



Fig. 6: Minor workers, lateral views and fronts of heads, in clades X, G, H, J and their collection sites.

Canonical discriminant analysis of morphological characters was performed on 80 specimens (Tab. 1). We used the plain character measurements as well as ratios of several characters to avoid high correlations due to body size variation. Ratio of characters highlight differences in body shape. The ratios used were head length vs. head width, frontal carinae width and pronotum width; tibia length vs. head width, frontal carinae width and pronotum width. The result of this analysis is depicted in Fig. 7. The separate position of clade U is clearly supported by the morphological analysis. The remaining clades are more or less overlapping. Clades P and R are completely overlapping, but hardly overlap with clade T. Specimens of clade Q are completely overlapped by clade T, but appear quite distant in the combined phylogram (Fig. 3). Characters that contribute most to the separation of the clades are the ratios of pronotum width / tibia length, pronotum width / head length, head width / head length and tibia length.

## Discussion

### Relationship of Australian and African taxa in the *C. maculatus* group

The molecular results showed no support for the assumption that the African species, which are morphologically similar to the Australian species, belong to the same group. Pairwise distances are large (12.1 - 18.4 %) and relationships among these groups are unresolved with the inclusion of some species that clearly do not have "*maculatus*" morphological features. The very deep divergences among the unresolved clades (Fig. 3) indicate that these clades would be better assigned to different species groups. In particular, specimens of *C. maculatus humilior* from Australia, clade (U) (Fig. 3), are shown to be unrelated to other African species in the *C. maculatus* group. We therefore raise it to species rank as *Camponotus humilior* FOREL, 1902 stat.n. (see Systematics).