

key the typical form is found in West Africa while a new variety, *anneciens*, was created for the darker workers from Belgian Congo localities close to my Sudan places. As the color may differ slightly according to preservation conditions, varieties based upon this character may not always be valid. There do, however, appear to be much darker forms (*rubriceps* Forel and *fusca* Emery), black or nearly black, which are found in West Africa.

Mr. D. Vesey-Fitzgerald sent me workers, supposedly belonging to the variety *textor* Santschi, from Tchole I., collected in July, 1936, and from Mafia I., both off the coast of Tanganyika. He reported it abundant on Mafia, making nests in trees, consisting of leaves spun together with silk, and to be a common attendant of coccids. In Zanzibar he stated it to be a menace, biting viciously and interfering with the clove pickers when they climb the trees.

So many of the Sudan ants were measured as to modify somewhat and make more complete the published sizes for the sexes, and in addition to make possible a characterization of worker maxima and minima castes for the first time. They may be summarized as follows:

Female.—Total length 15.5 mm. (14.5–16.5 mm.); thorax 5.3 mm. (5.0–5.5 mm.); anterior wing 15.0 mm.

Male.—Total length 6.5 mm. (6.0–7.0 mm.); thorax 2.76 mm. (2.64–2.79 mm.); anterior wing 6.8 mm.

Maxima worker.—(figs. 2, 4). Total length 6.5–9.4 mm. (average 7.8 mm.) thorax 2.2–3.1 mm. (average 2.6 mm.). Head convex behind, antennal scapes clavate distally and much more elongate than in minima, funicular segments 1–4 and terminal segment also more elongate; thorax more slender and anteriorly less convex than in minima, mesoepinotal impression deeper and longer than in minima, epinotum more convex than in minima; petiole more elongate and with less marked node than in minima.

Minima worker.—(fig. 6). Total length 4.0–6.4 mm. (average 4.8 mm.), thorax 1.24–2.1 mm. (average 1.5 mm.). Head less convex behind and body generally more compressed than in maxima. The petiole is dorsally grooved by a longitudinal furrow as in the maxima but this is so much deeper as to make the node bituberculate above.

The anomaly figured (figs. 3, 5) came from one of the Torit, Sudan nests. It is a worker whose petiole was telescoped into the epinotum, both being anterior abdominal segments primitively. This condition, of course, must have arisen in the pupal or an earlier stage. Since it had attained full adult coloration the ant had been able to live in this condition. I have a similar anomaly in a worker of *Myrmica brevinodis* Emery from Montana.

LITERATURE CITED

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