ber of species in the genus *Cataglyphis*, at times shows a tonal gradation - from black to bicolour - attributable to either latitude, as in *C. bicolor* (FABRICIUS, 1793) (WEHNER *et al.*, 1983), or altitude as in *C. velox* SANTSCHI, 1929 (TINAUT, 1990a). In some other species, differences in such colour types are more pronounced, without clear transition, leading to the distinction of different species based exclusively on colour criteria (TINAUT & PLAZA, 1989). In our case, having found no distinguishing morphological characteristics other than colour, we consider both colour types found among the specimens from Doñana to belong to the same species: *C. floricola* nov. sp.

The name for this species derives from the proclivity of this ant to gather flower petals (see CERDA *et al.*, 1992).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From this species we have studied approximately 400 workers from 5 nests, 4 females and 9 males caught in pit-fall traps near the nests of this species, and specimens collected by X. ESPADALER, X. CERDÀ, S. CARPINTERO, C. HERRERA and the author.

For comparisons we have also studied specimens from other closely related species, including several workers, males and females of *C. emmae* (FOREL, 1909) from Algeria (DELYE leg.), males and workers of *C. bombycinus* (ROGER, 1859) from Morocco (TINAUT, leg.) and one female and two workers of *C. sabulosa* KUGLER, 1981, from Saudi Arabia (COLLINGWOOD, leg.).

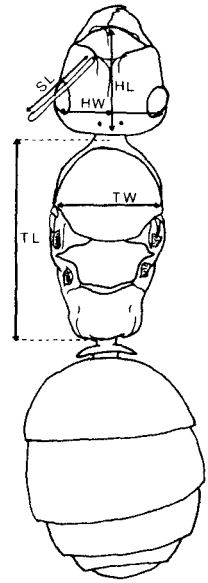

Fig. 1. Parameters measured in each specimen.