

New species of the genus *Gabrius* from the Afrotropical Region (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Philonthini) - II

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Abstract. Fifteen new species are described as follows: *Gabrius arctocebus* sp. nov. and *Gabrius platysaurus* sp. nov. (Botswana), *Gabrius ardea* sp. nov., *Gabrius bycanistes* sp. nov., *Gabrius corythaeola* sp. nov., *Gabrius epichoristodes* sp. nov., *Gabrius epomophorus* sp. nov., and *Gabrius hirundo* sp. nov. (Democratic Republic of the Congo), *Gabrius balaeniceps* sp. nov. (Central African Republic), *Gabrius chrysococcyx* sp. nov. (Sierra Leone), *Gabrius helogale* sp. nov. and *Gabrius oena* sp. nov. (Ethiopia), *Gabrius plegadis* sp. nov. (Tanzania), *Gabrius pternistis* sp. nov. (South Africa) and *Gabrius pyxicephalus* sp. nov. (Rwanda). One species is synonymized: *Gabrius fissicauda* Tottenham, 1962 syn. nov. is synonymized with *Gabrius leleupi* Tottenham, 1962.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Gabrius* Stephens, 1829 belongs to the subtribe Philonthina, tribe Staphylinini and is distributed in all major geographical regions. The genus includes more than 90 species in the Afrotropical region. Fifteen new species are described below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

- MRAT Musée Royal de l'Afrique centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Marc De Meyer);
NMPC National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
NMSA KwaZulu-Natal Museum Pietermaritzburg, South Africa (Mikhail Mostowski);
TMSA Ditsong National Museum of Natural History (formerly Transvaal Museum) Pretoria, South Africa (Ruth Müller);
LHPC Lubomír Hromádka, private collection, Praha, Czech Republic;
JJRC Jiří Janák, private collection, Rtně nad Břlinou, Czech Republic.

A double slash (/ /) is used to divide separate labels of type specimens. All measurements were taken in beetles with extended abdomen. Ratios mentioned in the descriptions can be converted to lengths by using the following formula: 20 units = 1 mm.

The morphological studies were conducted by using the SMZ 168 TL Zoom (Italy) stereoscopic microscope.

DESCRIPTIONS

***Gabrius ardea* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1-3)

Type locality. Republic of South Africa, Northern Prov. Camp DFavid, 5 km S. Ofoolaco, 475 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Republic of South Africa, Northern Prov. Camp David, 5 km S. Ofoolaco, 475 m, 17.-

24.i.2002, leg. S. Murzin. // Holotypus *Gabrius ardea* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC). Paratypes: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (LHPC); (3 spec.): Musule W.: 2400 m, Zafre: P. N. Virunga, Volcan Sabinyo 24.xii.1964, (LHPC, NMPC).

Description. Body length 5.3 mm, length of fore body 2.4 mm.

Colouration. Head and pronotum black-brown, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles yellow-brown, antennomeres 1 and 10 brown-yellow, antennomere 11 yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head almost rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing three long black bristles, four punctures between eyes, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes small, twice shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 10), posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface with traces of fine microsculpture.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by length of antennomere 11, all antennomeres longer than wide.

Pronotum as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum with all sides punctate, mid of scutellum impunctate.

Elytra short, longer than wide (ratio 22 : 20), very slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures almost as large as diameter of punctures in sublateral rows, separation by one puncture diameter or smaller here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation greyish.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 17 : 15), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius ardea* sp. nov. is similar to *G. ictonyx* Hromádka, 2014 from which it may be distinguished by its shorter head, different colouring of antennae, sparser punctuation of elytra, from *G. arctocebus* sp. nov. by longer antennae and head, coarser and sparser punctuation of elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Great blue heron *Ardea goliath* Linnaeus, 1758.

Distribution. South Africa.

***Gabrius arctocebus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4-6)

Type locality. Botswana, Moremi Reserves.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Botswana, Moremi Reservoirs, 19°23'S23°33'E, 18.-20.ii.1972. // Holotypus *Gabrius arctocebus* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (LHPC).

Description. Body length 4.9 mm, length of fore body 2.4 mm.

Colouration. Chocolate-brown, posterior margin of elytra and posterior margin of all visible abdomen tergites narrowly brown-yellow, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and antennomeres 1-3 yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head as long as wide, very slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes flat and small, twice shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 10), posterior margin with one puncture, temporal area in posterior half with one coarse puncture, anterior half impunctate. Surface with microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior sixth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-7 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (ratio 25 : 23), parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to lateral margin. Surface with very fine microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separation smaller than puncture diameter.

