

**New species and subspecies
of *Octavius* from South Africa, with a key
and additional distribution records
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Euaesthetinae)**

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Abstract. Fourteen species and two subspecies of the genus *Octavius* Fauvel, 1873 from the Republic of South Africa are described as new: *Octavius acutipennis* sp. nov., *O. adriani* sp. nov., *O. bicurvatus* sp. nov., *O. bulirschi* sp. nov., *O. dorsumsuis* sp. nov., *O. kogelbergensis* sp. nov., *O. mikhaili* sp. nov., *O. mostovskii* sp. nov., *O. muellerae* sp. nov., *O. multisetosus* sp. nov., *O. ndumu* sp. nov., *O. sarkae* sp. nov., *O. sarkae nsubane* subsp. nov., *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov., *O. vulturensis* sp. nov. and *O. zulu* sp. nov. Additional distribution records and updated and completed key to South African species of *Octavius* with transverse pronotum are presented.

Key words. Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, *Octavius*, identification key, distribution, taxonomy, Republic of South Africa, Afrotropical Region

Introduction

The genus *Octavius* Fauvel, 1873 (redescribed by OROUSSET (1988)) comprises about 250 extant species occurring in Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Madagascan, Oriental, Oceanic and Neotropical Regions, and two fossil species from Baltic and Burmese amber (HERMAN 2001; PUTHZ 2006, 2008; CLARKE & CHATZIMANOLIS 2009). Most of the species are endogenous or live in the leaf litter. To date 39 species of *Octavius* have been described from the Republic of South Africa (KISTNER 1967, PUTHZ 2006, JANÁK 2007). The study of the further specimens from Ditsong Museum (Pretoria) and the material collected by the author in South Africa have expanded our knowledge of the habitats and distributions of existing species and facilitated descriptions of 14 new species and two subspecies. The number of species and subspecies in South Africa stands now at 53 species and two subspecies.

Material and methods

This study is based on 1128 adult specimens collected by the late Sebastian Endrödy-Younga, 11 adult specimens collected by Ruth Müller, and 312 adult specimens collected by the author during four trips to South Africa in November/December 2006 and 2009, January/February 2012, and October 2013.

Specimens were mounted on card plates using a water-soluble glue. All pinned males of new species and all/at least 10 males per locality of additional species records were dissected and male genitalia were embedded in Euparal on celluloid plates or in a drop of water-soluble „Lompe-medium“ (based on polyvinylpyrrolidone, <http://lompe.de/tips1.htm>, accessed 12 June 2013) on the same plate as the specimen.

Body length was measured from the tip of closed mandibles to the end of abdomen, the length of forebody was measured from the tip of closed mandibles to the end of elytra. For terminology of impressions on head, pronotum and elytra – see Fig. 2. Unless otherwise stated, descriptions/measurements are based on 10 specimens. New taxa in description section are listed as they appear in the key, so that the related species are included adjacent. Latitude and longitude of localities by Endrödy-Younga and Ruth Müller are recorded as degrees.minutes ($28.50\text{ S} - 31.44' = 28^{\circ}50' \text{ S}$, $31^{\circ}44' \text{ E}$).

Specimens included in this study are deposited in the following institutions and private collections:

JJRC	Jiří Janák collection, Rtyně nad Bílinou, Czech Republic;
NMPC	National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic (Jiří Hájek);
TMSA	Ditsong Museum (former Transvaal Museum), Pretoria, South Africa (Ruth Müller);
VPSG	Volker Puthz collection, Schlitz, Germany.

Abbreviations used:

n	number of specimens measured;	PT	paratype;
M	arithmetic mean;	NP	National Park;
R	ratio;	NR	National Reserve.
HT	holotype;		

The base map used for the distribution map (Fig. 60) was downloaded from the web-site of the Province of the Eastern Cape, Economic Development & Environmental Affairs, South Africa (http://gis.ecprov.gov.za/Environmental_Affairs/default.aspx, accessed 12 June 2013).

Description of new taxa

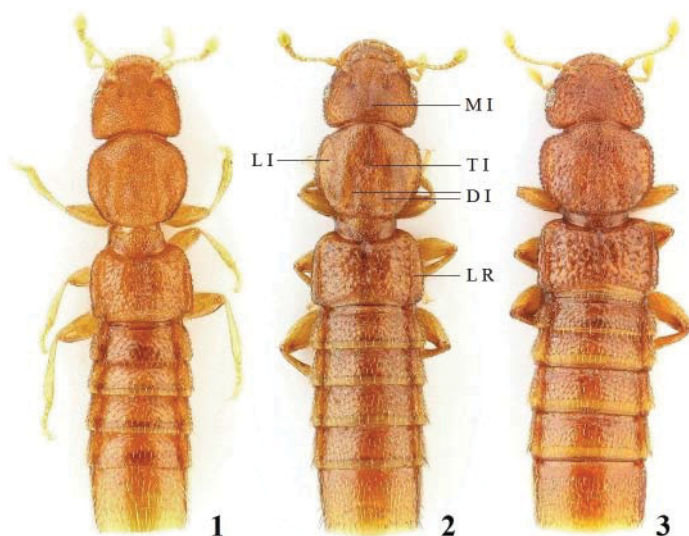
Octavius mostovskii sp. nov.

(Figs 4–6)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Mt. Gilboa, $29^{\circ}17' \text{ S}$, $30^{\circ}17' \text{ E}$.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: ‘SOUTH AFRICA, KwaZulu-Natal, Howick, Mt Gilboa, 1650-1700m, $29^{\circ}17' \text{ S}$, $30^{\circ}17' \text{ E}$, indig. forest, 29.xi.2009, sifting, J. Janák lgt. // *Octavius mostovskii* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2011’ (TMSA). PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (JJRC).

Description (n = 3). Body length 1.5–1.8 mm (M 1.7 mm, HT 1.8 mm), forebody length 0.7–0.8 mm (M 0.75 mm, HT 0.8 mm). Microphthalmous, apterous, light rusty, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.



Figs. 1-3. Habitus, males (paratypes). 1 – *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. nov.; 2 – *O. bicurvatus* sp. nov.; 3 – *O. multisetosus* sp. nov. Abbreviations: MI – median impression, LI – lateral impression, TI – transverse impression, DI – dorsal impression, LR – lateral ridge.

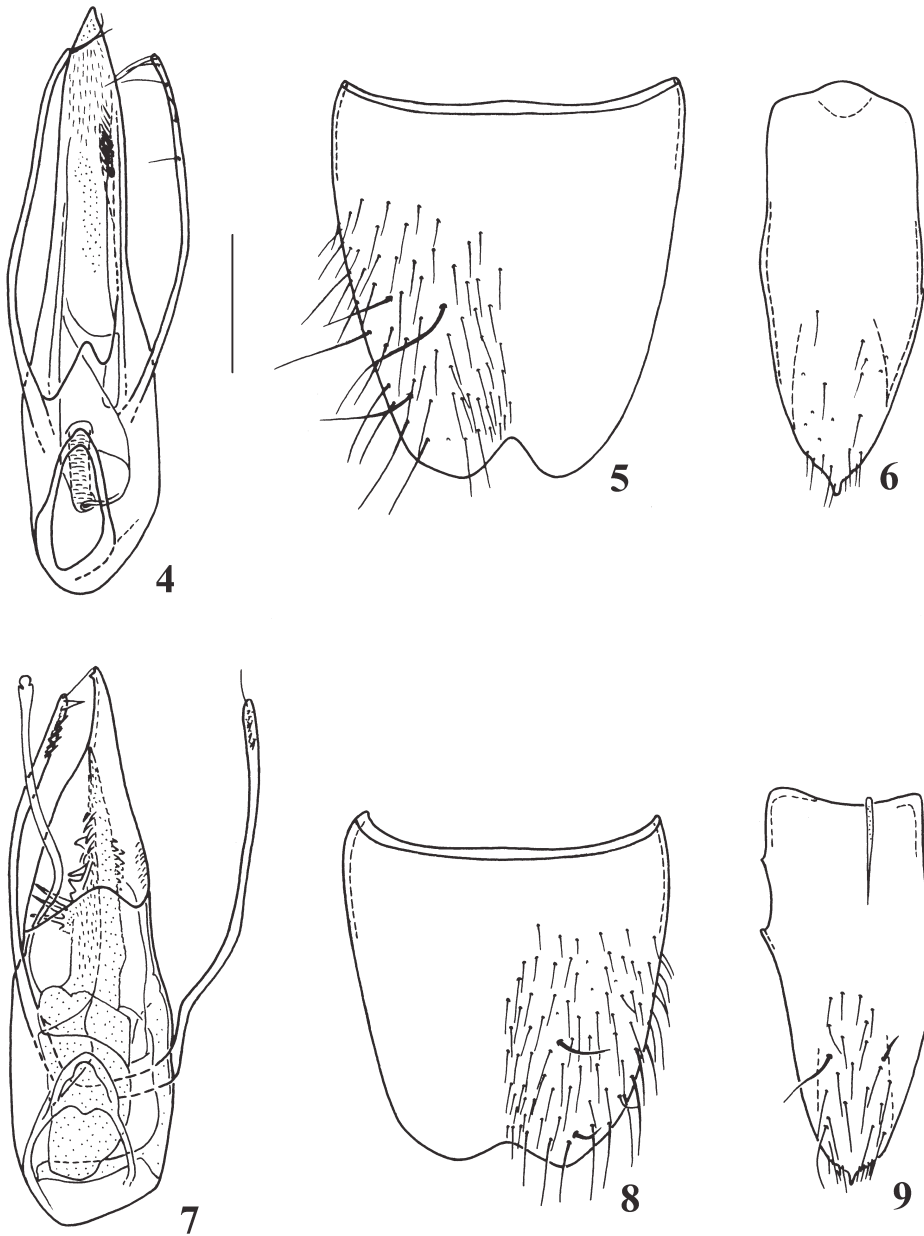
Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.94–0.95, M 0.95, HT 0.95), eyes very small, temples at most than five times as long as eyes (R 5.10–8.58, M 6.31, HT 5.24), sides of head arcuately to almost straight, widened towards posterior angles, posterior angles moderately angular, median impression on disc absent, lateral parts of head finely granulate, median part densely and moderately finely reticulate.

Pronotum slightly broader than long (R 1.07–1.11, M 1.09, HT 1.11), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep, but not delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulate, remainder of surface very densely and finely reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.37–1.40, M 1.38, HT 1.40), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; between the latter and suture with a moderate longitudinal undulation, irregularly granulate, and moderately reticulate.

Male. Sternite 8 moderately emarginate in posterior one-fifth (Fig. 5), sternite 9 as in Fig. 6. Aedeagus long and narrow (length 0.42 mm), pointed apically, internal structure weakly sclerotised, apically unilaterally with several short setae; parameres distinctly shorter than median lobe, with 2–3 apical and unilaterally with 4 subapical setae (Fig. 4).

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius mostovskii* sp. nov. belongs to a group of species with very small eyes, with temples more than three times as long as eyes and with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly. It is externally most similar to *O. trihastatus* Puthz, 2006 but it differs from that species by the absence of a median impression on the disc of the head, the differently shaped head with less convex temples, and by the less transverse pronotum



Figs. 4-9. 4-6 - *Octavius mostovskii* sp. nov., HT male. 7-8 - *O. muelleriae* sp. nov., HT male. 4, 7 - aedeagus ventral; 5, 8 - sternite 8; 6, 9 - sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

with distinctly less convex lateral sides. The aedeagus of *O. mostovskii* sp. nov. is similar to that of *O. attenuatus* Puthz, 2006, but its internal structure is simple, without setae, the paramere is shorter and with different positioning of setae, and sternite 8 is longer and with a deeper emargination on the posterior margin. The new species also differs from *O. attenuatus* externally by its distinctly larger size and differently shaped head and pronotum.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Mikhail Mostovski (Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa), specialist in Diptera, who helped me during my trip to the Republic of South Africa and supported my study of Staphylinidae.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius mostovskii* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Mt. Gilboa in KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa (for locality photos, see JANÁK 2012: Figs 72–73).

Octavius muelleriae sp. nov.

(Figs 7–9)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Ongoye Forest, 28°50'S, 31°44'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [KwaZulu-Natal Province]: KWZ Natal, Ongoye forest, 294 m, 28.50 S – 31.44 E, sifting forest litter, 4.–5.xii.2010, E-Y 3890, leg. Ruth Müller // *Octavius muelleriae* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (1 spec. in TMSA, 1 spec. in JJRC).

Additional material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZULU-NATAL: Ongoye forest, 28.50 S – 31.44 E, 294 m, sifting forest litter, 4.–5.xii.2010, E-Y 3890, leg. Ruth Müller, 1 ♀ (TMSA)

Description (n = 3). Body length 1.2–1.3 mm (M 1.3 mm, HT 1.3 mm), forebody length 0.6 mm (HT, PT). Microphthalmous, apterous, light rusty, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.89–0.92, M 0.90, HT 0.89), eyes very small, temples about three times as long as eyes (R 3.00–3.27, M 3.12, HT 3.27), subparallel, posterior angles moderately angular, median impression on disc present, lateral parts of head very finely granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum moderately broader than long (R 1.12–1.17, M 1.09, HT 1.14), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep, but not delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface very densely finely reticulate.

