



Figs. 6 - 10: Details of structure of *Myrmica schoedli* sp.n. (paratype, queen). (6) Head, dorsal view; (7) scape, lateral view; (8) alitrunk and waist in profile; (9) alitrunk and waist from above; (10) tibia and base of first tarsal joint of hind leg.

altitudes between 2000 and 2200 m and a nest was located under vegetation on a rock, by a stream.

**Etymology.** This species is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Stefan Schödl, famous Austrian myrmecologist.

**Discussion.** While *M. schoedli* sp.n. clearly belongs to the *M. ritae* group, it has features of both the *M. ritae* and *M. boltoni* complexes (RADCHENKO & ELMES 1998). In this respect it resembles two recently described species from Vietnam and Southern China: *M. yamanei* RADCHENKO & ELMES, 2001, and *M. draco* RADCHENKO & al., 2001. The species of the *M. ritae* complex have a very coarsely rugose head, alitrunk and waist with the

surface between the rugae being smooth, not punctated. In contrast, species of the *M. boltoni* complex have a much more finely rugulose or even striated head and alitrunk, with the surface between the rugae of head dorsum being distinctly punctated, while the waist is punctated, not rugose. *Myrmica schoedli* sp.n. has a rugose head and alitrunk (like the *M. ritae* complex), but surface of head between rugae is punctated, and waist finely striated and punctated. In these respects it resembles *M. yamanei* and *M. draco*.

Now that a third species has been discovered having characters intermediate between the two known complexes