

**A PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST OF THE ANTS (HYMENOPTERA:  
FORMICIDAE) OF KAKAMEGA FOREST (KENYA)**

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**ABSTRACT**

A preliminary species checklist of the ants (Hymenoptera: Formicidae) of Kakamega Forest, Western Kenya, is presented. The species list is based on specimens sampled from 1999 until 2009, which are deposited in the ant collection of the Zoological Research Museum Koenig, Bonn, Germany, and the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, United States. The known ant fauna comprises 11 subfamilies with 52 genera and 288 species. This species richness is the second highest reported from the Afrotropical zoogeographical region. The observed ant fauna can be divided into a group of forest habitat species with approximately 180 species and another group, which consists of about 100 species, of open habitat specialists. The greatest part of the ant fauna (204 species or 71%) could be identified to species level but the rest remains unidentifiable or undescribed (84 species or 29%). The preliminary data from the observed ant fauna seems to support the hypothesis that Kakamega Forest is the eastern-most remnant of the former Guineo-Congolian rain forest belt, while the zoogeographical influence from East African Afromontane forests seems to be less significant.

**Keywords:** ant inventory; Guineo-Congolian; Kakamega Forest; species richness

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## INTRODUCTION

Several intensive ant sampling projects have been undertaken in the Afrotropical region during the last couple of decades, such as in Ghana (Belshaw & Bolton, 1994), Tanzania (Robertson, 1999), Cameroon (Watt *et al.*, 2002; Deblauwe & Dekoninck, 2007), Gabon (Fisher, 2004), and several localities in Southern Africa listed in Robertson (1999). However, the faunal knowledge for most other sub-Saharan countries remains fragmentary and insufficient. Most recent ant studies focus on West or South African localities, whereas East Africa remains quite underrepresented. The sampling project in and around Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania by Robertson (1999, 2002) remains the only one for the region. In this publication, we provide first results from an intensive ant inventory carried out in Kakamega Forest, an equatorial rain forest in Western Kenya. We present a first species checklist for the local ant fauna, which is based on material collected in Kakamega Forest from 1999 to 2009.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Kakamega Forest is situated about 50 km north of the Lake Victoria and 150 km west of the eastern part of the Rift Valley, in Kakamega District of the Western Province of Kenya (34°40'38''–34°57'26''E; 0°8'28''–0°29'32''N). Most of the forest lies at an altitudinal range between 1500 m and 1700 m with a few scattered hills rising up to 2060 m (Blackett, 1994; KIFCON, 1994). Kakamega Forest is generally considered to be the eastern-most relict of the equatorial Guineo-Congolian lowland rain forest belt (Zimmermann, 1972; Kokwaro, 1988; Espira, 2001), which can be clearly seen in some faunal elements, for example in reptiles or dragonflies (Clausnitzer, 1999, 2005; Wagner *et al.*, 2008). However, due to its elevation the forest also shares some, but significantly less, faunal elements with the Afromontane forests of Eastern Africa (Zimmermann 1972; Clausnitzer, 2005). Kakamega Forest comprises a heterogeneous mixture of forest habitats of different succession stages ranging from disturbed primary forest, secondary forest, clearings and glades, tea and timber plantations at the forest edge, to subsistence agriculture outside the forest (Lung & Schaab, 2006). The administration of the forest can be divided into two differently managed areas. The northern part of the forest and the Kisere forest fragment were declared a National Park under management of the Kenya Wildlife Service in 1986, whereas the larger southern part of the forest and most of the fragments are under the administration of the Kenya Forestry Service (KIFCON, 1994; Bleher *et al.*, 2006).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Abbreviations

ZFMK - Zoological Research Museum Koenig, Bonn, Germany

LACM - Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, USA

NMK - National Museums of Kenya, Nairobi, Kenya

### Material Examined

The presented species list was generated using material from ZFMK and LACM, which was collected by different collectors between 1999 and 2009 in all habitats of Kakamega Forest.

If species are listed in the literature for the area, but not found in ZFMK or LACM, they were included in the species list and marked. With the exception of four species of Aenictinae, Aenictogitoninae, and Dorylinae, of which only male specimens are available, this work is based on the worker caste. Queens have been collected from many species but the assignation to valid species hasn't been finished yet. The examined material was collected using different sampling methods. The ground and leaf litter ants were sampled by pitfall trapping, baiting (honey and peanut butter), hand collecting, and Winkler leaf litter extraction (Bestelmeyer *et al.*, 2000). Another additional sampling method was the use of underground oil baits in order to attract and collect army ants and other hypogaecic ants (Weissflog *et al.*, 2000; Berghoff *et al.*, 2003). The few male specimens were either extracted from malaise trap samples or hand collected from improvised light traps. Finally, canopy ants were collected during canopy fogging surveys (Freund, 2005). The collected material was mounted and labelled following Latke (2000).

One voucher specimen as reference for each species with collector, sampling date, and caste information is provided in the species checklist. In addition, the referenced voucher specimens have been labelled with unique label codes used only for this publication. The label code for each species is given in its own column in the species checklist. Except for the species found only in the literature and not in LACM or ZFMK voucher specimens of all species are located in the collection of the ZFMK. The collection in LACM holds around 80% of the treated ant species and the collection of the NMK will be provided with voucher specimens from most of the ant fauna by the year 2010. This will generate three museum reference collections on three continents for the study area.

