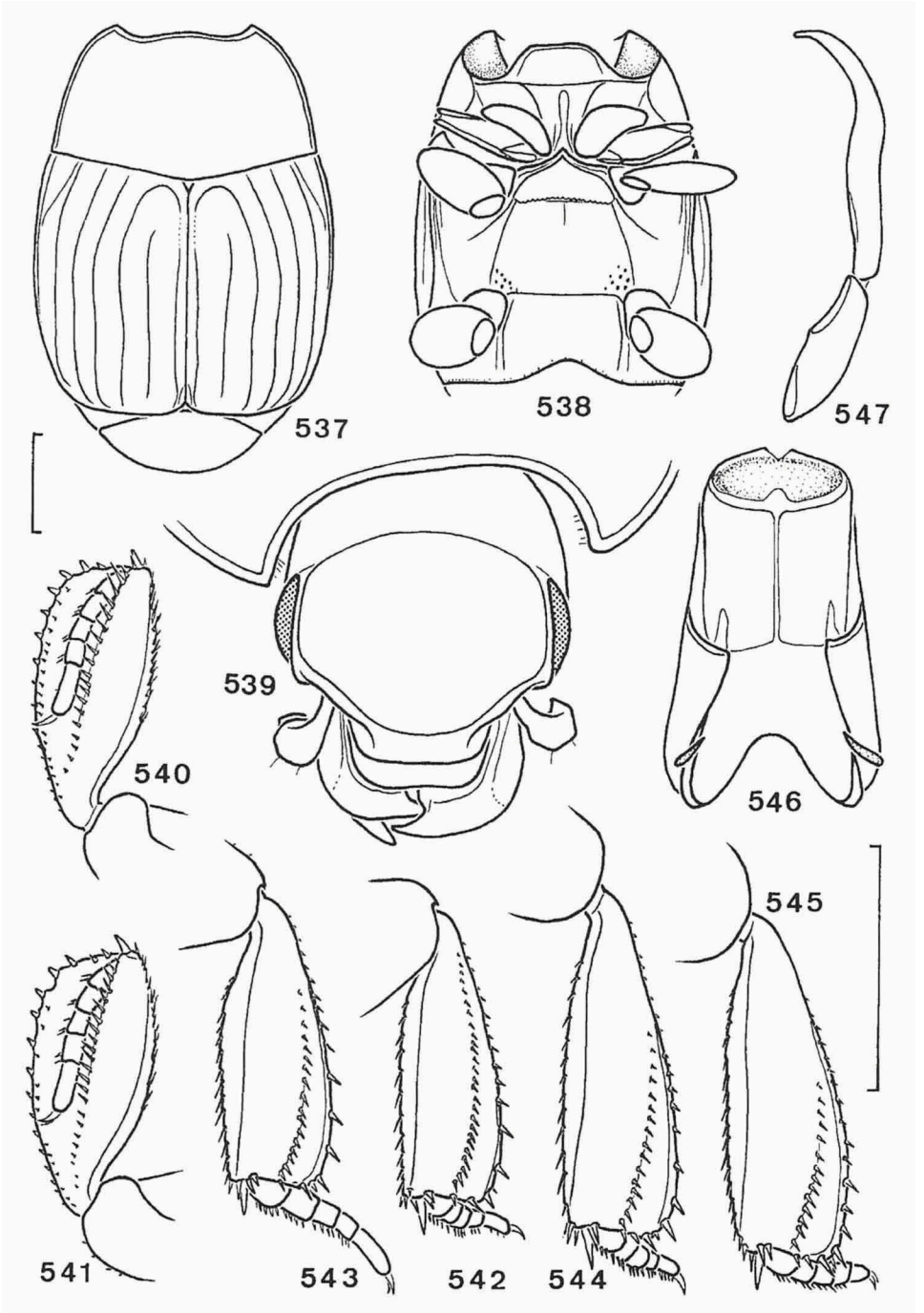
Figs 504-514, *Paratropus lacustris* (Desbordes) - 504, dorsal view (in part). - 505, idem, var. *incompletus* Thérond - 506, ventral view (male, in part). - 507, head (dorsal view). - 508, left protibia (inner face), male. - 509, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 510, idem, female. - 511, right metatibia (outer face), male. - 512, left metatibia (outer face), female. - 513, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 514, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 504-506, right figs 507-514.



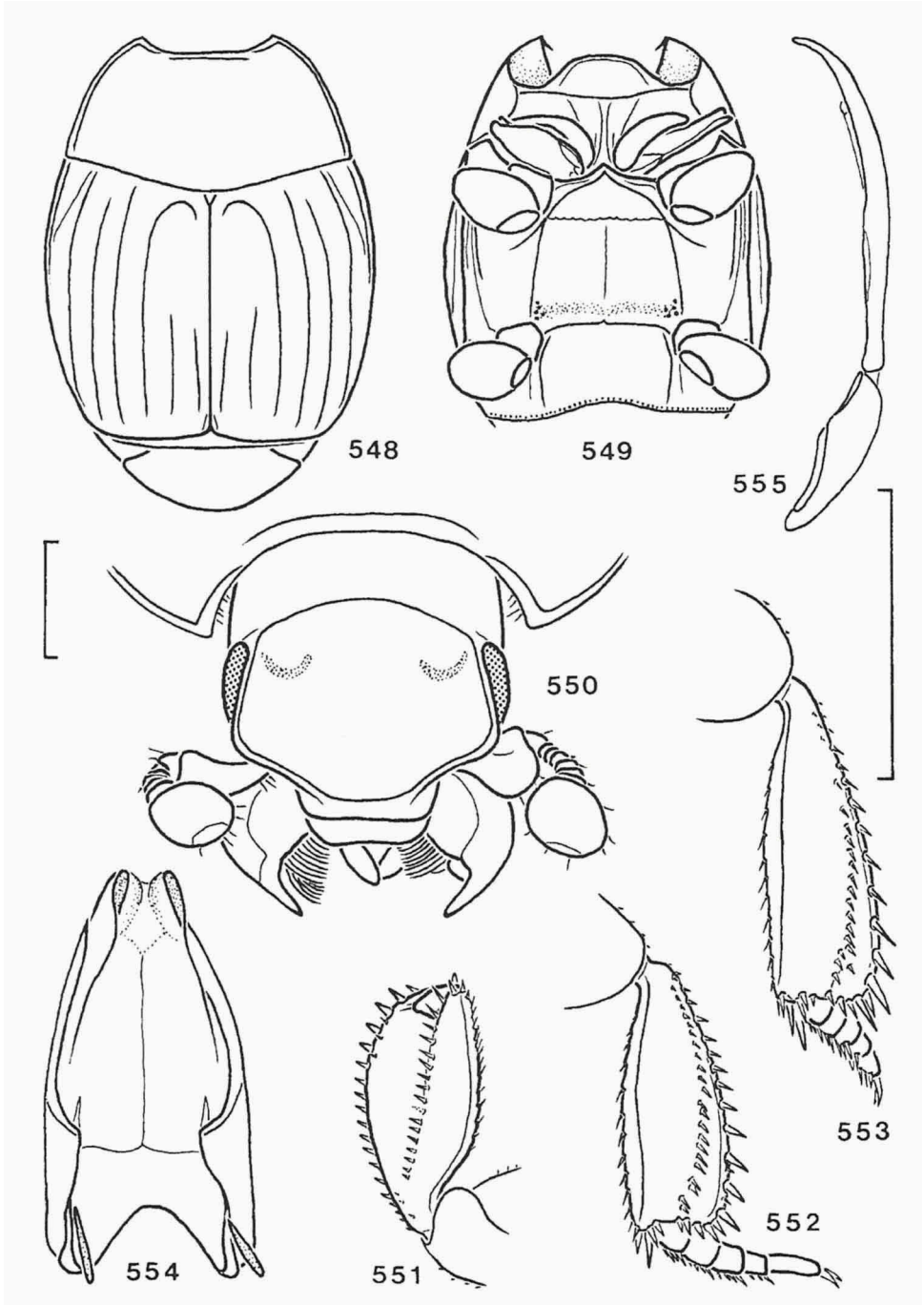
Figs 515-525, *Paratropus mazuri* Kanaar - 515, dorsal view (in part). - 516, ventral view (male, in part). - 517, head (dorsal view). - 518, left protibia (inner face), male. - 519, idem, female. - 520, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 521, idem, female. - 522, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 523, idem, female. - 524, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 525, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 515-516, right figs 517-525.