Elytra short, slightly wider than long (ratio 25 : 22), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and relatively sparse, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separation by two puncture diameters or slightly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 19 : 15) metatarsomere 1 almost as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius arctocebus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from similar *G. ardea* sp. nov. by its shorter antennae and head, denser and finer punctuation of elytra, from *G. minax* Tottenham, 1962 by its shorter head, sparser punctuation and wider elytra and from both by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Calabar angwantibo *Arctocebus calabarensis* (Smith 1860).

Distribution. Botswana.

***Gabrius balaeniceps* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 7-9)

Type locality. République Centrafricaine, Bozo Lumiere.

Type material. Holotype (♂): République Centrafricaine, Bozo Lumiere, 21.v.1981, leg. N. Degallie // Holotypus *Gabrius balaeniceps* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as holotype, (LHPC).

Description. Body length 5.5 mm, length of fore body 2.6 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum and abdomen black-brown, scutellum and elytra brown. Maxillary and labial palpi and antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head longer than wide (ratio 16 : 14), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Four punctures between eyes, medial punctures slightly shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes small, twice shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 12), posterior margin of each eye with one coarse puncture, temporal area with one puncture in posterior half, anterior half impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, exceeding posterior margin of pronotum by length of antennomere 10. All antennomeres longer than wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 23 : 19), slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with 2 punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and densely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separation by one puncture diameter or slightly larger.

Elytra wider than long (ratio 28 : 25), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation finer and denser, diameter of punctures slightly larger than eye-facets, separation by one puncture diameter or larger here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 15 : 12), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III very gradually narrowed posteriorly, first three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer and denser, than that on elytra, becoming sparser to posterior margin of each tergite. Setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius balaeniceps* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar species *G. helogale* sp. nov. by its narrower head, shorter pronotum, finer and denser punctuation of elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Shoebill *Balaeniceps rex* Gould, 1850

Distribution. Central African Republic

***Gabrius bycanistes* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 10-11)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu: Terr. Uvira, Kubiku 2780 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu: Terr. Uvira, Kubiku 2780 m, 3. ix. 1951, récolte dans l'humus // Holotypus *Gabrius bycanistes* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (MRAT).

Description. Body length 8.7 mm, length of fore body 3.8 mm.

Colouration. Body chocolate-brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly reddish. Maxillary and labial palpi, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head as long as wide, posterior angles markedly rounded. Four fine punctures between eyes, medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriorly, separation between medial punctures five times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes small, more than three times shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 17), posterior margin with one coarse puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 35 : 29), parallel-sided. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six punctures, punctures 2-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1-2 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, arranged in a row almost parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture, more distinct than that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separation by distance mostly equal to two puncture diameters.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 37 : 32), widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures much larger than that of scutellum, separation by distance of one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 27 : 20. Metatarsomere 1 longer than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius bycanistes* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *G. perodisticus* sp. nov. by its shorter eyes, narrower head, shorter antennae and elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Trumpeter hornbill *Bycanistes bucinator* (Temminck, 1824).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Gabrius chrysococyx* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 12-14)

Type locality. Sierra Leone, Eastern Prov. Kono, Sandia.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Sierra Leone, Eastern Prov. Kono, Sandia, 19.v.1991, W. Rossi. // *Gabrius chrysococyx* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC).

Description. Body length 4.9 mm, length of fore body 2.8 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum, scutellum and abdomen black, pronotum black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi and mandibles brown, antennae black, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae black-brown.

Head longer than wide (ratio 20 : 17), parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes flat and small, almost twice shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 11). Posterior margin with one coarse puncture, anterior half of temporal area impunctate, posterior half with several varying large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

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

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 24 : 10), parallel-sided, anterior and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures, punctures 2-5 equidistant, distance between punctures 1-2 and between punctures 5-6 larger than distance between previous punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted to the lateral margin. Surface with very fine microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separated by two puncture diameters in transverse direction.

Elytra longer than wide (ratio 28 : 26), parallel-sided. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter, mostly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation dark.

