



**THIAGO S R SILVA, MATTHEW T HAMER & BENOIT GUÉNARD (2023)  
A checklist of *Nylanderia* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae: Formicinae) from Hong  
Kong and Macao SARs, with an illustrated identification key for species in  
Southeast China and Taiwan. *Zootaxa*, 5301 (5): 501–539.**

In our recent study (Silva *et al.* 2023) of the ant genus *Nylanderia* in Hong Kong and Macao SARs, we failed to provide an accurate identification to a specimen that we believed was *Nylanderia flaviabdominis* (Wang, 1997). Even though we had access to the images of the type specimen, compared our specimen with the most recent redescription for the species (Williams & LaPolla 2016), and compared its features with the diagnostic features for *Nylanderia*, we did not extensively compare our specimen to species belonging to other related genera (i.e. other genera belonging to the *Prenolepis* genus group occurring in Asia). Hence, we mistakenly identified our specimen as *N. flaviabdominis* whereas it in fact belonged to *Paratrechina umbra* (Zhou & Zheng, 1998). We therefore here correct the relevant part of the study, providing commentaries to differences between *N. flaviabdominis* and *P. umbra*, along with detailed images of the specimen highlighting the diagnostic features of *P. umbra*, with a corrected map with the record for this species in Hong Kong SAR. With this correction, we provide the first record for *P. umbra* for Hong Kong SAR. We use some measurements suggested by Williams & LaPolla (2016) to evaluate an important character (i.e. anteriorly placed eyes) that confirms the identification of *P. umbra* and differentiates it from other *Paratrechina* species: **HLA**, anterior head length (measured in dorsal view of the head, the length from a line drawn across the anterior margins of the compound eyes to a line drawn across the anteriormost point of the clypeal margin); **HLP**, posterior head length (measured in dorsal view of the head, the length from the midpoint of a line drawn across the posterior margin of the head to a line drawn across the posterior margins of the compound eyes); and **EPI**, eye position index (calculated as (HLA/HLP)\*100).

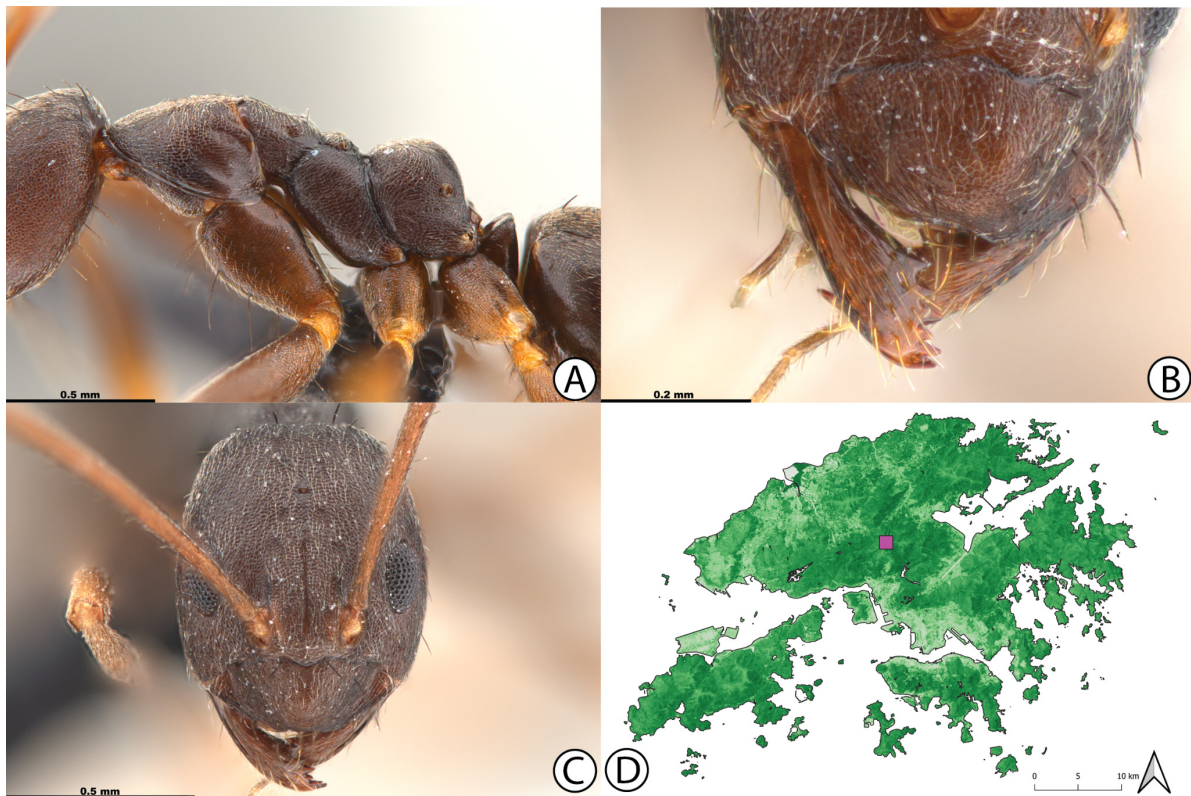
**Corrected “Taxonomic account *Nylanderia flaviabdominis*” (pgs. 517–519 and 534):**

