

Etymology

The new species is named in reference to Mkomazi Game Reserve, an important area for biodiversity conservation in Northern Tanzania. The species epithet is a noun in apposition and thus invariant.

Material examined

TANZANIA: Amani, 850m, 9.XI.1957, leg. E.S. Ross & R.E. Leech; Mkomazi Game Reserve, valley behind Ibaya, 03° 58' S, 37° 48' E, 28.XI.1995, leg. H.G. Robertson; N. Tanzania, Amani Hills, 23.-24.VI.2001, leg. D. Quick.

Tetramorium philippwagneri Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters sp. n.

(Figures 19B, 20B, 22A, 31, 32, 33)

Holotype worker, ZAMBIA, North Western Province, Ikelenge, Hillwood Farm, 11° 14'57.45" N, 24° 18' 50.82" E, 1392m, hand collected, VIII.2008, leg. Philipp Wagner (ZFMK: ZFMK_HYM_2009_6178). Paratypes, 14 workers with same data as holotype (BMNH: 2 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6183, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6184; CASC: 1 worker ZFMK_HYM_2009_6105; FMNH: 1 worker ZFMK_HYM_2009_6107; MHNG: 3 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6179, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6180, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6181; NHMB: 1 worker ZFMK_HYM_2009_6106; NMK: 1 worker ZFMK_HYM_2009_6182; SAMC: 1 worker ZFMK_HYM_2009_6108; ZFMK: 4 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6109, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6110, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6111, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6112).

Diagnosis

The following character set distinguishes *T. philippwagneri* from other species of the species complex: small eyes (OI 21–22); mandibles longitudinally rugose; all dorsal surfaces with simple long, erect to suberect hairs; distinctly bicoloured with dark brown to black gaster contrasting with the orange-brown head, mesosoma, petiole, and postpetiole.

Description

HL 0.739–0.883 (0.838); HW 0.722–0.867 (0.820); SL 0.578–0.694 (0.654); EL 0.156–0.194 (0.178); PW 0.528–0.611 (0.585); WL 0.889–1.111 (1.035); PSL 0.222–0.300 (0.267); PTL 0.178–0.239 (0.211); PTH 0.311–0.367 (0.344); PTW 0.256–0.294 (0.276); PPL 0.217–0.267 (0.238); PPH 0.300–0.361 (0.336); PPW 0.300–0.356 (0.338); CI 95–100 (98); SI 78–83 (80); OI 21–22 (22); PSLI 29–35 (32); PeNI 44–53 (47); LPeI 55–67 (61); DPeI 121–144 (131); PpNI 56–64 (58); LPpI 63–79 (71); DPpI 129–155 (143); PPI 115–129 (123) (25 measured).

Head slightly longer than wide to as long as wide (CI 95–100), posterior margin of head deeply and broadly concave. Anterior clypeal margin with distinct median impression. Frontal carinae well developed, becoming weaker behind eye level, fading out shortly before posterior margin of head. Antennal scrobe shallow and without defined posterior and ventral margins. Antennal scape of medium length, not reaching posterior margin of head (SI 78–83). Eyes relatively small (OI 21–22), with 8 to 9 ommatidia in longest row. In profile metanotal groove weakly impressed. Propodeal spines long, spinose, and acute (PSLI 29–35). Propodeal lobes small and triangular. Petiolar node high nodiform, in dorsal view around 1.2 to 1.4 times wider than long (DPeI 121–144), in profile around 1.5 to 1.8 times higher than long (LPeI 55–67). Postpetiole in dorsal view between 1.3 and 1.5 times wider than long (DPpI 129–155); in lateral view weakly antero-posteriorly compressed, around 1.3 to 1.6 times higher than long (LPpI 63–79). Mandibles distinctly longitudinally rugose. Clypeus with 3 to 5 longitudinal rugae, median ruga often developed, lateral rugae sometimes irregularly shaped. Head mostly longitudinally rugose with 8 to 10 widely spaced rugae between frontal carinae, most running unbroken to posterior margin of head, few cross-meshes near posterior head margin. Cephalic ground sculpturation finely punctulate, relatively shiny. Mesosoma irregularly longitudinally rugose, spaces between rugae and propodeal declivity mostly unsculptured and shiny. Petiole and postpetiole with few longi-