

Two additional *Aenictus* females from the African continent have been described. However, these queens, *A. abeillei* (André) and *A. vaucheri* Emery, were collected in Northern Africa (Algeria and Morocco respectively). Both were described alone and remain unassociated with workers and/or males (Wheeler, 1930). Several females of Asian *Aenictus* species have been described, but these differ from their African counterparts in so many details that Wheeler (1930) observed that they would seem to belong to entirely different genera. These morphological differences between the queens suggest that, following an initial dispersal of *Aenictus* from Asia to Africa sometime between the late Oligocene and late Pliocene, the two populations became isolated from each other (Gotwald, 1979).

Worker, composite description.—Total length 2.90–3.28 mm, head length 0.60–0.67 mm, head width 0.54–0.63 mm, cephalic index 87.0–95.4, trunk (thorax + propodeum) length 0.96–1.03 mm, petiole length 0.27 mm, length of petiolar node 0.13–0.22 mm, width of petiolar node 0.13–0.18 mm, post-petiole length 0.18–0.24 mm, length of post-petiolar node 0.13–0.18 mm, width of postpetiolar node 0.18–0.22 mm, gaster length 0.85–1.08 mm, scape length 0.40–0.45 mm, and hind femur length 0.67–0.76 mm.

Habitus as in Figs. 3A and 3D. Head, trunk, and waist (petiole plus post-petiole) orange brown; gaster, legs, and antennae, lighter, yellow orange.

Head as in Fig. 3C. Head sutureless on dorsal and lateral surfaces; without eyes; dorsal surface glossy, without conspicuous punctures, occipital margin clearly defined as in queen. Antennal fossae with elevated, sharply defined medial borders; lateral borders not as well developed but ending caudally in slightly elevated point (Fig. 3A) in lateral view. Clypeal process excavated medially. Labrum as in Fig. 3B. Mouthparts as in Fig. 4. Mandible with 2 subapical teeth, proximal tooth large and rounded apically; maxillary palpus 2-segmented; labial palpus 2-segmented. Antenna 10-segmented.

Anterior dorsal slope of pronotum densely punctate, balance of dorsal surface and pleurae glossy, without conspicuous punctures. Remainder of trunk coarsely sculptured with densely-packed, deep punctures and, on pleurae, longitudinal rugae. Declivity of propodeum bordered by sharply produced ridge. Distal margin of bulla covering metapleural gland orifice prominent and formed as in Fig. 3A.

Petiole and postpetiole as in Figs. 3A and 3D. Petiolar and postpetiolar nodes densely and coarsely punctured; subpetiolar tooth well-developed but variable in shape, rounded apically and densely punctured.

Gaster as in Figs. 3A and 3D. Integument of gaster glossy, without conspicuous punctures.

Pubescence yellow, consisting of sparsely but generally distributed, often erect, setae. Tarsal claws simple.

Remarks.—Eight worker ants, two from each of the four colonies from