

Distribution : INDIA : Meghalaya, (East Khasi hills), throughout India. Elsewhere : Indo-china; Java; Sumatra; Sri Lanka.

37. Genus: *Vollenhovia* Mayr, 1865

Vollenhovia Mayr, 1865, *Novara Reise, Formicid.* : 21, w.

111. *Vollenhovia* sp.

Material examined : India: Meghalaya: East Khasi Hills, Shillong, 6 W, 29.iii.1959, Coll. A.P. Kapur and party.

Distribution : INDIA : Meghalaya, (East Khasi Hills).

VI. SUBFAMILY DOLICHODERINAE

Clypeus produced upward between the frontal carinae; antennae 12-jointed; pedicel 1-jointed; cloacal opening a ventral transverse slit; sting vestigial; when irritated the workers expel the secretion of the anal glands which becomes resinous in contact with air and gives off a characteristic aromatic odour.

Key to the species of *Dolichoderinae*

1. Clypeus with an oval side process overlapping the base of the mandibles on each side. *Liometopum*
- Clypeus without such side processes 2
2. Base of abdomen gibbous, overhanging the pedicel; anal orifice inferior 3
- Base of abdomen not gibbous, not overhanging the base of pedicel 4
3. Pedicel with a small, low, but distinct node inclined obliquely forward *Bothriomyrmex*
- Pedicel without a distinct node *Tapinoma*
4. Metanotum laterally compressed, with a basal face more or less horizontal, and an apical face truncate, vertical, often concave. *Dolichoderus*
- Metanotum not laterally compressed, rounded, its basal face passing into the obliquely truncate sloping apical face by a more or less rounded curve. *Iridomyrmex*

38. Genus *Liometopum* Mayr 1861

Liometopum Mayr, 1861, *Europ. Form.* :38.

Liometopum, Brown 1973, *In Tropical forest ecosystems in Africa and South America* , 161-185.