Distribution.—Apparently widespread in North East Africa. ETHIOPIA: Eritrea, Ghinda (type locality of *brevirostris*); UGANDA: Busnia (*N. A. Weber*) (type locality of *parvus*).

Biology.—The holotype bears a label reading "bei termiten". Weber's queen was taken "among humus and leaves at the base of a tree with a few bushes forming an island in a banana plantation."

(2) *The Indo-Australian Species*

The three species of *Probolomyrmex* known from the Indo-Australian area are all closely related and probably cognate. *P. dammermani* Wheeler (Java and Negros, Philippines) and *P. salomonis* sp. n. (Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands) are fairly similar, whereas the eastern Australian *P. greavesi* sp. n. is more distinctive. Further species of *Probolomyrmex* will almost certainly be found to occur on the islands of Indonesia and Melanesia, especially on New Guinea. The genus is likely to be present also on the south-east Asian mainland.

Probolomyrmex dammermani Wheeler (figs. 17–19)

Probolomyrmex dammermani Wheeler, 1928, *Psyche, Camb., Mass.* **35** : 7–9, fig. 1, ♀. Type locality: Buitenzorg, Java.

Additional description

The following notes are based on a single syntype worker (labelled "cotype") in the Museum of Comparative Zoology (type No. 26427). The general accuracy of Wheeler's original description has been confirmed by study of this specimen, but a few additions and corrections are indicated.

(1) HL, 0·60 mm.; HW, 0·41 mm.; SL, 0·42 mm.; CI, 68; SI, 103; WL, 0·81 mm.; PW, 0·33 mm.; dorsal petiole width, 0·19 mm.; petiolar node index, 58; petiolar height, 0·25 mm.; petiolar node length, 0·30 mm.; lateral petiolar index, 120.

(2) First funicular segment of antenna about one-fifth *longer* than broad, and terminal segment one-quarter *longer* than the three preceding segments together.

(3) The two sculptural components normal for the genus present. Fine shagreening everywhere well developed, and overlying puncturation very distinct. Punctures of frons and dorsa of mesosoma, petiole and gaster about 0·01 mm. in diameter and spaced at about the same distance. Postgenal punctures, and those of sides of mesosoma and ventral and lateral aspects of petiole and gaster, larger, averaging about 0·02 mm. in diameter, and variously spaced, from intervals about equal to their maximum diameter to near contiguity.

(4) Mandibular dentition not visible, but apical two maxillary and terminal labial palpomeres with proportions similar to those of *P. angusticeps*.

Two additional worker specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology are apparently referable to *P. dammermani* and allow extension of its range to the Philippine Island of Negros. One of these is teneral, and was not measured; the other has the following dimensions: HL, 0·60 mm.; HW, 0·40 mm.; CI, 67; WL, 0·88 mm.; PW, 0·31 mm.; dorsal petiole width, 0·17 mm.; petiolar node index, 55; petiole height, 0·26 mm.; petiolar node length, 0·30 mm.; lateral petiolar index, 115. This specimen has lost its antennae, but the other has a scape index of about 100. The mandibular dentition consists of a single large apical tooth followed by a smaller preapical one and five small denticles. The palpal formula is maxillary 4: labial 2 (teneral dissected), with the segmental proportions as in *P. angusticeps*.

These specimens are very similar to the Javanese syntype in size, general form, sculpturation, pilosity and pubescence. The following slight differences from the syntype are noted: (1) the occipital border is somewhat less concave; (2) the posterior part of the subpetiolar process is more expanded (*cf.* figs. 18 and 19); (3) the colour, even that of the less teneral specimen, is a much lighter yellowish-brown; this is almost certainly due, however, to that specimen being partly callow.