

CI 85-92; SL 0.22-0.30 mm; SI 37-44. Scape as long as the first three funicular segments, not reaching the median ocellus; mandibles 5-toothed: distal much more developed, the rest as simple angles, gradually smaller; palp formula 5:3.

Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum strongly convex when viewed in profile, with a deep furrow between them; propodeum without spines, the basal face slightly longer than declivous face and meeting at a very obtuse angle; wings slightly infuscated; radial cell very short; discoidal cell sometimes absent because of lacking m-cu vein; posterior wings with 5-6 hammuli. Thorax width, tegulae excluded: 0.75-0.90 mm; AL 1.25-1.47 mm. Petiole length 0.37-0.40 mm; petiole width 0.18-0.22 mm; Petiole length 0.37-0.40 mm; petiole width 0.18-0.22 mm; petiole node low, somewhat variable (Fig. 1). Postpetiole with parallel sides when viewed from above; postpetiole width 0.25-0.30 mm; post-petiole length 0.22-0.25 mm.

Genitalia. Penicilli with 8-9 hairs; external paramera with 40-50 hairs; subgenital plate with 35-40 hairs; distal lobe of volsella with 30-35 areolae, some with very short spines; ventral border of volsella with 18-23 hairs; aedeagus with a short distal point and 10-12 teeth.

Six *Leptothorax* taxa of the *rottenbergi* group are known from the Canary Islands but only the males of *L. hesperius* Santschi, 1909 have been described (Barquín 1981). Differences are small, as usual in related *Leptothorax* males; main differences are the following: aedeagus has 15-16 small teeth in *L. hesperius* and volsella apparently lacks pilosity (Barquín 1981, Fig. 84 b); pilosity of subgenital plate is shorter in *L. hesperius*; radial cell is open in *L. hesperius* and posterior wings have 8 hammuli (this last characteristic has seldom been used in differentiating species and its taxonomic value must be confirmed); size is bigger in *L. hesperius* (4 mm).

Androtype: one male reared in the laboratory (5-VI-1987) from a colony collected under a stone at Los Pechos (Gran Canaria), 5-IV-1987, R. Rodríguez leg., deposited in the author's collection (X.E.); one male in the Laboratory of Zoology (U.A.B.). Known localities are the following:

Las Palmas (♂♂, ♀♀, Forel, 1892, loc. typ).

Galdar. ♂♂ (Wellenius, 1955).

Cruz de Tejada. ♂♂, ♀♀ (Wellenius, 1955, as *L. risi globulinodis*; synonymy by Barquín, 1981); ♂♂ (Barquín, 1981); ♂♂, ♀♀, 26-XII-1986, ♂♂, ♀♀♂♂, 1-IV-1987, Rodríguez leg.

Las Lagunetas. ♂♂ (Wellenius, 1955, as *L. risii globulinodis*).

Maspalomas. ♂♂ (Wolf, 1980, as *L. risii globulinodis* (sic!)).

Santa Brígida. ♀♀ (Wolf, 1980, as *L. risii globulinodis* (sic!)).

Las Longueras. ♂♂, ♀♀, pine wood, 7-XII-1986, Rodríguez leg.

Los Pechos. ♂♂, ♀♀, ♂♂, pine wood with *Asphodelus*, 5-IV-1987, Rodríguez leg.