



FIG. 2. Scale diagram of the petiolar region, seen in lateral profile, of a queen and male *Myrmica scabrinodis*, *Myrmica sabuleti* and *Myrmica hirsuta*. Note the shorter epinotal spine and increased hairiness of *M. hirsuta*.

Bristles are obvious, especially on the pronotum and scutellum. The legs are normal for the genus *Myrmica*, having large pectinate spurs on the tibia of the first pair and reduced pectinate spurs on the remaining pairs. (Thorax width 0.96 mm; thorax length 1.70 mm, spine length 0.32 mm; see Fig. 1.)

Abdomen: the gaster is lighter in colour than the head. The petiole is wide and the post-petiole is very wide. Bristles are obvious especially on the petiole region (Fig. 2). The post-petiole is wider than it is high and there is a tendency for the surface of the petiole node (seen in lateral profile) to slope backwards when compared with that of a *Myrmica sabuleti* queen (Fig. 2). A sting is present. (Post-petiole width 0.62 mm, post-petiole

height 0.53 mm, post-petiole length 0.44 mm, petiole width 0.38 mm, petiole length 0.50 mm; see Fig. 1.)

(iii) *Paratype*: a winged male; author's reference number D1-10, total length 5.30 mm.

Head: is shiny black, finely punctuated with erect hairs that are easily visible at the back of the head. The clypeus is smooth and shiny and the mandibles have a large apical tooth and several equally small teeth. The eyes are isometric with head width but appear to be large and protruding. The antennae has thirteen segments, the scape is short with a bend near to the base. (Head-width 0.82 mm, head length 0.90 mm, frons width 0.24 mm, eye length 0.28 mm, scape