

The wingless males are so peculiar (Fig. 3), that they were described twice as different genera, living as social parasites in the nests of *Cardiocondyla*. The first description of a wingless male was that of *C. wroughtoni* (Forel) (1890a), described as a worker of a new genus, *Emeryia*. Two years later (1892a, b) Forel corrected his mistake. Emery (1917) erected the genus *Xenometra* for a specimen of a wingless male of *Cardiocondyla emeryi* Forel, considering it a female. The synonymy of *Xenometra* and *Cardiocondyla* was clarified by Baroni-Urbani only in 1973.

In most *Cardiocondyla* species only workers and females are described. Winged males were described only for *C. emeryi* Forel (1881) and *C. batesi* var. *nigra* Forel (Santschi, 1907). Wingless males were described for *C. wroughtoni* (Forel, 1890a), *C. stambuloffi* (Forel, 1882), *C. nuda* Mayr (Emery, 1897), *C. nuda* var. *mauritanica* Forel (1904); *C. batesi* var. *nigra* Forel (Santschi, 1907), *C. emeryi* Forel (Emery, 1909), *C. elegans* Emery (Menozzi, 1918), *C. (Prosopidris) papuana* Reiskind (1965) and *C. ectopia* Snelling (1974).

In the present paper a review and a key for the males of *Cardiocondyla* are given and the winged male of *C. wroughtoni* is described for the first time. In addition *Cardiocondyla bicolor* Donisthorpe, 1930, described from Israel, is synonymized with *C. wroughtoni*. References to original descriptions of the species, as well as to first descriptions, redescrptions and synonymy of the males are also given. The following abbreviations are used: HL = Head length excluding mandibles. HW = Maximum head width. SL = Scapus length.

The review is based on the material examined in the following institutions:

BMNH	British Museum (Natural History), London, U.K.
LACM	Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
MHNG	Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland.
MNHP	Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria", Genoa, Italy.
NHMB	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basle, Switzerland.
TAU	Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel.

## REVIEW OF THE MALES OF CARDIOCONDYLA (Figs. 3-22)

### *Cardiocondyla emeryi* Forel, 1881 (Fig. 4-7)

*Cardiocondyla emeryi* Forel, 1881: 5 (♂); André, 1881: 69 (winged ♂); Emery, 1909: 26 Figs. 7 c, d (winged ♂, wingless ♂ described as ♀); Arnold, 1916: 200 (winged ♂); Borgmeier, 1937: 129, Figs. 1-5 (misidentified wingless ♂ of *C. wroughtoni*); Smith, 1944: 34 (wingless ♂ sensu Borgmeier, winged ♂); Creighton, 1950: 198 (wingless ♂ sensu Borgmeier, winged ♂); Baroni-Urbani, 1973: 200 (synonymy, wingless ♂); Snelling, 1974: 81 (wingless ♂ sensu Borgmeier); Smith, 1979: 1375 (Catalog, wingless ♂ sensu Borgmeier); Bolton, 1982: 313 (synonymy).