impressed. Propodeal spines long and spinose (PSLI 30–35). Propodeal lobes small, triangular and acute. Petiolar node high nodiform, in dorsal view only slightly wider than long (DPeI 110–121), in profile between 1.3 and 1.5 times higher than long (LPeI 66–79); posterodorsal angle of node weaker developed and more rounded than anterodorsal, dorsum sloping faintly downwards posteriorly. Postpetiole in dorsal view between 1.2 to 1.5 times wider than long (DPpI 128–146); in lateral view rounded, around 1.1 to 1.2 times higher than long (LPpI 79–92). Mandibles longitudinally rugose. Clypeus usually with 5 or more longitudinal rugae, median ruga always strongly developed and unbroken. Head mostly longitudinally rugose with 9 to 12 (generally 10) widely spaced longitudinal rugae between frontal carinae, rugae near posterior margin of head with many cross-meshes. Mesosoma generally with longitudinal rugulation, in dorsal view anterior pronotum often partly rugo-reticulate, propodeal declivity unsculptured. Ground sculpturation on head and mesosoma smooth and shiny. Petiole and postpetiole rugo-reticulate; postpetiole less strongly sculptured; gaster completely unsculptured, smooth and shiny. All dorsal surfaces of head, mesosoma, both waist segments and gaster with numerous long, simple, suberect to erect hairs. Fine pubescence and antennal scapes appressed to suberect, on tibiae appressed to decumbent. Coloration red-brown, appendages of lighter colour.

Notes

First of all it has to be mentioned that previous to this study the material described here as *T. rubrum* has been listed as *T. edouardi*. Comparison of the West African material previously labelled as *T. edouardi* with the holotype from Ethiopia revealed great differences that made the description of the West African specimens as *T. rubrum* necessary. Generally, both species share many morphological similarities and show a low degree of specialized characters within the *T. edouardi* complex. Nonetheless, *T. rubrum* possesses distinctly longer antennal scapes (SI 85–93) and head (CI 87–91) than *T. edouardi* (SI 76–83, CI 90–96). Additionally, the metanotal groove of *T. rubrum* in profile is at most barely impressed whereas in *T. edouardi* it is distinctly impressed. Also the coloration seems to be quite different: dark red-brown in *T. rubrum* as opposed to the dark brown, nearly black, colour in *T. edouardi* (see note under *T. edouardi* concerning the colour of the holotype). The same character combination divides *T .rubrum* from *T. robertsoni* from Tanzania since the latter and *T. edouardi* are morphologically relatively close. One could argue that *T. rubrum* is only a geographic variant of *T. edouardi* or *T. robertsoni* since it occurs only in West Africa while the other two species are restricted to Eastern Africa. However, the morphological, and especially the morphometric, differences are larger than typical intraspecific variability exhibited by other species in the *T. weitzeckeri* group.

Furthermore, moderately sized eyes (OI 23–26) and an uniform coloration distinguish *T. rubrum* from *T. philippwagneri* (OI 21–22) and *T. schoutedeni* (OI 22). In addition, *T. rubrum* possesses simple long hairs that separate it straightforwardly from *T. mkomazi* that has no pilosity except on the head, and from the species with bizarrely modified pilosity, *T. pinnipilum*, *T. rogatum*, and *T. zonacaciae*.

Etymology

The species epithet is a Latin adjective and refers to the coloration of the new species which is of an intensive dark red.

Material examined

CAMEROON: Bangoua, 9.VIII.1991,leg. A. Dejean; Nkoemvon, 1980, leg. D. Jackson; Yaounde, 30.III.1990, leg. A. Dejean; **GHANA**: Kumba, 24.X.1949,B.M. 1950-2, leg.H. Oldroyd; Legon, 10.XI.1970, leg. G. Benson; **IVORY COAST**: Lamto (Toumodi), 15.I.1964, leg. J. Lévieux; Lamto (Toumodi), 24.VIII.1965, leg. J. Lévieux; **NIGERIA**: Ibadan, I.I.T.A., XI.1987, leg. T. Mayes