Furthermore, it has to be mentioned that some species from the Kakamega Forest have already been imaged and the high quality images are available online at Antweb (Fisher, 2002). In the near future all species / morphospecies listed in this publication will be photographed and made accessible for researchers on Antweb (Fisher, 2002).

#### **Identification process**

The specimens were identified to subfamily and genus using the keys published by Bolton (1994). Identification keys and literature to species level were used for genera for which good revisions exist (Bolton, 1973, 1974a,b, 1975a,b, 1976, 1980, 1981a,b, 1982, 1986, 1987, 2000, 2007; Brown, 1975, 1976, 1978; Bolton & Belshaw, 1993; LaPolla, 2004; LaPolla & Fisher, 2005; Snelling, 2007; Bolton & Fisher, 2008a,b). Because of the lack of modern revisions and the unreliability of a great part of the old primary taxonomic literature for several genera, many specimens from our samples were compared with the Afrotropical ant collection in LACM. Also, high-resolution pictures provided by Antweb (Fisher, 2002) were utilised, if available for the concerned species. The literature source or reference collection leading to species level identification is provided in an extra column of the species checklist making the identification process as transparent as possible. If specimens were unidentifiable, they were labelled with a morphospecies code consisting of the genus name, the initials of the determinator, and a species number.

## **RESULTS**

The known ant fauna of Kakamega Forest area comprises 11 subfamilies of ants with 52 genera and 288 species. The taxonomic composition of the fauna is given in table 1. By far

the most important subfamily was the Myrmicinae with around 40% of all genera and 54% of all species, followed by Ponerinae, Formicinae, and Dolichoderinae, whereas the other subfamilies were less abundant in terms of genus and species richness. The rarest subfamilies were Aenictogitoninae and Leptanillinae, each represented with just one species and only one or a few sampled specimens. The five most species-rich genera were *Tetramorium*, *Camponotus*, *Monomorium*, *Crematogaster*, and *Pheidole* (table 2). The preliminary species checklist for the ants of the Kakamega Forest area is presented as an appendix. We were able to identify 71% (203 species) of the ant fauna, whereas 29% (84 species) could not be assigned to any valid species name and were labelled as morphospecies. We recognised eight morphospecies as new, undescribed species.

The subspecies *Lepisiota capensis guineensis*, *Lepisiota capensis anceps*, and *Dorylus nigricans molestus* are listed here as subspecies but their taxonomic status might change in the future. *D. nigricans molestus* seems to merit elevation to species rank (Casper Schöning, pers. Comm.) and the same applies to *L. capensis guineensis* and *L. capensis anceps*.

Table 1: The composition of the ant fauna with species and genus numbers/percentages given for each subfamily.

Subfamily	No. of genera	%	No. of species	%
Aenictinae	1	1.92	5	1.74
Aenictogitoninae	1	1.92	1	0.35
Cerapachyinae	3	5.77	9	3.13
Dolichoderinae	3	5.77	19	6.60
Dorylinae	1	1.92	9	3.13
Formicinae	8	15.38	43	14.93
Leptanillinae	1	1.92	1	0.35
Myrmicinae	21	40.38	157	54.51
Ponerinae	10	19.23	37	12.85
Proceratiinae	2	3.85	3	1.04
Pseudomyrmecinae	1	1.92	4	1.39
Total	52	100	288	100

## DISCUSSION

For a tropical forest a relatively high number (71%) of the ant species could be identified to species level. The taxonomic status of the remaining 29% remains partly unclear. Some morphospecies could not be identified because they do not fit in any taxonomic system and are so different from the type material that they are clearly new, undescribed species. In Kakamega this is most probably the case for eight new species that will be described in the future. However, this might not apply to the rest of the morphospecies because they belong to vast, unrevised genera like *Camponotus*, *Pheidole*, *Crematogaster*, and *Carebara*. These genera are in such a taxonomic chaos that it is very difficult to identify several morphospecies and it is impossible to decide whether they are undescribed or not. Our results

strengthen the need for more taxonomic efforts. Especially some of the above mentioned large and ecologically dominant genera are in great need of modern revisions, as already pointed out by Robertson (2000) and Ward (2007).

Table 2: Table showing the ten most important ant genera sampled in the study area in terms of species richness.

Genus	No. of species
<i>Tetramorium</i> Mayr, 1855	38
<i>Camponotus</i> Mayr, 1861	20
<i>Monomorium</i> Mayr, 1855	19
<i>Crematogaster</i> Lund, 1831	18
<i>Pheidole</i> Westwood, 1839	15
<i>Pachycondyla</i> Smith, F., 1858	15
<i>Pyramica</i> Roger, 1862	13
<i>Carebara</i> Westwood, 1940	13
<i>Technomyrmex</i> Mayr, 1872	10
<i>Lepisiota</i> Santschi, 1926	10

