

16.VII.2007, leg. F. Hita Garcia; Kakamega Forest, Malava, 00° 27' 10.6" N, 34° 51' 48.7" E, ca. 1650m, 19.VI.2007, leg. G. Fischer; Kakamega Forest, Mwanzu, 00° 14' 15.5" N, 34° 52' 03.2" E, ca. 1650m, 02.VIII.2007, leg. F. Hita Garcia; Kakamega Forest, Salazar, 00° 19' 36" N, 34° 52' 14.6" E, 1650m, 21.VI.2007, leg. M. Peters; Kakamega Forest, Salazar, 00° 19' 36.95" N, 34° 52' 16.33" E, ca. 1650m, 17.VIII.2007, leg. F. Hita Garcia; Kakamega Forest, Yala, 00° 12' 09"N, 34° 52' 06" E, ca. 1600m, V.2008, leg. M. Peters; **NIGERIA**: Ile-Ife, III.1976, leg. B. Lasebikon; **UGANDA**: Ruwenzori, Kikube, 1550m, 5.V.1993, leg. Erne & Cuccodoro; **SUDAN**: Equatoria, leg. N.A. Weber

***Tetramorium guineense* (Bernard, 1953)**

(Figures 15A, 79, 80, 81)

Xiphomyrmex weitzeckeri subsp. *guineensis* Bernard, 1953:251. Lectotype worker, GUINEA, Foret de Nion, no. 22, 700 m, 15/4, leg. Lamotte (MNHN) [examined]. [Combination in *Tetramorium* by Bolton, 1980:227; raised to species by Bolton, 1980:227].

Diagnosis

The distinctive cephalic reticulate-punctate ground sculpturation and the presence of standing hairs on the first gastral tergite make *T. guineense* easily distinguishable from other members of the species complex.

Description

HL 0.656–0.856 (0.765); HW 0.644–0.833 (0.747); SL 0.556–0.700 (0.626); EL 0.122–0.178 (0.147); PW 0.478–0.611 (0.548); WL 0.800–1.089 (0.934); PSL 0.189–0.367 (0.275); PTL 0.083–0.117 (0.103); PTH 0.267–0.400 (0.330); PTW 0.217–0.289 (0.247); PPL 0.200–0.244 (0.220); PPH 0.267–0.389 (0.324); PPW 0.289–0.372 (0.325); CI 94–100 (98); SI 80–89 (84); OI 16–23(20); PSLI 28–42 (36); PeNI 41–49 (45); LPeI 27–36 (32); DPeI 220–263 (240); PpNI 54–65 (59); LPpI 59–75 (68); DPpI 137–154(147); PPI 122–145 (131) (22 measured).

Head slightly longer than wide, sometimes as long as wide (CI 94–100). Anterior clypeal margin with distinct median impression, small in some individuals but always present. Frontal carinae strongly developed, becoming weaker behind eye level, but often reaching posterior margin of head. Antennal scrobe narrow, shallow, and without differentiated ventral margin, ending before posterior margin of head. Antennal scape moderate to relatively large, but never reaching posterior margin of head (SI 80–89). Eyes very variable in size, from small to moderate (OI 16–23), with 8 to 11 ommatidia in longest row. In lateral view metanotal groove weakly impressed. Propodeal spines usually very long and spinose (PSLI 28–42). Propodeal lobes small, elongate-triangular and acute. Node of petiole strongly squamiform, in dorsal view 2 to 3 times wider than long (DPeI 220–263), in lateral view around 2.7 to 3.6 times higher than long (LPeI 27–36). Postpetiole in dorsal view 1 to 1.5 times wider than long (DPpI 137–154), much more voluminous and around 1.2 to 1.4 times wider than petiolar node (PPI 121–145). In profile postpetiole antero-posteriorly compressed, and much thicker than petiolar node, around 1.3 to 1.6 times higher than long (LPpI 59–75). Mandibles distinctly longitudinally striate. Clypeus rugose, mostly longitudinally; median ruga strongly developed. Head longitudinally rugose with widely spaced rugae, dorsum of head with 8 to 11 longitudinal rugae between frontal carinae, almost all running unbroken to posterior margin of head. Spaces between dorsal rugae and scrobal area with very strong and dense reticulate-punctate ground sculpture. Mesosoma dorsally and laterally with distinct, mostly longitudinal, widely spaced rugae. Spaces between them and propodeal declivity unsculptured, smooth and shiny, contrasting strongly with reticulate-punctate ground sculpture on dorsum of head. Petiole, postpetiole and gaster completely unsculptured, smooth and shiny. All dorsal surfaces of head, mesosoma, petiole, postpetiole, and gaster with abundant, long, fine, and simple suberect to erect hairs. Fine pubescence on tibiae appressed, on antennal scapes appressed to decumbent. Body colour ranging from light, reddish brown to dark brown, gaster sometimes darker.