

(thorax + propodeum) length 1.53–1.62 mm, petiole length 0.54–0.63 mm, length of petiolar node 0.45–0.49 mm, width of petiolar node 0.66–0.76 mm, gaster length 3.45–3.88 mm, scape length 0.54–0.58 mm, and hind femur length 0.94–0.99 mm.

Habitus as in Figs. 1A and 1B. Head, trunk, petiole, and gaster orange brown, darkest on dorsal surface of gaster; antennae and legs lighter, orange to orange yellow.

Head as in Fig. 1C. Head sutureless on dorsal and lateral surfaces; without eyes; dorsal surface glossy, occipital region bordered, except ventrally, by clearly defined, sharp ridge; antennal fossae moderately impressed, each fossa bordered medially by slightly elevated ridge; clypeus produced anteriorly as a truncated process. Labrum as in Fig. 1D. Mouthparts as in Fig. 2. Mandible with 2 subapical teeth, proximal tooth large and smoothly rounded; maxillary palpus 2-segmented; labial palpus 1-segmented. Antenna 10-segmented.

Trunk without conspicuous sutures, punctures sparse, integument glossy; meso- and metathoracic spiracles elevated but inconspicuous, propodeal spiracle large, elevated, and directed posteriorly. Distal margin of bulla covering metapleural gland orifice prominent, parallel to longitudinal axis of trunk; margin begins at point directly ventral to propodeal spiracle. Declivity of propodeum with distinct cariniform margins that are continuous between dorsal and declivitous propodeal surfaces; Declivity in lateral view straight or only slightly concave.

Petiolar node as in Figs. 1A and 1B. Dorsal surface of node clearly defined by precipitous angle with which it joins pleural surfaces; node glossy. Subpetiolar tooth large, directed posteriorly.

Gaster as in Figs. 1A and 1B. Integument of gaster glossy without conspicuous punctures; tergite of 5th gastral segment with pair of laterally placed pygidial spines; spines with numerous setae. Tip of ovipositor prominent.

Pubescence yellow, sparse, and most conspicuous on lateral surfaces of propodeum, petiole, on 1st gastral tergite, and on pygidial spines. Tarsal claws simple.

Remarks.—The queen description is based upon 4 specimens collected by JML in 1976 from the subterranean nests of Leroux colonies 760526-1, 760715, 760724, and 760509 at the Laboratoire d'Ecologie Tropicale de Lamto, Ivory Coast. Lamto is located in Guinea savanna at 6°13'N, 5°41'W.

None of the four queens was physogastric, indicating that each was in a non-gravid phase of the colony reproductive cycle. The *A. decolor* queen is easily distinguished from the queens thus far described from other sub-Saharan species (*A. congolensis* Santschi and *A. eugenii* Emery) because (1) its mandibles are provided with subapical teeth, and (2) it possesses the