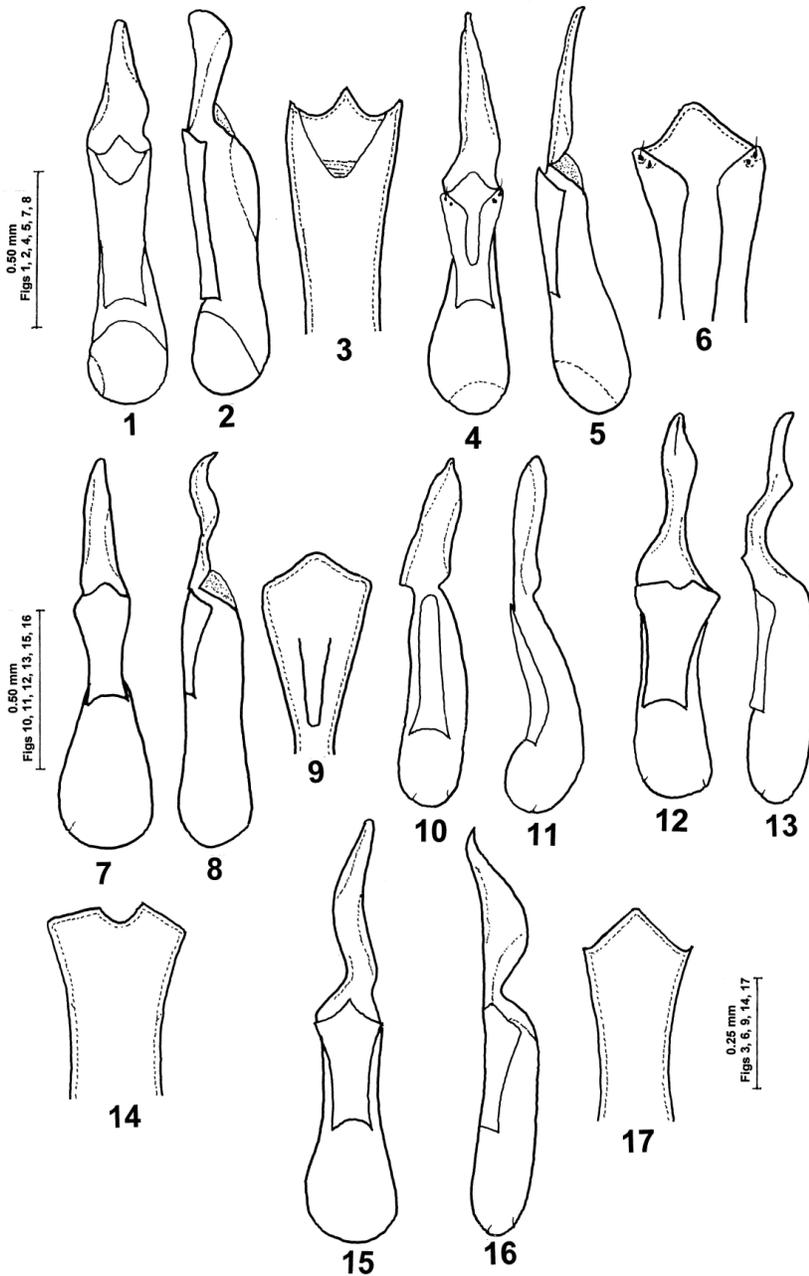
Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 16 : 15), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

Abdomen wide, from visible tergite III narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines with fine scattered punctures. Punctuation at base of all tergites sparser and finer than that of elytra; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius chrysococyx* sp. nov. is similar to *G. pternistis* sp. nov. from which it may be differentiated by its wider head and pronotum, longer and denser punctuation of elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Amara cuckoo *Chrysococyx cupreus* (Shaw, 1792).

Distribution. Sierra Leone.



Figs. 1-17. *Gabrius ardea* sp. nov.: 1-aedeagus, ventral view; 2-aedeagus, lateral view; 3-apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius arctocebus* sp. nov.: 4-aedeagus, ventral view; 5-aedeagus, lateral view; 6-apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view. *Gabrius balaeniceps* sp. nov.: 7-aedeagus, ventral view; 8-aedeagus, lateral view; 9-apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius bycanistes* sp. nov.: 10-aedeagus, ventral view; 11-aedeagus, lateral view. *Gabrius chrysococcyx* sp. nov.: 12-aedeagus, ventral view; 13-aedeagus, lateral view; 14-apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius corythaeola* sp. nov.: 15-aedeagus, ventral view; 16-aedeagus, lateral view; 17-apex of paramere, ventral view.

