



Abb. 5. Cuticula-Textur von Alitrunk und Metasoma bei *Cataglyphis fortis* (linke Reihe: a, c) und *Cataglyphis bicolor* (rechte Reihe: b, d). a, b: Pronotum, dorsal; c, d: Tergit 1, medianer Teil. —REM Aufnahmen. Alle Maßstäbe 20 µm.

Fine structure of the cuticle of alitrunk and metasoma in *Cataglyphis fortis* (left row: a, c) and *Cataglyphis bicolor* (right row: b, d). a, b: Pronotum, dorsal; c, d: tergite 1, medial part. —Scanning electron micrographs. Scale marks: 20 µm.

schen Glanz der Körperoberfläche bewirkt, unterscheidet sich deutlich von der tief gravirten, netzartigen Textur der matt erscheinenden Cuticula von *bicolor*. Siehe auch Abb. 5. — REM Aufnahme. Alle Maßstäbe: 20 µm.

Fine structure of the head cuticle of *Cataglyphis fortis* (left row: a, c, e) and *Cataglyphis bicolor* (right row: b, d, f). — a, b: Ocellar region; c, d: area near the medial border or the compound eye; e, f: frontal area. Obviously, it is the smooth, scaly fine structure of the *fortis* (as well as *albicans*) cuticle that accounts for the extremely shiny appearance of these two *Cataglyphis* species. In contrast, the mat surface of the *bicolor* head seems to be caused by the deeply engraved, reticulate structure of the cuticle. See also Fig. 5. — Scanning electron micrographs. Scale marks: 20 µm.