

The Ants of Kenya (Hymenoptera: Formicidae)—Faunal Overview, First Species Checklist, Bibliography, Accounts for All Genera, and Discussion on Taxonomy and Zoogeography

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**THE ANTS OF KENYA (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE)—FAUNAL
OVERVIEW, FIRST SPECIES CHECKLIST, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
ACCOUNTS FOR ALL GENERA, AND DISCUSSION ON TAXONOMY
AND ZOOGEOGRAPHY**

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ABSTRACT

This study represents the first comprehensive treatment of Kenyan myrmecofauna, which includes a faunal overview, the first species checklist for Kenya, a bibliography, illustrated accounts for all genera, and discussions on taxonomy and biogeography. The checklist is based on material collected from several important sampling localities and literature records. The main localities include Kakamega Forest, a tropical rainforest in Western Kenya, Mpala Research Centre, a savannah region in Laikipia, Central Kenya, and Arabuko Sokoke Forest, a coastal tropical dry forest. Currently, the country is known to hold 596 species and 63 genera from 12 subfamilies. The most diverse subfamilies are Myrmicinae (311 species, 26 genera), Formicinae (107 species, 12 genera), and Ponerinae (75 species, 10 genera). Additional collections from further localities will likely increase these counts and probably reach more than 650 species. Based on the examined material, the Kenyan ant fauna consists of distinct regional elements with different zoogeographic affinities and minimal overlap.

Keywords: Afrotropical region; Arabuko Sokoke; East Africa; Kakamega Forest; Laikipia

INTRODUCTION

Kenya is mostly known for its great savannah plains and its conspicuous and famous mammal fauna. However, the country possesses more than that due to its unique geography. It is located in East Africa straddling the equator, borders the Indian Ocean in the East and is strongly bisected by the Great Rift Valley from North to South. As a consequence, the country holds a remarkable diversity of landscapes and habitats from low plains in the East to the Central and Western Highlands, which are crowned by mountains such as Mount Kenya and Mount Elgon. Apart from the vast savannah grasslands that cover much of the country, large areas of desert and semi-desert can be found in the North and East, and, in addition, several types of forest habitats, such as coastal dry forests in the East, montane forests in Central and Western Kenya, and one remaining tropical rainforest in Western Kenya.

Such a diverse tropical landscape is likely to harbour an accordingly diverse ant fauna, but until recently, the ants of Kenya were only poorly known. Most ant material sampled and reported from the country during the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries consisted of a comparatively large number of single sampling events embedded in studies with a much broader scope than just Kenya or East Africa, and mostly outside of comprehensive sampling projects or taxonomic frameworks (*e.g.* Emery, 1896a, 1899; Forel, 1907a, 1911; Mayr, 1901; Santschi, 1911, 1912, 1915, 1919a). The most significant works are Consani (1851), Gerstaecker (1871, 1873), Forel (1907b), Santschi (1914, 1919a, 1935), Menozzi (1927) and Karavaiev (1931). These authors treated a considerable number of ant taxa from "British East Africa", "Afrique Orientale Anglaise", or "Ostafrika", which included Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and the islands located off the Kenyan and Tanzanian coast down to the Malagasy region. However, these studies were mainly listings of taxa with little taxonomic or locality information. Later, smaller contributions like Patrizi (1946, 1947, 1948) or Arnold (1954) focused only on a few new taxa originating from Kenya. In the last decades, undescribed Kenyan material has often been part of larger generic revisions (*e.g.* Bolton, 1976, 1980, 1981a, b, 1982, 1987, 2000, 2007; Shattuck, 1991; Snelling, 2007), but no attempt has been made to investigate the whole ant fauna or the fauna from particular localities until the late nineties of the last century.

Fortunately, the myrmecological interest in Kenyan ants has considerably increased since then, notably with the ant-acacia mutualism research of Palmer and colleagues in Laikipia, Central Kenya, (*e.g.* Palmer *et al.*, 2008; Goheen & Palmer, 2010), several studies on *Dorylus* army ants (Schöning *et al.*, 2005, 2006; Peters *et al.*, 2009, 2011; Peters & Okalo, 2009) and Espira's (2001) ecological study on ground-living ants in the Kakamega Forest, Western Kenya. The latter work was the first to publish a comprehensive species list for a particular ant fauna in the country, with 115 ant species and 37 genera from eight subfamilies (Espira, 2001). This was a comparatively high number but probably did not represent the real number of species found in the Kakamega Forest. A more diverse approach in terms of sampling methods employed and habitats and strata of the Kakamega Forest examined led to a much higher species richness, with 329 species and 55 genera from 11 subfamilies resulting in the highest ant species richness reported from the Afrotropical region (Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009; unpublished data). Apart from this intensive faunal inventory of a single locality, no other published works on any other Kenyan ant fauna exist so far.

With this study we provide the first treatment of the Kenyan ant fauna as a whole with a faunal overview, a preliminary species checklist and bibliography. We also present illustrated accounts for all genera present in the country and discuss the taxonomic condition,

zoogeographical affinities and presence of tramp species within the Kenyan ant fauna. This work will serve as a taxonomic infrastructure for ecologists, taxonomists, and conservation biologists who want to use ants as focal taxon for conservation studies or taxonomic treatments. In addition, this is the first modern monograph with a comprehensive species list and faunal overview for a sub-Saharan country and hopefully, this might encourage similar treatments for other African countries.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material on which this study is mainly based was collected from three major sampling localities in Kenya from 1999 to 2009. The most intensive ant inventory was conducted in the Kakamega Forest, which is a high-altitudinal rainforest at altitudes between 1500 m and 1700 m in Western Kenya (34°40'–34°57'E; 0°8'–0°29'N). Sampling in this locality comprised a variety of sampling methods (pitfall traps, Winkler leaf litter extraction, hand collecting, baiting, canopy fogging and beating vegetation), habitats, and strata within and outside of the forest. The second important sampling locality was the forest of Arabuko Sokoke. This is a dry tropical forest located at the coast of the Indian Ocean, in the East of the country, at altitudes between 60 m and 135 m (39°50'–39°40'E; 3°10'–3°30'N). In Arabuko Sokoke Forest the ants were collected in all habitat types, mainly with pitfall traps and Winkler leaf litter extraction, but also by hand collecting and baiting. The third sampling locality of high importance is the Mpala Research Centre in Laikipia. This is a typical savannah with bushed grassland overgrown by trees, especially *Acacia drepanolobium* Sjostedt, located on the central Kenyan plateau at about 1700 m–2000 m above sea level (36°54'E; 0°17'N). Most ants at this locality were sampled by general hand collecting and pitfall trapping.

Significantly less material, resulting generally from single collection events at random localities, was available from the remainder of the country. Therefore, we do not introduce any other localities at the moment. The material from these three localities and the majority of all species known from the country, is deposited in the ant collections of the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, U.S.A., the Zoological Research Museum Koenig, Bonn, Germany, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, U.S.A., and the National Museums of Kenya in Nairobi, Kenya. All the taxa listed in this work are also available online on the specimen-based database AntWeb (<http://www.antweb.org>) in the specific section for the "Ants of Kenya" (<http://www.antweb.org/kenya.jsp>), with collection and distribution data, museum references and high-quality montage images (in progress for all material available to the authors). The montage images presented in this study were all provided by AntWeb with kind permission of Dr. Brian Fisher from the California Academy of Sciences. Each image is attributed to its imager and every specimen can be traced back due to its unique specimen-level code (*e.g.* CASENT0102209).

Nevertheless, many species previously listed from Kenya could not be sampled nor examined by the authors. The remaining records listed in this study are derived from previously published literature in order to provide a list as complete as possible. A number of previous listings from the country (*e.g.* in Bolton, 1974b, 1980, 1987, 2012) were based on an incorrect geographical classification. The following localities are not located in Kenya, and references for these are excluded from our study: Kibale Forest (Uganda), Mabira (Uganda), Uebi-Ganana (Somalia), Fundu Island (Tanzania), Kilimandjaro (Tanzania), Mto-ya-kifaru (Tanzania) and Pemba Island (Tanzania).

The presented species checklist is mainly based on valid species rank taxa, although we also list all valid subspecies previously recorded from the country. The listed subspecies belong only to genera that have not yet undergone a modern taxonomic revision. Without such a revisionary treatment it is currently impossible to judge whether these infraspecific taxa might be distinct enough to merit species status or if they are just junior synonyms of other species rank taxa. For the moment, all listed subspecies are treated as species and included in all species counts and tables.

It has to be mentioned that no taxonomic changes are undertaken in this publication. The aim of the present study is to provide a first species checklist for the country, an introduction to the Kenyan myrmecofauna with accounts for all genera, and to discuss collection history, biogeography and sampling projects. Identification keys to subfamily and genus levels, as well as taxonomic descriptions and revisions of some groups, will be published elsewhere.

THE KENYAN ANT FAUNA

Overview

At present, we list 596 species and 63 genera belonging to 12 ant subfamilies (see tables 1, 2 and the appendix). By far the most diverse subfamily is the Myrmicinae (311 species and 26 genera), followed by the Formicinae (107 species and 12 genera) and Ponerinae (75 species and ten genera). All other subfamilies are significantly less diverse and the three subfamilies Aenictogitoninae, Amblyoponinae and Leptanillinae are represented by only one or two species each. The most species-rich genera are *Tetramorium* (61 species), *Crematogaster* (52 species), *Camponotus* (48 species), *Monomorium* (38 species) and *Pheidole* (38 species) (see table 2).

Table 1: List of all Kenyan subfamilies with total counts for species and genus richness.

Subfamily	No. genera	No. species
Aenictinae	1	11
Aenictogitoninae	1	1
Amblyoponinae	1	2
Cerapachyinae	3	15
Dolichoderinae	3	27
Dorylinae	1	24
Formicinae	12	107
Leptanillinae	1	1
Myrmicinae	26	311
Ponerinae	10	75
Proceratiinae	3	10
Pseudomyrmecinae	1	12
	63	596

Table 2: List showing the 15 most species-rich genera.

Genus	No. species
<i>Tetramorium</i>	61
<i>Crematogaster</i>	52
<i>Camponotus</i>	48
<i>Monomorium</i>	38
<i>Pheidole</i>	38
<i>Strumigenys</i>	36
<i>Lepisiota</i>	29
<i>Pachycondyla</i>	26
<i>Dorylus</i>	24
<i>Carebara</i>	19
<i>Cataulacus</i>	15
<i>Hypoponera</i>	15
<i>Tetraoponera</i>	12
<i>Aenictus</i>	11
<i>Anochetus</i>	11

As noted above, we have included valid species, subspecies and morphospecies into the total counts. The number of valid species rank names is 397 while there are also 55 subspecies and 144 morphospecies. This is caused by the great differences in the taxonomic condition of the treated genera. The taxonomy of many genera, such as *Axinidris* (Snelling, 2007), *Centromyrmex* (Bolton & Fisher, 2008b), *Hypoconera* (Bolton & Fisher, 2011), *Nylanderia* (LaPolla *et al.*, 2011a, b), *Paraparatrechina* (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010b), *Phrynoponera* (Bolton & Fisher, 2008a), *Simopone* (Bolton & Fisher, 2012), and *Technomyrmex* (Bolton, 2007), is in an excellent state due to recent revisions that include species lists and good identification keys. Some smaller genera like *Atopomyrmex* (Bolton, 1981a; Snelling, 1992), *Calyptomyrmex* (Bolton, 1981b), or *Cataulacus* (Bolton, 1974a, 1982; Snelling, 1979) were revised some decades ago, but the identification keys and species diagnoses still work fairly well. The number of morphospecies in these genera is generally very low and infraspecific names are no longer in use.

The large and species-rich genera *Monomorium* (Bolton, 1987) and *Tetramorium* (Bolton, 1976, 1980, 1985) were also fully revised some decades ago, but due to the accumulation of much new material it is recommendable to be cautious when using the available species keys. Due to the high quality of the existing taxonomic works (Bolton, 1976, 1980, 1987), almost all morphospecies within *Monomorium* and *Tetramorium* are undescribed species. The vast number of species in the Afrotropical region makes it challenging to fully revise them nowadays and it seems reasonable to approach updated revisions at a species group level, such as done for *Crematogaster* by Blaimer (2010, 2011), for *Tetramorium* by Hita Garcia *et al.* (2010c, 2011, 2012) and for *Pheidole* by Fischer *et al.* (2012).

Furthermore, several genera, such as *Aenictus*, *Camponotus*, *Dorylus*, *Crematogaster*, *Pachycondyla*, *Pheidole* and *Tapinoma*, have never been revised. Species level identification is either very difficult or almost impossible without a good reference collection or the

examination of type material. The listed 55 subspecies and many of the 144 morphospecies belong to these genera. Future taxonomic revisions will likely undertake substantial modifications, especially in species-rich genera like *Camponotus*, *Crematogaster* and *Pheidole*.

We found approximately 320 species in Kakamega Forest, around 80 species in Laikipia, and 90 species in Arabuko Sokoke Forest. As mentioned above, our study is mainly based on collections from these three important localities that cover only a part of the habitats present in the country. Montane forests on Mount Elgon, Mount Kenya, or Mau Forest, were never intensively sampled, yet might hold interesting ant communities. The same is true for most arid environments like semi-deserts, deserts and several savannah habitats. Of particular importance are the forests at the coast that belong to the Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa, which are considered as a biodiversity hotspot (Burgess *et al.*, 2000). Unfortunately, these forests are highly fragmented and under considerable anthropogenic pressure (Burgess *et al.*, 1998). Except an ongoing ant inventory carried out in the forest of Arabuko Sokoke, other localities of high conservation value, such as the Shimba Hills and the Tana River, remain unsampled and might prove to possess interesting faunal elements. Against this background it seems probable that the Kenyan ant fauna is considerably more diverse than currently understood and we expect the species counts for most genera to rise significantly with additional collections and further sampling localities. The total number of species might very well rise to over 650 or even 700 species, although more collections are necessary to prove this assumption.

Zoogeography and tramp species

The currently known Kenyan ant fauna can be roughly divided into three distinct regional elements that show minimal overlap. The Kakamega Forest in Western Kenya, although heavily disturbed and fragmented, holds more than 320 ant species, which represents the highest ant species richness reported for a single Afrotropical locality. Around half of the ants found in Kakamega can be classified as Guineo-Congolian faunal elements shared with the Equatorial rainforests of West and Central Africa that reach their eastern-most distribution exactly in Kakamega. Most forest species are not found anywhere else in Kenya and their next known localities are often in Central Africa.

However, most of Kenya consists of open savannah or grasslands, with an ant fauna of more than 200 species that is quite different from the rainforest community and shares many faunal elements with East and Southern Africa. Many of these species are also able to survive fairly well in anthropogenically modified habitats. As a result, many of them are commonly found in rural areas and strongly disturbed forests. Almost all the species shared between Kakamega, Laikipia and Arabuko Sokoke belong to this group, and are usually comparatively common in many arid regions of East and South Africa. From the 80 species known from Laikipia, most are typical savannah species and not restricted to this area at all.

The important coastal forests are still relatively unexplored, but initial data from Arabuko Sokoke suggests a unique regional ant fauna with a high degree of endemism. Unfortunately, no faunal lists from other Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa are available, which makes it challenging to compare the ant fauna from the Kenyan coast with those from other East African forests. However, it might prove to be a mixture of species shared with other East African coastal forests, as well as savannah and grassland species, and certainly an unknown number of species endemic to Arabuko Sokoke.

In the species checklist presented, there are also 15 species known to be global tramps, which are listed below. However, most of these are not necessarily introduced to Kenya or

the Afrotropical region. Instead, it seems that many are native to sub-Saharan Africa and were exported from there to other regions.

<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i>	- native range unknown, but possibly Africa or Asia (Nickerson <i>et al.</i> , 2003; Wetterer <i>et al.</i> , 2007); first known record for Kenya
<i>Technomyrmex vitiensis</i>	- possibly native to Asia (Oettler & Heinze, 2009); first known record for Kenya
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	- native range possibly South East Asia and Melanesia (Wetterer, 2008); first known record for Kenya by Santschi (1914)
<i>Plagiolepis allaudi</i>	- likely native to Afrotropical region (Wilson & Taylor, 1967); first known record for Kenya by Santschi (1920a)
<i>Cardiocondyla emeryi</i>	- native to Afrotropical region (Wetterer <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Wetterer, 2012a); first known record for Kenya by Bolton (1982)
<i>Cardiocondyla wroughtonii</i>	- native range unknown, possibly Africa or Asia (Seifert, 2003); first known record for Kenya
<i>Monomorium destructor</i>	- native range Africa and Middle East (Wetterer, 2009); first known record for Kenya by Wetterer (2009)
<i>Monomorium pharaonis</i>	- possibly native to tropical Asia (Wetterer, 2010); first known record for Kenya by Bolton (1983)
<i>Pheidole megacephala</i>	- native to Afrotropical region (Wetterer <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Wetterer, 2012b); first known record for Kenya by Gerstaecker (1871)
<i>Pheidole teneriffana</i>	- possibly native to Northern Africa or Mediterranean (Wetterer <i>et al.</i> , 2007; Wetterer, 2011a); first known record for Kenya by Santschi (1920b)
<i>Tetramorium lucayanum</i>	- native to Afrotropical region (Bolton, 1980; Wetterer, 2011b); first known record for Kenya by Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> (2009)
<i>Tetramorium caldarium</i>	- native to Afrotropical region (Bolton, 1980); first known record for Kenya by Santschi (1914)
<i>Tetramorium simillimum</i>	- native to Afrotropical region (Bolton, 1980); first known record for Kenya by Santschi (1914)
<i>Hypoponera punctatissima</i>	- native to Afrotropical region (Delabie & Blard, 2002; Wetterer <i>et al.</i> , 2007); first known record for Kenya by Santschi (1914)
<i>Hypoponera ragusai</i>	- cosmopolitan tramp of unknown origin; first known record for Kenya by Bolton and Fisher (2011)

Of these species, *P. longicornis*, *P. megacephala*, *M. destructor*, and *M. pharaonis* are especially recognised as household, agricultural, or indoor pests, but at present there is no knowledge of any one of these representing an agricultural pest problem or a threat to native biodiversity in Kenya. There might be one noteworthy case though. Own observations in the coastal forest of Arabuko Sokoke seem to indicate a problem to an unknown extent caused by *Technomyrmex vitiensis*. This tramp was extremely abundant on the ground and the vegetation, and one of the most common species encountered in pitfall traps, especially in forest areas disturbed by humans or elephants (F.H.G. & G.F., unpublished data). It is possible that *T. vitiensis* might be able to outcompete and replace native ants. How it interacts with the native arthropod fauna, however, cannot be assessed at the moment. The gravity of the problem should be addressed in a separate study, which should try to elucidate the relationship between *T. vitiensis*, habitat disturbance and the potential influence of elephants.

Furthermore, we do not list the species *Technomyrmex pallipes*, *Technomyrmex voeltzkowi*, *Dorylus affinis*, *Dorylus fulvus*, *Dorylus helvolus*, *Camponotus maculatus*, *Camponotus rufoglaucus*, *Camponotus sericeus*, *Lepisiota capensis*, *Cataulacus intrudens*, *Crematogaster castanea*, *Melissotarsus emeryi*, *Monomorium cryptobium*, *Monomorium exiguum*, *Monomorium hanneli*, *Monomorium madecassum*, *Monomorium robustior*, *Nesomyrmex angulatus*, *Strumigenys ludovici*, *Strumigenys mandibularis*, *Strumigenys simoni*, *Tetramorium sericeiventre*, *Leptogenys maxillosa*, *Leptogenys pavesii*, *Odontomachus troglodytes*, *Pachycondyla ambigua* and *Pachycondyla sennaarensis*, as tramps, even though they occur also outside the Afrotropical region in at least one other zoogeographical region. The distribution of most of these species is well-centered in the Afrotropical region, but often extends to the Malagasy or Western Palaearctic regions, whereas only very rarely to the Oriental. Consequently, they cannot be considered as global tramp species.

SUBFAMILY AENICTINAE

Genus *Aenictus* Shuckard (figure 1)

The Old World genus *Aenictus* is distributed in the Afrotropical, Palaearctic, Oriental and Indo-Australian regions (Gotwald, 1982, 1995; Shattuck, 2008). Currently, it comprises 148 species worldwide, of which 40 are found in the Afrotropical region (Shattuck, 2008; Bolton, 2012). In Kenya there are six valid species, two subspecies and three unidentified morphospecies from Kakamega. These species numbers should however be regarded with caution, since the taxonomy of this genus is in a state of confusion. Most species were described on the basis of a single unassociated caste or sex. This might indicate that the real number of species is significantly lower since it is very likely that the unknown castes from an already described species were not adequately recognised but described as different species. Emery (1910) provided a list of the then known fauna, and some species or unknown sexual forms were described some decades ago (Gotwald & Cunningham-van Someren, 1976; Gotwald & Leroux, 1980; Campione *et al.*, 1983). Nevertheless, no modern taxonomic revision is available for the Afrotropical region, and without keys the identification to species level is often difficult or impossible.

Aenictus are small, blind, monomorphic army ants that live in colonies with hundreds or thousands of workers and seem to be specialised predators of ants or other social insects (Wilson, 1964; Gotwald, 1982, 1995). Despite the large colony size, they are generally inconspicuous due to their hypogaecic lifestyle and appear to be comparatively rare on a local scale (Shattuck, 2008). Like other army ants, they display nomadism, and migrate to new nesting sites after depletion of prey colonies in their environment. Furthermore, *Aenictus* possesses specialised dichthadiiform queens with an increased egg-laying ability and new colonies arise through colony fission (Gotwald, 1982, 1995).

SUBFAMILY AENICTOGITONINAE

Genus *Aenictogiton* Emery (figure 2)

The genus *Aenictogiton* is of extraordinary interest within the Afrotropical region. The genus occurs in Central, South, and East Africa, and is biogeographically limited to the Afrotropical region (Brown, 1975; Parr *et al.*, 2003; Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009). Material of *Aenictogiton* is generally scarce, and consists solely of male specimens. Brown (1975) already stated the complete lack of knowledge concerning the female castes, which, despite

intensive search efforts, have not been discovered until the present day. The known species richness appears comparatively small, with just seven described species (Brown, 1975), although a good number of unidentifiable and possibly undescribed specimens located in several museum collections await taxonomic examination and possibly description as new species. The taxonomy of the genus can be regarded as unsatisfactory since it was never revised after the initial species descriptions (Emery, 1901; Forel, 1913; Santschi, 1919b, 1924). The only Kenyan species is an unidentified male-based morphospecies recorded from the Kakamega Forest.

The biology of this enigmatic genus remains an almost complete mystery. Brown (1975) mentioned the possibility that these ants are subterranean or otherwise strongly cryptobiotic; we fully agree since no foraging worker nor any trace of a colony could ever be found. Phylogenetic and morphological affinities to the army ant genus *Dorylus* suggest an army-ant-like lifestyle, although there is no current evidence for this. However, most males were collected from light traps close to forest localities, indicating that *Aenictogiton* might prefer forested habitats.

SUBFAMILY AMBLYOPONINAE

Genus *Stigmatomma* Roger (figure 3)

The genus *Stigmatomma* is of global distribution and holds currently around 60 described species (Yoshimura & Fisher, 2012). Since Brown (1960) it was considered to be a junior synonym of *Amblyopone* Erichson, but it was recently revived to genus rank (Yoshimura & Fisher, 2012). In the Afrotropics it seems to be relatively species-poor with only three described species (Brown, 1960; Gotwald & Levieux, 1972), but it should be mentioned that more than 13 undescribed forms exist in several museum collections (Brian Fisher, personal communication). Two unidentifiable and possibly undescribed species are known from the Kenyan coast. Although Brown (1960) reviewed the genus (as *Amblyopone*) on a global basis, he did not provide a revision of the Afrotropical fauna. One species was described later, but outside of a generic framework (Gotwald & Levieux, 1972). As a consequence, the genus is in need of a modern taxonomic revisionary work.

Members of this genus, as most amblyoponines, are specialised predators, which are thought to hold several ancestral anatomical and behavioural character states (Fisher, 2003). *Stigmatomma* species are known to live a hypogaeic lifestyle as predators of chilopods (Gotwald & Levieux, 1972) and in addition, are known as "dracula ants" that feed on their own larvae (Fisher, 2003; Saux *et al.*, 2004). Queens can be observed to perform a form of non-destructive cannibalism by cutting a hole in the larval integument to feed on the exuding hemolymph. This however does not seem to harm the larvae, which continue growing and eventually emerge as normal adults.

SUBFAMILY CERAPACHYINAE

Genus *Cerapachys* Smith (figure 4)

The genus *Cerapachys* is widely distributed across the World's tropics and subtropics, although most of the 146 known species occur in the Old World (Brown, 1975; Bolton, 2012). Although treated by Brown (1975) on a global base, the taxonomy of this genus is far from satisfactory, especially for the Afrotropical region. Brown (1975) listed around 20 described species from this region and presented an identification key to the worker caste, but postponed a formal revision

until more material would become available. He also presented some doubts on the species status of some species, and mentioned the existence of several undescribed species. Unfortunately, since then no more works on Afrotropical *Cerapachys* have been published. Consequently, the identification to species level with Brown's (1975) key is often unreliable. At present, we recognise eight valid species and two morphospecies for Kenya.

