

striate; the *spines* nearly twice as long as wide at the base (or about as long as the interval between their bases).

First node trapezoidal, seen from above the margins straight (the sides slightly convex in *peringueyi*), only a little more than one-eighth wider behind than long and about as high as wide, the peduncle shorter than the node (nearly as long in *peringueyi*), seen from the side the front and hind faces vertical, the dorsal face very slightly convex; the subpetiolar process as in the latter species. The *second node* about three-sevenths wider than long, oval, the sides rounded, seen from the side about two-sevenths higher than long, the subpost-petiolar process as in *peringueyi*. *Abdomen* and *legs* as in the latter.

Type series: 3 ♀♀, Kimberley, 1924 (G. Arnold).

It is quite obvious that according to sculpture, setae and occurrence, this form is a subspecies of *peringueyi* and not a variety of *solidum*; in life it is very similar to the first although much smaller.

***Tetramorium aspinatum* n.sp.**

(Figs 10-13, 29A, B)

♀ TL 3.88-4.0 mm; HL 1.02-1.04 mm; WL 1.0-1.04 mm; PL 0.26-0.28 mm; PPL 0.24 mm; HFL 0.90-0.96 mm; MFL 0.74-0.78 mm; ED 0.86-0.90 mm; SL 0.76-0.78 mm; CL 0.24-0.26 mm; FL 0.76-0.78 mm; L2,92-2.94 mm; CI 100-103.9; CTI 98.1-104; CLI 323-333.3; FI 113.2-118.4; SI-71.7-74.5; TI 58.8-64; PI 121.4-123.1; PPI 116.7-183.3.

Dark brown or blackish brown, legs and peduncle of the first node paler in colour, antennae and mandibles reddish, mandibular teeth and eyes black. Head, truncus and nodes moderately shining, abdomen very shining. Head longitudinally striate as in *solidum*, the striae on the cheeks stronger than on the rest of the head, finely reticulate between the striae. Median area of clypeus with 6 to 9 striae, the middle one somewhat stronger than the rest. Mandibles striate and shining. Truncus finely reticulate or reticulate-punctate with fine longitudinal rugae superimposed, those on the lower parts of the meso- and epipleurae stronger. Both nodes and basal third of the abdomen also finely reticulate or alutaceous, the reticulation stronger on the sides of the nodes and on the peduncle, almost superficial on the abdominal base, very superficial on the rest of the abdomen; the nodes of some specimens however almost reticulate-rugulose. Legs and antennae microscopically reticulate and shining.

Pubescence consists of fairly long sparse, yellowish-white decumbent hairs, transversely arranged on the head and truncus, more abundant on the flagellum. *Pilose hairs* present as follows: a transverse row on the anterior margin of the clypeus, one hair in front on each frontal carina, two on the vertex, one on each occipital corner, some on the 2nd to last abdominal segments and on the ventral part of the body. (In *solidum* long setae occur also on the truncus and nodes.)

Head about as long as wide, or very slightly wider than long and about one-third to five-twelfths wider than the truncus, the sides parallel, the hind