

Distribution.—*P. dammermani* is known from only the two collections discussed above. INDONESIA: Java, Buitenzorg (type locality), 12.xii.1922 (*Dammerman*); PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Negros, Dumaguete, 16.iv.1931 (*J. W. Chapman*).

Relationships.—*P. dammermani* is closely related to the other Indo-Australian species, *P. salomonis* and *P. greavesi*. It is distinguished from them by the proportions of the node and the shape of its subpetiolar process. *P. salomonis* has a proportionately narrow head, and the antennal scapes of *greavesi* are somewhat shorter.

***Probolomyrmex salomonis* sp. n. (figs. 20, 21)**

Holotype worker

HL, 0.59 mm.; HW, 0.38 mm.; SL, 0.37 mm.; CI, 64; SI, 97; WL, 0.79 mm.; PW, 0.30 mm.; dorsal petiole width, 0.17 mm.; petiolar node index, 57; petiolar height, 0.28 mm.; petiolar node length, 0.26 mm.; lateral petiolar index, 93. General form as shown in the figures. Habitus similar to that of *P. dammermani* and *P. greavesi*. Head narrower than in these species, with occipital border moderately concave. Scapes relatively as long as in *dammermani*, somewhat longer than in *greavesi*. Eyeless. Mandible with a large acute apical tooth followed by a series of six denticles, distal one of which slightly enlarged. Visible terminal maxillary and labial palpomeres proportioned as in *P. angusticeps*. General form of mesosoma as in *P. dammermani*. Declivitous face of propodeum, viewed from above, moderately concave, depth of concavity about one-third distance between dorsal corners of posterolateral propodeal lamellae. Petiolar node as in figure 21; posterior face moderately concave in side view, its surrounding flange feebly emarginate at dorsal mid-line. Subpetiolar process well developed, similar to that of *P. greavesi*, but shallower and with ventral edge distinctly concave in side view.

Pilosity reduced, as is normal for the genus; pubescence extremely fine and very sparse, most abundant on second segment of gaster, virtually lacking on head, mesosoma and node. Sculpturation almost exactly as described above for *P. dammermani*. Colour rich golden-brown, as in the type of *P. dammermani*.

Holotype ♀, SOLOMON ISLANDS: Guadalcanal, Mt. Austen, Honiara, 25.ii.1963 (*P. J. M. Greenslade*). The unique holotype is deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

Distribution.—Known only from type locality.

Biology.—The holotype was collected in a Berlese funnel sample of leafmould from the floor of undisturbed rainforest, at an elevation of about 1000 feet.

Relationships.—This species is clearly close to *P. dammermani*, and is distinguished from it mainly by the shorter petiolar node (lateral petiole index 93, compared with 115–120 in *dammermani*), with a much more distinct subpetiolar process. The Australian *P. greavesi* is also related, but it has an even shorter petiolar node (lateral petiolar index 82–83), which is thicker in dorsal view (petiolar node index 66–69, opposed to 57 in *salomonis*), and somewhat shorter antennal scapes (SI 85–87, compared with 97 in *salomonis* and 103 in *dammermani*). *P. salomonis* bears a general resemblance to the east African *P. guineensis*, but the two differ in proportions, especially those of the petiolar node, and in the intensity of sculpturation.

***Probolomyrmex greavesi* sp. n. (figs. 2, 22–27)**

Holotype worker

HL, 0.56 mm.; HW, 0.39 mm.; SL, 0.34 mm.; CI, 70; SI, 87; WL, 0.71 mm.; PW, 0.28 mm.; dorsal petiole width, 0.20 mm.; petiolar node index, 71; petiole height, 0.29 mm.; petiolar node length, 0.24 mm.; lateral petiolar index, 83. General features as shown in figures 22 and 23. Habitus similar to the related species *dammermani* and *salomonis*. Cephalic proportions as in *dammermani*, occipital border almost straight, and sides of head slightly more convex. Eyeless. Scapes somewhat shorter than in either of the above species; basal funicular segment about one-third longer than broad, segments 2–10 broader than long, second subequal in length to third; apical segment slightly longer than the three preceding together. Mandible with an acute apical tooth followed by a series of seven or eight small denticles, anterior one of which is very slightly enlarged.

Mesosoma as in *P. dammermani*. Petiolar node shorter than in either *dammermani* or *salomonis*, its posterior border almost perfectly straight when viewed from side or from above. Subpetiolar process well developed, subrectangular; its anteroventral angle narrowly rounded, posteroventral one produced as a small posteriorly directed tooth; lower edge feebly concave, almost straight.