Cerapachys ants are specialised predators of other ants that conduct raids to attack prey nests. They retrieve captured larvae and pupae, less commonly also adults, to their own colony and store them as food (Hölldobler, 1982; Brown, 1975). Wilson (1958) and later Brown (1975) raised the question of whether *Cerapachys* and other members of the subfamily are nomadic, and proposing that nomadism might have evolved as special adaptation in ant-hunting cerapachyines in order to avoid depletion of prey. Members of this genus can be encountered in a variety of habitats ranging from humid rainforests to arid savannah grasslands or semi-deserts, and nests are generally constructed in the ground or in rotten wood (Brown, 1975).

Genus *Simopone* Forel (figure 5)

Simopone is distributed in the Afrotropical, Malagasy, Oriental, and Indo-Australian regions and it holds 38 described species (Brown, 1975; Kutter, 1976, 1977; Bolton & Fisher, 2012), of which most are found in the Afrotropical and Malagasy regions. In their recent revision of the genus Bolton and Fisher (2012) list 18 species for the Afrotropical region. Currently, three species are known to occur in Kenya, which are only known from the Kakamega Forest. On the basis of the recent revision by Bolton and Fisher (2012), the taxonomy of the genus is in an excellent condition, and very good identification keys are now available for workers and queens.

Simopone seem to be rare, arboreal ants and presumably nocturnal (Bolton, 1973a; Brown, 1975; Kutter, 1977; Bolton & Fisher, 2012). Knowledge on the natural history of most species is very limited, but from some species it is known that they are specialised predators of other ants (Brown, 1975; Bolton & Fisher, 2012).

Genus *Sphinctomyrmex* Mayr (figure 6)

Although *Sphinctomyrmex* occurs in the tropics of the New and Old World, only 22 described species are known and these are mainly distributed in Australia (Brown, 1975; Bolton, 2012). Brown (1975) listed just two valid species for the Afrotropical region, but mentioned another three undescribed species. Unfortunately, the two described species are only known from males and the other species mentioned by Brown remain undescribed until today. Additionally, in Kenya two unidentified and probably new worker-based species were sampled in the Kakamega Forest. As a consequence, it is not possible to identify any worker-based *Sphinctomyrmex* from the Afrotropical region, and a modern taxonomic revision that associates workers, queens, and males is highly desirable.

Unfortunately, knowledge on the ecology of the African species is fairly limited. They appear to be rare ants that nest in the ground or rotten wood and were mainly collected from the leaf litter (Bolton, 1973a; Brown, 1975). Some species from Australia seem to be comparatively army-ant-like and have more or less dichthadiiform queens; these species perform mass raids on other ants and are presumably nomadic (Brown, 1975; Buschinger *et al.*, 1990).

SUBFAMILY DOLICHODERINAE

Genus *Axinidris* Weber (figure 7)

Axinidris is endemic to the Afrotropical region, and seems to be zoogeographically mostly restricted to the Guineo-Congolian rainforest belt from West Africa to the Kakamega Forest

in Western Kenya, with few species occurring also in Eastern or Southern Africa (Snelling, 2007). A total of 21 species is known (Bolton, 2012). Interestingly, all eight species known from Kenya are only found in the Kakamega Forest in Western Kenya (Snelling, 2007; Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009) and four of these are also endemic to this rainforest. This genus is in an almost perfect taxonomic situation, with a revision by Shattuck (1991) and a more recent one by Snelling (2007), allowing easy identification to species.

The genus *Axinidris* is an arboreal genus with an omnivorous diet (Shattuck, 1991; Snelling, 2007) and its members seem to prefer moist rainforest habitats where they nest in hollow, living or dead stems, or in rotten wood (Snelling, 2007).

Genus *Tapinoma* Förster (figure 8)

The genus *Tapinoma* comprises 64 described species that are distributed worldwide (Bolton, 2012). The Afrotropical region holds 13 described species (Robertson, 2000). There are four valid species and two subspecies known from Kenya and we found three additional morphospecies from Arabuko Sokoke. Species level identification of African species is generally problematic due to the lack of any modern taxonomic revisionary works.

Most *Tapinoma* species are arboreal and some live in close associations with myrmecophyte plants (Wheeler, 1922; Bolton, 1973a). In addition, they seem to be generalised foragers (Brown, 2000).

Genus *Technomyrmex* Mayr (figure 9)

Technomyrmex is of moderate size with 93 described species, which are distributed throughout all tropical and sub-tropical zones, mainly in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Indo-Australian regions (Bolton, 2012). Around one third of them occur in sub-Saharan Africa, from which 25 are endemic to this region (Bolton, 2007), and, at present, we recognise nine valid and one undescribed species from Kenya. Recently, Bolton (2007) revised the genus for the West Palaearctic and Afrotropical regions and presented a key to the worker caste.

The majority of *Technomyrmex* species nest and forage arboreally or sub-arboreally and even the few species that nest in soil or leaf litter forage on trunks and in the canopy (Bolton, 2007). Some specialised myrmecophilous plants have been reported to house *Technomyrmex* species (Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990), but to what extent this might be true for the Kenyan species remains unknown. The diet mainly consists of hemipteran honeydew, though most species also feed on dead or living arthropods or their brood (Bolton, 2007).

SUBFAMILY DORYLINAE

Genus *Dorylus* Fabricius (figure 10)

This genus is distributed throughout the Old World tropics and subtropics, but the majority of species are found in the Afrotropical zoogeographical region (Gotwald, 1982, 1995). The taxonomic condition of *Dorylus*, especially for the African continent, can be classified as chaotic and useless for identification purposes. On a global basis, 59 species and 68 subspecies are recognised (Bolton, 2012), although the taxonomic validity of many of these taxa is highly questionable. The problem is that most descriptions were based on a single caste, and careful examination of taxa in order to find evidence for conspecificity among these is very rare (Schöning *et al.*, 2008). Also, no modern taxonomic revision is available, which dramatically increases the difficulties to identify *Dorylus* to species level. Nevertheless, identification to subgenus level can be well performed with the keys provided

in Gotwald (1982). At present, we recognise around 15 species, seven subspecies and two morphospecies from Kenya but this number will likely change with future taxonomic modifications and new discoveries.

The army ant genus *Dorylus* is mostly known for the spectacular swarm raids performed by some epigaeic species, mostly belonging to the subgenus *Anomma*, better known as "driver ants". These species perform huge swarm raids along the ground and lower vegetation with hundreds of thousands of blind, polymorphic workers to hunt down a great variety of prey taxa in large quantities, predominantly invertebrates (Gotwald, 1982, 1995). However, many more species within the genus live and hunt hypogaeically and these army ants are generally less visible than their epigaeic relatives (Berghoff *et al.*, 2002). Hypogaeic species hunt in columns and many species are known to be specialised predators of other social insects, such as termites or other ants (Darlington, 1985; Gotwald, 1982, 1995; Schöning & Moffett, 2007). Almost all species of *Dorylus*, like other army ant genera, live in monogynous colonies with dichthadiiform queens that have a massive egg-laying capacity, *e.g.* three to four million eggs per month in "driver ant" queens (Raignier & van Boven, 1955). In addition, *Dorylus* colonies migrate in irregular intervals to new nesting sites and new colonies emerge through colony fission (Gotwald, 1982, 1995).

SUBFAMILY FORMICINAE

Genus *Acropyga* Roger (figure 11)

Despite their cryptic lifestyle *Acropyga*, are found in all zoogeographical regions and at present 40 species are known (LaPolla, 2004a; Bolton, 2012). The genus was recently globally revised and just three species are recognised from the Afrotropical region (LaPolla, 2004a; LaPolla & Fisher 2005). LaPolla and Fisher (2005) drew attention to this seemingly depauperate Afrotropical *Acropyga* diversity, especially when compared with the over a dozen species known from the Oriental and Neotropical regions. Whether this low diversity is typical for the Afrotropics or just a sampling artefact due to insufficient collecting still remains unclear. All three Afrotropical species can be well identified with the key provided in LaPolla & Fisher (2005). Only one species, *A. silvestrii*, which is widespread in the whole Afrotropical region, is known from Kenya (Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009).

Acropyga are usually small, cryptic, slow-moving ants that live a hypogaeic lifestyle predominantly in forest habitats (Prins, 1982; LaPolla & Fisher, 2005). The genus is also well known for its close association with mealybugs that are tended for their honeydew on underground plant roots (LaPolla *et al.*, 2002). This relationship is so close that virgin queens take along a mealybug between their mandibles when they leave their birth nest to establish a new colony. (LaPolla *et al.*, 2002; LaPolla & Fisher, 2005).

Genus *Anoplolepis* Santschi (figure 12)

Anoplolepis is a relatively small genus with only nine valid species (Bolton, 2012), which are predominantly distributed in the Afrotropical region, with fewer species in the Malagasy and Oriental regions and some introduced in other regions. Only one species is listed from Kenya, namely *A. custodiens*, which shows a wide distribution range from Southern Africa to Kenya and Somalia (Prins, 1982). This species is also known as the "common pugnacious ant" because of its aggressiveness and fast movements. It is very common in South African

orchards and vineyards (Prins, 1982) where it was early regarded as a pest (Arnold, 1922). There is no modern revision available for this genus on an Afrotropical basis, although Prins (1982) presented a taxonomic treatment for the South African species. Unfortunately, he only provided a key to the queen and male castes.

These formicines are epigaeic and active ants that forage on the ground or the vegetation. Their diet is comparatively variable since they feed on a variety of small arthropods but also on honeydew produced by aphids or coccids (Prins, 1982).

Genus *Camponotus* Mayr (figure 13)

Camponotus is an extremely large and complex, globally distributed genus. At present, more than 1000 species and nearly 500 subspecies belonging to 45 subgenera are described (Bolton, 2012) and it could well be the largest ant genus of all. Robertson (2000) listed around 150 species for the Afrotropical region and we recognise around 48 Kenyan species, subspecies, and morphospecies. However, all these species counts do not likely represent the "real" number of species found in nature. The enormous species richness, high levels of intraspecific and geographic variation and polymorphism render the taxonomy of *Camponotus* one of the most complex and difficult. Revisionary studies on *Camponotus* are generally confined to species groups and / or small geographical regions (*e.g.* Robertson & Zachariades, 1997; Snelling, 2006; McArthur, 2007; Shattuck & Janda, 2009). The Afrotropical species were treated by several authors in the past (Wheeler, 1922; Emery, 1925a; Santschi, 1926a; Bernard, 1953), but none of these authors tried to fully revise the genus. The only modern treatment for this region is the revision of a small species group restricted to Southern Africa by Robertson & Zachariades (1997). The majority of species, however, remain in a state of taxonomic confusion and would strongly benefit from a modern revision.

These ants live in a variety of habitats and microhabitats and the sheer size of the genus makes any characterisation of their biology challenging. In the Afrotropical region they are almost ubiquitous, occurring from humid rainforests to arid savannahs and from the ground to the canopy. Nests are built in the ground, in rotten branches or twigs, or rarely into living wood (Bolton, 1973a) and most species possess a highly generalistic diet.

Genus *Lepisiota* Santschi (figure 14)

The genus *Lepisiota* is distributed in the Old World and with 81 described species of moderate size (Bolton, 2012). The Afrotropical region harbours 45 species (Robertson, 2000; Bolton, 2012) and we list eight valid species and one subspecies from Kenya. However, these species counts have to be taken with caution since there are 21 additional unidentified morphospecies from the country, as well as several dozen more morphospecies from other Afrotropical localities located in museum collections (F.H.G. & G.F., unpublished data). The taxonomy of this genus is in an awful condition because it was never revised for the region. Forel (1892) provided a key to a few then known species but the usefulness of this key is limited since it covers only a minor fraction of the current diversity. Later, Wheeler (1922) and then Emery (1925b) published diagnoses and catalogues of the genus, although none of them attempted a full revision. No further taxonomic works were published since then and a modern revision of *Lepisiota* would strongly improve the taxonomic understanding of Afrotropical formicines. The "real" number of Kenyan species is very likely to be less than the 29 listed here. It is very difficult to assign names to morphospecies and this situation can only be improved by examining type material.

Generally, *Lepisiota* nest in rotten wood, in the ground, or in standing trees, and can be considered as generalised foragers (Bolton, 1973a; Brown, 2000). They are especially abundant in less forested habitats, such as grasslands, savannahs or woodlands.

Genus *Nylanderia* Emery (figure 15)

Although it reaches its highest diversity in the tropics, *Nylanderia* is distributed worldwide and holds currently more than 130 species (LaPolla *et al.*, 2011a). The taxonomic history of the genus can be characterised as changeful and unstable. *Nylanderia* was originally described as a subgenus of *Prenolepis*, then either treated as a subgenus of *Paratrechina* (Emery, 1925b), as a good genus (*e.g.* Wheeler, 1936a), or until lately as a synonym of *Paratrechina* (Trager 1984). This unsatisfying situation was changed by LaPolla *et al.* (2010a) who raised *Nylanderia* to genus rank on the basis of molecular data, and clarified the taxonomic and phylogenetic situation within the *Prenolepis* genus group. Recently, LaPolla *et al.* (2011b) revised the Afrotropical *Nylanderia* fauna and provided a key to species. Four valid species are known from Kenya.

Nylanderia are able to live in a variety of habitats, ranging from deserts to rainforests (LaPolla *et al.*, 2011a). They nest in leaf litter, soil, or in rotten wood, and most species are epigeaic, generalist foragers (LaPolla *et al.*, 2011a).

Genus *Oecophylla* Smith (figure 16)

Currently, only two species of *Oecophylla* “weaver ants” are known: one from the Oriental and Indo-Australian regions and another one from the Afrotropics. The “red tree ant”, *O. longinoda*, occurs in the latter region, and is spread throughout the whole of sub-Saharan Africa (Weber, 1949c). Despite the large popularity of the genus (Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990), its taxonomy is in a very disappointing condition since it has not yet benefited from a modern taxonomic revision. Both species together contain 12 subspecies (Bolton, 2012), and it is unclear whether some of these merit species status or should just be regarded as junior synonyms. *Oecophylla longinoda* and one subspecies, *O. longinoda textor*, are listed for Kenya, and we cannot rule out that the status of both names might change in the future. It is possible that *O. longinoda textor* represents a good species, but it could also just be a synonym of the nominal species.

The weaver ant *O. longinoda* is one of the most popular and well-studied ants from the Afrotropical region (Hölldobler & Lumsden, 1980; Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990). It is one of the dominant species in African forest canopies and is especially known for its “weaver ant” ability to bind tree leaves into nest compartments with silk spun by larvae (Hölldobler & Lumsden, 1980). One colony with more than 500 000 individuals can build hundreds of nests in several trees, which are aggressively defended against other conspecific colonies or other ants (Hölldobler, 1979; Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990). They are predacious and hunt large insect prey, not only in the canopy but also in the surrounding vegetation or on the ground and in addition, they tend honeydew-producing insects to supplement their diet (Weber, 1949c; Hölldobler & Lumsden, 1980).

Genus *Parapatrechina* Donisthorpe (figure 17)

Parapatrechina is biogeographically restricted to the tropics of Africa, Asia and Australia (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010a). Thirty species are known from these regions, of which ten occur in the Afrotropical region and three in Kenya (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010b). The genus, originally described as a subgenus of *Paratrechina* Motschoulsky, and last treated as a synonym of *Paratrechina* (Trager, 1984), was raised to genus rank in 2010 (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010a). The taxonomy of the Afrotropical fauna was revised by LaPolla *et al.* (2010b).

The Afrotropical species can be found in rainforests and forest clearings, in the leaf litter or in rotten logs, and some species presumably live in the vegetation or the canopy (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010b). *Paraparatrechina* are generalistic feeders and often live in trophobiotic relationships with hemipterans (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010a).

Genus *Paratrechina* Motschoulsky (figure 18)

The genus *Paratrechina* contains the single worldwide occurring tramp species *P. longicornis*, which is a successful invader predominantly distributed throughout the World's tropics and subtropics, but is also found in many temperate localities as an indoor pest (Wetterer, 2008). The recent phylogenetic and taxonomic treatments on the *Prenolepis* genus group (LaPolla *et al.*, 2010a, b) included several modifications at genus level that rendered *Paratrechina* monotypic and re-elevated *Nylanderia* and *Paraparatrechina*. Since *P. longicornis* is the single species in the genus, the identification is straightforward with the key to genera published in LaPolla *et al.* (2010a).

This species is well known as a household, greenhouse, and agricultural pest and seems to prefer semi-natural or disturbed habitats (Wetterer, 2008). It often enhances the population of phloem-feeding hemipterans that can cause serious damage to plants and it can reduce the arthropod diversity of particular habitats (Wetterer, 1999, 2008).

Genus *Phasmomyrmex* Stitz (figure 19)

Phasmomyrmex is a very species-poor genus with only four species, which are all restricted to the Afrotropical region (Bolton, 2012). The few species were described independently from each other in different genera, and their respective genus affiliations remained unstable until they were finally considered to be congeneric (Bolton, 1995, 2003). Surprisingly, despite the small number of species and known specimens, no one has yet attempted a modern taxonomic treatment. Only one unidentified and most probably new species was found in Kenya (in Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009 mistakenly listed as *P. wolfi*).

Unfortunately, the knowledge on the biology of *Phasmomyrmex* is very limited, but most species appear to be arboreal, living and nesting in trees.

Genus *Plagiolepis* Mayr (figure 20)

Plagiolepis, with 57 valid species (Bolton, 2012), is a genus of moderate size. It is restricted to the tropical and temperate regions of the Old World and 18 species occur in the Afrotropical region (Robertson, 2000). Five valid species are listed for Kenya, as well as an additional morphospecies from Kakamega. No modern revision or a key to species exist, which is a serious obstacle for the identification of *Plagiolepis* species.

Unfortunately, also very little is known about the biology of the Afrotropical species. They are small formicines nesting on trees, rotten wood, twigs, or in the soil (Bolton, 1973a).

Genus *Polyrhachis* Smith (figure 21)

This genus is one of the largest within the subfamily Formicinae with currently 614 listed species, which occur in the Old World's tropics and subtropics, except in the Malagasy region (Bolton, 1973b, 2012). The central distribution of the genus is certainly in the Oriental and Indo-Australian regions whereas it plays a less important role in the Afrotropical region. The latter region holds only 43 valid species (Bolton, 1973b; Robertson, 2000) and we list nine for Kenya, with an additional morphospecies. A revision of the Afrotropical species with a good key to the worker caste was provided by Bolton (1973b).

Due to its sheer size *Polyrhachis* has a diverse ecology. They live in different forests or savannahs (Bolton, 1973b), and nest in trees, in or on the ground, in plant cavities, or within rock crevices (Robson & Kohout, 2007). Some species are weaver ants and build pavilions with larval or spider silk, while other species are social parasites of other ants and live within the colonies of their hosts (Maschwitz *et al.*, 2003). Many species live in trophobiotic relationships with aphids or coccids (Liefke *et al.*, 1998), but there are many species without trophobiotic partners that feed on floral and extra-floral nectarines, sugary saps of fruits and trees, on dead or living insect prey, or get their electrolytes in form of vertebrate excrements.

Genus *Tapinolepis* Emery (figure 22)

Tapinolepis is a small, species-poor genus with just 14 species restricted to the Afrotropical and Malagasy regions (Bolton, 2012). Until the last decade *Tapinolepis* was regarded as a synonym of *Anoplolepis*, but was reinstated as a good genus by Bolton (2003). Revisions or keys treating *Tapinolepis* as a genus have not been published yet. Only one morphospecies sampled in Nairobi is known from Kenya.

Unfortunately, the biology of the Afrotropical species is completely unknown.

SUBFAMILY LEPTANILLINAE

Genus *Leptanilla* Emery (figure 23)

Over 40 species of *Leptanilla* are known (Bolton, 2012), which are largely distributed in the Old World tropics and subtropics (Baroni Urbani, 1977; Bolton, 1990; Lopez *et al.*, 1994). Baroni Urbani (1977) revised the genus on a global basis, and he recognized three species from the Afrotropical region. However, the Afrotropical material was comparatively scarce, and from two species only the male caste is known. The real species number for this region will probably turn out to be higher with several undescribed species located in museum collections (Bolton, 1990). Furthermore, sampling methods that specifically target hypogaeic insects (Normand, 1911; Lopez *et al.*, 1994) might very likely discover more species of these cryptic ants. One unidentified species was recently recorded from a Western Kenyan rainforest (Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009), but it is still unclear if this might be an undescribed species or the worker caste of a male-based species.

The members of this genus are all very small, pale, subterranean ants that are rarely collected, especially the worker and queen castes. *Leptanilla* species nest and forage in the ground, and seem to be specialised predators of geophilomorph centipedes (Masuko, 1990). Additionally, the queens of some species are known to feed on their larvae, but unlike amblyoponine queens they do not damage the larval integument. Instead the larvae possess a specialised duct organ on the fourth abdominal segment from which the queens can gain the larval haemolymph (Bolton, 1990; Masuko, 1990). *Leptanilla* displays several behavioural similarities to army ants since all known queens are dichthadiiform, several species are known to be migratory, and foraging is performed in groups.



