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V. *Descriptions of new species of the genera Pseudomyrma and Tetraponera, belonging to the family Myrmicidæ.* By FREDERICK SMITH.

[Read 4th April, 1877.]

Of the first of these genera twenty new species are described, and a list, with references, of those already known to science; five new species are added to the nine previously described species of the genus *Tetraponera*.

The habits of the ants belonging to these two genera, according to the observations of naturalists, appear to be varied. Some species construct their formicarium in the pith of dead branches of various trees and shrubs; others perforate the hollow thorns of species of *Acacia*, and Mr. Bates observed a Brazilian species, *Pseudomyrma terminaria*, forming its elliptical chambers in the walls of the tumuli of a species of *Termes*; others inhabit the hollow bullæ, formed at the apex of the leaf-stalk of many species of exotic trees. Their colonies are not numerous in individuals, and their pupæ are not enclosed in cocoons. This is the case in the majority of the genera belonging to the family *Myrmicidæ*; but, like most general rules, exceptions are to be met with. Thus we learn that, in the species of the genus *Myrmecia*, all the sexes are inclosed; and it may be observed, that even in other genera of ants, *Formica* for instance, although as a rule all the larvae spin themselves up in cocoons, yet, under certain conditions of situation or of atmospheric suitability, it is pretty certain that occasionally all the species of *Formica* found in this country undergo their metamorphoses, passing through the pupa state naked. This has been observed at different times, both by myself and by others.

Note.—The type specimen of such species as are enumerated in the list to which an * is prefixed, are in the British Museum.

Genus PSEUDOMYRMA.

Pseudomyrma, Guér. Icon. Règ. Anim. 427, ♂ (1838).

Myrmex, Guér. lib. cit. 427, ♀ (1838).

Leptalea, Spin. Mem. Accad. Torino, xiii. 68 (1853).

Head wider than the thorax; antennæ clavate, 12-jointed in all the sexes; eyes very large, elongate-ovate; ocelli three in all the sexes. Thorax elongate-ovate in the females, narrowed posteriorly in the workers; anterior wings with one marginal and three submarginal cells, the third cell extending to the apex of the wing. Abdomen oblong, with two nodes, the first more or less pedunculated; the females and workers with four segments, exclusive of the basal nodes, the males having five segments.

1. *Pseudomyrma bicolor*, Guér. Icon. Règ. Anim. 427, ♂; Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. New Ser. iii. 157.
Hab.—Columbia; Panama.
2. *Pseudomyrma mandibularis* (*Leptalea*, Spin.), Mem. Accad. Torino, xiii. (1853), p. 68.
Hab.—Pará.
3. *Pseudomyrma unicolor*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. New Ser. iii. 158, ♂.
Hab.—Brazil.
- *4. *Pseudomyrma termitaria*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. New Ser. iii. 158, ♀, ♂.
Hab.—Santarem.
5. *Pseudomyrma maculata*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. New Ser. iii. 158, ♂.
Hab.—Brazil.
6. *Pseudomyrma sericata*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. New Ser. iii. 159, ♂.
Hab.—Brazil.
7. *Pseudomyrma elegans*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. New Ser. iii. 159, ♂.
Hab.—Pará.

- *8. *Pseudomyrma nigriceps*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond. New Ser. iii. 159, ♀.
Hab.—Santarem.
- *9. *Pseudomyrma oculata*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond. New Ser. iii. 159, ♀, ♂.
Hab.—Santarem.
- *10. *Pseudomyrma pallida*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond. New Ser. iii. 160, ♂.
Hab.—East Florida.
11. *Pseudomyrma Perboscii*, Guér. Icon. Règ. Anim.
428, ♀.
Hab.—Campeachy, Central America.
- *12. *Pseudomyrma cephalica*, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond. New Ser. iii. 168, ♂, ♀, ♂.
Formica filiformis, Fab. Syst. Piez. 405?
Hab.—Villa Nova, River Amazon.
- *13. *Pseudomyrma phyllophila*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins.
Form. pt. vi. 156, ♀.
Hab.—Rio.
- *14. *Pseudomyrma ejecta*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form.
pt. vi. 157, ♂.
Hab.—Brazil?
- *15. *Pseudomyrma flavidula*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins.
Form. pt. vi. 157, ♀.
Hab.—Santarem.
- *16. *Pseudomyrma faber*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form.
pt. vi. 157.
Hab.—Ega.
- *17. *Pseudomyrma cladoica*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins.
Form. pt. vi. 157, ♀.
Hab.—Ega.
- *18. *Pseudomyrma vidua*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form.
158, pt. vi. ♂.
Hab.—Ega.