The observed ant fauna can be roughly divided in two different groups depending on their general habitat preference. On the one side there are at least 180 species which can be considered as “real” forest species. Some arboreal genera like *Axinidris* Weber, 1941 and *Nesomyrmex* Wheeler, W.M. 1910 and many other species occur only in forested habitats such as primary or secondary forest patches, and are seldom found in open areas. Many typical rain forest species, mostly known from West or Central African forests, such as *Technomyrmex andrei*, *Camponotus brutus* or *Microdacetone tibialis* belong to this group of forest dependent species. The second group consists of about 100 ant species which can be regarded as open habitat specialists, from which most might have invaded the Kakamega Forest through human disturbance. They are usually found in all open or less forested habitats inside the forest, from natural or human-made glades to roads, camp sites, constructions or unforested hill tops. This group contains common savannah species like *Pachycondyla analis*, *Tetramorium weitzckeri* or *Monomorium afrum*, which do not enter the dense rain forest. Army ants from the genus *Aenictus* Shuckard, 1840 for example were generally rarely sampled, but always in subsistence farmland at the forest edge and never within, and some species like *Camponotus bayeri* were only collected from termite mounds in old glades. Many species of this second group are species which usually inhabit agricultural land outside the forest and are found in savannah areas with a wide distribution. Only a few species like *Pachycondyla talpa*, *P. crassa* or *Tetramorium brevispinosum* can be observed in nearly all habitats, but they belong to a small minority of habitat generalists since most other species seem to be restricted to either forested or open habitats. Considering these findings, we seem to have two distinctly different ant communities living in Kakamega Forest separated by different habitat preferences. A more detailed and systematic analysis about habitat preferences and the impact of habitat degradation and fragmentation on the ant fauna is actually in progress in the ZFMK.

A great number of taxa were previously not listed in the ant literature for Kenya or East Africa. The monogeneric subfamily Aenictogitoninae for example was known only from few collections in West Africa, the Congo Basin, Zambia or Southern Africa (Bolton, 1994; Bolton *et al.*, 2005; Brady *et al.* 2006). Furthermore, the subfamily Leptanillinae was also only listed for West and South Africa (Baroni Urbani, 1977). Taking into account their occurrence in Kakamega, the distribution range of Aenictogitoninae and Leptanillinae seems to extend to Eastern Africa too. The same applies to some genera which were previously only recorded from West or Central Africa, for example *Sphinctomyrmex* Mayr 1866, *Phasmomyrmex* Stitz 1910, *Psalidomyrmex* André 1890 and many more species. We found at least 110 species which have been described from West Africa or the Congo Basin and can be considered as Guineo-Congolian faunal elements. Considering this new data, the distribution limits of many West African ant species will have to be shifted much more eastwards to Western Kenya. In contrast to the high number of Guineo-Congolian species, we found less than 40 species considered as East African Afromontane species. Our ant data seems to support the hypothesis that Kakamega Forest is the eastern-most remnant of the former Guineo-Congolian rain forest belt because of the high number of West and Central African faunal elements. On the other hand, due to its altitude, Kakamega Forest also shares a number of species with the Afromontane forests of Eastern Africa. Nevertheless, like in the avifauna (Zimmermann, 1972) and dragonfly fauna (Clausnitzer, 2005), the Afromontane zoogeographical influence seems to be significantly less important than the Guineo-Congolian. However, these results are considered as preliminary and a deeper biogeographical investigation of the ant fauna of Kakamega is being worked on by the authors.

Comparing the diversity of the ants of the Kakamega Forest with other faunas in the Afrotropical region is problematic, since most inventory projects vary notably in their sampling methodology, elevation of the study area, as well as in the geographical range covered, or habitats investigated. However, a comparison of total species richness from studies in the Afrotropical region shows that Kakamega Forest holds a fairly high number of species with 288 compared to 176 from 34 forest sites in Ghana (Belshaw & Bolton, 1994), 145 from Dja Biosphere Reserve in Cameroon (Deblauwe & Dekoninck, 2007), 97 from the canopy and 111 from the leaf litter in Mblamayo Forest Reserve in Cameroon (Watt *et al.*, 2002), and 87 from woodlands and forests in Tanzania (Robertson, 2002). Fisher (2004) published the highest species richness of ants yet recorded for the Afrotropical region from Monts Doudou in Gabon with 310 species, which is slightly above the observed species richness in Kakamega Forest. The total species richness presented in this publication is therefore the second highest reported from the Afrotropical region. One reason for this high ant species richness in the Kakamega Forest might be the already mentioned diversity of habitats, which allows many species from open habitats outside the forest to invade the forest through human-made pathways like roads, campsites, or plantations. Another explanation could be the variety of sampling methods employed in the Kakamega Forest for the last decade, since the examined material covers most microhabitats and strata of the forest. An additional reason might be the unique transitional location of Kakamega Forest, since it was most probably linked with the lowland rain forests of West Africa and the Congo Basin and is still connected with the Kenyan Highlands through the Northern Nandi Hills (Zimmermann, 1972; Espira, 2001).

It has to be emphasised that the presented species list does not represent the total ant fauna of the Kakamega Forest. The taxonomic inventory for the ants of Kakamega is still in progress and additional species from the leaf litter and hand collections are expected. Also

the investigation of the hypogaecic ant fauna might provide further species, and the canopy fauna is only partly known. However, this checklist makes a sophisticated compilation of the known ant fauna of the study area available to ecologists and ant taxonomists. Furthermore, in combination with the reference collections in ZFMK, LACM and NMK, and upcoming high quality pictures provided by Antweb (Fisher, 2002), it provides a useful taxonomic tool for future ant monitoring in the study area. As a result, local ant researchers as well as scientists from Europe or the United States will be able to easily access these reference collections or compare their specimens with the imaged specimens from Antweb (Fisher, 2002).

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Appendix. Preliminary checklist of the ant fauna of Kakamega Forest. One voucher specimen is presented for each species/morphospecies with collector<sup>1</sup>, sampling date, and caste information, as well as an unique checklist label code. The identification source or reference collection used for species identification is provided. Morphospecies were either determined by Francisco Hita Garcia or Georg Fischer. Species listed in the literature for the area but not found in ZFMK or LACM are marked with \* for Espira, 2001 and ° for Shattuck, 1991. All other species / morphospecies are located in the collection of the ZFMK.

