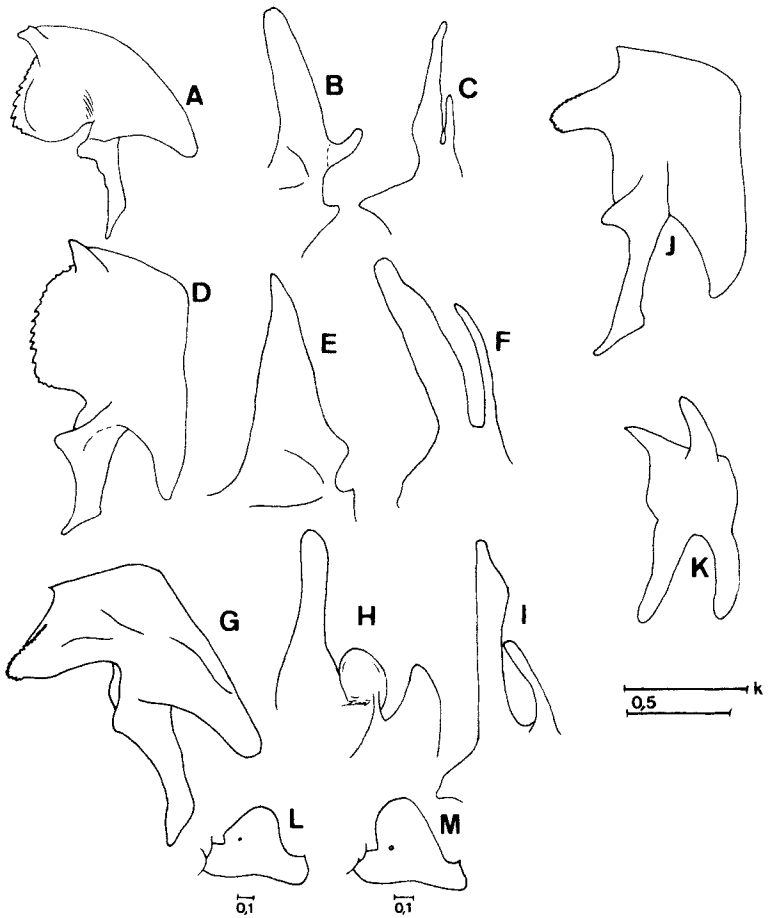

Fig. 4. Male genitalia. A-C) *C. emmae*, D-F) *C. bombycinus*, G-I) *C. cursor*, J) sagitta of *C. velox*, K) sagitta of *C. iberica*, L) petiole of *C. rosenhaueri*, M) petiole of *C. floricola* nov. sp. (scale in mm).

among bicoloured types. Male genitalia, however, are very similar in males of both types of colouration, especially in the structures most important for establishing the phylogeny, such as the stipites, sagittas, volsellas and lacinias. Differences appear only in the number of sagittal teeth and in the structure of the subgenital plate, facts not linked to colouration and therefore of no taxonomical value in this case.

A biometric particularity of *C. floricola* is its marked monomorphism, with head length and width as well as thorax length, being far less variable than in *C. iberica* or *C. rosenhaueri*, two species of similar size (Tab. 1) and ecology. Interestingly, the closest species (see below), *C. emmae*, is characterized by a marked polymorphism, with soldier-type workers (DELYE, 1962).

If in fact this uniformity can be applied to the entire species (Tab. 2), or directly to each of the forms, there are slight but significant differences between the two