- *19. *Pseudomyrma ligniseca*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins.
Form. pt. vi. 158, ♀.
Hab.—Ega.
- *20. *Pseudomyrma venusta*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins.
Form. pt. vi. 158, ♀.
Hab.—Ega.
21. *Pseudomyrma minuta*, Jerdon, Madr. Journ. Lit.
& Sc. (1851), 112, ♀.
Hab.—The Carnatic and Malabar.
22. *Pseudomyrma rufipes*, Jerdon, Madr. Journ. Lit. &
Sc. (1851), 112, ♀.
Hab.—India (Salem district).
- *23. *Pseudomyrma pilosa*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form.
pt. vi. 160, ♀.
Hab.—Borneo.
24. *Pseudomyrma Capensis*, Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins.
Form. pt. vi. 160, ♀.
Hab.—Cape of Good Hope.
25. *Pseudomyrma modesta*, Smith, Proc. Linn. Soc.
Zool. v. 106, ♀ (1861).
Hab.—Bachian.
26. *Pseudomyrma nitida*, Smith, Proc. Linn. Soc.
Zool. v. 106, ♀.
Hab.—Bachian.
27. *Pseudomyrma gracilis* (*Formica*, Fabr.), Syst. Piez.
405, ♀.
Hab.—S. America.
28. *Pseudomyrma tenuis* (*Formica*, Fabr.), Syst. Piez.
405, ♀.
Hab.—S. America.
29. *Pseudomyrma filiformis* (*Formica*, Fabr.), Syst.
Piez. 405.
Hab.—S. America.

- *30. *Pseudomyrma perforator*, Smith, Journ. Ent. i. 69, ♀.
Hab.—Ega.
- *31. *Pseudomyrma agilis*, Smith, Journ. Ent. i. 70, ♀.
Hab.—St. Paulo.
32. *Pseudomyrma concolor*, Smith, Journ. Ent. i. 70, ♀.
Hab.—St. Paulo.
- *33. *Pseudomyrma atripes*, Smith, Journ. Ent. i. 70, ♀.
Hab.—Brazil.
34. *Pseudomyrma boopis*, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1863), vii. 25.
Pseudomyrma modesta, Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. (1862), 32, ♀.
Hab.—Panama.
35. *Pseudomyrma dimidiata*, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1863), vii. 177, ♀.
Hab.—Columbia.
36. *Pseudomyrma mexicana*, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1863), vii. 178, ♀.
Hab.—Mexico, Nicaragua.
37. *Pseudomyrma excisa*, Mayr, Akad. der Wissensch. zu Wien (1872), p. 410, ♀.
Hab.—New Granada.
38. *Pseudomyrma sericea*, Mayr, Akad. der Wissensch. zu Wien (1872), p. 412, ♀.
Hab.—New Granada.
39. *Pseudomyrma elongata*, Mayr, Akad. der Wissensch. zu Wien (1872), p. 413, ♀.
Hab.—New Granada.
40. *Pseudomyrma pallens*, Mayr, Akad. der Wissensch. zu Wien (1872), p. 411, ♀, ♀.
Hab.—New Granada.

41. *Pseudomyrma lævigata*.