Figure 1. *Aenictus eugenii* Emery, 1895 (CASENT0235822). Photographs by Ryan Perry 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

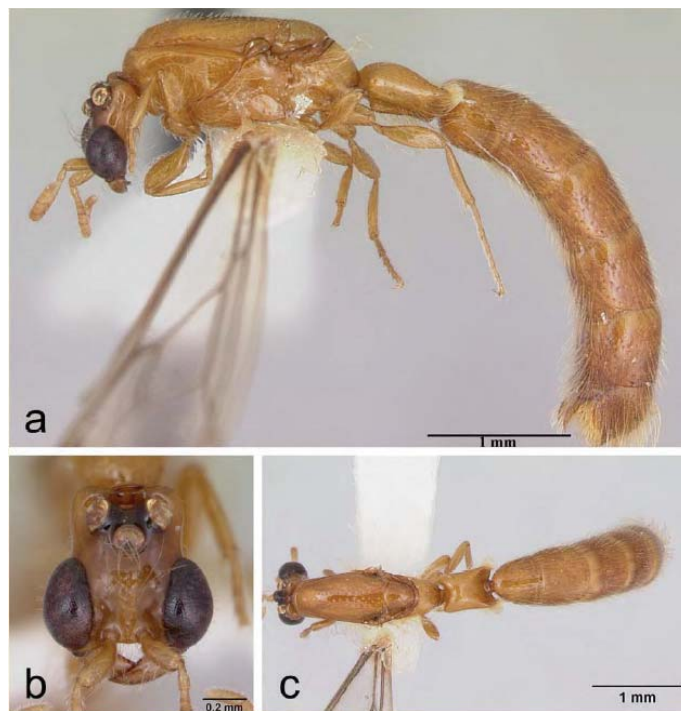


Figure 2. *Aenictogiton* undet. (CASENT0005900). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

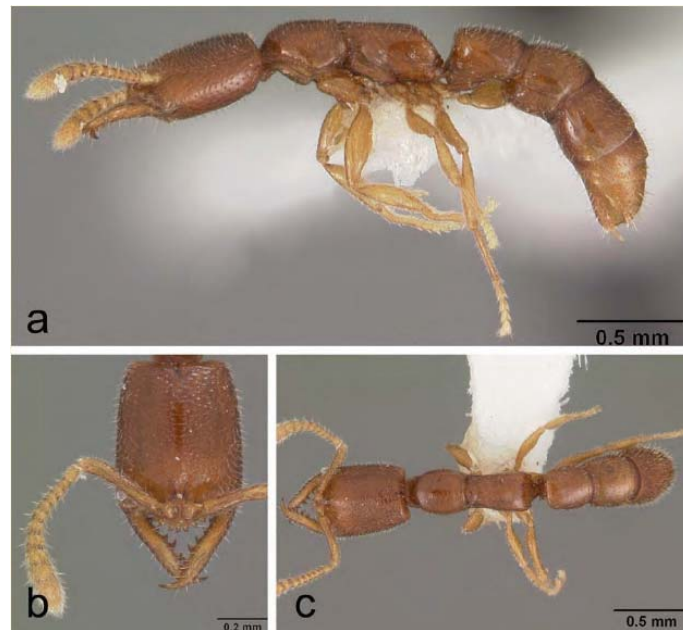


Figure 3. *Stigmatomma ke01* (CASENT0102209). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb).
 a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 4. *Cerapachys kenyensis* Consani, 1951 (CASENT0178206). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

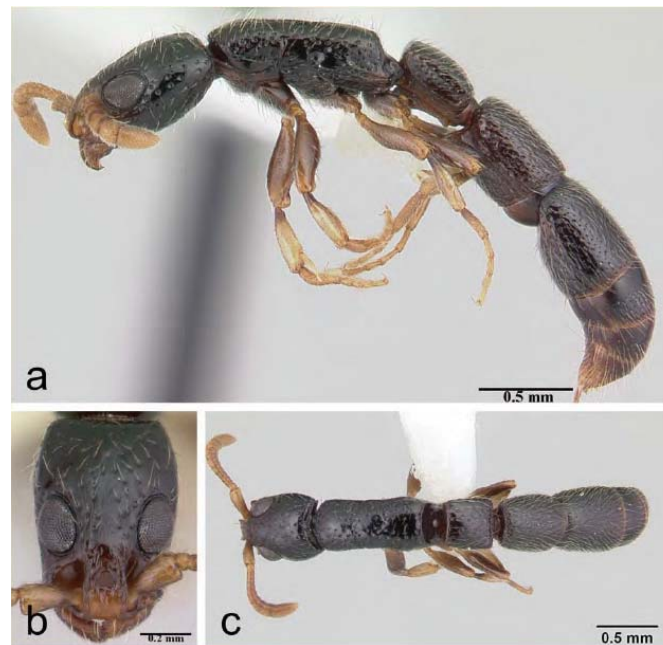


Figure 5. *Simopone dryas* Bolton & Fisher, 2012 (CASENT0178216). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 6. *Sphinctomyrmex ke01* (CASENT0178218). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 7. *Axinidris luhya* Snelling, 2007 (CASENT0178218). Photographs by April Nobile 2007 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 8. *Tapinoma melanocephalum* (Fabricius, 1793) (CASENT0008659). Photographs by April Nobile 2007 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

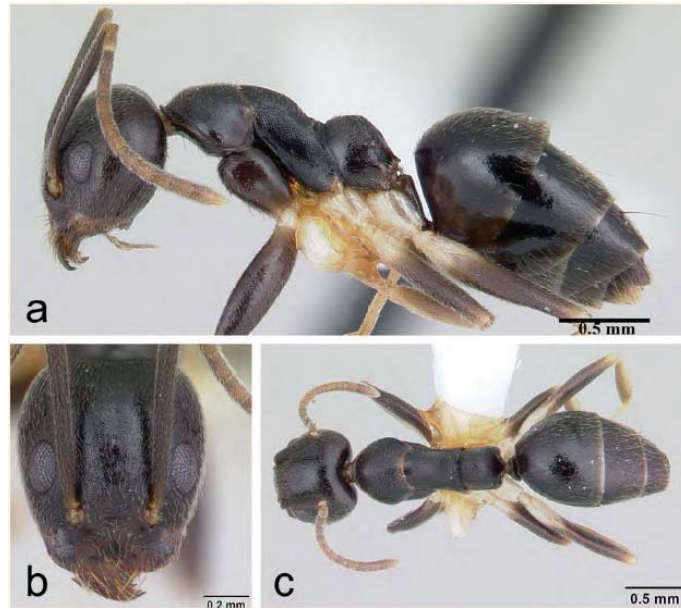


Figure 9. *Technomyrmex andrei* Emery, 1899 (CASENT0178273). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

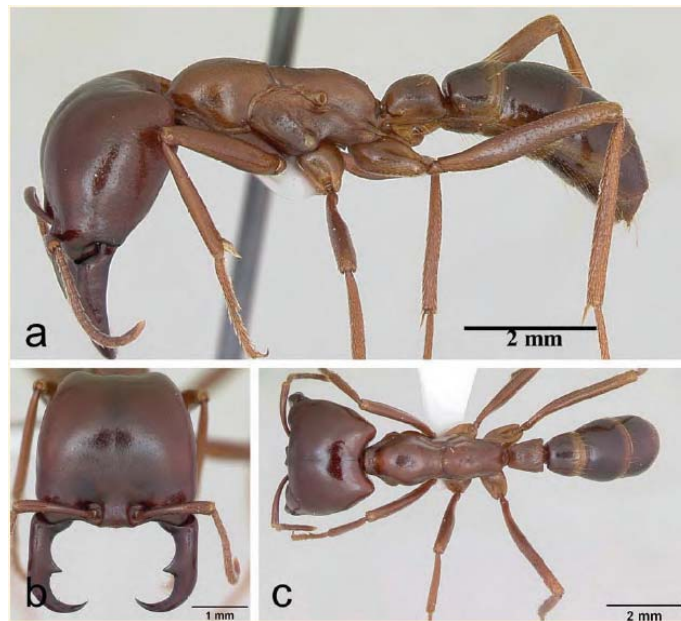


Figure 10. *Dorylus nigricans molestus* (Gerstäcker, 1859) (CASENT0172660). Photographs by April Nobile 2007 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

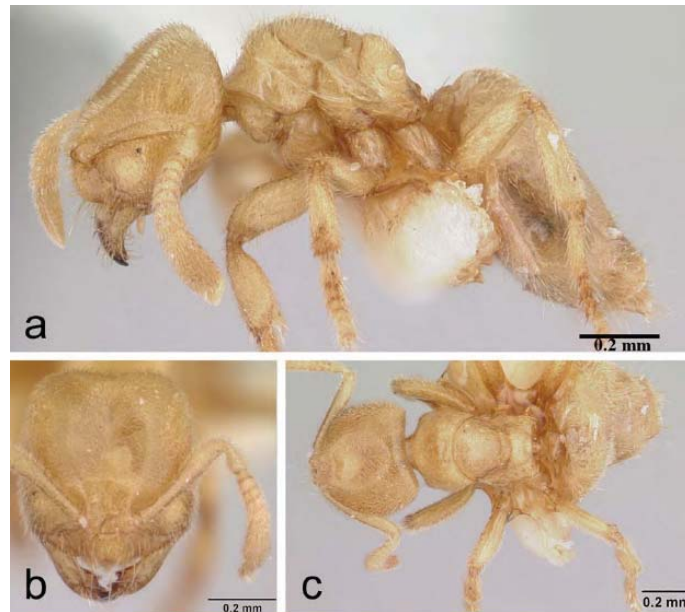


Figure 11. *Acropyga silvestrii* Emery, 1915 (CASENT0178254). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

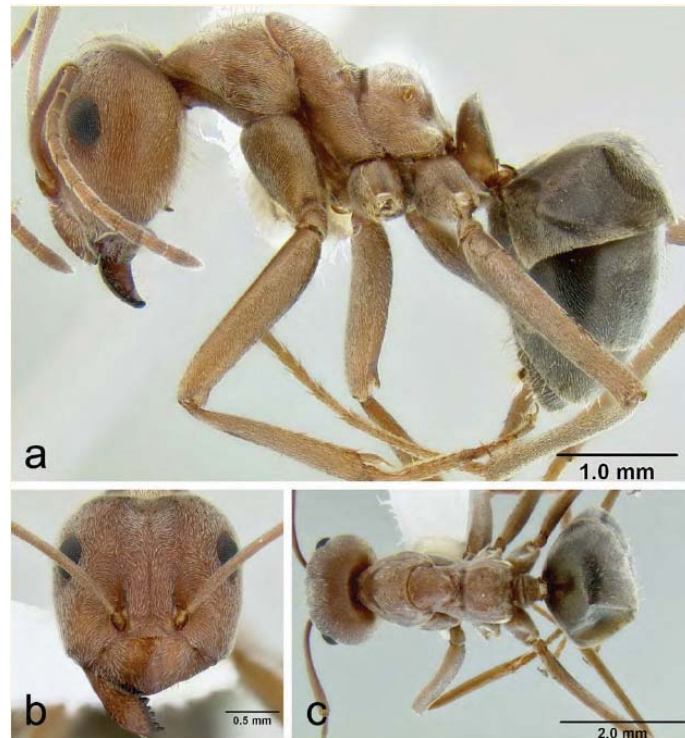


Figure 12. *Anoplolepis custodiens* (Smith, 1858) (CASENT0106259). Photographs by Michael Branstetter 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 13. *Camponotus braunsi* Mayr, 1895 (CASENT0280290). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

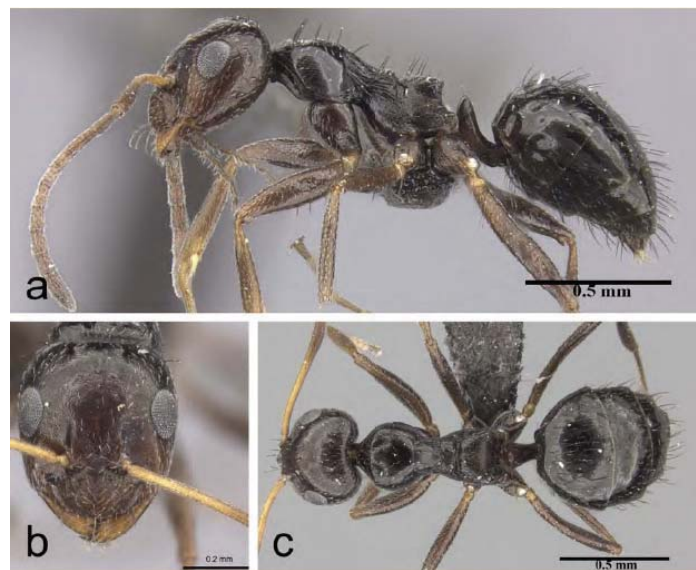


Figure 14. *Lepisiota capensis* (Mayr, 1862) (CASENT0235893). Photographs by William Ericson 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

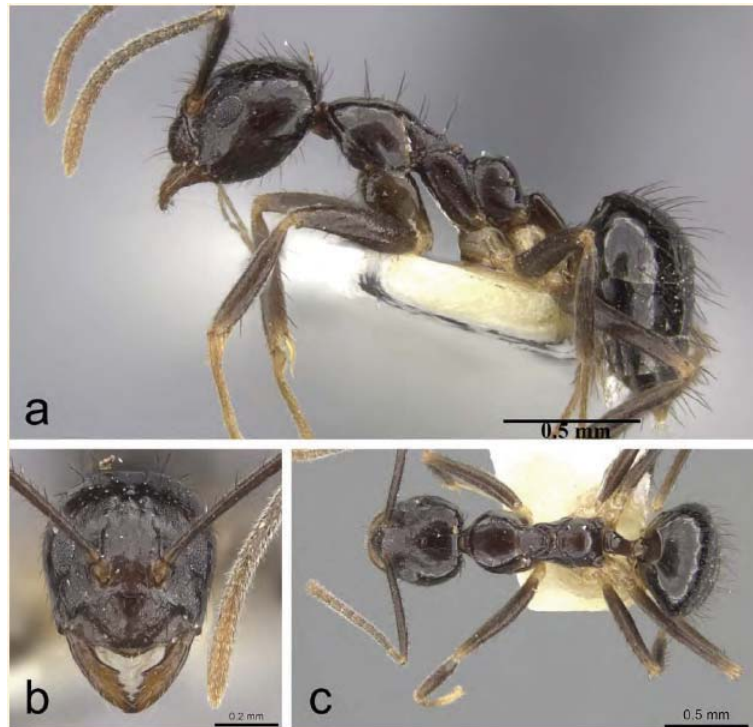


Figure 15. *Nylanderia silvula* LaPolla, Hawkes & Fisher, 2011 (LACMENT272717). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

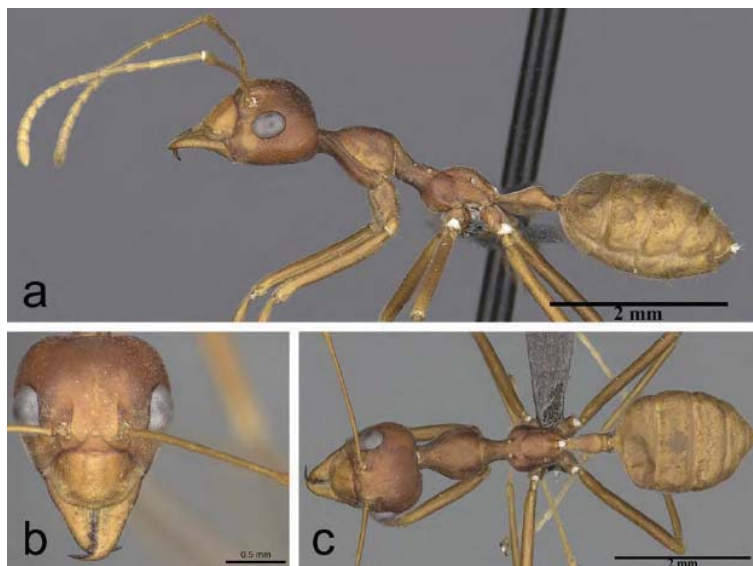


Figure 16. *Oecophylla longinoda* (Latreille, 1802) (CASENT0235557). Photographs by Shannon Hartman 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 17. *Parapatrechina umbranatis* LaPolla, Cheng & Fisher, 2010 (CASENT0178764). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 18. *Paratrechina longicornis* (Latreille, 1802) (CASENT0235611). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 19. *Phasmomyrmex ke01* (CASENT0178250). Photographs by April Nobile 2009 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

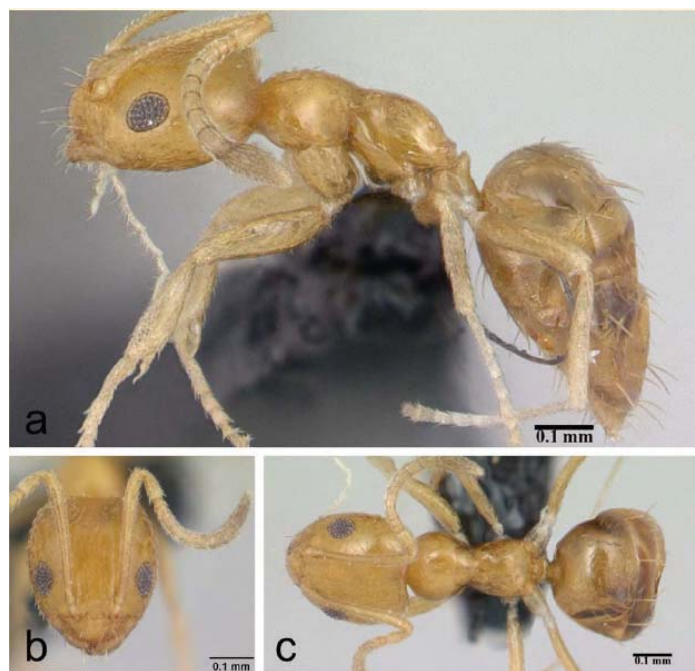


Figure 20. *Plagiolepis alluaudi* Emery, 1894 (CASENT0132814). Photographs by Erin Prado 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

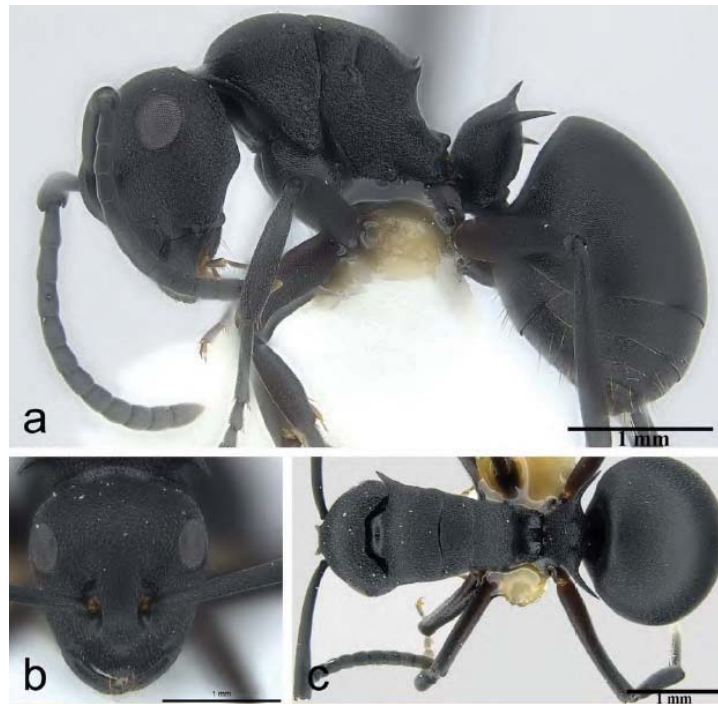


Figure 21. *Polyrhachis viscosa* Smith, 1858 (CASENT0227561). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

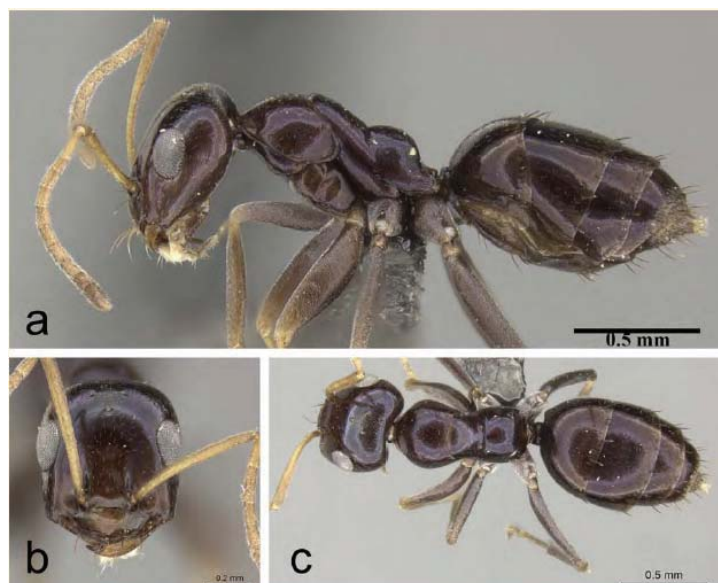


Figure 22. *Tapinolepis afr-gau-01* (CASENT0249045). Photographs by Ryan Perry 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

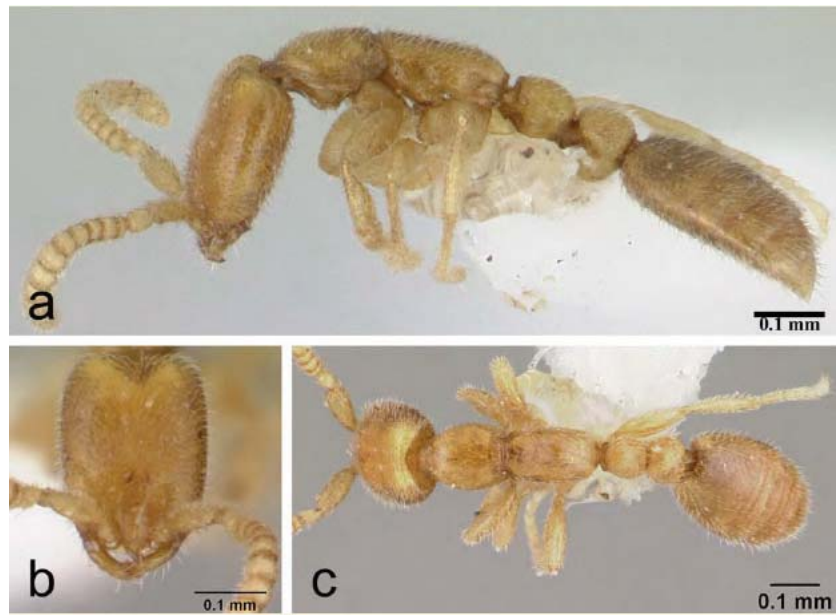


Figure 23. *Leptanilla ke01* (CASENT0178284). Photographs by Erin Prado 2009 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 24. *Atopomyrmex mocquerysi* André, 1889 (CASENT0178285). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 25. *Baracidris pilosa* Fernández, 2003 (CASENT0901014). Photographs by Ryan Perry 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

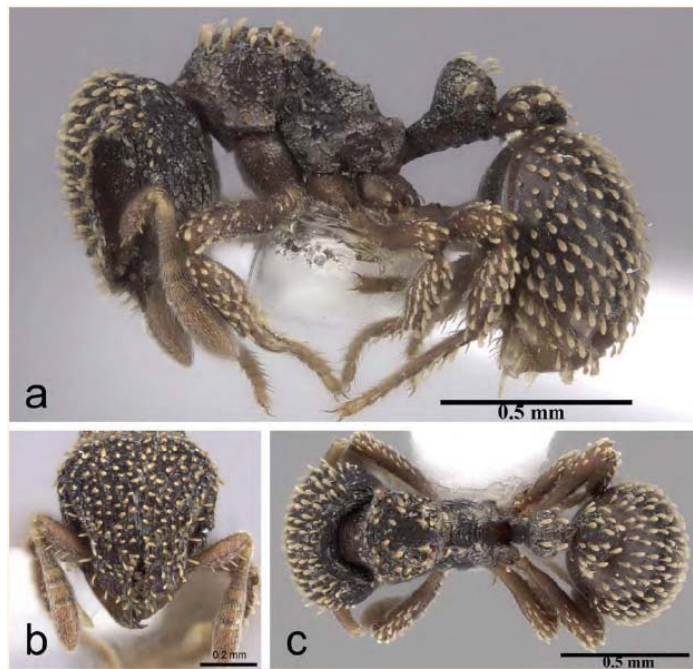


Figure 26. *Calyptomyrmex duhun* Bolton, 1981 (CASENT0217137). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 27. *Cardiocondyla emeryi* Forel, 1881 (CASENT0235428). Photographs by Shannon Hartman 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

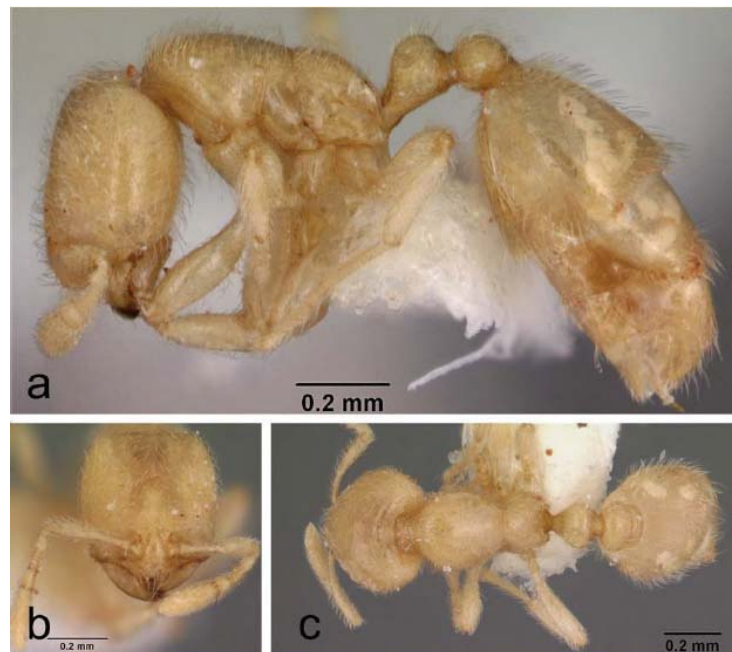


Figure 28. *Carebara vidua* Smith, 1858 (CASENT0010803). Photographs by April Nobile 2005 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

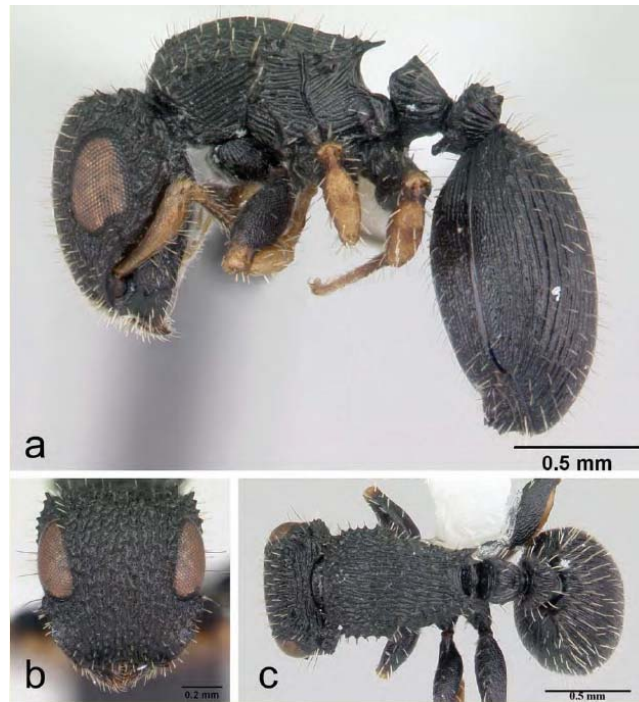


Figure 29. *Cataulacus striativentris* Santschi, 1924 (CASENT0178291). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 30. *Crematogaster wellmani* Forel, 1909 (CASENT0193751). Photographs by Bonnie Blaimer 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