***Gabrius corythaeola* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 15-17)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eseru-Kabara, Tatre P. N. Virunga Volcán Mikeno.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eseru-Kabara, Tatre P. N. Virunga Volcan Mikeno, 30.vi.1964, Tamisage, coll. Mus. Tervuren, R. P. Celis // Holotypus *Gabrius corythaeola* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (MRAT). Paratypes: (2 spec.): [Congo Belge] P.N.A. Massif Ruwenzori Katonge 2010 m, Riv. Nyamwamba Affl. Butahu 2.-3.ii.1953, P. Vanschuytbroeck-J. Kakenbosch, (MRAT, LHPC); (1 spec.): [Congo Belge] Edouard Vitshubi U.V. 7.v.1954 J. Verbecke - KEA, (MRAT); (2 spec.): [Congo Belge] Massif Ruwenzori, Mont Ngulingo prés Nyamgaleke 2500 m, ex. P.N.A, 29.iv.1954, P. Vanschuytbroeck - J. Synave, (MRAT, LHPC); (1. spec.): [Congo Belge], Massif Ruwenzori, Kyandolire 1750 m, Riv. Mulaku, af. Kakalari (terreau) 29.iv.1954, P. Vanschuytbroeck - J. Kakenbosch (LHPC); (4 spec): Musule W., 2400 m, Tamisage sous Bambous, 24.xii.1964 (LHPC, MRAT).**Description.** Body length 6.2 mm, length of fore body 2.9 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen chocolate-brown, scutellum and elytra ochre. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Four coarse punctures between eyes arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures three times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes flat and very small, more than twice shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 11), posterior angles of each eye with one puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, almost reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 longer than wide, antennomeres 4-6 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 27 : 23.5), very slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several varying long bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted laterally. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very finely and sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, separation smaller than puncture diameter.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 29 : 25) parallel-sided, punctation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures much larger than that on scutellum, separated mostly by less than one puncture diameter. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 20 : 15), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius corythaeola* sp. nov. may be distinguished from similar *G. epomophorus* sp. nov. by its darker head and pronotum, longer head and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the

African Birds of Eden aviary *Corythaeola cristata* (Viellot, 1816).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Gabrius epichoristodes* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 18-20)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu centr., S. Kahuzi, 2200 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu: centr. S. Kahuzi 2200, 27.iii.1953, P. Basilewsky. Récolté humus Bambous et Hagenia. // Holotypus *Gabrius epichoristodes* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (MRAT). Paratype: (1 ♂): same data as with holotype, (LHPC).

Description. Body length 6.8 mm, length of fore body 3.5 mm

Colouration. Head and pronotum black, scutellum, elytra and abdomen black-brown, pronotum and abdomen golden iridescent. Palpomeres 1-2 of both palpi and antennomeres black, palpomere 3 paler. Femora and tarsi brown-yellow, tibiae black-brown.

Head wider than long (ratio 23 : 20), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing several varying long black bristles. Clypeus with wide, round shallow depression medially. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral punctures. The three interocular punctures of each side arranged in a vertical row. Eyes small and flat, almost twice shorter than temples (ratio 7 : 13), posterior margin with two punctures, temporal area with several varying large punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-8 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 9-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 27 : 23), parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six coarse approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted laterad. Sides with several varying long bristles in anterior third. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

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

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separated by one puncture diameter, mostly smaller. Several punctures coalescent here and there. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 18), metatarsomere 1 slightly shorter than metatarsomere 5 and than metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius epichoristodes* sp. nov. is similar to *G. claviger* Tottenham, 1956 from which it may be differentiated by its longer eyes, denser punctuation of elytra and by

a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Carnation Tortrix *Epichoristodes acerbella* (Walker, 1864).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Gabrius epomophorus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 21-23)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu: Terr., Kabare contref, S. E. Kahuzi 2000 m.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu: Terr., Kabare contref, S. E. Kahuzi 2000 m, vii.1951, N. Leleup. // Holotypus *Gabrius epomophorus* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (MRAT).

Description. Body length 5.4 mm, length of fore body 2.4 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, elytra brown-red, abdomen black-brown, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomeres 1 and 10-11 and base of antennomere 2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae blackish.

Head wider than long (ratio 18 : 16), parallel-sided. Posterior angles indistinct, bearing one long black bristle. Four coarse punctures between eyes arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between lateral and medial punctures. Posterior margin of each eye with one coarse puncture, temporal area with several punctures. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 4.5 : 11). Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-5 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 6-7 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide, antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 25 : 21), narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral with two punctures, arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum with several coarse punctures and with distinct microsculpture.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 25 : 19), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, punctures separated by mostly one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 17 : 14), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius epomophorus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *G. corythaeola* sp. nov. by its paler head and pronotum, shorter head and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Epauletted fruit bad *Epomophorus wahlbergi* (Sundvall, 1846).

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Gabrius helogale* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 24-26)

Type locality. Ethiopia, Kulumsa river.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Ethiopia, Kulumsa river, . 7.xii.1968, P. Brinck leg. // Holotypus *Gabrius helogale* sp. nov. Hromádka 2013 det... [red oblong label printed], (NMPC).