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	ID Source
AENICTINAE					
<i>Aenictus eugenii</i> Emery, 1895	GF	6/7/2007	worker	KKCL 001	LACM
<i>A. decolor</i> (Mayr, 1879)	FHG	1/9/2007	worker	KKCL 002	LACM
<i>A. rotundatus</i> Mayr, 1901	GF	21/7/2007	worker	KKCL 003	LACM
<i>Aenictus</i> sp. FHG 3	RRS	5/2/2002	male	KKCL 004	unidentified
<i>Aenictus</i> sp. FHG 4	MP	21/6/2002	male	KKCL 005	unidentified
AENICTOGITONINAE					
<i>Aenictogiton</i> sp. FHG 1	RRS	1-6/5/2001	male	KKCL 006	unidentified
CERAPACHYINAE					
<i>Cerapachys foreli</i> (Santschi, 1914) *					
<i>C. kenyensis</i> Consani, 1951	GF	27/8/2005	worker	KKCL 007	Brown, 1975
<i>C. nkomoensis</i> (Forel, 1916)	GF	16/7/2008	worker	KKCL 008	Brown, 1975
<i>C. nitidulus</i> Brown, 1975 *					
<i>C. vespula</i> (Weber, 1949)	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 009	Brown, 1975
<i>Cerapachys</i> sp. GF 1	GF	17/8/2005	worker	KKCL 010	unidentified
<i>Cerapachys</i> sp. GF 2	FHG	7-8/2007	worker	KKCL 011	unidentified
<i>Simopone schoutedeni</i> Santschi, 1923	RRS	22/4/2003	worker	KKCL 012	Brown, 1975
<i>Sphinctomyrmex</i> sp. FHG 1	GF	8/2008	worker	KKCL 013	unidentified
DOLICHODERINAE					
<i>Axinidris acholli</i> Weber, 1941	RRS	16/3/2002	worker	KKCL 014	Snelling, 2007
<i>A. bidens</i> Shattuck, 1991	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 015	Snelling, 2007
<i>A. hypoclinoides</i> (Santschi, 1919)	WF	10/2002	worker	KKCL 016	Snelling, 2007
<i>A. icipe</i> Snelling, 2007	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 017	paratype ZFMK
<i>A. kakamegensis</i> Shattuck, 1991 °					
<i>A. luhya</i> Snelling, 2007	RRS	10/3/2002	worker	KKCL 018	paratype ZFMK
<i>A. murielae</i> Shattuck, 1991	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 019	Snelling, 2007
<i>A. okekai</i> . Snelling, 2007	RRS	21/3/2002	worker	KKCL 020	paratype ZFMK
<i>Tapinoma</i> sp. FHG 1	RRS	10/2/2002	worker	KKCL 021	unidentified
<i>Technomyrmex andreii</i> Emery, 1899	FHG	14/8/2007	worker	KKCL 022	Bolton, 2007
<i>T. camerunensis</i> . Emery, 1899	RRS	19/4/2001	worker	KKCL 023	Bolton, 2007
<i>T. ilgi</i> (Forel, 1910)	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 024	Bolton, 2007
<i>T. moerens</i> Santschi, 1913	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 025	Bolton, 2007
<i>T. nigriventris</i> Santschi, 1910	RRS	25/3/2003	worker	KKCL 026	Bolton, 2007
<i>T. pallipes</i> (Smith, F., 1876)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 027	Bolton, 2007
<i>T. voeltzkowi</i> (Forel, 1907)	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 028	Bolton, 2007
<i>Technomyrmex</i> sp. FHG 5	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 029	unidentified
<i>Technomyrmex</i> sp. FHG 9	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 030	unidentified

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>Technomyrmex</i> sp. FHG 10	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 031	unidentified
DORYLINAЕ					
<i>Dorylus affinis</i> Shuckard, 1840	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 032	det. Caspar Schöning
<i>D. braunsi</i> Emery, 1895	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 033	det. Caspar Schöning
<i>D. conradti</i> Emery, 1895	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 034	ZFMK
<i>D. fimbriatus</i> (Shuckard, 1840)	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 035	ZFMK
<i>D. fulvus</i> (Westwood, 1839)	FHG	7/2004	worker	KKCL 036	ZFMK
<i>D. helvolus</i> Linnaeus, 1764	RRS	17/2/2002	male	KKCL 037	LACM
<i>D. kohli</i> Wasmann, 1904	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 038	det. Caspar Schöning
<i>D. nigricans molestus</i> (Gerstäcker, 1859)	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 039	ZFMK
<i>D. wilverthi</i> Emery, 1899	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 040	det. Caspar Schöning
FORMICINAE					
<i>Acropyga silvestrii</i> Emery, 1915	WO	10/12/2002	worker	KKCL 041	LaPolla & Fisher, 2005
<i>Camponotus bayeri</i> Forel, 1913	RRS	9/3/2002	worker	KKCL 042	LACM
<i>C. brutus</i> Forel, 1886	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 043	LACM
<i>C. chrysurus</i> Gerstäcker, 1871	FHG	7-9/2007	worker	KKCL 044	Santschi, 1926
<i>C. flavomarginatus</i> Mayr, 1862	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 045	LACM
<i>C. foraminosus</i> Forel, 1879	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 046	LACM
<i>C. maculatus</i> (Fabricius, 1782)	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 047	Mayr, 1862; LACM
<i>C. perrisii</i> Forel, 1886	TW	7-11/2/1999	worker	KKCL 048	LACM
<i>C. pompeius</i> Forel, 1886	MP	5/2008	worker	KKCL 049	LACM
<i>C. rufoglaucus</i> Jerdon, 1851	FHG	7/9/2007	worker	KKCL 050	LACM
<i>C. rubripes</i> (Latreille, 1802) *					
<i>C. sericeus</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 051	Mayr, 1862
<i>C. solon</i> Forel, 1886	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 052	LACM
<i>C. vividus</i> Smith, F., 1858	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 053	Santschi, 1926
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 2	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 054	unidentified
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 4	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 055	unidentified
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 10	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 056	unidentified
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 11	FHG	21/7/2007	worker	KKCL 057	unidentified
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 20	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 058	unidentified
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 21	RRS	26/3/2003	worker	KKCL 059	unidentified
<i>Camponotus</i> sp. FHG 23	RRS	17/3/2002	worker	KKCL 060	unidentified
<i>Lepisiota canescens</i> (Emery, 1897)	FHG	2/6/2008	worker	KKCL 061	LACM
<i>L. capensis capensis</i> (Mayr, 1862)	TW	7-11/1/1999	worker	KKCL 062	LACM
<i>L. capensis anceps</i> Forel, 1916	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 063	LACM
<i>L. capensis guineensis</i> (Mayr, 1902)	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 064	LACM
<i>L. crinita</i> (Mayr, 1895) *					
<i>Lepisiota</i> sp. FHG 3	FHG	17/6/2007	worker	KKCL 065	unidentified