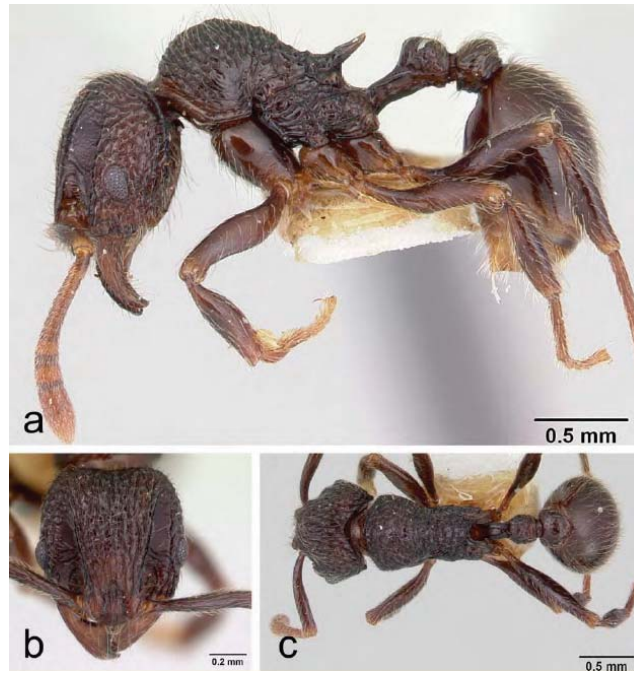


Figure 31. *Cyphoidris spinosa* Weber, 1952 (CASENT0178293). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

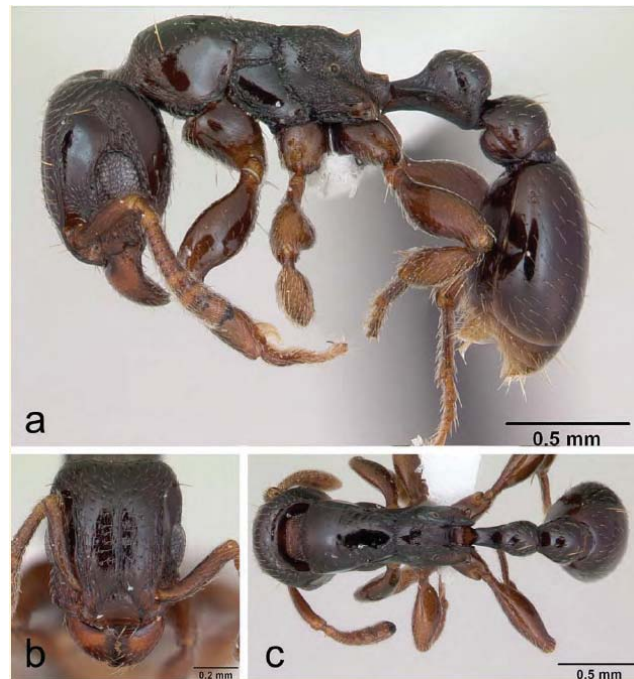


Figure 32. *Decamorium decem* (Forel, 1913) (CASENT0415619). Photographs by April Nobile 2007 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

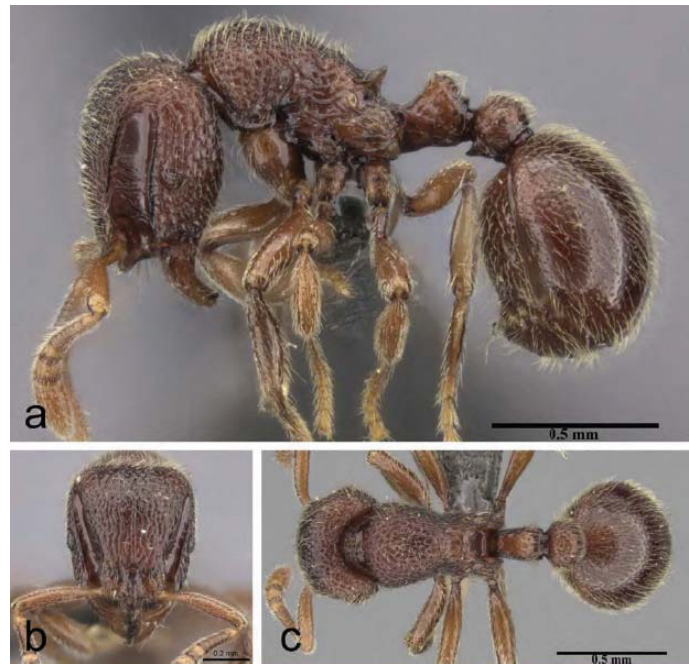


Figure 33. *Dicroaspis laevidens* (Santschi, 1919) (CASENT0235466). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 34. *Melissotarsus weissi* Santschi, 1910 (CASENT0178294). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 35. *Meranoplus inermis* Emery, 1895 (CASENT0235520). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

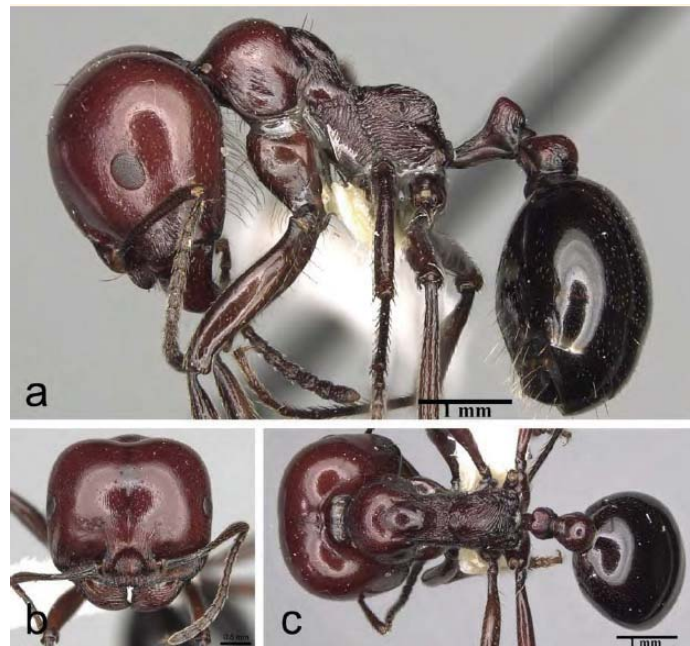


Figure 36. *Messor angularis* Santschi, 1928 (CASENT0217539). Photographs by Shannon Hartman 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

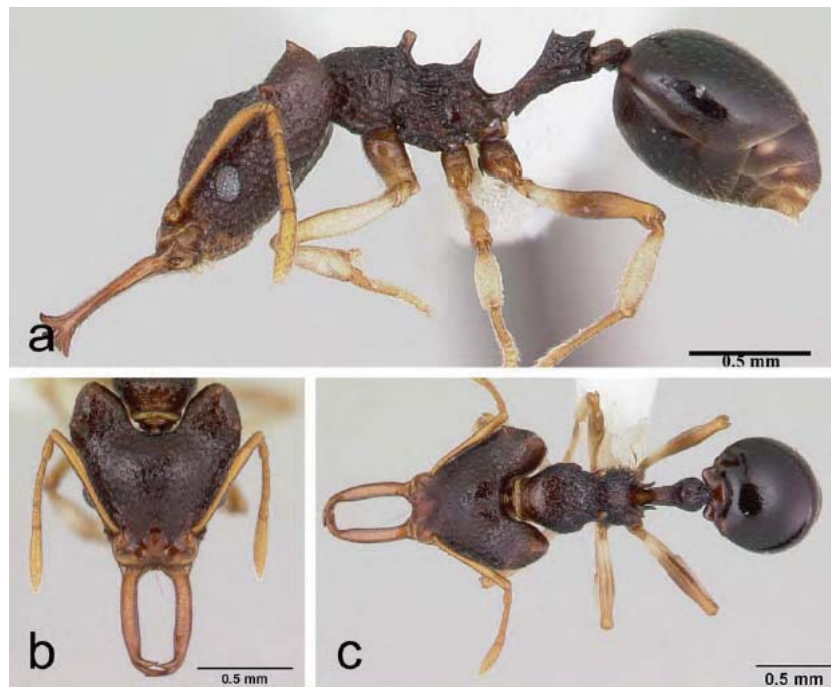


Figure 37. *Microdaceton tibialis* Weber, 1952 (CASENT0178295). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 38. *Monomorium mirandum* Arnold, 1955 (CASENT0235525). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

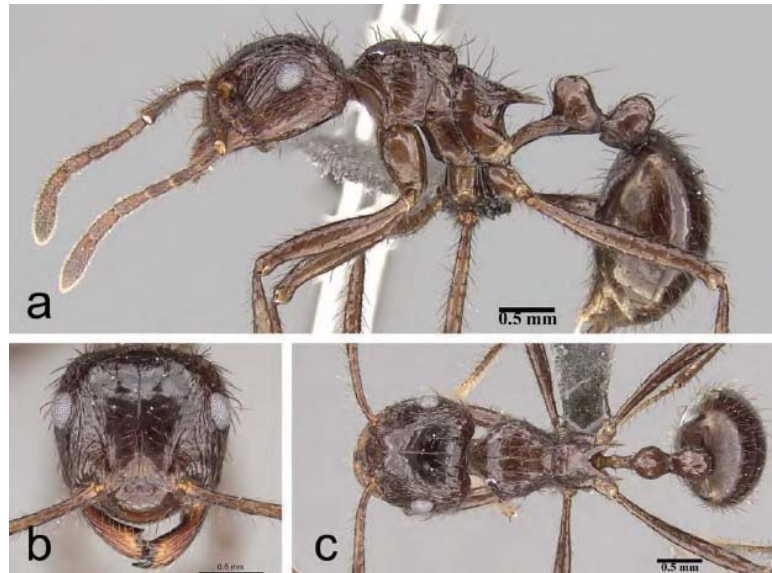


Figure 39. *Myrmicaria afrctz-01* (CASENT0235550). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

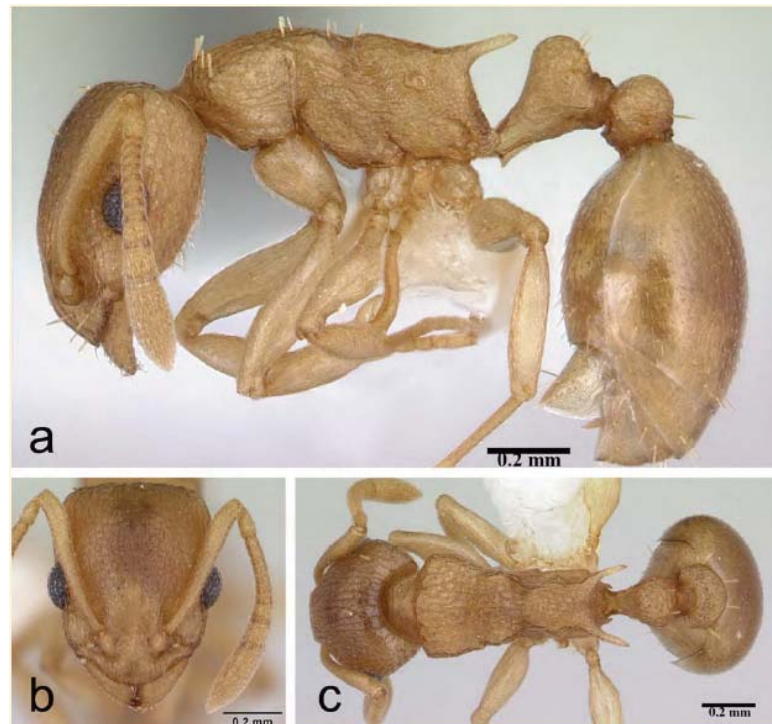


Figure 40. *Nesomyrmex evelynae* (Forel, 1916) (CASENT0178298). Photographs by April Nobile 2009 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

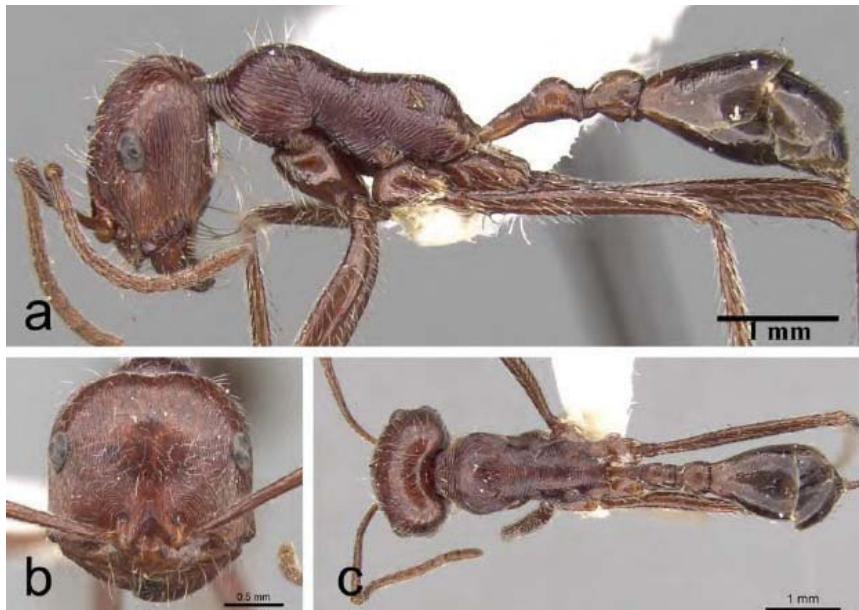


Figure 41. *Ocymyrmex nitidulus* Emery, 1892 (CASENT0280940). Photographs by Shannon Hartman 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 42. *Pheidole sculpturata* Mayr, 1866 (CASENT0281617). Photographs by Shannon Hartman 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 43. *Pristomyrmex cribrarius* Arnold, 1926 (CASENT0235683). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

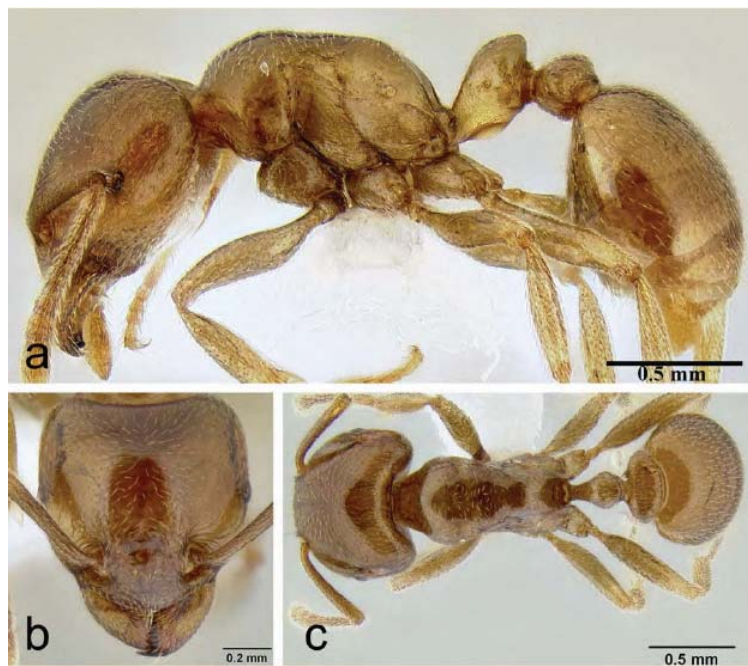


Figure 44. *Rhoptromyrmex transversinodis* Mayr, 1901 (CASENT0106251). Photographs by Michael Branstetter 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 45. *Solenopsis punctaticeps* Mayr, 1865 (CASENT0235710). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

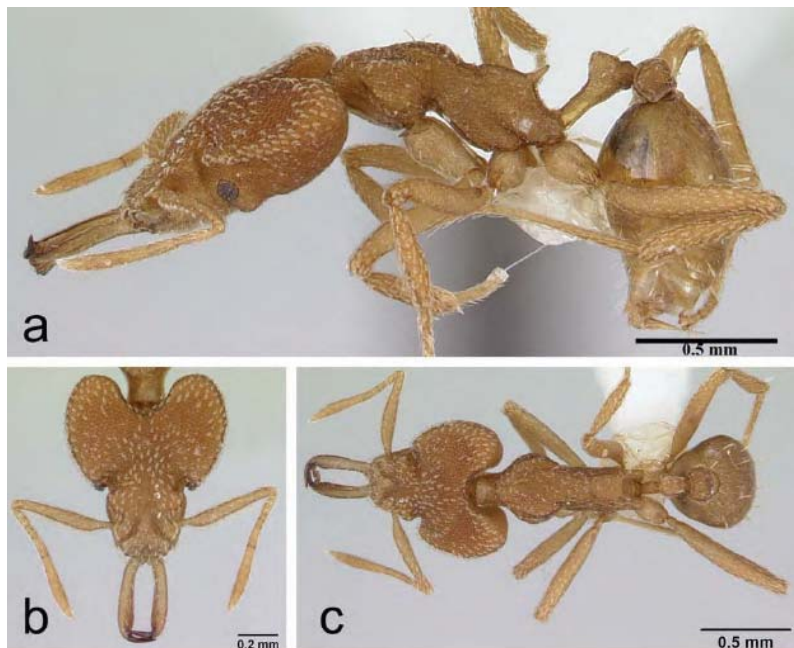


Figure 46. *Strumigenys cacaoensis* Bolton, 1971 (CASENT0178324). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

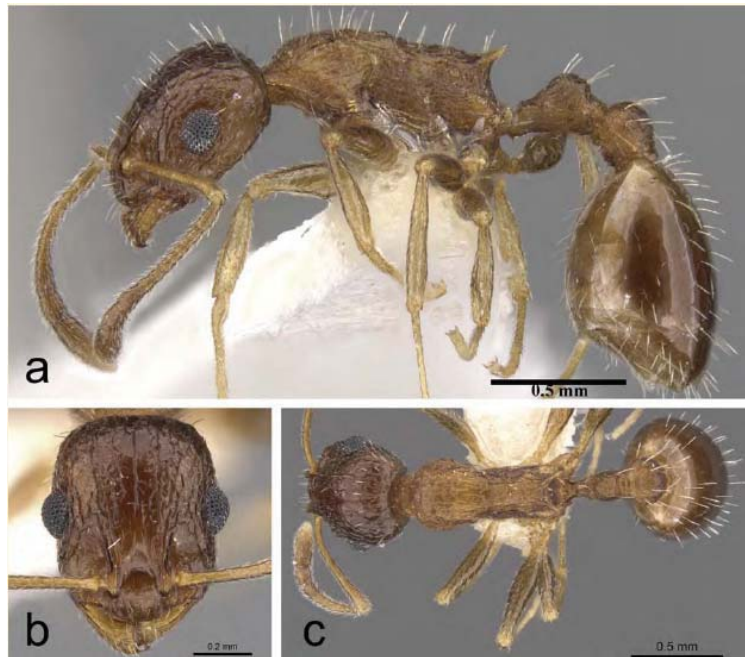


Figure 47. *Temnothorax cenatus* (Bolton, 1982) (CASENT0900308). Photographs by William Ericson 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

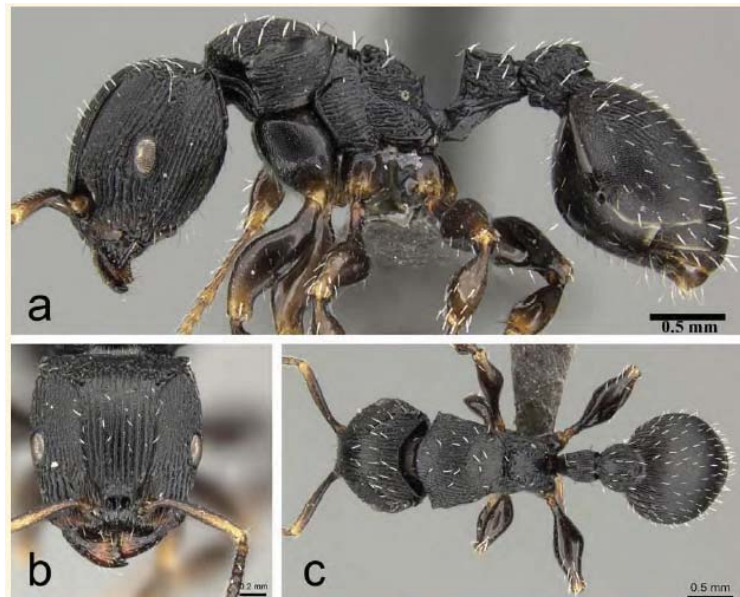


Figure 48. *Terataner bottegoid* (Emery, 1896) (CASENT0235739). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 49. *Tetramorium weitzckeri* Emery, 1895 (CASENT0217231). Photographs by Ryan Pery 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 50. *Anochetus katonae* Forel 1907 (CASENT0217178). Photographs by Shannon Hartman 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 51. *Centromyrmex sellaris* Mayr, 1896 (CASENT0235433). Photographs by Estella Ortega 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 52. *Hypoponera surda* Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (CASENT0226544). Photographs by Erin Prado 2010 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

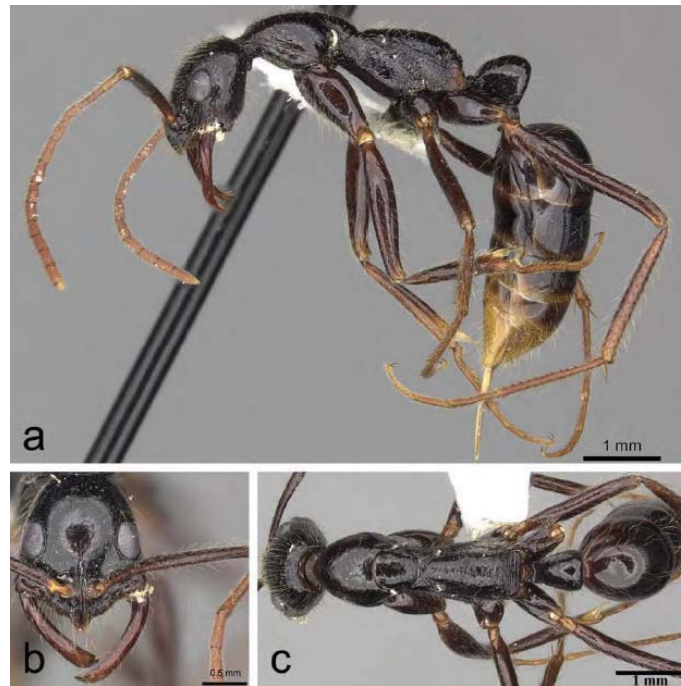


Figure 53. *Leptogenys stuhlmanni* Mayr, 1893 (CASENT0270578). Photographs by Ryan Perry 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

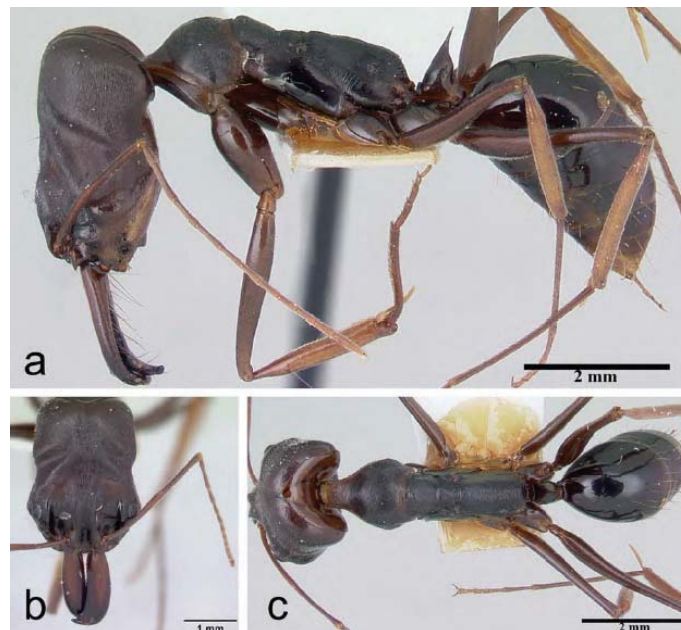


Figure 54. *Odontomachus assiniensis* Emery, 1892 (CASENT0178262). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

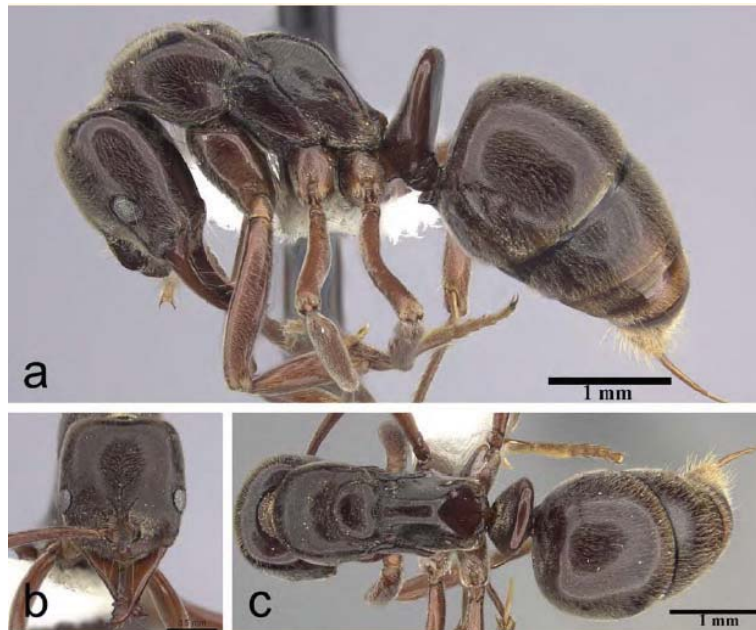


Figure 55. *Pachycondyla subiridescens* (Wheeler, 1922) (CASENT0249207). Photographs by William Ericson 2012 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 56. *Phrynonera pulchella* Bolton & Fisher, 2008 (CASENT0178203). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 57. *Platythyrea cribrinodis* (Gerstäcker, 1859) (CASENT0217122). Photographs by Erin Prado 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 58. *Plectroctena subterranea* Arnold, 1915 (CASENT0178266). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