Description. Body length 5.4 mm, length of fore body 2.6 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra and abdomen brown-black. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and antennomere 1 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres black-brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles indistinct, bearing two long black bristles. Four coarse punctures between eyes arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes much shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 11), posterior margin of each eye with one puncture, temporal area impunctate. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. All antennomeres longer than wide. Antennomere 3 slightly longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 24 : 20), very slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two shifted to lateral margin. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum densely and finely punctured.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 24 : 21). Punctuation fine and sparse, diameter of punctures larger than those on scutellum, separated by one and half or two puncture diameters.

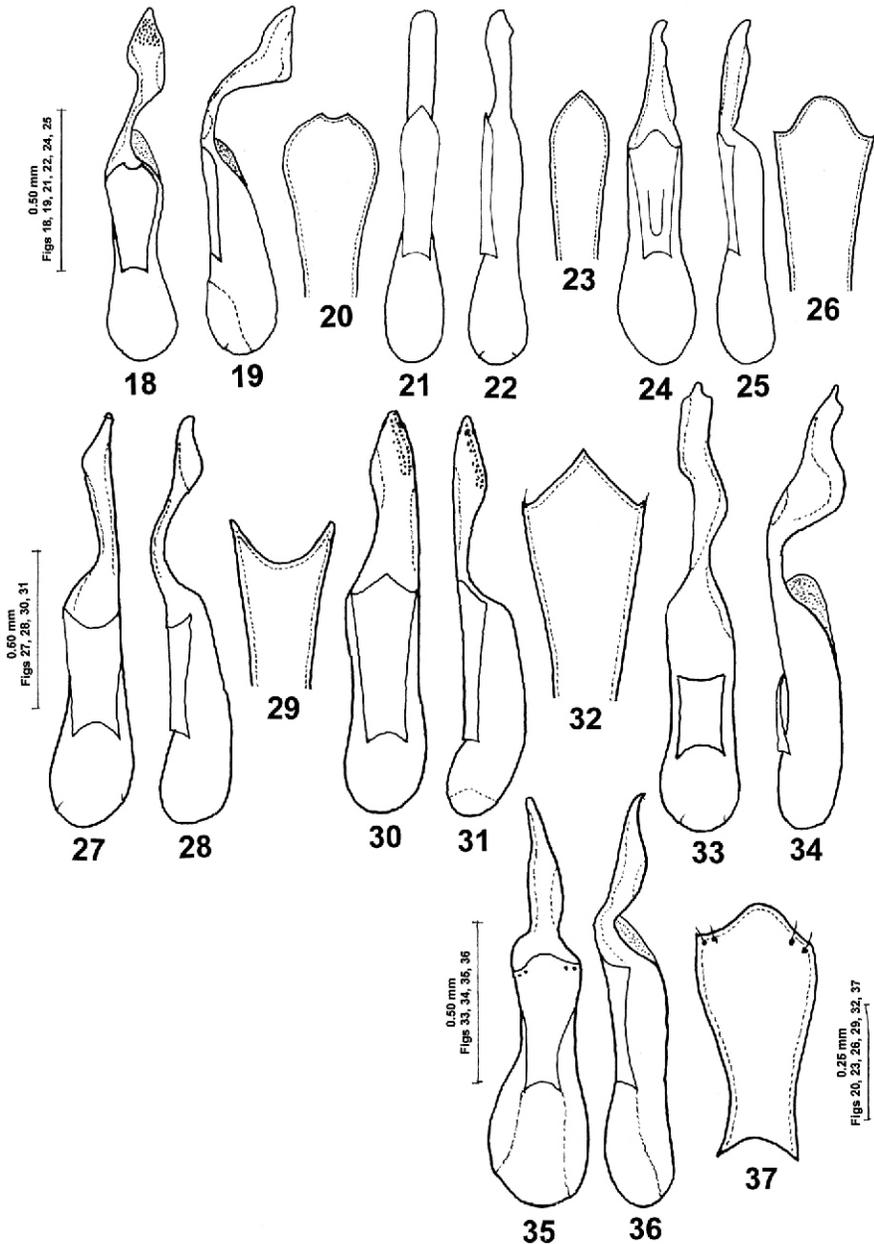
Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 25 : 20), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as metatarsomeres 3-4 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius helogale* sp. nov. is similar to *G. balaneiceps* sp. nov. from which it may be differentiated by its wider head, longer pronotum, coarser and sparser punctuation of elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Dwarf Mongoose *Helogale parvula* Sundevall, 1846.

Distribution. Ethiopia.



