

**Table 1.** The morphometrics (mean  $\pm$  SD) of workers: 59 *M. indica* (30 Makalu specimens plus 29 “old” specimens, including lectotype and paralectotype), 30 *M. weberi* (holotype + paratypes) from Makalu material and 24 *M. alperti* (holotype + paratypes) from the “old” material

Таблица 1. Морфометрические данные (средние  $\pm$  SD) рабочих: 59 *M. indica* (30 экз. из Макалу плюс 29 «старых» экз., включая типы), 30 *M. weberi* (голотип + паратипы) из Макалу, и 24 *M. alperti* (голотип + паратипы) из «старого» материала

Morphometric	<i>M. indica</i> (59)	<i>M. alperti</i> (24)	<i>M. weberi</i> (30)	Standardised by HW	<i>M. indica</i> (59)	<i>M. alperti</i> (24)	<i>M. weberi</i> (30)
HW	1,167 $\pm$ 0,080	1,264 $\pm$ 0,059	0,919 $\pm$ 0,042	sHL = CI	1,161 $\pm$ 0,029	1,130 $\pm$ 0,019	1,196 $\pm$ 0,026
HL	1,354 $\pm$ 0,084	1,427 $\pm$ 0,050	1,098 $\pm$ 0,038	sFW = FI	0,395 $\pm$ 0,015	0,393 $\pm$ 0,010	0,402 $\pm$ 0,011
FW	0,460 $\pm$ 0,026	0,496 $\pm$ 0,021	0,369 $\pm$ 0,014	sFLW	0,422 $\pm$ 0,019	0,425 $\pm$ 0,011	0,436 $\pm$ 0,013
FLW	0,492 $\pm$ 0,028	0,536 $\pm$ 0,023	0,400 $\pm$ 0,016	sSL = SI2	1,270 $\pm$ 0,034	1,155 $\pm$ 0,024	1,195 $\pm$ 0,025
SL	1,481 $\pm$ 0,095	1,460 $\pm$ 0,062	1,097 $\pm$ 0,037	sAL	1,806 $\pm$ 0,039	1,709 $\pm$ 0,035	1,819 $\pm$ 0,045
AL	2,106 $\pm$ 0,130	2,159 $\pm$ 0,081	1,671 $\pm$ 0,075	sHTL = HTI	1,161 $\pm$ 0,047	1,077 $\pm$ 0,022	1,036 $\pm$ 0,029
HTL	1,352 $\pm$ 0,103	1,360 $\pm$ 0,058	0,952 $\pm$ 0,036	sPNW	0,736 $\pm$ 0,019	0,730 $\pm$ 0,015	0,767 $\pm$ 0,015
PNW	0,859 $\pm$ 0,060	0,922 $\pm$ 0,033	0,705 $\pm$ 0,031	sPL = PI3	0,634 $\pm$ 0,024	0,609 $\pm$ 0,019	0,640 $\pm$ 0,022
PL	0,739 $\pm$ 0,039	0,768 $\pm$ 0,027	0,588 $\pm$ 0,025	sPW	0,266 $\pm$ 0,011	0,299 $\pm$ 0,012	0,278 $\pm$ 0,010
PW	0,310 $\pm$ 0,021	0,378 $\pm$ 0,025	0,255 $\pm$ 0,013	sPH	0,331 $\pm$ 0,017	0,345 $\pm$ 0,010	0,311 $\pm$ 0,013
PH	0,386 $\pm$ 0,029	0,436 $\pm$ 0,026	0,286 $\pm$ 0,019	sPPL	0,420 $\pm$ 0,021	0,403 $\pm$ 0,018	0,446 $\pm$ 0,018
PPL	0,489 $\pm$ 0,030	0,508 $\pm$ 0,026	0,410 $\pm$ 0,017	sPPW = PPI4	0,404 $\pm$ 0,018	0,415 $\pm$ 0,014	0,386 $\pm$ 0,012
PPW	0,471 $\pm$ 0,033	0,523 $\pm$ 0,022	0,354 $\pm$ 0,016	sPPH	0,423 $\pm$ 0,017	0,437 $\pm$ 0,014	0,414 $\pm$ 0,021
PPH	0,500 $\pm$ 0,043	0,551 $\pm$ 0,021	0,381 $\pm$ 0,019	sESL = ESLI	0,606 $\pm$ 0,030	0,562 $\pm$ 0,025	0,638 $\pm$ 0,023
ESL	0,707 $\pm$ 0,059	0,711 $\pm$ 0,047	0,587 $\pm$ 0,038	sESD	0,496 $\pm$ 0,039	0,545 $\pm$ 0,033	0,561 $\pm$ 0,035
ESD	0,579 $\pm$ 0,064	0,689 $\pm$ 0,054	0,516 $\pm$ 0,043				

coarse reticulation. Clypeus with coarse longitudinal rugae, mandibles rugulose. Whole alitrunk dorsum with coarse reticulation extending to upper parts of propleura and sides of propodeum, mesopleura with almost straight longitudinal rugae, and remainder of sides with coarse sinuous longitudinal rugae. Petiole with coarse, short, sinuous longitudinal rugae and some reticulation, postpetiole with less coarse longitudinal, slightly sinuous rugosity. Surface on body between rugae smooth and shiny.

Occipital margin with some fairly long, suberect hairs, sides of head above eyes without or at most with 1–2 such hairs; alitrunk and waist with sparse long hairs. Scape and tibiae with subdecumbent hairs.

Alitrunk and head black to blackish-brown, gaster dark brown, though appendages distinctly lighter, brownish-yellow, contrasting with dark colour of body.

Measurements see table 1.

#### Queen (fig. 6, f-j)

Generally resembles workers by body sculpture, by the shape of head, propodeal spines and waist, by the character of pilosity on the body and appendages, and by colour. Scutum is distinctly convex, alitrunk is relatively high. It is relatively small, even smaller than the largest workers (compare HL and HW below with Table 1).

Measurements (mm) of queen: HL 1,16, HW 0,98, FW 0,42, FLW 0,45, SL 1,11, AL 1,96, HTL 1,06, PL 0,69, PW 0,32, PH 0,38, PPL 0,46, PPW 0,47, PPH 0,48, ESL 0,62, ESD 0,60, AH 1,16, SCL 1,36; SCW 0,92.

**Etymology.** The species name is dedicated to the memory of the American myrmecologist, Dr. N. A. Weber, who made the first major taxonomic revision of the genus *Myrmica*.

**Distribution and ecology.** This species is probably restricted to the southern slopes of the Central Himalaya (Nepal, India and Bhutan), where it lives between at 2000 and 3000 m asl. Alpert's collection data suggests that it might be a rather reclusive species that nests under moss, dead wood and rocks, and forages close to the ground and in litter.