Elytra longitriangular, much broader than long (R 1.42–1.55, M 1.47, HT 1.45), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; between the latter and suture with a moderate longitudinal undulation, irregularly sculptured, and moderately reticulate.

Male. Sternite 8 moderately emarginate in posterior one-fifteenth (Fig. 8), sternite 9 as in Fig. 9. Aedeagus elongate and asymmetrical (length 0.41 mm), pointed apically, internal structure with long, apically pointed plate with several spines and long narrow tube reaching nearly to the apex of median lobe; parameres slightly shorter than median lobe, with about 10 apical setae (Fig. 7).

Variability. The female listed in additional material examined has most characters in variability range of the type series, but differs from the types by larger eyes (R = 2.30). It was not included into the type series.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius muellerae* sp. nov. belongs among species with very small eyes, with temples more than three times as long as eyes and with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly. From already described species, it is externally most similar to *O. ocellifer* Puthz, 2006, but it differs by slightly larger eyes and more transverse pronotum with deeper dorsal impressions and by the different sexual characters of male. *O. muellerae* sp. nov. is externally very similar to *O. acutipennis* sp. nov. occurring in the same locality, from which it can be distinguished (sometimes with difficulties) by deeper dorsal impressions on pronotum, coarsely reticulate head and pronotum, deeper median impression on head and smaller eyes. The new species differs from that species by the completely different shape of aedeagus with an apically pointed plate with several spines and a long narrow tube reaching nearly to the apex of median lobe.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Ruth Müller (Ditsong Museum, Pretoria, South Africa), who helped me significantly during my trips to the Republic of South Africa and supported my study of Staphylinidae.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius muellerae* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Ongoye Forest in KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa.

Octavius acutipennis sp. nov.

(Figs 10–13)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Ongoye Forest, 28°50'S, 31°44'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [KwaZulu-Natal Province]: KWZ Natal, Ongoye forest, 294 m, 28.50 S – 31.44 E, sifting forest litter, 4.–5.xii.2010, E-Y 3890, leg. Ruth Müller // *Octavius acutipennis* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 1 ♂ 4 ♀♀: same data as holotype (3 spec. in TMSA, 2 spec. in JJRC).

Additional material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZULU-NATAL: Ongoye forest, 28.50 S – 31.44 E, 294 m, sifting forest litter, 4.–5.xii.2010, E-Y 3890, leg. Ruth Müller, 1 ♀ (TMSA)

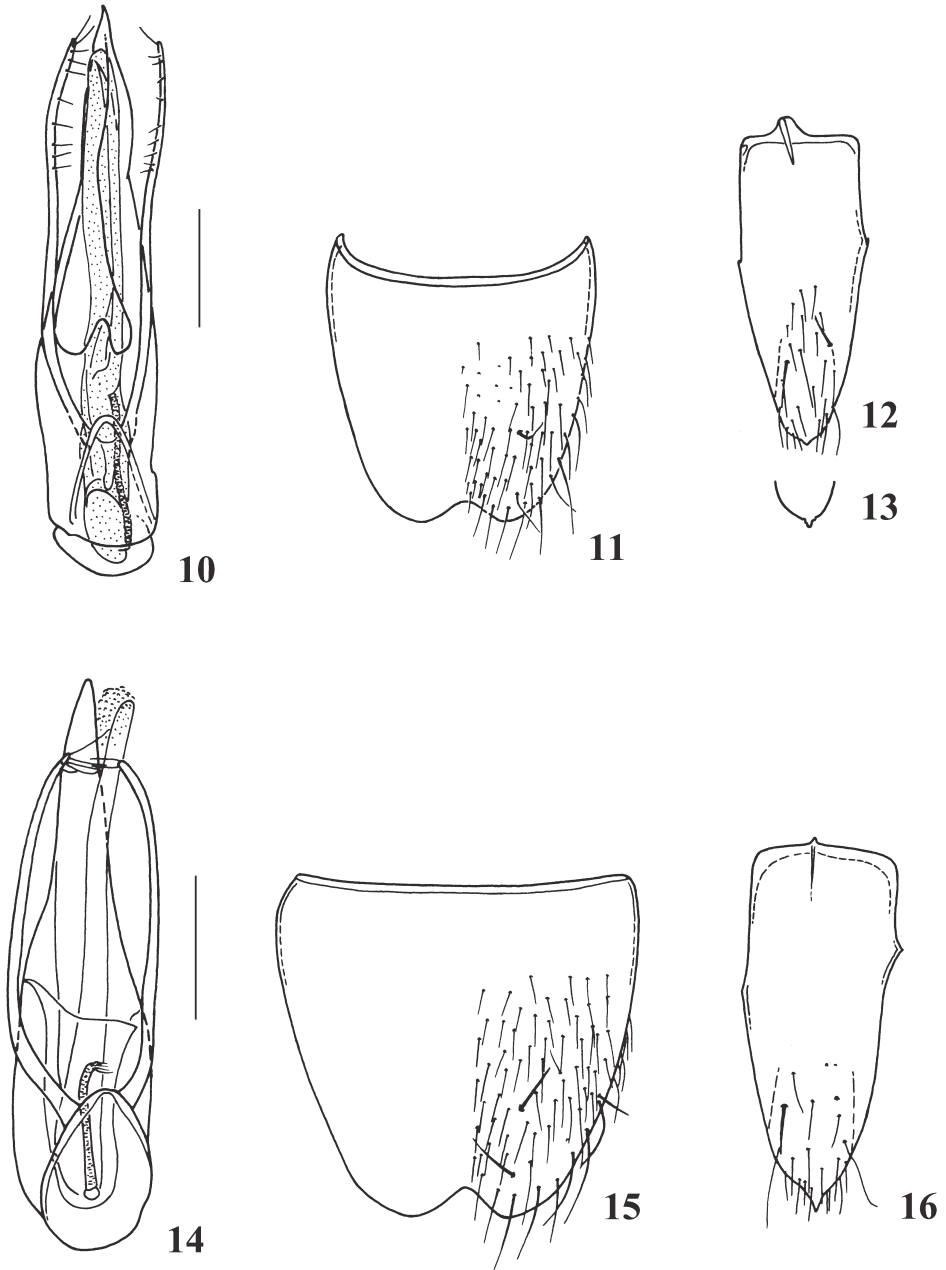
Description (n = 6). Body length 1.2–1.5 mm (M 1.3 mm, HT 1.2 mm), forebody length 0.6–0.7 mm (M 0.6 mm, HT 0.6 mm). Microphthalmous, apterous, light rusty, head dull, pronotum dull except for slightly shiny transverse depression, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.89–0.93, M 0.91, HT 0.89), eyes small, temples less than three times as long as eyes (R 2.42–2.86, M 2.60, HT 2.46), subparallel, posterior angles moderately angular, shallow median impression on disc present, lateral parts of head very finely granulate, median part very densely and moderately finely reticulate.

Pronotum moderately broader than long (R 1.13–1.20, M 1.17, HT 1.16), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep, but not delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulate, remainder of surface moderately densely and finely reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.41–1.68, M 1.54, HT 1.56), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; between the latter and suture with a moderate longitudinal undulation, irregularly sculptured, and moderately reticulate.

Male. Aedeagus long and narrow (n = 2, length 0.49 mm), pointed apically, with two internal long and narrow structures, one pointed and the second one rounded apically; para-



Figs. 10–16. 10–13 – *Octavius acutipennis* sp. nov., HT male. 14–16 – *O. adriani* sp. nov., 14, 15 – HT male, 16 – PT male. 10, 14 – aedeagus ventral; 11, 15 – sternite 8; 12, 16 – sternite 9; 13 – apical part of sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

meres slightly shorter than median lobe, with 10 apical setae (Fig. 10). Sternite 8 moderately emarginate in posterior one–eleventh (Fig. 11), sternite 9 as in Figs 12, 13.

Variability. The female listed in additional material examined has most characters in variability range of the type series, but differs from the types by smaller eyes ($R = 3.3$). It was not designated as a paratype.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius acutipenis* sp. nov. belongs among species with small eyes, with temples less than three times as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly arcuately widened posteriorly and with densely reticulate temples. It is related to *O. securifer* Puthz, 2006, *O. pugionifer* Puthz, 2006, *O. kogelbergensis* sp. nov. and *O. adriani* sp. nov. and can be distinguished from them by more shining pronotum (mainly in transverse impression) and by the different sexual characters of male.

Etymology. This species is named after the acute median lobe of the aedeagus (*acuti+penis* = having acute aedeagus). Noun in apposition.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius acutipenis* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Ongoye Forest in KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa.

Octavius adriani sp. nov.

(Figs 14–16)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Northington Forest, 29°28'S, 30°01'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: '[KwaZulu-Natal Province]: Natal, Northington forest, 1420 m, 29.28 S – 30.01 E, forest floor litter, 12.xii.1989, E-Y: 2764, leg. Endrödy-Younga // *Octavius adriani* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2009' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 9♂♂ 11♀♀: same data as holotype (14 spec. in TMSA, 6 spec. in JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.3–1.7 mm (M 1.5 mm, HT 1.5 mm), forebody length 0.7–0.8 mm (M 0.7 mm, HT 0.7 mm). Microphthalmous, apterous, rusty brownish to brownish, abdomen mostly darker, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.90–0.94, M 0.92, HT 0.94), eyes small, temples at most thrice as long as eyes, temples (R 2.67–3.00, M 2.86, HT 2.69), the latter slightly arcuate widened towards posterior angles, posterior angles moderately angular, median impression between disc and base of the head narrow, moderately long and distinct, lateral parts of head finely granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum slightly to moderately broader than long (R 1.06–1.19, M 1.11, HT 1.17), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep, but not delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface very densely finely reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.30–1.51, M 1.39, HT 1.42), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; between the latter and suture with a moderate longitudinal undulation, irregularly sculptured, and moderately reticulate.

Male. Aedeagus long and narrow ($n = 6$, length 0.38–0.43 mm, M 0.40 mm, HT 0.39 mm), pointed apically, internal structure long and narrow, rounded apically; parameres distinctly shorter than median lobe, with 3–5 apical setae (Fig. 14). Sternite 8 moderately emarginate in posterior one–eleventh (Fig. 15), sternite 9 as in Fig. 16.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius adriani* sp. nov. belongs among species with small eyes, with temples less than three times as long as the eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly and densely reticulate temples. It is related to *O. kogelbergensis* sp. nov., from which it can be distinguished externally by larger body and deeply reticulate head and pronotum.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Adrian J. Armstrong (KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa), who helped me during my trip to the Republic of South Africa and supported my study of Staphylinidae.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius adriani* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Northington Forest in KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa.

Octavius kogelbergensis sp. nov.

(Figs 1, 17–19, 55)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape Province, Kogelberg NR, Oudebos Forest, 34°20'S, 19°00'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape, Kogelberg NR, Oudebos, 34°20'S, 19°00'E, indig. forest, sifting, 11.xii.2009, J. Janák lgt. // *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2011' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 11♂♂ 11♀♀: same data as holotype (1 spec. in TMSA, 1 spec. in NMPC, 20 spec. in JJRC), 7♂♂ 3♀♀: 'South Africa, Western Cape, Kogelberg NR, Oudebos for., 34°20.1' S, 18°56.7' E, 16.x.2013, J. Janák lgt. // Berlese extraction leaf & log litter sifting // *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (JJRC, 2♂♂ not dissected, stored in 96% alcohol), 3♂♂ 4♀♀: 'South Africa, Western Cape Kogelberg NR, Platbos for., 34°20.0' S, 18°55.8' E, 16.x.2013, J. Janák lgt. // Berlese extraction leaf & log litter sifting // *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.1–1.7 mm (M 1.4 mm, HT 1.3 mm), forebody length 0.55–0.65 mm (M 0.6 mm, HT 0.6 mm). Microphthalmous, apterous, rusty brownish to brownish, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.90–0.95, M 0.93, HT 0.92), eyes small, temples slightly more than twice as long as eyes (R 2.00–2.70, M 2.28, HT 2.14), not or hardly arcuate widened towards posterior angles, posterior angles moderately angular, median impression on disc absent, lateral parts of head very finely granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum slightly broader than long (R 1.04–1.08, M 1.06, HT 1.05), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles obtuse, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep, but not delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface very densely finely reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.29–1.46, M 1.37, HT 1.41), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; between the latter and suture finely sculptured and coarsely reticulate.

Male. Aedeagus small and wide (n = 5, length 0.23–0.28 mm, M 0.25 mm, HT 0.25 mm), slightly notched apically, internal structure long and narrow, slightly sclerotised; parameres wide, asymmetrical, with 3–5 apical setae, the left paramere shorter than the right (Fig. 17). Sternite 8 moderately emarginate in posterior one-eighth (Fig. 18), sternite 9 as in Fig. 19.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. nov. belongs among species with small eyes, with temples less than three times as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly and densely reticulate temples. It is related to *O. adriani* sp. nov., from which it can be distinguished externally by smaller size and shallower reticulate head and pronotum. *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. nov. is externally similar also to *O. pugionifer* Puthz, 2006, from which it differs by the absence of a narrow posteromedian impression of head. The aedeagus is similar to that of *O. brincki* (Puthz, 1976), but lateral sides of median lobe are not emarginate in posterior half, the parameres are longer and with different positioning and number of setae, sternite 8 is deeper emarginate on posterior margin. The new species differs from *O. brincki* externally by larger eyes and not distinctly widened head posteriorly of eyes.

