NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN HYMENOPTERA
No. 9

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Unless otherwise stated, the types of species described herein are in the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia. Paratypes in the collections of the British, South African and Transvaal Museums are indicated by the initials, B.M., S.A.M. and T.M.

Family FORMICIDAE
Subfamily CERAPACHYINAE

\$ Cerapachys variolosus \$ n.sp. (Fig. 1) \text{=} C. sudanensis

2:8–3 mm. long. Blackish brown. Mandibles, apical margin of the clypeus, antennae, tarsi, apical margins of the abdominal segments and the whole apical tergite, brownish ochreous. Femora and tibiae brown, paler at the base and apex. Whole body moderately shining, pubescence yellow, sparse and decumbent, long on the abdomen. Mandibles and scapes finely and sparsely punctured. Dorsal surface of the head, excepting a median anterior and more or less semicircular smooth area, strongly but not closely punctured, the interspaces about twice as wide as the punctures. The cheeks below the level of the eyes with only three or four small punctures. The punctuation of the thorax and of the first abdominal segment is coarse, somewhat unequal, the largest punctures being on the epinotum and all at least twice as large as those on the head, with interspaces about as wide as the punctures on the thorax, somewhat smaller on the first abdominal segment. The petiole has a very coarse, deep and large punctuation, larger than elsewhere, the interspaces barely half as wide as the punctures. Second abdominal segment finely and sparsely punctured. Head, from the genal to the posterior angles, one-seventh longer than wide, widest in the middle, the sides moderately convex, the posterior angles rectangular, the occipital margin moderately concave. Clypeus and frontal carinae as in \textit{C. cooperi} Arn. Masticatory margin of the mandibles without distinct teeth, only feebly denticulate. Pro-mesonotal and meso-epinotal sutures faintly defined at the sides, almost obsolete in the middle. The dorsum of the pronotum is separated from the declivous anterior face by a distinct and fine transverse carina. Epinotum twice as wide as long in the middle, widest in the middle, the hind margin and the very small lateral teeth as in \textit{C. cooperi}. Petiole widening posteriorly, the posterior margin nearly straight, transverse, and one-seventh wider than the anterior margin, the lateral margins feebly convex, the anterior and posterior faces vertical. First abdominal segment (post-petiole) half as long again as the petiole, widened caudal. First abdominal segment about one-eighth wider than long.