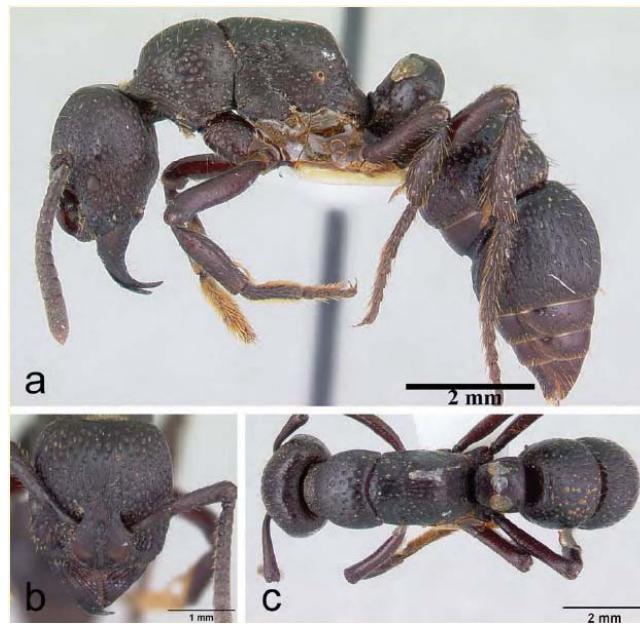


Figure 59. *Psalidomyrmex procerus* Emery, 1901 (CASENT0178267). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

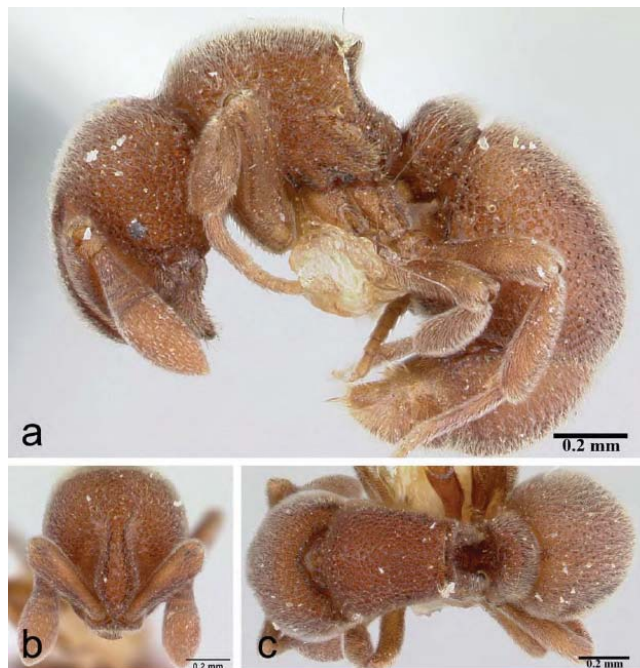


Figure 60. *Discothyrea mixta* Brown, 1958 (CASENT0178268). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

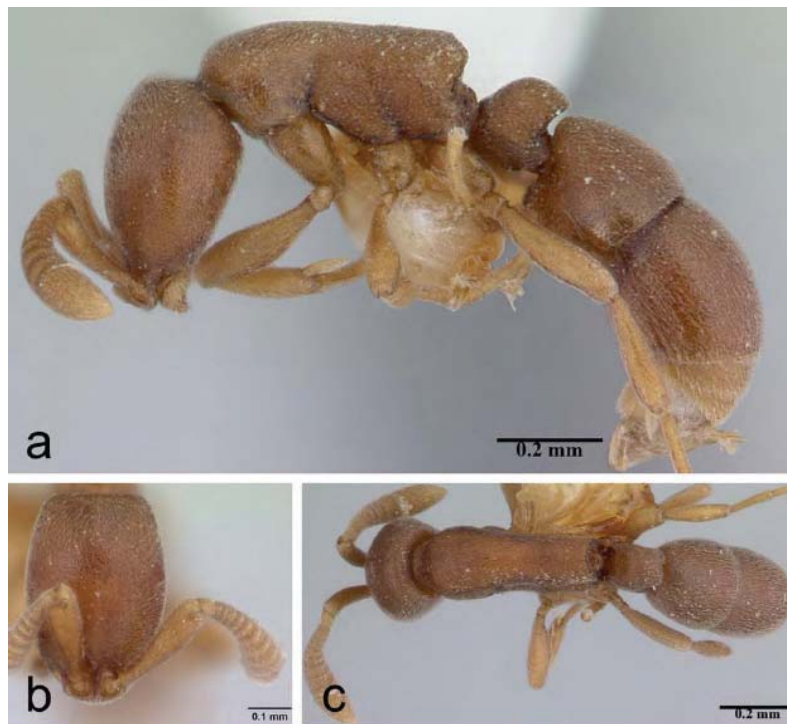


Figure 61. *Probolomyrmex guineensis* Taylor, 1965 (CASENT0178270). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 62. *Proceratium afrctz-01* (CASENT0235688). Photographs by William Ericson 2011 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.



Figure 63. *Tetraponera mocquersyi* André, 1890 (CASENT0178283). Photographs by April Nobile 2008 (AntWeb). a. Body in profile view. b. Full-face view of head. c. Body in dorsal view.

SUBFAMILY MYRMICINAE

Genus *Atopomyrmex* André (figure 24)

Atopomyrmex is endemic to the Afrotropical zoogeographical region and with only three species is a relatively small genus. Nevertheless, the distribution of the genus extends to much of Sub-Saharan Africa, and one species, *A. mocquersyi*, is known from Kenya. The genus was revised by Bolton (1981a) who recognised two species, and a third was later described by Snelling (1992). Species identification can be easily performed with the species key from Bolton (1981a) and the diagnostic notes in Snelling (1992).

The members of the genus are highly polymorphic, arboreal ants that nest in living wood (Bolton, 1981a; Kenne *et al.*, 2009). From one species it is known that its wood-excavating nest activities cause the tree branches to dry out (Kenne *et al.*, 2009). *Atopomyrmex* ants forage in the vegetation or on the ground and their diet is variable since it can consist of honeydew or small arthropods. In addition, they seem to prefer the canopy stratum of secondary forests or woodlands, but are only rarely encountered in old growth forests (Kenne *et al.*, 2009; F.H.G. & G.F., unpublished data).

Genus *Baracidris* Bolton (figure 25)

The genus *Baracidris* is very species-poor with just three described species, which are endemic to the Afrotropical region (Bolton, 1981a, 2012; Fernández, 2003). One species, *B. pilosa*, is known to occur in Kenya, although the only existing specimen was destroyed during transport from one museum to another (see Fernández, 2003). Therefore, it is

strongly desirable to rediscover and collect more material of this genus. The genus was revised by Bolton (1981a), who recognised two West African species and later Fernández (2003) described a third species from Uganda and Kenya and updated the species key from Bolton's previous work.

Not much is known about the natural history of these rare ants. All three species seem to inhabit forest habitats and were mainly collected from leaf litter (Fernández, 2003).

Genus *Calyptomyrmex* Emery (figure 26)

Calyptomyrmex is a comparatively small genus with 37 described species (Bolton, 2012) distributed throughout the Afrotropical, Malagasy, Oriental and Indo-Australian regions (Baroni Urbani, 1975; Bolton, 1981b; Shattuck, 2011). Sixteen species are known from the Afrotropical region (Bolton 1981b) and six occur in Kenya. Interestingly, almost all specimens were collected in the Kakamega Forest. The taxonomy of the genus was revised by Bolton (1981b) who included a good key to the worker caste.

Species of this more cryptic genus are typically found in the leaf-litter stratum or in the soil of forest habitats. They forage individually or in small groups of two or three workers and in several species the foragers "play dead" if disturbed and remain motionless for a while (Bolton, 1981b; F.H.G., personal observations). A remarkable characteristic of most *Calyptomyrmex* is their possession of bizarre, often extremely so, pilosity, which can be scale-like, spatulate, clavate, or teardrop-like. At present, there is no explanation for these very specialised forms of pilosity.

Genus *Cardiocondyla* Emery (figure 27)

This genus occurs worldwide with 67 species (Bolton, 2012) and possesses several successful tramp species (Seifert, 2003). At present, the Afrotropical fauna consists of 11 described species (Rigato, 2002). Three valid species are known from Kenya of which two are known to be invasive (Heinze *et al.*, 2006) and two further morphospecies were found in the Kakamega Forest. The taxonomic situation for the Afrotropical region is in a relatively good condition, with a revision and keys for the whole region (Bolton, 1982; Rigato, 2002).

Cardiocondyla are often inconspicuous ants because they usually nest subterraneously and live in relatively small colonies of up to a few hundred individuals (Heinze *et al.*, 2006). Most species prefer anthropogenically or naturally disturbed open and arid habitats (Seifert, 2003). Foraging is commonly performed solitarily and most species are omnivorous. One interesting aspect of the biology of the genus is the rare presence of long-living ergatoid males that mate intranidally and usually kill other ergatoid males in order to monopolise matings (Heinze & Hölldobler, 1993; Seifert, 2003; Heinze *et al.*, 2006).

Genus *Carebara* Westwood (figure 28)

The taxonomy of *Carebara* has seen great improvements on both generic and regional levels during the last decade (Fernández, 2004, 2006, 2010). Of high importance was Fernández' (2004) synonymisation of the former genera *Afroxyidris*, *Oligomyrmex* and *Paedalgus* under *Carebara*. Nonetheless, the taxonomy of the genus in the Afrotropics is to a great extent either outdated or fragmentary. Santschi (1914) and Wheeler (1922) treated parts of *Oligomyrmex* and *Carebara*. Weber (1950) revised the then known members of *Oligomyrmex*, and provided a species key for the major caste. Also, there is a key available for species formerly classified as *Paedalgus* (Bolton & Belshaw, 1993). However, the works of Santschi (1914), Wheeler (1922), and Weber (1950) are very outdated and the whole genus, with 160 species (Bolton, 2012), would benefit highly from an updated revision. We

list ten species and one subspecies of *Carebara* under its recent definition for Kenya, but there are also eight morphospecies and most of them are probably undescribed.

Most species in this genus are small, cryptic, hypogaeic ants that nest in the soil, the leaf litter or in termite mounds. The latter is important since some species seem to be lestopibiotic (Bolton & Belshaw, 1993). Some species show an extreme size dimorphism between the tiny worker and the very large queen caste that led to the theory that young queens transport workers to the new nest site to assist with the foundation of a new colony (Arnold, 1916; Wheeler, 1936b). However, on the basis of observations on queens of one species, Lepage & Darlington (1984) and later Robertson and Villet (1989) did not find any evidence for this theory.

Genus *Cataulacus* Smith (figure 29)

The genus is of Palaeotropical distribution with its main diversity centred in the Afrotropical region where 35 species from the global total of 65 exist (Bolton, 1974a, 2012). Of these, 15 are known from Kenya. Most seem to be restricted to the rainforest habitats in Western Kenya around Kakamega, but this could also be a sampling artefact. The taxonomy of the genus is in a fairly good condition since it was first revised by Bolton (1974a) on a global scale, additional species added later by Snelling (1979) for the Afrotropical region and then Bolton (1982) presented an updated revision with more new species and a species-level key.

Most species of this genus are forest-inhabitants while only a minority live in more open and arid habitats. All nest and forage on trees or in the vegetation and several species are known to be trophobiotic, while one species was observed to prey on termites (Arnold, 1917; Bolton, 1974a). Interestingly, many members of this genus often co-occur with more dominant and aggressive ant species from the genera *Crematogaster* and *Oecophylla* but are usually well-protected by their heavily armoured exterior or dropping-off behaviour (Bolton, 1974a; Yanoviak *et al.*, 2008).

Genus *Crematogaster* Lund (figure 30)

The ant genus *Crematogaster* is one of the most species-rich and widely distributed genera worldwide, with approximately 470 valid species and 300 subspecies (Bolton, 2012). Despite its cosmopolitan distribution, most species are found in the tropics. More than 130 taxa are scattered across the whole Afrotropical region. The extreme species richness together with the high intraspecific and geographical variability provides serious obstacles for the taxonomic understanding of this genus. Thus, it is not surprising that revisionary treatments are very scarce and have been thoroughly avoided in the past. Some regional faunas have been revised on genus or subgenus level (Buren, 1959; Longino, 2003; Hosoishi & Ogata, 2008, 2009; Blaimer, 2010, 2011), but the Afrotropical *Crematogaster* fauna remains in great need of a taxonomic revision. Therefore, species level identifications of most Kenyan species are comparatively problematic and only possible through comparisons with well identified reference or type material. We list 22 species, 18 subspecies and 12 morphospecies for Kenya, but the "real" number of species is very likely to be lower than their sum of 52.

In tropical regions, most members of this genus are arboreal (Longino, 2003), although a minority of species nest and forage on the ground (Quinet *et al.*, 2009; Hosoishi *et al.*, 2010). *Crematogaster* can be found in a diversity of habitats, such as forests, woodlands, savannahs or shrublands (Blaimer, 2010) and they often play a dominant, aggressive and territorial role within the local ant fauna (Longino, 2003). Concerning their food sources, most *Crematogaster* seem to be highly generalistic and omnivorous (Longino, 2003), although the most important resource for many species is homopteran honeydew.

Genus *Cyphoidris* Weber (figure 31)

This is a relatively rare and small genus with just four described species, all of which are restricted to tropical Africa (Bolton, 1981a). Only one species, *C. spinosa*, is known from the Kakamega Forest. The taxonomy of *Cyphoidris* was treated in Bolton (1981a). The identification to species level is comparatively easy with the identification key presented by Bolton (1981a).

The biology of these four species is relatively mysterious except that they prefer the leaf litter stratum in Equatorial rainforests.

Genus *Decamorium* Forel (figure 32)

The ant genus *Decamorium* is known only from the Afrotropical zoogeographic region, and is, with just two valid species, relatively species-poor (Bolton, 1976). Only one described species, *Decamorium decem*, is found in Kenya, although we also found one potentially undescribed species from the Kenyan coast. The genus was revised by Bolton (1976) who provided diagnostic information to separate the two then known species.

Both known species seem to be specialised termite predators that nest in rotten wood in the leaf litter (Bolton, 1973a, 1976; Longhurst *et al.*, 1979).

Genus *Dicroaspis* Emery (figure 33)

Dicroaspis is a minute genus endemic to the Afrotropical region. In his revision of the genus Bolton (1981b) recognised only two valid species and suggested that even these might be variations of the same form. A further, unidentified species was found in the Kakamega Forest (Espira, 2001), which represents the only record of *Dicroaspis* in Kenya.

The biology of this genus remains to a great extent unknown, although collection data suggests that these ants live in the leaf litter of rainforests.

Genus *Melissotarsus* Emery (figure 34)

Melissotarsus is an extremely rarely encountered genus with only four described species distributed in the Afrotropical and Malagasy regions (Bolton, 2012). Two of them are listed for Kenya. The Afrotropical species were revised by Bolton (1982) who also provided a good species identification key.

These ants are special in several ways. They build their nests in healthy wood by tunnelling through the living tissue beneath the surface (Bolton, 1982; Fisher & Robertson, 1999; Belshaw & Bolton, 1994) and are rarely encountered outside of their nests, which could be the main reason for their relative scarcity in museum collections (Bolton, 1982). Also, they live in close association with symbiotic coccids that are kept inside the nest and furthermore, the adults are able to produce silk, which is used to close exit holes or to seal cracks (Fisher & Robertson, 1999).

Genus *Meranoplus* Smith (figure 35)

This genus contains 81 species (Bolton, 2012) and is distributed throughout the Old World tropics but its main diversity is centred in Australia (Andersen, 2006). Only a few species occur in the Oriental region or in Africa. Of the eight Afrotropical species, most are restricted to Southern Africa, while only two have a wide distribution across Africa and are also found in Kenya (Bolton, 1981b). For the Afrotropical region the taxonomy of the genus is in a good state due to the revision of Bolton (1981b), which includes an effective species identification key.

The African species of this genus nest in the ground, in rotten wood, or under stones (Bolton, 1981b). Foraging is performed primarily on the ground or in the leaf

litter whereas only very few species may additionally climb up trees or shrubs (Bolton, 1981b). Anderson (2006) indicated that the Australian species of this genus are either omnivorous, opportunistically feeding on seeds, or specialised granivores. When disturbed they show a special 'faking-death' behaviour. They retract their antennae into the scrobes, tuck their legs under the pronotum and remain motionless (Hölldobler, 1988).

Genus *Messor* Forel (figure 36)

The genus is of moderate size with approximately 110 known species (Bolton, 2012), which are distributed across the Holarctic, Afrotropical, and Oriental regions, with its highest diversity found in the Palaearctic region. The Afrotropical region holds a comparatively small proportion of 13 species, of which four occur in Kenya (Bolton, 1982; Ferrer & Collingwood, 1993). The then known species were revised by Bolton (1982), who also provided a key to the medium-sized and large workers. However, the key does not cover all species, since *Messor ferreri* Collingwood was described later from Kenya (Ferrer & Collingwood, 1993).

Messor is a genus of primarily granivorous ants that play an important role in seed dispersal. These ants are commonly encountered in savannahs, grasslands, or even more arid habitats like semi-deserts and deserts (Bolton, 1982).

Genus *Microdaceton* Santschi (figure 37)

Microdaceton is a relatively species-poor genus with only four described species that are endemic to the Afrotropical region (Bolton, 2000, 2012). Of these, two species occur in Kenya (Bolton, 2000; Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009). The taxonomy of *Microdaceton*, as well as for the whole tribe Dacetini, is in a fairly good condition, since it was well revised in recent decades (Bolton, 1983, 1999, 2000). All African species are easy to identify with the species level key provided by Bolton (2000).

Species of this genus are relatively uncommon dacetine ants that nest in the leaf litter stratum. Apart from this no other information about their biology is known so far.

Genus *Monomorium* Mayr (figure 38)

Monomorium is a comparatively large and widely distributed genus. Currently it holds a total of 384 valid species (Bolton, 1987, 2012; Heterick, 2006). Bolton (1987) listed 145 species for the Afrotropical region, though the synonymisation of four African species (Heterick, 2006) reduced the species count to 141. Presently, 33 described species are known from Kenya and we also found five potentially undescribed morphospecies. Despite the seemingly well-treated taxonomy of the genus in several parts or zoogeographic regions of the world (*e.g.* Bolton, 1987; Collingwood & Agosti, 1996; Heterick, 2001, 2006), the genus definition of *Monomorium* is far from satisfactory (Heterick, 2006). Future taxonomic work at genus-rank level might split up the genus into smaller, better-defined genera. However, under the current genus definition, the species level key from Bolton (1987) allows a proper identification of most Afrotropical and Kenyan species.

Considering the wide distribution and species richness, it is not surprising that *Monomorium* are found in many terrestrial habitats and microhabitats. Astonishingly, very little is known of the natural history of most species (Ettershank, 1966). Feeding habits of most species seem to be generalistic, or more rarely granivorous. Several species are lepto-biotic or parasitic and in addition, some species belong to the most successful and broadly distributed ant tramps (Ettershank, 1966; Bolton, 1987).

Genus *Myrmicaria* Saunders (figure 39)

A total of 32 species of *Myrmicaria* (Bolton, 2012) can be found throughout the Afrotropical, Oriental and Indo-Australian zoogeographical regions, though the largest number occurs in the Afrotropics. The genus is distributed throughout Africa, which holds 22 described species (Santschi, 1925; Bolton, 2012). Two species and four subspecies are listed for Kenya. Arnold (1916) was the first to try to disentangle the taxonomy of this genus and he provided a key to the South African species. Unfortunately, his key is limited to Southern Africa, and surely outdated. Later, Santschi (1925) treated the taxonomy of all African *Myrmicaria* species and he included a diagnosis, lists of known taxa and a species level key for the worker caste, but by today's standards, his revision is certainly outdated and we recommend being cautious with his species key.

In the Afrotropical region these ants seem to prefer open habitats where they can be locally quite abundant. They nest in the soil, and foraging is performed alone or in smaller groups (Levieux, 1983). Based on observations on one species (Levieux, 1983), members of the genus seem to be mostly carnivorous, with a diet consisting of a variety of insects, especially termites and ants and supplemented by homopteran honeydew.

Genus *Nesomyrmex* Wheeler (figure 40)

Nesomyrmex, formerly a subgenus of the large and almost cosmopolitan *Leptothorax*, was raised to genus in 2003 (Bolton, 2003) and 51 species can be encountered in the tropics and subtropics of the Neotropical, Malagasy and Afrotropical regions (Bolton, 2012). The latter region holds 25 species (Mbanyana & Robertson, 2008), of which four species are listed for Kenya. The Afrotropical *Nesomyrmex* species were first revised by Bolton (1982), back then as African members of *Leptothorax* and later Snelling (1992) described one additional species from Cameroon. Recently, Mbanyana & Robertson (2008) reviewed the genus for South Africa and added 15 new species. For the identification of Kenyan species one should combine the key in Bolton (1982), a later species description in Snelling (1992) and the key to southern African species (Mbanyana & Robertson, 2008).

The biology of the genus is not well studied. Most species prefer arid habitats while a few live in rainforests. Generally, *Nesomyrmex* ants can nest either in the soil, as most South African species do, or in trees (Mbanyana & Robertson, 2008), often in pre-existing cavities. However, the four Kenyan species all seem to be arboreal.

Genus *Ocymyrmex* Emery (figure 41)

Ocymyrmex is another genus endemic to the Afrotropical region. It is biogeographically restricted to Southern and Eastern Africa whereas it seems to be absent from the forest zones of West and Central Africa and the sub-Saharan Sahelian Zone (Bolton & Marsh, 1989). Currently 37 species are known, most of which live in Southern Africa. Comparatively few species occur in East Africa, such as the five species listed for Kenya (Bolton & Marsh, 1989; Bolton 2012). However, we think that this small species count is mainly due to a sampling artefact since only very few collections were undertaken in the arid regions of the country. The taxonomy is in an excellent condition. Based on the taxonomic revision of Bolton (1981a), the genus was revised again by Bolton & Marsh (1989). The latter publication includes an excellent key to the worker caste. Bolton and Marsh (1989) mention three new species in press by Prins & Roux, but unfortunately, this paper was never published (Bolton, 2012).

This arid-adapted genus lives in dry savannahs or under desert conditions. All species nest in the ground and the colonies, which consist of 200 to 1000 individuals, are situated comparatively deep in the soil (Marsh, 1987; Bolton & Marsh, 1989). They move

remarkably fast in the hottest part of the day (Arnold, 1916), which is surely an adaptation to the arid environment. Furthermore, one South African species was observed to forage individually and to lower their temperature, if necessary, by pausing at shaded spots or by climbing on objects to leave the desert ground for a while (Marsh, 1985). The main food source seems to consist of dead or heat-stressed insects, living termites and seeds (Bolton, 1981a; Marsh, 1986). Interestingly, all species possess ergatoid females that differ morphologically only very little from the workers (Bolton, 1981a). Despite the fact that many females are present in the colony, just one female is inseminated. So, the colony is functionally monogynous and the other, unmated, females have a worker-like behavioural repertoire (Forder & Marsh, 1989).

Genus *Pheidole* Westwood (figure 42)

At present, *Pheidole* is one of the largest ant genera worldwide with approximately 980 described species and 142 subspecies (Longino, 2009; Bolton, 2012). Despite being such a hyper-diverse genus, only very few modern taxonomic revisions exist (*e.g.* Eguchi, 2001; Wilson, 2003; Sarnat, 2008; Longino, 2009; Fischer *et al.*, 2012). Unfortunately, they focus on the New World, the Oriental or Indo-Australian regions, whereas the Afrotropical region remains without any taxonomic treatment. The latter region accounts for a rather modest count of 139 valid *Pheidole* species, subspecies, and varieties. The only revision available is the recent work on the *P. pulchella* species group (Fischer *et al.*, 2012). Species identifications outside this species group are problematic to impracticable and will only be simplified after more revisionary studies. In Kenya we recognize 15 species, three subspecies and 20 morphospecies. The total count of 38 might be higher than necessary since it is hard to assign names from older literature to modern morphospecies without the examination of types.

