

Check list

A check list of the pseudoscorpions of South Africa (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpiones)

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A check list of the Pseudoscorpiones of the class Arachnida of South Africa is presented. A total of 135 species and 10 subspecies of pseudoscorpions are known from South Africa, represented by seven superfamilies, 15 families and 65 genera. This represents about 4.4 % of the world fauna. Of the 135 species, 97 species (73 %) are known only from South Africa, 33 species have a wider distribution pattern throughout the Afro-tropical Region and three are cosmopolitan. This study forms part of the South African National Survey of Arachnida (SANSA).

Key words: Arachnida, check list, Pseudoscorpiones, South Africa.

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Introduction

The order Pseudoscorpiones belongs to the class Arachnida, a group that includes well-known orders such as spiders, scorpions, mites and ticks. Pseudoscorpions, also known as false scorpions, are small animals usually less than 5 mm in length. They resemble scorpions in general shape but lack a telson and sting. They usually have two or four eyes that are situated anteriorly on the prosoma. Some species are blind. The chelicerae consist of two segments and are pincer-like in shape with the distal segment bearing a spinneret that produces silk. The silk is used to spin nests that are used during moulting, breeding and hibernation periods. The pedipalpi are large and consist of six segments, of which the last two segments form a chelate appendage, the chela. Amongst members of the suborder Iocheirata, the chelal fingers contain venom glands that open near the tip.

Pseudoscorpions are predators and feed on small animals, such as mites, ants, and

springtails. They use the pedipalpi and chelicerae to subdue their prey—some species also use venom secreted by the chelae. Pseudoscorpions are common, but not easily seen because of their small size and secretive habits. They are usually found under stones, in leaf litter or other debris on the soil surface. A few species are arboreal and commonly found on trees in South Africa, e.g. *Lophochernes mucronatus* (Tullgren, 1907). Several species have a phagophilous relationship with other animals. They are frequently collected from guano or mammals and birds retreats where they possibly feed on organisms like mites associated with the animals (Beier 1948; Tullgren 1907a). In South Africa, species of *Nudochernes* and *Plesiochernes* are associated with small mammals while *Beierius walliskewi* (Ellingsen, 1912) are found in caves in the guano (Beier 1955, 1956b). Some species are phoretic and carried around by insects such as bees, flies and beetles (Beier 1948, 1953). In South Africa, members of the genus *Ellingsenius* are associated with wild and

domesticated honeybees, while *Myrmochernes africanus* Tullgren, 1907 is associated with *Camponotus* ants, and *Calocheiridius* with termites (Hewitt & Godfrey 1929). Several species are associated with bats and have been collected from guano in caves (Lawrence 1935). A few species are synanthropic and found in houses, living in boards of buildings, in books, crevices in furniture, and in chicken coops.

According to Harvey (1991, 1992), a world fauna of 24 families represented by 434 genera and 3064 species is known. Except for taxonomic descriptions of species, little is known about the ecology and behaviour of the pseudoscorpion fauna of South Africa. Lawrence (1967) published the first check list of the pseudoscorpions from the national parks while Newlands (1978) gave the first overview of pseudoscorpions of South Africa. A check list compiled from the catalogue of Harvey (1991) is presented here, with additional data published after 1991. The references supplied with each species include only the original description and page reference to Harvey (1991) where a complete list of all literature could be found. A problem was encountered in the distribution of *Neogarypus gravieri* Vachon, 1937, which was originally described from material collected at "station de Makapau, Afrique du Sud, province de Victoria, juin 1904". Harvey (1991) interpreted that the locality was situated in Zimbabwe as the only province named Victoria is nowadays situated in that country, although we are unable to trace any locality with the name Makapau.

The pseudoscorpions of South Africa are represented by seven superfamilies, 15 families, 65 genera, 135 species and 10 subspecies. Of the 135 species, 97 species (73 %) appear to be endemic to South Africa on current collection records which are poor and incomplete for southern Africa. A further 22 species have a wider distribution pattern throughout the southern parts of the Afrotropical Region, 11 are distributed widely throughout the Afrotropical Region and three are cosmopolitan. Tullgren (1901, 1907a, 1907b, 1908) and Ellingsen (1906, 1912) made important contributions to the

taxonomy of the pseudoscorpions of South Africa, but it was Beier who described, between 1931 and 1970, more than half of the South African pseudoscorpion fauna and Beier (1955, 1958) provided the first keys. This study forms part of the South African National Survey of Arachnida (SANSa). As many zoologists and entomologists come across these animals, we hope to stimulate some interest in them.