Worker.—Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Pale yellow, or sometimes reddish-yellow, and very smooth and shining. Head narrowed in front and behind; eyes very large; front of the head, mandibles, and basal portion of the antennæ occasionally, whitish-yellow; the teeth of the mandibles black. Thorax rounded anteriorly, the lateral margins acute, the disk flattened and somewhat arched; deeply impressed between the meso- and meta-thorax; the latter narrower than the prothorax. Abdomen: the first node about the same length as the petiole, and half the width of the second; the entire body and legs thinly sprinkled with erect pale hairs.

Hab.—Ega on the Amazon. Type in the British Museum.

42. *Pseudomyrma variabilis*.

Worker.—Length $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Black, with the front margin of the head, the mandibles, the base, and apex of the scape and of the flagellum, also the anterior tibiæ and tarsi and the apex of the femora, reddish-yellow, covered with a fine hoary pubescent pile; the intermediate tibiæ and apex of the femora, as well as the posterior ones, more or less rufo-testaceous; eyes large, the head slightly narrowed behind. Thorax with the lateral margins acute, flattened above; deeply strangulated between the meso- and meta-thorax, the latter arched longitudinally and not elevated higher than the prothorax. The first node of the abdomen clavate, the second subglobose.

Some specimens are pale reddish-yellow, with the abdomen blackish; several intermediate states of coloration occur.

Hab.—Barbadoes. Type in the British Museum.

43. *Pseudomyrma pilosula*.

Worker.—Length $5-5\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Black, and covered with a fine changeable hoary pile; the anterior margin of the head, the mandibles, anterior tibiæ, tarsi and tips of the femora reddish-yellow; the front slightly depressed longitudinally in the middle, the vertex rounded behind. The thorax with the sides flat, slightly rounded above, the lateral margins acute: the metathorax arched longitudinally, not elevated higher than the prothorax. The peduncle of the abdomen short, the first node subglobose,

the second nearly twice as wide; abdomen oblong, its apex with a number of long hairs.

Hab.—Barbadoes. The type in the British Museum.

44. *Pseudomyrma læviceps*.

Worker.—Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line. Black, with the head before the insertion of the antennæ, the mandibles, antennæ, prothorax, and nodes of the peduncle of the abdomen, pale ferruginous; the legs dark rufo-piceous, with the tarsi and tips of the femora pale rufo-testaceous; the anterior legs palest. The head very smooth and shining; oblong-quadrate; the eyes large, extending nearly to the base of the mandibles. Thorax half the width of the head anteriorly, narrowed to the apex of the metathorax; the petiole short; the first node oblong and narrow, the second transverse, posteriorly ridged, convex in front of the ridge; abdomen oblong, heart-shaped.

Hab.—Pará. Type in the British Museum.

45. *Pseudomyrma distincta*.

Worker.—Length 2 lines. Pale testaceous-yellow, with the head and metathorax black and shining. Head oblong, narrowed behind the eyes, which are large and ovate; the antennæ, mandibles, and anterior margin of the face, pale testaceous, the mandibles almost white. Thorax about the same length as the head, narrowed posteriorly; the anterior and intermediate coxæ and femora black. Abdomen oblong-ovate; the first node petiolate and clavate, the second subglobose.

Hab.—Mexico.

46. *Pseudomyrma brunnea*.

Worker.—Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line. Dark brown, the abdomen nearly black. The head large, oblong-quadrate, widest anteriorly; the eyes large, ovate, and a little more than half the length of the head; mandibles pale yellow. Thorax about the same length as the head; the prothorax rounded, the metathorax short, oblique posteriorly. Abdomen smooth and shining, oblong-cordate, pointed at the apex; each node with a short petiole, the second transverse.

Hab.—Mexico.

47. *Pseudomyrma ferruginea*.

Worker.—Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Ferruginous; the head oblong-ovate, slightly emarginate behind; very finely and closely punctured; a longitudinal impressed line runs from the anterior ocellus to the insertion of the antennæ; the eyes black, and scarcely half the length of the head; the antennæ and cheeks with a fine, thin, white pile. Thorax oblong; strangulated in the middle; rounded anteriorly and posteriorly; the metathorax not elevated; sprinkled with a few erect hairs. Abdomen oblong-ovate, pointed at the apex, and covered with a thin white pile; more or less fuscous beyond the second node; the petiole of the first node short, the node ovate and much narrower than the second node.

