

Chalepoxenus, however, Menozzi (1922) explicitly writes: "frontal carinae long, sub-parallel, and laterally confining an *antennal scrobe*, which is *little marked* and much shorter than the antennal scape" (translated from Italian). Direct comparison (Fig. 1) reveals that there is literally no difference between the antennal scrobes of *Leonomyrma* and *Chalepoxenus*.

In table 2 *L. spinosa* is compared with two *Chalepoxenus* species. I choose for reference *C. muellerianus* and *C. kutteri*, because they represent the two most different species in the genus. *C. siciliensis* and *C. insubricus* closely resemble *C. muellerianus*, *C. gribodoi* was already synonymized with the latter (Kutter 1973), and *C. tramieri* is close to *C. kutteri* (Cagniant 1983).

The comparison shows that there are some morphological differences between *L. spinosa* and *Chalepoxenus* species, but not more than between the latter two. *L. spinosa* is sharing some characters (postpetiolar spines in ♂ and ♀, long and acute epinotal spines in ♀, long body hairs) with *C. kutteri*, others (steeply ascending petiolar node, erect tibial hairs) with *C. muellerianus*. No crucial differences could be found which would justify the maintenance of a separate genus for *L. spinosa*, whereas its species rank in the genus *Chalepoxenus* appears sufficiently substantiated.

Since *C. muellerianus* is an active slavemaker (Ehrhardt 1980), and also *C. siciliensis*, *C. insubricus*, and *C. kutteri* (Buschinger et al., in prep.), we may predict that *L. spinosa*, too, will exhibit this particular life habit. The original material consists of alate sexuals, only, which were apparently caught during swarming. The lack of workers in the sample, therefore, is not surprising*.

SUMMARY

The monotypical genus *Leonomyrma*, described by Arnoldi 1968 from 4 ♀♀ and 14 ♂♂ of *L. spinosa* from East-Kasachstan, USSR, is

**Chalepoxenus brunneus* Cagniant 1985, described from males and females from one colony, is a workerless and thus not a slave-raiding species. We (A. Buschinger, J. Heinze, H. Cagniant, X. Espadaler) collected 11 colonies at its type locality, Tizi-n-Test, Great Atlas of Morocco, on May 6, 1987. None of them contained *Chalepoxenus* workers, and their brood also consisted of male and female pupae only. Thus, *C. spinosus* also might be truly workerless. [Added in proof, May, 1987].