The nine provinces of South Africa are referred to as follows: Gauteng, Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Northern Province, North West, and Western Cape.

Check list of the Pseudoscorpiones of South Africa

I. SUPERFAMILY CHTHONIOIDEA

i. FAMILY CHTHONIIDAE

Genus *Afrochthonius* Beier, 1930

Afrochthonius brincki Beier, 1955

Beier 1955: 275; Harvey 1991: 131.

Distribution: Lesotho (Makheke Mountains, 10 miles ENE of Mokhotlong); South Africa (Eastern Cape: Moshesh's Ford 15 miles W of Rhodes).

Afrochthonius godfreyi (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 120; Harvey 1991: 132.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Pirie near King William's Town); Lesotho.

Afrochthonius inaequalis Beier, 1958

Beier 1958: 160; Harvey 1991: 132.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Champagne Castle Hotel, Drakensberg Mountains); Lesotho.

Afrochthonius natalensis Beier, 1931

Beier 1931: 56; Harvey 1991: 132.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Van Reenen).

Genus *Austrochthonius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1929

Austrochthonius tullgreni (Beier, 1931)

Beier 1931: 53; Harvey 1991: 141.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Pietermaritzburg).

Genus *Selachochthonius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1929

Selachochthonius cavernicola (Lawrence, 1935)

Lawrence 1935: 551; Harvey 1991: 203.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Wynberg Caves, Table Mountain, Cape Town).

Selachochthonius heterodentatus (Beier, 1955)

Beier 1955: 276; Harvey 1991: 203.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Wynberg Caves, Table Mountain, Cape Town).

Selachochthonius serratidentatus (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 123; Harvey 1991: 203.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Pirie Bush near King William's Town); Lesotho.

Genus *Tyrannochthonius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1929

Tyrannochthonius contractus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 232; Harvey 1991: 207.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Van Reenen, Amanzimtoti, Stamford Hill, Lake Sibayi, junction of Black and White Umfolozi rivers; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Shithlave Kop)); Lesotho; Zimbabwe; Aldabra Islands; Ethiopia (?); Guinea (?).

ii. FAMILY LECHYTIIDAE

Genus *Lechyti* Balzan, 1892

Lechyti natalensis (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 231; Harvey 1991: 188.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Stamford Hill, near Durban).

iii. FAMILY TRIDENCHTHONIIDAE

Genus *Anaulacodithella* Beier, 1944

Anaulacodithella angustimana Beier, 1955

Beier 1955: 273; Harvey 1991: 217.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Cape Point Nature Reserve, Cape Town).

Anaulacodithella deserticola (Beier, 1944)

Beier 1944: 175; Harvey 1991: 217.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Viljoen's Pass, between Villiersdorp and Grabouw, Oude Kraal, Houtbay, Skoorsteenkop, Hermanus).

Anaulacodithella mordax (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 217; Harvey 1991: 217.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Caversham, Stamford Hill, Lake Sibayi).

Genus *Ditha* (*Paraditha*) Beier, 1931

Ditha (*Paraditha*) *sinuata* (Tullgren, 1901)

Tullgren 1901:100; Harvey 1991: 222.

Distribution: Burundi; Cameroon; Congo; Guinea-Bissau; Sao Tomè; South Africa; Zaïre.

Genus *Heterolophus* Tömösváry, 1884

Heterolophus clathratus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 233; Harvey 1991: 224.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Pietermaritzburg, Lake Sibayi).

Genus *Typhloditha* Beier, 1955

Typhloditha termitophila Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 228; Harvey 1991: 228.

Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Wakfontein (misspelled?), east of Pretoria).

II. SUPERFAMILY FEAELLOIDEA

i. FAMILY FEAELLIDAE

Genus *Feaella* Ellingsen, 1906

Subgenus *Feaella* (*Difeaella*) Beier, 1966

Feaella (*Difeaella*) *krugeri* Beier, 1966

Beier 1966: 463; Harvey 1991: 230.

Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Olifantspoort area)).

Subgenus *Feaella* (*Tetrafeaella*) Beier, 1955

Feaella (*Tetrafeaella*) *capensis* Beier, 1955

Beier 1955: 303; Harvey 1991: 231.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Cape Point, Cape Peninsula).

Feaella (*Tetrafeaella*) *capensis nana* Beier, 1966

Beier 1966: 461; Harvey 1991: 231.

Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Hlanganine Spruit near Letaba, Pretoriuskop, Shithlave Kop, Lower Sabie)); Zimbabwe.