Hab.—Mexico. Type in British Museum.

48. *Pseudomyrma rufa*.

Worker.—Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Rufous; the scape, basal half of the flagellum, the mandibles, the anterior tibiæ, the base of the intermediate and posterior pairs, the base and apex of the femora, and the tarsi, pale rufo-testaceous; the eyes very large, occupying two-thirds of the length of the head; the prothorax flattened, its margins slightly raised; the metathorax elevated above the prothorax, flattened on the disk. Abdomen: the first node compressed, channelled above, and emarginate posteriorly; the second node subglobose.

Hab.—Amazons, Brazil.

49. *Pseudomyrma terminalis*.

Female.—Length 2 lines. Head, thorax, legs, and nodes of the abdomen, pale rufo-testaceous; the abdomen black; the ocelli and eyes black; the latter oblong-ovate; large, and occupying two-thirds of the length of the head. Thorax elongate; the meso- and meta-thorax a little darker than the head or prothorax; smooth and shining; the intermediate and posterior femora slightly rufo-piceous in the middle; abdomen glossy black.

Hab.—Pará. Type in the British Museum.

50. *Pseudomyrma simplex*.

Worker.—Length $1\frac{3}{8}$ line. Pale reddish-yellow, very smooth and shining, a pale fuscous spot on each side of

the basal segment of the abdomen; the eyes large, oblong-ovate, jet black, and about half the length of the head; the head oblong, widest in front, and moderately narrowed posteriorly. Thorax oblong, strangulated in the middle; the metathorax obliquely truncate. The petiole of the abdomen short; the first node oblong, the second globose, the abdomen oblong-ovate; pointed at the apex.

Hab.—St. Paulo. Type in the British Museum.

51. *Pseudomyrma urbana*.

Worker.—Length 2 lines. Reddish-yellow, the femora, the apex of the abdomen, and its base at the sides, more or less fuscous; the insect smooth and shining, the head and thorax brightest. The head oblong, the sides nearly parallel but slightly narrowed behind; the eyes black, very large, more than half the length of the head, including the projected mandibles. The thorax oblong, constricted in the middle, posteriorly rounded and oblique. The petiole of the first node of the abdomen short, the node subglobose; the second node globose.

Hab.—Ega on the Amazon. Type in the British Museum.

52. *Pseudomyrma fervida*.

Worker.—Length 2 lines. Head and thorax ferruginous, the abdomen obscure. Head oblong, the eyes large and black; the head anteriorly, the mandibles, and basal half of the antennæ, pale ferruginous; covered very thinly with grey pile and with a few erect whitish hairs on the face and vertex. Thorax darkest above, and with a pile and pubescence similar to that on the head; the legs rufo-piceous above. Abdomen obscure rufo-fuscous, covered with a grey pile and having a few scattered erect hairs; the first node clavate, the second wider and subglobose.

Hab.—Mexico.

53. *Pseudomyrma volatilis*.

Male.—Length 4 lines. Rufo-testaceous, with the thorax black above. Head transverse, narrowed behind, with the eyes large and prominent; the head, basal joint of the antennæ in front, and the mandibles, pale rufo-testaceous, with the vertex black. Thorax palest beneath, with the mesothorax and scutellum black; wings sub-

hyaline and iridescent, the nervures testaceous, the stigma large and black. The two nodes of the abdomen elongate and petiolated, the basal one longest; the abdomen oblong and shining.

Hab.—Mexico.

54. *Pseudomyrma rufomedia*.

