

from its African congeners by its small size and much shorter petiolar node. *P. filiformis* and *P. guineensis* differ in size, proportions and sculptural characters, as detailed below.

*Probolomyrmex filiformis* Mayr (figs. 8–10)

*Probolomyrmex filiformis* Mayr, 1901, *Ann. naturh. Hofmus. Wien* 16 : 3, ♀. Type locality: Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

*Probolomyrmex filiformis*: Arnold, 1915, *Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* 14 : 34, ♀. Redescription (of syntype?).

This is the type species of its genus, by monotypy. I have examined two syntype workers from the Mayr collection (Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna); one is undamaged but the other lacks the head and gaster. These individuals are here selected as lectotype and paralectotype respectively and have been labelled accordingly.

*Additional description.* The aforementioned specimens have the following dimensions (lectotype cited first); HL, 0.76 mm.; HW, 0.48 mm.; SL, 0.54 mm.; CI, 63; SI, 113; WL, 1.03, 1.01 mm.; PW, 0.35, 0.37 mm.; dorsal petiole width, 0.23, 0.24 mm.; petiolar node index, 66, 65; petiole height, 0.39, 0.39 mm.; petiolar node length, 0.34, 0.35 mm.; lateral petiolar index, 87, 90. The descriptions of Mayr and Arnold adequately cover the general features of *P. filiformis*, which are illustrated in figures 8–10. As the subpetiolar process of the lectotype is damaged, that of the paralectotype is shown in figure 9; the posteroventral tooth of the process was present also in the specimen described by Arnold. The carina enclosing the posterior face of the node has its edge very feebly emarginate at the dorsal mid-line. When viewed from above, the declivitous face of the propodeum is moderately concave, the depth of the concavity being about one-eighth the distance between the dorsalmost corners of the posterolateral propodeal lamellae.

Details of sculpturation, required for comparison with the related *P. guineensis*, as follows: the 2 general sculptural elements, fine shagreening and associated coarse punctures, are present, but the puncturation is relatively weak. Entire surface of body, including mandibles, antennae and legs, very finely shagreened and moderately shining. Front and sides of head, entire pronotum and dorsum of mesosoma with very indistinct vestigial traces of overlying puncturation. Individual punctures increasingly distinct towards lower parts of sides of mesosoma; best developed, though still somewhat indistinct, on the mes- and metepisterna. Puncturation of sides of petiole similarly developed, that of first two gastric segments slightly less so.

Pilosity normal for the genus. Whitish, extremely fine, adpressed pubescence moderately well developed over entire body, most abundant on gaster and least so on dorsum of mesosoma and underside of head. The visible apical segments of maxillary and labial palpi, and the preapical maxillary segment, proportioned as in *P. angusticeps*.

*Distribution.*—Known only from the type locality, SOUTH AFRICA: Port Elizabeth (Brauns).

*Probolomyrmex guineensis* sp. n. (figs. 11, 12)

A series of *Probolomyrmex* from Guinea, originally housed in the Santschi collection but subsequently distributed, has been mentioned several times in the literature under the name *filiformis* Mayr, following Santschi (1914). I have retrieved three specimens of the original seven in this series and find them to be representative of a new species, here described.

*Holotype worker*

HL, 0.61 mm.; HW, 0.41 mm.; SL, 0.38 mm.; CI, 67; SI, 93; WL, 80.0 mm.; PW, 0.30 mm.; dorsal petiole width, 0.17 mm.; petiolar node index, 57; petiole height, 0.31 mm.; petiolar node length, 0.25 mm.; lateral petiolar index, 84. General features are shown in the figures. Close to *P. filiformis*, but differing from it in the following characters: (1) Smaller size, with relatively broad head, short scapes, and narrow, shorter petiolar node—as indicated in the above dimensions. (2) Punctural element of sculpturation more distinct (shagreening developed on all body and appendage surfaces, as in *filiformis*). Head capsule with moderately distinct superficial punctures, about 0.005 mm. in diameter, separated by distances about equal to their average diameter; those on sides and postgenal