Feaella (*Tetrafeaella*) *mucronata* Tullgren, 1907

Tullgren 1907b: 226; Harvey 1991: 232.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Amanzimtoti).

Feaella (*Tetrafeaella*) *parva* Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 321; Harvey 1991: 232.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Vioolsdrift, Orange River, Namaqualand).

III. SUPERFAMILY NEOBISIOIDEA

i. FAMILY GYMNOBISIIDAE

Genus *Gymnobisium* Beier, 1931

Gymnobisium *octoflagellatum* Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 291; Harvey 1991: 312.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Viljoen's Pass between Villiersdorp and Grabouw).

Gymnobisium *quadrispinosum* (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 230; Harvey 1991: 312.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Pietermaritzburg; Western Cape: Wynberg Caves, Table Mountain); Lesotho.

ii. FAMILY SYARINIDAE

Genus *Ideoblothrus* Balzan, 1992

Ideoblothrus *godfreyi* (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 171; Harvey 1991: 423.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Frankfort Hill, near King William's Town).

IV. SUPERFAMILY GARYPOIDEA

i. FAMILY GARYPIDAE

Genus *Ammogarypus* Beier, 1962

Ammogarypus *kalaharicus* Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 57; Harvey 1991: 235.

Distribution: South Africa (North West: Auob River, Gemsbok Plain); Namibia.

Genus *Elattogarypus* Beier, 1964

Elattogarypus *cruciatus* Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 55; Harvey 1991: 237.

Distribution: South Africa (exact locality not known).

Genus *Garypus* L. Koch, 1873

Garypus *insularis* Tullgren, 1907

Tullgren 1907a: 62; Harvey 1991: 240.

Distribution: South Africa; Seychelles; India.

Genus *Thaumastogarypus* Beier, 1947

Thaumastogarypus *capensis* (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 105; Harvey 1991: 248.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Stompneus Bay in St Helena Bay).

Thaumastogarypus grandis Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 315; Harvey 1991: 248.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Steinkopf, Namaqualand).

Thaumastogarypus longimanus Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 316; Harvey 1991: 248.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Doorn River, Montagu).

Thaumastogarypus robustus Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 314; Harvey 1991: 249.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Kleinsee, Namaqualand); Namibia.

Thaumastogarypus transvaalensis Beier, 1955

Beier 1955: 292; Harvey 1991: 249.

Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Letaba Camp, Mpadze, Punda Milia, Olifantspoort, Msimbit forest, Mashikiri river, Hlanganine spruit, Lower Sabi)).

Thaumastogarypus zuluensis Beier, 1958

Beier 1958: 167; Harvey 1991: 249.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Ingwavuma, Zululand).

ii. FAMILY GEOGARYPIDAE

Genus *Afrogarypus* Beier, 1931

Afrogarypus excelsus Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 61; Harvey 1991: 250.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Paradise Kloof, Grahamstown).

Afrogarypus excelsus excelsus (Beier, 1964)

Beier 1964: 61; Harvey 1991: 250.

Distribution: South Africa (no exact locality).

Afrogarypus excelsus excellens (Beier, 1964)

Beier 1964: 62; Harvey 1991: 250.

Distribution: South Africa (no exact locality).

Afrogarypus impressus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 228; Harvey 1991: 250.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Van Reenen, Amanzimtoti, junc-

tion of White and Black Umfolozi River, National Park (Mahai River cascade)); Mozambique; Aldabra Island.

Afrogarypus subimpressus (Beier, 1955)

Beier 1955: 302; Harvey 1991: 251.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Cape Point, Cape Peninsula, Cape Town).

Genus *Geogarypus* J.C. Chamberlin, 1930

Geogarypus minutus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907a: 65; Harvey 1991: 257.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth).

Geogarypus olivaceus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907a: 63; Harvey 1991: 258.

Distribution: South Africa (Free State: Bothaville; Eastern Cape: Keurbooms River, Knysna; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Malelane Camp, Pretoriuskop)).

Geogarypus purcelli (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 110; Harvey 1991: 259.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Beaufort West, De Hoop Vlei 20 miles ENE Bredasdorp).

Geogarypus robustus Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 319; Harvey 1991: 259.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Fernwood Estate, Newlands, Cape Town, Wynberg Caves, Table Mountain).

Geogarypus triangularis (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 110; Harvey 1991: 260.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Izeli near King William's Town; Bushman's Rock, Blythswood, Butterworth; Free State: Naval Hill, Bloemfontein).

