***Tetramorium trirugosum* Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters sp. n.**
(Figures 4A, 5A, 70, 71, 72)

Holotype worker, **CAMEROON**, Bimbia Forest, 7.4 km 119° ESE Limbe, 03° 58.9' N, 09° 15.8' E, 40m, sifted litter (leaf mold. rotten wood), rain forest, 14.iv.2000, leg. B.L. Fisher (CASC: CASENT0218391). Paratypes, 8 workers with same location data as holotype (CASC: CASENT0218387, CASENT0218388, CASENT0218389, CASENT0218390, CASENT0218391; MHNG: 1 worker CASENT0218392 ; NHMB: 1 worker CASENT0218393; ZFMK: 1 worker CASENT0218412); 6 workers from CAMEROON, Res. Campo, 2.16km 106° ESE Ébodjé, 2°34.1 N, 9°50.7'E, 10m, sifted litter (leaf mold. rotten wood), littoral rain forest, 9.IV.2000, leg. B.L. Fisher (CASC: 7 workers CASENT0218413, CASENT0218414, CASENT0218415, CASENT0218416, CASENT0218417, CASENT0218418, CASENT0218385); 1 worker from CAMEROON, Bondé Forest, N'kolo village, 27.5 km 155° SSE Elogbatindi, 03° 13' 18" N, 010° 14' 48" E, 40m, sifted litter (leaf mold. rotten wood), rain forest, 12.IV.2000, leg. B.L. Fisher (CASC: CASENT0218386).

Diagnosis

Tetramorium trirugosum is easily recognizable within the *T. muralti* complex because of the entire and convex anterior clypeal margin, short antennal scape (SI 65–70), uniformly dark brown coloration, and most importantly, at least 3 very strong longitudinal rugae on the mesosomal dorsum.

Description

HL 0.456–0.517 (0.494); HW 0.428–0.489 (0.466); SL 0.289–0.339 (0.315); EL 0.094–0.111 (0.105); PW 0.356–0.411 (0.390); WL 0.500–0.600 (0.566); PSL 0.117–0.167 (0.147); PTL 0.067–0.083 (0.076); PTH 0.189–0.222 (0.207); PTW 0.178–0.233 (0.206); PPL 0.122–0.156 (0.144); PPH 0.178–0.211 (0.193); PPW 0.200–0.256 (0.231); CI 89–97 (94); SI 65–70 (68); OI 21–24 (23); PSLI 25–33 (30); PeNI 49–57 (53); LPeI 34–42 (37); DPeI 257–300 (271); PpNI 56–62 (59); LPpI 69–80 (75); DPpI 150–169 (160); PPI 102–119 (112) (18 measured).

Head longer than wide (CI 89–97). Anterior clypeal margin entire and convex. Frontal carinae strongly developed and sinuate, curving down ventrally between eye level and posterior margin of head to form the posterior and ventral margins of antennal scrobe. Scrobe well-developed, very broad and relatively deep, with distinct sharp margin all around. Antennal scape relatively short (SI 65–70). Eyes small to moderate (OI 21–24), with 6 to 7 ommatidia in longest row. Metanotal groove not impressed. Propodeal spines long, spinose, acute, and weakly down-curved (PSLI 25–33). Propodeal lobes small, triangular with an acute apex. Petiolar node squamiform, in dorsal view between 2.5 to 3 times wider than long (DPeI 257–300) and in lateral view between 2.4 to 2.9 times higher than long (LPeI 34–42). Postpetiole weakly cuneiform, more rounded, in dorsal view around 1.6 times wider than long (DPpI 150–169); in profile around 1.3 times higher than long (LPpI 69–80). Mandibles unsculptured, smooth and shiny. Clypeus generally with 3 longitudinal rugae and one distinct transverse median ruga, sometimes irregularly shaped. Head usually with 5 to 6 widely spaced longitudinal rugae between frontal carinae, generally running to posterior margin of head, rugae often interrupted or short, generally longitudinal rugae without any cross-meshes, sometimes region near posterior margin of head weakly rugo-reticulate, antennal scrobe with median longitudinal ruga anteriorly running at most to posterior eye level. Dorsum of mesosoma with at least 3 to 4 strong longitudinal rugae running from bases of propodeal spines to anterior pronotal dorsum, usually unbroken and strongly developed, sometimes more but weaker and more irregular rugae present, too. Lateral mesosoma partly smooth and partly irregularly longitudinally rugose. Ground sculpturation on head and mesosoma smooth and shiny. Both waist segments and gaster completely unsculptured, smooth and shiny. All dorsal body surfaces with simple, fine, long, and erect hairs. Pubescence on tibiae and antennal scapes decumbent to subdecumbent. Coloration uniformly dark brown to nearly black, appendages brown.