Pheidole workers are usually dimorphic, with a minor and a major worker caste. The genus is often referred to as generalized foragers and omnivorous ants, but the overall range of behavior and ecology is much more diverse. Many savannah and desert species are specialized seed harvesters (Burge, 2005; Carroll & Janzen, 1973), others can be plant mutualists (Fischer *et al.*, 2003; Letourneau *et al.*, 2004), while some seem to be more predatory (G.F., unpublished data). For many Afrotropical species, however, relatively little is known about their ecology and behaviour (Mertl *et al.*, 2010).

Genus *Pristomyrmex* Mayr (figure 43)

With 57 recognised species the genus *Pristomyrmex* is of moderate size (Bolton, 2012). They are distributed in the Afrotropical, Malagasy, Oriental, and Indo-Australian regions, but also in smaller areas of the Palaearctic. Nevertheless, most species are found in the Oriental region (Wang, 2003; Zettel, 2006, 2007). Wang (2003) recognised only five African species, of which two occur in Kenya. The genus taxonomy is in a good state since both first Bolton (1981a), on an Afrotropical and later Wang (2003), on a global basis, revised the genus and provided good species keys.

On a global basis, most species of *Pristomyrmex* can be found in rainforests (Wang, 2003), although the Afrotropical representatives seem to be less restricted to this habitat and can be found in a variety of forest types and in more open woodlands (Bolton, 1981a). Their diet is most likely carnivorous and they nest in the soil, the leaf-litter, in rotten wood, or around plant roots (Taylor, 1965b; Bolton, 1981a; Wang, 2003). Interestingly, some species display "faking-death" behaviour if disturbed, and some species are nocturnal.

Genus *Rhoptromyrmex* Mayr (figure 44)

Rhoptromyrmex is a widely distributed genus occurring in the tropics of the Afrotropical, Oriental, and Indo-Australian regions, though comparatively species-poor with just ten described species (Brown, 1964; Bolton, 1986; Taylor, 1992). Also, it seems to be comparatively scarce and sporadic on a local level (Brown, 1964). Five species occur in the Afrotropical region, distributed across the whole continent and two species are found in Kenya. The taxonomy of the genus was well examined in the past (Brown, 1964; Bolton, 1976, 1986) and a good identification key to all castes is available.

Members of this genus are ground nesting ants, which build their nests in the soil, beneath rocks, or under the bark of rotten logs (Brown, 1964; Bolton, 1986). They are epigeaic, generalistic foragers that gather dead or living arthropods, consume homopteran honeydew and feed on plant nectaries (Brown, 1964). Furthermore, a few species possess workerless, inquiline females, which parasitize other epigeaic ants and other unusual nest founding strategies, *e.g.* autoparasitism and colony fission, are also known (Bolton, 1986; Taylor, 1992).

Genus *Solenopsis* Westwood (figure 45)

Solenopsis is a species-rich and virtually cosmopolitan genus. At present, 183 described species are known, which occur in all tropical and temperate regions worldwide (Bolton, 2012). The main distribution of the genus, however, is situated outside the Afrotropical region, where only 17 species occur (Ettershank, 1966). Ettershank (1966) provided a global species list and diagnosis of the genus, but modern revisions or keys to the Afrotropical species are not available. Only two valid species and one subspecies are listed for Kenya, with an additional morphospecies from Kakamega.

The most famous and better-studied *Solenopsis* species are the larger, epigeaic, and often dominant, species commonly known as “fire ants”, but these are restricted to the New World (Ettershank, 1966). The Old World species are small and generally lestopibiotic, cryptic or socially parasitic species. The known Kenyan species seem to be mostly subterranean and were only rarely found on the surface. Nests were found within the soil or in abandoned chambers of termite mounds. These observations are well in accordance with Arnold's (1916) notes on *S. punctaticeps*.

Genus *Strumigenys* Smith (figure 46)

Strumigenys is a very species-rich, worldwide occurring genus mainly distributed in the world tropics and subtropics (Bolton, 2000). The current genus definition includes both, the genus *Strumigenys* and the former genus *Pyramica* Roger, which was proposed as junior synonym of *Strumigenys* some years ago (Baroni Urbani, 2007). This latter work changed *Strumigenys* into one of the most diverse genera with 831 valid species (Bolton, 2012). There are around 130 species known from the Afrotropical region and at present we list 29 species and seven morphospecies for Kenya. The taxonomy of the whole tribe was exhaustively revised by Bolton (2000) on a global scale. The species level keys for Afrotropical *Pyramica* and *Strumigenys* provided in that work, together with Rigato (2006), allow a clear identification of most Kenyan species. Due to the high quality of Bolton's (2000) keys and descriptions, it is also fairly easy to identify the seven morphospecies as tentative new species.

Most *Strumigenys* species are small, cryptic ants that nest and forage in leaf litter, in soil, or in rotten wood, whereas there are far fewer genus members that prefer an arboreal life-style. Many species are specialised predators possessing trap-jaw mandibles, and mainly hunt collembolans or other small arthropods (Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990; Bolton, 1999).

Genus *Temnothorax* Mayr (figure 47)

Temnothorax is an almost worldwide distributed genus and relatively species-rich with around 330 species (Bolton, 2012). Most of them are distributed in the New World and in the Palearctic region, while just 11 species occur in the Afrotropical and Oriental regions (Radschenko, 2004). During most of its history *Temnothorax* was more or less regarded as either a subgenus or a junior synonym of *Leptothorax* (see Bolton, 2012 for references), but was redefined by Bolton (2003) and gained the status of a good genus. Only one species, *T. cenatus*, is known from Kenya (Bolton, 1981a).

Temnothorax species cover a wide range of habitats from cold forests to savannahs and semi-deserts (Radschenko, 2004). Some species are arboreal, whereas others nest in soil, leaf litter, or under stones (Radschenko, 2004). However, the biology of the Afrotropical members of the genus remains to a great extent unknown.

Genus *Terataner* Emery (figure 48)

Terataner is a small genus with only 12 described species, restricted to the Afrotropical and Malagasy regions. A species list can be found in Bolton (1981a) who revised the six species occurring in the Afrotropical region and provided a key to the worker caste. Bolton (1981a) and later Alpert (1992) separated the African species into two groups. One comprises the four West African species and the other includes one East African and one South African species. The latter group is, with a few valid and numerous undescribed species, much more strongly represented in the Malagasy region. In Kenya the only known species is *T. bottegoi*, which seems to be restricted to the dry forests of the Kenyan coast.

The split of the genus into two groups is not only based on biogeography, but also on differences in nesting behaviour. While the West African species all nest in rotten parts of standing trees, generally at considerable height above ground, the East African, South African, and Malagasy species all nest near the ground and live in preformed plant cavities (Bolton, 1981a; Alpert, 1992). These cavities can be dead branches or twigs on the ground or in bushes. Most *Terataner* are predators of other arthropods, their larvae and often of other ants or termites (Alpert, 1992).

Genus *Tetramorium* Mayr (figure 49)

The genus *Tetramorium* is distributed worldwide, and with 465 valid species is comparatively diverse (Bolton, 2012). The Afrotropical region holds the largest species number currently with more than 220 described species (Bolton, 1976; Bolton, 1980; Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c). At present, Kenya has a total of 41 described species and 20 morphospecies and the genus is by far the most species-rich for the country. On the basis of Bolton's (1980) revision and the examination of most type material, it was possible to reveal that all encountered morphospecies represent undescribed forms. Some were recently described (Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2010a, 2010b, 2010c) and the remainder will be treated in future publications.

Tetramorium is often one of or the most species-rich genus in Afrotropical ant communities, although it is not necessarily the most abundant. Members of this genus can be found in a wide range of habitats from humid rainforests to arid savannahs and deserts and in different strata from the ground and leaf litter layer to the high forest canopy (Bolton, 1980). Most species seem to be predaceous, although some, such as the Kenyan savannah species *T. rothschildi*, are known to be granivorous.

SUBFAMILY PONERINAE**Genus *Anochetus* Mayr (figure 50)**

The genus *Anochetus* is widely distributed throughout the tropics and subtropics around the globe (Brown, 1978) and at present comprises 95 valid species (Bolton, 2012). The Afrotropical region holds 24 species of *Anochetus* (Robertson, 2000), of which nine are listed for Kenya, with two unidentifiable morphospecies from Kakamega and Arabuko Sokoke. The taxonomy of the genus was revised by Brown (1978), who also provided a species-level key.

The members of this genus are comparatively small ponerines living in small colonies with less than 100 workers, which prefer leaf-litter, rotten twigs or logs, crevices in bark, or small excavations in the soil as nesting sites (Brown, 1978). Most *Anochetus* species are forest inhabitants but several species are highly adapted to arid environments. The whole genus is surely predaceous, and their hunting strategy was described by Brown (1978) as waiting-and-ambush tactics to secure the prey with their trap-jaw-mandibles. Interestingly, Brown (1978) also mentioned the ability of *Anochetus* to "jump" backwards by snapping their mandibular apices against larger, smooth objects.

Genus *Centromyrmex* Mayr (figure 51)

The genus *Centromyrmex* is of pantropical distribution, although, it is most diverse in the Afrotropical region, which has ten species out of the 15 worldwide (Bolton & Fisher, 2008b). Nevertheless, only one species, *C. sellaris*, was found in Kenya so far (Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009). The taxonomy of the genus is in a good condition due to a recent revision by Bolton & Fisher (2008b), who also provided a new species identification key.

The members of this small genus all appear to be highly specialised, obligate termite predators (Kempf, 1967; Dejean & Féneron, 1999; Bolton & Fisher, 2008b). The specialisation towards this hypogaecic lifestyle, often in termitaries in close proximity to their prey, is clearly observable in their morphology. They possess a blind worker caste and the middle and hind legs are modified for digging with sclerotised, stout spiniform traction setae on the mesotibiae, meso- and metabasitarsi.

Genus *Hypoponera* Santschi (figure 52)

Hypoponera is distributed worldwide, although it reaches its highest diversity in the tropics. Currently, a total of 142 valid species is listed by Bolton (2012). Recently, Bolton and Fisher (2011) revised the taxonomy of the genus for the West Palearctic and Afrotropical regions, which was in a state of utter confusion and they listed 56 species for the Afrotropical region. All the 15 Kenyan species are easily recognisable on the basis of the latter study. Most species seem to be restricted to the Kakamega Forest and its surroundings, but this could be due to a sampling artefact.

Although *Hypoponera* is a species rich and common genus in most of the Afrotropical region, little is known about its biology. Species nest and forage in leaf litter, in rotten wood, or in soil (Bolton & Fisher, 2011) and seem to be predators of other arthropods, although there is only limited evidence for this (Levieux, 1983). However, stable isotope data from several *Hypoponera* species occurring in the Kakamega Forest seem to support this assumption (G.F., unpublished data).

Genus *Leptogenys* Roger (figure 53)

Leptogenys has 216 species (Bolton, 2012) distributed throughout the world tropics and, with 56 valid species, is relatively species-rich in the Afrotropical region (Arnold, 1915, 1922;

Bernard, 1953; Bolton, 1975a). For Kenya we list just six species and three morphospecies. Most *Leptogenys* are nocturnal and thus are often underrepresented in samples (Belshaw & Bolton, 1994). As a consequence, the real number of Kenyan species might very well be much higher. Bolton (1975a) revised the Afrotropical species and provided a species-level key.

These ponerines usually nest in leaf litter, in the ground, in rotten wood, or sometimes in the vegetation (Bolton, 1973a). Bolton (1973a) mentioned that *Leptogenys* are predatory ants, which mainly hunt termites or isopods. As mentioned above, many species are nocturnal and therefore often difficult to collect or observe.

Genus *Odontomachus* Latreille (figure 54)

The genus *Odontomachus* mainly occurs in tropical and subtropical areas but some species can also be found in temperate zones or even in semi-desert areas (Brown, 1976). Sixty-six species are known (Bolton, 2012) that are equally distributed in the New and the Old World, but surprisingly, only two of them occur in the Afrotropical region. Both species are also present in Kenya and they can be easily distinguished with the species key in Brown (1976).

Species of *Odontomachus* are large, often conspicuous ants that are mainly predaceous (Brown, 1976; Fisher & Smith, 2008). Like *Anochetus*, they are trap-jaw ants and can also use these specialised mandibles to jump away if they feel disturbed (Brown, 1976). They hunt other arthropods, often termites, but a few also tend hemipterans. They generally nest in the soil, the leaf litter, or in rotten logs while few species live arboreally (Brown, 1976).

Genus *Pachycondyla* Smith (figure 55)

Pachycondyla is a cosmopolitan genus and, with around 250 species, is comparatively species-rich (Bolton, 2012). The Afrotropical region holds approximately 50 described species (Robertson, 2000) and 17 species, six subspecies and three unidentifiable forms are known from Kenya. Despite the high species richness, good availability of material in museum collections, the conspicuous morphology and behaviour, the African *Pachycondyla* have never been fully or partly revised. Studies with diagnostic data or identification keys are not available causing the identification to species level to be highly problematic. Also, *Pachycondyla* under its current definition represents a morphologically extremely variable genus with many former genera listed as junior synonyms (Bolton, 2012). Unpublished molecular evidence indicates that it is not a natural, monophyletic group (Schmidt, 2009) and future taxonomic treatments will very likely split *Pachycondyla* into several smaller and better defined genera.

Most *Pachycondyla* species live in the ground or the leaf litter while some are arboreal (Bolton, 1973a). All species seem to be predacious, often highly specialised (Hölldobler & Wilson, 1990). They mainly hunt alone or in small groups, but especially species, which are specialised to hunt social insects, conduct group raids.

Genus *Phrynoponera* Wheeler (figure 56)

Phrynoponera is a small ponerine genus with just five known species, which are all endemic to the Afrotropical region (Bolton, 2012). Two species are known from Kenya (Bolton & Fisher, 2008a; Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009), one from the Kakamega Forest in Western Kenya and one from the dry forests at the coast. Wheeler (1922) reviewed the genus, but recently Bolton & Fisher (2008a) provided the first complete taxonomic revision of the known species with a good identification key to the worker caste.

Members of this genus can be mainly found in forested areas and most seem to nest in or under rotten wood, in compacted soil, or in termitaries (Bolton & Fisher, 2008a). Although

common on a local scale, these ants are rarely abundant in litter samples (Belshaw & Bolton, 1994; Bolton & Fisher, 2008a). Feeding behaviour is to a great extent unknown, but some species might be termitophagous to an unknown extent (Bolton & Fisher, 2008a).

Genus *Platythyrea* Roger (figure 57)

Platythyrea is a ponerine genus with a wide distribution range found in tropical and subtropical areas around the world. At present, a total of 38 described species is known (Bolton, 2012). One third of these occur in the Afrotropical region and five species are listed for Kenya. The taxonomy is in a comparatively good condition. Brown (1975) revised the genus on a worldwide base and provided a list of the Afrotropical species and a key to the worker caste.

One of the three Kenyan species, *P. modesta*, is comparatively well-studied for an African ant species. It lives in polygynous colonies with approximately 50 workers and the nests are placed in pre-existing cavities in the bark or in dead branches of trees, or in termitaries of *Cubitermes* at the base of trees (Djipto-Lordon *et al.*, 2001). This species is predaceous, generally hunting solitarily for insects like termites or grasshoppers and single workers are able to catch considerably large prey (Djipto-Lordon *et al.*, 2001). Other species of *Platythyrea* nest in hollow twigs, rotten wood, in termitaries, or in the ground (Brown, 1975).

Genus *Plectroctena* Smith (figure 58)

With 16 species this genus is comparatively small and is restricted to the Afrotropical region (Bolton, 2012). Most are distributed in the rainforests of West and Central Africa (Bolton, 1974b) and three species occur in Kenya. The taxonomy is in an excellent condition due to several revisions and additional species descriptions published in the last decades (Bolton, 1974b; Bolton *et al.*, 1979; Villet *et al.*, 1999; Bolton & Brown, 2002; Fisher, 2006). Especially the revision of the genus by Bolton and Brown (2002) provides good species identification tools, although one has to consider the later described species by Fisher (2006).

Plectroctena are often cryptic or hypogaecic ants that nest in the earth or in rotten logs (Arnold, 1915) and are known to be specialised predators of millipede adults and eggs (Bolton, 1974b; Levieux, 1972). Some species complement their food with beetles or other soft-bodied arthropods (Arnold, 1915).

Genus *Psalidomyrmex* Andre (figure 59)

The genus *Psalidomyrmex* is restricted to the wet forest zones of tropical Africa and with only six described species is very species-poor (Bolton, 1975b). Only one species, *P. procerus*, is known from Kenya. The taxonomy is in a superb condition. A revision of the whole genus, with a key to the workers can be found in Bolton (1975b) and additionally, an updated list of species and a key to workers was published by Bolton & Brown (2002).

Species of *Psalidomyrmex* nest in rotten wood, beneath logs, or directly in the ground and hunting is generally performed solitarily (Bolton, 1975b). All species seem to be specialised predators of earthworms up to a length of 10 cm (Dejean *et al.*, 1999).

SUBFAMILY PROCERATIINAE

Genus *Discothyrea* Roger (figure 60)

The genus *Discothyrea* occurs in the tropics and subtropics around the world and 32 valid species are known (Bolton, 2012). Seven of these are found in the Afrotropics (Brown,

1958a), although there is a considerable number of unidentifiable and possibly undescribed, species in several museum collections. The taxonomy of the genus is in an awful condition. No modern revision or species identification key exists, and in his discussion of the African species Brown (1958a) questioned the species status of several species. Consequently, this small genus would highly benefit from a modern taxonomic treatment that considers the difficult species boundaries mentioned by Brown (1958a). We recognise two valid species and four morphospecies from Kenya.

The members of this genus are all small, relatively cryptic ants that nest preferably in rotten wood, in leaf litter, or under stones (Brown, 1958a; Bolton, 1973a). Brown (1958a) first mentioned the possibility that they could be specialised predators of arthropod eggs since the closely related genus *Proceratium* shows such a trophic specialisation, and was able to find evidence for his theory on the basis of observations of an Australian *Discothyrea* species (Brown, 1958b). Most studied species prefer spider eggs, although one species of *Discothyrea* was found in the nests of other ants (Brown, 1980).

Genus *Probolomyrmex* Mayr (figure 61)

The genus *Probolomyrmex* is of pantropical distribution and is generally very rare as pointed out by several authors (Taylor, 1965a; Agosti, 1994; O'Keefe & Agosti, 1997; Ito, 1998; Fisher, 2007). Fisher (2007) reported the collection of just 25 specimens from nine localities despite the intensive use of several collecting methods with thousands of sampling events in most of Madagascar, and we confirm this with similar experiences from my own studies in Western Kenya. This scarcity of material was already a challenge for the first global taxonomic revision that dealt with just 57 specimens belonging to nine species (Taylor, 1965a). Since Taylor's (1965a) revision further new species have been described (*e.g.* Agosti, 1994; O'Keefe & Agosti, 1997; Eguchi *et al.*, 2006; Fisher, 2007; Bolton, 2012), but none from any African locality. The current global species count is 20 and three of these occur, patchily distributed, in Sub-Saharan Africa (Taylor, 1965a). One species, *P. guineensis*, was recently found in the Kakamega Forest (Hita Garcia *et al.*, 2009).

Ants of this cryptic genus usually appear to nest in litter or in rotten wood, but most of its biology is still unknown. However, one Asian species seems to be a specialised predator of millipedes (Ito, 1998), though it remains unclear if the other genus members prefer the same diet.

Genus *Proceratium* Roger (figure 62)

Proceratium is a genus of rarely sampled ants that are irregularly distributed in all zoogeographical regions (Baroni Urbani & De Andrade, 2003). Despite its rarity in collections, there are 78 recognised species worldwide, of which just six are found in the Afrotropical region (Baroni Urbani & De Andrade, 2003; Bolton, 2012). The endemic *P. toschii* is the only described species found in Kenya (Baroni Urbani & de Andrade, 2003), although there are two additional unidentified morphospecies from the Kakamega Forest and Arabuko Sokoke. The taxonomy of the genus is in a satisfactory state because it was monographed by Baroni Urbani & De Andrade (2003) on a global basis. They provided a key to the Afrotropical species, which works very well.

Most *Proceratium* nest in rotten wood, the ground, under stones, or in trees and colonies appear to be comparatively small with usually less than 200 individuals (Brown, 1974; Baroni Urbani & de Andrade, 2003). Their diet seems to be fairly similar to the one of *Discothyrea* since both are specialised predators of arthropod's eggs, mostly spider eggs (Brown, 1958b, 1980).

SUBFAMILY PSEUDOMYRMECINAE

Genus *Tetraponera* Smith (figure 63)

Approximately 130 species of *Tetraponera* are known (Bolton, 2012), distributed in the tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World (Ward, 1990). Up to forty of them occur in the Afrotropical region and we list eight species and two subspecies from Kenya. We also examined two morphospecies sampled in the Kakamega Forest, which are most likely undescribed (P.S. Ward, personal communication). In the generic revision of Ward (1990) a species list is provided. In Ward (2006) five species groups for the Afrotropical species were established and one of these was revised to species level. However, species-level revisions for the other groups are not available yet.

Tetraponera occurs in both moist forests and more arid or semi-arid environments (Ward, 2006). All species are arboreal and live either in dead twigs or branches, in insect-bored cavities, or domatia of living plants (Ward, 1991). If the latter is the case, then they live in close association with these plants, which they protect against herbivores (Ward, 1991).

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Appendix. Species checklist for the ant fauna of Kenya with all known species, subspecies, and morphospecies. For each taxon we provide all known literature references and distribution information.