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>Lepisiota</i> sp. FHG 4	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 066	unidentified
<i>Lepisiota</i> sp. FHG 5	FHG	15/6/2007	worker	KKCL 067	unidentified
<i>Lepisiota</i> sp. FHG 6	WF	1/11/2002	worker	KKCL 068	unidentified
<i>Lepisiota</i> sp. FHG 8	RRS	9/10/1999	worker	KKCL 069	unidentified
<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. FHG 1	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 070	unidentified
<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. FHG 2	GF	21/7/2007	worker	KKCL 071	unidentified
<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. FHG 3	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 072	unidentified
<i>Paratrechina</i> sp. FHG 4	RRS	30/4/2001	worker	KKCL 073	unidentified
<i>Phasmomyrmex wolffi</i> (Emery, 1920)	RRS	5/2/2002	worker	KKCL 074	LACM
<i>Plagiolepis decora</i> Santschi, 1914	TW	7-11/1/1999	worker	KKCL 075	LACM
<i>Plagiolepis</i> sp. FHG 1	WF	1/2002	worker	KKCL 076	unidentified
<i>Polyrhachis militaris</i> (Fabricius, 1782)	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 077	Bolton, 1973
<i>P. latispina</i> Emery, 1925	WF	9-10/2002	worker	KKCL 078	Bolton, 1973
<i>P. lestoni</i> Bolton, 1973	WF	1/2002	worker	KKCL 079	Bolton, 1973
<i>Polyrhachis</i> sp. FHG 4	FHG	15/6/2007	worker	KKCL 080	unidentified
<i>Pseudolasius weissi</i> Santschi, 1910	RRS	15/5/2001	worker	KKCL 081	LaPolla, 2004
LEPTANILLINAE					
<i>Leptanilla</i> sp. FHG 1	WO	6/11/2002	worker	KKCL 082	unidentified
MYRMICINAE					
<i>Atopomyrmex mocquerysi</i> Andre, 1889	FHG	7/2008	worker	KKCL 083	Bolton, 1981
<i>Calyptomyrmex brunneus</i> Arnold, 1948	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 084	Bolton, 1981
<i>C. duhun</i> Bolton, 1981	RRS	31/1/2002	worker	KKCL 085	Bolton, 1981
<i>C. pipilis</i> Santschi, 1923	WO	5/8/2001	worker	KKCL 086	Bolton, 1981
<i>C.x tensus</i> Bolton, 1981 *					
<i>Cardiocondyla emeryi</i> Forel, 1881	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 087	Bolton, 1982; Rigato, 2002
<i>Cardiocondyla shuckardi</i> Forel, 1891	GF	5/7/2007	worker	KKCL 088	Bolton, 1982; Rigato, 2002
<i>Cardiocondyla</i> sp. FHG 3	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 089	unidentified
<i>Carebara distincta</i> (Bolton & Belshaw, 1993)	WO	31/8/2001	worker	KKCL 090	Bolton & Belshaw, 1993
<i>C.a elmenteitae</i> (Patrizi, 1948)	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 091	Patrizi, 1948
<i>C. polita</i> (Santschi, 1914)	MP	21/6/2007	worker	KKCL 092	Arnold, 1948
<i>C. rara</i> (Bolton & Belshaw, 1993)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 093	Bolton & Belshaw, 1993
<i>C. thoracica</i> (Weber, 1950)	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 094	Weber, 1950
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 4	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 095	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 5	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 096	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 6	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 097	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 7	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 098	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 8	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 099	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 9	MP	27/6/2002	worker	KKCL 100	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 10	MP	21/6/2002	worker	KKCL 101	unidentified
<i>Carebara</i> sp. GF 11	GF	19/6/2007	worker	KKCL 102	unidentified
<i>Cataulacus brevisetosus</i> Forel, 1901	FHG	11/7/2008	worker	KKCL 103	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>C. egenus</i> Santschi, 1911	TW	7-11/2/1999	worker	KKCL 104	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>C. intrudens</i> (Smith, F., 1876)	TW	7-11/2/1999	worker	KKCL 105	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>C. lujae</i> Forel, 1911	RRS	3/5/2001	worker	KKCL 106	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>C. pullus</i> Santschi, 1910	RRS	9/2/2002	worker	KKCL 107	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>C. striativentris</i> Santschi, 1924	WF	10/2001	worker	KKCL 108	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>C. traegaordhi</i> Santschi, 1914	RRS	14/3/2002	worker	KKCL 109	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>C. vorticus</i> Bolton, 1974	RRS	18/10/1999	worker	KKCL 110	Bolton, 1974; Bolton, 1982
<i>Crematogaster africana</i> Mayr, 1895 *					
<i>C. clariventris</i> Mayr, 1895	MP	26/6/2002	worker	KKCL 111	LACM
<i>C. concava</i> Emery, 1899	FHG	2/8/2007	worker	KKCL 112	LACM
<i>C. gabonensis</i> Emery, 1899 *					
<i>C. gambiensis</i> André, 1889 *					
<i>C. litoralis</i> Arnold, 1955	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 113	Arnold, 1955
<i>C. pseudinermis</i> Viehmeyer, 1923	GF	19/6/2007	worker	KKCL 114	LACM
<i>C. rugosa</i> André, 1895 *					
<i>C. stadelmanni</i> Mayr, 1895 *					
<i>C. striatula</i> Emery, 1892 *					
<i>C. wellmani</i> Forel, 1909 *					
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 1	GF	21/7/2007	worker	KKCL 115	unidentified
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 4	FHG	8/2008	worker	KKCL 116	unidentified
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 7	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 117	unidentified
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 8	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 118	unidentified
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 9	FHG	17/8/2007	worker	KKCL 119	unidentified
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 10	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 120	unidentified
<i>Crematogaster</i> sp. FHG 11	GF	2/7/2007	worker	KKCL 121	unidentified
<i>Cyphoidris spinosa</i> Weber, 1952	RRS	15/3/2002	worker	KKCL 122	Bolton, 1981
<i>Decamorium decem</i> (Forel, 1913)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 123	Bolton, 1976
<i>Meranoplus inermis</i> Emery, 1895	GF	5/7/2007	worker	KKCL 124	Bolton, 1981
<i>Melissotarsus emeryi</i> Forel, 1907 *					
<i>Melissotarsus weissii</i> Santschi, 1910	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 125	Bolton, 1982
<i>Nesomyrmex cataulacoides</i> Snelling, 1992	WF	9/10/2002	worker	KKCL 126	LACM
<i>N. evelynae</i> (Forel, 1916)	TW & WF	10/2001	worker	KKCL 127	LACM
<i>Microdaceton tibialis</i> Weber, 1952	MP	21/6/2007	worker	KKCL 128	Bolton, 2000
<i>Monomorium afrum</i> André, 1884	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 129	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. arboreum</i> Weber, 1943 *					
<i>M. bicolor</i> Emery, 1877	GF	6/7/2007	worker	KKCL 130	Bolton, 1987