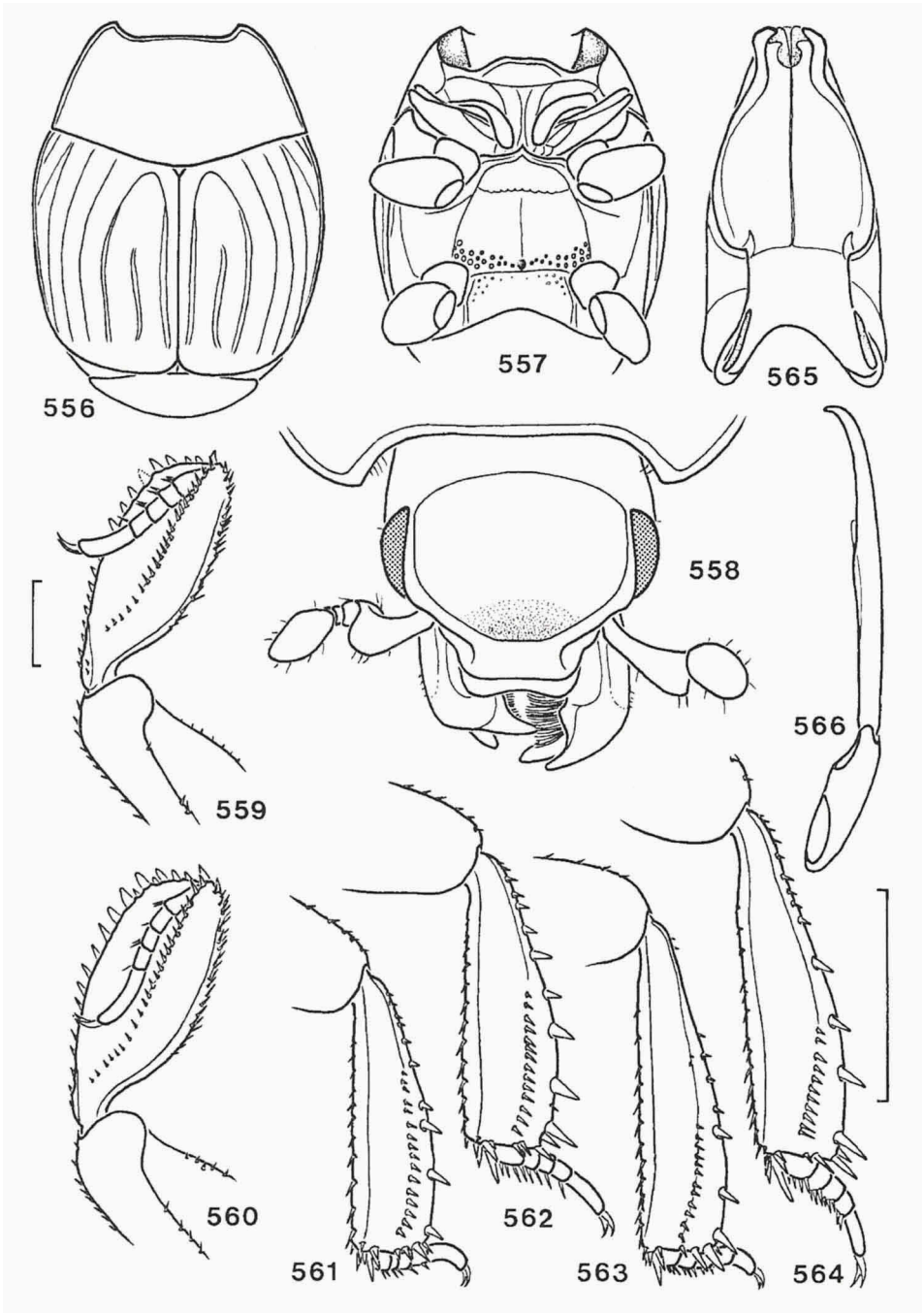
Figs 526-536, *Paratropus teunisseni* Kanaar - 526, dorsal view (in part). - 527, ventral view (male, in part). - 528, head (dorsal view). - 529, right protibia (inner face), male. - 530, left protibia (inner face), female. - 531, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 532, idem, female. - 533, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 534, idem, female. - 535, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 536, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 526-527, right figs 528-536.



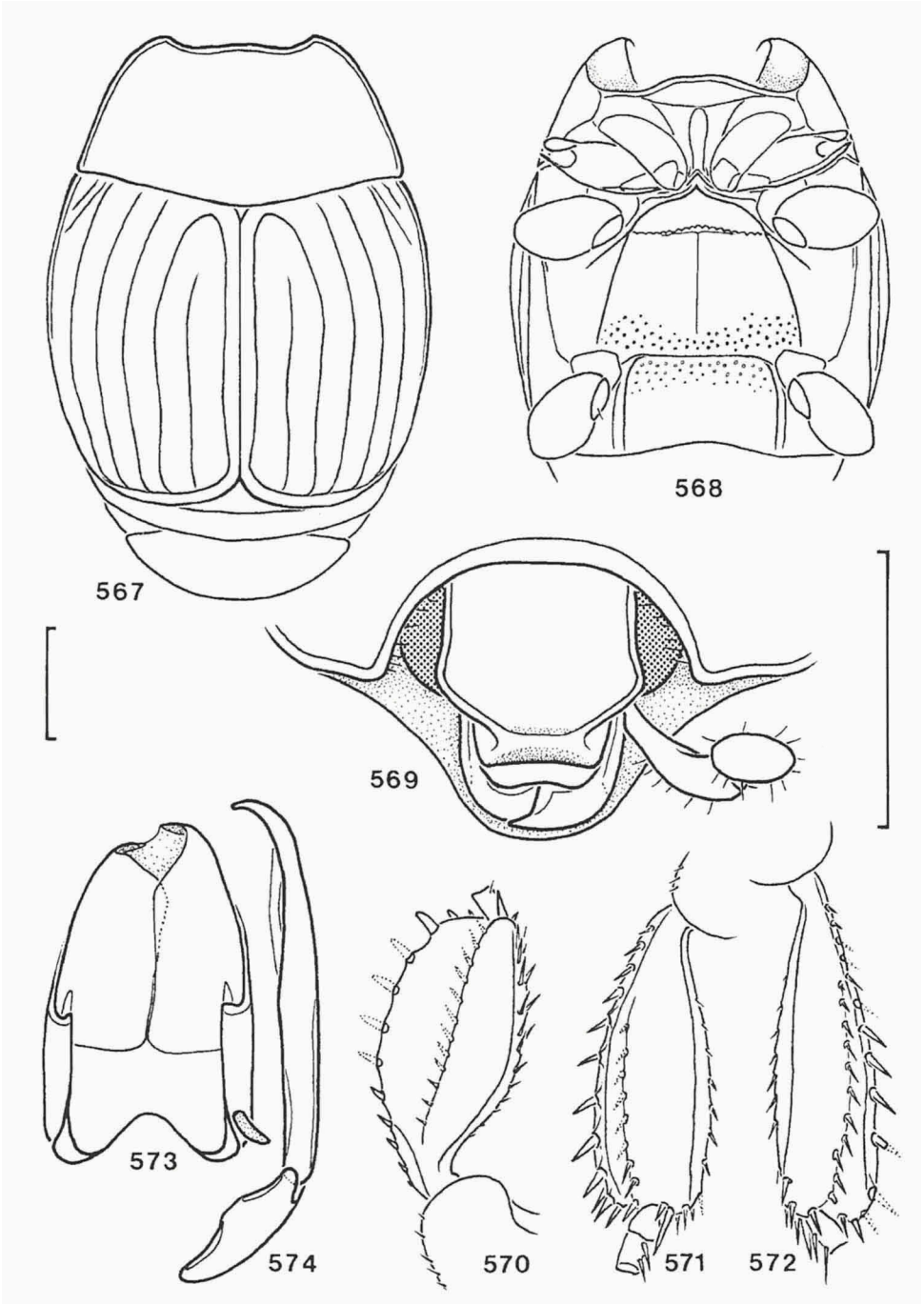
Figs 537-547, *Paratropus viennai* Kanaar - 537, dorsal view (in part). - 538, ventral view (male, in part). - 539, head (dorsal view). - 540, left protibia (inner face), male. - 541, idem, female. - 542, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 543, idem, female. - 544, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 545, idem, female. - 546, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 547, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 537-538, right figs 539-547.



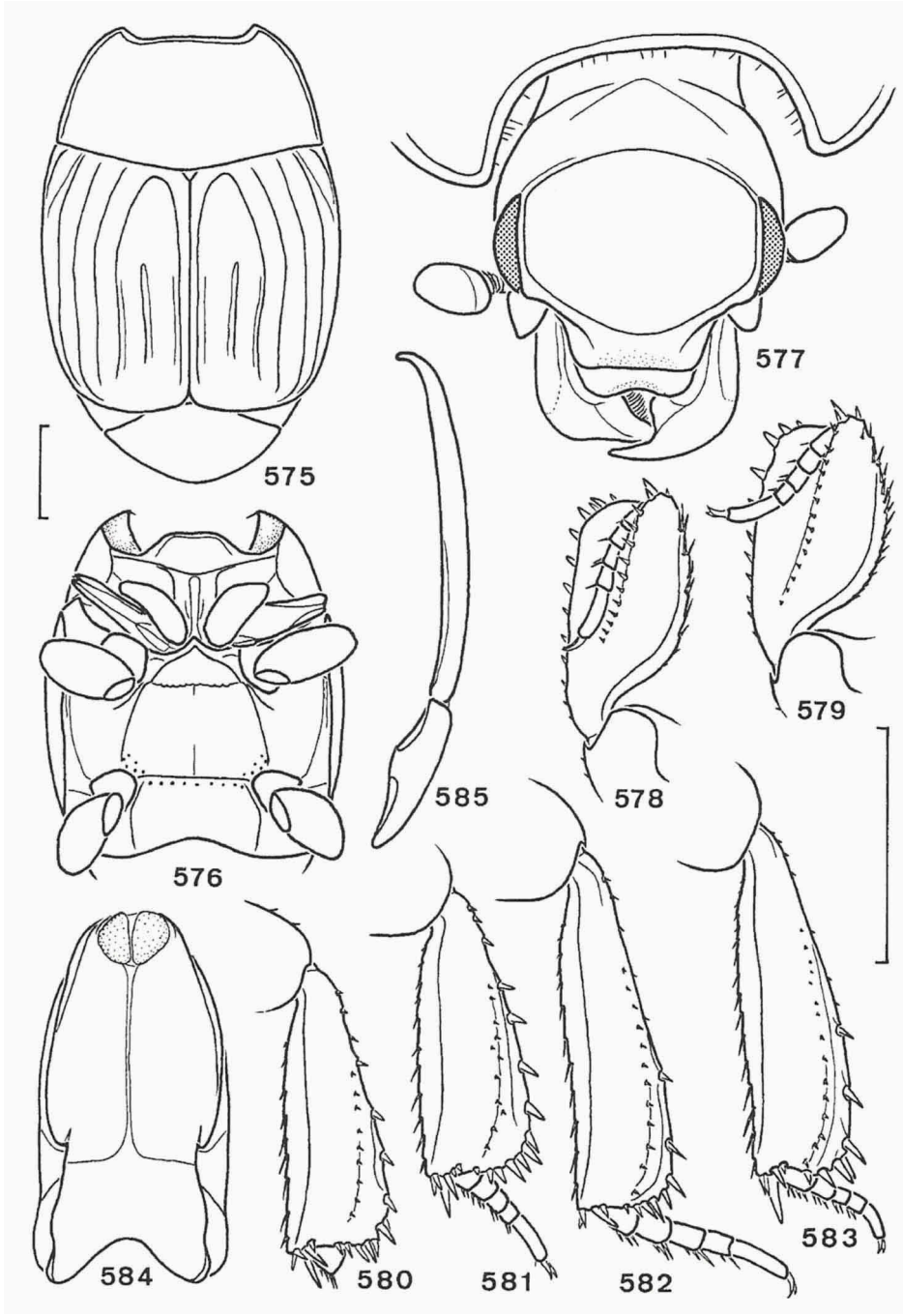
Figs 548-555, *Paratropus lepagei* Kanaar - 548, dorsal view (in part). - 549, ventral view (male, in part). - 550, head (male, dorsal view). - 551, left protibia (inner face), male. - 552, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 553, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 554, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 555, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 548-549, right figs 550-555.



