

## Species complexes

The species group has been split into three complexes of morphologically close species that differ significantly from each other. The complexes are very similar to the ones in Bolton (1980) and can be defined as follows:

### *T. edouardi* complex

The *T. edouardi* complex contains nine species, most of which seem to inhabit open habitats, except for *T. pinnipilum* and *T. rogatum* that prefer the rain forest leaf litter. Interestingly, this species complex seems to be absent from Southern Africa. The most important character to separate the *T. edouardi* complex from the *T. muralti* and *T. weitzackeri* complexes is the shape of the petiolar node which is always high nodiform (e. g. Figs. 25, 28, 31, 37), in dorsal view only slightly wider than long (DPeI 110–154), and in lateral view usually significantly less than twice as high as long (LPeI 50–80). The shape of the petiolar node in dorsal view is usually more like an irregular hexagon with rounded corners (e. g. Figs. 26, 38, 41) and not a more or less transverse ellipse as can be seen in the other two complexes. Furthermore, the antennal scrobe is much less developed compared to the *T. muralti* complex because it is shallow, often narrow, and the posterior and ventral margins are never sharply defined (e. g. Figs. 30, 36, 39, 42). Additionally, in the *T. edouardi* complex the cephalic sculpturation is never reduced and there are always at least seven longitudinal rugae present between the frontal carinae (e. g. Figs. 30, 33, 42, 48). The species complex can be split into bicoloured species with small eyes and simple pilosity (*T. philippwagneri*, *T. schoutedeni*), species with specialized or reduced pilosity (*T. mkomazi*, *T. pinnipilum*, *T. rogatum*, *T. zonacaciae*), and into core species without significant specializations (*T. edouardi*, *T. robertsoni*, *T. rubrum*).

### *T. muralti* complex

A group of relatively small, generally darkly coloured rain forest species which all seem to live in the leaf litter stratum. This complex is mostly restricted to Western and Central Africa with one species also known from Western Kenya. The single best diagnostic character to distinguish this species complex from the *T. edouardi* and *T. weitzackeri* complexes is the development of the antennal scrobe. It is usually well developed and deep with a distinct margin all around. The frontal carinae are generally strongly developed and curve down ventrally between posterior eye level and posterior margin of head to form the posterior and ventral margin of the antennal scrobe (e. g. Figs. 52, 54, 55, 57, 61, 63). Another difference compared to the *T. edouardi* and *T. weitzackeri* complexes is the predominance of reduced cephalic and mesosomal sculpturation. The longitudinal rugae between the frontal carinae which are present in all species of the *T. edouardi* and *T. weitzackeri* complexes, usually with more than seven, are reduced in most species of the *T. muralti* complex. This reduction differs from species to species. For example, some species like *T. susannae* and *T. occidentale* possess only one median ruga on the cephalic dorsum (Figs. 65, 66, 68, 69), *T. muralti* shows typically three mostly unbroken rugae (Fig. 63), while in *T. intermedium* there are six (Fig. 57). Furthermore, the petiolar node in the *T. muralti* complex is squamiform in all species (e. g. Figs. 52, 53, 58, 59, 61, 62), more than 1.75 times wider than long (DPeI 179–354) and generally more than twice as high as long (LPeI 30–50), although it can vary in dorsal view from thickly squamiform as in *T. intermedium* (DPeI 179–212) to strongly squamiform and transverse in *T. susannae* (DPeI 307–353). The shape of the petiolar node in dorsal view is generally elliptic though sometimes with a small anterior median bulge (e. g. Figs. 53, 59, 62, 65). The species complex can be further divided into species with distinctive longitudinal rugae or rugulae on the mesosomal dorsum (*T. flavithorax*, *T. intermedium*, *T. trirugosum*), species with a mostly unsculptured mesosoma and an impressed anterior clypeal margin (*T. akengense*, *T. kakamega*, *T. occidentale*), and species with a mostly unsculptured mesosoma and an entire anterior clypeal margin (*T. muralti*, *T. susannae*).