Female.—Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Head and abdomen black; thorax ferruginous. Head oblong, slightly narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly, semi-opaque, with longitudinal irregular striation; eyes oblong-ovate; the mandibles rufopiceous. Thorax flattened at the sides; the mesothorax and scutellum black; wings hyaline, the nervures testaceous, the stigma fuscous; legs black, with the apical joints of the tarsi rufotestaceous, as well as the trochanters of the intermediate and posterior legs. The first node of the abdomen ferruginous, compressed, and arched above; the second node and the abdomen shining black, with a thin hoary pile and a few pale hairs towards the apex.

Hab.—Guatemala. Type in British Museum.

55. *Pseudomyrma canescens*.

Female.—Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Black, and densely covered with a fine hoary pile. Head oblong, widest anteriorly; eyes large and oblong-ovate, anterior margin of the head, before the insertion of the antennæ, and the mandibles, pale yellow. Thorax: the anterior tibiæ and tarsi, and the tips of the femora, yellow; the intermediate tibiæ behind, also the apex of the femora and the posterior tibiæ behind, obscurely pale testaceous; the wings hyaline, the nervures testaceous. Abdomen: the first node clavate, narrowed into a petiole at the base; the second node subglobose.

Hab.—Abydos (Brazil). Type in British Museum.

56. *Pseudomyrma penetrator*.

Female.—Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Rufo-fulvous; head oblong, slightly narrowed anteriorly, with the sides nearly parallel, smooth and shining; a black spot between the ocelli. Thorax oblong-ovate, shining; the scutellum and disk of the mesothorax slightly rufo-fuscous, the femora also darker than the tibiæ and tarsi; wings subhyaline, the anterior pair slightly clouded at their apex, the nervures

ferruginous, the stigma fuscous. Abdomen darker than the head and thorax; the first node with a short stout petiole, the apex swollen; the second wider and subglobose; the apex pointed; the margin of the second segment narrowly pale ferruginous.

Hab.—St. Paulo (Brazil). Type in British Museum.

57. *Pseudomyrma sedula*.

Male.—Length 5 lines. Dark fusco-ferruginous; the head beneath, the face, mandibles, and basal joint of the antennæ, yellowish-white; the sides of the thorax, beneath, and also the legs of the same colour; wings hyaline and brightly iridescent, the nervures rufo-testaceous, the stigma fuscous. Abdomen elongate, the first node petiolate, swollen at its apex; the second somewhat pear-shaped; the abdomen covered with a fine white sericeous pile; beneath yellow-testaceous.

Hab.—St. Paulo (Brazil). Type in British Museum.

58. *Pseudomyrma flavicornis*.

Worker.—Length 3 lines. Head black, thorax and abdomen rufo-fuscous; the antennæ, mandibles and tarsi reddish-yellow. Head oblong, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; eyes large and oblong-ovate. The thorax strangulated in the middle; the sutures, and the sides of the thorax redder than the disk; the metathorax obliquely rounded to its apex; the articulations of the legs reddish. The first node of the abdomen with a short pale ferruginous petiole, the node subglobose; the second node larger and subglobose; the apex of the abdomen pointed and pale ferruginous.

Hab.—Nicaragua.

59. *Pseudomyrma elongata*.

Worker.—Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines. Pale ferruginous and slightly shining; head large, much wider than the thorax or abdomen, oblong, narrowed anteriorly and posteriorly; eyes large, oblong-ovate and black. Thorax narrow, elongate, strangulated in the middle, rounded at its anterior and posterior margins. Abdomen: the first node petiolated, clavate; the second subovate; the first segment with a dusky lateral spot at the basal margin; the two following segments dusky at their basal margins.

Hab.—Mexico.

60. *Pseudomyrma unicolor*.

Worker.—Length 3—3¼ lines. Luteous and shining; head oblong, widest in front; eyes moderately large, black and oblong-ovate; mandibles paler than the head. Thorax much narrower than the head, slightly strangled in the middle; the apex of the metathorax obliquely curved to the petiole of the abdomen, which is short, the node being clavate; the second node short and subglobose; the abdomen oblong, and pointed at the apex.

Hab.—Brazil.

