

tion of *T. philippwagneri*). *Tetramorium pinnipilum* is also relatively close to *T. schoutedeni* but can be well separated since the latter shows simple pilosity as opposed to the bizarre pilosity in the first. The same simple pilosity distinguishes *T. schoutedeni* from *T. mkomazi*, *T. rogatum*, and *T. zonacaciae*, which all have modified or reduced pilosity. Additionally, the other species of the complex, *T. edouardi*, *T. robertsoni*, and *T. rubrum*, are all uniformly coloured and possess larger eyes (OI 23–30) while *T. schoutedeni* is distinctly bicoloured with small eyes (OI 22).

Material examined

D.R. CONGO: Kunungu, 6.IV.1921, leg. H. Schouteden.

Tetramorium zonacaciae (Weber, 1943)

(Figures 21A, 46, 47, 48)

Xiphomyrmex zonacaciae Weber, 1943:376. Syntype workers, SUDAN, Imatong Mts, 7100 ft (2160m), 25.VII.1939, no. 1315, leg. N.A. Weber (MCZ) [examined]. [Combination in *Tetramorium* Bolton, 1980:234].

Diagnosis

The unique bizarre pilosity of *T. zonacaciae* isolates it clearly from all other species in the group.

Description

HL 0.789–0.878 (0.835); HW 0.767–0.867 (0.822); SL 0.611–0.667 (0.641); EL 0.167–0.200 (0.186); PW 0.528–0.622 (0.584); WL 0.889–1.122 (1.007); PSL 0.222–0.267 (0.245); PTL 0.194–0.244 (0.216); PTH 0.317–0.400 (0.361); PTW 0.228–0.289 (0.260); PPL 0.222–0.289 (0.251); PPH 0.300–0.378 (0.333); PPW 0.289–0.378 (0.334); CI 96–100 (98); SI 75–81 (78); OI 22–25 (23); PSLI 27–32 (29); PeNI 37–47 (45); LPeI 53–67 (60); DPeI 114–128 (121); PpNI 54–61 (57); LPpI 69–83 (75); DPpI 120–142 (133); PPI 118–141 (129) (15 measured).

Head slightly longer than wide to as long as wide (CI 96–100). Anterior clypeal margin with distinct median impression. Frontal carinae well developed, less strongly behind eye level, not reaching posterior margin of head. Antennal scrobe shallow, narrow, and without sharply defined posterior and ventral margins, ending before posterior margin of head. Antennal scape moderate, not reaching posterior margin of head (SI 75–81). Eyes of medium size (OI 22–25), with 8 to 11 ommatidia in longest row. In profile metanotal groove impressed. Propodeal spines long and spinose (PSLI 27–32). Propodeal lobes small, triangular and acute. Petiolar node high nodiform, in dorsal view only slightly wider than long (DPeI 114–128), in profile around 1.5 to 1.8 times higher than long (LPeI 49–67). Postpetiole in dorsal view between 1.2 to 1.5 times wider than long (DPpI 120–142); in lateral view rounded, around 1.2 to 1.4 times higher than long (LPpI 69–83). Mandibles longitudinally rugose. Clypeus usually irregularly rugose, sometimes longitudinally, median ruga rarely unbroken and strong. Head mostly longitudinally rugose with 9 to 12 widely spaced longitudinal rugae between frontal carinae, most running unbroken to posterior margin of head. Mesosoma generally with longitudinal rugulation, often irregularly, leaving unsculptured areas, especially on pronotal dorsum. Spaces between rugae and propodeal declivity smooth and shiny. Petiole and postpetiole generally smooth and shiny, sometimes weakly rugose; gaster completely unsculptured, smooth and shiny. All dorsal surfaces with abundant hairs, generally appressed to decumbent except for several pairs on cephalic dorsum and gastral apex; hairs on cephalic and mesosomal dorsum directed towards the midline; hairs on mesosoma and especially on first gastral tergite thick, blunt, and dorso-ventrally flattened. Pubescence on antennal scapes and tibiae appressed. Colour medium to dark brown.