

- (3) Subgenital plate distally trilobed with the median process triangular and not digitiform.
- (4) In ventral view, median process with hair-carrying pits to the tip.
- (5) In lateral view, apicolateral appendix of sagitta not overreaching outline of apical, serrated plate.
- (6) Apicolateral appendix of sagitta short and terminally rounded; in ventral view only slightly raised above the plane of the apical, serrated plate.
- (7) Long hind tibiae (TAI 114.3).

PARATYPE: ♂♂ HL 1.30–1.43, HW 1.05–1.19, EL 0.44–0.50, SL 1.98–2.23, AL 2.48–2.73, CI 80.8–86.6, SI 175.5–195.6, EI 41.1–43.0, FI 91.4–103.2, LI 101.7–105.5, TAI 108.3–116.0 ($n = 8$).

There is a slight variation in size, but the extremes of the range of absolute measurements are always far below those of the other males of the *bicolor* species group. Compared with all the other males of the *bicolor* group, *hannae* has the longest hind tibiae (TAI > 108). Head and alitrunk always black in colour.

Diagnosis of female

Ant of the *Cataglyphis bicolor* species group with the following diagnostic features (Fig. 1B):

- (1) Small size, alitrunk < 3.2 mm.
- (2) Scape much longer than head length (SI > 120).

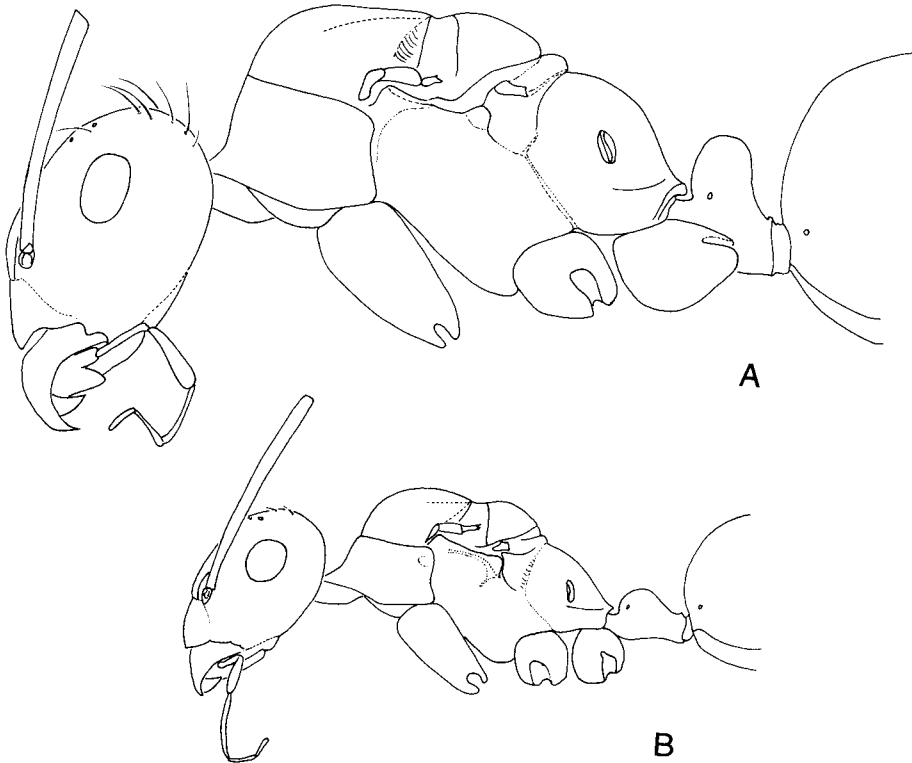


FIG. 1. Lateral view of the females of *C. bicolor* (A) and its inquiline *C. hannae* n.sp. (B). Hairs are only drawn on the occiput.