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Five new species of *Antilochus* Stål, 1863 from the Old World (Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae)

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Stehlík J. L. 2009: Five new species of *Antilochus* Stål, 1863 from the Old World (Heteroptera: Pyrrhocoridae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **94:** 57–71. – A new subgenus and five new species of the genus *Antilochus* Stål, 1863 are described, namely *Afroantilochus* subgen.nov., *Antilochus* (*Antilochus*) *angustus* sp.nov. (Indonesia: Buton Island), *Antilochus* (*Antilochus*) *sulawesiensis* sp.nov. (Indonesia: Sulawesi), *Antilochus* (*Antilochus*) *webbi* sp.nov. (southern India), *Antilochus* (*Afroantilochus*) *kmenti* sp.nov. (Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania), *Antilochus* (*Afroantilochus*) *similis* sp.nov. (Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Uganda).

Keywords. Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae, *Antilochus*, new subgenus, new species, distribution, Afrotropical Region, Oriental Region

Introduction

Antilochus Stål, 1863 includes 23 described species to date. They are conspicuously large and often colourful bugs distributed in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Australian Regions (Hussey 1929, Blöte 1932, Schmidt 1932, Stehlík 2005). The Afrotropical species and the Oriental/Australian species form two distinct groups that may be distinguished by the morphology of the pronotal collar. The Afrotropical species-group is established here as the distinct subgenus *Afroantilochus* subgen.nov. In addition, five new *Antilochus* species are described from tropical Africa, India, and Indonesia.

Material and methods

The morphological terminology largely follows van Doesburg (1968), but for the pygophore the more specific terms proposed by Schaefer (1977) are employed. The measurements are presented as means followed by minimum and maximum values in parentheses. For citation of the label data of type specimens, a double slash (//) is used to indicate data on different labels, the abbreviation "hw" stands for handwritten and "p" for printed, and the author's comments are given in square brackets [ ]. The names of provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo are given according to the revised system of organisation imposed in 2006.

The material is deposited in the following collections:

AMNH . . . . . American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA
BMNH . . . . . The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
DEIC . . . . . Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Münchenberg, Germany
ISNB . . . . . Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
MMBC . . . . . Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic
MNHN . . . . . Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MRAC . . . . . Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium
NMPC . . . . . National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic
PPUA . . . . . Czech University of Agriculture, Department of Plant Protection, Prague, Czech Republic
ZJPC . . . . . Zdeněk Jindra private collection, Prague, Czech Republic
ZMAS . . . . . Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia
ZMHB . . . . . Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany

Results

Antilochus Stål, 1863

Antilochus Stål, 1863: 393.

Type species: *Lygaeus coquebertii* Fabricius, 1803

Diagnosis. This genus differs from all other Pyrrhocoridae in the ventral rim of the pygophore being folded over the genital chamber, medially strongly elongated and bifid. The parameres have a rather complicated structure. The base is very wide and there is a large, flat protuberance, usually widely falciform, projecting from the paramere body near the base. At approximately one-third of its length, the paramere is arcuately bent and the paramere body afterwards extends towards the dorsal rim. Ventrite VII is strongly elongated in females, completely covering the external female genitalia (exceptionally only partially).

Subgeneric division. The genus *Antilochus* is here divided into two distinct groups, morphologically and geographically delimited, and classified as subgenera:

1 Pronotal collar convex, distinctly delimited from callar lobe, covered with denser and deeper punctures, and unicolorous. Oriental and Australian Regions. ..... ***Antilochus* s.str.**

– Pronotal collar flat, punctures weak, usually bicolorous – anteriorly white, posteriorly black (in the median incision of callar lobe) (Figs 5–8), only in *A. distantii* (Reuter, 1887) unicolorous. Afrotropical Region. .... ***Afroantilochus* subgen.nov.**

Antilochus s. str.

Species included. This subgenus currently includes 21 species, including three newly described:

Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *amorosus* Breddin, 1909
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *angulifer* (Walker, 1873)
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *angustus* sp.nov.
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *astridae* Schouteden, 1933
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *bicolor* Lethierry, 1888
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *coloratus* (Walker, 1872)
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *coquebertii* (Fabricius, 1803)
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *discifer* Stål, 1863
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *discoidalis* (Burmeister, 1834)
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *grelaki* Schmidt, 1932
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *histrionicus* Stål, 1863
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *immundulus* Breddin, 1901
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *kubani* Stehlík, 2005
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *latiusculus* Blöte, 1932
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *lineatipes* (Stål, 1858)
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *maximus* Breddin, 1900
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *nigripes* (Burmeister, 1835)
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *reflexus* Stål, 1863
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *russus* Stål, 1863
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *sulawesiensis* sp.nov.
Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *webbi* sp.nov.