This species resembles *P. ligniseca*, of Brazil, but it differs from that insect in having the basal node of the abdomen very short and stout.

Genus TETRAPONERA.

Tetraponera, Smith, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ix. 44 (1852).

Sima, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. p. 178 (1862).

Head longitudinally quadrangular, sides parallel, obtuse anteriorly; ocelli three in male and female, obliterated in the worker; eyes ovate, occupying about one-third of the length of the head; antennæ 12-jointed, clavate, inserted at the sides of an elevated prominence above the base of the clypeus; mandibles stout and dentate. Thorax elongate. Abdomen petiolated and bi-nodose. Wings as in the genus *Pseudomyrma*.

- *1. *Tetraponera atrata*, Smith, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1852), ix. p. 44, fig. ♀.

Hab.—Bombay.

2. *Tetraponera rufonigra* (*Pseudomyrma*), Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form. 159.

Eciton rufonigrum, Jerdon, Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sc. (1851), p. 111, ♂.

Sima rufonigra, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1863), p. 25.

Hab.—Malabar; Calcutta; Siam.

3. *Tetraponera nigra* (*Pseudomyrma*), Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form. 159.

Eciton nigrum, Jerdon, Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sc. (1851), 112, ♂.

Sima nigra, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1863),
p. 25.

Hab.—Malabar.

- *4. *Tetraoponera allaborans* (*Pseudomyrma*), Walk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1859), iv. 375, ♂, ♀, ♀.
Sima compressa, Roger, Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. (1863),
p. 179.

Note.—Dr. Roger sent me a specimen of his insect, which, on comparison with Walker's types, in the British Museum, proves to be the same species; but his description is so brief and uncharacteristic that no one could possibly have identified them; Dr. Roger's description is excellent, and in every way satisfactory. I give a description of the type in the British Museum.

- *5. *Tetraoponera testacea*, Smith, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1852), ix. 45, ♀.

Hab.—Napó, S. America.

6. *Tetraoponera carbonaria*, Smith, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Zool. (1864), vii. 20, ♀.

Hab.—Bouru; India; Ceylon; Aru.

7. *Tetraoponera laviceps* (*Pseudomyrma*), Smith, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. (1864), viii. 145, ♀.

Hab.—Ceram; Dory; Aru; Waigiou.

- *8. *Tetraoponera concolor* (*Pseudomyrma*), Smith, Journ. Ent. (1860), p. 70, ♀.

Hab.—St. Paulo, Brazil.

- *9. *Tetraoponera natalensis* (*Pseudomyrma*), Smith, Cat. Hym. Ins. Form. p. 160, ♀.

Hab.—Natal.

Tetraoponera allaborans, Walk. Female.—Length 3 lines. Black, smooth and shining; head oblong, the sides parallel, the anterior portion, before the insertion of the antennæ, as well as the mandibles, ferruginous; the antennæ pale rufo-testaceous; the legs are of the same colour, but the femora are somewhat darker, particularly the hinder pair, which are fusco-ferruginous. Thorax elongate and impunctate. Abdomen oblong; the petiole as long as the first node, which is narrower than the second, both being subglobose.

Worker.—Length 2 lines. Resembles the female in colouration, the thorax being compressed posteriorly, the abdomen not so deep a black; in some examples fuscoferruginous, with the margins of the segments paler.

Male.—Length 2 lines. Head orbiculate, black and shining, with the anterior portion, the mandibles and antennæ pale rufo-testaceous. The thorax and abdomen obscure rufo-ferruginous and shining; legs rufo-testaceous; wings subhyaline, the nervures pale fuscous; abdomen one-third longer than the head and thorax; the first node of the peduncle, which is very short, subglobose; the second twice the size of the first, and only a little narrower than the first segment; the basal margins of all the segments testaceous.

The descriptions are made from the typical specimens, from Ceylon, Mr. Walker's being too brief, in my opinion, for the separation of the species from others closely resembling *Sima allaborans*.

10. *Tetraponera petiolata*.

