

voluminous than petiole; in lateral view more rounded than petiole. Mandibles distinctly longitudinally rugose. Clypeus finely rugo-reticulate. Dorso-frontal area, as well as lateral part of head ventral to scrobe, mostly longitudinally rugose, but with abundant cross-meshes. Spaces between rugae and scrobal area usually unsculptured, ground sculpturation feeble. Mesosoma dorsally and laterally with distinct, mostly longitudinal, widely spaced rugulation, ground sculpturation nearly effaced, appearing smooth and shiny. Petiole and post-petiole longitudinally rugose. All dorsal surfaces of head, mesosoma, both waist segments and gaster with abundant, long suberect to erect hairs, especially on mesosoma and first gastral tergite, strongly clavate and truncated apically. Pubescence on tibiae and antennal scapes subdecumbent to decumbent. Coloration brown.

Notes

Tetramorium rogatum is only known from the type locality. The species is quite distinct because of its bizarrely modified, clavate pilosity which is found nowhere else in the whole species group.

Material examined

ANGOLA: Bruco, 26.II.-2.III.1972, leg. P.M. Hammond

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

(Figures 22B, 23B, 24A, 40, 41, 42)

Holotype worker, CAMEROON, Yaounde, 30.III.1990, leg. A. Dejean, (BMNH: ZFMK_HYM_2009_6209). Paratypes, 36 workers with same data as holotype (BMNH: 3 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6227, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6228, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6229; CASC: 6 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6231, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6232, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6233; FMNH: 2 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6225, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6226; LACM: 2 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6234; MHNG: 4 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6219, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6220; NHMB: 3 workers, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6236; NMK: 2workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6237; SAMC: 2 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6235; ZFMK: 12 workers ZFMK- ZFMK_HYM_2009_6210, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6211, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6213, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6214, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6215, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6216, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6217, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6218, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6221, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6222, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6223, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6224,).

Diagnosis

Tetramorium rubrum can be well separated from other species of the complex by the following character combination: CI 87–91; clypeus with distinct median longitudinal ruga; antennal scape relatively long (SI 85–93); eyes moderate (OI 23–26); metanotal groove in profile hardly impressed; whole body with simple subdecumbent to erect pilosity; coloration red-brown.

Description

HL 0.867–0.994 (0.933); HW 0.756–0.900 (0.832); SL 0.656–0.778 (0.731); EL 0.189–0.222 (0.207); PW 0.600–0.689 (0.655); WL 1.044–1.238 (1.143); PSL 0.267–0.339 (0.299); PTL 0.233–0.300 (0.277); PTH 0.356–0.422 (0.386); PTW 0.278–0.356 (0.321); PPL 0.278–0.356 (0.321); PPH 0.322–0.411 (0.374); PPW 0.383–0.467 (0.432); CI 87–91 (89); SI 85–93 (88); OI 23–26 (25); PSLI 30–35 (32); PeNI 44–54 (49); LPeI 66–79 (71); DPeI 110–121 (116); PpNI 62–71 (66); LPpI 79–92 (86); DPpI 128–146 (135); PPI 129–145 (135) (33 measured).

Head longer than wide (CI 87–91). Anterior clypeal margin with broad median impression. Frontal carinae strongly developed, less strongly developed behind level of eye, ending shortly before posterior margin of head. Antennal scrobe shallow, narrow, and without defined posterior and ventral margins, ending before posterior margin of head. Antennal scape relatively long, not reaching posterior margin of head (SI 85–93). Eyes moderate (OI 23–26), with 11 to 13 ommatidia in longest row. In profile metanotal groove not or hardly