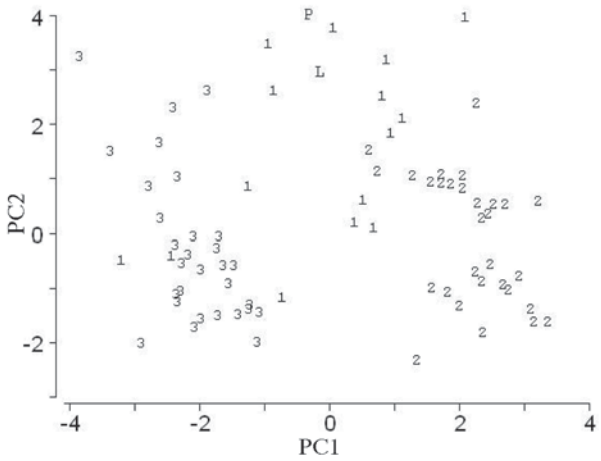

Fig. 1. First two components of a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of standardised morphometrics (excluding petiole length) made on (1) the 17 specimens of *M. indica* (after Radchenko, Elmes, 1998), including the lectotype (L) and paralectotype (P), and 60 specimens from Alpert's Makalu series, being (2) 30 from the small probably new species, and (3) 30 of the larger specimens, provisionally identified as *M. indica*.

Рис. 1. Первые два компонента главного компонентного анализа (ГКА) стандартизированных морфометрических данных (за исключением длины петиолюса), проведенного по (1) 17 экз. *M. indica* (по данным Radchenko, Elmes, 1998), включая лектотип (L) и паралектотип (P), и 60 экз. из серии Г. Альперта из Макалу, включающие (2) 30 экз. предположительно нового вида, и 30 более крупных экземпляров, предварительно определенных как *M. indica* (3).

of group 1, including the lectotype and paralectotype, are not especially close to either groups of the Makalu material. Thus while it appeared that the Makalu material indeed clearly comprised two morphometrically distinct forms it was less clear which, if either, of the two groups conformed to *M. indica* as defined by the type specimens.

Analysis 2. The first two components (fig. 2) jointly account for almost 70% of the overall variance. At first sight this plot would indicate a morphologically variable species with the paralectotype being somewhat central to the variation, and the lectotype being rather "atypical" (we simply selected the better mounted and preserved of the two specimens when we designated the lectotype — see Radchenko, Elmes, 1998). However, when specimens having the same locality labels (possibly the same nest series) are indicated there is more structure in the plot. Subjectively, there appears to be three clusters in this graph: group 1a (middle and left of the graph) contains the type specimens and by that yardstick are *M. indica*, group 1c lies in the bottom right part of the graph, and a smaller group 1b is more dispersed in the upper right part. Specimens from the same label-series fell in the same visual groups with the exception of two specimens from a series of seven collected from Phulchoki (Nepal) (series 3, fig. 2), that appeared to belong to group 1b, while the remainder of the series fell into group 1c (*M. indica*). However, both specimens were damaged (legs missing) so that tibia-length was not measured; while the analytical method is sufficiently robust to cope with the odd item of missing data (set at the overall average), tibia length was quite important in defining these groups, therefore we omitted them from the final discriminant analyses.

Analysis 3. Unsurprisingly a DA produced very clear discrimination between groups 1a, 1b and 1c (fig. 3), but this in itself does not necessarily mean that the groupings represent real biological entities. However, when we used the discriminant functions to assign the Makalu material to one of the three groups, we found that all Makalu group 2 specimens (putative sp. n.) are assigned with high probability to group 1b and all the Makalu group 3 specimens (putative *M. indica*) are assigned to group 1a