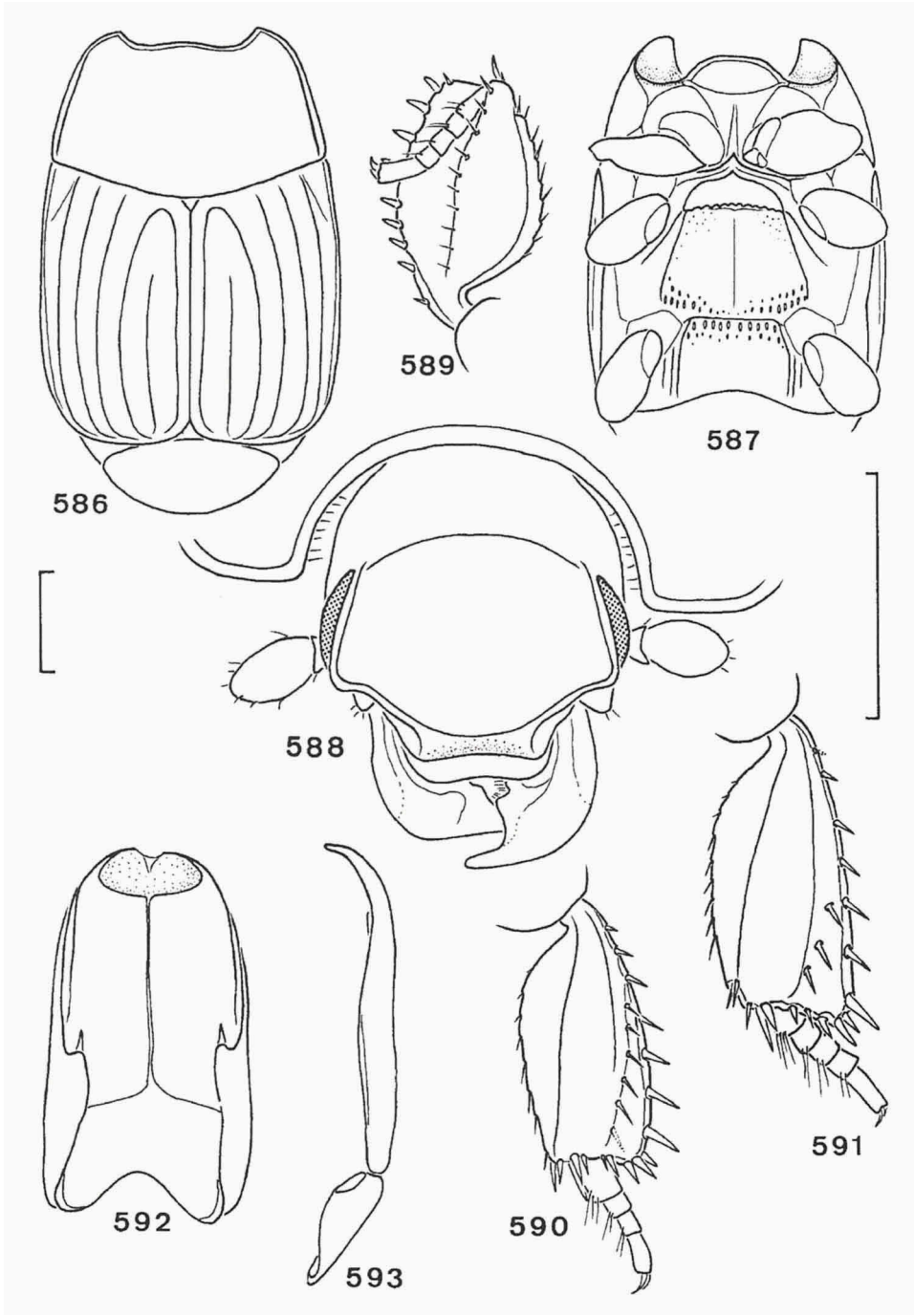
Figs 556-566, *Paratropus achanti* Thérond - 556, dorsal view (in part). - 557, ventral view (male, in part). - 558, head (dorsal view). - 559, left protibia (inner face), male. - 560, idem, female. - 561, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 562, idem, female. - 563, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 564, idem, female. - 565, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 566, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 556-557, right figs 558-566.



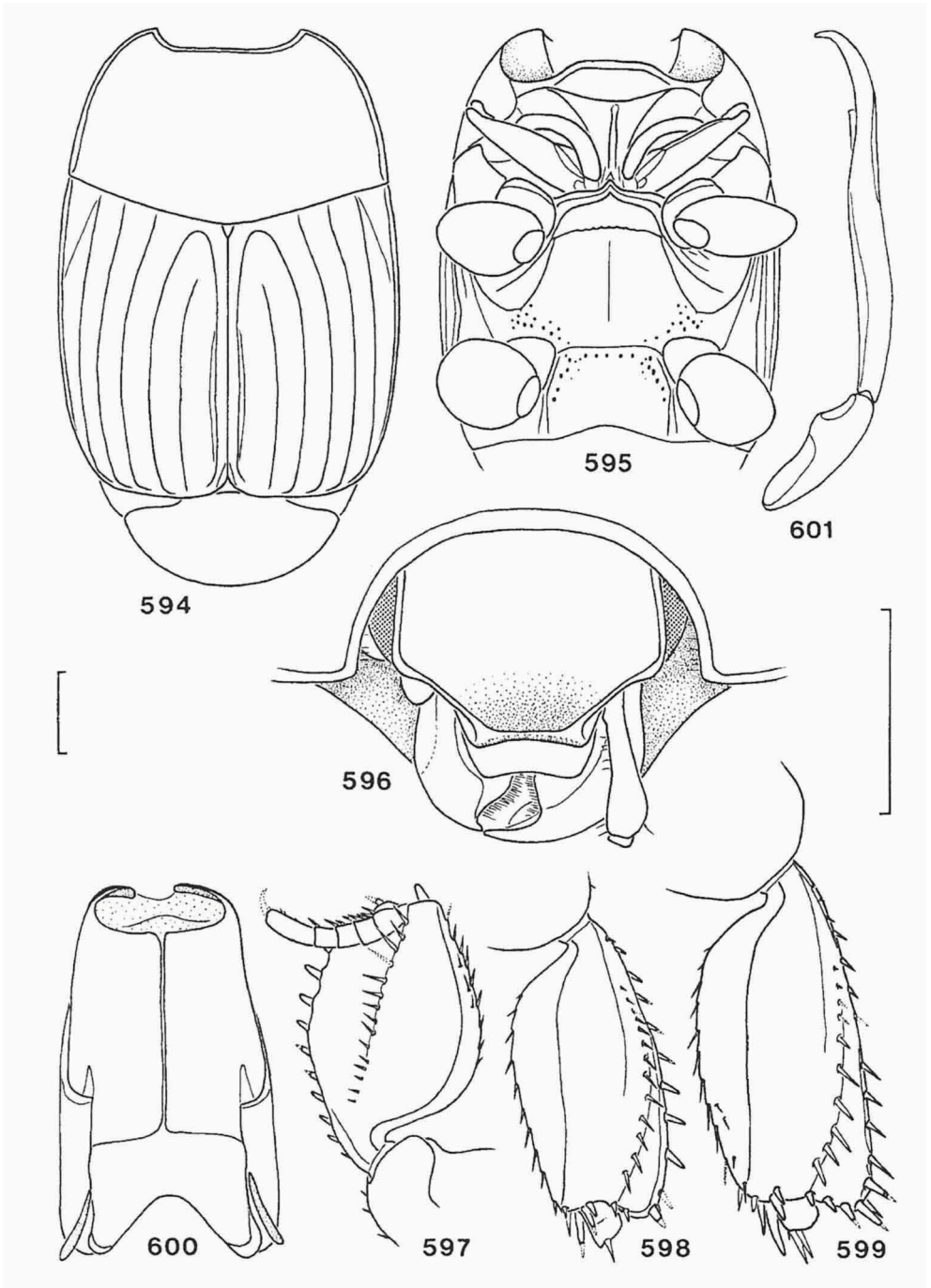
Figs 567-574, *Paratropus sternalis* Vienna - 567, dorsal view (in part). - 568, ventral view (female, in part). - 569, head (dorsal view). - 570, left protibia (inner face), female. - 571, right mesotibia (outer face), female. - 572, left metatibia (outer face), female. - 573, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 574, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 567-568, right figs 569-574.