V. SUPERFAMILY CHEIRIDIOIDEA

I. FAMILY CHEIRIDIIDAE

Genus *Apocheiridium* J.C. Chamberlin, 1924

Subgenus *Apocheiridium* (*Apocheiridium*) J.C. Chamberlin, 1924

Apocheiridium (Apocheiridium) chamberlini
Godfrey, 1927
Godfrey 1927: 17; Harvey 1991: 434.
Distribution: South Africa (Western
Cape: Lovedale).

Genus *Cheiridium* Menge, 1855

Cheiridium capense Beier, 1970
Beier 1970: 60: 437; Harvey 1991: 437.
Distribution: South Africa (North West:
Mafeking).

Cheiridium fallax Beier, 1970
Beier 1970: 57; Harvey 1991: 438.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Alexandria).

Cheiridium museorum (Leach, 1817)
Leach 1817: 50; Harvey 1991: 439.
Distribution: cosmopolitan: Algeria;
Mozambique; South Africa; Zaïre; vari-
ous countries in Europe, UK, India,
USA, USSR.

Genus *Cryptocheiridium* J.C. Chamberlin, 1931

Subgenus *Cryptocheiridium* (*Cryp-
tocheiridium*) J.C. Chamberlin, 1931

*Cryptocheiridium (Cryptocheiridium) sub-
tropicum* (Tullgren, 1907)
Tullgren 1907b: 218; Harvey 1991: 444.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-
Natal: Umfolozi).

Genus *Pycnocheiridium* Beier, 1964

Pycnocheiridium mirum Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 66; Harvey 1991: 444.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Wilton near Alicedale).

ii. FAMILY PSEUDOCHIRIDIIDAE

Genus *Pseudochiridium* With, 1906

Pseudochiridium lawrencei Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 64; Harvey 1991: 445.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Pirie Forest near King William's
Town).

Pseudochiridium tragardhi Tullgren, 1907

Tullgren 1907b: 225; Harvey 1991: 446.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-
Natal: Pietermaritzburg, Van Reenen:
Western Cape: 7 miles E Hermanus).

VI. SUPERFAMILY OLPIOIDEA

i. FAMILY OLPIIDAE

Genus *Beierolpium* Heurtault, 1976

Beierolpium lawrencei (Beier, 1964)
Beier 1964: 42; Harvey 1991: 267.
Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalan-
ga: Tshokwane, Kruger National Park):
Kenya.

Genus *Calocheiridius* Beier & Turk, 1952

Calocheiridius rhodesiacus fuliginosus
Beier, 1966
Beier 1966: 456; Harvey 1991: 272.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern
Province: 20 miles from Bochem on
Tonash road).

Genus *Ectactolpium* Beier, 1947

Ectactolpium astatum Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 297; Harvey 1991: 274.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern
Cape: Steinkopf, Namaqualand).

Ectactolpium brevifemorum Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 302; Harvey 1991: 274.
Distribution: Namibia, South Africa
(Northern Cape: Koeboes, Namaqualand,
Upington, Pofadder, Steenkampspits (37
miles NW Upington)).

Ectactolpium kalaharicum Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 53; Harvey 1991: 274.
Distribution: South Africa (North West:
Aub River, Gembok Plain).

Ectactolpium namaquense Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 301; Harvey 1991: 274.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern
Cape: Kamieskroon, Namaqualand,
Kakamas); Namibia.

Ectactolpium namaquense obscurum Beier,
1964

Beier 1964: 51; Harvey 1991: 274.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Pearston).

Ectactolpium schultzei (Tullgren, 1908)
Tullgren 1908: 286; Harvey 1991: 275.
Distribution: Namibia (Pomona, Prince of Wales Bay); South Africa.

Ectactolpium simile Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 299; Harvey 1991: 275.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Lekkersing, Namaqualand, Steenkampspuits (37 miles NW Upington); Western Cape: Clanwilliam); Namibia.

Ectactolpium zuluani Beier, 1958
Beier 1958: 164; Harvey 1991: 275.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Ingwavuma; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Tshokwane, Olifantspoort, Madziringwe forest, Hlanganine spruit, Sabipoort)).
Note: Under bark of Rhodesian mahogany.

Genus *Garypinidius* Beier, 1955

Garypinidius capensis (Ellingsen, 1912)
Ellingsen 1912: 114; Harvey 1991: 277.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Alice, Woodstock, King William's Town, Lovedale, Xukwane).

Garypinidius mollis Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 290; Harvey 1991: 277.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Malagas Island, Saldanha Bay).

