26–29, PSLI 34 -37). Another difference between these two species is the pilosity on the mesosomal dorsum because *T. sepultum* has 7 to 8 pairs of standing hairs there while in *T. tanaense* there are only 4 pairs. As already pointed out in the description of *T. humbloti*, the latter and *T. tanaense* share most characters except the sculpturation on the mesosoma. Especially the pronotal dorsum is unsculptured and shiny in all examined *T. humbloti* specimens from all over its distribution range, whereas the pronotal dorsum of *T. tanaense* is fully longitudinally rugulose. Apart from the sculpturation on the mesosoma they share most other characters and the same morphometric range. Therefore, it is possible that they are in fact one and the same species, though, more material is needed to prove or reject this. Finally, the absence of standing hairs on the first gastral tergite distinctly separates *T. tanaense* from the remaining species of the *T. weitzeckeri* complex.

Etymology

The name of the new species refers to the type locality, the Tana River Delta in Coastal Kenya.

Material examined

KENYA: Tana River Delta, Lake Shakababo, near Ngao, 28.X.1977, leg. V. Mahnert & J.L. Perret.

***Tetramorium weitzeckeri* Emery, 1895**
(Figures 18A, 97, 98, 99)

Tetramorium (Xiphomyrmex) weitzeckeri Emery, 1895:39. Holotype worker, SOUTH AFRICA, Natal, Verulam, leg. Weitzecker (MCSN: ZFMK_HYM_2009_6086) [examined]. [Combination in *Xiphomyrmex*: Wheeler, W.M. 1922:908; Combination in *Tetramorium* by Bolton, 1980:233].

Tetramorium (Xiphomyrmex) escherichi Forel, 1910a:259. Syntype workers, female, ERITREA, Ghinda, Nefasit, leg. Escherich (BMNH, MCZ, MHNG, USNM) [examined]. [Synonymy with *T. weitzeckeri* by Bolton, 1980:233; here confirmed].

Tetramorium (Xiphomyrmex) ebeninum Arnold, 1926:277. Syntype workers, SOUTH AFRICA, Natal, Durban, 27.IX.1918, leg. G. Arnold (BMNH) [examined]. [Synonymy with *T. weitzeckeri* by Bolton, 1980:233; here confirmed].

Xiphomyrmex weitzeckeri var. *nigellus* Santschi, 1932:389. Syntype worker, female, ZIMBABWE, Vumba Mts, 5700ft (1740m), 2.-15.II.1921, leg. G. Arnold (NHMB) [examined]. [Synonymy with *T. weitzeckeri* by Bolton, 1980:233; here confirmed].

Xiphomyrmex weitzeckeri subsp. *edithae* Weber, 1943:375. Holotype worker, SUDAN, Imatong Mts, 6000 ft (1830m), 2.VIII.1939, leg. N.A. Weber (MCZ) [examined]. [Synonymy with *T. weitzeckeri* by Bolton, 1980:233; here confirmed].

Diagnosis

The following character set divides *T. weitzeckeri* from other species of the complex: SI 77–84; propodeal spines long and spinose (PSLI 32–45); head and mesosoma strongly longitudinally rugose, ground sculpturation mostly effaced, generally smooth and shiny; standing hairs present on first gastral tergite; coloration uniformly light brown to nearly black.

Description

HL 0.789–0.944 (0.867); HW 0.772–0.933 (0.839); SL 0.600–0.744 (0.671); EL 0.167–0.222 (0.196); PW 0.578–0.711 (0.639); WL 0.911–1.206 (1.047); PSL 0.278–0.411 (0.330); PTL 0.122–0.156 (0.135); PTH 0.344–0.461 (0.390); PTW 0.300–0.400 (0.339); PPL 0.189–0.244 (0.215); PPH 0.344–0.467 (0.394); PPW 0.356–0.444 (0.404); CI 93–100 (97); SI 77–84 (80); OI 21–26 (23); PSLI 32–45 (38); PeNI 47–58 (53); LPeI 28–38 (34); DPeI 219–295 (251); PpNI 59–69 (63); LPpI 49–60 (55); DPpI 172–203(189); PPI 110–129 (119) (52 measured).