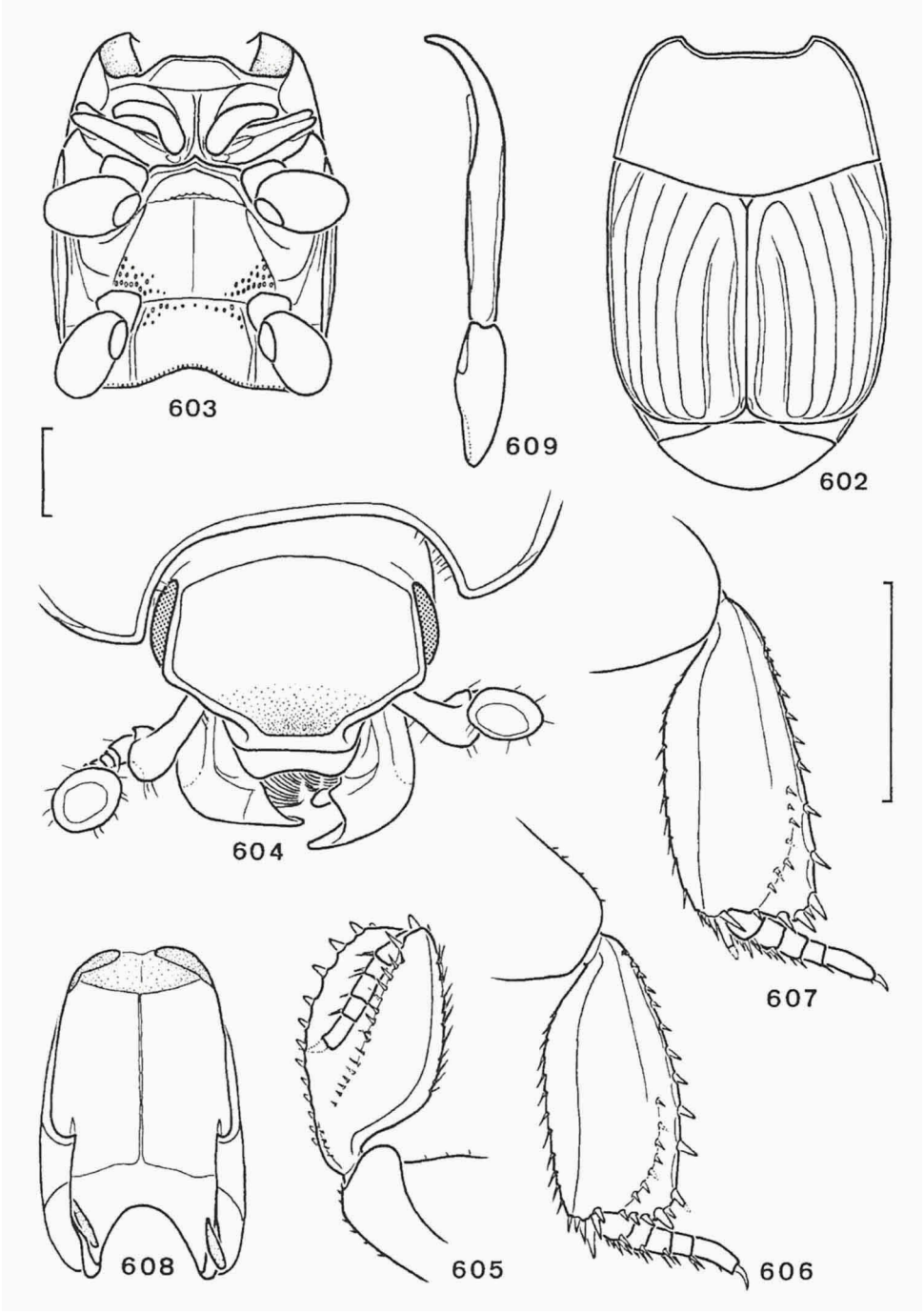
Figs 575-585, *Paratropus longulus* Kanaar - 575, dorsal view (in part). - 576, ventral view (male, in part). - 577, head (dorsal view). - 578, left protibia (inner face), male. - 579, idem, female. - 580, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 581, idem, female. - 582, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 583, idem, female. - 584, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 585, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 575-576, right figs 577-585.



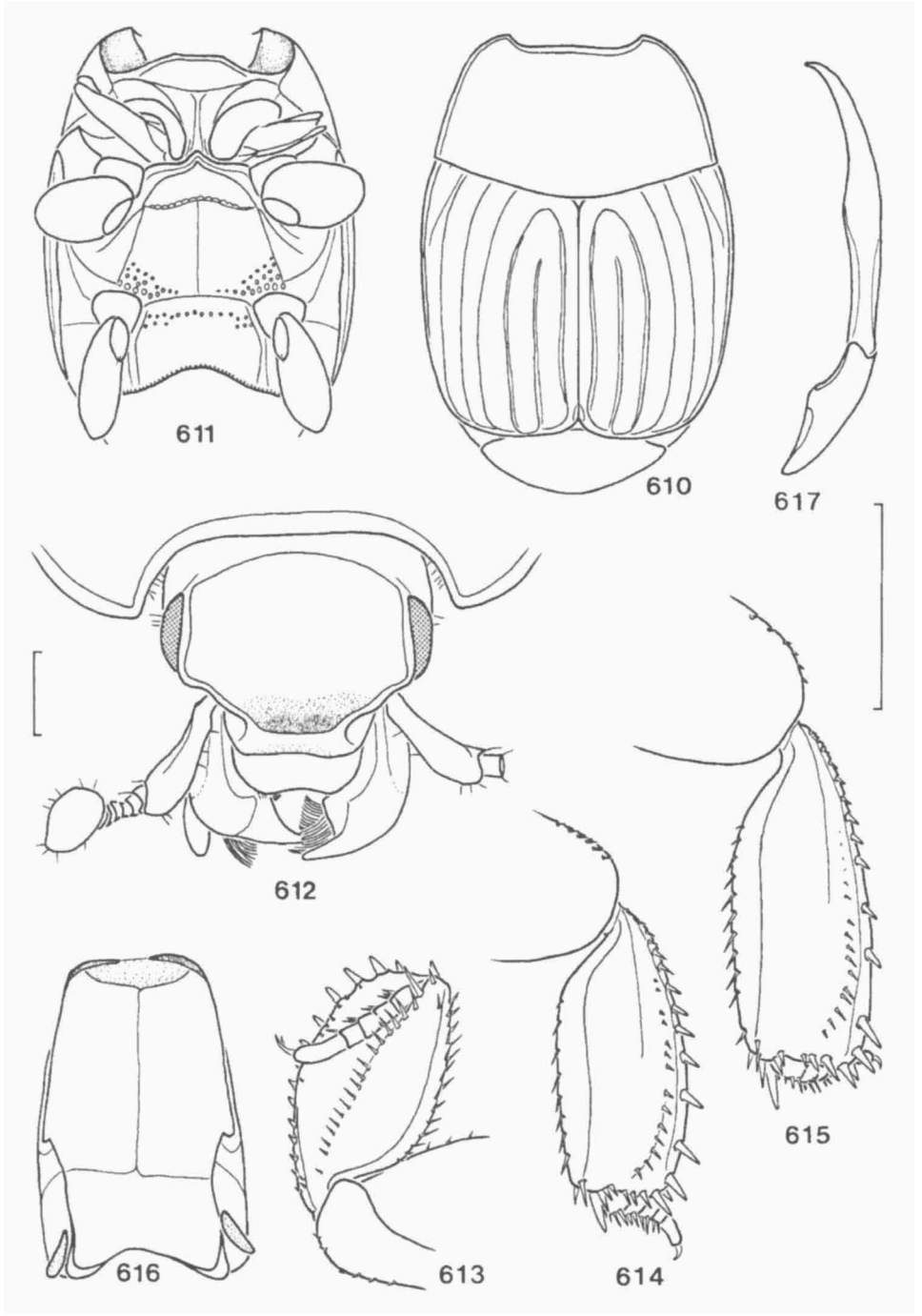
Figs 586-593, *Paratropus elongatus* Thérond - 586, dorsal view (in part). - 587, ventral view (female, in part). - 588, head (dorsal view). - 589, left protibia (inner face), female. - 590, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 591, left metatibia (outer face), female. - 592, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 593, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 586-587, right figs 588-593.



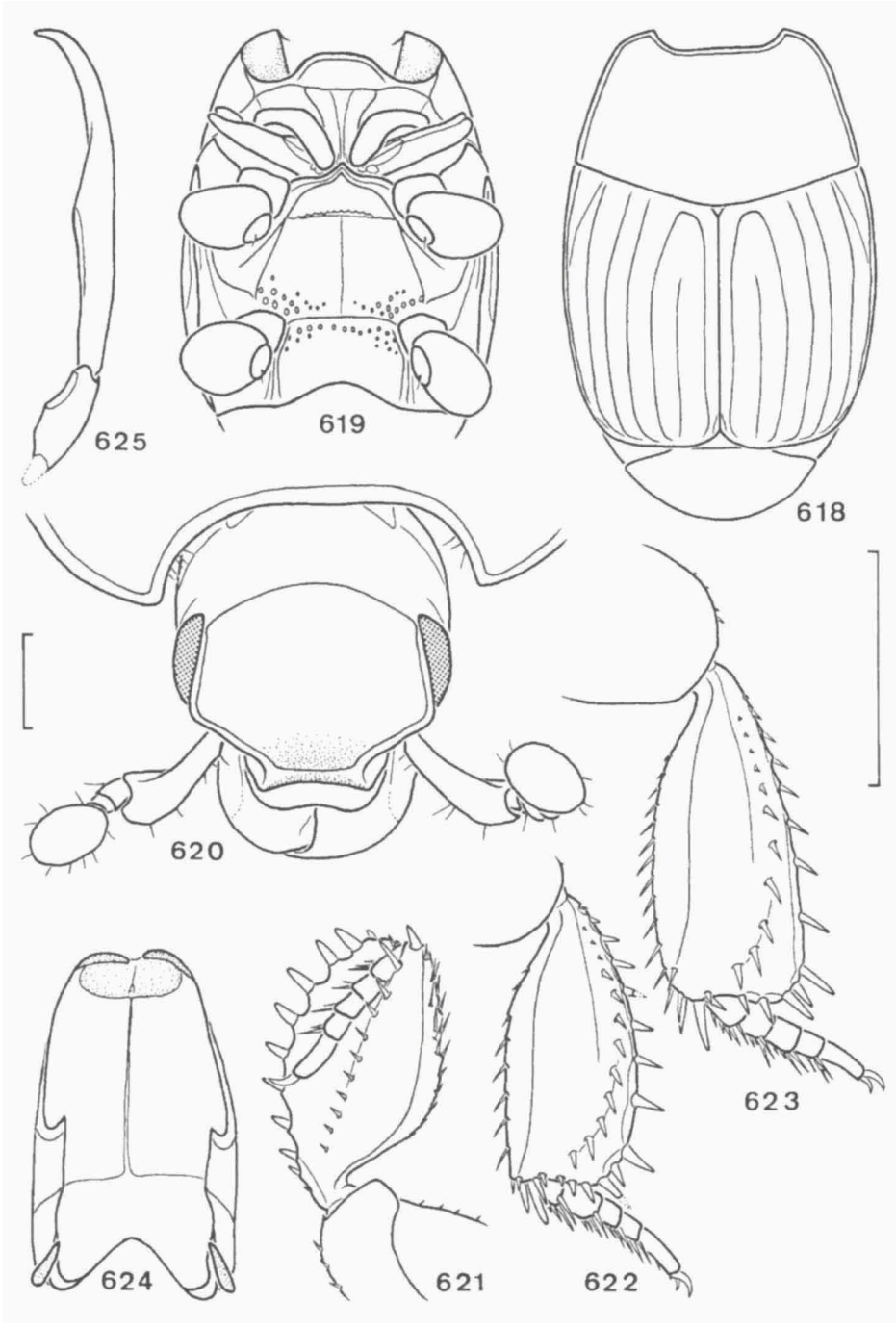
Figs 594-601, *Paratropus wibbechienae* spec. nov. - 594, dorsal view (in part). - 595, ventral view (male, in part). - 596, head (dorsal view). - 597, left protibia (inner face), male. - 598, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 599, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 600, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 601, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 594-595, right figs 596-601.