Etymology. This species is named after the type locality (Kogelberg Natural Reserve, Western Cape). Adjective.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Oudebos and Platbos Forests in Kogelberg Nature Reserve in Western Cape Province, South Africa (Fig. 55).

Octavius zulu sp. nov.

(Figs 20–22)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Ngome Forest, 27°50'S, 31°24'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [KwaZulu-Natal Province]: ZuluDrakensbg., Ngome Forest Res., 27.50 S – 31.24 E, sifted forest lit., 26.ii.1997 E-Y: 3289, leg. Endrödy-Younga // *Octavius zulu* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2009' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 7♂♂ 2♀♀: same data as holotype (6 spec. in TMSA, 3 spec. in JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.4–1.7 mm (M 1.5 mm, HT 1.4 mm), forebody length 0.7 mm (M 0.7 mm, HT 0.7 mm). Microphthalmous, apterous, light rusty brownish, tergites 7 and 8 sometimes darker, head dull, pronotum, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

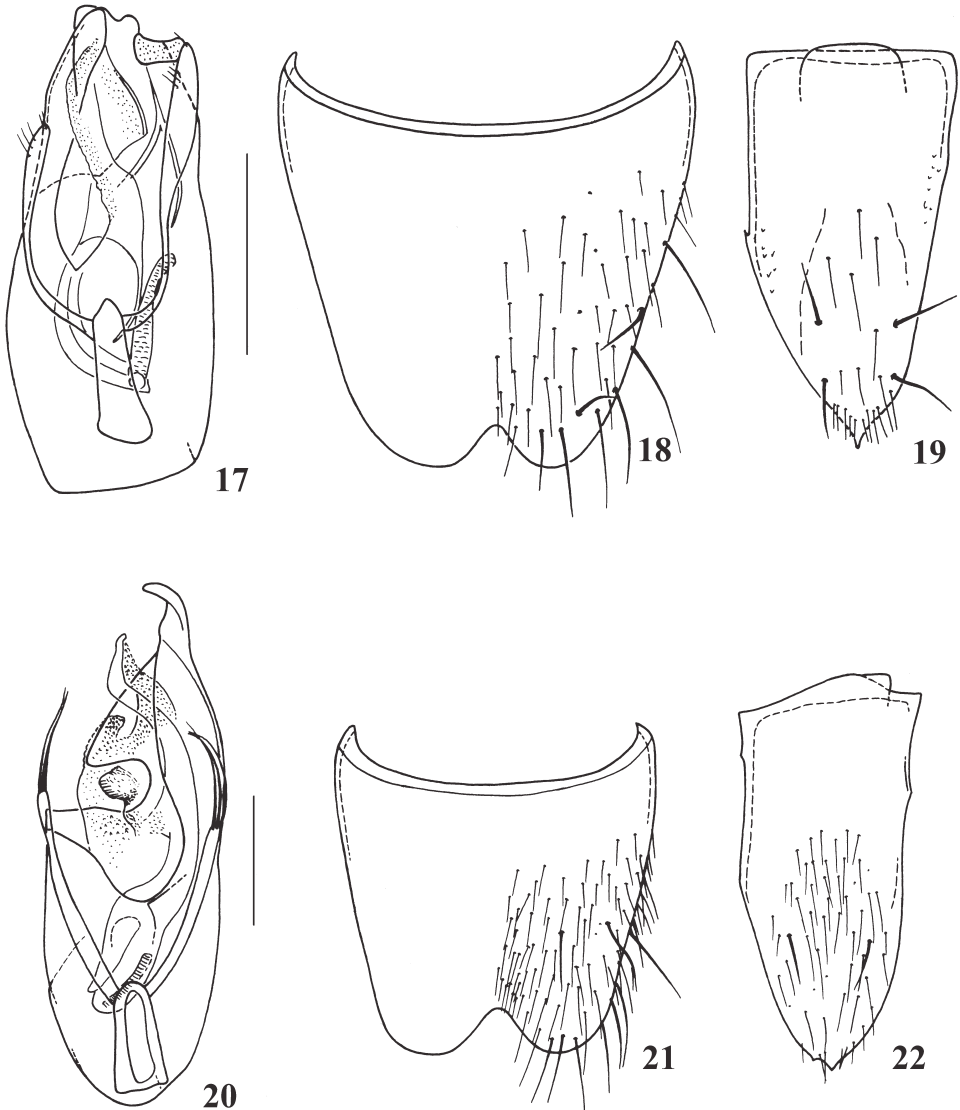
Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.87–0.93, M 0.89, HT 0.94), eyes small, temples about three times as long as eyes (R 2.79–3.32, M 2.98, HT 2.79), slightly arcuate, widened towards posterior angles, posterior angles moderately angular, median impression between disc and base of the head narrow, long and distinct, lateral parts as well as median part of head very densely and finely reticulate and very finely granulate.

Pronotum slightly to moderately broader than long (R 1.07–1.16, M 1.11, HT 1.13), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep, delimited by a fine longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulate, remainder of surface very irregularly finely granulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.44–1.47, M 1.47, HT 1.47), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; surface longitudinally slightly undulate, irregularly finely granulate.

Male. Aedeagus (Fig. 20) moderately long (n = 7, length 0.40–0.43 mm, M 0.42 mm, HT 0.40 mm), apex of the median lobe asymmetrical, curved. Parameres distinctly shorter than median lobe, bearing 3 long apical setae. Sternite 8 moderately emarginate in posterior one sixth (Fig. 21), sternite 9 as in Fig. 22.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius zulu* sp. nov. belongs among species with small eyes, with temples less than three times as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, and granulate temples. It is related to *O. deceptor* Puthz, 2006, from which it can be distinguished by distinct median longitudinal impression on the disc and finer granulate lateral parts of the disc of head.



Figs. 17–22. 17–19 – *Octavius kogelbergensis* sp. nov., HT male. 20–22 – *O. zulu* sp. nov., HT male. 17, 20 – aedeagus ventral; 18, 21 – sternite 8; 19, 22 – sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Etymology. This species is named after the tribe Zulu, which inhabit the area where the type locality is situated.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius zulu* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Ngome Forest in Kwa-Zulu-Natal Province, South Africa. The species *O. dentipenis* Janák, 2007, and *O. sp. cf. zulu* sp. nov. (see below), occur at the same locality as *O. zulu*.

***Octavius dorsumsuis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 23–25)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Hogsback, 32°35'S, 26°56–57'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Hogsback, 32°35'S 26°56–57'E, 970–1300 m, 5–7.xii.2006, forest litter, sifting, J. Janák leg. // *Octavius dorsumsuis* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 34♂♂ 45♀♀ (74 spec. in JJRC, 2 spec. in TMSA, 2 spec. in NMPC, 1 spec. in VPSG): same data as the holotype; 1 ♂, same data, but 'SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Hogsback, 32°35'S 26°56–57'E, 1300 m, 3.ii.2004, sifted litter, P. Hlaváč leg.' (JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.7–2.4 mm (M 2.2 mm, HT 2.1 mm), forebody length 0.9–1.1 mm (M 1.0 mm, HT 1.0 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, reddish brown, head dull, pronotum slightly shiny, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum (R 0.82–0.88, M 0.84, HT 0.84), eyes moderately large, temples less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.64–1.98, M 1.80, HT 1.88), moderately arcuately widened, median impression on frons absent, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum distinctly broader than long (R 1.17–1.23, M 1.20, HT 1.18), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, lateral, dorsal and transverse impressions sparsely granulose, anterior margin sparsely granulose and sparsely to densely reticulate, remainder of surface densely and deeply reticulate.

Elytra sub-trapezoidal, much broader than long (R 1.63–1.85, M 1.74, HT 1.63), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate without distinct reticulation.

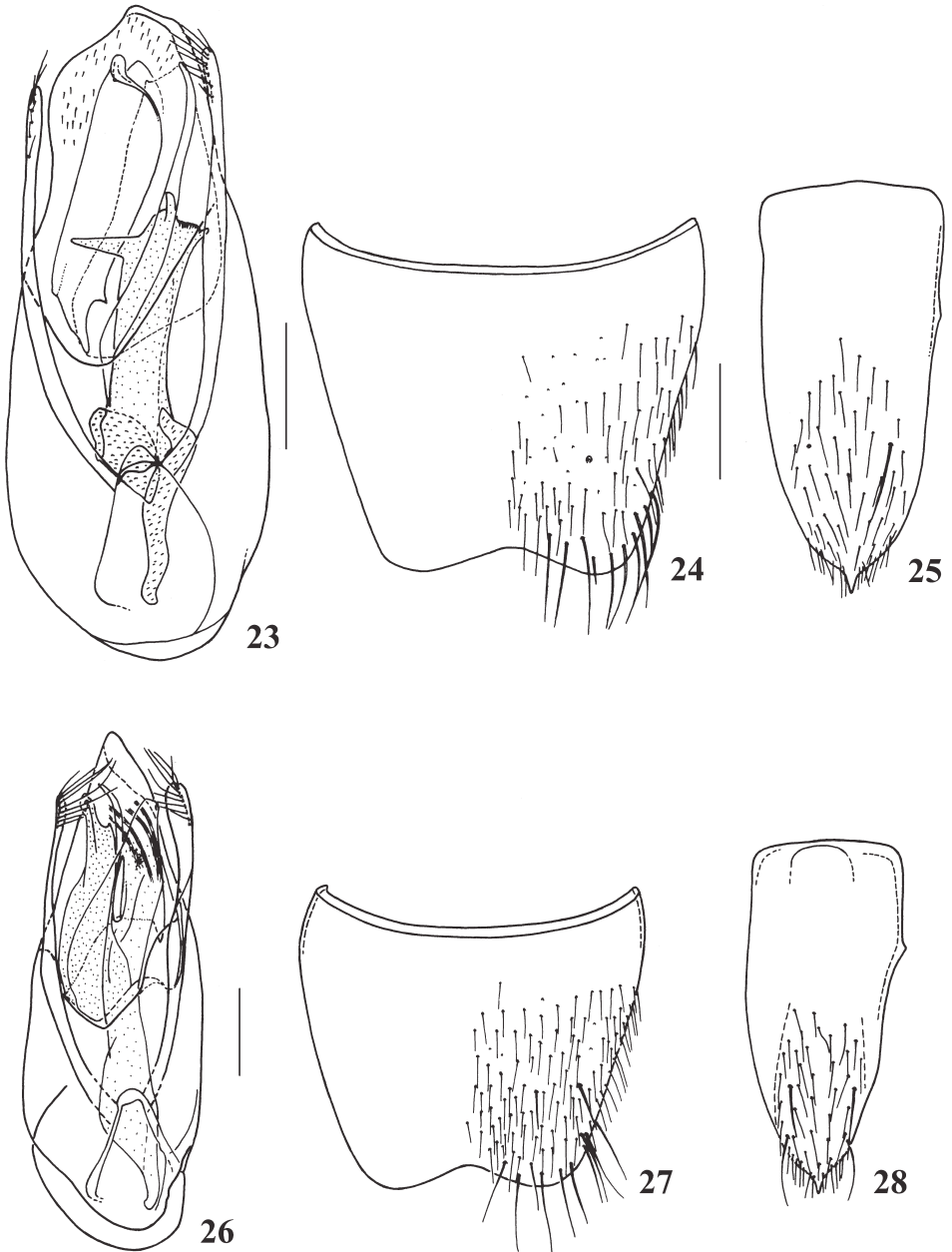
Male. Aedeagus strongly sclerotised (n = 5, length 0.52–0.57 mm, M 0.55 mm, HT 0.55 mm), with asymmetrical median lobe. Internal structure of aedeagus with a T-shaped sclerotised plate. Parameres enlarged apically, with about 10 setae in apical part (Fig. 23). Sternite 8 broadly emarginate in posterior twelfth (Fig. 24), sternite 9 as in Fig. 25.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius dorsumsuis* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, with the large body size and disc of head without a median impression. It is closely related to *O. piriensis* (Kistner, 1967) and *O. bulirschii* sp. nov., from which it can be distinguished by the anterior part of pronotum sparsely granulate and by shining, sparsely granulate transverse and dorsal impressions and by T-shaped internal structure of aedeagus.

Etymology. This species is named after the type locality: Hogsback (*sus* = hog and *dorsum* = back). Noun in apposition.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius dorsumsuis* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Hogsback in



Figs. 23–28. 23–25 – *Octavius dorsumsuis* sp. nov., HT male. 26–28 – *O. bulirschi* sp. nov., HT male. 23, 26 – aedeagus ventral; 24, 27 – sternite 8; 25, 28 – sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Eastern Cape Province, South Africa (for locality picture see JANÁK 2013: Fig. 17).

Note. The series from Hogsback was initially considered as comprising variable specimens of *O. piriensis* by JANÁK (2007: Figs 11–13, those figures are reproduced here as Figs 23–25). In fact, the differences between the series from Hogsback and that from Pirie and Isidenge Forests were confirmed by examination of large numbers of specimens. Also the discovery of another related species (*O. multisetosus* sp. nov., described below) with a very different internal structure of the aedeagus, and occurring between the distribution area of *O. piriensis* (Pirie and Isidenge Forest) and *O. dorsumsuis* (Hogsback), provides evidence supporting the species-status for the series from Hogsback.

