

Fig. 2: Mandible of *P. sennaarensis* (Hym.: Formicidae),
a) mandibular tooth, b) mandibular foveae, painter:
author, 900X

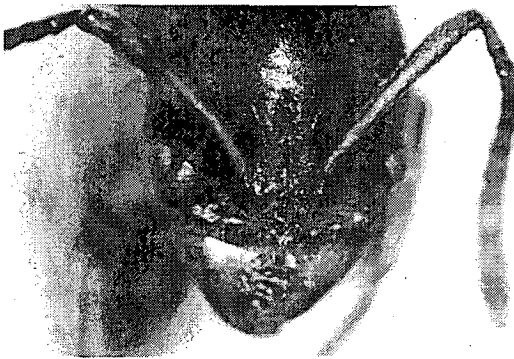


Fig. 3: Frontallobe of *P. sennaarensis* (Hym.>Formicidae).
Photography: Museum of Medical Entomology,
School of Public Health, Tehran University of
Medical Sciences, May 2003, original 400X

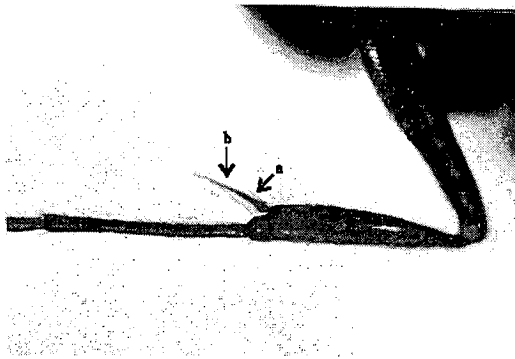


Fig. 4: Metatibia of fire ant *P. senaarensis* (Hym.: Formicidae) a) much smaller simple anterior spur, b) large, pectinate posterior spur. Museum of Medical Entomology, Public Health School of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, May 2003, original 400X

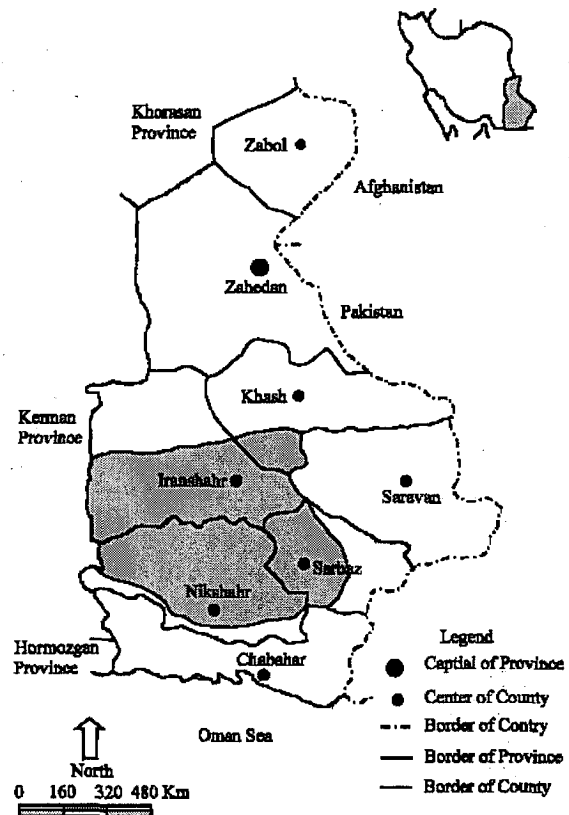


Fig. 5: Dispersion of fire ant *P. senaarensis* (Hym.: Formicidae) (highlighted area in map) in Sistan and Baluchistan province, southeast of Iran, 2004

Geographical distribution of the ants has shown in Fig. 5 (highlighted area). It is obvious that the ants is occurred in Iranshahr, Sarbaz and Nikshahr districts but have not revealed in Chabahar Port and other part of the province, which placed in neighboring of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Complicated underground gallery of this ant is about 1 m in deep and have small barely opening (without any compact soil around) with about 0.5 cm diameter. We couldn't find any real queen in observed colonies of *P. senaarensis*. Our surveys revealed that, winged ants of *P. senaarensis* appear in early spring and early autumn in Transhahr district. It seems that increasing of relative humidity after raining is the most important factor to flying of winged ants. Fertilized wingless workers were observed around colonies. These workers are longer about 1 mm than other workers. These workers can easily identified by observing base of loosed wings on thorax. On behalf of our studies, the largest number of population