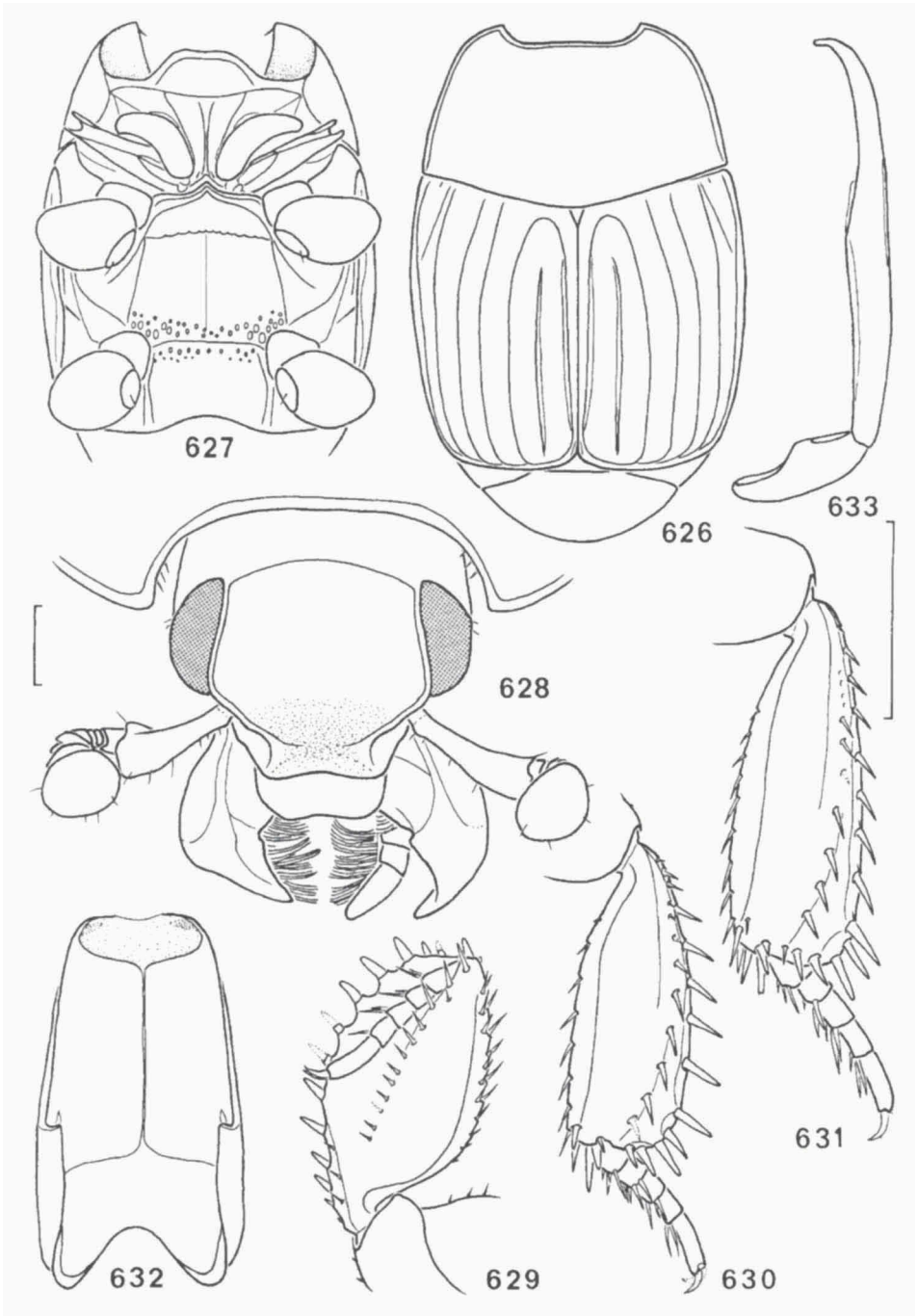
Figs 602-609, *Paratropus basquinianus* spec. nov. - 602, dorsal view (in part). - 603, ventral view (male, in part). - 604, head (dorsal view). - 605, left protibia (inner face), male. - 606, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 607, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 608, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 609, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 602-603, right figs 604-609.



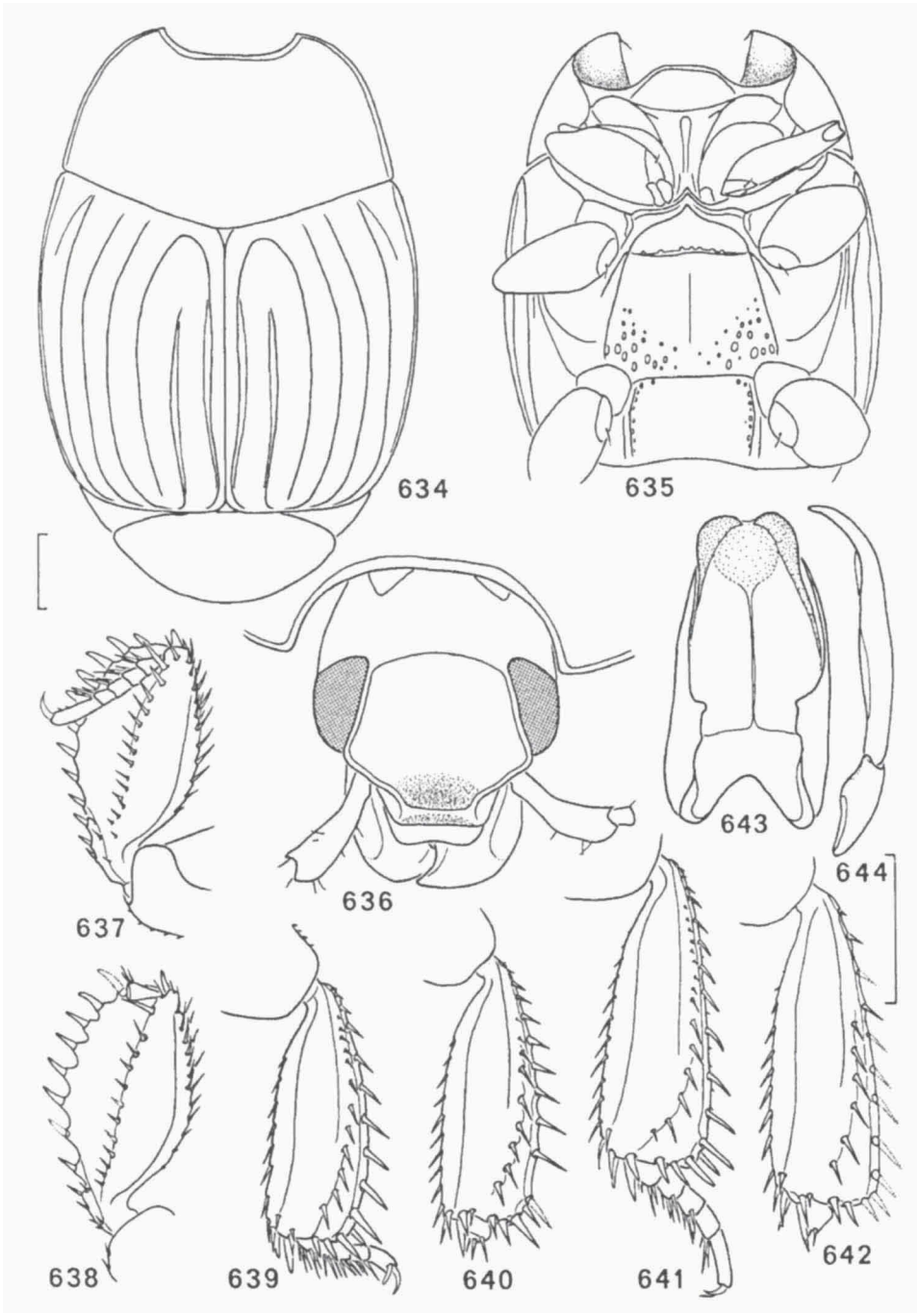
Figs 610-617, *Paratropus penatii* spec. nov. - 610, dorsal view (in part). - 611, ventral view (male, in part). - 612, head (female paratype, dorsal view). - 613, left protibia (inner face), male. - 614, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 615, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 616, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 617, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 610-611, right figs 612-617.