***Octavius bulirschi* sp. nov.**

(Figs 26–28, 58)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Kologha State Forest, 32°32'S, 27°22'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Kologha State Forest, ca 32°32'S; 27°22'E, 31.i–1.ii.2012, J. Janák lgt. // indigenous forest, forest litter, sifting // *Octavius bulirschi* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 31♂♂ 43♀♀: same data as holotype (2 spec. in TMSA, 2 spec. in NMPC, 70 spec. in JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.9–2.6 mm (M 2.2 mm, HT 2.0 mm), forebody length 0.9–1.0 mm (M 0.9 mm, HT 1.0 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, reddish brown, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum (R 0.82–0.86, M 0.84, HT 0.84), eyes moderately large, temples less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.73–1.96, M 1.83, HT 1.73), moderately widened posteriorly, median impression absent, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum moderately broader than long (R 1.15–1.22, M 1.18, HT 1.19), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface very densely and finely reticulate, in dorsal impression scarcely and moderately granulose.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.68–1.77, M 1.72, HT 1.73), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate, only with traces of reticulation.

Male. Aedeagus elongate, (n = 5, length 0.59–0.63 mm, M 0.62 mm, HT 0.59 mm), with sclerotized internal plate with two spines and four groups of setae apically. Parameres apically with 9 apical setae (Fig. 26). Sternite 8 broadly emarginate in posterior twelfth (Fig. 27), sternite 9 as in Fig. 28.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius bulirschi* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as the eyes, with the head distinctly widened posteriorly, with large body size and the aedeagus with free and slender parameres. It is related to *O. piriensis* (Kistner, 1967), from which it can be distinguished with certainty by the slender aedeagus with sclerotized internal plate with two spines and groups of four setae apically.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to my friend and colleague Petr Bulirsch (Praha, Czech Republic). With him I made all trips to the Republic of South Africa.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter mainly among small roots at the base of large trees in indigenous forest (Fig. 58).

Distribution. *Octavius bulirschi* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Kologha State Forest in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.

***Octavius bicurvatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs 2, 29–31, 54)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Fort Fordyce NR, 32°40'S, 26°29'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Fort Fordyce NR, indig. forest, 32°40'S, 26°29'E, sifting, 1.xii.2009, J. Janák lgt. // *Octavius bicurvatus* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2011' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 34 ♂♂ 27 ♀♀: same data as holotype (3 spec. in TMSA, 2 spec. in NMPC, 56 spec. in JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.8–2.3 mm (M 2.0 mm, HT 1.8 mm), forebody length 0.8–1.0 mm (M 0.9 mm, HT 0.9 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, reddish brown, tip of abdomen sometimes slightly darkened, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly to moderately narrower than pronotum (R 0.87–0.92, M 0.89, HT 0.88), eyes moderately large, temples less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.26–1.74, M 1.52, HT 1.60), the latter straight, moderately rounded posteriorly, median impression on disc narrow, but long and deep, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

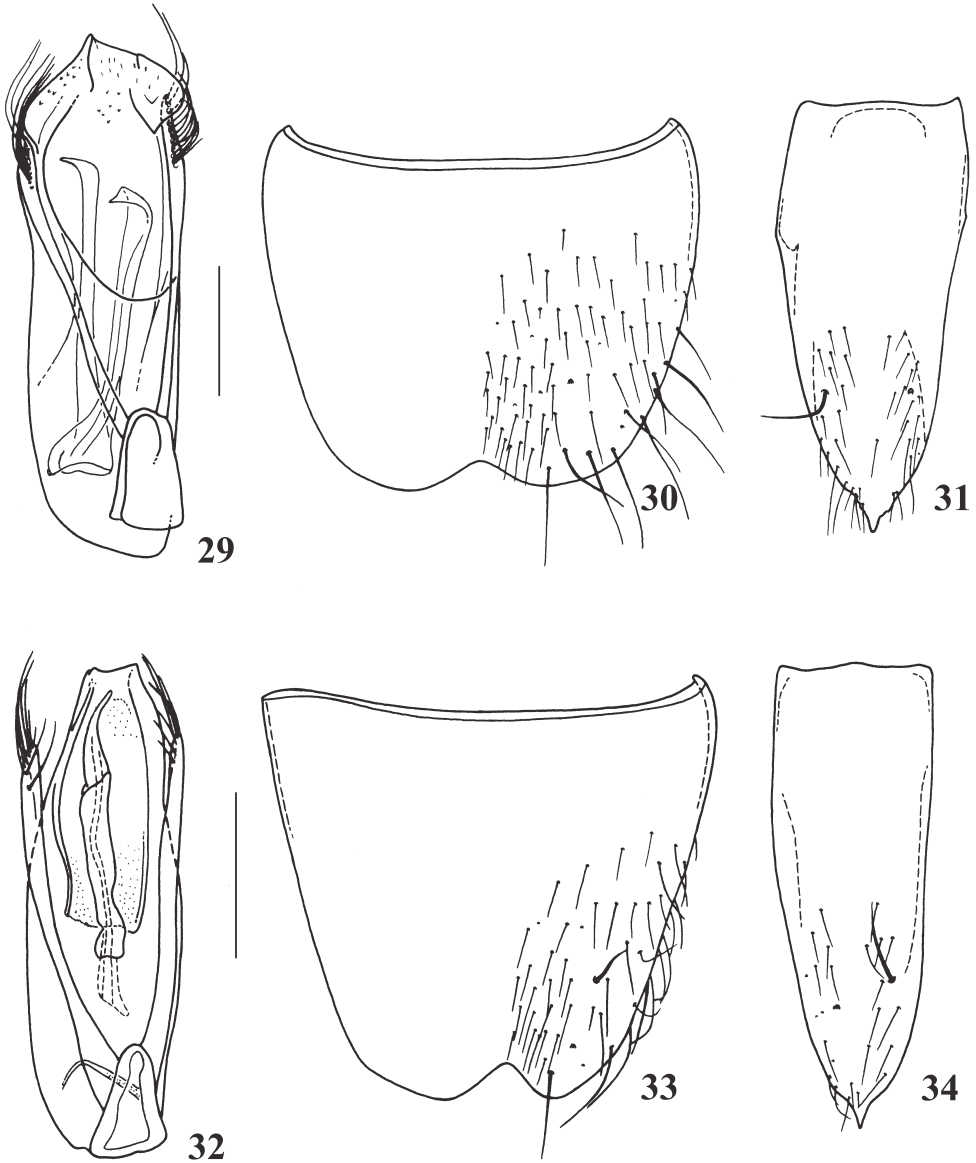
Pronotum distinctly broader than long (R 1.09–1.15, M 1.12, HT 1.10), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface very densely and finely reticulate, in dorsal impression scarcely and finely granulose.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.41–1.53, M 1.45, HT 1.44), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate, only with traces of reticulation.

Male. Aedeagus sclerotised, flattened dorso-ventrally (n = 5, length 0.40–0.42 mm, M 0.41 mm, HT 0.41 mm), slightly widened, with short tooth apically. Internal structures of aedeagus with two long apically hook-shaped bands. Parameres apically with numerous setae (Fig. 29). Sternite 8 broadly emarginate in posterior eleventh (Fig. 30), sternite 9 as in Fig. 31.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius bicurvatus* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, with large body size, and the disc with an impression. It is related to *O. transvaalensis* Puthz, 2006 and *O. ndumu* sp. nov. From the first species it can be distinguished by smaller body and regularly reticulate pronotum between lateral ridges (without more shining bands), from both species by the aedeagus morphology, which is characterized by the pointed apical portion of the median lobe, two long apically hook-shaped internal structures of the aedeagus and the parameres with numerous long setae in apical portion.

Etymology. This species is named after the form of its internal structures of the aedeagus (*bi* = two and *curvatus* = curved). Adjective.



Figs. 29–34. 29–31 – *Octavius bicurvatus* sp. nov., HT male. 32–34 – *O. ndumu* sp. nov., HT male. 29, 32 – aedeagus ventral; 30, 33 – sternite 8; 31, 34 – sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter among small roots at the base of large trees near a brook in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius bicurvatus* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Fort Fordyce NR in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. In the same locality occurs *O. multisetosus* sp. nov. (Fig. 54).

***Octavius ndumu* sp. nov.**

(Figs 32–34)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Ndumu Game Reserve, 26°54'S, 32°16'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [KwaZulu-Natal Province]: Natal, Ndumu Game Reserve, 26.54 S – 32.16 E, veget. litter sifted, 12.vi.1989, E-Y: 2614, leg. Endrödy-Younga // *Octavius ndumu* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2009' (TMSA). PARATYPE: 1♂, same data as holotype (TMSA).

Description (n = 2). Body length 1.6–1.7 mm (HT 1.7 mm), forebody length 0.7 mm (HT, PT). Macrophthalmous, apterous, dark reddish-brown, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R HT 0.92, PT 0.93), eyes moderately large, temples less than twice as long as eyes (R HT 1.71, PT 1.66), straight, shortly rounded posteriorly, median impression between disc and base of head narrow, but long and distinct, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum slightly broader than long (R HT 1.08, PT 1.10), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions moderately deep, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface very densely finely reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate to slightly trapezoidal, much broader than long (R HT 1.43, PT 1.47), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate and moderately reticulate.

Male. Aedeagus long and moderately narrow (n = 2, length 0.30 mm, HT, PT), slightly emarginate apically, internal structure long and very narrow, acute apically; parameres about two thirds as long as median lobe, with 7–9 apical setae (Fig. 32). Sternite 8 shortly and broadly emarginate in posterior one-tenth (Fig. 33), sternite 9 as in Fig. 34.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius ndumu* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with temples at most twice as long as eyes, with head not or at most slightly arcuately widened posteriorly, with large body size and the disc of head with an impression. It is related to *O. rostrifer* Puthz, 1986, from which it can be distinguished by more shining elytra and by the aedeagus morphology, which is characterized by the median lobe emarginate medially and the parameres more than two thirds as long as the median lobe, bearing 7–9 apical setae.

Etymology. This species is named after the Ndumu Game Reserve, where the type series was collected. Noun in apposition.

Bionomics. Both specimens have been found in siftings of vegetation litter.

Distribution. *Octavius ndumu* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Ndumu Game Reserve in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.

***Octavius vulturensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 35–38, 57)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Mkhambati NR, Vulture Forest, 31°17.2'S, 29°56.8'E.**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Mkhambati NR, Vulture forest 31°17.2'S; 29°56.8'E, 29.i.2012, J. Janák lgt. // *Octavius vulturensis* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 3♂♂ 2♀♀, same data as holotype.**Description** (n = 6). Body length 1.6–2.2 mm (M 1.9 mm, HT 1.8 mm), forebody length 0.8–0.9 mm (M 0.8 mm, HT 0.9 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, light brownish, tergites 7 and 8 sometimes darker brownish, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum (R 0.86–0.91, M 0.88, HT 0.88), eyes moderately large, temples less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.28–1.70, M 1.49, HT 1.55), straight, rounded posteriorly, median impression on frons absent, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part moderately granulose and very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum moderately broader than long (R 1.11–1.18, M 1.15, HT 1.14), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression moderately deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface finely granulose, densely and deeply reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.41–1.50, M 1.46, HT 1.46), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly punctate, granulate and moderately reticulate except for narrow more shiny longitudinal areas along suture.

Male. Aedeagus with apical and one subapical hook (n = 4, length 0.40–0.43 mm, M 0.41 mm, HT 0.41 mm). Parameres distinctly shorter than median lobe, with 3–5 apical setae (Figs 35, 36). Sternite 8 broadly emarginate in posterior twenty-fifth (Fig. 37), sternite 9 as in Fig. 38.