The specimen identified as *N. flaviabdominis* (Figure 15; Figure 25D) was later found to be *P. umbra*, given key differences in morphological features. According to Williams & LaPolla (2016), specimens of *N. flaviabdominis* have: (i) long erect macrosetae on head, pronotum, mesonotum, gaster, and legs; (ii) light, decumbent hairs on the dorsal face of the propodeum; and (iii) cuticle of ectal surface of mandibles smooth and shiny. In contrast, specimens of *P. umbra* have: (i) absence of erect macrosetae in the mesosoma (Figure 1.A); (ii) presence of dense pubescence throughout the body (Figure 1.A); and (iii) presence of striations across the ectal surface of the mandibles (Figure 1.B) (Williams & LaPolla 2016). Although the presence of these key differences allows for a clear discrimination between these two species, the presence of some *Nylanderia* features in *P. umbra* can be deceiving. Similar to species of *Nylanderia*, *P. umbra* have six teeth on the masticatory margin (Figure 1.B) and slightly anteriorly-placed eyes (EPI < 100) (Figure 1.C). Also, the overall body resemblance of *P. umbra* with *N. flaviabdominis* (especially the elongated mesosoma with a flattened mesonotum), can be an additional component for misidentification. In addition to the measurements provided in our study (pgs. 517 and 518), we also provide values for the anterior and posterior head length, along with the eye position index of this specimen: **HLA** 0.317; **HLP** 0.32; **EPI** 99.1.

Among the *Paratrechina* species occurring in Asia, *P. umbra* can be easily differentiated from *Paratrechina longicornis* (Latreille, 1802) by the following characters: (i) presence of dense pubescence throughout the body (Figure 1.A); (ii) six teeth on the masticatory margin (Figure 1.B); (iii) slight medial emargination of anterior margin of clypeus (Figure 1.B); (iv) presence of suberect to erect setae on scape (Figure 1.C); and (v) slightly anteriorly-placed eyes (EPI < 100) (Figure 1.C).

Although our record for *N. flaviabdominis* is invalidated with this correction, previous records available in the

literature (Williams & LaPolla 2016) support the occurrence of this species in Hong Kong SAR and, thus, it is still considered as occurring in the region. Finally, since no previous studies recorded *P. umbra* for Hong Kong SAR, this correction corresponds to the first record of *P. umbra* for the region (Figure 1.D).



**FIGURE 1.** *Paratrechina umbra*. A: Lateral view of the mesosoma; B: Oblique dorsal view of the mandible; C: Dorsal view of the head; D: Distribution map of *Paratrechina umbra* for Hong Kong.

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