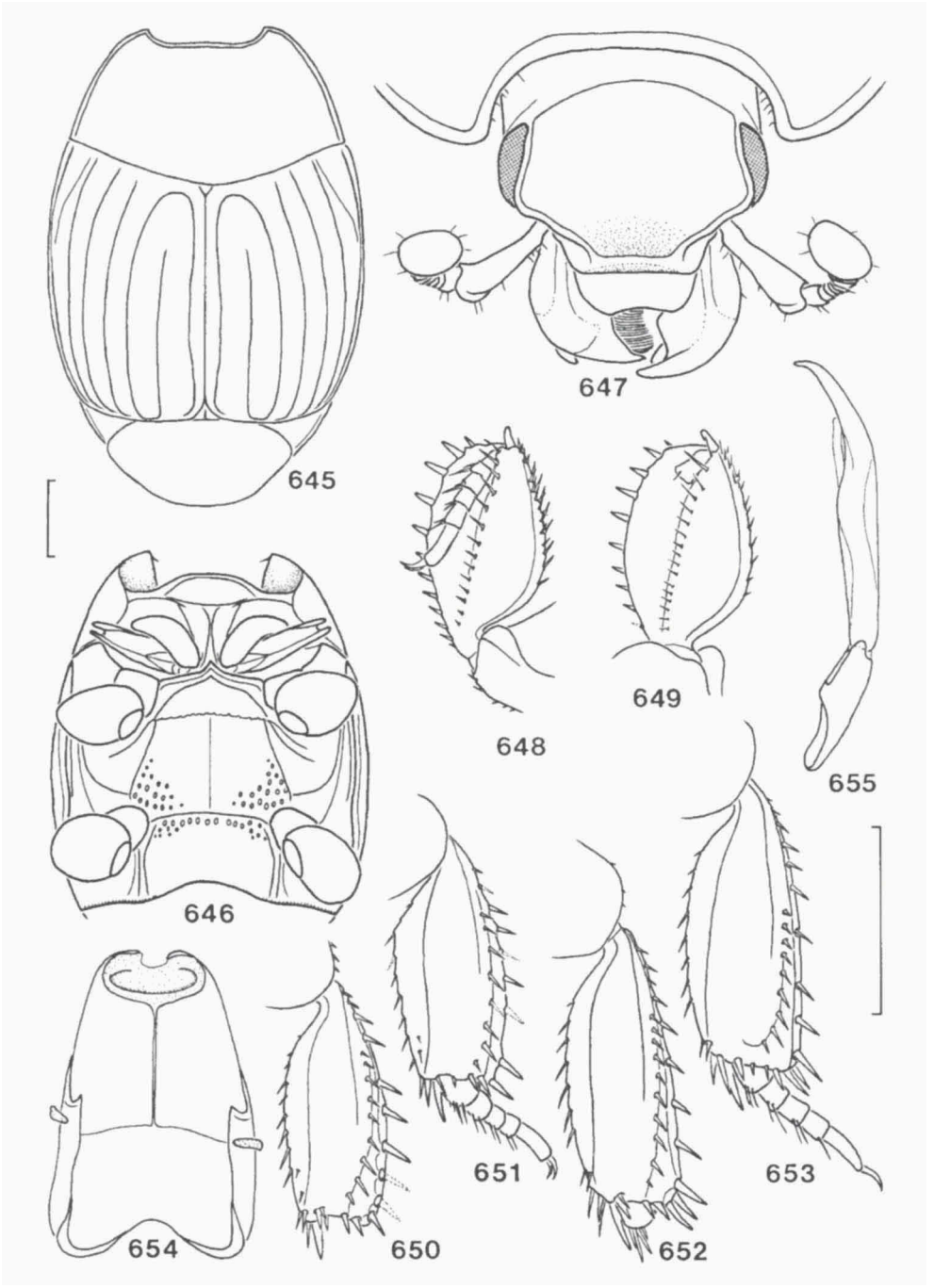
Figs 618-625, *Paratropus tishechkini* spec. nov. - 618, dorsal view (in part). - 619, ventral view (male, in part). - 620, head (dorsal view). - 621, left protibia (inner face), male. - 622, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 623, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 624, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 625, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 618-619, right figs 620-625.



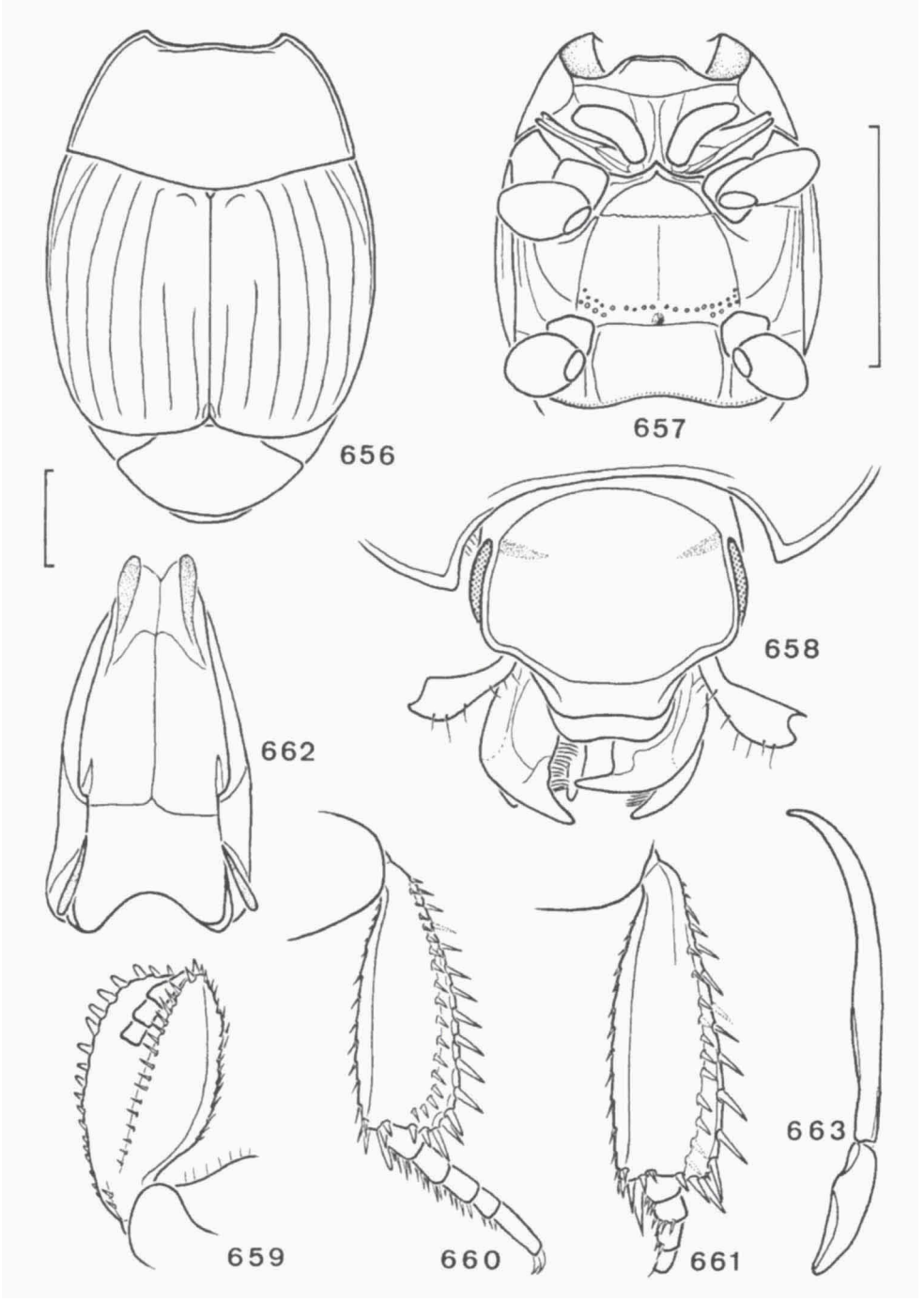
Figs 626-633, *Paratropus oharai* spec. nov. - 626, dorsal view (in part). - 627, ventral view (male, in part). - 628, head (dorsal view). - 629, left protibia (inner face), male. - 630, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 631, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 632, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 633, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 626-627, right figs 628-633.



