

particularly from occipital margin to caudal end of eye, underside of the head, scape, hind tibia and on the area between lower margin of propodeal spiracle and upper margin of the bulla glandulae metapleurales. Setae on underside of head and on pronotum relatively short. For data of morphometric characters see Table 1.

Gyne (Figs. 3 to 6): Overall body size medium. Frontal groove fully developed from mid-ocellus to frontal triangle but weakly impressed. Mandibles with 8 to 9 dents, mandibular surface structure coarsely striate. Number of genal setae frequently 0, seldom 1, genal pubescence depressed. Pubescence of scape 30°, no setae projecting. Shortest distance from posterior clypeal suture to inner margin of antennal sockets very short. Mesosoma long, in lateral view high. Pubescence on scutellum dense. Petiolar scale broad, always emarginate with an angle of 100 to 140°. Upper corners rounded to angularly rounded, sides converging to the basis. Forewing with a big first discoidal cell, distance "a" always shorter than distance "b" by at least 10 %. Microsculpture of median epiproct reticulate, meshes of homogeneous size in frontal direction from caudal end of epiproct.

Male: Very small overall body size, relatively short head. Details of male morphology are not the objective of this study.

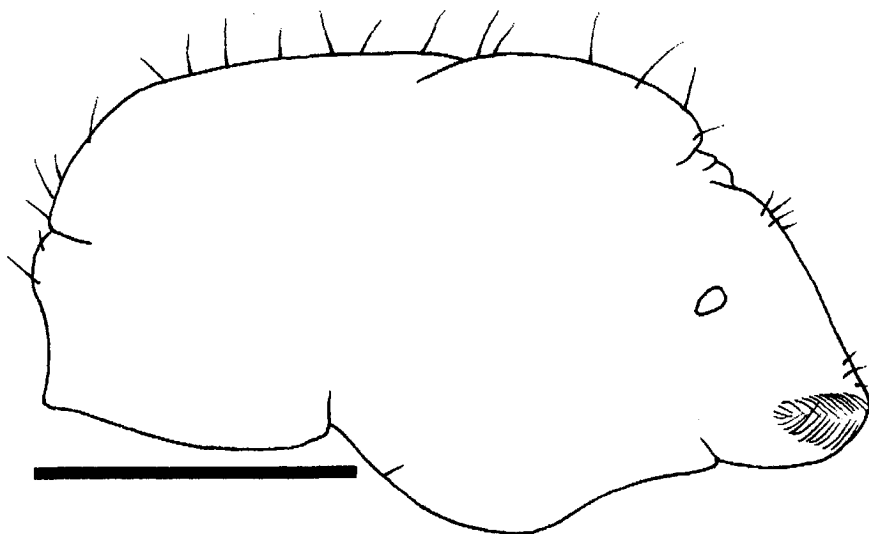


Fig. 3. Lateral view of mesosoma of the gyne of *Lasius austriacus* sp.n. Scale bar: 1000 μ m.