

C. emeryi mahdii Karawaiew. Finzi, 1936: 169 Fig. 4b (winged ♂).

Xenometra monilicornis Emery, 1917: 201 (wingless ♂ and ♀); 1922: 126 (Catalog, wingless ♂ as ♀); Bernard, 1957: 100 (wingless ♂ as ♀).

A species with wide distribution in the Old and New World. Described from workers collected at St. Thomas (Virgin Islands). The winged male was described (in French) by André (1881) based on a single male collected in Jaffa (Israel). The same description was given in English by Arnold (1916). Smith (1944) redescribed the male based on a specimen from Havana (Cuba). The winged male of *C. emeryi* subsp. *mahdii* Karawaiew was described and figured by Finzi (1936), based on specimens collected at Meadi and Atar el Naby (Egypt). Bolton (1982) synonymized the subspecies with the typical form. The wingless male was described as female from one specimen found with workers in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (Emery, 1909). After Arnold (1916) described a normal winged female of *C. emeryi*, Emery (1917) erected the genus *Xenometra* for this specimen, calling it *Xenometra monilicornis*, supposing that it was a female and a parasite of *C. emeryi*. This specimen continued to be listed as *Xenometra monilicornis* (Emery, 1922; Bernard, 1957). Only Baroni-Urbani (1973) synonymized *Xenometra* with *Cardiocondyla* and established that *X. monilicornis* is the male of *C. emeryi*.

A different wingless male from Rio de Janeiro found together with workers in a gall of *Acacia*, was described by Borgmeier (1937) as a male of *C. emeryi*. This is undoubtedly a misidentification, as it has very long, pointed toothless mandibles. Borgmeier's description fits the male of *C. wroughtoni* (Forel), a species which nests in plant galls or in other plant parts, while *C. emeryi* nests in the soil (Arnold, 1916; Creighton and Snelling, 1974). Borgmeier's concept of the wingless male of *C. emeryi* was accepted by Smith (1944); Creighton (1950); Snelling (1974) and Smith (1979).

WINGED MALE

Length. 1.8 – 2 mm.

Color. Yellow; head, distal part of antenna, parts of alitrunk, more or less infuscated; gaster dark brown – black, shining.

Head. (Figs. 4, 5) 1/5 longer than wide (HL 0.4 – 0.43 mm., HW 0.34 – 0.36 mm) granulose; posterior margin convex. Eyes oval, large (large diameter 1/3 of head length); ocelli present. Antennae long with 13 segments, all segments longer than wide; scapus as long as the combined 5-7 basal funicular segments; clypeus slightly excavated in the middle with two weak longitudinal carinae; mandibles widening distally with 4 teeth, the apical tooth much larger than the others.

Alitrunk with well differentiated sclerites; pronotum seen from above narrower than mesonotum; mesonotum convex; propodeum with 2 spines; wing venation very reduced, radial and discoidal cells absent, stigma present, posterior margin of the single cubital cell present or more or less reduced.

Pedicel. Postpetiole 1/3 wider than long; petiolar node 1/2 as wide as postpetiole, in profile with a strongly convex dorsal margin (Fig. 4).

Genitalia (Fig. 6). Small, concealed; gonostylus flat with rounded distal margin; volsellar digitus hooklike; gonapophyse blade-like ventrally with a row of fine teeth.