

List of Abbreviations Used

- HL Head length: maximum longitudinal length from the anteriormost portion of the projecting clypeus to the midpoint of a line across the back of the head.
HW Head width: maximum width of head, including the eyes, and is taken behind them.
CI Cephalic index: $HW/HL \times 100$.
SL Scape length: maximum chord length excluding basal condyle and neck.
SI Scape index: $SL/HW \times 100$.
WL Weber's length: in lateral view of the mesosoma, diagonal length from posteroventral corner of mesosoma to the farthest point on anterior face of pronotum, excluding the neck.
LS4 Length of abdominal sternum IV as described in Ward (1988).
LT4 Length of abdominal tergum IV as defined in Ward (1988).
IGR Index of gastric reflexion: $LS4/LT4$

Discothyrea berlita Fisher, sp. nov.

Fig. 1–4.

TYPE MATERIAL.—HOLOTYPE: Worker. MAURITIUS: Le Pouce Mt., Moka Range, 20°11'55"S, 057°31'44"E, 750 m, closed vegetation, 25 May 2005 (coll. B.L. Fisher et al.) Collection code: BLF12148, specimen code: CASENT0007016 (CASC).

Type worker measurements: HL 0.57, HW 0.52, CI 91, SL 0.36, SI 70, LS4 0.08, LT4 0.43, WL 0.64 IGR 0.19.

DIAGNOSIS.— The following character combination differentiates *berlita* from all its congeners: scrobe absent, fused frontal carinae projecting perpendicular to the plane of the clypeus, expanding apically, not forming a thin lamellae; propodeal angle without acute teeth or spines; anterior margin of petiole concave when viewed from above.

ETYMOLOGY.— The specific name is an arbitrary combination, to be treated as a noun in apposition.

WORKER DESCRIPTION.— Form of head, mandibles, and body as shown in Figures 1–4. Antennae 10-segmented; medium segments extremely short and not distinct when viewed with less than 100× magnification; scape expanded apically, reaching mid-point of head. Eyes with 2 or 3 facets. Without depressed scrobal area. Palpal segmentation requires dissection and thus was not determined. Mandible masticatory margin concave, with two teeth, sharp apical tooth and smaller acute basal tooth. Propodeal angle without teeth or acute angles; declivitous face of propodeum concave. Petiole thick, with lateral margins on anterior face; anterior margin concave when viewed from above. Petiole with distinct convex subpetiolar process. Abdominal segment III longer than broad.

Head and mesosoma densely punctulate; petiole sculptured as mesosoma, abdominal segment III with sparse punctures; punctures evanescent on abdominal segment IV. Integument generally opaque, except shiny for impunctate areas of metasoma.

Body, including mandible and appendages, covered with dense fine, very short whitish decumbent pubescence, becoming sparse on abdominal segment III, and dense and nearly erect on abdominal segment IV.

Color testaceous red.

DISTRIBUTION.— The single specimen was collected in a leaf litter sample in the only remaining patch of dense native vegetation near the summit of Le Pouce. Samples from other nearby mountain tops, Pieter Both (823 m), Calebasses (c.600 m), did not uncover any endemic Proceritiinae.

COMMENTS.— The African species of *Discothyrea* fall into two groups: (1) those with the