Species	Reference for Kenya
Subfamily Aenictinae	
<i>Aenictus alluaudi</i> Santschi 1910	Santschi, 1910; Santschi, 1914 (Kisumu; Ndarugo); Santschi, 1935 (Nairobi; Kisumu; Wa-Kikuyu; Athi Plains; Ndarunga River)
<i>Aenictus crucifer</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (coastal region, Tiwi)
<i>Aenictus decolour</i> (Mayr 1879)	original description (East Africa); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Aenictus eugenii</i> Emery 1895	Santschi, 1933 (Kiambou); Gotwald & Cunningham-Van Someren, 1976 (Karen); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Aenictus fuscovarius</i> Gerstäcker 1859	Santschi, 1914 (Taita; Taveta; Landjoro); Santschi, 1924 (Taveta)
<i>Aenictus fuscovarius magrettii</i> Emery 1892	Santschi, 1914 (Taveta; Bura)
<i>Aenictus rotundatus guineensis</i> Santschi 1924	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Aenictus steindachneri</i> Mayr 1901	Santschi, 1914 (Mbuyuni)
<i>Aenictus</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>A.</i> FHG 3)
<i>Aenictus</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>A.</i> FHG 4)
<i>Aenictus</i> KE03	Kakamega
Subfamily Aenictogitoninae	
<i>Aenictogiton</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
Subfamily Amblyoponinae	
<i>Stigmatomma</i> KE01	Arabuko Sokoke; Lamu
<i>Stigmatomma</i> KE02	Arabuko Sokoke
Subfamily Cerapachyinae	
<i>Cerapachys braytoni</i> (Weber 1949)	Weber, 1949a (Mtito Andei); Brown, 1975 (Mtito Andei)
<i>Cerapachys foreli</i> (Santschi 1914)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cerapachys kenyensis</i> Consani 1951	Consani, 1951 (Nairobi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cerapachys lamborni</i> Crawley 1923	Shimba Hills
<i>Cerapachys niger</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Mau Escarpment)
<i>Cerapachys nitidulus</i> Brown 1975	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega)
<i>Cerapachys nkomoensis</i> (Forel 1916)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cerapachys vespula</i> (Weber 1949)	Weber, 1949a (Kavirondo); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Cerapachys</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 1)
<i>Cerapachys</i> KE02	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Simopone conradti</i> Emery 1899	Bolton & Fisher 2012 (Kakamega)
<i>Simopone dryas</i> Bolton & Fisher 2012	Bolton & Fisher 2012 (Kakamega; as <i>S.</i> schoutedeni)
<i>Simopone persculpta</i> Bolton & Fisher 2012	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Bolton & Fisher 2012 (Kakamega)
<i>Sphinctomyrmex</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>S.</i> FHG 1)
<i>Sphinctomyrmex</i> KE02	Kakamega
Subfamily Dolichoderinae	
<i>Axinidris acholli</i> Weber 1941	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris bidens</i> Shattuck 1991	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris hypoclinooides</i> (Santschi 1919)	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris icipe</i> Snelling 2007	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris kakamegensis</i> Shattuck 1991	Shattuck, 1991 (Kakamega); Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris luhya</i> Snelling 2007	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris murielae</i> Shattuck 1991	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Axinidris okekai</i> Snelling 2007	Snelling, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tapinoma acuminatum</i> Forel 1907	Forel, 1907a
<i>Tapinoma luridum connexum</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Lumbwa, Mau Escarpment)
<i>Tapinoma luridum sokolovi</i> Karavaiev 1931	Karavaiev, 1931 (Naivasha)
<i>Tapinoma luteum</i> (Emery 1895)	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River; Shimoni); Laikipia
<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i> (Fabricius 1793)	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tapinoma schultzei</i> (Forel 1910)	Laikipia
<i>Tapinoma</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 1)
<i>Tapinoma</i> KE02	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tapinoma</i> KE03	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Technomyrmex andrei</i> Emery 1899	Bolton, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Technomyrmex camerunensis</i> Emery 1899	Bolton, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Technomyrmex ilgi</i> (Forel 1910)	Santschi, 1911 (Nairobi); Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Kikuyu Escarpment; Mau Escarpment); Bolton, 2007 (Mt. Elgon; Mau Escarpment; Kakamega; Narok; Laikipia); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Technomyrmex moerens</i> Santschi 1913	Bolton, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Technomyrmex nigriventris</i> Santschi 1910	Bolton, 2007 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Technomyrmex pallipes</i> (F. Smith 1876)	Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha; Molo); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Technomyrmex vapidus</i> Bolton 2007	Bolton, 2007 (Mt. Kulal; Kajiado)
<i>Technomyrmex voeltzkowi</i> (Forel 1907)	Forel, 1907a (Malindi); Bolton, 2007 (Laikipia); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Technomyrmex vitiensis</i> Mann 1921	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Technomyrmex</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T. FHG 5</i>)
Subfamily Dorylinae	
<i>Dorylus affinis</i> Shuckard 1840	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Santschi, 1914 (Mombasa, Lake Victoria, Mau Escarpment); Kronauer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (Mt. Kenya); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus affinis exilis</i> Santschi 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Rurunga; Bura; Taveta; Mombasa; Ngare Nyuki); Santschi, 1935 (Nairobi; Mt. Elgon; Rurunga; Kikuyu; Bura; Wa-Taita; Taveta; Mombasa; Ngare Nyuki)
<i>Dorylus affinis loewyi</i> Forel 1907	Santschi, 1914 (Rurunga; Wambogo; Nairobi); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon; Mombasa)
<i>Dorylus atriceps</i> Shuckard 1840	Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus braunsi</i> Emery 1895	Kronauer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (Kakamega); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus brevipennis</i> Emery 1895	Santschi, 1914 (Rift Valley); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon; Rift Valley)
<i>Dorylus buyssoni</i> Santschi 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Cheteni)
<i>Dorylus buyssoni conjugens</i> Santschi 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Mwatate; Mombasa)
<i>Dorylus conradti</i> Emery 1895	Kronauer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (Kakamega); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus depilis</i> Emery 1895	Forel, 1911 (Nairobi); Menozzi, 1927 (Fort Hall)
<i>Dorylus fimbriatus</i> (Shuckard 1840)	Santschi, 1914 (Molo; Wambogo; Nairobi; Mt. Kenya); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus fimbriatus laevipodex</i> Santschi 1919	Santschi, 1935 (Kitale; Mt. Elgon; Mt. Kenya; Wa-Kikuyu); Kronauer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (Mt. Kenya)
<i>Dorylus fulvus</i> (Westwood 1839)	Kronauer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (Mt. Kenya); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Dorylus fulvus badius</i> Gerstäcker 1859	Forel, 1911 (Nairobi; Lake Victoria); Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya; Nairobi; Mombasa); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon; Mt. Kenya; Fort Hall; Nairobi; Mombasa)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Dorylus helvolus</i> (Linné 1764)	Santschi, 1914 (Nyeri, Amboni); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Dorylus kohli</i> Wasmann, 1904	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus nigricans</i> Illiger 1802	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Bura Mountains); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Bura Mountains); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus nigricans burmeisteri</i> (Shuckard 1840)	Arnold, 1953
<i>Dorylus nigricans molestus</i> (Gerstäcker 1859)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Bura Mountains); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Bura Mountains); Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya; Bura; Mombasa; Naivasha); Santschi, 1935 (Kinangop; Mt. Elgon; Mt. Meru; Mt. Kenya); Gotwald & Schaefer, 1982; Wheeler & Wheeler, 1984; Schöning <i>et al.</i> , 2005 (Mt. Kenya); Schöning <i>et al.</i> , 2006 (Tana River, Taita Hills); Kronauer <i>et al.</i> , 2007 (Mt. Kenya); Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Peters <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 (Kakamega); Peters & Okalo, 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus stanleyi</i> Forel 1909	Santschi, 1914 (Molo; Wambogo; Mt. Kenya); Santschi, 1935 (Marakwet, Mau Escarpment; Wambogo; Wa-Kikuyu; Mt. Kenya)
<i>Dorylus staudingeri</i> Emery 1895	Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus wilverthi</i> Emery 1899	Schöning & Peters, 2008 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Peters <i>et al.</i> , 2009, 2011 (Kakamega); Peters & Okalo, 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Dorylus</i> KE01	Kakamega
<i>Dorylus</i> KE02	Laikipia
Subfamily Formicinae	
<i>Acropyga silvestrii</i> Emery 1915	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Anoplolepis custodiens</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Santschi, 1914 (Kikuyu Escarpment)
<i>Camponotus acvapimensis</i> Mayr 1862	Forel, 1907b (Patta; Manda Island); Forel, 1911 (Mombasa); Menozzi, 1927; Laikipia
<i>Camponotus aegyptiacus</i> Emery 1915	Santschi, 1935 (Turkana)
<i>Camponotus bayeri</i> Forel 1913	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus bertolonii</i> Emery 1895	Santschi, 1914 (Kijabe)
<i>Camponotus bottegoi</i> Emery 1895	Santschi, 1914 (Taveta; Voi); Laikipia
<i>Camponotus braunsi</i> Mayr 1895	Mayr, 1901 (Waboniland); Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia)
<i>Camponotus braunsi erythromelus</i> Emery 1896	Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya); Menozzi, 1927
<i>Camponotus brutus</i> Forel 1886	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus chrysurus</i> Gerstäcker 1871	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Endara); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Endara); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus cinctellus</i> Gerstäcker 1859	Forel, 1907b (East Africa); Santschi, 1914 (Gazi; Likoni; Mombasa; Fort Hall)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Camponotus debellator</i> Santschi 1926	Laikipia
<i>Camponotus erinaceus</i> Gerstäcker 1871	Forel, 1911 (Moschi); Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi); Santschi, 1935 (Nairobi; Mt. Elgon; Monga); Kakamega
<i>Camponotus etiolipes</i> Bolton 1995	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Endara); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Forel, 1907b (Malindi); Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Taveta; Taita; Fort Hall; Cheteni) Santschi, 1926a (Voir)
<i>Camponotus ferreri cavisquamis</i> Santschi 1926	
<i>Camponotus flavomarginatus</i> Mayr 1862	Forel, 1907a; Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Camponotus foraminosus</i> Forel 1879	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus foraminosus chrysogaster</i> Forel 1907	Santschi, 1914 (Kikuyu Escarpment)
<i>Camponotus galla</i> Forel 1894	Forel, 1907a (Lake Turkana)
<i>Camponotus jeanneli</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi 1914 (Mombasa; Likoni; Tchania River)
<i>Camponotus kersteni</i> Gerstäcker 1871	Santschi, 1935 (Kitale)
<i>Camponotus liliana</i> Forel 1913	Santschi, 1914 (Mbuyuni; Taveta)
<i>Camponotus maculatus</i> (Fabricius 1782)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Forel, 1907b (Lamu; Manda); Santschi, 1914 (Tiwi; Mombasa; Shimoni; Amboni River; Nairobi; Rift Valley; Nakuru; Kijabe; Massai steppes); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Camponotus orinobates</i> Santschi 1919	Santschi, 1919a (Mt. Kenya; Kijabe)
<i>Camponotus perrisii</i> Forel 1886	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus pompeius</i> Forel 1886	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus posticus</i> Santschi 1926	Santschi, 1926b (Londiani)
<i>Camponotus robecchii troglodytes</i> Forel 1894	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River)
<i>Camponotus rubripes</i> (Latreille 1802)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus rufoglaucus</i> (Jerdon 1851)	Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus schoutedeni</i> Forel 1911	Forel, 1907b (East Africa); Santschi, 1914 (Likoni; Shimoni)
<i>Camponotus sericeus</i> (Fabricius 1798)	Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya; Kisumu; Fort Hall; Tchania River; Likoni); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Camponotus sexpunctatus</i> Forel 1894	Santschi, 1914 (Kibwezi)
<i>Camponotus solon</i> Forel 1886	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus somalinus</i> André 1887	Santschi, 1914 (Taveta); Menozzi, 1927; Santschi, 1935 (Turkana; Taveta; Patta; Mombasa); Laikipia
<i>Camponotus somalinus pattensis</i> Forel 1907	Forel, 1907b (Patta)
<i>Camponotus thraso negus</i> Forel 1907	Forel, 1907b (Mt. Karoli)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Camponotus viri</i> Santschi 1915	Santschi, 1915 (Mombasa)
<i>Camponotus vividus</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Camponotus zimmermanni pansus</i> Santschi 1926	Santschi, 1926a (Taveta)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 2)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 4)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 10)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE04	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 11)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE05	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 20)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE06	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 21)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE07	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 23)
<i>Camponotus</i> KE08	Kakamega
<i>Camponotus</i> KE09	Kakamega
<i>Lepisiota affinis</i> (Santschi 1937)	Santschi, 1937
<i>Lepisiota canescens</i> (Emery 1897)	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River; Kikuyu Escarpment); Menozzi, 1927; Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Lepisiota capensis</i> (Mayr 1862)	Forel, 1907b; Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Lepisiota capensis simplex</i> (Forel 1892)	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River)
<i>Lepisiota crinita</i> (Mayr 1895)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Lepisiota depressa</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River)
<i>Lepisiota hirsuta</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Molo, Mau Escarpment)
<i>Lepisiota incisa</i> (Forel 1913)	Santschi, 1914 (Kijabe); Wheeler, 1922
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE01	Kakamega
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L. capensis anceps</i>); Laikipia
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L.</i> FHG 3)
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE04	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L.</i> FHG 4)
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE05	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L.</i> FHG 5)
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE06	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L.</i> FHG 6)
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE07	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L.</i> FHG 8); Laikipia
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE08	Laikipia
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE09	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE10	Kakamega
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE11	Kakamega
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE12	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE13	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE14	Laikipia

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE15	Maasai Mara
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE16	Laikipia
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE17	Kakamega; Laikipia; Mao Forest
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE18	Laikipia
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE19	Kakamega
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE20	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Lepisiota</i> KE21	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Nylanderia boltoni</i> LaPolla & Fisher 2011	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 1); LaPolla <i>et al.</i> 2011b (Kakamega)
<i>Nylanderia bourbonica</i> (Forel 1886)	Forel, 1907
<i>Nylanderia silvula</i> LaPolla & Fisher 2011	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 4); LaPolla <i>et al.</i> 2011b (Kakamega)
<i>Nylanderia jaegerskioeldi</i> (Mayr 1904)	Santschi, 1914 (Tanga); Santschi, 1915
<i>Oecophylla longinoda</i> (Latreille 1802)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Forel, 1911 (Mombasa); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Oecophylla longinoda textor</i> Wheeler 1922	Santschi, 1914 (Likoni et Cheteni; Tiwi)
<i>Parapatrechina brunnella</i> LaPolla & Cheng 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 3); LaPolla <i>et al.</i> 2010b (Kakamega)
<i>Parapatrechina umbranatis</i> LaPolla & Cheng 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 2); LaPolla <i>et al.</i> 2010b (Kakamega)
<i>Parapatrechina weissii</i> (Santschi 1910)	LaPolla, 2004b; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>Pseudolasius weissii</i>)
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i> (Latreille 1802)	Santschi, 1914 (Tanga); Wetterer, 2008 (Nairobi); Arabuko Sokoke, Malindi
<i>Phasmomyrmex</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P. wolfi</i>)
<i>Plagiolepis alluaudii</i> Emery 1894	Santschi, 1920a (Likoni)
<i>Plagiolepis brunni</i> Mayr 1895	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River; Shimoni); Kakamega
<i>Plagiolepis decora</i> Santschi 1914	Kakamega
<i>Plagiolepis jouberti</i> Forel 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni)
<i>Plagiolepis pictipes</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Mbuyuni)
<i>Plagiolepis</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 1)
<i>Polyrhachis gagates</i> F. Smith 1858	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Santschi, 1914 (Bura; Voi); Menozzi, 1927; Bolton, 1973 (Diani Beach; Merifano); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Polyrhachis latispina</i> Emery 1925	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Polyrhachis lestoni</i> Bolton 1973	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Polyrhachis medusa</i> Forel 1897	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River; Voi); Bolton, 1973 (Mombasa)
<i>Polyrhachis militaris</i> (Fabricius 1782)	Santschi, 1914 (Taveta); Bolton, 1973 (Taveta); Lake Victoria; Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Polyrhachis schistacea</i> (Gerstäcker 1859)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Forel, 1911 (Lake Victoria); Santschi, 1914 (Tiwi; Gazi; Bura; Mombasa; Mbuyuni); Menozzi, 1927; Bolton, 1973 (Fort Hall; Ngabana; Gazi; Diani Beach; Miongabe); Kakamega; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Polyrhachis schlueteri</i> Forel 1886	Santschi, 1914 (Voi; Taveta); Bolton, 1973 (Taveta)
<i>Polyrhachis spinicola</i> Forel 1894	Bolton, 1973 (Kibwesi)
<i>Polyrhachis viscosa</i> F. Smith 1858	Santschi, 1914 (Voi; Bura); Bolton, 1973; Laikipia
<i>Polyrhachis</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 4)
<i>Tapinolepis</i> KE01	Nairobi
Subfamily Leptanillinae	
<i>Leptanilla</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
Subfamily Myrmicinae	
<i>Atopomyrmex mocquerysi</i> André 1889	Santschi, 1914 (Voi); Bolton, 1981a (Kibwesi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Baracidris pilosa</i> Fernandez, 2003	Fernandez, 2003 (Embu)
<i>Calyptomyrmex brunneus</i> Arnold 1948	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Calyptomyrmex clavatus</i> Weber 1952	Weber 1952; Bolton, 1981b; Kakamega
<i>Calyptomyrmex duhun</i> Bolton 1981	Bolton, 1981b (Kaimosi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Calyptomyrmex foreli</i> Emery 1915	Kakamega
<i>Calyptomyrmex pipipilis</i> Santschi 1913	Weber, 1952; Bolton, 1981b; Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Calyptomyrmex tensus</i> Bolton 1981	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cardiocondyla emeryi</i> Forel 1881	Bolton, 1982 (Embu); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cardiocondyla obscurior</i> Wheeler 1929	Seifert, 2003 (Kajiado)
<i>Cardiocondyla wroughtonii</i> (Forel 1890)	Laikipia
<i>Cardiocondyla</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. shuckardi</i>)
<i>Cardiocondyla</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> FHG 3)
<i>Carebara alluaudi</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni; Kijabe); Weber, 1950 (Shimoni; Kijabe)
<i>Carebara distincta</i> (Bolton & Belshaw 1993)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Carebara elmenteitae</i> (Patrizi 1948)	Patrizi, 1948 (Lake Elmenteita); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Carebara jeanneli</i> (Santschi 1913)	Santschi 1913c; Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni)
<i>Carebara octata</i> (Bolton & Belshaw 1993)	Bolton & Belshaw, 1993 (Lamu)
<i>Carebara perpusilla concedens</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Likoni et Cheteni)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Carebara pisinna</i> (Bolton & Belshaw 1993)	Bolton & Belshaw, 1993 (Ruaraka)
<i>Carebara polita</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu); Consani, 1951; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Carebara rara</i> (Bolton & Belshaw 1993)	Bolton & Belshaw, 1993 (Embu); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Carebara thoracica</i> (Weber 1950)	Weber, 1950 (southern Kenya, at border to Tanzania); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Carebara vidua</i> F. Smith 1858	Santschi, 1912; Santschi, 1914 (Bura; Kibwezi); Lepage & Darlington, 1984 (Rift Valley); Robertson & Villet, 1989; Laikipia
<i>Carebara</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 4)
<i>Carebara</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 5)
<i>Carebara</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 6)
<i>Carebara</i> KE04	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 7)
<i>Carebara</i> KE05	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 8)
<i>Carebara</i> KE06	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C.</i> GF 9)
<i>Carebara</i> KE07	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Carebara</i> KE08	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Cataulacus brevisetosus</i> Forel 1901	Bolton, 1974a (Kibwezi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus egenus</i> Santschi 1911	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus guineensis</i> Smith 1853	Kakamega
<i>Cataulacus intrudens</i> (F. Smith 1876)	Bolton, 1974a (Witu; Diani Beach; Kwale Forest); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus jeanneli</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Gazi); Bolton, 1974a (Gazi); Bolton, 1982 (Gazi); Kakamega
<i>Cataulacus kenyensis</i> Santschi 1935	Santschi, 1935 (Nairobi); Bolton, 1974a (Nairobi); Bolton, 1982 (Nairobi)
<i>Cataulacus lujae</i> Forel 1911	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus moloch</i> Bolton 1982	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus pullus</i> Santschi 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Voi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus pygmaeus</i> André 1890	Bolton, 1974a (Mgombe)
<i>Cataulacus striativentris</i> Santschi 1924	Santschi, 1937; Bolton, 1974a; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus tardus</i> Santschi 1914	Kakamega
<i>Cataulacus traegaordhi</i> Santschi 1914	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus vorticus</i> Bolton 1974	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Cataulacus wissmannii</i> Forel 1894	Santschi, 1914 (Voi); Bolton, 1974 (Voi)
<i>Crematogaster aegyptiaca turkanensis</i> Santschi 1935	Santschi, 1935 (Turkana)
<i>Crematogaster africana</i> Mayr 1895	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster alulai</i> Emery 1901	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Crematogaster amabilis</i> Santschi 1911	Santschi, 1914 (Rift Valley; Kijabe; Mau Escarpment)
<i>Crematogaster amabilis retiaris</i> Santschi 1933	Santschi, 1933 (Kiambu)
<i>Crematogaster bequaerti modica</i> Santschi 1926	Santschi, 1937
<i>Crematogaster bequaerti mutabilis</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Lumbwa)
<i>Crematogaster buchneri uasina</i> Santschi, 1935	Santschi, 1935 (Kitale)
<i>Crematogaster castanea</i> F. Smith 1858	Forel, 1907b (Lamu); Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia)
<i>Crematogaster castanea aquila</i> Forel 1907	Forel 1907a (Lake Turkana); Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha; Nairobi; Voi)
<i>Crematogaster castanea bruta</i> Santschi 1926	Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha)
<i>Crematogaster castanea ferruginea</i> Forel 1892	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Blue Post Hotel; Tchania River); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon; Mt. Kenya)
<i>Crematogaster castanea inversa</i> Forel 1907	Forel 1907b (Manda Island; Patta); Santschi, 1914 (Kisumu)
<i>Crematogaster castanea mediorufa</i> Forel 1907	Santschi, 1914 (Tiwi)
<i>Crematogaster castanea ulugurensis</i> Forel 1911	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Blue Post Hotel; Tchania River)
<i>Crematogaster chiarinii</i> Emery 1881	Santschi, 1914 (Lusinga Island)
<i>Crematogaster chiarinii bayeri</i> Santschi 1926	Santschi 1926b (Kerio River)
<i>Crematogaster clariventris</i> Mayr 1895	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster concave</i> Emery 1899	Karavaiev, 1931 (Naivasha); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster excisa lacustris</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914n (Lusinga Island)
<i>Crematogaster foraminiceps</i> Santschi 1913	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Burguret River; Amboni River; Voi); Santschi, 1935 (Nairobi; Mt. Kenya)
<i>Crematogaster foraminiceps mirmillo</i> Santschi 1935	Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon)
<i>Crematogaster gabonensis</i> Emery 1899	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster gambiensis</i> André 1899	Forel, 1907a (Mt. Nyro); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Karoli); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster gerstaeckeri</i> Dalla Torre 1892	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa)
<i>Crematogaster gerstaeckeri pulla</i> Wheeler 1922	Santschi, 1914 (Mbuyuni; Taveta)
<i>Crematogaster gerstaeckeri sjostedti</i> Mayr 1907	Santschi, 1935 (Thika Fall, Kikuyu); Santschi, 1937; Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia); Stanton <i>et al.</i> , 1999 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2000 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2002 (Laikipia); Palmer, 2004 (Laikipia); Stanton & Palmer, 2011 (Laikipia)
<i>Crematogaster jeanneli</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Tchania River); Santschi, 1937
<i>Crematogaster kachelibae</i> Arnold 1954	Arnold, 1954 (Kacheliba)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Crematogaster litoralis</i> Arnold 1955	Arnold, 1955 (Diani beach); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster mimosae</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya); Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia); Stanton <i>et al.</i> , 1999 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2000 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2002 (Laikipia); Palmer, 2004 (Laikipia); Stanton & Palmer, 2011 (Laikipia)
<i>Crematogaster mimosae tenuipilis</i> Santschi 1937	Santschi 1937
<i>Crematogaster nigriceps</i> Emery 1897	Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia); Stanton <i>et al.</i> , 1999 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2000 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2002 (Laikipia); Palmer, 2004 (Laikipia); Stanton & Palmer, 2011 (Laikipia)
<i>Crematogaster phoenix</i> Santschi 1921	Santschi, 1937
<i>Crematogaster rectinota</i> Forel 1913	Santschi, 1914 (Ramisi River)
<i>Crematogaster rugosa</i> André 1895	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster stadelmanni</i> Mayr 1895	Forel, 1911 (Lake Victoria); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster striatula horatii</i> Santschi 1937	Santschi 1937; Espira, 2001 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster vulcania</i> Santschi 1913	Santschi, 1913b; Santschi, 1914 (Longonot); Karavaiev, 1931 (Naivasha)
<i>Crematogaster wellmani</i> Forel 1909	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 1</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 4</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 7</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE04	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 8</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE05	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 9</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE06	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 10</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE07	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>C. FHG 11</i>)
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE08	Kakamega
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE09	Kakamega
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE10	Kakamega
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE11	Kakamega
<i>Crematogaster</i> KE12	Kakamega
<i>Cyphoidris spinosa</i> Weber 1952	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Decamorium decem</i> (Forel 1913)	Weber, 1952; Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Decamorium</i> KE01	Arabuko Sokoke; Kwale
<i>Dicroaspis</i> KE01	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega)
<i>Melissotarsus emeryi</i> Forel 1907	Santschi, 1914 (Taveta); Bolton, 1982 (Muguga; Taveta); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Melissotarsus weissi</i> Santschi 1910	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Meranoplus inermis</i> Emery 1895	Bolton, 1981b (Magombo-Kisii; Mtito Andei) Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Meranoplus magrettii</i> André 1884	Bolton, 1981b (Mombasa; Bissell; Shimba Hills; Olkiloriti; Kajiado); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Messor angularis</i> Santschi 1928	Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha); Bolton, 1982 (Naivasha; Tana River; Olikoriti; Kajiado; Bissel; Isiolo); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Messor cephalotes</i> (Emery 1895)	Santschi, 1912 (Nakuru); Santschi, 1914 (Nakuru; Tchania-Kamiti); Bolton, 1982 (Nakuru; Lake Ngunga; Kericho; Athi River; Olikoriti; Kajiado); Laikipia
<i>Messor ferreri</i> Collingwood 1993	Ferrer & Collingwood, 1993 (Mt. Elgon)
<i>Messor galla</i> (Mayr 1903)	Bolton, 1982 (Nakuru; Marsuvit; Tsavo East; Maralal)
<i>Microdacton exornatum</i> Santschi 1913	Patrizi, 1947 (Masai Reserve); Weber, 1952
<i>Microdacton tibialis</i> Weber 1952	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium afrum</i> André 1884	Santschi, 1914 (Tiwi; Samburu); Bolton, 1987 (Kora); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium arboretum</i> Weber 1943	Bolton, 1987 (Narok; Embu; Ishiara; Kimeriri Forest; Taita Hills); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium bicolour</i> Emery 1887	Bolton, 1987 (Kora); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium cryptobium</i> (Santschi 1921)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium destructor</i> (Jerdon 1851)	Wetterer, 2009 (Mombasa); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium draxocum</i> Bolton 1987	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium elgonense</i> (Santschi 1935)	Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon); Bolton, 1987 (Mt. Elgon; Embu); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium exiguum</i> Forel 1894	Bolton, 1987 (Kora)
<i>Monomorium hanneli</i> Forel 1907	Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha); Bolton, 1987 (Naivasha; Narok; Taita Hills; Kilifi); Heterick, 2006 (Naivasha; Kilifi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium holothir</i> Bolton 1987	Bolton, 1987 (Lake Baringo)
<i>Monomorium iyenasu</i> Bolton 1987	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium madecassum</i> Forel 1905	Bolton, 1987 (Narok; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium malatu</i> Bolton 1987	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium manir</i> Bolton 1987	Bolton, 1987 (Kora)
<i>Monomorium mictilis</i> Forel 1910	Bolton, 1987 (Tana River; Galole); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium mirandum</i> Arnold 1955	Arnold, 1955 (Diani beach); Bolton, 1987 (Diani Beach); Arabuko Sokoke