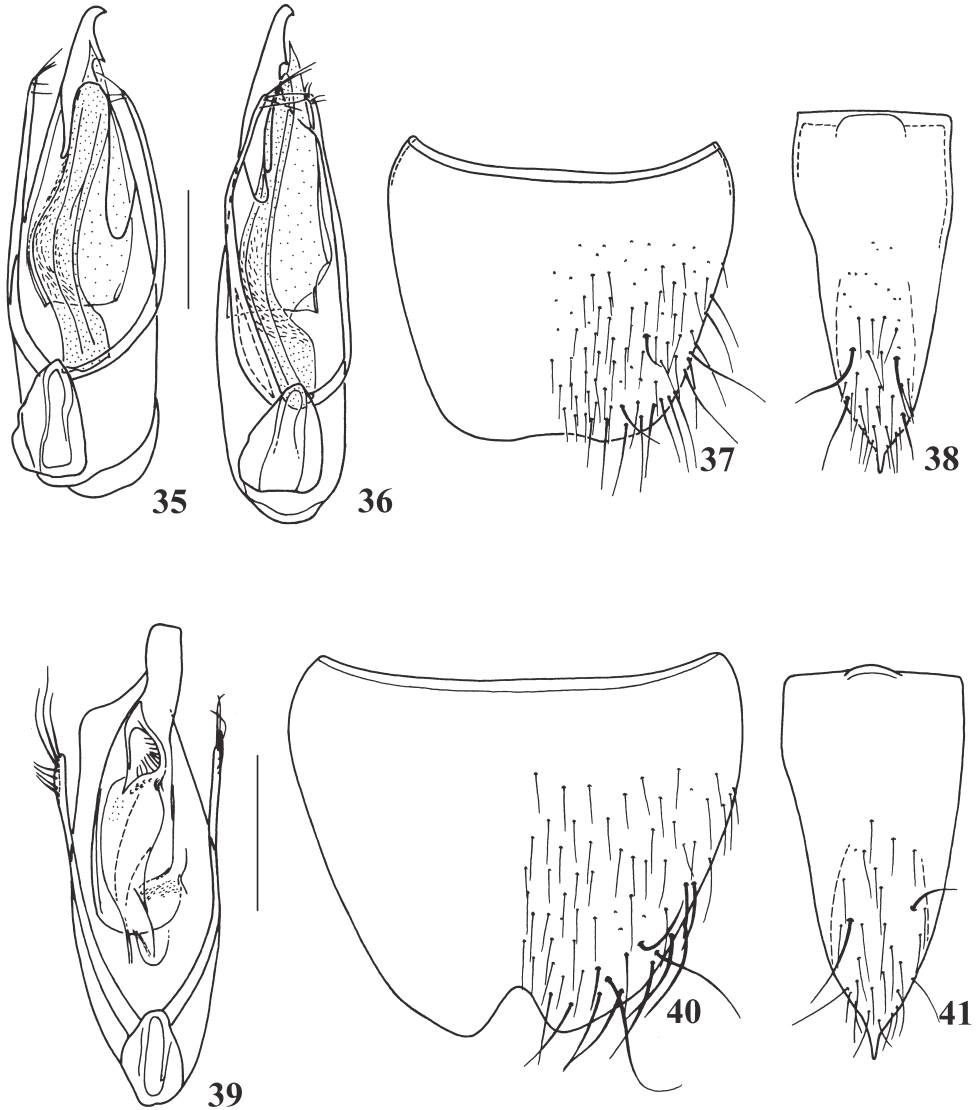
Differential diagnosis. *Octavius vulturensis* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, with large body size and the disc of head without a median impression. It is related to *O. mikhaili* sp. nov., *O. multisetosus* sp. nov. and related species, from which it differs by the aedeagus morphology, which is characterized by apical and one subapical hook of median lobe.**Etymology.** This species is named after the type locality (Vulture Forest). Adjective.**Bionomics.** All specimens have been found in siftings among fine roots at base of high trees in indigenous forest (Fig. 57).**Distribution.** *Octavius vulturensis* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Vulture Forest in Mkhambati NR in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa.***Octavius mikhaili* sp. nov.**

(Figs 39–41)

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Weza, Ingeni forest, 30°32'S, 29°41'E.**Type material.** HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [KwaZulu-Natal Province]: Natal, Weza, Ingeni forest, sifted forest litter, 30.32 S – 29.41 E, 18.xi.1989, E-Y: 2689, leg. Endrödy-Younga // *Octavius mikhaili* sp. n., J. Janák det.

2009' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 2♂♂ 2♀♀, same data as holotype (3 spec. in TMSA, 1 spec. in JJRC), 1 ♂, same data as holotype, but 'sift. grass, forest, 22.xi.1989, E-Y: 2714' (TMSA).

Description (n = 6). Body length 1.6–1.9 mm (M 1.8 mm, HT 1.7 mm), forebody length 0.8–0.9 mm (M 0.9 mm, HT 0.8 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, rusty brownish with



Figs. 35–41. 35–38 – *Octavius vulturensis* sp. nov., male (35 – PT; 36–38 – HT). 39–41 – *O. mikhaili* sp. nov., HT male. 35 – aedeagus latero-ventral; 36, 39 – aedeagus ventral; 37, 40 – sternite 8; 38, 41 – sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

tergites 7 and 8 darker, or completely brown, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head slightly narrower than pronotum (R 0.92–0.94, M 0.93, HT 0.93), eyes moderately large, less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.36–1.56, M 1.43, HT 1.40), slightly narrowed posteriorly, posterior angles rounded, median impression on disc absent, surface moderately granulose and finely reticulate.

Pronotum slightly broader than long (R 1.05–1.10, M 1.08, HT 1.10), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles rounded, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; surface moderately granulose, densely and deeply reticulate.

Elytra slightly trapezoidal, much broader than long (R 1.44–1.53, M 1.47, HT 1.48), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate and scarcely reticulate.

Male. Sternite 8 moderately narrowly emarginate in posterior seventh or eighth (Fig. 40), sternite 9 as in Fig. 41. Aedeagus relatively small ($n = 3$, length 0.30–0.32 mm, M 0.31 mm, HT 0.30 mm), median lobe truncate apically. Internal structures of aedeagus with an apically slightly widened band with a group of short setae. Parameres much shorter than median lobe, each with 7 apical setae (Fig. 39).

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius mikhaili* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, with large body size, and the disc of head without a median impression. It is related to *O. multisetosus* sp. nov., from which it can be distinguished only by the aedeagus morphology, which is characterized by the median lobe truncate apically and the internal structures of the aedeagus with a long, apically slightly widened band and asymmetrical parameres with about 7 setae.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to Mikhail Mostovski (Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa), specialist in Diptera, who helped me during my trip to the Republic of South Africa and supported my study of Staphylinidae.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius mikhaili* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Ingeni Forest (Weza NR) in KwaZulu-Natal Province, South Africa.

Octavius multisetosus sp. nov.

(Figs 3, 42–45, 54)

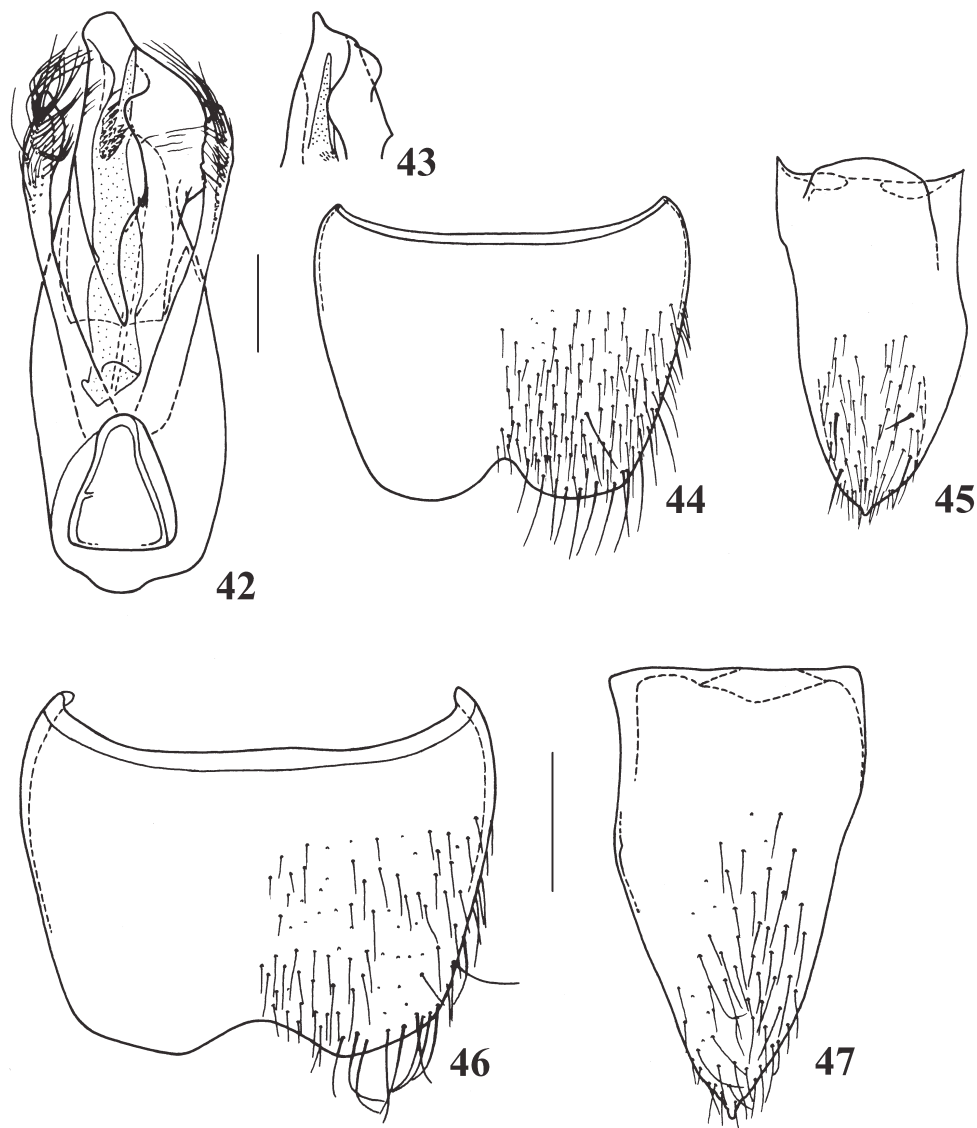
Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Fort Fordyce NR, 32°40'S, 26°29'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, Eastern Cape, Fort Fordyce NR, indig. forest, 32°40'S, 26°29'E, sifting, 1.xii.2009, J. Janák lgt. // *Octavius multisetosus* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2011' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 7♂♂ 12♀♀, same data as holotype (1 spec. in TMSA, 1 spec. in NMPC, 17 spec. in JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.9–2.5 mm (M 2.3 mm, HT 2.0 mm), forebody length 0.9–1.1 mm (M 1.0 mm, HT 1.0 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, reddish-brown, head dull, pronotum slightly shiny, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum (R 0.83–0.89, M 0.86, HT 0.88), eyes moderately large, temples less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.24–1.66, M 1.48, HT 1.42), straight, rounded posteriorly, median impression on disc absent, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum distinctly broader than long (R 1.14–1.23, M 1.18, HT 1.14), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface finely granulose, moderately densely and deeply reticulate.



Figs 42–47. 42–45 – *Octavius multisetosus* sp. nov., male. 42, 44, 45 – HT; 43 – PT. 46, 47 – *O. sarkae* sp. nov., HT male. 42 – aedeagus ventral; 43 – apical part of aedeagus ventral; 44, 46 – sternite 8; 45, 49 – sternite 9. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.48–1.64, M 1.57, HT 1.56), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate without distinct reticulation.

Male. Sternite 8 emarginate in posterior sixth (Fig. 44), sternite 9 as in Fig. 45. Aedeagus strongly sclerotised, (n = 5, length 0.56–0.61 mm, M 0.59 mm, HT 0.61 mm), with asymmetrical median lobe. Internal structure of aedeagus with a long, apically narrowed band with a field of short scales. Parameres enlarged apically, with numerous setae in apical part (Fig. 42).

Variability. Apical part of aedeagus of most specimens with narrowed but broadly rounded prominence (Fig. 42), in two specimens with sharp prominence apically (Fig. 43).

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius multisetosus* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, with large body size and the disc of the head without a median impression. It is related to *O. ndumu* sp. nov., from which can be distinguished only by the aedeagus morphology – it is characterized by the median lobe markedly asymmetrical, with slender apically narrowed internal structure with a row of setae and apically widened parameres with several setae.

Etymology. This species is named after the multisetose parameres (*multi+setosus* = having many setae). Adjective.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter among small roots at the base of large trees near a brook in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius multisetosus* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Fort Fordyce NR in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa. It occurs at the same locality with *O. bicurvatus* sp. nov. (Fig. 54).

Octavius sarkae sp. nov.

(Figs 46–48, 51, 60)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Silaka NR, 31°38'S, 29°30'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [Eastern Cape Province]: Transkei, Silaka Nature Reserve, 31.38 S – 29.30 E, forest floor litter, 30.xi.1988, E-Y: 2592, leg. Endrödy-Younga // *Octavius sarkae* sp. n., J. Janák det. 2009' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 5♂♂ 4♀♀: same data as holotype (7 spec. in TMSA, 2 spec. in JJRC), 24♂♂ 23♀♀: same data as holotype, but 'Port St. Jones, Silaka, 31.33 S – 29.30 E, sifting, in indigenous forest, 23.xi.1988, E-Y: 2533' (30 spec. in TMSA, 17 spec. in JJRC).

Description. Body length 1.6–2.0 mm (M 1.8 mm, HT 1.8 mm), forebody length 0.8–0.9 mm (M 0.8 mm, HT 0.8 mm). Macrophthalmous, apterous, light brownish to brownish, tergites 7 and 8 sometimes darker, head and pronotum dull, elytra and abdomen moderately shiny.

Head distinctly narrower than pronotum (R 0.85–0.88, M 0.87, HT 0.88), eyes moderately large, less than twice as long as eyes (R 1.18–1.62, M 1.47, HT 1.38), the latter straight, rounded posteriorly, median impression on frons absent, lateral parts of head moderately granulose, median part very densely and finely reticulate.

Pronotum distinctly broader than long (R 1.10–1.17, M 1.14, HT 1.11), strongly narrowed posteriorly; anterior angles slightly angular, dorsal impressions shallow, transverse impression deep, lateral impressions deep and delimited by a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; lateral parts beside lateral impressions densely granulose, remainder of surface finely granulose, densely and deeply reticulate.

Elytra subquadrate, much broader than long (R 1.43–1.52, M 1.48, HT 1.46), with a sharp longitudinal ridge laterally; irregularly granulate and moderately reticulate except for narrow more shiny longitudinal areas along suture.