Figs. 18-37. *Gabrius epichoristodes* sp. nov.: 18- aedeagus, ventral view; 19- aedeagus, lateral view; 20- apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius epomophorus* sp. nov.: 21- aedeagus, ventral view; 22- aedeagus, lateral view; 23- apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius helogale* sp. nov.: 24- aedeagus, ventral view; 25- aedeagus, lateral view; 26- apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius hirundo* sp. nov.: 27- aedeagus, ventral view; 28- aedeagus, lateral view; 29- apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius oena* sp. nov.: 30- aedeagus, ventral view; 31- aedeagus, lateral view; 32- apex of paramere, ventral view. *Gabrius platysaurus* sp. nov.: 33- aedeagus, ventral view; 34- aedeagus, lateral view. *Gabrius pternistis* sp. nov.: 35- aedeagus, ventral view; 36- aedeagus, lateral view; 37- apex of paramere with sensory peg setae, ventral view.

***Gabrius hirundo* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 27-29)

Type locality. Democratic Republic of the Congo, Massif Ruwenzori, Katonge, 2218 m.

Type material. Holotypus (♂): Democratic Republic of the Congo, Massif Ruwenzori, Katonge 2218 m, 20.vi-1964, Tamisage, Bambousaie, //Holotypus *Gabrius hirundo* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (MRAT). Paratypes: (3 spec.): Massif Ruwenzori, Katonge, 2480 m, (ét bambous) R. Nyamwamba, lhonger, (LHPC, MRAT).

Description. Body length 6.2 mm, length of fore body 2.9 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen chocolate-brown, elytra and scutellum brown-orange, darker here and there. Maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles, antennomere 1 and base of antennomeres 2-3 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres dark brown. Femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head rounded, as long as wide, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing one long black bristle. Four coarse punctures between eyes arranged in a straight line, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes very small, more than twice shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 12), posterior margin of each eye with one puncture, temporal area with one coarse puncture in posterior half, anterior half impunctate. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching almost posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 26 : 22) very slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 punctures, distance between punctures 2-5 equal, distance between punctures 1-2 and 5-6 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two slightly shifted anteriorly. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum with several punctures, surface with fine microsculpture.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 28 : 25), widened posteriorly. Punctuation coarse and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one and half puncture diameters or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 17), metatarsomere 1 approximately as long as metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius hirundo* sp. nov. is similar to *G. mirei* Levasseur, 1967 from which it may be differentiated by its paler head and pronotum, wider head, shorter eyes and elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Swallow greater striped *Hirundo cucullata* Boddaert 1783.

Distribution. Democratic Republic of the Congo.

***Gabrius oena* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 30-32)

Type locality. Ethiopia, Bale 5 km, W of Dinshu, 3050 m.**Type material.** Holotype (♂): Ethiopia: Bale 5 km, W. of Dinshu 3050 m, xii. 1971. // Holotypus *Gabrius oena* Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC). Paratypus: (1 ♂): same data as with holotype (NMPC).**Description.** Body length 6.6 mm, length of fore body 3.3 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum black-brown, scutellum and elytra brown, each elytron with a large dirty yellow oblique spot, abdomen dark brown, posterior margin of each tergite narrowly reddish. Maxillary and labial palpi, base of antennomere two yellow-brown, remaining antennomeres brown-yellow, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head narrow, longer than wide (ratio 20 : 17), parallel-sided. Posterior angles obtusely rounded, bearing one long black bristle and several short bristles. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriorly. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 7 : 12), posterior margin of each eye with two punctures, temporal area with several punctures varying in size. Surface without microsculpture.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-7 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 slightly longer than wide. Antennomere 3 longer than antennomere 2.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 30 : 25), slightly narrowed anteriorly. Anterior angles rectangular, obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six punctures, punctures 2-6 equidistant, distance between punctures 1-2 larger than distance between previous punctures. Each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to dorsal row and situated half way between it and side. Surface without microsculpture.

Scutellum finely and sparsely punctured, diameter of punctures as large as eye-facets, punctures separated by one and half or two puncture diameters. Surface with fine microsculpture.

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than those on scutellum, separation between punctures of one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 22 : 18), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius oena* sp. nov. differs from all species of this genus by its large dirty yellow oblique spot on each elytron and by a different shape of the aedeagus.**Etymology.** The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African White crowned pigeon *Oena capensis* (Linnaeus, 1766).**Distribution.** Ethiopia.

***Gabrius platysaurus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 33-34)

Type locality. Botswana, Moremi Reservoirs.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Botswana, Moremi Reservoirs, 19°23'S 23°33'E, 18.-20.ii.1972, // Holotypus *Gabrius platysaurus* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC).

Description. Body length 6.7 mm, length of fore body 3.0 mm.

Colouration. Body, maxillary and labial palpi and antennae brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae darker.

