

been made between the pairs of species. *M. sabuleti* can be separated satisfactorily from *M. vandeli* using only 3 measurements: post-petiole width (PPW), post-petiole height (PPH) and the number of hairs on the petiole (H).

$$\text{Cv score} = -25.23 \text{ PPW} + 30.63 \text{ PPH} - 0.34 \text{ H} + 1.96$$

M. vandeli < 1.32 > *M. sabuleti*. Confidence 99.93%

But a similar comparison of *M. hirsuta* with *M. vandeli* produced a less clear separation. Most of the original measurements contribute to the discrimination to some extent, although the best 4 are: minimum frons width (F), petiole width (PW), post-petiole width (PPW) and post-petiole height (PPH).

$$\text{Cv score} = 15.49 \text{ F} + 27.81 \text{ PW} + 1.32 \text{ PPW} + 3.64 \text{ PPH} - 16.51$$

M. vandeli < 0.471 > *M. hirsuta* (GB). Confidence 83.7%.

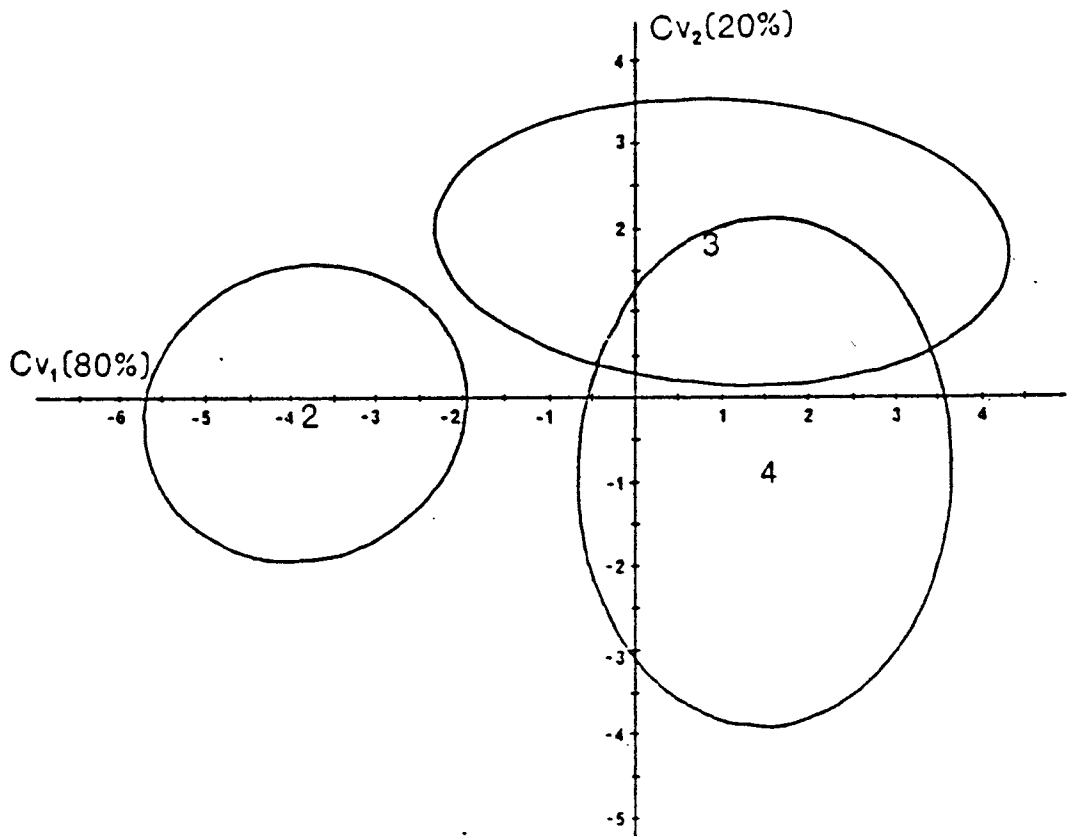


Figure 6: Distribution of the Cv scores for 3 groups of males: 28 *M. sabuleti* (2), 27 *M. hirsuta* from GB (3), and 53 *M. vandeli* (4). The ellipses represent the 95% confidence limits.

WORKERS

Whereas the males and females of *M. vandeli* were previously known from the Bondroit Collection, the workers were descr-