Female.—Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Black and shining; the head and thorax with fine distant punctures. The scape and first joint of the flagellum ferruginous. Thorax oblong; the prothorax rounded in front, with the sides parallel; the meso- and meta-thorax combined of an oblong-ovate form; the legs slender, with the claws of the tarsi and the calcaria pale rufo-testaceous. The petiole of the abdomen as long as the first node, which is oblong-ovate; the second node larger and subglobose; the abdomen as long as the head and thorax, and of about the same width as the latter, and covered thinly with fine hoary pile.

Worker.—Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Only differs from the female in being deeply constricted between the meso- and meta-thorax.

Male.—The size of the worker. Shining-black, narrow and elongate. The head much narrowed behind the eyes, which are large and prominent; the ocelli pale and placed in a triangle on the vertex, the anterior ocellus opposite the vertex of the eyes; the antennæ and tips of the mandibles rufo-testaceous; the head and cheeks with long pubescence, also a little on the vertex. Thorax rather more than twice the length of the head, but narrower; the tibia, tarsi and trochanters pale rufo-testaceous; the

femora fusco-ferruginous; wings subhyaline. Abdomen: the petiole and first node elongate-clavate; the second node also petiolated but shorter, and the node wider; the abdomen elongate-ovate, with a little fine, thin, pale pubescence at the apex.

Hab.—Ceylon.

This is very distinct from the *T. compressa* of Roger, also from Ceylon; that species has the legs pale ferruginous, as well as the antennæ, and it has the metathorax compressed and more elevated than the prothorax.

Type of female in the British Museum.

11. *Tetraponera attenuata*.

Worker.—Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines. Black and shining; the head narrowed behind the eyes and rounded; the scape, and one or two of the basal joints of the flagellum, pale ferruginous; the sides of the head and the cheeks with hoary pile. Thorax oblong and narrow, much constricted in the middle; the metathorax elevated and subglobose; the legs slender and elongate, with the trochanters rufo-testaceous. The petiole of the abdomen long and slender, the first node narrow, oblong and rounded above; the second node with a short petiole and twice the width of the first; the abdomen oblong, pointed at the apex. The thorax and abdomen with thin hoary pile.

Hab.—Sarawak.

12. *Tetraponera Æthiops*.

Worker.—Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Black and shining; the head and thorax finely punctured; the nodes of the petiole also punctured, the abdomen very delicately so; the base and apex of the scape rufo-piceous, and the apical joint of the flagellum pale rufo-testaceous. The anterior and intermediate tibæ and tarsi rufo-piceous, the former more or less obscurely so; the calcaræ pale testaceous; the anterior margin of the thorax slightly rounded, with the lateral angles rather prominent; from these to the base of the mesothorax the sides are narrowed, the metathorax being slightly widened to its apex, which is obtuse. The petiole of the abdomen short, the nodes globose; the second full one-third wider than the first, and having a few pale setæ at its hinder margin; the abdomen oblong, pointed at its apex, and having a few

scattered pale setæ; the entire insect has a thin, fine, hoary pile.

Hab.—S. Africa.

This species is about the same size as *T. rufonigra*, but it differs in the form of the abdomen being more elongate and its nodes more globose.

13. *Tetraponera punctulata*.

Female.—Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Jet black and shining; the head and thorax very finely punctured, the abdomen very delicately so. The antennæ, mandibles, tibiæ and tarsi light ferruginous. Head elongate-quadrate, with an impressed fovea on the front between the eyes; the prothorax rounded anteriorly, from hence to the metathorax gradually narrowed, the latter truncate posteriorly with the margins rounded, not elevated above the prothorax; the petiole of the first node of the abdomen short, scarcely half the length of the node, which is, as well as the second node, subglobose; the second broader than the first node. Abdomen oblong.

Hab.—Champion Bay, W. Australia.

This species most closely resembles *Tetraponera leviceps*, but that species has the metathorax elevated higher than the prothorax. The punctula are to be seen only by the aid of a moderately strong pocket lens.

Type in the British Museum.