

of the declivity much reduced and less distinct. For the rest, the sculpture is quite similar to that of *taivanensis*, but throughout lower and less distinct, especially of the dorsum of the thorax and first gastric segment.

Pilosity slightly shorter, more delicate and more abundant than in *taivanensis*. Color deep reddish ferruginous, the node of the petiole slightly infuscated, antennae and mandibles lighter, legs still lighter and more yellowish.

*Holotype worker*.—Taken near Chao Kung Mountain, west of Kuanhsien, Szechuan Province, China, Sept. 4, 1945. (W. L. Brown, Jr.) Type to be deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

*Paratype worker*.—One specimen. Total length excluding mandibles, 4.8 mm. Cephalic index, 92. Length of thorax, Weber's measurement, 1.7 mm. Otherwise quite similar. This specimen collected with the holotype to be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

This species is presumably different from *binghami* Forel, of which I have not seen specimens, in the size of the eyes, in sculpture, and in the shape of the petiole. *Binghami* is from Lower Burma, *taivanensis* from Formosa.

*Stictoponera menadensis* subsp. *minor* Forel

This form has been listed as a variety of subsp. *bicolor* Emery, from which it differs so markedly in color, if the specimen from Dong Mo, Indo-China is any criterion, that it should be regarded at the very least as of subspecific rank. This specimen, collected by Silvestri and now in the Wheeler Collection at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, is similar to *bicolor* in size and sculpture, but is a very light tannish-yellow in color, the gaster very slightly darker. The first funicular joint is more slender than in the Wheeler Collection specimens of *menadensis* Mayr or its subsp. *bicolor*.

Another series of workers from Borneo in the Wheeler collection are large for *Stictoponera*, ferruginous red, and have the second gastric segment strongly costate. The genus is in such confusion that I am afraid of describing them as new without reliable examples of *costata* Emery, to which they are probably most closely related.