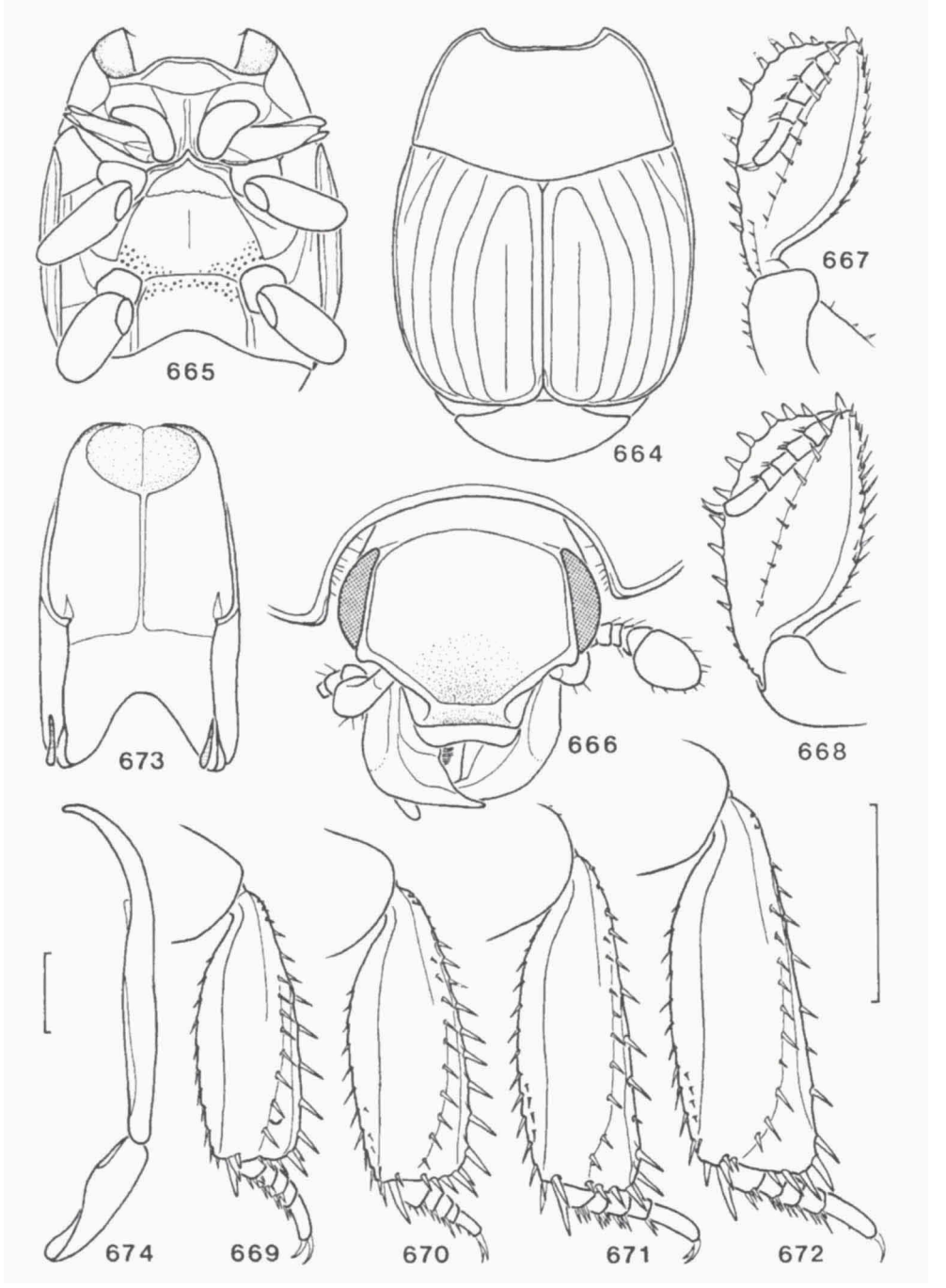
Figs 634-644, *Paratropus longespinulatus* Vienna - 634, dorsal view (in part). - 635, ventral view (male, in part). - 636, head (dorsal view). - 637, left protibia (inner face), male. - 638, idem, female. - 639, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 640, idem, female. - 641, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 642, idem, female. - 643, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 644, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 634-635, right figs 636-644.



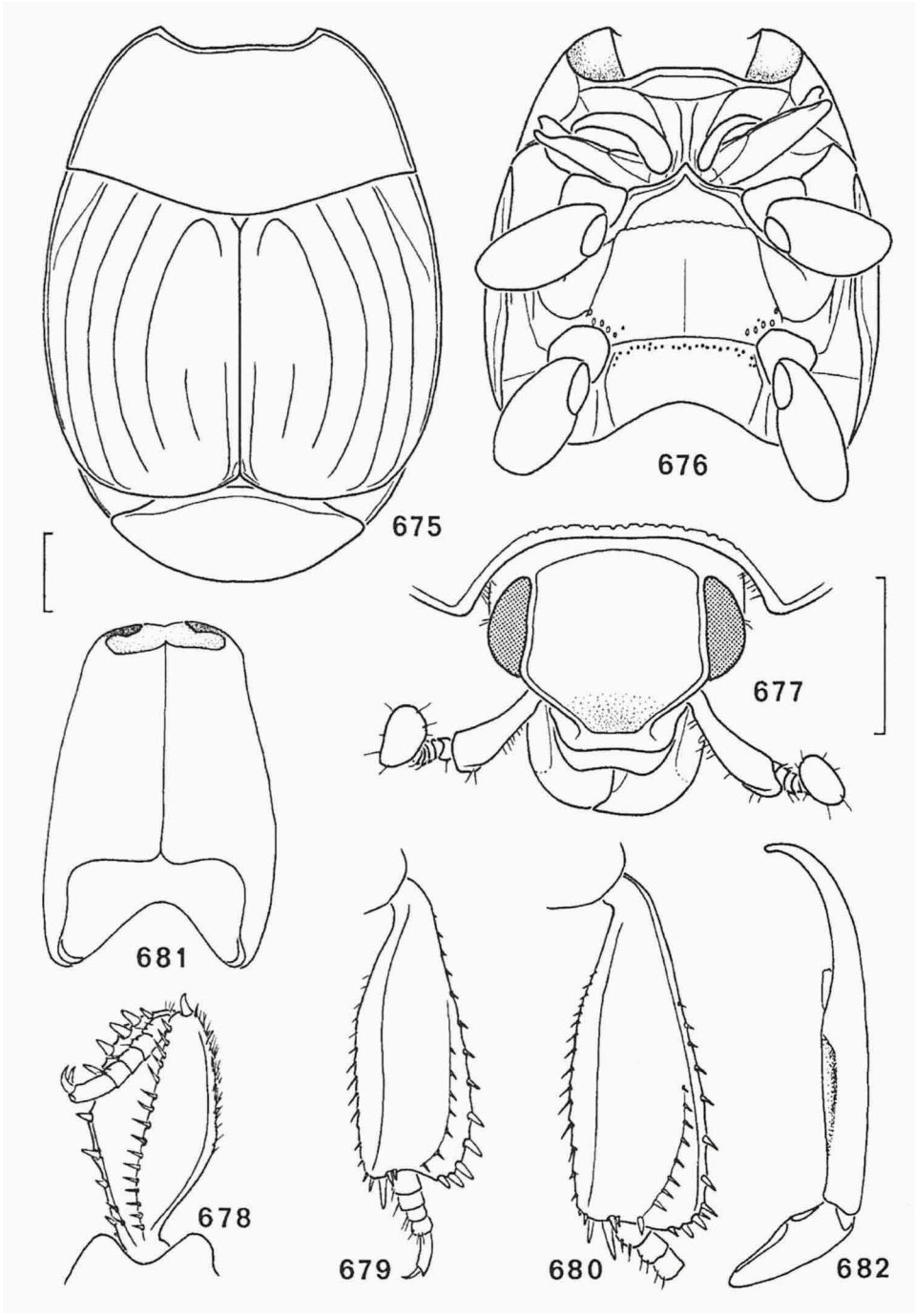
Figs 645-655, *Paratropus maynei* (Desbordes) - 645, dorsal view (in part). - 646, ventral view (female, in part). - 647, head (dorsal view). - 648, left protibia (inner face), male. - 649, idem, female. - 650, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 651, idem, female. - 652, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 653, idem, female. - 654, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 655, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 645-646, right figs 647-655.



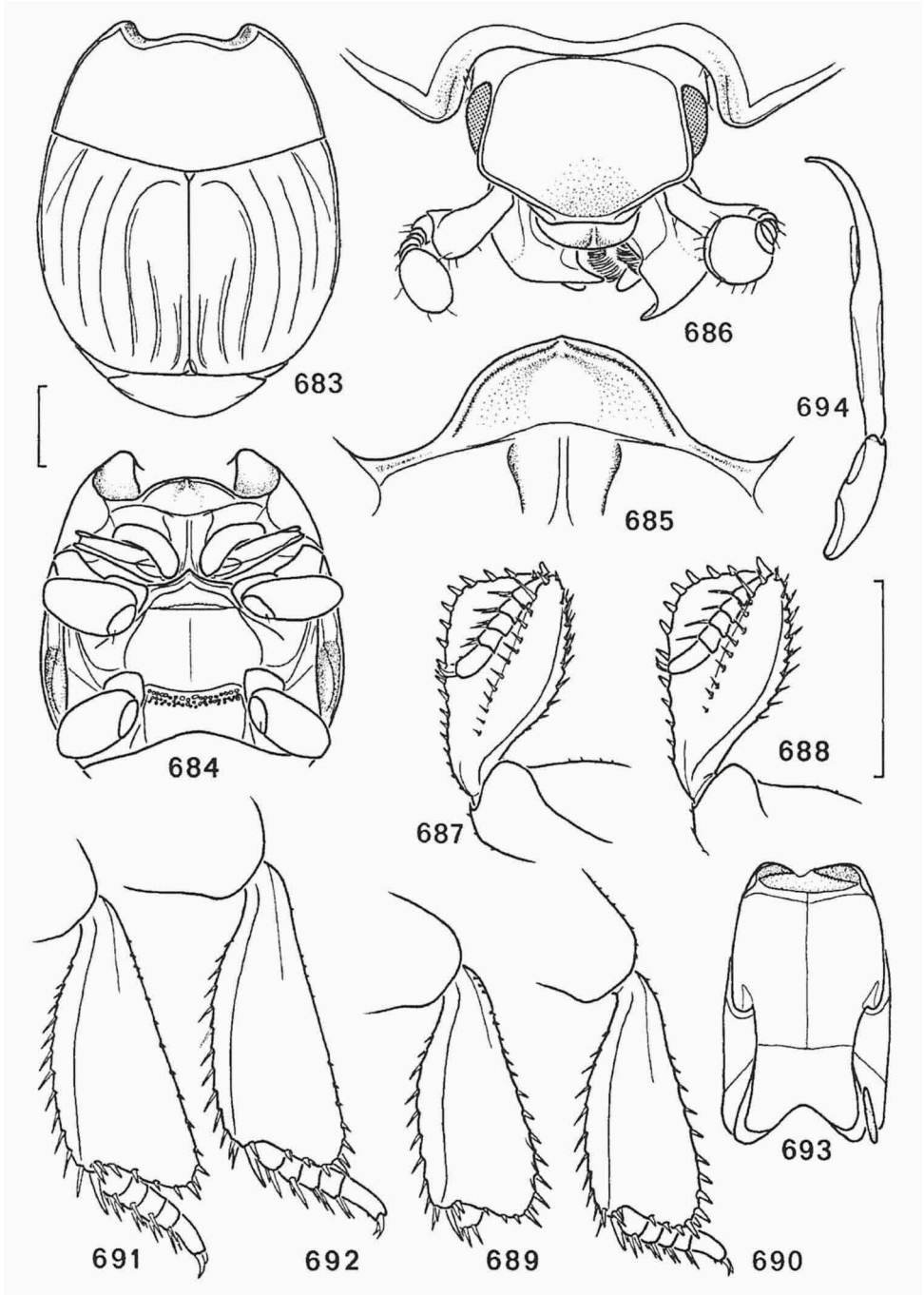
Figs 656-663, *Paratropus tuberculisternum* Kanaar - 656, dorsal view (in part). - 657, ventral view (male, in part). - 658, head (male, dorsal view). - 659, left protibia (inner face), male. - 660, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 661, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 662, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 663, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 656-657, right figs 658-663.



