

WINGLESS MALE (Fig. 7)

Length. 2.6 mm

Color. Yellow-orange, gaster brown.

Head. Shining and less sculptured than in worker and winged male, larger than in winged male (HL 0.52 mm., HW 0.44 mm.); posterior margin less convex; eyes smaller (large diameter 1/5 of head length) and flat; only the anterior ocellus well developed; antenna 12 segmented, without a well developed club; funicular segments except 1st and last, larger than long; mandibles widening distally with 4-5 teeth.

Alitrunk. Widest at shoulder level, with large angular shoulders. Scutellum not differentiated. Propodeum with a pair of short spines.

Pedicel. Petiolar node robust, 1/4 wider than long; postpetiole 1 1/2 as wide as long.

Genitalia. Concealed.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Winged ♂: Israel, Jaffa (1, MNHP): Michmoret; 11.VII.1980 (1, TAU), 20.XII.1980 (1, TAU), 6.XI.1980, (1, TAU); Yavne IX.1982, (1, TAU); all by Q. Argaman; Madeira (1, MHNG); Egypt, Ghizeh XII.1901, P. Morey (1, BMNH); Siva 30.VI.1935, J. Omer-Cooper (1, BMNH); Nigeria, Gambari 10.VI. 1969, (1, BMNH); Jamaica, Lignenea Plains, L.T. Brues (1, MCZ) Barbados, Weber (1, MCZ). Wingless ♂: Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, (1, MSNG).

Cardiocondyla wroughtoni (Forel, 1890)

(Figs. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11)

Emeryia wroughtoni Forel, 1890a: 10 (wingless ♂ as ♀);

Cardiocondyla wroughtoni. Forel, 1892a: 161 (wingless ♂); Forel, 1892b: 313 (wingless ♂); Forel, 1902: 689 (♂, ♀, wingless ♂); Emery, 1922: 126 (catalog, wingless ♂); Smith, 1979: 1376 (catalog, wingless ♂); Bolton, 1982: 317 (synonymy).

Cardiocondyla wroughtoni var. *hawaiiensis* Forel. Smith, 1944: 30 (wingless ♂)

Cardiocondyla bicolor Donisthorpe, 1930: 366 (♀). n. syn.

Cardiocondyla emeryi. Borgmeier, 1937: 129, Figs. 1-5 (wingless ♂ misidentification).

A species with wide distribution in the Old and New World. The wingless male was described by Forel (1890) as a new genus and species, *Emeryia wroughtoni*. According to Forel one specimen was found in Poona (India) together with workers and females of a new *Cardiocondyla* species, nesting in the space between the two layers of the leaves of *Eugenia jambolana*, probably bored by a caterpillar. Forel erroneously identified it as a worker and expressed the opinion that *Emeryia wroughtoni* may be a symbiotic species of *Cardiocondyla*.

During a visit to Bulgaria in 1891, Forel found workers, females and wingless males of a new species, *Cardiocondyla stambuloffi*. Because of the similarities between the male of the new species and his *Emeryia*, Forel examined the genitalia of the supposed worker of *Emeryia wroughtoni* and found that it was a male. He decided correctly that it is the male of the *Cardiocondyla* from Poona (Forel, 1892a, b). A nearly identical description was given by Borgmeier (1937) for a wingless male found in Rio de Janeiro, in a gall of *Acacia*. Borgmeier erroneously identified this male as *C. emeryi*,