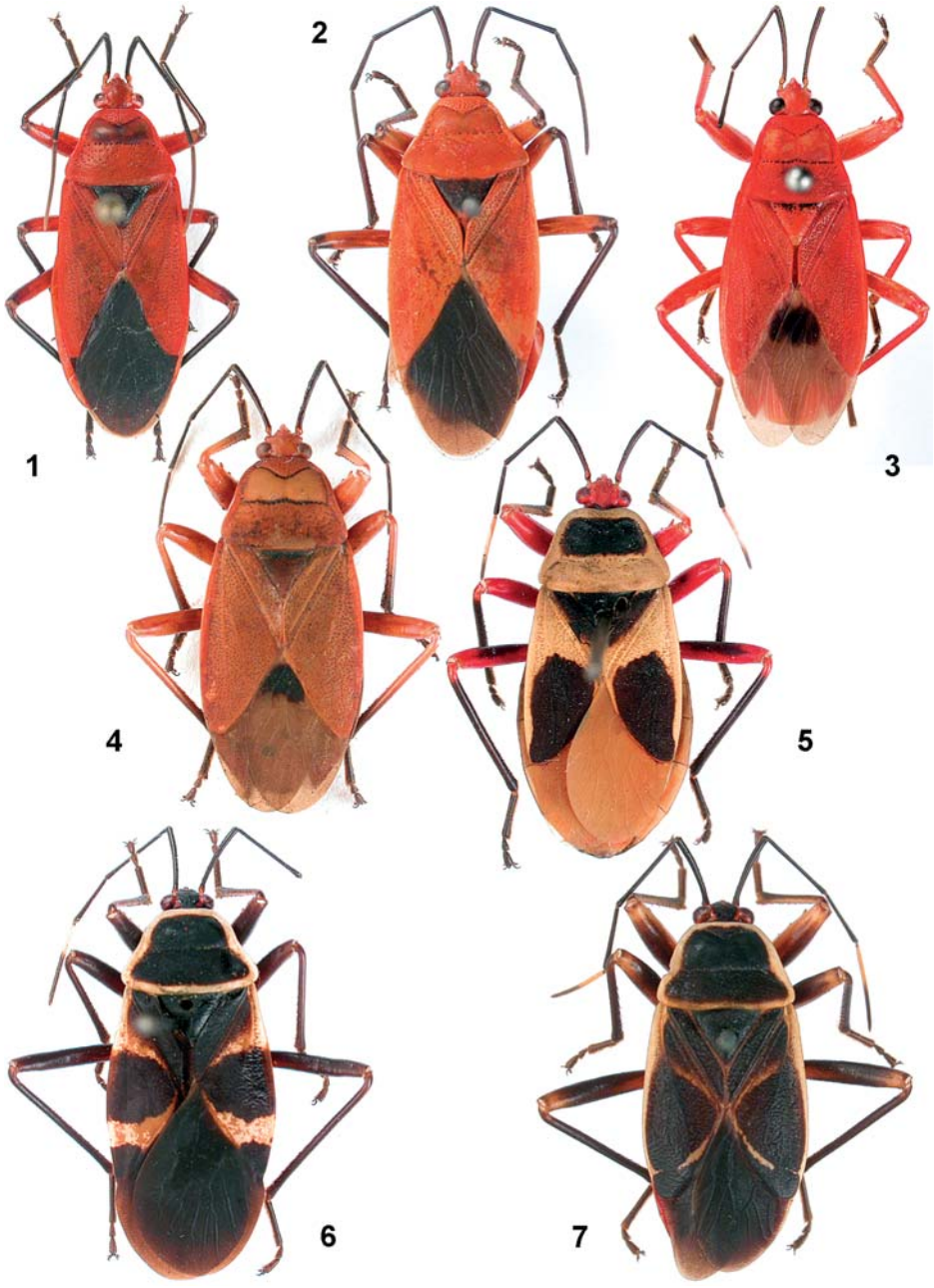
Afroantilochus subgen.nov.

Type species. *Lygaeus boerhaviae* Fabricius, 1794, here designated.

Diagnosis. Pronotal collar flat, weakly punctured, usually bicolorous (proximally white, distally in the median incision of callar lobe black), only in *A. distantii* unicolorous.

Species included. This subgenus includes 6 species, including two newly described:

Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *boerhaviae* (Fabricius, 1794)
Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *distantii* (Reuter, 1887)
Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *kmenti* sp.nov.
Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *nigrocruciatus* (Stål, 1855)
Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *similis* sp.nov.
? *Antilochus* (*Afroantilochus*) *violaceus* (Carlini, 1892)



Figs 1–7. 1 – *Antilochus* (s.str.) *angustus* sp.nov. ♂, holotype; 2 – *A.* (s.str.) *sulawesiensis* sp.nov. ♂, paratype; 3 – *A.* (s.str.) *webbi* sp.nov. ♂, holotype; 4 – *A.* (s.str.) *russus* Stål, 1863 ♂; 5 – *A.* (*Afroantilochus*) *kmenti* sp.nov. ♀, paratype, colour form; 6 – *A.* (*Afroantilochus*) *similis* sp.nov. ♂, holotype; 7 – *A.* (*Afroantilochus*) *boerhaviae* (Fabricius, 1794) ♂.

Note. *Antilochus distantii* from Madagascar could be included in *Afroantilochus* subgen.nov. in that the pronotal collar is only slightly convex and it lacks the dense, deep punctures typical of the nominotypical subgenus. However, it differs from the other species from the Afrotropical mainland in pronotal collar unicolorous, of the same colour as the entire body (yellowish or black); only to the extent that the black coloration of the callar lobe extends onto its lateral margin is the pronotal collar bicolorous. I have never examined *A. violaceus*, but, judging by the original description, it could be included in *Afroantilochus* subgen.nov.

***Antilochus bipunctatus* (Signoret, 1861) (subgenus *incertae sedis*)**

Note. Unfortunately, this species from Mayotte Island is unknown to me and the original description does not allow it to be assigned to any of the subgenera.

Descriptions of new species

***Antilochus* (*Antilochus*) *angustus* sp.nov.** (Figs 1, 9)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, **Indonesia: Sulawesi Tenggara Province:** "Buton Island, South Lasalimu region, vii.2005, local collector lgt." (PPUA). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, the same data as holotype (ZJPC).

Description. Coloration (Fig. 1). Red, antennae, apex of labium, callar lobe, scutellum, membrane, apices of femora, tibiae, tarsi, furrows emarginating pleuron I black. Furrows emarginating pleura II and III, as well as the anterior bands on ventrites II–VII (medially somewhat narrowed) also black, but less deeply so.

Structure. Body slender. Ventral surface of profemora with 1–3 small denticles in the apical part.

Pygophore (Fig. 9) very small (length 2.6 mm, width 2.38 mm). Median folded part of ventral rim above genital chamber at the same base flatly interrupted, then strongly convex, apical part flat, somewhat narrowed before apex. Parameres exposed, at half-length coming through round apertures in both ventral rim and ventral rim infolding, which is parallel to apical part of ventral rim. Paramere before apex strongly bent outwards. Span of the denticles at paramere apex large (0.43 mm).

Ventrite VI of females medially without distinct incision; ventrite VII shorter (2.81 mm), not elongated into a tip, medially with only very slightly indicated vertical ridge, with one rounded depression along each side of this ridge.

