

Distributed in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea, in Southern European USSR as far east as Turkestan. The wingless male was described by Menozzi (1918) from Spilemberto (Italy).

The same form of wingless males from nests of *C. elegans* found in Pinsac, France was described and redescribed by Bernard (1957, 1968) as a new species of *Xenometra*, *X. gallica*, and regarded as a parasitic female of *C. elegans*. Brown (1957) and Baroni-Urbani (1971) also mentioned the wingless male of *C. elegans* as *Xenometra*. Only in 1973 Baroni-Urbani established the synonymy of *Xenometra* with *Cardiocondyla*, and that *Xenometra gallica* is the male of *C. elegans* Mayr.

WINGLESS MALE

Length. 2.7-3 mm.

Color. Yellow.

Head. Smooth and shining; as wide as long (HL and HW 0.52-0.53 mm.); posterior margin straight with rounded corners. Eyes nearly flat oval, smaller than eyes of worker and female; large diameter 1/5 of head length. Ocelli usually absent according to Bernard (1957, 1968), in the specimens from Pinsac the anterior ocellus present. Antenna with a reduced number of well differentiated segments (6-9); part of the basal segments fused into one large segment. Middle of clypeus convex with rounded anterior margin. Mandibles small with 4 teeth.

Alitrunk. Widest at shoulders, anterior margin nearly straight, shoulders angular; dorsally only the mesopropodeal suture well developed, in some specimens, remnants of promesonotal suture and scutellum present; propodeum with two long spines with blunt tips.

Pedicel. Petiolar node more than twice as wide as long, in profile anterior and posterior margin nearly perpendicular; postpetiole more than twice as wide as long, with concave anterior margin and ventrally with a large tooth-like bulge (Fig. 20).

Genitalia. (Fig. 21).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Italy, Spilamberto, VII.1917, Menozzi (1♂, MSNG); Spilamberto, 18.VII.1920, Menozzi (9♂, MHNG); Mantova, 16.IV.1957, Poldi (2♂, TAU); Vesuvio, 14.X. (1♂, MCZ), Spain, Bellaterra IX.1983, Espadaler (1♂).

Cardiocondyla (Prosopidris) papuana (Reiskind, 1965)

(Fig. 22)

Prosopidris papuana Reiskind, 1965: 79 (♀, ♀, wingless ♂).

The worker, female and male of this New Guinean species, were described as *Prosopidris papuana*. In 1935 Wheeler erected the subgenus *Prosopidris* for *Cardiocondyla sima*, a new species from the Philippines. Reiskind (1965) raised the subgenus to genus status. According to Wheeler and Reiskind the main differences between *Prosopidris* and *Cardiocondyla* are antennae with 11 segments in workers instead of 12, a much larger bulging clypeus, and higher alitrunk. According to Mr. B. Bolton