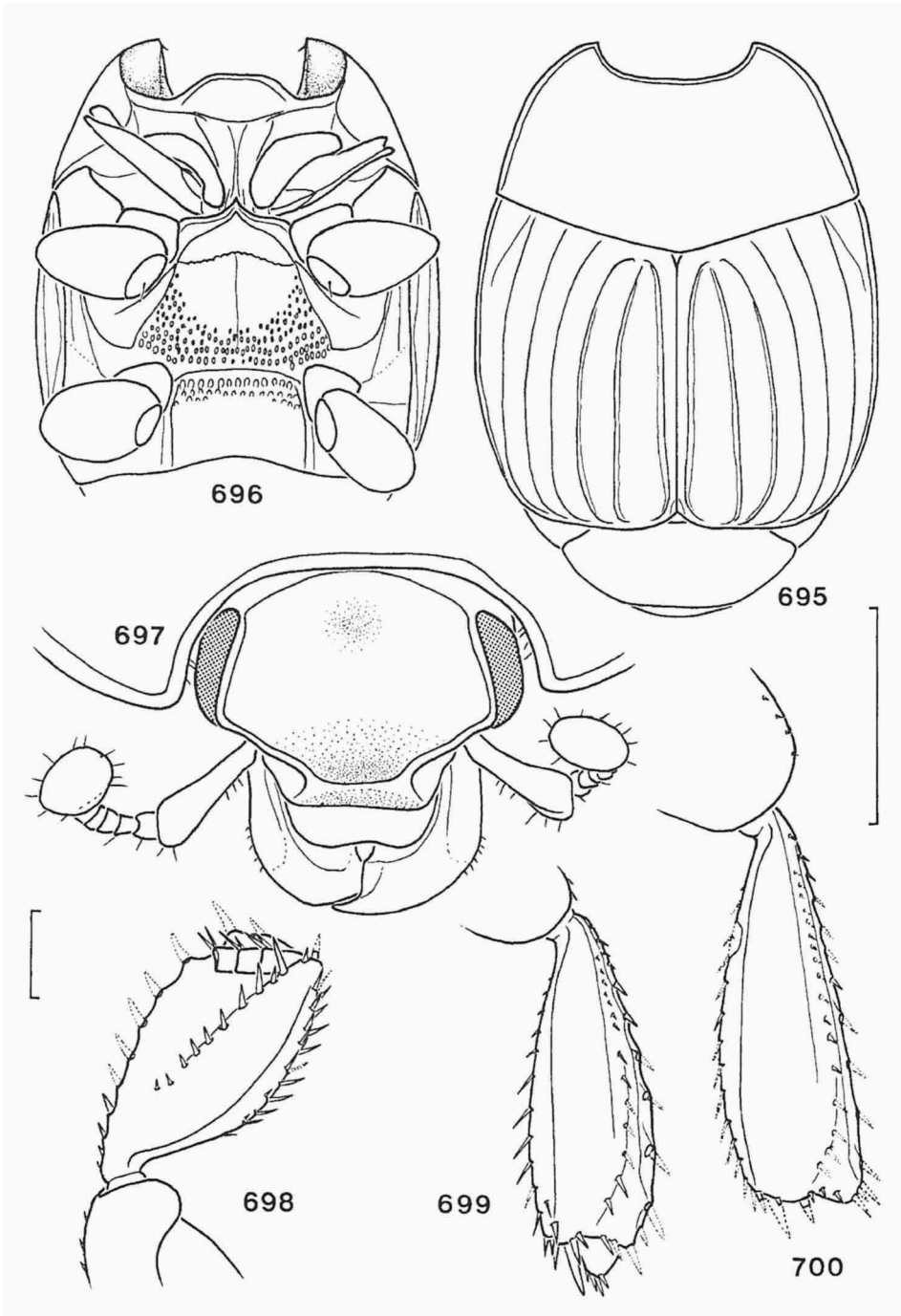
Figs 664-674, *Paratropus perreconditus* Kanaar - 664, dorsal view (in part). - 665, ventral view (male, in part). - 666, head (dorsal view). - 667, left protibia (inner face), male. - 668, idem, female. - 669, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 670, idem, female. - 671, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 672, idem, female. - 673, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 674, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 664-665, right figs 666-674.



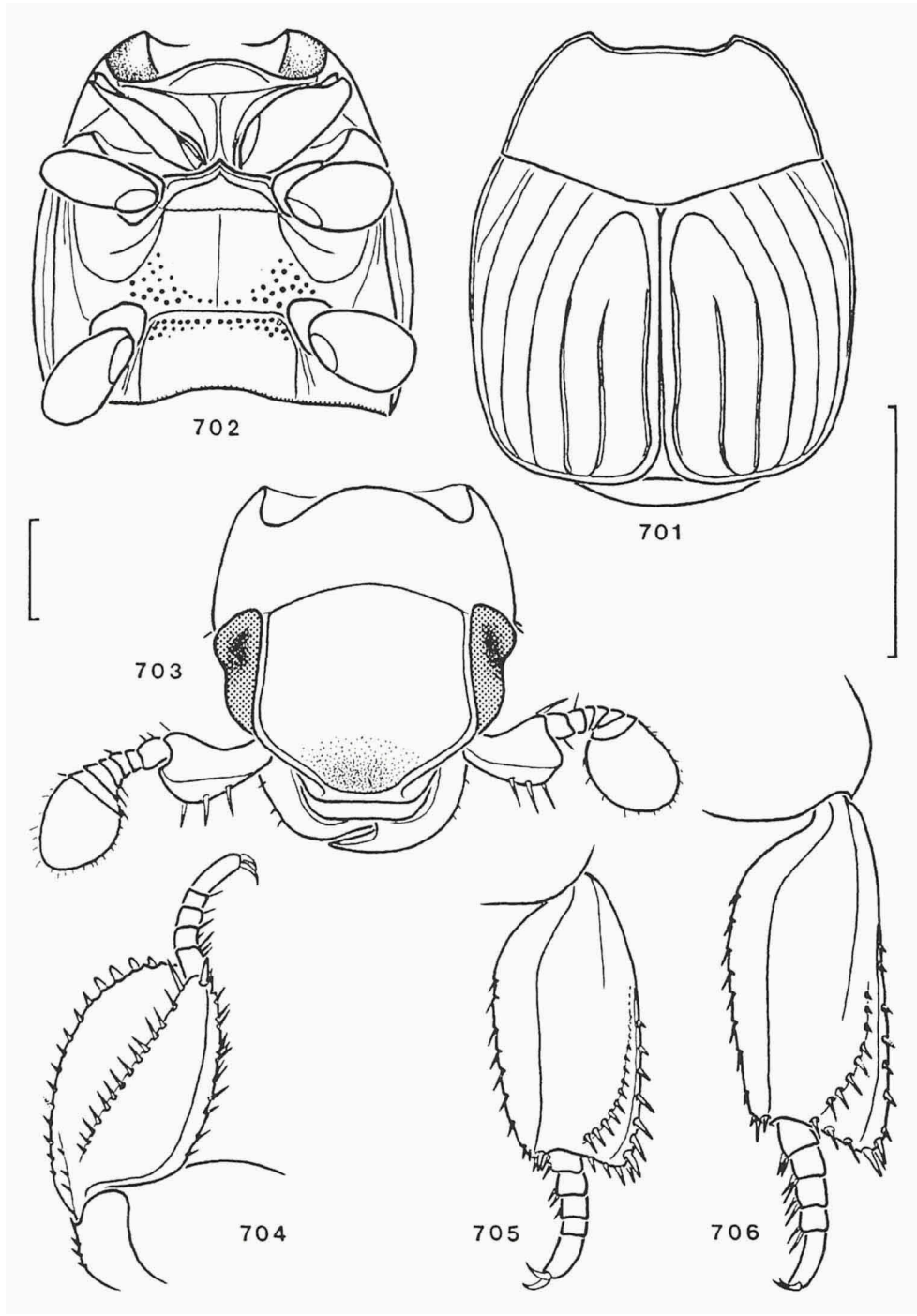
Figs 675-682, *Paratropus lujai* (Desbordes) - 675, dorsal view (in part). - 676, ventral view (male, in part). - 677, head (dorsal view). - 678, left protibia (inner face), male. - 679, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 680, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 681, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 682, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 675-676, right figs 677-682.



Figs 683-694, *Paratropus cavatus* spec. nov. - 683, dorsal view (in part). - 684, ventral view (male, in part). - 685, prosternal lobe (viewed from below perpendicularly to its plane). - 686, head (dorsal view). - 687, left protibia (inner face), male. - 688, idem, female. - 689, left mesotibia (outer face), male. - 690, idem, female. - 691, left metatibia (outer face), male. - 692, idem, female. - 693, eighth sternite, male, ventral view. - 694, aedeagus, right lateral view. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 683-684, right figs 685-694.



Figs 695-700, *Paratropus bakxi* spec. nov. - 695, dorsal view (in part). - 696, ventral view (female, in part). - 697, head (dorsal view). - 698, left protibia (inner face), female. - 699, left mesotibia (outer face), female. - 700, left metatibia (outer face), female. Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 695-696, right figs 697-700.



Figs 701-706, *Paratropus oculofoveatus* spec. nov. - 701, dorsal view (in part). - 702, ventral view (in part). - 703, head (dorsal view). - 704, left protibia (inner face). - 705, left mesotibia (outer face). - 706, left metatibia (outer face). Scale lines 0.5 mm, left figs 701-702, right figs 703-706.