Measurements (mm). Male (holotype). Body length 15.35; head: width (including eyes) 2.13, interocular width 1.03; length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.65, 2 – 2.78, 3 – 2.32, 4 – 3.64; pronotum: length 3.35, width 4.59; scutellum: length 2.05, width 2.43; corium: length 7.56, width 2.65.

Female (n = 2). Body length 14.04 / 15.44; head: width (including eyes) 2.16 / 2.21, interocular width 1.03 / 1.08; length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.59 / 2.54, 2 – 2.54 / 2.70, 3 – 2.11 / 2.19, 4 – 3.43 / 3.59; pronotum: length 3.13 / 3.59, width 4.16 / 4.75; scutellum: length 1.81 / 1.94, width 2.16 / 2.43; corium: length 6.59 / 7.40, width 2.27 / 2.81.

Punctation. Pronotal lobe with very fine, dispersed black punctures; punctures on clavus and corium black, but more conspicuous and denser. Interspaces between punctures flat.

Distribution. Indonesia: Buton Island, south-eastern Sulawesi.

Derivatio nominis. The species epithet is the Latin adjective *angustus* (*-a*, *-um*), meaning narrow.

Differential diagnosis. The remaining *Antilochus* species with red femora differ from *Antilochus angustus* sp.nov. in various characters. *Antilochus sulawesiensis* sp.nov. has a much wider body, wide black lateral stripes on ventrites, distinctly larger pygophore in males, and much longer ventrite VII ending in a distinct tip in females. *Antilochus coquebertii* is wider, its callar lobe, scutellum, and apices of femora are always red, the punctures on pronotum, clavus and corium are denser and concolorous with body surface, and the interspaces between punctures are uneven. *Antilochus amorosus* from Sri Lanka has scutellum pale, large pygophore, and ventrite VII of females nearly as long as ventrites IV–VI combined. *Antilochus angulifer* has corium black; only its costal margin is whitish. *Antilochus astridae* from the Banda Islands differs in wide, black stripe laterally on ventrites. Most of the remaining *Antilochus* species usually have the parameres covered by ventral rim, not exposed.

Antilochus (*Antilochus*) *sulawesiensis* sp.nov. (Figs 2, 10)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, **Indonesia:** "Sulawesi" (no further data available) (MMBC). Paratypes: 8 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (MMBC, 1 ♂ in ZJPC).

Description. Coloration. Body red; antennomeres, scutellum, apices of femora, tibiae, tarsi, membrane, pleuron II and III completely (sometimes also parts of pleuron), broad lateral band on ventrites II–VI, and ventrite VII anteriorly, black. Coloration of callar lobe variable, usually red, but sometimes partially or entirely black. Apical halves of hind femora sometimes dorsally blackened.

Structure. Body large, wide. Profemora ventrally with row of denticles, at almost regular intervals, two apical denticles largest.

Pygophore (Fig. 10) quite large and wide (length 3.08 mm, width 3.62 mm). Median folded part of ventral rim above genital chamber above the base strongly incised, reaching the anal tube. Lateral rim less sharp, arcuately curved, not folded above lateral rim infolding. Folded part of ventral rim (especially apically) and lateral rim infolding with pale hairs. Body of paramere slowly attenuated towards apex, with pale sensorial hairs, bent near the apex. Span of denticles at paramere apex large (0.40 mm); inner face of paramere with an additional small denticle under the large one.

Ventrite VI of females medially conspicuously incised, ventrite VII longer (4.32 mm), its apical part projecting into a tip and with conspicuous longitudinal ridge medially, with one depression along each side of the ridge.

Punctation on pronotal lobe very fine, on corium somewhat coarser, on both parts black; interspaces between punctures even.

Measurements (mm). Males (n = 5). Body length 16.55 (14.31–17.66); head: width (including eyes) 2.35 (2.27–2.43), interocular width 1.14 (1.08–1.24); length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.71 (2.59–2.97), 2 – 3.02 (2.82–3.24), 3 – 2.40 (2.21–2.62), 4 – 3.56 (3.29–3.73); pronotum: length 3.82 (3.35–4.10), width 5.05 (4.43–5.72); scutellum: length 2.36 (no span), width 2.62 (2.11–2.92); corium: length 8.37 (7.24–9.23), width 3.04 (2.86–3.40).

Female (n = 2). Body length 16.36 / 16.47; head: width (including eyes) 2.32 / 2.38, interocular width 1.13 / 1.16; length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.65 / 2.92, 2 – 2.92 / missing, 3 – 2.32 / missing, 4 – 3.67 / missing; pronotum: length 3.62 / 3.62, width 5.18 / 4.86; scutellum: length 2.00 / 2.16, width 2.27 / 2.32; corium: length 8.32 / 8.58, width 3.13 / 3.13.

Distribution. Indonesia: Sulawesi.

Derivatio nominis. Patronymic, named after the area of distribution.

Differential diagnosis. *Antilochus sulawesiensis* sp.nov. differs from all remaining *Antilochus* species with red femora in its ventrites lacking broad lateral black band (with exception *A. astridae*). There are also individual character differences. *Antilochus angustus* sp.nov. has a slender body, pygophore distinctly smaller, female ventrite VII shorter, and female ventrite VII with only a shallow median incision distally. *Antilochus coquebertii* has scutellum and apices of femora red, and punctures on pronotum denser and concolorous with body surface, interspaces between punctures distinctly uneven. *Antilochus amorosus* from Sri Lanka has pale scutellum, and ventrite VII of females much elongated, nearly as long as ventrites IV–VI together. *Antilochus angulifer* has corium black, only its costal margin is whitish. In the one female of *A. astridae* at my disposal, the body was shorter (14.5 mm), head narrower (total width 2.21 mm, interocular width 0.97 mm), antennomeres shorter, scutellum red, pleuron II not black, and punctures on claval surface so dense that the claval surface is not even.