Genus *Garypinus* Daday, 1888

Garypinus nicolaii Mahnert, 1988
Mahnert 1988: 2; Harvey 1991: 278.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Province: Nylsvley near Naboomspruit).
Note: From trees *Acacia karroo*, *Burkea africana*.

Genus *Horus* J.C. Chamberlin, 1930

Horus asper Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 309; Harvey 1991: 280.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Kleinsee, Namaqualand); Namibia.

Horus brevipes Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 47; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Mkuzi Game Reserve).

Horus gracilis Beier, 1958
Beier 1958: 163; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Estcourt; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Hapi Dam, Pafuri)).

Horus granulatus (Ellingsen, 1912)
Ellingsen 1912: 116; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Kimberley, Kakamas, Upington, Vioolsdrift, Steenkampspuits); Zimbabwe; Namibia.

Horus modestus J. C. Chamberlin, 1930
J. C. Chamberlin 1930: 599; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Alicedale); Zimbabwe.

Horus montanus Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 288; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Ebenhauser); Lesotho (15 miles NE Quthing, Mt. Morosi).

Horus obscurus (Tullgren, 1907)
Tullgren 1907a: 68; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (Free State: Bothaville; Northern Cape: De Aar; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Hapi Dam, Pafuri, Nwanetzi Dam, Shithlave kop, Hlanganine spruit, Sabipoort, Lower Sabi)); Zimbabwe.

Horus transvaalensis Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 48; Harvey 1991: 281.
Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Witpoort; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Msimbit forest, Mashikiri stream, Mpadza, Punda Milia)).

Horus zonatus Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 46; Harvey 1991: 282.
Distribution: Zimbabwe (Birchenough Bridge); South Africa (Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Mpadze, Punda

Milia, Olifantspoort, Slanganine spruit, Sabipoort, Msimbit forest, Mashikiri River)).

Note: Under bark of the Rhodesian mahogany.

Genus *Nanolpium* Beier, 1947

Nanolpium pusillum (Ellingsen, 1909)

Ellingsen in Strand 1909: 596; Harvey 1991: 287.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Fish Hoek, Cape Peninsula).

Nanolpium transvaalense Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 38; Harvey 1991: 287.

Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Pretoria).

Genus *Parolpium* Beier, 1931

Parolpium minor (Ellingsen, 1910)

Ellingsen 1910b: 538; Harvey 1991: 297.

Distribution: Uganda (Bugala), Cape Verde Islands; South Africa.

Genus *Pseudohorus* Beier, 1947

Pseudohorus transvaalensis (Beier, 1956)

Beier 1956a: 29; Harvey 1991: 301.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Province: Tshipise (Chipisé) between Louis Trichard and Messina; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Hopi Dam, Pafuri)); Zimbabwe.

Pseudohorus transvaalensis fenestratus

Beier, 1966

Beier 1966: 457; Harvey 1991: 301.

Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga: N. of Mahlakuza Pan, Kruger National Park).

Pseudohorus vermiformis Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 305; Harvey 1991: 301.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Vioolsdrift, Orange River, Namaqualand); Namibia.

Genus *Xenolpium* J.C. Chamberlin, 1930

Xenolpium incrassatus (Beier, 1964)

Beier 1964: 41; Harvey 1991: 307.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Bushman's River).

VII. SUPERFAMILY CHELIFEROIDEA

i. FAMILY ATEMNIDAE

Genus *Catatemnus* Beier, 1932

Catatemnus braunsi (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907a: 56; Harvey 1991: 457.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth).

Genus *Cyclatemnus* Beier, 1932

Cyclatemnus dolosus Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 71; Harvey 1991: 460.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Town Bush near Pietermaritzburg).

Cyclatemnus globosus Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 323; Harvey 1991: 460.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Kakamas, Orange River); Namibia.

Cyclatemnus globosus parvus Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 70; Harvey 1991: 460.

Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Roodeplaat, NE of Pretoria; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Shingwedzi, Gomondwane)).

Note: Collected from beetles.

Genus *Diplotemnus* J.C. Chamberlin, 1933

Diplotemnus garypoides (Ellingsen, 1906)

Ellingsen 1906: 258; Harvey 1991: 462.

Distribution: Guinea-Bissau (Bolama), South Africa.

Diplotemnus namaquensis Beier, 1947

Beier 1947: 325; Harvey 1991: 462.

Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Leliesfontein, Namaqualand).

Diplotemnus pinguis Beier, 1955

Beier 1955: 308; Harvey 1991: 463.

Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Cape Agulhas); Namibia.

Diplothemnus rudebecki Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 309; Harvey 1991: 463.
Distribution: South Africa (Western
Cape: 7 miles SW of Bredasdorp).

Genus *Miratemnus* Beier, 1932

Miratemnus hirsutus Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 310; Harvey 1991: 465.
Distribution: South Africa (Western
Cape: Skoorsteenskop, Hout Bay).

Miratemnus zuluanus Lawrence, 1937
Lawrence 1937: 269; Harvey 1991: 465.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-
Natal: Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Zulu-
land; Mpumalanga: Kruger National
Park; Pretoriusskop, Shalungwe
Springs)).

Genus *Paratemnoides* Harvey, 1991

Paratemnoides ellingseni (Beier, 1932)
Beier 1932: 572; Harvey 1991: 470.
Distribution: Mozambique (Delagoa
Bay); Ghana; Kenya; Uganda; Zimbab-
we; South Africa (Mpumalanga: Kruger
National Park: (Hopi dam, Pafuri, Napi
Road, Skukuza, Punda Milia, Pafuri,
Olifantspoort, Nwambiya Pan)).
Note: Found under bark of the Rhodesian
mahogany (*Azelia quanzensis*) and
Ficus sycomorua.

Paratemnoides insubidus (Tullgren, 1907)
Tullgren 1907a: 58; Harvey 1991: 471.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Port Elizabeth); Namibia.

Genus *Titanatemnus* Beier, 1932

Titanatemnus natalensis Beier, 1932
Beier 1932: 556; Harvey 1991: 479.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-
Natal: Durban, Hluhluwe Game Reserve;
Gauteng).

ii. FAMILY CHELIFERIDAE

Genus *Aperittochelifer* Beier, 1955

Aperittochelifer beieri Jedryczkowski, 1992
Jedryczkowski 1992: 181.

Distribution: South Africa (Cape
Province: Colga (misspelled?)).

Aperittochelifer capensis (Hewitt & God-
frey, 1929)
Hewitt & Godfrey 1929: 321; Harvey
1991: 483.

Distribution: South Africa (Western
Cape: Platteklip and Wynberg Caves,
Table Mountain, Cape Town).

Aperittochelifer minusculus (Ellingsen,
1912)
Ellingsen 1912: 95; Harvey 1991: 483.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Pirie Forest near King William's
Town, Grahamstown, Butterworths,
Ntaba Kandoba).
Note: Abundant on yellow-wood trees.

Aperittochelifer protractus (Hewitt & God-
frey, 1929)
Hewitt & Godfrey 1929: 319; Harvey
1991: 483.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Ngqaba Forest near Tsolo).

Aperittochelifer transvaalensis Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 88; Harvey 1991: 483.
Distribution: South Africa (Free State:
Bloemhof).

Aperittochelifer zumpti Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 87; Harvey 1991: 483.
Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalan-
ga: Maseya Spring, Kruger National
Park).

Genus *Beierius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1932

Beierius simplex Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 323; Harvey 1991: 484.
Distribution: South Africa (Western
Cape: 7 miles SW of Bredasdorp,).

Beierius walliskewi walliskewi (Ellingsen,
1912)
Ellingsen 1912: 101; Harvey 1991: 484.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern
Cape: Bushman's Rock, Blythswood,
Butterworth, King Williamstown, Ugie,
Tsolo, Grahamstown, Rhodes; Western
Cape: Wellington, Montagu, Touws
River, Willowmore, Witte River, Bredas-

dorp; Gauteng: Irene; Northern Province: Makepan Valley 13 miles E Potgieterstrust).

Note: Collected from guano in caves at Maclear, Tsolo, Bredasdorp, Cango Caves, Irene and a *Rhabdomys* nest.

Beierius walliskewi legrandi (Vachon, 1939)
Vachon 1939: 156; Harvey 1991: 485.
Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Pretoria; KwaZulu-Natal), Kenya; Lesotho.

Beierius walliskewi longipes Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 327; Harvey 1991: 485.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Bredasdorp, Montagu, Wellington).

Genus *Chelifer* Geoffroy, 1762

Chelifer cancroides (Linnaeus, 1758)
Linnaeus 1758: 616; Harvey 1991: 487.
Distribution: cosmopolitan. From Africa: Algeria; Egypt; Ethiopia; Ghana; Kenya; Malawi; Tanzania; Zaïre; South Africa (Western Cape: Stellenbosch, Bergvliet, Mamre, Malmesbury; Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth).

