

Tetramorium tersum Santschi, 1911:357. Holotype worker, KENYA, Rift Valley, Naivasha, 1904, leg. C. Allaud (MNHN) [examined]. **Syn. n.**

Tetramorium (Xiphomyrmex) kivuense Stitz, 1911:386. Holotype worker, D.R. CONGO, Lake Kivu, Kwidschwi I., 1907-08, leg. Mecklenburg (MNHU: GBIF D/FoCol 2105) [examined]. [Junior synonym of *T. tersum*: Bolton, 1980:232]. **Syn. n.**

Xiphomyrmex kivuense st. *atrinodis* Santschi, 1928:208. Holotype worker, KENYA, Naivasha, 1900m st., 14.XII.1911, leg. Allaud & Jeannel (NHMB) [examined]. [Junior synonym of *T. tersum*: Bolton, 1980:232]. **Syn. n.**

Diagnosis

Tetramorium edouardi can be best separated from other members of the *T. weitzackeri* species group by the following combination of characters: anterior clypeal margin with small median impression; clypeus with distinct median longitudinal carina; CI 90–96; antennal scape of moderate length (SI 76–83), eyes moderate to relatively large (OI 26–30); metanotal groove in profile distinctly impressed; whole body with simple subdecumbent to erect pilosity; coloration dark brown.

Description

HL 0.800–1.050 (0.942); HW 0.744–0.989 (0.876); SL 0.589–0.789 (0.698); EL 0.206–0.272 (0.240); PW 0.539–0.756 (0.668); WL 0.944–1.270 (1.135); PSL 0.244–0.344 (0.307); PTL 0.222–0.300 (0.267); PTH 0.322–0.433 (0.384); PTW 0.267–0.367 (0.316); PPL 0.244–0.344 (0.288); PPH 0.300–0.422 (0.365); PPW 0.322–0.467 (0.404); CI 90–96 (93); SI 76–83 (80); OI 26–30 (27); PSLI 29–36 (33); PeNI 44–51 (47); LPeI 62–76 (70); DPeI 111–127 (118); PpNI 57–67 (61); LPpI 71–90 (79); DPpI 126–158 (141); PPI 118–138 (128) (37 measured).

Head longer than wide (CI 90–96). Anterior clypeal margin with small median notch. Frontal carinae strongly developed, becoming weaker behind eye level, reaching posterior margin of head. Antennal scrobe shallow, narrow, without defined posterior and ventral margins, ending before posterior margin of head. Antennal scape of moderate length, not reaching posterior margin of head (SI 76–83). Eyes moderate to relatively large (OI 26–30), with 11 to 15 ommatidia in longest row. In profile metanotal groove distinctly impressed. Propodeal spines long and spinose (PSLI 29–36). Propodeal lobes small, triangular and acute. Petiolar node high nodiform, in dorsal view only slightly wider than long (DPeI 111–127) and in profile around 1.3 to 1.6 times higher than long (LPeI 62–76), posterodorsal angle of node less strongly developed than anterodorsal and generally more rounded, dorsal face sloping faintly downwards posteriorly. Postpetiole in dorsal view between 1.2 to 1.6 times wider than long (DPpI 126–157) and much more voluminous than petiole; in lateral view rounded dorsally, around 1.1 to 1.4 times higher than long (LPpI 71–90). Mandibular sculpturation variable, generally smooth and shiny, sometimes partially and rarely completely longitudinally rugose. Clypeus usually with 3 to 5 longitudinal rugae, median ruga always strongly developed and unbroken. Head mostly longitudinally rugose with widely spaced rugae, 8 to 11 longitudinal rugae (usually 9) between frontal carinae, almost all running unbroken to posterior margin of head, sometimes with cross-meshes around posterior margin of head. Spaces between rugae and scrobal area usually unsculptured. Mesosoma dorsally and laterally with distinct, mostly longitudinal, widely spaced rugae, spaces between them and propodeal declivity unsculptured and shiny. Petiole generally distinctly rugo-reticulate, often with a less sculptured dorsal area; postpetiole less strongly sculptured than petiole, usually weakly rugose to rugo-reticulate; gaster completely unsculptured, smooth and shiny. All dorsal surfaces of head, mesosoma, both waist segments and gaster with abundant, long, and simple suberect to erect hairs. Fine pubescence on tibiae and antennal scapes appressed to decumbent. Coloration dark brown to nearly black [note that the coloration of the holotype is of a pale reddish brown but this might be due to its age and preservation].

Notes

The new synonymisations presented above require some explanation. Examination of all the available material from West Africa (labelled as *T. edouardi*), East Africa (labelled as *T. tersum*), as well as the type