***Antilochus* (*Antilochus*) *webbi* sp.nov.** (Figs 3, 11)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, **India: Kerala:** "Travancore, Tenmalai, 12.–15.v.1937, B.M.–C.M. Expedition to South India, April–May 1937" (BMNH). Paratype: ♂: **India: Kerala:** Cardamon Hills, Pemba env., *c*. 50 km NW of Pathanamthitta valley of Pambaylar river, 9°25′N 44°05′E, ca. 300 m a.s.l., 15.–18.v.1999, Z. Kejval & M. Trýzna lgt. (ZJPC).

Description. Male. Coloration bright red including labium and legs; antennae, spot on base of membrane, bands on anterior margin of ventrites (medially narrowed), and furrows emarginating pleura I–III, black; tarsi infuscated; callar lobe reddish to grey-yellow; rest of membrane pale grey.

Structure. Antennae long, pronotum shorter and narrower, anterior part more strongly narrowed. Profemora with two or more denticles (spacing somewhat variable).

Pygophore (Fig. 11) quite large (length 3.13 mm, width 3.51 mm), narrowing towards dorsal rim. Median folded part of ventral rim above genital chamber reaching towards the dorsal rim, strongly incised medially, laterally with pale hairs. Paramere somewhat stronger and less curved; span of the denticles at paramere apex 0.35 mm.

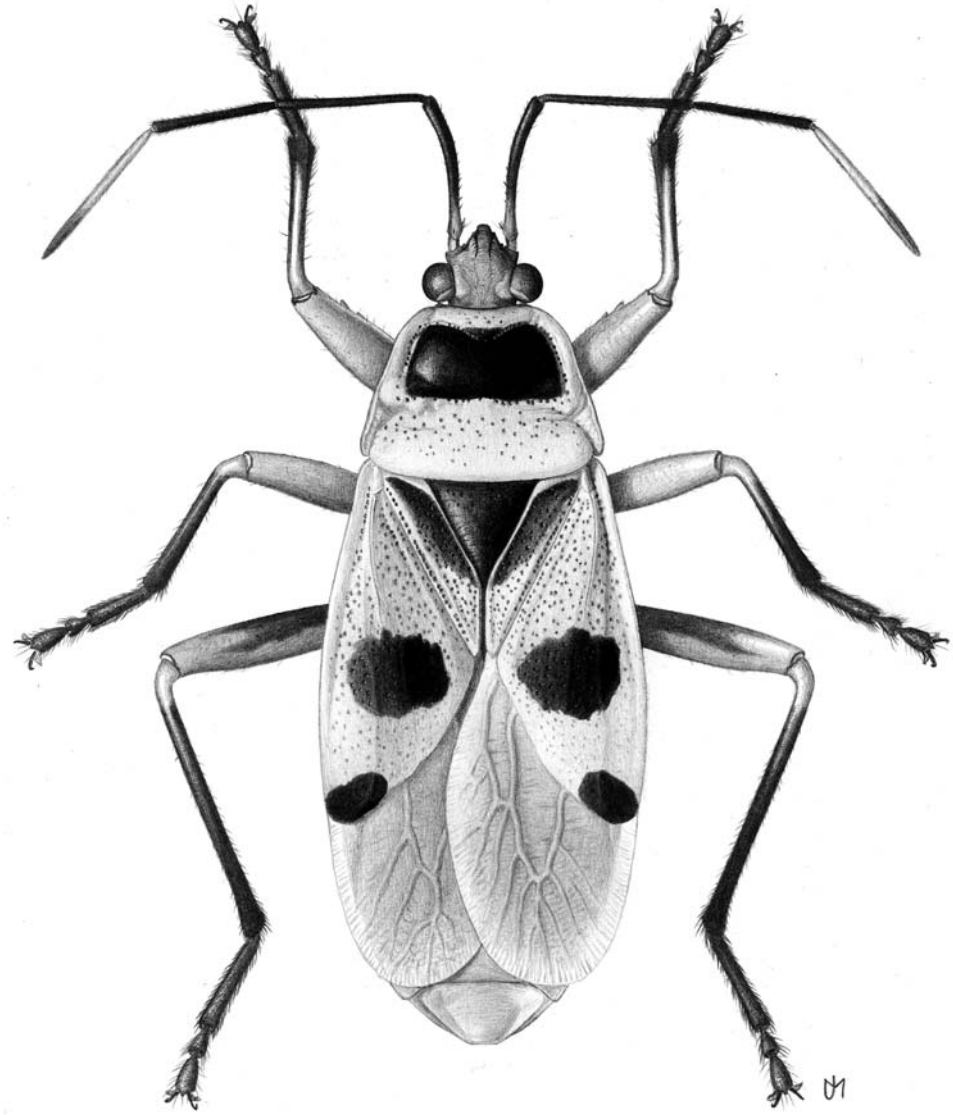


Fig. 8. *Antilochus* (*Afroantilochus*) *kmenti* sp.nov. ♀, paratype. Delineavit J. Meduna.

Measurements (mm). Males (holotype first, paratype second). Body length 17.01 / 15.66; head: width (including eyes) 2.48 / 2.32, interocular width 1.13 / 1.13; length of antennomeres: 1 – 3.67 / 3.34, 2 – 3.46 / 3.19, 3 – 2.70 / 2.54, 4 – missing / 3.56; pronotum: length 3.97 / 3.78, width 5.13 / 4.6; scutellum: length 1.94 / 2.03, width 2.48 / 2.43; corium: length 8.15 / 7.67, width 3.13 / 2.81.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. South India: Kerala.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to Michael B. Webb (BMNH), an excellent specialist in Auchenorrhyncha, in acknowledgement of his substantial assistance in my study of Pyrrhocoroidea.

Differential diagnosis. *Antilochus webbi* sp.nov. is similar to *A. russus* Stål, 1863. To attribute the name correctly, I examined the holotype of *A. russus*, a female, secured on a non-varnished pin, bearing the following labels: "Ind / or. [p] // russus [hw] // Typus [p, red with black margin]" (NHRS). The holotype is in good condition, cryptobrachypterous, with short right brachypterous wing protruding. The measurements of the holotype are (mm): Body length 17.18; head: width (including eyes) 2.38, interocular width 1.13; length of antennomeres: 1 – 3.29, 2 – 2.91, 3 – 2.27, 4 – 3.35; pronotum: length 4.29, width 5.29; scutellum: length 2.16, width 2.32; corium: length 8.59, width 3.34.