Head longer than wide (ratio 22 : 20), parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded. Four punctures between eyes, medial punctures shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures five times larger than distance between medial and lateral punctures. Interocular punctures consist of three punctures on each side arranged in a vertical row. Eyes very small, three times shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 15), temporal area impunctate. Surface with fine microsculpture, consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae long, reaching posterior fifth of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-6 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 7-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 29 : 23), parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, bearing several short bristles, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with eight relatively small, shallow punctures of irregular spacing, each sublateral row with two fine punctures, puncture two shifted laterad. One long and several short bristles in anterior third of sides. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum with several fine punctures.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 28 : 25), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than eye-facets, separated by one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 23 : 16), metatarsomere 1 shorter than metatarsomere 5, almost as long as metatarsomeres 3-4 combined.

Abdomen wide, very gradually narrowed posteriorly. First three visible tergites with two basal lines, elevated area between lines impunctate. Punctuation at base of all tergites finer than that on scutellum, becoming sparser towards posterior margin of each tergite. Surface without microsculpture; setation similar to that on elytra.

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius platysaurus* sp. nov. may be distinguished from similar *G. perodicticus* sp. nov. by its longer head and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Augrabies flat lizard *Platysaurus orientalis* Fitzsimons, 1941.

Distribution. Botswana.

***Gabrius plegadis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 38-39)

Type locality. Tanzania, env. of Uru north, 1750 m, 16 km N of Moshi.

Type material. HOLOTYPE (♂): Tanzania: Uru north, env. 1750 m, 16 km N of Moshi. V. 2010, M. Kuboň lgt., // Holotypus *Gabrius plegadis* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (LHPC).

Description. Body length 7.8 mm, length of fore body 3.2 mm.

Colouration. Head, pronotum and abdomen chocolate-brown, elytra and scutellum brown-red, maxillary and labial palpi, mandibles and antennomeres 1-2 brown-yellow, remaining antennomeres brown, femora and tarsi yellow-brown, tibiae brown-yellow.

Head as long as wide, slightly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles markedly rounded. Clypeus with a small, shallow rounded depression in the middle. Three interocular punctures on each side arranged in vertical rows. Between eyes four coarse punctures, distance between lateral punctures and eyes as large as the length of antennomere four. Distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral punctures. Surface with fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae short, reaching posterior third of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-7 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 8-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 33 : 28), parallel-sided. Anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Right dorsal row with eight punctures of irregular spacing, left dorsal row with seven punctures irregularly remote, each sublateral row with two punctures arranged in a row parallel to the dorsal row and half way between it and side. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum with several very fine punctures. Diameter of punctures as large as eye facets.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 26 : 23), widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separation of one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation brown.

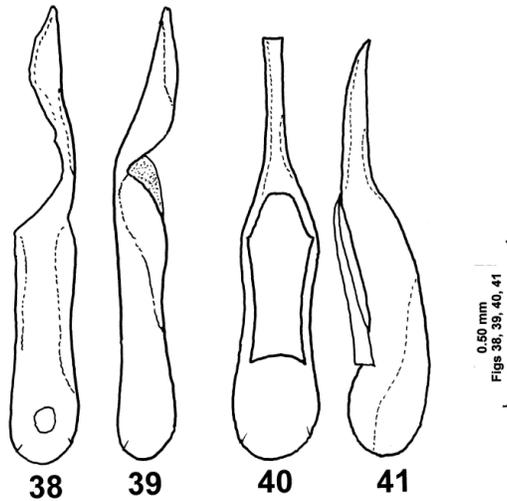
Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 27 : 21) metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius plegadis* sp. nov. may be distinguished from the similar *G. platysaurus* sp. nov. by its shorter head and by different shapes of the sternite VIII and the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Glosy ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766).

Distribution. Tanzania.



Figs. 38-41. *Gabrius plegadis* sp. nov.: 38- aedeagus, ventral view; 39- aedeagus, lateral view. *Gabrius pyxicephalus* sp. nov.: 40- aedeagus, ventral view; 41- aedeagus, lateral view.

***Gabrius pternistis* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 35-37)

Type locality. South Africa, Kwa Zulu, Natal Impendle, Nhlosane farm.

Type material. Holotype (♂): South Africa, Kwa Zulu-Natal Impendle, Nhlosane farm, pitfalls 29°35'S:29°58'E, 1700-1900 m, 14 Apr.-3 May 1994, J. Kotze coll // Holotype *Gabrius pternistis* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (TMSA). Paratypes: (23 spec.): same data as holotype, (JJRC, LHPC, NMSA, TMSA).

Description. Body length 5.9 mm, length of fore body 2.5 mm.

