

identified with great difficulty, especially those from the north-western Cape where marginal or transitional forms usually occur. For separation of the different species of these ants the body setae and sculpture of the head and abdomen seem to be very important and for this purpose I have enlarged a small area of the vertex of the head and the middle of the first abdominal segment of each form to illustrate the sculpture and position of the setae. As the abdomen of ants is usually very variable due to shrinkage or swelling, depending on the method of preservation prior to pinning, the length of the insect as a whole is therefore approximate; the length from the apex of the clypeus to the apex of the petiole (or postpetiole) is more accurate, but it should be remembered that with old and fixed specimens this length would vary slightly according to the position in which the ant was fixed to the card.

In the first paragraph of each description the lengths of the various segments and their indices, most of them according to Brown (1949), Taylor (1968) and Sze-Li Hsu (1970), are given as follows (I have also included the cephalothoracic index, that is, the length of the head expressed as a percentage of the length of the truncus or  $HL \times 100/WL$ ):

- ED = Distance between compound eyes
- CL = Clypeal length
- FL = Frontal length
- HFL = Hind femur length
- HL = Head length (from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior border; wherever a comparison is made in this paper, the mandibles are excluded unless otherwise stated)
- L = Length from apex of clypeus to apex of petiole (or postpetiole)
- LO = Length from hind margin of clypeus to middle ocellus.
- MFL = Middle femur length
- OD = Distance between hind ocelli
- PL = Petiolar length (the length of the node only, excluding the peduncles)
- PPL = Postpetiolar length (peduncles excluded)
- SL = Scape length (from its apex to the tip of its basal lobe)
- TL = Total length of insect including the mandibles
- WL = Length of truncus (similar to that of Weber's, marked by arrows in the drawing)
- CI = Cephalic index
- CLI = Cephalothoracic index
- FI = Frontal index
- PI = Petiolar index
- PPI = Postpetiolar index
- SI = Scape index
- TI = Thoracic index