Antilochus russus differs from *A. webbi* sp.nov. in overall coloration dark red or sometimes greyish-red, antennomeres shorter, and pronotum longer and wider, its anterior part not conspicuously narrowed. Pygophore very small (length 2.38 mm, width 2.70), median folded part of the ventral rim with rounded depression on its base medially, in proximal half convex, in distal half flat, with broad median incision; pale hairs on median folded part of ventral rim (especially apically) as well as on lateral rim infolding. Paramere slender, long, distinctly bent before apex; span of the denticles at paramere apex 0.30 mm.

Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *kmenti* sp.nov. (Figs 5, 8, 13)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, **Democratic Republic of the Congo: Haut-Lomami:** "Congo Belge, P.N.U. [= Upemba National Park] Kaziba, 1,140 m, 19.–27.ii.1948, Miss. G.F. de Witte, 1314a" (MRAC). Paratypes: **Democratic Republic of the Congo: Haut-Katanga:** Katanga, Mwera, vi.–ix.1955, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, 1956, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, R. P. Th de Caters lgt. (MRAC); Katanga, Busumba, viii.–ix.1957, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Rév. P. Th. de Caters lgt. (MRAC); Katanga, Businba, vii.–viii.1958, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, R. P. Th. de Caters lgt. (MRAC). **Haut-Lomami:** Kafakumba, iii.1932, 1 ♀, 1933, 1 ♀, F. G. Overlaet lgt. (MRAC); Kaniama, 1931, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, R. Massart lgt. (MRAC); Lomami, Kaniama, 1931, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, R. Massart lgt. (MRAC); Lomami, Kiabukwa, iii.–v.1932, 1 ♀, P. Quarré lgt. (MRAC); Lulua, Sandoa, v.1932, 1 ♀, F. G. Overlaet lgt. (MRAC); Lulua, Kapanga, xi.1932, 1 ♂, ix.1933, 1 ♀, xii.1932, 1 ♀, F. G. Overlaet lgt. (MRAC); Upemba National Park, Mukana, 15.–19.i.1948, 1 ♂ 6 ♀♀, Mis. G. F. de Witte (MRAC); Upemba National Park, Kaziba, 1140 m a.s.l., 1.–6.ii.1948, 3 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 7.–12.ii.1948, 10 ♂♂ 24 ♀♀, 15.ii.1948, 3 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, 19.–27.ii.1948, 20 ♂♂ 18 ♀♀, Mis. G. F. de Witte (MRAC); Upemba National Park, Kabwoe sur Muye, 1320 m a.s.l., 26.iv.–5.v.1948, 3 ♀♀, Mis. G. F. de Witte (MRAC). **Lomami:** Kasai, Mérote-Salvator, vi.–vii. 1930, 1 ♀, R. P. Vanderyst lgt. (NMPC); Sankuru, M'Pemba Zeo (Gondajika), 8.viii.1958, 1 ♂, 10.iv.1960, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Don R. Maréchal lgt. (MRAC). **Lulua:** Lulua, River Kasaï, iv.1934, 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, G. F. Overlaet lgt. (MRAC); Lulua, Kabomba, xi.1937, 1 ♂ 1 ♀,

Vanderstichelen lgt. (MRAC); Lulua, Kabomba, xii.1937, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Carlier lgt. (MRAC). **Sud-Kivu:** Kivu, Costermansville [= Mbandaka], 1951, 1 ♂, H. Bomans lgt. (MRAC). **Angola: Luanda Norte:** Dundo, xi.1946, 2 ♂♂ A. B. Machado lgt. (MMBC). **Luanda Sul:** Sombo, x.1946, 1 ♀, Sanjinje lgt. (MMBC). **Burundi:** Burundi, Mugera, fin 1965, 1 ♀, J. J. Rwabuneza lgt. (MRAC). **Tanzania:** Tanganyika, 1 ♂, R. Bohm lgt. (ZMHB).

Description. Coloration. Head, basal part of antennomere 1, labium, coxae, trochanters, femora (fully or predominantly) and tibiae narrowly at base, red; pronotum (except for callar lobe) and corium (except for black spots) orange; basal half of antennomere 4, posterior pleural flanges I–III, prosternal collar, pronotal epipleuron, and epicoxal lobes yellow; remainder of antennomeres, callar lobe, scutellum, inner part of clavus, round median spot, and smaller, round spot on apex of corium, pleura, tibiae (except for bases), and tarsi, black. In two specimens (1 ♂ and 1 ♀) from Katanga province (localities Mwera and Busamba) the median black spot on the corium was coalescent with the apical spot (Fig. 5).

Structure. Lateral margin of pronotum only very slightly concave at the level of the callar lobe. Profemora apically on ventral surface with two large, and often one additional small, denticles.

Pygophore (Fig. 13) rather small (length 1.92 mm, width 2.38 mm). Median folded part of ventral rim above genital chamber strongly narrowing from its base, short, densely pubescent, reaching *c*. two-thirds of the pygophore, apically arcuately incised, apical margins of this part sharp. Ventral rim divided by rounded depression from the lateral rim, which narrows abruptly towards the dorsal rim and slightly overlaps above the hairy infolding of the lateral rim. Body of paramere in apical third bent towards the body axis before apex convex on both sides and than attenuated; span of the large denticles at paramere apex 0.38 mm; one additional small denticle situated under the large inner one.

Apex of ventrite VII in females not fully overlapping outer female genitalia.

Punctation of pronotal lobe sparse, on pale parts of clavus and corium (except for costal margin) dense, all punctures concolorous.

