



Fig. 1. *Cataglyphis* Foerster. (a, b) *C. bombycinus*; (c, d) *C. emeryi*, syntype; (e, f) *C. aenescens*; (g) *C. cugiai*; (h) *C. setipes*; (i) *C. nodus*; (j) *C. nigripes*; (k) *C. bergianus*; (l) *C. isis*; (m) *C. indicus*, holotype; (n) *C. machmal*, holotype. (a) Maxillary palps; (b) mandible; (c, e) clypeus; (d, f, g) lateral view of propodeum and petiole; (h, i) hind tibia; (j, k) subgenital plate; (l, m) 1st and 2nd flagellomeres; (n) lateral view of thorax and petiole. (a, c-i, l-n) Workers; (b) soldier; (j, k) males.

ceeding their length.—Karakorum .....  
..... *C. cugiai* Menozzi.

12(11). Squamula of petiole thinner and higher (Fig. 1f). Abdominal tergites with denser appressed pubescence: distance between hairs 0.7–1 times length of hairs.—Westwards as far as Italy; eastwards as far as Tuva, Mongolia, and N China; and northwards as far as Czechia, Kiev, Kursk, Samara; also in Turkey, Caucasus, Middle and Central Asia .....  
..... *C. aenescens* (Nylander).

13(10). Head (at least in posterior half) smooth, shining.

14(15). 3rd maxillary palpomere rather short, 0.7 times as long as maximum eye diameter. Squamula of

petiole comparatively thin.—Deserts of Middle Asia ..... *C. takyricus* Dlussky.

15(14). 3rd maxillary palpomere as long as, or longer than maximum eye diameter. Squamula of petiole comparatively thick.—Syria .....  
..... *C. frigidus* (E. André).

16(5). Petiole cuneiform, conical, or node-shaped (Figs. 1n; 2a, 2b, 2d, 2h, 2i; 3a, 3c, 3e, 3f, 3k, 3l). If petiole with more or less distinct thick squamula, then abdomen dull, densely sculptured.

17(50). Abdomen dull, densely sculptured. Large: 5–13 mm.

18(39). Petiole node-shaped, more or less rounded in dorsal view (Figs. 1a, 2a, 2b, 2d).