(DPpI 206–239). Additionally, *T. humbloti* can be well separated from T. *sepultum* since the mesosomal, especially the pronotal, dorsum in the first is generally smooth and shiny whereas it is longitudinally rugose in the latter. The mesosomal dorsum of *T. tanaense* is longitudinally rugulose, but the eyes of this species are larger (OI 26–29) and the propodeal spines longer (PSLI 34–37) than in *T. sepultum* (OI 21–22, PSLI 22–23). In addition, the latter possesses much more standing hairs on the dorsum of mesosoma (usually 14 or more) than *T. tanaense* (8 at most).

Material examined

South Africa: Transvaal, Nelspruit, VI.1980, leg. M. Samways; **SWAZILAND**: 2-3 miles S of Mbabane, 2.-4.II.1962, leg. R.L. Ghent.

***Tetramorium snellingi* Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters 2010**

(Figures 15B, 16A, 91, 92, 93)

Tetramorium snellingi Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters 2010:142. Holotype worker, KENYA: Western Province, Kakamega Forest, Salazar, 00° 19' 36" N, 34° 52' 14.6" E, 1650 m , Transect 6, Kakamega survey 2007, primary rain forest, leaf litter, pitfall trap, 17.VIII.2007, leg. M. Peters (NMK: ZFMK_HYM_2009_3105) [examined]. Paratypes, 35 workers and 2 queens from several sub-localities of the Kakamega forest (CASC: 4 workers CASENT0217052, CASENT0217055, CASENT0217056, CASENT0217057; BMNH: 4 workers ZFMK_HYM_2009_6186, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6187, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6188, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6189; LACM: 4 workers; MHNG: 4 workers; NMK: 4 workers; ZFMK: 15 workers and 2 queens ZFMK_HYM_2009_3003, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3089, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3090, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3091, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3092, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3093, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3094, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3095, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3096, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3097, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3098, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3099, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3100, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3101, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3103, ZFMK_HYM_2009_3104, ZFMK_HYM_2009_6174) [examined].

Diagnosis

The triangular propodeal spines of medium size (PSLI 17–22), the presence of standing hairs on the first gastral tergite, and the characteristic bicoloration (with petiole, postpetiole, and gaster very dark brown to black contrasting with the orange or reddish brown head and mesosoma) make *T. snellingi* simply identifiable within the species complex.

Description

HL 0.622–0.667 (0.646); HW 0.578–0.619 (0.604); SL 0.422–0.444 (0.436); EL 0.122–0.150 (0.137); PW 0.433–0.467 (0.448); WL 0.667–0.733 (0.711); PSL 0.111–0.139 (0.129); PTL 0.089–0.111 (0.100); PTH 0.256–0.278 (0.265); PTW 0.233–0.256 (0.242); PPL 0.156–0.183 (0.168); PPH 0.250–0.278 (0.265); PPW 0.267–0.300 (0.287); CI 91–96 (94); SI 70–75 (72); OI 21–24 (23); PSLI 17–22 (20); PeNI 51–58 (54); LPeI 34–43 (38); DPeI 220–265 (243); PpNI 58–68 (64); LPpI 56–70 (64); DPpI 161–179 (170); PPI 109–124 (118) (32 measured).

Head slightly longer than wide (CI 90–96). Anterior clypeal margin with shallow, but distinct median concave impression. Frontal carinae strongly developed, becoming weaker behind eye level and ending shortly before posterior margin of head. Antennal scrobe narrow, shallow, and without defined ventral margin, ending before posterior margin of head. Antennal scape not reaching posterior margin of head, short to medium-sized (SI 70–75). Eyes relatively small to medium sized (OI 21–24), with 7 ommatidia in longest row. In profile metanotal groove weakly impressed. Propodeal spines of medium size (PSLI 17–22), elongate-triangular with broad base and acute apex. Propodeal lobes small, triangular and acute. Petiolar node strongly squamiform, in dorsal view more than 2 times wider than long (DPeI 220–264) and in profile between 2.3 to 3 times higher than long (LPeI 34–43). Postpetiole in dorsal view between 1.5 to 2 times wider than long (DPpI 161–179)