Measurements (mm). Males (n = 5). Body length 14.32 (13.23–15.01); head: width (including eyes) 2.26 (2.19–2.32), interocular width 1.09 (1.05–1.13); length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.89 (2.70–3.13), 2 – 2.94 (2.81–3.13), 3 – 2.16 (1.84–2.32), 4 – 3.23 (3.02–3.40); pronotum: length 3.12 (2.86–3.24), width 4.80 (4.70–5.05); scutellum: length 1.99 (1.83–2.11), width 2.14 (1.89–2.27); corium: length 6.92 (6.75–7.13), width 2.65 (2.43–2.86).

Females (n = 5). Body length 15.74 (14.58–16.69); head: width (including eyes) 2.38 (2.32–2.48), interocular width 1.21 (1.13–1.30); length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.96 (2.81–3.13), 2 – 3.01 (2.97–3.13), 3 – 2.24 (2.16–2.40), 4 – 3.34 (3.08–3.51); pronotum: length 3.46 (3.27–3.62), width 5.00 (4.54–5.40); scutellum: length 2.12 (2.00–2.24), width 2.30 (1.94–2.46); corium: length 7.41 (6.70–8.42), width 2.93 (2.59–3.13).

Distribution. Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo (provinces Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lomami, Lulua, and Sud-Kivu), Tanzania.

Derivatio nominis. I dedicate this species to my dear friend and colleague Petr Kment (NMPC).

Differential diagnosis. This species is quite clearly distinguishable from all other *Antilochus* species from sub-Saharan Africa. *Antilochus boerhaviae*, *A. similis* sp.nov., and *A. nigrofasciatus* differ in black pronotal lobe and ventrites never uniformly yellow. Moreover, in *A. boerhaviae* and *A. similis* sp.nov., the median corial spot is so enlarged that it occupies the entire corium except for the costal and inner margins, while in *A. nigrofasciatus* there is a very broad, black stripe crossing the corium instead of the median spot. *Antilochus violaceus* differs from *A. kmenti* sp.nov. in having the body dorsum black-violaceous, only the head, callar lobe, scutellum and pleura being whitish, with the remainder of the body ventrum and median and apical spots on corium red-violaceous.

Antilochus (*Afroantilochus*) *similis* sp.nov. (Figs 6, 14)

Type material. Holotype: ♂, **Democratic Republic of the Congo: Nord-Kivu:** "Kavuma à Kabunda, km 82, viii.1951, H. Bomans lgt." (MRAC). Paratypes: **Democratic Republic of the Congo: Bas Congo:** Mulela [= Malela], 6°5′N 12°40′E, 8.vii.1916, 1 ♀, Lang Chapin lgt. (AMNH). **Equateur:** Flandria, 1932, 1 ♂, R. P. Hulstaert lgt. (MMBC). **Haut-Lomami:** Lulua, Kapanga, i.1932, 1 ♂, R. P. Hulstaert lgt. (MRAC); Lulua, Kapanga, 1933, 1 ♂, F. G. Overlaet lgt. (MRAC). **Haut-Uelé:** Faradje, 3°40′N 29°40′E, 1 ♂, Lang Chapin lgt. (AMNH). **Kasai:** Luebo, i.–iii.1959, 1 ♀, F. François lgt. (MRAC); River Louebo et riv. Loange, 1 ♀, Clermond lgt. (ZMAS). **Kongo Central:** Mpese, v.–vi.1937, 1 ♀, R. P. Coreman lgt. (ISNB). **Kwango:** Ngowa, 4.–8.v.1939, 1 ♀, 12.–22.viii.1939, 1 ♀, J. Mertens lgt. (ISNB). **Maniema:** Kasongo, viii.–ix. 1959, 1 ♂, iii.1960, 1 ♂, P. L. G. Benoit lgt. (MRAC). **Mongala:** Ter. Lisala, Modjuambe, v.1938, 1 ♂, J. J. Dehyen lgt. (MRAC). **Tshopo:** Yangambi, 1953, 1 ♀, C. Donis lgt. (MRAC). **Tshuapa:** Ikela, 1958, 1 ♀, R. P. Lootens lgt. (MRAC). **Cameroon:** Johann Albrechtshöhe, 30.ix., 1 ♂, L. Conradt S. G. lgt. (DEIC); Kamerun [no further data], 1 ♂, Conradt lgt. (DEIC). **Central African Republic:** La Maboké, 1 ♂ (MNHN). **Gabon:** Reg. du Haut-Ivindo, aff. Ogooué, Cap. Cotes, 1906, 1 ♂, Dr. J. Gravot lgt. (MNHN). **Ivory Coast:** Yeale, iv.1964, 1 ♂, E. Binder lgt. (ISNB); Assinie, 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Boubée lgt. (MNHN); Assinie, 2 ♀♀ (MNHN); Assinie, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Alluaud lgt. (MNHN); Haue Côte d'Ivoire, Bassin de la Haute Nuon et du Haut Cayally, Danoné et environs, 1910, 1 ♂, A. Chevalier lgt.; Route N Douci, 1 ♂ (MNHN). **Uganda: Bunyoro:** Budongo Forest, Unyoro, 11.–15.xii.1911, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, S. A. Neave lgt. (BMNH). **Toro:** Dwimi River, Forest Toro, xii.1911, 1 ♀, R. van Someren lgt. (BMNH).

Description. Coloration. Spot on head between eyes reaching level of clypeus, antennae (except basal half of antennomere 4), basal part of pronotal collar, callar and pronotal lobe, scutellum, clavus, spot on base of corium (from medial cleft up to the inner margin at the level of the scutellar apex), large and nearly circular median spot on corium (from its inner margin to the costal margin), apex of corium (somewhat wider), membrane, pleura I–III, epicoxal lobes (except distal part), posterior pleural flange I along the margin of pleuron I, entire posterior pleural flange II, *c*. posterior two-thirds of femora (dorsally more widely, ventrally narrowly), tibiae, tarsi, and spot on ventrite II, black. Basal half of antennomere 4, proximal part of pronotal collar, lateral margins of pronotum, posterior margin of pronotal lobe, remaining parts of clavus and corium around the spots, prosternal collar, pronotal epipleuron, outer part of posterior pleural flange I, entire posterior pleural flange III, hypocostal lamina, and wide longitudinal bands on ventrites III–VII, white or creamy off-white. Head (except basal spot), labium, epicoxal lobes (distally), coxae, trochanters, femora ventrally (profemora *c*. in basal two-thirds, meso- and metafemora), and ventrites (except for white bands), red.