Male. Sternite 8 broadly emarginate in posterior eighth (Fig. 46), sternite 9 as in Fig. 47. Aedeagus strongly sclerotised, flattened dorso-ventrally, acute apically (n = 5, length 0.42–0.46 mm, M 0.44 mm, HT 0.43 mm). Internal structures of aedeagus with a long widened plate rounded apically. Median lobe with high sharp ventral ridge apically (Figs 48, 51). Parameres asymmetrical, one of them slightly to distinctly longer than the other, each with 3–5 apical setae.

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius sarkae* sp. nov. belongs among species with large eyes, with the temples at most twice as long as eyes, with the head not or at most slightly widened posteriorly, with large body size and disc of head without a median impression. It is related to *O. microps* (Kistner, 1967) and *O. ruthae* Janák, 2007, from which it differs by the shape of the aedeagus, which is markedly flattened dorso-ventrally, with relatively wide and apically acute median lobe. *Octavius sarkae* sp. nov. can be distinguished externally (sometimes with difficulties) from *O. ruthae* Janák, 2007 occurring also in Ntsubane (type locality of *O. sarkae ntsubane* subsp. nov.) by deeper reticulation on the disc of pronotum, more shining sutural region of elytra and coarsely granulate elytra. The nominotypical subspecies of *Octavius sarkae* sp. nov. differs from *O. sarkae ntsubane* subsp. nov. and *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. n. (both described below) only by the morphology of the aedeagus, which is characterised by the apical portion of internal sclerotised plate rounded, not fishtail- or hook-shaped, and by the median lobe with a high and sharp ventral ridge apically.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to my daughter Šárka.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. The nominotypical subspecies of *Octavius sarkae* sp. nov. is currently recorded only from Silaka NR in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa (Fig. 60).

Note. The species is hitherto known from a series of specimens from three forests separated by the distance of ca. 30 km and situated in the coastal region of Eastern Cape known as Wildcoast (Fig. 60). The region is characterized by parallel flowing rivers which separate parts of indigenous forests by deep valleys. These specimens are hardly distinguishable externally and have the same general form of aedeagus and its internal structures, but each series has in detail specific (and within the series little variable) form of the aedeagus and its internal structures. According to my opinion the best way how to treat the observed differences and distribution is to consider *O. sarkae* as a polytypic species with probably geographically isolated subspecies, which are described below.

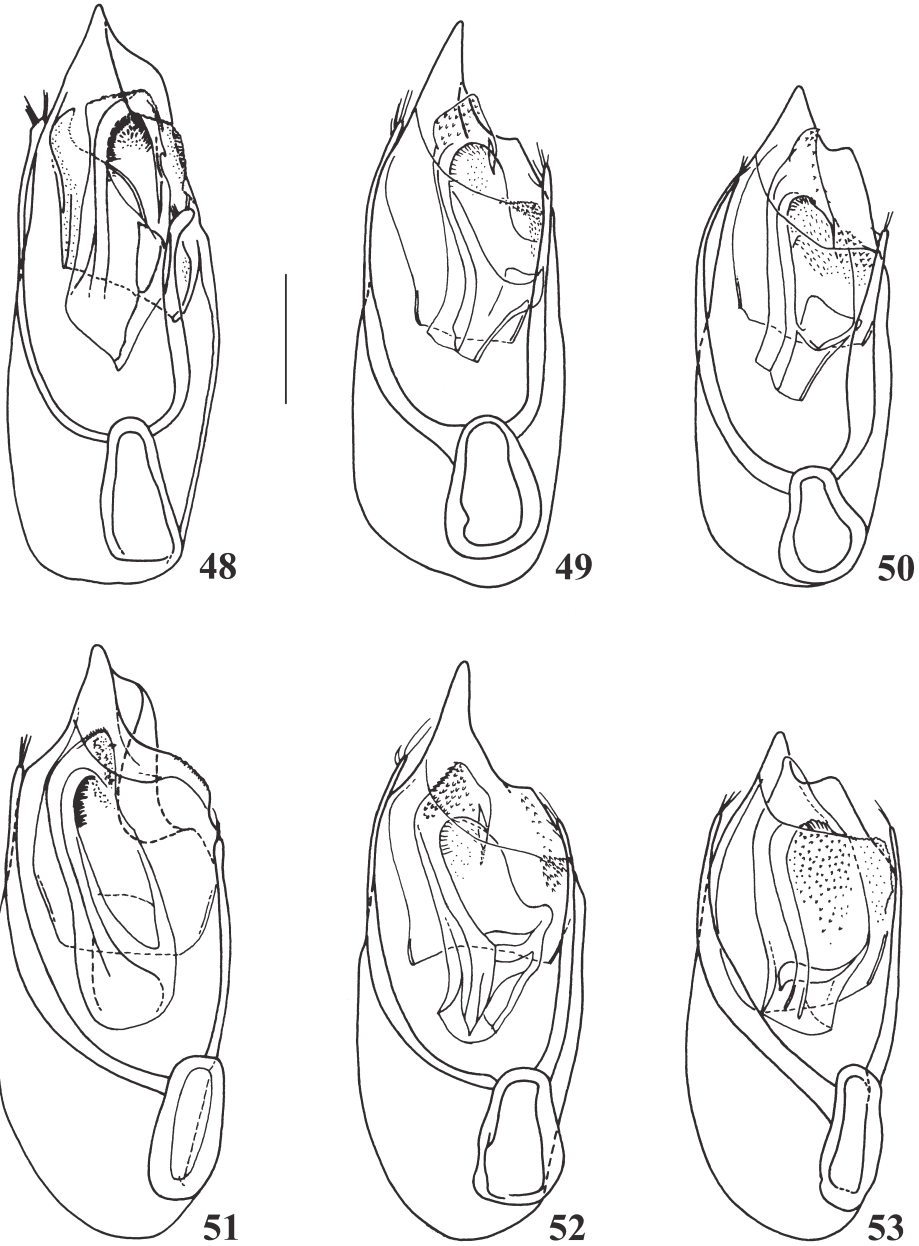
Octavius sarkae xhosa subsp. nov.

(Figs 49, 52, 56, 60)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Mkhambati NR, 31°16'S, 29°59.8'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'South Africa, Eastern Cape, Mkhambati NR, indig. forest at Mkhambati river, 28.i.2012, 31°16S; 29°59.8E, J. Janák lgt. // forest litter, sifting // *Octavius sarkae xhosa* ssp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 4♂♂ 7♀♀: same data as holotype (JJRC).

Description. In most external characters very similar to *O. sarkae* sp. nov., but slightly smaller, body length 1.5–1.8 mm (M 1.6 mm, HT 1.7 mm), forebody length 0.7–0.8 mm



Figs. 48–53. 48, 51 – *Octavius sarkae* sp. nov. 49, 52 – *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov. 50, 53 – *O. sarkae ntsubane* ssp. nov. 48–50 – aedeagus ventral, HT; 51–53 – aedeagus ventro-lateral, PT. Scale bars = 0.1 mm.

(M 0.8 mm, HT 0.8 mm); eyes on average slightly larger (length temples – eyes R 1.26–1.48, M 1.39, HT 1.47).

Other measurements: width head – pronotum R 0.88–0.91, M 0.89, HT 0.88; pronotum width – length R 1.10–1.17, M 1.14, HT 1.13; elytra width – length R 1.38–1.54, M 1.48, HT 1.47.

Male. Sternite 8 and 9 as in *O. sarkae* sp. nov. Aedeagus similar as in *O. sarkae* sp. nov. (n = 5, length 0.43–0.45 mm, M 0.44 mm, HT 0.44 mm), but apical portion of internal sclerotised plate hook-shaped and median lobe with low sharp ventral ridge apically (Fig. 49, 52).

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies of *O. sarkae* sp. nov. and *O. sarkae ntsubane* subsp. nov. only by the aedeagus, which is characterised by the apical portion of internal sclerotised plate hook-shaped, not rounded or fishtail-shaped, and by the median lobe with low ventral ridge apically. *Octavius sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov. can be distinguished externally (sometimes with difficulties) from *O. sarkae ntsubane* subsp. n. by distinct granulation between anterior margin and transverse impression (in the latter subspecies this region is coarsely reticulate and wrinkled).

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius sarkae xhosa* sp. nov. has been currently recorded only from Mkhambati NR in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa (Figs 56, 60).

Etymology. This species is named after the tribe Xhosa, who inhabit the area where the type locality is situated.

Octavius sarkae ntsubane sp. nov.

(Figs 50, 53, 60)

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape Province, Ntsubane Forest, 31°27'S, 29°44'E.

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂: 'SOUTH AFRICA, [Eastern Cape Province]: Transkei, Ntsubane Forest Station, 31.27 S – 29.44 E, forest floor litter, 1.xii.1988, E-Y: 2593, leg. Endrödy-Younga // *Octavius sarkae ntsubane* ssp. n., J. Janák det. 2013' (TMSA). PARATYPES: 24♂♂ 17♀♀: same data as holotype (28 spec. in TMSA, 13 spec. in JJRC), 1♂, 2♀♀: same data as holotype, but '26.xi.1988, E-Y: 2582' (2 spec. in TMSA, 1 spec. in JJRC).

Description. In most external characters very similar to *O. sarkae* sp. nov., but eyes on average slightly larger (length temples – eyes R 1.04–1.50, M 1.31, HT 1.48) and coarsely reticulate and wrinkled (not distinctly granulate) surface between anterior margin and transverse impression on pronotum.

Other measurements: body length 1.5–2.1 mm (M 1.8 mm, HT 1.6 mm), forebody length 0.75–0.85 mm (M 0.8 mm, HT 0.8 mm); width head – pronotum R 0.85–0.91, M 0.88, HT 0.86; pronotum width – length R 1.09–1.16, M 1.13, HT 1.16; elytra width – length R 1.46–1.55, M 1.50, HT 1.55.

Male. Sternite 8 and 9 as in *O. sarkae* sp. nov. Aedeagus similar as in the nominotypical subspecies of *O. sarkae* sp. nov., but slightly smaller (n = 5, length 0.39–0.42 mm, M 0.41 mm, HT 0.39 mm) apical portion of internal sclerotised plate of aedeagus fishtail-shaped and median lobe apically without ventral ridge (Figs 50, 53).

Differential diagnosis. *Octavius sarkae ntsubane* subsp. nov. differs from the nominotypical subspecies of *O. sarkae* sp. nov. and *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov. by the aedeagus, which is characterised by the apical portion of the internal sclerotised plate fishtail-shaped, not

rounded or hook-shaped, and by the median lobe without ventral ridge apically. *O. sarkae ntsubane* ssp. nov. can be distinguished externally (sometimes with difficulties) from the nominotypical subspecies of *O. sarkae* sp. nov. and *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov. by the coarsely reticulate and wrinkled (not distinctly granulate) surface between anterior margin and transverse impression on pronotum.

Etymology. This species is named after the type locality (Ntsubane Forest). Noun in apposition.

Bionomics. All specimens have been found in siftings of forest litter in indigenous forest.

Distribution. *Octavius sarkae ntsubane* subsp. nov. has been currently recorded only from Ntsubane Forest in Eastern Cape Province, South Africa (Fig. 60).

Additional species records

Octavius brincki (Puthz, 1976)

Brinckiellus capensis Scheerpeltz, 1974: 100 (secondary homonym of *Turellus capensis* Kistner, 1967)

Turellus brincki Puthz, 1976: 240 (replacement name of *Brinckiellus capensis* Scheerpeltz, 1974)

Octavius brincki: PUTHZ (1980: 27)

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Cape Peninsula, Hout Bay, Skorsteenkop.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: Table Mts. NP, Echo valley, 34°7'S, 18°27'E, 13.ii.2012, indig. forest, forest litter, sifting, J. Janák lgt., 1 ♀ (JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius brincki* has been recorded from Cape Peninsula only: Skorsteenkop, Muizenberg, Echo valley (Fig. 59) and Wynberg Cave.

Octavius dentipenis Janák, 2007

Octavius dentipenis Janák, 2007: 197

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Ngomi Forest.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KWAZULU-NATAL: ZuluDrakensbg., Ngome tourist camp, 27.49 S – 31.25 E, sifted indig. forest, 25.ii.1997, E-Y: 3286, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 2 ♂♂, 4 spec. sex indet. (TMSA, JJRC). Ngome Forest Res., 27.50 S – 31.24 E, sifted forest lit., 26.ii.1997, E-Y: 3289, Endrödy-Younga, 3 spec. sex indet. (TMSA, JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius dentipenis* has been recorded only from Ngomi [=Ngome] Forest.

Octavius endohastatus Puthz, 2006

Octavius endohastatus Puthz, 2006: 14

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Outenikwa Pass.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: 2 km S of Outenikwa Pass, 33°53'S, 22°24'E, indig. forest, sifting, 7.ii.2012, J. Janák lgt., 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀ (JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius endohastatus* has been recorded only from Outenikwa Pass and George.



Figs. 54–59. Localities. 54 – Fort Fordyce NR; 55 – Kogelberg NR; 56 – Mkhambati NR, forest at Mkhambati river; 57 – Mkhambati NR, Vulture Forest; 58 – Kologha State Forest (with Petr Bulirsch at background); 59 – Table Mt. NP, Echo valley.

