

shorter (CTI 100-103,8), the spines of similar length but the head and truncus smaller in comparison to the Vanrhynsdorp specimens (HL 1,08-1,10 mm; WL 1,04-1,08 mm; CI 101,1-101,8; TI 61,8-63,5); both nodes of similar length but somewhat narrower (PL 0,26 mm; PPL 0,26 mm; PI 130,8-138,5; PPI 169,2); the postpetiolar process resembles that of the Bitterfontein forms. In one nest found near Vanrhynsdorp (24 August 1962, J. J. Cillie) the workers are much smaller (TL 3,68-3,80 mm; L 2,64-2,72 mm; HL 1,0-1,02 mm; WL 1,0-1,02 mm; PL 0,24-0,26 mm; PPL 0,20 mm; HFL 0,88-0,90 mm; MFL 0,76 mm; ED 0,86-0,88 mm; SL 0,70-0,72 mm; CL 0,24-0,26 mm; FL 0,76 mm; CI 103,9-104; CTI 100; CLI 315,4-333,3; FI 113,2-115,8; SI 67,3-67,9; TI 62-62,7; PI 130,8-133,3; PPI 200-210). The colour is paler, of a yellowish brown instead of red, the spines (Fig. 15) a little longer, the head as long as the truncus and the second node more than twice as wide as long, otherwise like the type of the species.

♀ (Figs 17,18) TL 6,0 mm; HL 1,22 mm; WL 1,76 mm; PL 0,28 mm; PPL 0,30 mm; HFL 1,16 mm; MFL 0,98 mm; ED 1,14 mm; OD 0,36 mm; LO 0,52 mm; SL 0,86 mm; CL 0,34 mm; FL 0,88 mm; L 3,84 mm; CI 109,8; CTI 69,3; CLI 305,9; FI 128,4; SI 64,2; TI 64,8; PI 171,4; PPI 233,3.

Brownish red, vertex of the head paler, posterior half of abdomen, clypeus, anterior margins of cheeks, middle portions of scapes, femora and tibiae as well as the meso- and episterna and ventral part of abdomen brownish black. Mandibular teeth, eyes, inner margins of the frontal carinae, a small area just in front of the pro-mesonotal suture, the metanotum, margins of the scutellum and paraptera, margins of the mesonotum above the wing roots and the tips of the spines pitch black. Head and truncus, except the scutellum and epinotum finely longitudinally striate, the striae on the cheeks and clypeus stronger; the scutellum transversely rugose, very finely reticulate between the striae, the epinotum and both nodes finely reticulate or reticulate-rugulose with some fine transverse rugae superimposed, especially on the posterior part of the first node. The sides of the truncus also finely reticulate and longitudinally rugoso-striate, the rugae indistinct in the region near the spines, the suture between the paraptera and scutellum as well as that between the meso-epimeron and mesosternum clathrate. Abdomen finely and superficially reticulate over the basal area, elsewhere aciculate. Body fairly shining, abdomen somewhat more polished, the sculpture of this insect weaker than in *aspinatum*. Antennae and legs microscopically reticulate-rugulose and shining, the scapes duller.

*Pubescence* yellowish, shorter and more inconspicuous than in the latter, sparser on the abdomen. *Pilosity* of head and abdomen the same as in that species, the truncus seems to be without any pilosity.

*Head* slightly more than one-tenth wider than long and one-seventh wider than the truncus. *Scapes* falling short of the hind margin by one-eleventh of their length; *eyes* occupying three-elevenths of the length of the head. *Epinotal declivity* nearly vertical, finely reticulate and also coarsely and transversely striate; the *spines* longer than in *aspinatum*, forming definite triangular teeth, as