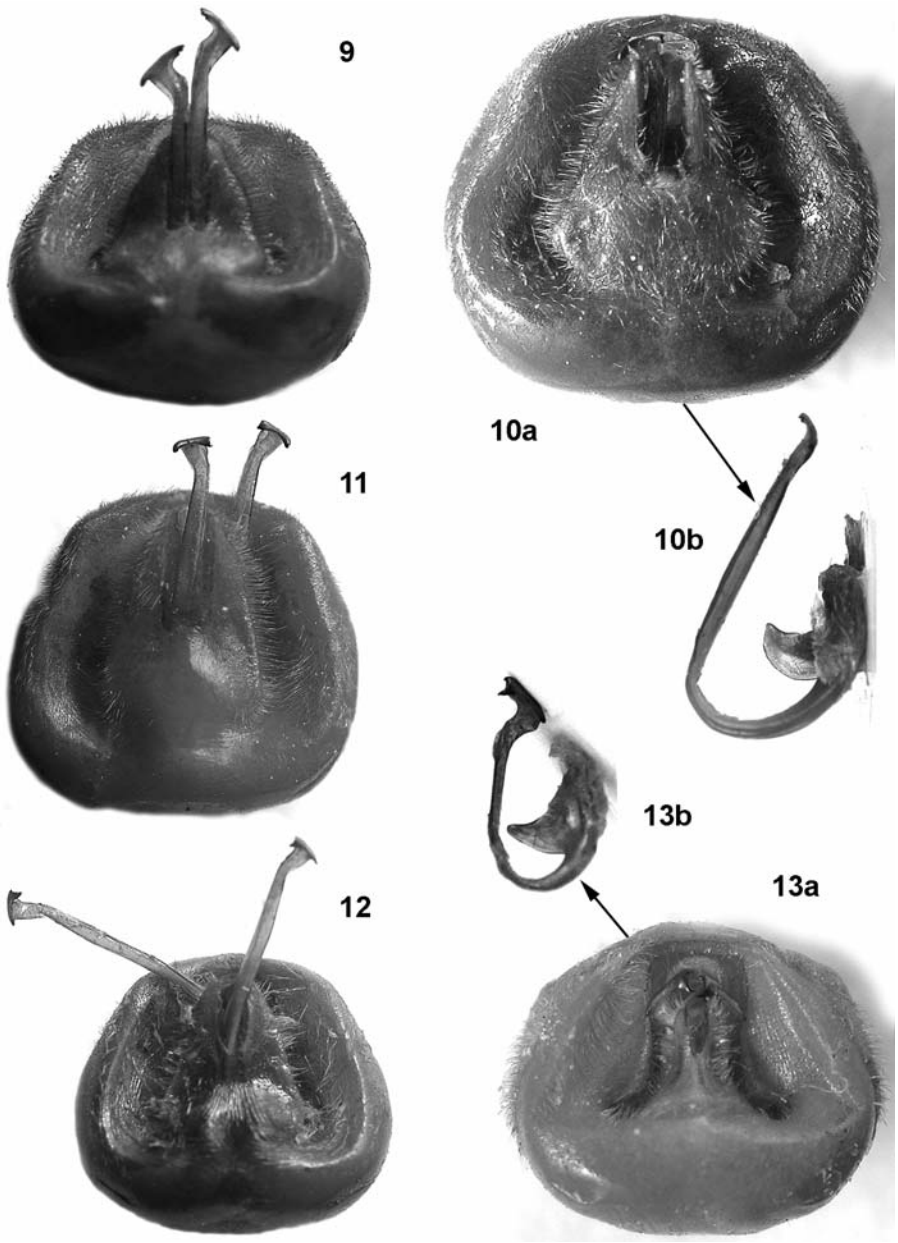
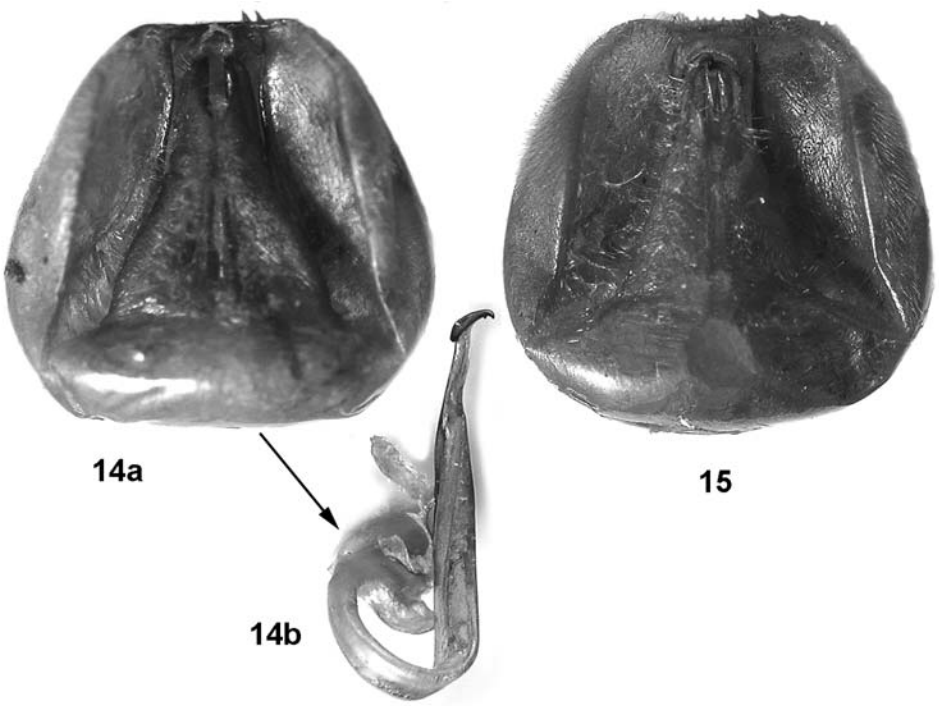


