

vexities and a much longer basal epinotal surface compared with the present species. He also does not show a ventral tooth on the petiole. His figured pedicel from above shows much different proportions, including a postpetiole campanulate in form and only slightly broader than long, although the text described it one-fourth broader than long. Arnold describes the female of *M. beccarii* Emery from South Africa as 4 mm. in length and the postpetiole "hardly more than twice as wide as long." Workers in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy are paler and have the pedicel of different proportions.

CARDIOCONDYLA EMERY

Cardiocondyla EMERY, 1869, Ann. Accad. Aspiranti Nat., Naples, vol. 2, p. 20, worker, female.

The workers of this genus have a characteristic habitus, being minute, elongate ants with rounded contours. The petiole is strongly pedunculate, while the postpetiole is much more voluminous and the gaster small. A character which has perhaps been overrated is the absence of spines on the middle and hind tibia. The new species here described compare closely in generic characters but have a fine, hair-like, tibial spine. This character alone does not appear warranting their separation as another genus.

Cardiocondyla emeryi Forel

Cardiocondyla emeryi FOREL, 1881, Mitth. München Ent. Ver., vol. 5, p. 5, worker.

Among the dozen or so tropicopolitan species of ants is this species. The workers are minute (1.8 to 2.1 mm. long, with a thorax length of about 0.52 mm.), smooth in general habitus and finely punctate. Arnold records the South African female as 2.5 mm. long. Two females in my collection (St. Lucia, British West Indies [H. E. Box], and Jinja, Uganda, 1939 [N. A. Weber]) are 2.1 mm. long, with thorax lengths of 0.71 mm. The body of the former is dark brown, with brownish yellow appendages; the Uganda female has only the gaster dark brown, the body and appendages generally being the same light color of the former specimen.

Wheeler records the species from Congo da Lemba and Thysville, Belgian Congo, and from Arusha-chini in "German East Africa."