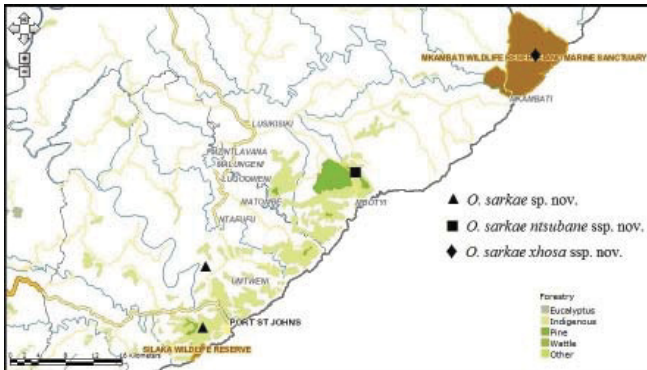


Fig. 60. Distribution of *Octavius sarkae* sp. nov., *O. sarkae ntsubane* subsp. nov. and *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov.

Octavius extralobatus Puthz, 2006

Octavius extralobatus Puthz, 2006: 10

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Weza NR.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: **KwaZulu-Natal:** Weza, Bangeni forest, 30.38 S – 29.39 E, sifted forest litter, 21.xi.1989, E-Y: 2706, leg. Endrödy & Klimaszewski, 16♂♂ 15♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC). **EASTERN CAPE:** Transkei, Ntsubane Forest Station, 31.27 S – 29.44 E, indigenous forest litter, 25.xi.1987, E-Y: 2537, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 25♂♂ 18♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: 24.xi.1988, rotten *Cussonia* fruit, E-Y: 2577, 1♀ (TMSA); same data, but: 25.xi.1988, forest floor litter, E-Y: 2579, 10♂♂ 11♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: 6.xii.1988, E-Y: 2599, 7♂♂ 1♀ (TMSA, JJRC). Transkei, Port St. Jones, Silaka, 31.33 S – 29.30 E, sifting, in indigenous forest, 23.xi.1988, E-Y: 2533, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 4♂♂ 3♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC). Silaka Nature Reserve, 31.38 S – 29.30 E, forest floor litter, 30.xi.1988, E-Y: 2592, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 1♂ 1♀ (TMSA).

Variability. Aedeagus of examined specimens from Weza and Silaka is identical with types (Fig. 29 in PUTHZ 2006), the basal bulbe of aedeagus in specimens from Ntsubane is larger than in specimens from other localities. The enlargement of the head in specimens from Ntsubane is similar as in specimens from Weza and Silaka.

Distribution. *Octavius extralobatus* has been recorded only from Weza NR in KwaZulu-Natal Province and Mhlabane, Ntsubane and Silaka in Eastern Cape Province.

Octavius furcillipenis Puthz, 2006

Octavius furcillipenis Puthz, 2006: 18

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Bosmanbos, Mt. Helderfontein.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: **WESTERN CAPE:** Langeberge, Helderfont., 1150 m, 33.56 S – 20.52 E, sifted fynbos, 8.iii.1979, E-Y: 1561, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 5♂♂ 8♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius furcillipenis* has been recorded only from Mt. Helderfontein.

Octavius gamai Puthz, 1986

Octavius gamai Puthz, 1986: 189

Type locality. South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal, Drakensberg Mts., Cathedral Peak.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: **KwaZulu-Natal:** ZuluDrakensbg., Cathedral Peak, 28.57 S – 29.12 E, general collection, 14.iii.1976, E-Y: 1080, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 29 specimens (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but:

forest litt., Ndumeni, E-Y: 1081, 23 specimens (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: fung. logs, Ndumeni, E-Y: 1082, 24 specimens (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: river bank, Ndumeni, E-Y: 1083, 23 specimens (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: sifted moss, E-Y: 1086, 6 specimens (TMSA, JJRC). Nat., Drakensbg., Cathedral Peak, 28.57 S – 29.12 E, litter, Ihlohlo forest, 17.iii.1976, E-Y: 1094, 9 specimens (TMSA, JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius gamai* has been recorded only from Cathedral Peak.

Octavius mimus Puthz, 2006

Octavius mimus Puthz, 2006: 16

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Bosmanbos, Mt. Grootberg.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: Grootvaderbosch NR, 300–400m, 33°59'S, 20°49'E, indig. forest, sifting, 8.xii.2009, J. Janák lgt., 4♂♂, 3♀♀ (JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius mimus* has been recorded only from Mt. Grootberg and Grootvaderbosch.

Octavius pectinifer Puthz, 1986

Octavius pectinifer Puthz, 1986: 191

Type locality. South Africa, Western Cape, Garden of Eden

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE: S. Cape Prov., Harkeville forest, 34.04 S – 23.10 E, fungous tree trunks, 9.xii.1976, E-Y: 1302, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 2♂♂ (TMSA, JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius pectinifer* has been recorded only from Garden of Eden, Harkeville forest and Knysna forest (all of them in Western Cape Province).

Octavius piriensis (Kistner, 1967)

Turellus piriensis Kistner, 1967: 60

Octavius piriensis: PUTHZ (1980: 27); PUTHZ (1986: 199); PUTHZ (2006: 22).

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape, Pirie Forest.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: EASTERN CAPE: Cape: Isidenge Forest, 32.41 S – 27.16 E, sifting, 14.xi.1987, E-Y: 2511, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 159♂♂ 254♀♀, partly stored in alcohol (TMSA, JJRC); Cape, Amatole, Isidenge, block B1, 32.41 S – 27.14 E, indig. logs & fungi, 15.xi.1987, E-Y: 2514, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 1♀ (TMSA); Cape, Pirie Forest Station, 32.43 S – 27.17 E, indigenous forest litter, 8.xii.1987, E-Y: 2560, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 30♂♂, 32♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius piriensis* has been recorded from Pirie and Isidenge Forest.

Note. Aedeagi of all series are identical with types (see Fig. 14 in JANÁK 2007).

Octavius pugionifer Puthz, 2006

Octavius pugionifer Puthz, 2006: 12

Type locality. South Africa, Mpumalanga, Berlin Forest.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: MPUMALANGA: Transvaal: Berlin forest, 25.32S–30.44E, sifting, 22.ix.1986, E-Y: 2284, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 1♂ (TMSA); same data, but: sifting, 20.ix.1986, E-Y: 2278, 8♂♂ 5♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC).

Distribution. *Octavius pugionifer* has been recorded only from Berlin Forest.

***Octavius ruthae* Janák, 2007**

Octavius ruthae Janák, 2007: 200

Type locality. South Africa, Eastern Cape, Mbotyi Forest.

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: EASTERN CAPE: Transkei, Ntsubane Forest Station, 31.27 S – 29.44 E, indigenous forest litter, 25.xi.1977, E-Y: 2537, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 59♂♂ 73♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: forest floor litter, 6.xii.1988, E-Y: 2599, 7♂♂ 26♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: fungous logs, 6.xii.1988, E-Y: 2600, 1♂ (JJRC); same data, but: forest floor litter, 25.xi.1988, E-Y: 2579, 39♂♂ 40♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC); same data, but: 24.xi.1988, rotten *Cussonia* fruit, E-Y: 2577, 4♂ (TMSA).

Variability. Aedeagus of the studied specimens is identical with types (see Fig. 8 in JANÁK 2007). Median impressions on the disc of the head is very shallow and rounded, not longitudinal as in *O. rostrifer* Puthz, 1968 or *O. ndumu* sp. nov. For this reason, *O. ruthae* should be placed in the key in the proximity of *O. microps* (Kistner, 1967) and not of *O. rostrifer* Puthz, 1986, as previously done by JANÁK (2007).

Distribution. *Octavius ruthae* has been recorded only from Mbotyi and Ntsubane Forest.

***Octavius* sp. cf. *pirienis* (Kistner, 1967)**

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZULU-NATAL: Natal, Ndumu Game Reserve, 26.54 S – 32.16 E, veget. litter sifted, 12.vi.1989, E-Y: 2614, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 1♀ (TMSA).

Note. This specimen may represent a new species close to *O. dorsumsuis* sp. nov. with which it is similar in many characters, but differs mainly in finer granulation, less transverse pronotum and elytra, and darker coloration.

***Octavius* sp. cf. *trihastatus* Puthz, 2006**

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZULU-NATAL: Karkloof forest, forest floor litter, 29.18 S - 30.13 E, 5.xii.1989, E-Y: 2745, leg. Endrödy-Younga, 2 ♀♀ (TMSA, JJRC).

Note. Identification is uncertain due to lack of a male.

***Octavius* sp. A**

Material examined. SOUTH AFRICA: KwaZULU-NATAL: Ngomi Forest, 27°51'S 31°23'E, forest litter, sifting, 24–27.xi.2006, J. Janák leg., 1 ♀ (JJRC).

Note. This specimen is similar to *O. zulu* sp. nov., but differs in less transverse pronotum, shallower longitudinal impression on disc of head and shallower impressions of pronotum and may represent a new species.

Updated key to the *Octavius* species of South Africa

This key is based on the key by PUTHZ (2006) and is updated and modified only for South African species with the pronotum distinctly broader than long. Couplets 1–85 remain unchanged and are not repeated here.

- 86 (65) Pronotum distinctly broader than long.
- 87 (120) Eyes smaller, temples more than twice as long as eyes.
- 88 (101) Eyes still smaller than above, temples at least three times as long as eyes.
- 89 (92) Head distinctly widened behind eyes (see e.g. Fig. 6 in SCHEERPELTZ 1974)
- 90 (91) Smaller species, head lacking median impression. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 3 in PUTHZ (1976), apical emargination occupying approximately posterior one-tenth; aedeagus as in Fig. 4 in PUTHZ (1976) with parameres three-fifths as long as median lobe, with three apical setae. 1.1–1.5 mm (Western Cape).
..... *O. brincki* (Puthz, 1976)
- 91 (90) Larger species, head with a shallow median impression. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 9 in PUTHZ (1986), apical emargination occupying approximately posterior one-eighth; aedeagus as in Fig. 18 in PUTHZ (1986), parameres longer, approximately four-fifths as long as median lobe, with five setae. 1.3–1.6 mm (KwaZulu-Natal).
..... *O. endroedyanus* Puthz, 1986
- 92 (89) Outline of head different, not or at most slightly widened toward posterior margin, temples broadly rounded posteriorly.
- 93 (96) Larger species, length of forebody 0.7 mm.
- 94 (95) Pronotum broader ($R > 1.15$), head with distinct median impression. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 20 in PUTHZ (2006); aedeagus as in Fig. 19 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.4–1.8 mm (Mpumalanga). *O. trihastatus* Puthz, 2006
- 95 (94) Pronotum narrower ($R < 1.15$), head without distinct median impression. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 5; aedeagus as in Fig. 4. 1.8 mm (KwaZulu-Natal).
..... *O. mostovskii* sp. nov.
- 96 (93) Smaller species, length of forebody 0.5–0.6 mm.
- 97 (98) Pronotum very slightly shiny (mainly in transverse impression). ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 24 in PUTHZ (2006); aedeagus as in Fig. 23 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.0–1.5 mm (Mpumalanga). *O. attenuatus* Puthz, 2006
- 98 (97) Pronotum completely dull.
- 99 (100) Pronotum more transverse with deeper dorsal impressions. Eyes slightly larger, temples about three times as long as eyes. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 8; aedeagus as in Fig. 7. 1.2–1.3 mm (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. muelleriae* sp. nov.
- 100 (99) Pronotum less transverse with shallower dorsal impressions. Eyes slightly smaller, temples about four times as long as eyes. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 27 in PUTHZ (2006); aedeagus as in Fig. 26 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.0–1.5 mm (Limpopo, Western Cape). ..
..... *O. ocellifer* Puthz, 2006
- 101 (88) Eyes slightly larger, temples less than three times as long as eyes.
- 102 (107) Head distinctly widened behind eyes.
- 103 (106) Larger species, total length 1.2–1.7 mm.
- 104 (105) Head with a long narrow shallow median impression. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 30 in PUTHZ (2006); aedeagus as in Fig. 29 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.3–1.6 mm (KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape). *O. extralobatus* Puthz, 2006

- 105 (104) Head with a shallow median impression only. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 36 in PUTHZ (2006); aedeagus as in Fig. 36 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.2–1.7 mm (Mpumalanga). *O. pugionifer* Puthz, 2006
- 106 (103) Smaller species, total length 1.0–1.3 mm. ♂: Sternite 8 with a broad emargination in posterior one-tenth; aedeagus with a structurally very complex median lobe: apically with three slender, distinctly separated sclerites, one of them sickle-shaped (holotype); parameres very slender, free, approximately as long as median lobe, each with 3–4 setae both at tips and slightly above middle (Fig. 32 in PUTHZ 2006). 1.0–1.3 mm (Mpumalanga). *O. morio* (Kistner, 1967)
- 107 (102) Outline of head different, not or at most slightly widened toward posterior margin.
- 108 (117) Lateral parts of disc of head densely reticulate.
- 109 (110) Pronotum slightly shining (mainly in dorsal impressions). ♂: Aedeagus narrow, acute apically (Fig. 10); sternite 8 as in Fig. 11. 1.2–1.5 mm (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. acutipenis* sp. nov.
- 110 (109) Pronotum completely dull.
- 111 (114) Head at most with very shallow and almost indistinct short median impression.
- 112 (113) Larger species (forebody 0.7–0.8 mm), head and pronotum deeply reticulate. ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus long, narrowed apically (Fig. 14); sternite 8 as in Fig. 15. 1.3–1.7 mm (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. adriani* sp. nov.
- 113 (112) Smaller species (forebody 0.60–0.65 mm), head and pronotum shallowly reticulate. ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus short and wide, parameres asymmetrical (Fig. 17); sternite 8 as in Fig. 18. 1.1–1.7 mm (Western Cape). *O. kogelbergensis* sp. nov.
- 114 (111) Head with distinct narrow longitudinal posteromedian impression starting on disc and reaching near to the base of head.
- 115 (116) ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus strongly asymmetrical, deeply emarginate unilaterally (Fig. 33 in PUTHZ 2006); sternite 8 as in Fig. 34 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.0–1.7 mm (Mpumalanga). *O. securifer* Puthz, 2006
- 116 (115) ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus narrowed and simply pointed apically (Fig. 36 in PUTHZ 2006); sternite 8 as in Fig. 37 in Puthz (2006).. 1.3–1.8 mm (Mpumalanga). *O. pugionifer* Puthz, 2006
- 117 (108) Lateral parts of disc of head granulose.
- 118 (119) Head with distinct posteromedian longitudinal impression, lateral parts of disc of head coarsely granulose. ♂: Aedeagus as in Fig. 39 in PUTHZ (2006); sternite 8 as in Fig. 40 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.3–1.8 mm (Western Cape). *O. deceptor* Puthz, 2006
- 119 (118) Head with distinct posteromedian longitudinal impression, lateral parts of disc of head finely granulose. ♂: Aedeagus with curved apex (Fig. 20); sternite 8 as in Fig. 21. 1.4–1.7 mm (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. zulu* sp. nov.
- 120 (87) Eyes larger, temples at most twice as long as eyes.
- 121 (135) Head distinctly widened behind eyes.