Fig. 9. *Antilochus* (s.str.) *angustus* sp.nov. ♂, pygophore with half-extended parameres (length 2.6 mm, width 2.38 mm); 10 – *A.* (s.str.) *sulawesiensis* sp.nov. ♂: a) pygophore (length 3.08 mm, width 3.62 mm); b) paramere; 11 – *A.* (s.str.) *webbi* sp.nov. ♂, pygophore with half-extended parameres (length 3.13 mm, width 3.51 mm); 12 – *A.* (s.str.) *russus* Stål, 1863 ♂, pygophore with half-extended parameres (length 2.38 mm, width 2.70 mm); 13 – *A.* (*Afroantilochus*) *kmenti* sp.nov. ♂: a) pygophore (length 1.92 mm, width 2.38 mm); b) paramere.



Figs 14–15. 14 – *Antilochus* (*Afroantilochus*) *similis* sp.nov. ♂: a) pygophore (length 2.81 mm, width 2.97 mm); b) paramere; 15 – *A.* (*Afroantilochus*) *boerhaviae* (Fabricius, 1794) ♂, pygophore with half-extended parameres (length 3.02 mm, width 3.35 mm).

Structure. Body slender, venter in lateral view rather low. Fore-femora ventrally in apical half with 3–4 denticles remote from one another.

Pygophore (Fig. 14) small (length 2.81 mm, width 2.97 mm). Median folded part of ventral rim above genital chamber evenly narrowing from its base, long, nearly reaching dorsal rim, basally with median longitudinal ridge reaching *c*. two-thirds length of the folded part of ventral rim. Lateral rim strongly folded above lateral rim infolding, only its apical quarter not folded. Pygophore not pubescent. Apical part of paramere narrowed, slightly bent, span of the apical denticles 0.30 mm; basal part of paramere body convoluted.

Female genitalia. Ventrite VII apically rounded, fully covering the external genitalia.

Punctation on pronotal lobe very fine, on clavus and corium coarser, but fading almost entirely towards apex.

Measurements (mm). Males (n = 5). Body length 16.05 (14.31–16.96); head: width (including eyes) 2.13 (2.05–2.21), interocular width 1.13 (1.00–1.51); length of antennomeres: 1 – 3.02 (2.86–3.19), 2 – 3.20 (2.86–3.40), 3 – 2.47 (2.16–2.65), 4 – 3.96 (3.40–3.94); pronotum: length 3.52 (3.35–3.67), width 5.47 (5.29–5.67); scutellum: length 2.21 (2.00–2.43), width 2.43 (2.27–2.65); corium: length 7.57 (6.44–8.48), width 2.87 (2.38–3.40).

Females (n = 5). Body length 16.92 (16.25–18.14); head: width (including eyes) 2.19 (2.13–2.27), interocular width 1.06 (1.06–1.08); length of antennomeres: 1 – 2.94 (2.59–3.24), 2 – 3.07 (2.92–3.19), 3 – 2.44 (2.21–2.59), 4 – 3.70 (3.29–3.89); pronotum: length 3.63 (3.35–3.83), width 5.57 (5.18–6.16); scutellum: length 2.34 (2.21–2.48), width 2.65 (2.54–2.75); corium: length 8.10 (7.45–8.69), width 3.27 (3.08–3.40).

Distribution. Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Uganda.

Derivatio nominis. The species epithet is the Latin adjective *similis*, meaning "similar" or "resembling", given in view of its similarity to *Antilochus boerhaviae*.

Differential diagnosis. *Antilochus boerhaviae* is quite similar to *A. similis* sp.nov. However, *A. boerhaviae* differs in the following characters: Median spot on corium definitely not circular, very widened, occupying almost the entire corial surface; only costal and posterior margins and a band stretching from claval apex to basal part of costal margin are pale; corial base with small black spot. In some specimens, the entire corium is black, with only the costal margin pale yellowish. In some cases, the ventrites of *A. boerhaviae* are (except for white bands) laterally black and only medially red; these black stripes are absent from *A. similis* sp.nov. The body of *A. boerhaviae* is more robust, less elongated, in lateral view higher. The pygophore of *A. boerhaviae* (Fig. 15) is larger and wider (length 3.02 mm, width 3.35 mm), the median folded part of the ventral rim above its genital chamber shorter, pale pubescent, reaching only to ventral margin of anal tube (in *A. similis* sp.nov. reaching up to dorsal rim).

For comparison, the measurements of *A. boerhaviae* are given here (mm). Males (n = 5). Body length 16.12 (14.58–16.90); head: width (including eyes) 2.40 (2.27–2.48), interocular width 1.19 (1.13–1.21); length of antennomeres: 1 – 3.25 (3.08–3.51), 2 – 3.43 (3.13–3.97), 3 – 2.55 (2.38–2.86), 4 – 4.01 (3.73–4.48); pronotum: length 3.73 (3.59–3.89), width 5.54 (5.29–5.89); scutellum: length 2.33 (2.11–2.48), width 2.61 (2.43–2.86); corium: length 8.33 (7.61–8.91), width 3.46 (3.19–3.56).

Females (n = 5). Body length 17.78 (16.25–18.58); head: width (including eyes) 2.40 (2.21–2.53), interocular width 1.21 (1.00–1.30); length of antennomeres: 1 – 3.31 (2.92–3.51), 2 – 3.43 (3.08–3.67), 3 – 2.43 (2.16–2.59), 4 – 3.92 (3.51–4.16); pronotum: length 3.98 (3.78–4.05), width 5.83 (5.29–6.26); scutellum: length 2.55 (2.27–2.70), width 2.60 (2.54–2.70); corium: length 8.33 (7.61–8.91), width 3.46 (3.19–3.56).

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