Colouration. Head black, pronotum from brown to black-brown, scutellum black, elytra brown-red, shoulders darker, abdomen black-brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly brown-red. Palpomeres 1-2 of maxillary and labial palpi black-brown, palpomere 3 brown-yellow. Antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown-black, remaining antennomeres black. Femora and tarsi brown-yellow, tibiae darker.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles markedly rounded, bearing one long and several bristles varying in length. Four coarse punctures between eyes, medial punctures distinctly shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times larger than distance between medial and lateral punctures. Eyes shorter than temples (ratio 6 : 9), posterior angles of each eye with two punctures, temporal area with several punctures. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae slender and long, reaching posterior margin of pronotum when reclined. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 20 : 17), very slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles and posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with 6 approximately equidistant punctures, each sublateral row with two punctures, puncture two distinctly shifted to lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that on head.

Scutellum very densely and finely punctured, diameter of punctures approximately as large as eye-facets, separated mostly by less than that puncture diameter.

Elytra as long as wide, widened posteriad. Coarsely and densely punctured, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separation by one puncture diameter or smaller. Surface between punctures without microsculpture; setation brown-yellow.

Legs. Metatibia longer than metatarsus (ratio 16 : 11), metatarsomere 1 as long as metatarsomere 5 and as long as metatarsomeres 2-3 combined.

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius pternistis* sp. nov. is similar to *G. chrysococcyx* sp. nov., but it differs by its narrower head and pronotum, shorter and sparser punctuation of elytra and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Cape spurfowl *Pernistis capensis* (Gmelin, 1789).

Distribution. South Africa.

***Gabrius pyxicephalus* sp. nov.**
(Figs. 40-41)

Type locality. Angola, Rio Longs, 4 mls S. Lussusso.

Type material. Holotype (♂): Angola (A 25) Rio Longs, 4 mls S. Lussusso, 8.iii.1972, // Holotypus *Gabrius pyxicephalus* sp. nov. Hromádka det. 2013, [red oblong label printed], (NMPC).

Description. Body length 6.0 mm, length of fore body 2.4 mm.

Colouration. Head black, in part brown translucent, pronotum brown, scutellum and elytra orange, abdomen brown, posterior margin of all tergites narrowly red-brown. Maxillary and labial palpi, antennomere 1 and base of antennomere 2 brown, remaining antennomeres brown-black. Femora and tarsi dirty yellow, tibiae dark brown.

Head as long as wide, parallel-sided, posterior angles obtusely rounded. Four punctures between eyes, medial punctures shifted anteriorly, distance between medial punctures four times as large as distance between medial and lateral puncture. Eyes flat and small, more than twice shorter than temples (ratio 5 : 12), posterior margin of each eye with one coarse puncture, temporal area with three coarse punctures arranged in a vertical row. Surface with very fine microsculpture consisting of transverse waves.

Antennae relatively short, reaching posterior quarter of pronotum when reclined, widened distally. Antennomeres 1-3 and 11 distinctly longer than wide, antennomeres 4-5 slightly longer than wide, antennomeres 6-10 as long as wide.

Pronotum longer than wide (ratio 24 : 20), parallel-sided, anterior angles conspicuously deflexed, vaguely obtusely rounded, posterior angles markedly rounded. Each dorsal row with six punctures, separation between punctures irregular, each sublateral row with two punctures,

puncture two shifted to lateral margin. Surface with microsculpture similar to that of head.

Scutellum with several coarse punctures.

Elytra short, wider than long (ratio 28 : 26), slightly widened posteriorly. Punctuation fine and dense, diameter of punctures larger than that on scutellum, separation equal to one puncture diameter or mostly smaller. Surface without microsculpture; setation yellow-brown.

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

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

Differential diagnosis. *Gabrius pyxicephalus* sp. nov. is very similar to *G. mirei* Levasseur, 1967 from which it may be differentiated by its paler and shorter pronotum, sparser and denser punctuation of elytra, paler abdomen and by a different shape of the aedeagus.

Etymology. The name of this species, a noun in apposition, is the Latin generic name of the African Bulfrog *Pixicephalus adspersus* (Tschudi 1838).

Distribution. Angola.

NEW SYNONYMY

Gabrius leleupi Tottenham, 1962

Gabrius leleupi Tottenham 1962: 238.

Gabrius fissicauda Tottenham 1962: 242, **syn. nov.**

Material examined. *Gabrius leleupi*: HOLOTYPE ♂: Tanzania Terr.: Mt. Hanang, versant Sud, 2400-2600 m (MRAT); *Gabrius fissicauda*: HOLOTYPE ♂: Tanzania, Kilimanjaro, Bismarck Hugel, 3100 m (MRAT).

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