

by connecting different forms together as synonymous, or separating near related forms as different species. The author discovered and described new forms, but he does not signify them with the names. I doubt, if the thing became simpler. In this sense the monograph of Mr. Müller became really a programme for farther work. It is evident, that many — at least palearctic — genera (*Messor*, *Aphaenogaster*, *Pheidole*, *Camponotus* etc.) should be revised. Mr. Müller's great merit is, that he began this revision with his monograph, and that he collected the dispersed literature on the Dalmatian ants.

I adjoin to the list of Dalmatian ants 15 new forms, of which two are quite new (*Myrmetaerus microcellatus* n. g. n. sp. and *Cardiocondyla elegans* var. *dalmatica* n. var., which have both been published in the Entomologist's Record 1925.)) and 13 are »new for Dalmatia«. In the bohemian text there are to be found the names marked with the numbers 1—15. The localities are printed in space-out-types. At the end there are added new localities for many already known species. I doubt that it will be necessary to repeat the names in this summary.

With this my contribution the number of the ant species known to the present time from Dalmatia is 85 (except those not named by Mr. Müller).

Societas Adriatica Scientiarum Naturalium oslavila v listopadu jubileum 50letého trvání ve velké universitní aule v Terstu. Založena byla r. 1874 známým zoologem Simeonem Syrskim. Vydává velice pěkný časopis »Bolletino della Società Adriatica di Scienze natur. in Trieste«, který přináší i velmi cenné práce entomologické.

**) Š. Soudek: Four New European Ants. »Ent. Rec.« XXXVII, 1925, p. 33.