

IV. KEY TO THE WORLD SPECIES OF *Probolomyrmex*

The following key is based exclusively on the worker caste and does not consider queens or males, since so few are known. The South American species *boliviensis* Mann, known only from the queen, is omitted.

- 1 Compound eyes present in only known specimen (figs. 13 and 14). *N.E. Africa* *brevirostris* (Forel) (p. 355)
- Eyes completely lacking 2
- 2 Larger species (HL > 0.76 mm., WL > 1 mm.) 3
- Smaller species (HL < 0.61 mm., WL < 0.88 mm.) 4
- 3 Head very narrow (CI, 58–59); scapes relatively very long (SI, 135–140); petiolar node in side view much longer than high (lateral petiolar index, 132–42); frons subopaque with distinct shagreening and overlying coarse puncturation. *Panama* *angusticeps* M. R. Smith (p. 360)
- Head of unique holotype broader (CI, 63); scapes less elongate (SI, 113); petiolar node slightly higher than long (lateral petiolar index, 87–90); frons moderately shining, very finely shagreened with the puncturation almost effaced. *South Africa*. *filiformis* Mayr (p. 353)
- 4 Petiolar node distinctly longer than high in side view (lateral petiolar index, 115–120); scapes relatively long (SI, 100–103). *Java; Negros, Philippines* *dammermani* Wheeler (p. 356)
- Petiolar node higher than long (lateral petiolar index < 93); scapes proportionately shorter (SI < 97) 5
- 5 Petiolar node considerably higher than long (lateral petiolar index 71) (distinguished from the sole remaining African species, *P. guineensis*, by much smaller size: HL, 0.51 mm. WL, 0.59 mm., against 0.61 and 0.80 mm. in *guineensis*). *N.E. Africa*. *brevirostris* (Forel) (p. 355)
- Petiolar node relatively less high in side view (lateral petiolar index > 82). 6
- 6 Petiolar node with its posterior border almost straight when viewed from the side or above (fig. 23), the whole structure relatively broad in dorsal view (petiolar node index, 66–71). *E. Australia* *greavesi* sp. n. (p. 358)
- Petiolar node with its posterior border distinctly concave in lateral view (figs. 12, 21, 35); node narrower in dorsal view (petiolar node index < 57) 7
- 7 Small Neotropical species (HL, 0.51 mm.; WL, 0.65 mm.), with relatively broad head (CI, 71) and very short scapes (SI, 81). *Panama* *petiolatus* Weber (p. 363)
- Larger Old World species (HL, 0.59–0.61 mm.; WL, 0.79–0.80 mm.), with narrower heads (CI, 64–67) and considerably longer scapes (SI, 93–97). 8
- 8 Petiolar node in side view almost as long as high (lateral petiolar index, 93); subpetiolar process fairly low, moderately concave beneath (fig. 21). *Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands* *salomonis* sp. n. (p. 358)
- Petiolar node shorter (lateral petiolar index, 84); subpetiolar process higher, its lower edge less concave in side view (fig. 12). *Guinea; W. Africa* *guineensis* sp. n. (p. 353)

V. DESCRIPTIONS AND RECORDS OF THE SPECIES

(1) *The African Species*

The three known Ethiopian species of *Probolomyrmex* are: *brevirostris* (Forel) (Northeast), *filiformis* Mayr (South) and *guineensis* sp. n. (West). The two last are similar and probably cognate, but *brevirostris* is very different from them. It is perhaps the most distinctive member of the genus, being the only known species in which eyes are developed in the worker caste. *P. brevisrostris* is further distinguished