Ant nest beetles (Carabidae: Paussinae: Paussini) are myrmecophilous carabids with a more or less strong deviation from the ordinary ground beetle habitus. A brief historical review on paussine phylogeny, fossil and taxonomic findings, and catalogues were presented by Nagel (2006). An attempt to trace the evolution of myrmecophily in paussines through aspects of the association between paussine beetles and ants, using morphological and potential chemical adaptations, life cycle, host specificity, alimentation, parasitism, and sound production, was done by Geiselhardt et al. (2007). Recently, a molecular phylogeny of ant nest beetles by Moore and Robertson (2014) revealed that this symbiosis has produced one of the most stunning examples of rapid adaptive radiation documented to date.

The ant nest beetle fauna of Angola was studied by Luna de Carvalho during more than 20 years, and his expertise on the world paussids culminated in the publication of a monographic work (Luna de Carvalho 1989). Based on this work, that of Nagel (2006), and most recently that of Schüle and Bednářík (2015), 46 species of Paussini came to be known from Angola (Table 1). Most ant nest beetle species found in Angola occur throughout central and southern Africa, namely in neighboring countries (e.g., Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa) (Luna de Carvalho 1987). Eleven taxa of the known Angolan paussines have been reported exclusively from this country (±22% of the country’s paussine fauna, Table 1). Undoubtedly, the most species rich genus in Angola is Paussus L., 1775, with approximately 34 species spread over 10 subgenera (Table 1).

Angola is the seventh largest country in Africa (1,246,700 km²) and is located in the southwestern part of the continent. Some insights on its orography, climate, major vegetation types, and threats to biodiversity can be found in Serrano and Capela (2013). Two trips to Angola during 2014 resulted in the capture by hand of ant nest beetles by means of direct observation (abbreviation “DO” in the text) and light trapping (“LT” in the text). The study of this material resulted in the identification of 10 species of Paussini, two of them representing new subgenera records for Angola and another two new species records, increasing the known Angolan records to 50 species (Table 1).

We follow the classification of ground beetles of Lorenz (2005). Within each subgenus, the species names are organized alphabetically. For each species, the locality(ies), including the geographic coordinate(s), the province of Angola, the number per sex of the specimen(s), and the means of capture are given, followed by a brief geographical and ecological remark. The specimens are deposited in the collection of the first author at the Departamento de Biologia Animal (Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa).

*Carabidomemmus (Carabidodoxus Kolbe, 1927)* sp. Barra Cuanza River (9°18’55.35″ S, 13°09’58.56″ E, 11 m altitude), Luanda, 1♂ LT, A. Serrano leg. This species is similar to *Carabidomemmus hargreavesi* Reichensperger by the scape lacking a large sensorial seta and the possession of eight umbilicate setae on each elytron. However, the