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Monomorium modestum</i> Santschi 1936	Bolton, 1987 (Tana River)
<i>Monomorium nitidiventre</i> Emery 1893	Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha)
<i>Monomorium osiridis</i> Santschi 1915	Santschi, 1915 (Bura); Bolton, 1987 (Bura; Kora); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Monomorium pallidipes</i> Forel 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium parvinode</i> Forel 1894	Laikipia
<i>Monomorium paternum</i> Bolton 1987	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium pharaonis</i> (Linné 1758)	Bolton, 1987 (Kabete); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium rastractum</i> Bolton 1987	Bolton, 1987 (Kora)
<i>Monomorium robustior</i> Forel 1892	Bolton, 1987 (Amboseli); Heterick, 2006; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium rosae</i> Santschi 1920	Bolton, 1987 (Embu); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Monomorium rotundatum</i> Santschi 1920	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium speluncarum</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Bolton, 1987 (Shimoni)
<i>Monomorium spectrum</i> Bolton 1987	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Monomorium subopacum</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Laikipia
<i>Monomorium sutu</i> Bolton 1987	Bolton, 1987 (Kora)
<i>Monomorium vaguum</i> Santschi 1930	Bolton, 1987 (Galole)
<i>Monomorium westi</i> Bolton 1987	Bolton, 1987 (Bura)
<i>Monomorium</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>M.</i> GF 17)
<i>Monomorium</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>M.</i> GF 21)
<i>Monomorium</i> KE03	Kakamega
<i>Monomorium</i> KE04	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Monomorium</i> KE05	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Myrmecaria distincta</i> Santschi 1925	Santschi, 1925 (Niangnori)
<i>Myrmecaria fusca consanguinea</i> Santschi 1925	Santschi, 1914 (Likoni; Tiwi; Ramisi River; Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu); Santschi, 1925 (Likoni; Tiwi; Ramisi River; Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu; Tchania River); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Myrmecaria natalensis eumenoides</i> Gerstäcker 1871	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Forel, 1911 (Mombasa); Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon; Likoni; Tiwi; Gazil; Ramisi River; Kikuyu Escarpment); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Myrmecaria opaciventris</i> Emery 1893	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Western Kenya
<i>Myrmecaria opaciventris congolensis</i> Forel 1909	Forel, 1911 (Mombasa)
<i>Myrmecaria opaciventris obscuripes</i> Santschi 1937	Santschi, 1937
<i>Nesomyrmex angulatus</i> (Mayr 1862)	Santschi, 1914 (Mombasa); Bolton, 1982 (Nairobi; Mombasa); Laikipia

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Nesomyrmex cataulacoides</i> (Snelling 1992)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Nesomyrmex evelynae</i> (Forel 1916)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Nesomyrmex humerosus</i> (Emery 1896)	Emery, 1896b (East Africa)
<i>Ocymyrmex celer</i> Weber 1943	Bolton & Marsh, 1989 (Lake Baringo)
<i>Ocymyrmex nitidulus</i> Emery 1892	Bolton, 1981a (Kajiado); Bolton & Marsh, 1989; Laikipia
<i>Ocymyrmex robecchii</i> Emery 1892	Santschi, 1935 (Turkana)
<i>Ocymyrmex phraxus</i> Bolton 1981	Bolton & Marsh, 1989 (Maasai Mara)
<i>Ocymyrmex weitzeckeri</i> Emery 1892	Weber, 1952 (Kibweza)
<i>Pheidole aurivillii</i> Mayr 1896	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pheidole crassinoda</i> Emery 1895	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Pheidole crassinoda ruspolii</i> Emery 1897	Santschi, 1914 (Mbuyuni)
<i>Pheidole dea</i> Santschi 1921	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>pulchella</i>); Fischer <i>et al.</i> , 2012 (Kakamega)
<i>Pheidole kitschneri</i> Forel 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Cheteni; Fort Hall; Tchania River)
<i>Pheidole kohli</i> Mayr 1901	Mayr, 1901 (Waboniland)
<i>Pheidole megacephala</i> (Fabricius 1793)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mbaramu); Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni; Ramisi River; Naivasha; Nairobi; Port Florence); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pheidole megacephala rotundata</i> Forel 1894	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi)
<i>Pheidole nigeriensis</i> Santschi 1914	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 5)
<i>Pheidole prelli</i> Forel 1911	Forel, 1911 (Mombasa); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 2)
<i>Pheidole punctulata</i> Mayr 1866	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi); Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mbaramu); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mbaramu)
<i>Pheidole scabriuscula</i> Gerstäcker 1871	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Endara); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Endara)
<i>Pheidole sculpturata</i> Mayr 1866	Menozi 1927 (Waju); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pheidole sinitica</i> Mayr 1862	Santschi, 1935 (Turkana)
<i>Pheidole speculifera</i> Emery 1877	Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pheidole speculifera ascara</i> Emery 1901	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi); Santschi, 1935 (Turkana)
<i>Pheidole strator</i> Forel 1910	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni; Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu)
<i>Pheidole teneriffana</i> Forel 1893	Santschi, 1920b (Mombasa)
<i>Pheidole</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 3)
<i>Pheidole</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 7)
<i>Pheidole</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 9)
<i>Pheidole</i> KE04	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 10)
<i>Pheidole</i> KE05	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 12)
<i>Pheidole</i> KE06	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> FHG 18)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Pheidole</i> KE07	Kakamega
<i>Pheidole</i> KE08	Kakamega
<i>Pheidole</i> KE09	Kakamega
<i>Pheidole</i> KE10	Laikipia
<i>Pheidole</i> KE11	Laikipia
<i>Pheidole</i> KE12	Laikipia
<i>Pheidole</i> KE13	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE14	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE15	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE16	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE17	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE18	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE19	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pheidole</i> KE20	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pristomyrmex africanus</i> Karavaiev 1931	Weber, 1952 (border to Tanzania); Bolton 1981a; Wang, 2003; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pristomyrmex cribrarius</i> Arnold 1926	Mt. Kenya; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Rhoptomyrmex opacus</i> Forel 1909	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Rhoptomyrmex transversinodis</i> Mayr 1901	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Solenopsis africana</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu); Santschi, 1933 (Nairobi)
<i>Solenopsis punctaticeps</i> Mayr 1865	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Solenopsis punctaticeps cleptomana</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha)
<i>Solenopsis</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>S.</i> FHG 2)
<i>Strumigenys arnoldi</i> Forel 1913	Brown, 1954 (Eldoret); Bolton, 1983 (Eldoret); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys bellatrix</i> (Bolton 2000)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys bequaerti</i> Santschi 1923	Consani, 1951 (Mau Forest); Brown, 1952 (Mau Forest)
<i>Strumigenys cacaoensis</i> Bolton 1971	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys cavinasis</i> (Brown 1950)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys concolor</i> Santschi 1914	Bolton, 2000 (Kakamega); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys dextra</i> Brown 1954	Brown, 1954 (Busia); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys geoterra</i> (Bolton 1983)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys hensekta</i> (Bolton 1983)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys katapelta</i> Bolton 1983	Bolton, 1983 (Embu); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Strumigenys korahyla</i> Bolton 1983	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys londianensis</i> (Patrizi 1946)	Patrizi, 1946 (Londiani; Mau Forest); Brown, 1954 (Londiani; Mau Forest); Bolton, 1983 (Londiani; Mau Forest; Nyandura; Mt. Elgon); Bolton, 2000 (Londiani; Nakuru)
<i>Strumigenys ludovici</i> Forel 1904	Santschi, 1911 (Tanga); Bolton, 2000 (Kakamega); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys lujae</i> Forel 1902	Bolton, 1983 (Embu; Mau Forest; Kaimosi); Bolton, 2000 (Kakamega); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys mandibularis</i> (Szabó 1909)	Bolton, 1983 (Tana River; Kilifi; Lamu; Kisumu)
<i>Strumigenys marginata</i> (Santschi 1914)	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Bolton 1983 (Shimoni; Lamu); Bolton, 2000 (Shimoni); Kakamega
<i>Strumigenys maynei</i> Forel 1916	Bolton, 2000 (Laikipia)
<i>Strumigenys minkara</i> (Bolton 1983)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys omalyx</i> Bolton 1983	Bolton, 1983 (Tana River; Lamu); Bolton, 2000 (Tana River)
<i>Strumigenys petiolata</i> Bernard 1953	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys rukha</i> Bolton 1983	Bolton, 1983 (Embu); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Bolton, 2000 (Embu; Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys serrula</i> Santschi 1910	Bolton, 2000 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys simony</i> Emery 1895	Santschi, 1913a; Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni; Likoni); Bolton, 1983 (Cheteni); Bolton, 2000 (Cheteni); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys sulumana</i> (Bolton 1983)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys stygia</i> Santschi 1913	Santschi, 1913a (Shimoni); Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Brown, 1954 (Shimoni); Bolton, 1983 (Shimoni)
<i>Strumigenys tetragnatha</i> (Taylor 1965)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys tetraphanes</i> Brown 1954	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys thuvida</i> (Bolton 1983)	Bolton, 1983 (Embu); Bolton, 2000 (Embu); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Strumigenys truncatidens</i> (Brown 1950)	Brown, 1950 (Lake Elmenteita); Bolton, 1983 (Narok; Nairobi; Embu)
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>Pyramica</i> GF 9)
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>Strumigenys</i> GF 3)
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>Strumigenys</i> GF 7)
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE04	Kakamega
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE05	Kakamega
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE06	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Strumigenys</i> KE07	Arabuko Sokoke

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Temnothorax cenatus</i> (Bolton 1982)	Bolton, 1982 (Lake Nakuru; Nakuru; Lake Elmenteita); Laikipia
<i>Terataner bottegoi</i> (Emery 1896)	Santschi, 1914 (Voi); Bolton, 1981a (Diani Beach; Kwale); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium aculeatum</i> (Mayr 1866)	Bolton, 1980 (Kwale); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium altivagans</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Kinangop, Aberdare); Bolton, 1980 (Kinangop, Aberdare); Tana River; Lake Naivasha
<i>Tetramorium boehmei</i> Hita Garcia & Fischer 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> 2010b (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium boltoni</i> Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 7); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> 2010c (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium brevispinosum</i> (Stitz 1910)	Bolton, 1976 (Kaimosi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium bulawayense</i> Forel 1913	Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium caldarium</i> (Roger 1857)	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Bolton, 1980 (Shimoni; Diani Beach); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium cristatum</i> Stitz 1910	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium dedefra</i> (Bolton, 1976)	Kakamega
<i>Tetramorium delagoense</i> Forel 1894	Bolton, 1980 (Nakuru); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium dogieli</i> Karavaiev 1931	Karavaiev, 1931 (Naivasha); Bolton, 1980 (Naivasha)
<i>Tetramorium edouardi</i> Forel 1894	Santschi, 1911 (Naivasha); Santschi, 1914 (Naivasha); Santschi, 1928 (Naivasha); Bolton, 1980 (Naivasha); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2010c (Mumias; Bungoma; Kakamega; Lugari; Mao Forest); Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium eminii</i> (Forel 1894)	Bolton, 1976 (Diani Beach); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium gazense</i> Arnold 1958	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium intextum</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu); Bolton, 1980 (Blue Post Hotel, Kikuyu)
<i>Tetramorium kakamega</i> Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 14); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> 2010c (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium kestrum</i> Bolton 1980	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium laevithorax</i> Emery 1895	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium longicorne</i> Forel 1907	Bolton, 1980 (Wamba; Namanga); Laikipia; Kwale
<i>Tetramorium lucayanum</i> Wheeler 1905	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Wetterer, 2011 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium metactum</i> Bolton 1980	Bolton, 1980; Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium miserabile</i> Santschi 1918	Bolton, 1980
<i>Tetramorium nodiferum</i> (Emery 1901)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium nigrum</i> Forel 1907	Arabuko Sokoke; Galole

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Tetramorium pauper</i> Forel 1907	Tana River; Galole
<i>Tetramorium pinnipilum</i> Bolton 1980	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2010c (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium pullulum</i> Santschi 1924	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium quadridentatum</i> Stitz 1910	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium rothschildi</i> (Forel 1907)	Bolton, 1976 (Mt Elgon; Nairobi); Bolton, 1985; Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium sericeiventre</i> Emery 1877	Santschi, 1933 (Kiambou); Bolton, 1980 (Kiambou; Rift Valley; Diani Beach; Mombasa; Eburru; Kibweze); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Nairobi; Maasai Mara; Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium setigerum</i> Mayr 1901	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium simillimum</i> (F. Smith 1851)	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Embu; Lamu; Kilifi; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium snellingi</i> Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 2); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> 2010a, 2010c (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium shilohense</i> Forel 1913	Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium subcoecum</i> Forel 1907	Forel 1907a (Toulo); Bolton, 1980 (Toulo); Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium tanaense</i> Hita Garcia, Fischer & Peters 2010	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> 2010c (Tana River Delta); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium tenebrosum</i> Arnold 1926	Bolton, 1976 (Diani Beach)
<i>Tetramorium viticola</i> Weber 1943	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetramorium weitzeckeri</i> Emery 1895	Bolton, 1980; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2010c (Athi River; Bungoma; Kakamega; Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke; Lugari; Watamu)
<i>Tetramorium zambeziium</i> Santschi 1939	Kakamega
<i>Tetramorium zonacaciae</i> (Weber 1943)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2010c (Mumias; Bungoma; Kakamega; Kiambu)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 1)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T. candidum</i>)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE03	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T. camerunense</i>)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE04	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 21)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE05	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 27)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE06	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 34)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE07	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T. dumezi</i> & FHG 36)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE08	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 39)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE09	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 40)
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE10	Kakamega
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE11	Kakamega
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE12	Kakamega

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE13	Kakamega
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE14	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE15	Mt. Kenya
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE16	Laikipia
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE17	Kakamega
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE18	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE19	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetramorium</i> KE20	Arabuko Sokoke
Subfamily Ponerinae	
<i>Anochetus africanus</i> (Mayr 1865)	Santschi, 1914 (Mwatate); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Anochetus bequaerti</i> Forel 1913	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Anochetus katonae</i> Forel 1907	Brown, 1978 (East Africa); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Anochetus maynei</i> Forel, 1913	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Anochetus obscuratus</i> Santschi 1911	Santschi, 1914 (Mwatate); Brown, 1978 (Teita Province)
<i>Anochetus pellucidus</i> Emery 1902	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Anochetus rothschildi</i> Forel 1907	Menozzi, 1927 (Fort Hall)
<i>Anochetus sedilloti</i> Emery 1884	Kacheliba
<i>Anochetus traegaordhi</i> Mayr 1904	Brown, 1978 (Isiolo; Diani Beach)
<i>Anochetus</i> KE01	Kakamega
<i>Anochetus</i> KE02	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Centromyrmex sellaris</i> Mayr 1896	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Bolton & Fisher, 2008b (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Hypoponera angustata</i> (Santschi 1914)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>H. FHG</i> 5); Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Kakamega; Lake Naivasha; Lake Nakuru; Lamu; Kisumu)
<i>Hypoponera coeca</i> (Santschi 1914)	Bolton & Fisher 2011 (Kakamega; Malindi)
<i>Hypoponera dulcis</i> (Forel 1907)	Santschi, 1914 (coastal region; Shimoni); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>H. FHG</i> 1); Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Tana River; Kisumu; Lamu; Embu; Kakamega; Malindi; Arabuko Sokoke)
<i>Hypoponera fatiga</i> Bolton & Fisher 2011	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>H. FHG</i> 6); Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Kakamega)
<i>Hypoponera importuna</i> Bolton & Fisher 2011	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>H. FHG</i> 3); Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Kakamega)
<i>Hypoponera inaudax</i> (Santschi 1919)	Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Ekeru); Ekeru
<i>Hypoponera jeanneli</i> (Santschi 1935)	Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>H. FHG</i> 7); Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Mt. Elgon; Lake Naivasha; Lake Nakuru; Embu; Kakamega; Kiambu; Nairobi; Mau Forest); Mt. Kenya; Laikipia

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Hypoponera mixta</i> Bolton & Fisher 2011	Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Nyandarua; Lake Naivasha)
<i>Hypoponera occidentalis</i> (Bernard 1953)	Bolton & Fisher 2011, (Kakamega)
<i>Hypoponera punctatissima</i> (Roger 1859)	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>H. FHG 2</i>); Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Shimoni; Likoni; Kakamega; Bungoma)
<i>Hypoponera ragusai</i> (Emery 1894)	Bolton & Fisher 2011, (Kakamega)
<i>Hypoponera sengis</i> Bolton & Fisher 2011	Bolton & Fisher 2011, (Embu)
<i>Hypoponera surda</i> Bolton & Fisher 2011	Bolton & Fisher 2011, (Embu)
<i>Hypoponera ursa</i> (Santschi 1924)	Santschi, 1935 (Mt. Elgon); only Kenya record from Mt. Elgon likely a misidentification with <i>jeanneli</i> (see Bolton & Fisher, 2011)
<i>Hypoponera tecta</i> Bolton & Fisher 2011	Bolton & Fisher, 2011 (Kakamega, Mwanza)
<i>Leptogenys elegans</i> Bolton 1975a	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Leptogenys maxillosa</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Laikipia
<i>Leptogenys nitida</i> F. Smith 1858	Bolton, 1975a
<i>Leptogenys pavesii</i> Emery 1892	Santschi, 1914 (coastal region; Shimoni; Voi); Bolton, 1975a (Miongave)
<i>Leptogenys regis</i> Bolton 1975a	Bolton 1975a (Shimba Forest); Laikipia
<i>Leptogenys stuhlmanni</i> Mayr 1893	Santschi, 1914 (coastal region; Mombasa; Shimoni; Tiwi; Likoni et Cheteni); Bolton, 1975a (Nakuru; Mombasa)
<i>Leptogenys</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>L. FHG 1</i>)
<i>Leptogenys</i> KE02	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Leptogenys</i> KE03	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Odontomachus assiniensis</i> Emery 1892	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Kakamega; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Odontomachus troglodytes</i> Santschi 1914	Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni); Brown, 1976 (Shimoni); Fisher & Bolton, 2008 (Shimoni); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Kakamega; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pachycondyla ambigua</i> André 1890	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla analis</i> (Latreille 1802)	Forel, 1911 (Njussi); Santschi, 1914 (Pori de Serengeti; Fort Hall; Mbuyuni); Menozzi, 1927; Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pachycondyla berthoudi</i> (Forel 1890)	Laikipia
<i>Pachycondyla brunoi</i> Forel 1913	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla cafraria</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla crassa</i> (Emery 1877)	Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Pachycondyla crassa crassior</i> (Santschi 1930)	Santschi, 1930 (Mt. Kenya)
<i>Pachycondyla crassa gamzea</i> Özdikmen 2010	Santschi, 1914 (Kenya region)
<i>Pachycondyla darwinii africana</i> (Forel 1909)	Santschi, 1914 (Taveta; Voi); Santschi, 1935 (Taveta)
<i>Pachycondyla kenyensis</i> (Santschi 1937)	Santschi, 1937

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Pachycondyla kruegeri asina</i> Santschi 1912	Santschi, 1912
<i>Pachycondyla pachyderma</i> Emery 1901	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla sennaarensis</i> (Mayr 1862)	Santschi, 1914 (Voi); Santschi, 1935 (Kacheliba; Turkana); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia
<i>Pachycondyla sharpi</i> (Forel 1901)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla sjostedti</i> (Mayr 1896)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla soror</i> (Emery 1899)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla subiridescens</i> (Wheeler 1922)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla suspecta</i> (Santschi 1914)	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Pachycondyla talpa</i> (André 1890)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Maasai Mara; Kakamega; Busia
<i>Pachycondyla tarsata</i> (Fabricius 1798)	Forel, 1907b (Patta); Forel, 1911 (Mombasa); Santschi, 1914 (Shimoni; Mbuyuni; Kisumu; Nyangnori); Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Pachycondyla tarsata delagoensis</i> (Emery 1899)	Santschi, 1914 (Mt. Kenya; Bura; Kibwezi; Mombasa; Maji-Chumwi; Samburu); Menozzi, 1927 (Fort Hall)
<i>Pachycondyla tarsata kaya</i> Özdikmen 2010	Santschi, 1914 (Amboni River; Naremururu River)
<i>Pachycondyla wroughtonii</i> (Forel 1901)	Santschi, 1914 (Tiwi; Voi)
<i>Pachycondyla</i> KE01	Laikipia
<i>Pachycondyla</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>P.</i> GF 10)
<i>Pachycondyla</i> KE03	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Phrynoponera gabonensis</i> (André 1892)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Bolton & Fisher, 2008a (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Phrynoponera pulchella</i> Bolton & Fisher 2008	Bolton & Fisher, 2008a (Tana River; Arabuko-Sokoke); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Platythyrea arnoldi</i> Forel 1913	Laikipia
<i>Platythyrea cribrinodis</i> (Gerstäcker 1859)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Mombasa); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Mombasa); Forel, 1907b (Patta; Manda Island); Forel, 1911 (Nairobi); Santschi, 1914 (Nairobi; Mombasa; Tiwi; Lusinga island; Mt. Kenya); Menozzi, 1927; Santschi, 1935 (Turkana); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Platythyrea gracillima</i> Wheeler 1922	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Platythyrea modesta</i> Emery 1899	Brown, 1975 (Gilgil, Laikipia); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Platythyrea schultzei</i> Forel 1910	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Plectroctena mandibularis</i> F. Smith 1858	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Wanga); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Wanga); Forel, 1911 (Nairobi); Santschi, 1914 (Fort Hall; Bura; Tchania River; Samburu); Santschi, 1924 (Nairobi; Bura); Bolton, 1974b (Nairobi; Bura; Mombasa; Tchania River; Kisumu; Diani Beach); Villet <i>et al.</i> , 1999 (Nairobi; Bura); Bolton & Brown, 2002 (Nairobi; Bura)

Species	Reference for Kenya
<i>Plectroctena strigosa</i> Emery 1899	Bolton, 1974b (Diani Beach; Mombasa); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Plectroctena subterranean</i> Arnold 1915	Santschi, 1924 (Bura); Bolton, 1974b (Bura); Bolton & Brown, 2002 (Kibwezi; Bura); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Psalidomyrmex procerus</i> Emery 1901	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
Subfamily Proceratiinae	
<i>Discothyrea mixta</i> Brown 1958	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Discothyrea patrizii</i> Weber 1949	Weber, 1949b (Nairobi)
<i>Discothyrea</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>D.</i> GF 2)
<i>Discothyrea</i> KE02	Kakamega
<i>Discothyrea</i> KE03	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Discothyrea</i> KE04	Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Probolomyrmex guineensis</i> Taylor 1965	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Proceratium toschii</i> (Consani 1951)	Consani, 1951 (Nairobi); Baroni Urbani & de Andrade, 2003 (Nairobi)
<i>Proceratium</i> KE01	Kakamega
<i>Proceratium</i> KE02	Arabuko Sokoke
Subfamily Pseudomyrmecinae	
<i>Tetraoponera ambigua</i> (Emery 1895)	Ward, 2006 (Laikipia)
<i>Tetraoponera capensis</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Gerstäcker, 1871 (Endara); Gerstäcker, 1873 (Endara)
<i>Tetraoponera emacerata</i> (Santschi 1911)	Santschi, 1911 (Makuro, Rift Valley); Santschi, 1914 (Nakuru, Rift Valley); Santschi, 1935 (Kitale; Nakuru)
<i>Tetraoponera mocquerysi</i> (André 1890)	Espira, 2001 (Kakamega); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetraoponera mocquerysi biozellata</i> (Karavaiev 1931)	Karavaiev, 1931 (Naivasha); Santschi, 1935 (Kitale; Naivasha)
<i>Tetraoponera natalensis</i> (F. Smith 1858)	Gerstäcker 1871 (Endara); Laikipia; Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetraoponera natalensis usambarensis</i> Forel 1911	Santschi, 1914 (Mombasa; Shimoni; Nairobi; Voi; Maji-Chumvi)
<i>Tetraoponera ophthalmica</i> (Emery 1921)	Ward, 2006 (Kakamega; Masai-Mara); Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega)
<i>Tetraoponera parops</i> Ward 2006	Ward, 2006 (Watamu; Kora; Shimba Hills); Arabuko Sokoke
<i>Tetraoponera penzigi</i> (Mayr 1907)	Young <i>et al.</i> , 1997 (Laikipia); Stanton <i>et al.</i> , 1999 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2000 (Laikipia); Palmer <i>et al.</i> , 2002 (Laikipia); Palmer, 2004 (Laikipia); Stanton & Palmer, 2011 (Laikipia)
<i>Tetraoponera</i> KE01	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 1)
<i>Tetraoponera</i> KE02	Hita Garcia <i>et al.</i> , 2009 (Kakamega; as <i>T.</i> FHG 2)