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>M. cryptobium</i> (Santschi, 1921)	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 131	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. draxocum</i> Bolton, 1987	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 132	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. elgonense</i> (Santschi, 1935)	RRS	24/4/2001	worker	KKCL 133	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. hanneli</i> Forel, 1907	FHG	6/9/2007	worker	KKCL 134	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. iyenasa</i> Bolton, 1987	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 135	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. madecassum</i> Forel, 1892	GF	6/7/2007	worker	KKCL 136	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. malatu</i> Bolton, 1987	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 137	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. mictile</i> Forel, 1910	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 138	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. paternum</i> Bolton, 1987	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 139	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. pharaonis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 140	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. robustior</i> Forel, 1892	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 141	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. rosae</i> Santschi, 1920	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 142	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. rotundatum</i> Santschi, 1920	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 143	Bolton, 1987
<i>M. spectrum</i> Bolton, 1987 *					
<i>Monomorium</i> sp. GF 17	RRS	13/2/2002	worker	KKCL 144	unidentified
<i>Monomorium</i> sp. GF 21	RRS	8/5/2001	worker	KKCL 145	unidentified
<i>Myrmecaria natelensis eumenoides</i> (Gerstäcker, 1859) *					
<i>M. opaciventris</i> Emery, 1893	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 146	LACM
<i>Pheidole aurivillii</i> Mayr, 1896	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 147	LACM
<i>P. megacephala</i> (Fabricius, 1793)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 148	LACM
<i>P. pulchella</i> Santschi, 1910	FHG	23/8/2007	worker	KKCL 149	LACM
<i>P. speculifera</i> Emery, 1877	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 150	LACM
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 2	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 151	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 3	FHG	1/8/2007	worker	KKCL 152	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 4	WF	9/10/2002	worker	KKCL 153	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 5	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 154	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 7	MP	21/6/2007	worker	KKCL 155	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 9	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 156	unidentified
<i>P. sculpturata</i> Mayr, 1866	GF	31/7/2008	worker	KKCL 157	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 12	FHG	23/8/2007	worker	KKCL 158	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 15	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 159	unidentified
<i>P. crassinoda</i> Emery, 1895	FHG	7/9/2007	worker	KKCL 160	unidentified
<i>Pheidole</i> sp. FHG 18	GF	30/7/2008	worker	KKCL 161	unidentified
<i>Pristomyrmex africanus</i> Karavaiev, 1931	GF	27/8/2005	worker	KKCL 162	Bolton, 1981
<i>Pyramica bellatrix</i> Bolton, 2000	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 163	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. cavinasis</i> (Brown, 1950)	GF	27/8/2005	worker	KKCL 164	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. concolor</i> (Santschi, 1914)	FHG	23/8/2007	worker	KKCL 165	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. hensekta</i> (Bolton, 1983)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 166	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. geoterra</i> (Bolton, 1983)	GF	4/8/2008	worker	KKCL 167	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. ludovici</i> (Forel, 1904)	FHG	1/8/2007	worker	KKCL 168	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. lujae</i> (Forel, 1902)	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 169	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. minkara</i> (Bolton, 1983)	RRS	15/5/2001	worker	KKCL 170	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. serrula</i> (Santschi, 1910)	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 171	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. sulumana</i> (Bolton, 1983)	WF	1-2/2003	worker	KKCL 172	Bolton, 2000
<i>P. tetragatha</i> Taylor, 1966 *					
<i>P. thuvida</i> (Bolton, 1983)	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 173	Bolton, 2000
<i>Pyramica</i> sp. nov. (GF 9)	GF	4/8/2008	worker	KKCL 174	tentative new species



Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>Rhoptromyrmex opacus</i> Forel, 1909	FHG	29/8/2007	worker	KKCL 175	Bolton, 1986
<i>R. transversinodis</i> Mayr, 1901	RRS	28/4/2003	worker	KKCL 176	Bolton, 1986
<i>Solenopsis punctaticeps</i> Mayr, 1865	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 177	LACM
<i>Solenopsis</i> sp. FHG 2	FHG	11/7/2007	worker	KKCL 178	unidentified
<i>Strumigenys arnoldi</i> Forel, 1913	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 179	Bolton, 2000
<i>S. cacaoensis</i> Bolton, 1983	MP	12/6/2007	worker	KKCL 180	Bolton, 2000
<i>S. dextra</i> Brown, 1954 *					
<i>S. katapelta</i> Bolton, 1983 *					
<i>S. korahyla</i> Bolton, 1983	FHG	15/8/2007	worker	KKCL 181	Bolton, 2000
<i>S. petiolata</i> Bernard, 1953 *					
<i>S. rukha</i> Bolton, 1983	GF	17/8/2005	worker	KKCL 182	Bolton, 2000
<i>S. tetraphanes</i> Brown, 1954	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 183	Bolton, 2000
<i>Strumigenys</i> sp. GF 3	GF	2/7/2007	worker	KKCL 184	unidentified
<i>Strumigenys</i> sp. GF 7	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 185	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium aculeatum</i> (Mayr, 1866)	TW	11/2/1999	worker	KKCL 186	Bolton, 1980
<i>Tetramorium brevispinosum</i> (Stitz, 1910)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 187	Bolton, 1976
<i>T. caldarium</i> (Roger, 1857)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 188	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. camerunense</i> Mayr, 1895	WF	9-10/2002	worker	KKCL 189	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. candidum</i> Bolton, 1980	RRS	28/3/2003	worker	KKCL 190	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. cristatum</i> Stitz, 1910	FHG	7/2008	worker	KKCL 191	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. delagoense</i> Forel, 1894	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 192	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. dumezi</i> Menozzi, 1942	FHG	21/7/2007	worker	KKCL 215	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. edouardi</i> Forel, 1894	FHG	30/7/2007	worker	KKCL 193	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. eminii</i> (Forel, 1894)	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 194	Bolton, 1976
<i>T. gazense</i> Arnold, 1958	FHG	7/2008	worker	KKCL 195	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. kestrum</i> Bolton, 1980	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 197	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. laevithorax</i> Emery, 1895	GF	5/7/2007	worker	KKCL 198	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. lucayanum</i> Wheeler, W.M., 1905	MP	21/6/2007	worker	KKCL 199	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. metactum</i> Bolton, 1980	WF	10/2001	worker	KKCL 200	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. nodiferum</i> (Emery, 1901)	GF	7/2008	worker	KKCL 202	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. pinnipilum</i> Bolton, 1980	MP	14/6/2002	worker	KKCL 204	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. pullulum</i> Santschi, 1924	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 205	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. quadridentatum</i> Stitz, 1910	TW	7-11/1/1999	worker	KKCL 206	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. sericeiventre</i> Emery, 1877	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 207	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. setigerum</i> Mayr, 1901	GF	18/10/2007	worker	KKCL 216	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. viticola</i> Weber, 1943	WF	1/2003	worker	KKCL 209	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. weitzckeri</i> Emery, 1895	GF	17/7/2007	worker	KKCL 210	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. zapyrum</i> Bolton, 1980	RRS	18/10/1999	worker	KKCL 211	Bolton, 1980
<i>T. zonacaciae</i> (Weber, 1943)	FHG	30/7/2007	worker	KKCL 212	Bolton, 1980
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 1	GF	4/8/2008	worker	KKCL 201	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 7	MP	12/6/2007	worker	KKCL 196	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 14	RRS	28/4/2001	worker	KKCL 203	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 15	WF	1/2002	worker	KKCL 213	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 21	WF	1/2002	worker	KKCL 214	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 24	RRS	18/10/1999	worker	KKCL 217	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 39	MP	5/2008	worker	KKCL 218	unidentified
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. FHG 40	FHG	16/7/2007	worker	KKCL 208	unidentified