- 122 (131) Larger species (1.6–2.1 mm), forebody length 0.9–1.1 mm. ♂: Parameres free and slender, median lobe lacking strong muscles.
- 123 (124) Frons with shining spaces among sparse and shallow reticulation. ♂: Aedeagus (Figs 1, 2 in JANÁK 2007) with strongly sclerotized internal tube of median lobe not spiraliform, but dentiform apically; parameres with 10–12 strong setae apically; sternite 8 as in Fig. 3 in JANÁK (2007) (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. dentipenis* Janák, 2007
- 124 (123) Frons completely dull, densely and deeply reticulate.
- 125 (126) Lateral impressions of pronotum dull, densely and deeply reticulate. ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 42 in PUTHZ 2006) with a strongly sclerotized spiraliform tube, parameres with more than 12 strong setae apically; sternite 8 as in Fig. 43 in PUTHZ (2006) (Limpopo, Western Cape). *O. spiralifer* Puthz, 2006 (parti.)
- 126 (125) Lateral impressions of pronotum moderately shining, sparsely granulate.
- 127 (128) Pronotum behind anterior margin except for fine reticulation sparsely and finely granulate, transverse and dorsal impressions of pronotum moderately shiny, sparsely granulate. ♂: Aedeagus with apical portion of the median lobe shorter and broader, internal structure of aedeagus with T-shaped tube apically slightly turned toward the right (Fig. 23); sternite 8 as in Fig. 24 (Eastern Cape). *O. dorsumsuis* sp. nov.
- 128 (127) Pronotum behind anterior margin finely reticulate, without distinct granulation, transverse and dorsal impressions of pronotum almost completely dull, sparsely granulate and finely and densely reticulate. Externally hardly distinguishable species.
- 129 (130) ♂: Aedeagus with internal structure with T-shaped tube with rolled prominence apically (Fig. 14 in JANÁK 2007) (Eastern Cape). *O. piriensis* (Kistner, 1967)
- 130 (129) ♂: Aedeagus with sclerotized internal tube with two spines and four groups of setae apically (Fig. 26) (Eastern Cape). *O. bulirschi* sp. nov.
- 131 (122) Smaller species (1.3–1.8 mm), forebody 0.6–0.7 mm. ♂: Parameres fused with median lobe, very broad apically, median lobe with strong musculature attached to it.
- 132 (133) ♂: Apical emargination of sternite 8 shallower (Fig. 46 in PUTHZ 2006); aedeagus (Fig. 45 in PUTHZ 2006) with median lobe with a strongly sclerotized lanceolate sclerite, parameres with six apical setae. 1.3–1.5 mm (Western Cape). *O. endohastatus* Puthz, 2006
- 133 (132) ♂: Apical emargination of sternite 8 deeper (Fig. 48 in PUTHZ 2006); median lobe with three strongly sclerotized internal hooks anteriorly, parameres with 8–9 apical setae.
- 133 (134) ♂: Aedeagus (approximately as Fig. 11 in KISTNER (1967)) with apical part more triangular, one of the three antero-internal hooks being shorter than the other two. 1.3–1.8 mm (Western Cape). *O. tibialis* (Kistner, 1967)

- 134 (133) ♂: Aedeagus (Fig. 47 in PUTHZ 2006) with apical portion of median lobe more lobe-like, antero-internal hooks equal in length. 1.3–1.7 mm (Western Cape).
..... *O. mimus* Puthz, 2006
- 135 (121) Outline of head different, not or at most slightly widened toward posterior margin, temples broadly rounded posteriorly.
- 136 (169) Larger species (1.4–2.0 mm), length of forebody 0.7–1.0 mm. (The following species are best identified by the morphology of the male genitalia if insufficient material for comparison is at hand.)
- 137 (144) Head with a shallow narrow longitudinal median impression (sometimes difficult to trace because of the densely reticulate ground sculpture).
- 138 (139) Elytra dull, with a very fine and dense granulose sculpture, pronotum completely rounded anterolaterally. ♂: Aedeagus with median lobe rounded apically, paramere shorter, half as long as median lobe (Fig. 15 in PUTHZ 1986); sternite 8 as in Fig. 11 in Puthz (1986). (Eastern Cape). *O. rostrifer* Puthz, 1986
- 139 (138) Elytra moderately shiny, with a coarser, more distinctly granulose sculpture, pronotum anterolaterally slightly angled.
- 140 (141) ♂: Sternite 8 narrowly emarginate in posterior one-tenth (Fig. 50 in PUTHZ 2006); aedeagus with median lobe sharply narrowed apically, paramere distinctly shorter than median lobe (Fig. 49 in PUTHZ 2006) (Mpumalanga).
..... *O. transvaalensis* Puthz, 2006
- 141 (140) ♂: Sternite 8 broadly emarginate in posterior one-tenth or one-eleventh; aedeagus different.
- 142 (143) ♂: Aedeagus subparallel, apically with short tooth (Fig. 29); sternite 8 as in Fig. 30 (Eastern Cape). *O. bicurvatus* sp. nov.
- 143 (142) ♂: Aedeagus with median lobe emarginate apically (Fig. 32); sternite 8 as in Fig. 33 (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. ndumu* sp. nov.
- 144 (137) Head without a median impression.
- 145 (146) Elytra very densely reticulate, dull. ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 53 in PUTHZ (2006); aedeagus as in Fig. 52 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.6–2.3 mm (Western Cape).
..... *O. furcillipenis* Puthz, 2006
- 146 (145) Elytra with a coarser, granulose sculpture, moderately shiny.
- 147 (148) ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 42 in PUTHZ 2006) with a strongly sclerotized spiraliform tube, parameres with more than 12 strong setae apically; sternite 8 as in Fig. 43 in PUTHZ (2006) (Limpopo, Western Cape).
..... *O. spiralifer* Puthz, 2006 (partim)
- 148 (147) ♂: Aedeagus different, median lobe without spiraliform sclerite.
- 149 (150) ♂: Aedeagus as in Fig. 55 in PUTHZ (2006), parameres much longer than median lobe, with 8–9 setae in apical half. 1.5–2.0 mm (KwaZulu-Natal).
..... *O. crucialis* (Kistner, 1967)
- 150 (149) ♂: Aedeagus different, parameres shorter than median lobe, setae only in apical one-sixth.
- 151 (154) ♂: Aedeagus with apical portion of median lobe densely set with fine hooks or setae, internal structures with a strongly sclerotized tube.

- 152 (153) ♂: Aedeagus (Fig. 1 in PUTHZ 1976) densely set with fine hooks (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. natalensis* (Kistner, 1967)
- 153 (152) ♂: Aedeagus (Fig. 5 in JANÁK 2007) with apical portion with two groups of strong and moderately long setae (KwaZulu-Natal). ... *O. montiumdraconis* Janák, 2007
- 154 (151) ♂: Aedeagus with apical portion of median lobe without fine hooks or setae, asymmetrical.
- 155 (156) ♂: Median lobe with one apical and one subapical hook (Fig. 35, 36); sternite 8 as in Fig. 37. 1.6–2.2 mm (Eastern Cape). *O. vulturensis* sp. nov.
- 156 (155) ♂: Median lobe subtruncate or acute apically.
- 157 (160) ♂: Median lobe subtruncate apically.
- 158 (159) ♂: Parameres with about 7 setae, aedeagus as in Fig. 39; sternite 8 as in Fig. 40. 1.6–1.9 mm (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. mikhaili* sp. nov.
- 159 (158) ♂: Parameres with more than 15 setae; aedeagus as in Figs 42, 43; sternite 8 as in Fig. 44. 1.9–2.5 mm (Eastern Cape). *O. multisetosus* sp. nov.
- 160 (157) ♂: Median lobe acute apically.
- 161 (162) ♂: Aedeagus approximately as in Fig. 6 in KISTNER (1967), internal structures with a long, narrowed, curved, tufted band. 1.4–2.0 mm (Mpumalanga, Limpopo). *O. microps* (Kistner, 1967)
- 162 (161) ♂: Aedeagus different, internal structures without long narrowed band.
- 163 (164) ♂: Aedeagus not flattened dorso-ventrally, internal structure twisted in the middle around proximal axis, paramere longer, only a little shorter than median lobe (Fig. 8 in JANÁK 2007); sternite 8 as in Fig. 9 in JANÁK (2007) (Eastern Cape). *O. ruthae* Janák, 2007
- 164 (163) ♂: Median lobe of aedeagus distinctly flattened dorso-ventrally with basal orifice turned to the right side, internal structures with sclerotised long, apically widened plate; sternite 8 as in Fig. 46.
- 165 (166) ♂: Apical portion of internal sclerotised plate of aedeagus fishtail-shaped; median lobe apically without ventral ridge (Figs 50, 53) (Eastern Cape). *O. sarkae nsubane* subsp. nov.
- 166 (165) ♂: Apical portion of internal sclerotised plate of aedeagus rounded or hook-shaped; median lobe with more or less distinct ventral ridge apically.
- 167 (168) ♂: Apical portion of internal sclerotised plate of aedeagus rounded; median lobe with high sharp ventral ridge apically (Figs 48, 51) (Eastern Cape). *O. sarkae sarkae* subsp. nov.
- 168 (167) ♂: Apical portion of internal sclerotised plate of aedeagus hook-shaped; median lobe with low sharp ventral ridge apically (Figs 49, 52) (Eastern Cape). *O. sarkae xhosa* subsp. nov.
- 169 (136) Smaller species (1.1–1.7 mm), forebody 0.6–0.7 mm.
- 170 (171) ♂: Sternite 8 as in Fig. 8 in PUTHZ (1986), aedeagus (Fig. 14 in PUTHZ 1986) with free parameres narrowed toward apex, with nine setae in medial one-third. 1.3–1.6 mm (KwaZulu-Natal). *O. gamai* Puthz, 1986
- 171 (170) ♂: Sternite 8 different.

- 172 (173) ♂: Sternite 8 with a shallow apical emargination (Fig. 57 in PUTHZ 2006), aedeagus (Fig. 56 in PUTHZ 2006) with parameres very short, less than half as long as median lobe, with three apical setae. 1.3–1.5 mm (Western Cape). *O. diabolus* Puthz, 2006
- 173 (172) ♂: Sternite 8 with a deeper apical emargination; aedeagus different, parameres much longer than half of the median lobe, with more apical setae (4–21).
- 174 (175) ♂: Parameres strongly asymmetrical, one of them longer than median lobe (aedeagus as in Fig. 13 in PUTHZ 1986); sternite 8 as in Fig. 12 in PUTHZ (1986). 1.2–1.6 mm (Western Cape). *O. pectinifer* Puthz, 1986
- 175 (174) ♂: Parameres approximately symmetrical, both shorter than median lobe.
- 176 (177) ♂: Apical portion of median lobe triangular, acute; parameres with 4–5 apical setae (Fig. 59 in PUTHZ 2006); sternite 8 as in Fig. 60 in PUTHZ (2006). 1.1–1.6 mm. (Western Cape). *O. simplex* Puthz, 2006
- 177 (176) ♂: Apical portion of median lobe broadly rounded or blunt; parameres with 7–8 apical setae.
- 178 (179) ♂: Aedeagus as in Fig. 62, sternite 8 as in Fig. 63. 1.2–1.5 mm (Western Cape). *O. simplicipenis* Puthz, 2006
- 179 (178) ♂: Aedeagus resembling Fig. 10 in KISTNER (1967): internal sac with an area densely set with long and acute tufts. 1.3–1.7 mm (Eastern Cape). *O. capensis* (Kistner, 1967)

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