Genus *Ellingsenius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1932

Ellingsenius fulleri (Hewitt & Godfrey, 1929)
Hewitt & Godfrey 1929: 331; Harvey 1991: 500.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Dunderoy); Somalia; Europe; Middle East.
Note: Collected from bees and bee-hives.

Ellingsenius sculpturatus (Lewis, 1903)
Lewis 1903: 497; Harvey 1991: 500.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Richmond, Pietermaritzburg; Eastern Cape: King Williamstown, Grahamstown, Tsolo, Somerville, Willowvale; Gauteng: Johannesburg; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Skukuza)); Namibia; Zaïre; Zimbabwe; USA.
Note: Collected from bees and bee-hives.

Genus *Hansenius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1932

Hansenius major Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 336; Harvey 1991: 503.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Doorn River, Montagu).

Hansenius torulosus (Tullgren, 1907)
Tullgren 1907a: 32; Harvey 1991: 503.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth, Nieuwveldt, Wittehardt, Grahamstown, Port Alfred; Western Cape: Salt River, Wynberg, Signal Hill, Devil's Peak, Simonstown, Oudshoorn, Caledon, Knysna, mosselbaai; Northern Cape: Hanover; KwaZulu-Natal: Stamford Hill, Amanzimtoti, Dukuduku; Mpumalanga: Kruger National Park (Msimbit Forest, Mashikiri River, Pafuri, Malelane camp, Hlonganane Spruit)).
Notes: On several occasions collected from manure in stables as well as from nests of *Rhabdomys* sp.

Genus *Litochelifer* Beier, 1948

Litochelifer nidicola Beier, 1948
Beier 1948: 489; Harvey 1991: 511.
Distribution: South Africa (no locality data).
Notes: Collected from nests of *Geosciurus capensis* and *Aethomys* sp.

Genus *Lophochernes* E. Simon, 1878

Lophochernes capensis (Beier, 1947)
Beier 1947: 335; Harvey 1991: 659; Judson 1997: 12.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Queenstown).

Lophochernes elegantissimus Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 83; Harvey 1991: 513.
Distribution: South Africa (Mpumalanga: Skukuza, Kruger National Park).

Lophochernes mucronatus (Tullgren, 1907)
Tullgren 1907a: 30; Harvey 1991: 514.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Witteklip, Van Stadens River, Alicedale, Victoria East, Lovedale, King Williamstown).

Ngqegge, Buffalo Valley, East London, Stutterheim; KwaZulu-Natal: Dukuduku; Gauteng: Roodeplaat; Free State: Bothaville).

Notes: Very common on trees throughout South Africa.

Genus *Microchelifer* Beier, 1944

Microchelifer minusculoides (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 94; Harvey 1991: 517.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Pirie Forest near King William's Town).

Genus *Rhopalochelifer* Beier, 1964

Rhopalochelifer lawrencei Beier, 1964

Beier 1964: 85; Harvey 1991: 531.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Storms River Mouth).

iii. FAMILY CHERNETIDAE

Genus *Caffrowithius* Beier, 1932

Caffrowithius biseriatius Mahnert, 1983

Mahnert 1983: 501; Harvey 1991: 549.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: De Hoop Caves near Oudtshoorn).

Caffrowithius caffer (Beier, 1947)

Beier, 1947: 326; Harvey, 1991: 549.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Perdeberg, Namaqualand).

Caffrowithius concinnus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren, 1907a: 39; Harvey, 1991: 550.
Distribution: South Africa (Free State: Bothaville).

Caffrowithius excellens (Beier, 1958)

Beier 1958: 176; Harvey 1991: 550.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Umhlahi).

Caffrowithius facetus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 223; Harvey 1991: 550.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Stamford Hill, near Durban).

Caffrowithius natalensis (Beier, 1947)

Beier 1947: 328; Harvey 1991: 551.

Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Estcourt; Western Cape: De Hoop Vlei, 20 miles ENE Bredasdorp).

Note: Collected from guano in cave at Bredasdorp.

Caffrowithius natalicus (Beier, 1956)

Beier 1956b: 437; Harvey 1991: 551.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Pietermaritzburg).

Caffrowithius procerus Beier, 1966

Beier 1966: 465; Harvey 1991: 551.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Province: 5 miles from Gravelotte).

Caffrowithius subfoliosus (Ellingsen, 1910)

Ellingsen 1910a: 380; Harvey 1991: 552.
Distribution: Africa (no exact locality); South Africa.

