

New Species and Varieties of Ants from New Guinea.
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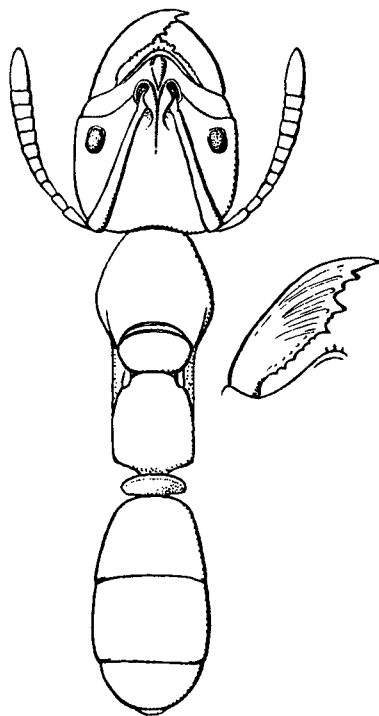
Subfamily *PONERINÆ*.

Pseudoponera lubbocki, sp. n.

♂. Black, smooth, and shining, legs, antennæ, and mandibles brown, funiculi and tarsi lighter. Whole body clothed with longer and shorter outstanding golden hairs, and with larger and smaller punctures.

Head without mandibles and lobe of clypeus slightly broader than long, slightly narrowed to base, posterior angles rounded, posterior border at occiput forming a declivity which is abrupt, flat, and very finely concentrically striate; *mandibles* neither so long nor so narrow as in *amblyops* Emery, and the curve from the

basal border to the masticatory border is still more marked, finely longitudinally striate, with larger and smaller punctures, more distinct towards apex, armed with four teeth, the apical one being the longest, the third is longer than the second, and the fourth is the shortest; a small tooth or denticule occurs between the second and third tooth, and two more between the third and



Dorsal aspect and mandible of *Pseudoponera lubbocki*, sp. n.

fourth, some six small denticules are present after the fourth tooth; *clypeus* projecting into a lobe, rounded at anterior border, with a raised smooth carina in centre, and three small sharp spines on anterior border, the whole clypeus, with the exception of the carina, finely longitudinally striate; *frontal carinæ* with well-marked lobes, strongly narrowed behind; space between insertion

of antennæ and eyes finely longitudinally striate; *frontal furrow* deep, extending beyond eyes, the anterior end extending on each side of the clypeal carina; *eyes* situated towards front of head, large, rather flat, with a distinct margin round them; *antennæ*: *scape* with small scattered punctures, just reaching posterior border of head; *funiculus* gradually thickened to apex, last joint tapering to a blunt point, first joint and base of second smooth and shining, the rest pubescent, 1st joint longer than 2nd, 2 and 3 longer than broad, 4 and 5 quadrate, 6-10 transverse, 11 longer than the two preceding taken together. *Thorax* long, narrowed in middle; *pronotum* convex with a distinct neck, which is transversely striate, anterior angles rounded, suture between pronotum and mesonotum double, as in *amblyops*; *mesonotum* small, convex, clearly defined, with a suture all round, that between the epinotum being very distinct, which in *amblyops* is very ill defined and vague; *epinotum* about as long as pronotum, dorsal surface longer than the declivity; the *epimera* and *episternite* of mesothorax are almost separated by an indication of a suture, as in *Ectomyrmex*, which is not so marked in *amblyops*; *scale of petiole* slightly concave posteriorly, convex anteriorly, high, with a rather narrow ridge, not so thick as in *amblyops*; *gaster* small, *post-petiole* as long as second segment, slightly broader than long, with a blunt tooth or projection at base beneath. *Legs* rather long, posterior *tarsi* long.

Long. 5.6 mm.

Described from 12 workers taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman on Mount Lina, 3500 ft., Cyclops Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, March 1936.

Type in Brit. Mus. Coll.

Named in honour of Sir John Lubbock (1st Lord Avebury).

This species differs from *amblyops* in colour, the size of the eyes, which in that species are very small, construction of the jaws, smoothness of integument, and many other points. It also does not agree with Emery's description of the genus *Pseudoponera* in various ways. I have, however, thought it best not to create a new genus on one specimen, especially also as Forel, when describing *P. butteli*, stated that he thought he was not

making a mistake when he attributed that species to the genus *Pseudoponera*. It is also smooth and shining and has large eyes. It differs from *lubbocki* in size (being considerably smaller), in colour, construction of the jaws, etc. Santschi's *P. chelifera* is also smooth and shining, and has the eyes two or three times as large as in *amblyops*. From *lubbocki* it differs in colour, size (being larger), construction of the jaws and joints of the antennæ, breadth of post-petiole, etc.

At present only four species are known, as follows :—

P. amblyops Emery (1887). Testaceous; dull and pubescent. Long. 6·5–7·5 mm. Sumatra.

P. butteli Forel (1913). Brownish red-yellow; smooth and shining. Long. 3·9–4 mm. Java.

P. chelifera Santschi (1928). Bright chestnut-brown; smooth and shining. Long. 6–6·3 mm. Queensland.

P. lubbocki, sp. n. (1938). Black; smooth and shining. Long. 5·6 mm. Dutch New Guinea.

Bingham gives the distribution of *P. amblyops* Emery as Sikkim; Assam; through Burma and Tenasserim to the Malay Peninsula. His figure is not good, the mesoepinotal suture is far too distinct, and the lobe of the clypeus is rounded instead of being square, a character mentioned by himself in his definition of the genus.