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. nov. (FHG 2)	FHG	3/8/2007	worker	KKCL 219	new species
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. Nov (FHG 27)	GF	7/2009	worker	KKCL 220	new species
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. nov. (FHG 34)	TW	7-11/1/1999	worker	KKCL 221	new species
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. nov. (FHG 35)	GF	17/7/2007	worker	KKCL 222	new species
<i>Tetramorium</i> sp. nov. (FHG 36)	WF	1/2002	worker	KKCL 223	new species
PONERINAE					
<i>Anochetus africanus</i> (Mayr, 1865)	FHG	12/6/2008	worker	KKCL 224	Brown, 1978
<i>A. bequaerti</i> Forel, 1913	RRS	29/3/2001	worker	KKCL 225	Brown, 1978
<i>A. katonae</i> Forel, 1907	GF	29/8/2005	worker	KKCL 226	Brown, 1978
<i>A. maynei</i> Forel, 1913	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 227	Brown, 1978
<i>A. pellucidus</i> Emery, 1902	TW	7-11/2/1999	worker	KKCL 228	Brown, 1978
<i>Centromyrmex sellaris</i> Mayr, 1896	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 229	Bolton & Fisher, 2008a
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. FHG 1	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 230	unidentified
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. FHG 2	FHG	11/9/2007	worker	KKCL 231	unidentified
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. FHG 3	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 232	unidentified
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. FHG 5	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 233	unidentified
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. FHG 6	GF	1/9/2005	worker	KKCL 234	unidentified
<i>Hypoponera</i> sp. FHG 7	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 235	unidentified
<i>Leptogenys elegans</i> Bolton, 1975	WO	5/8/2001	worker	KKCL 236	Bolton, 1975
<i>Leptogenys</i> sp. FHG 1	GF	17/7/2007	worker	KKCL 237	unidentified
<i>Odontomachus assiniensis</i> Emery, 1892	FHG	6/9/2007	worker	KKCL 238	Brown, 1976
<i>O. troglodytes</i> Santschi, 1914	FHG	6/2008	worker	KKCL 239	Brown, 1976
<i>Pachycondyla ambigua</i> André, 1890	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 240	LACM
<i>P. analis</i> (Latreille, 1802)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 241	LACM
<i>P. brunoi</i> Forel, 1913	GF	5/7/2007	worker	KKCL 242	LACM
<i>P. cafraria</i> (Smith, F., 1858) *					
<i>P. crassa</i> (Emery, 1877)	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 243	LACM
<i>P. pachyderma</i> Emery, 1901 *					
<i>P. sennaarensis</i> (Mayr, 1862)	FHG	7-8/2004	worker	KKCL 244	LACM
<i>P. sharpi</i> (Forel, 1901)	RRS	11/10/2001	worker	KKCL 245	LACM
<i>P. sjostedti</i> (Mayr, 1896)	RRS	22/3/2003	worker	KKCL 246	LACM
<i>P. soror</i> (Emery, 1899) *					
<i>P. subiridescens</i> (Wheeler, W.M., 1922)	MP	5/2008	worker	KKCL 247	LACM
<i>P. suspecta</i> (Santschi, 1914)	WO	19/7/2001	worker	KKCL 248	LACM
<i>P. talpa</i> (André, 1890)	FHG	16/7/2007	worker	KKCL 249	LACM
<i>P. tarsata</i> (Fabricius, 1798)	FHG	7/7/2007	worker	KKCL 250	LACM
<i>Pachycondyla</i> sp. nov (GF 10)	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 251	tentative new species
<i>Phrynoponera gabonensis</i> (André, 1892)	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 252	Bolton & Fisher, 2008b
<i>Psalidomyrmex procerus</i> Emery, 1901	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 253	Bolton, 1975a

Species Identification	Collector	Sampling date	Caste	Checklist label	Determination
<i>Platythyrea gracillima</i> Wheeler, W.M., 1922	MP	14/6/2007	worker	KKCL 254	Brown, 1975
<i>P. modesta</i> Emery, 1899	RRS	9/2/2002	worker	KKCL 255	Brown, 1975
<i>P. schultzei</i> Forel, 1910	RRS	11/2/2002	worker	KKCL 256	Brown, 1975
<i>Plectroctena subterranea</i> Arnold, 1915	FHG	16/8/2007	worker	KKCL 257	Bolton, 1974b
PROCERATIINAE					
<i>Discothyrea mixta</i> Brown, 1958	FHG	21/6/2007	worker	KKCL 258	LACM
<i>Discothyrea</i> sp. nov (GF 2)	GF	9/2008	worker	KKCL 259	tentative new species
<i>Probolomyrmex guineensis</i> Taylor, 1965	WO	20/7/2001	worker	KKCL 260	Taylor, 1965
PSEUDOMYRMECINAE					
<i>Tetraoponera mocquerysi</i> (André, 1890)	FHG	7/2008	worker	KKCL 261	LACM
<i>T. ophthalmica</i> (Emery, 1912)	RRS	14/3/2002	worker	KKCL 262	Ward, 2006
<i>Tetraoponera</i> sp. FHG 1	WF	1/10/2003	worker	KKCL 263	unidentified
<i>Tetraoponera</i> sp. FHG 2	TW	7-11/2/1999	worker	KKCL 264	unidentified

Abbreviations of collectors names: Georg Fischer (GF), Wolfram Freund (WF), Francisco Hita Garcia (FHG), Wilberforce Okeka (WO), Marcell Peters (MP), Roy R. Snelling (RRS), Thomas Wagner (TW)