Genus *Cordylochernes* Beier, 1932

Cordylochernes octentoctus (Balzan, 1892)

Balzan 1892: 514; Harvey 1991: 565.
Distribution: South Africa? (according to Vachon (1942) probably mislabelled).

Genus *Lamprochernes* Tömösváry, 1882

Lamprochernes savignyi (Simon, 1881)

Simon 1881: 12; Harvey 1991: 591.
Distribution: Cosmopolitan. From Africa: Chad; Egypt; Kenya; Mauritius; Réunion; Seychelles; South Africa; Sudan.

Genus *Myrmochernes* Tullgren, 1907

Myrmochernes africanus Tullgren, 1907

Tullgren 1907a: 60; Harvey 1991: 604.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown).
Notes: Collected from *Camponotus* ants.

iv. FAMILY WITHIIDAE

Genus *Afrowithius* J.C. Chamberlin, 1931

Afrowithius paradoxus (Ellingsen, 1912)

Ellingsen 1912: 98; Harvey 1991: 640.

Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Ntaba Kandoda, King William's Town).

Genus *Cyrtowithius* Beier, 1955

Cyrtowithius capensis Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 316; Harvey 1991: 642.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape Province, Yzerfontein).

Cyrtowithius tumuliferus (Tullgren, 1908)
Tullgren 1908: 283; Harvey 1991: 642.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Cape: Port Nolloth).

Genus *Ectromachernes* Beier, 1936

Ectromachernes elegans Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 77; Harvey 1991: 645.
Distribution: South Africa (Eastern Cape: Grahamstown).

Genus *Nesowithius* Beier, 1940

Nesowithius seychellesensis Beier, 1940
Beier 1940: 186; Harvey 1991: 649.
Distribution: Seychelles; South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Durban).
Note: The South African record probably represents an unestablished introduction.

Genus *Paragoniochernes* Beier, 1932

Paragoniochernes lamellatus (Tullgren, 1907)
Tullgren 1907a: 22; Harvey 1991: 650.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Van Reenen).

Paragoniochernes parvulus Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 313; Harvey 1991: 650.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Storms River Mouth near Tsitsikamma Forest).

Genus *Parallowithius* Beier, 1955

Parallowithius pauper Beier, 1955
Beier 1955: 318; Harvey 1991: 650.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: Cape Point, Cape Peninsula).

Genus *Pseudatemnus* Beier, 1947

Pseudatemnus lawrencei Beier, 1947
Beier 1947: 331; Harvey 1991: 654.
Distribution: South Africa (Western Cape: River Sonder End).

Genus *Sphaerowithius* Mahnert, 1988

Sphaerowithius vafer (Beier, 1966)
Beier 1966: 467; Harvey 1991: 656.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Province: 30 miles N Pretoria on Warm-bath Road).

Genus *Stenowithius* Beier, 1932

Stenowithius bayoni (Ellingsen, 1910)
Ellingsen 1910b: 536; Harvey 1991: 656.
Distribution: Uganda (Buvama, Bugala); Kenya; Malawi; Mozambique; South Africa; Uganda; Zaïre.

Stenowithius bayoni angustus Beier, 1964
Beier 1964: 79; Harvey 1991: 656.
Distribution: South Africa (Northern Province: Potgietersrust).

Stenowithius torpidus Beier, 1958
Beier 1958: 181; Harvey 1991: 657.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Pietermaritzburg).

Genus *Withius* Kew, 1911

Withius crassipes (Lawrence, 1937)
Lawrence 1937: 270; Harvey 1991: 660.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Nkandhla Forest, Zululand); Ethiopia; Kenya.

Withius kaestneri (Vachon, 1937)
Vachon 1937: 132; Harvey 1991: 661.
Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Makapan), Zimbabwe.

Withius simoni (Balzan, 1892)
Balzan 1892: 529; Harvey 1991: 664.
Distribution: Sierra Leone; Angola; Cameroon; Cape Verde Islands; Chad; Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Guinea-Bissau; Ivory Coast; Malawi; Reunion; Sao Tome; Senegal; South Africa; Togo; Uganda, Zaïre.

Withius termitophilus (Tullgren, 1907)

Tullgren 1907b: 220; Harvey 1991: 665.
Distribution: South Africa (KwaZulu-Natal: Stamford Hill near Durban, Hluhluwe Game Reserve), Zaire.

Withius transvaalensis (Beier, 1953)

Beier 1953: 76; Harvey 1991: 665.
Distribution: South Africa (Gauteng: Johannesburg).

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