Trapeziopelta castaneicola, sp. n.

♀. Dark castaneous, smooth, shining, mandibles, apex of scape, funiculus, last segment of gaster, and legs, lighter, whole body furnished with extremely fine scattered punctures from which hairs arise.

Head without mandibles, about as long as broad, and of about equal breadth anteriorly and posteriorly, posterior angles rounded, posterior border emarginate; *mandibles* long, external border rounded, apical tooth longer than another tooth a little distance from it; two other teeth occur on the masticatory border, of which the first is the longer, and is separated from the second by about the same distance as it is separated from the

second apical one; *clypeus* with a short triangular projection, furnished at each anterior corner with a distinct outstanding tooth; *frontal furrow* short and deep; *eyes* small, situated well in front on the sides of the head; *antennæ*: scape not reaching posterior angles of the head, *funiculus* with joints 2-7 transverse, the next four forming a distinct club, of which the last joint is as long as the two preceding taken together. *Thorax* narrowed in the middle, the pro-mesonotal and meso-epinotal *sutures* distinct, the latter being deeper and with a row of short longitudinal ridges in it; *epinotum* convex, with transverse striæ on sides at base, declivity shorter than dorsal surface; *node* of *petiole* high, narrower in front than behind, anterior and posterior surfaces flat, two small teeth occur at the anterior ventral angle, and a larger tooth, projecting forward beneath, at the junction with the gaster.

Long. 5.2 mm.

Type in Brit. Mus. Coll.

Described from two workers taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman at Kokoda, 1200 ft., Papua, October 1933.

This species some nearest to *T. bidens* Emery, from Sumatra, from which it differs in colour and in puncturation, etc. The *T. mayri* Donis. (1932) [*Ponera nitida* Smith (1861), nec *P. nitida* Smith (1858)] from Celebes, is slightly larger, considerably lighter in colour, and with longer hairs, etc.

Anochetus cato Forel var. *variegatus*, var. nov.

♂. Head, antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi reddish yellow, a small part in centre of front of head darker, mandibles, scale, end of gaster, femora, and coxæ yellow. *Thorax* lighter or darker brown, gaster varying from lighter or darker brown to jet-black.

Long. 5-5.25 mm.

Similar to the typical form in size, structure, and sculpture, but darker and more variegated in colour. It varies from the var. *subfasciatus* Mann, from the Solomon Islands, in colour, the latter being almost black.

Type in Brit. Mus. Coll.

Described from four ♂♂ taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman on Mount Nemo, south of Mount Bougainville, 600-1500 ft. Dutch New Guinea, February 1936.

Subfamily *DOLICHODERINÆ*.*Bothriomyrmex pallidus*, sp. n.

♀. All pale yellow, shining, eyes black, margins of the mandibles reddish brown. Whole body covered with a fine pale yellow pubescence, more noticeable on the head; a few small longer and shorter outstanding hairs, chiefly on the clypeus and gaster.

Head slightly longer than broad, slightly narrower in front, with rounded posterior angles, posterior border slightly widely emarginate, slightly excavate along the *frontal furrow*; *mandibles* punctate, armed with two teeth at the apex, the apical one being the longer, and two other shorter teeth in centre of masticatory margin; *clypeus* convex, anterior border slightly rounded; *maxillary* and *labial palpi* two-jointed; *antennæ*: *scape* not reaching posterior angles of head, *funiculus* with joints 2-10 transverse, gradually increasing in breadth, last joint tapering to apex, equal in length to the three preceding together; *eyes* very small, consisting of about four or five facets. *Thorax* with pro-mesonotal and mesoepinotal sutures equally fine and distinct; *scale* small; *gaster* rather long.

Long. 2 mm.

Type in Brit. Mus. Coll.

Described from a worker taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman on Mount Lina, 3500 ft., Cyclops Mountains, Dutch New Guinea, March 1936.

This species, the first record of the genus for New Guinea, is very like *flavus* Crawley, from West Australia, in general appearance. It is, however, a little smaller, and the construction of the mandibles and antennæ is quite different. The eyes are also smaller.

Subfamily *FORMICINÆ*.*Ecophylla smaragdina* F. subsp. *subnitida* Emery

↙↘
var. *krampsi*, var. nov.

♀. This variety differs from the subspecies in being a little darker in colour, slightly less shining, the very fine pubescence slightly more pronounced, and the pedicel very slightly longer and narrower.

Described from a number of examples taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman in Dutch New Guinea at Mount Nemo, 600-

1500 ft., in February, Hollandia, Humboldt Bay, in April, and Cyclops Mountains, Labron, in June 1936.

Type in Brit. Mus. Coll.

♀. Dark brown with a slight greenish or purplish tinge; mandibles: last four joints of funiculus and apex of other joints, parapasidal furrow, coxæ, and tarsi yellow. Rather shining, covered with a fine grey pubescence, and with short outstanding yellow hairs. The ♀ of *subnitida* has not been described, but this ♀ differs from that of typical *smaragdina* in its much darker colour and more shining surface. The pubescence is more distinct, and the punctures on the mandibles are larger and deeper.

Long., ♂ 7.2 mm., ♀ 19 mm.

Described from a deâlated female taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman on low herbage in Dutch New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, Labron, 930 ft., in May 1936.

This variety is named after the Dutch Controller of Hollandia.

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