

obsolete in the middle, but still indicated on each side of the pronotal disc. In this case the tooth-like tubercle behind the meso-epinotal suture is absent, so that the epinotal dorsum does not really appear concave; the spines (Figs 6B, C) are longer and resemble those of *solidum*; *first node of petiole* is more triangular, being slightly more than one-fifth wider than long (PI 122,2-123,5), the posterior margin is more rounded and not angular in the middle; in profile its anterior and posterior faces are almost vertical, the dorsal face slightly convex. *Second node of petiole* is nearly twice as wide and about three-eighths (excluding the subpostpetiolar process) higher than long, transversely rugose and finely reticulate between the rugae, the sides somewhat drawn out and flattened posteriorly; the subpostpetiolar process as broad rounded teeth.

The *abdomen* is superficially reticulate and shining, the reticulation stronger towards the base where it is also finely longitudinally rugulose (Fig. 28B).

Unfortunately Arnold did not state whether these specimens were collected from the same nests as the holotype; however, if more specimens become available from that area, I shall not be surprised if this subspecies is raised to specific rank.

In specimens from the north-western Cape (TL 5,16-5,8 mm; L 3,6-3,96 mm; PI 122,1-141,1; PPI 214,3-180) which are very similar to the specimens from South West Africa, the spines are almost of the same length (Fig. 6A), but the pro-mesonotal suture is very well indicated, making the mesonotum somewhat gibbous as in the type specimen. Although the abdomen in this case is also superficially reticulate, the reticulation is much closer and the striae on the base almost absent.

♀ (Figs 8, 9) TL 6,7 mm; HL 1,40 mm; WL 2,04 mm; PL 0,32 mm; PPL 0,32 mm; HFL 1,26 mm; MFL 1,0 mm; ED 1,20 mm; OD 0,34 mm; LO 0,54 mm; SL 0,90 mm; CL 0,36 mm; FL 1,04 mm; L 4,28 mm; CI 107,1; CTI 68,6; CLI 311,1; FI 115,4; SI 60; TI 58,8; PI 162,5; PPI 231,3.

Slightly larger than the female of *solidum*, with similar colour and sculpture, the striae forming a reticulation on the pronotum, the latter not so sharply margined laterally as in that species. Both nodes with transverse rugae which are much stronger than in *solidum*. Abdomen very finely and superficially reticulate or reticulate-coriaceous, the sculpture stronger on the basal third, where it is also finely longitudinally striolate. *Pubescence* and *pilosity* as in *solidum*.

*Eyes* somewhat bigger, occupying nearly two-sevenths of the length of the head; the hind ocelli closer together than in that species. *Truncus* with parapsidal furrows more clearly visible than in the latter, the suture between the scutellum and paraptera also clathrate; the suture between the meso-epimeron and mesosternite shallower but more clathrate.

The dorsum of the epinotum with oblique rugae, the declivity finely reticulate-punctate, dull and transversely striate. The *spines* short, about half as long as wide at their bases or about as long as the episternal. *First node of petiole* seen from above somewhat oval, the sides rounded, hind margin almost straight, front margin shallowly excised in the middle; it is about three-eighths