eyes large, convex, situated closer to the anterior than to the posterior border of the head; mandibles with fine teeth, of which the apical two are largest and the others are of uniform size. Thorax in profile without promesonotal suture and with a broad, rounded, meso-epinotal impression, epinotum with long, feebly convex basal surface and short, triangular tubercles instead of spines; thorax from above broadest through the pronotum where about three-tenths broader than through the epinotum. Petiole with slender peduncle and sharply rising node, the latter evenly convex above; postpetiole slightly higher than the petiole, evenly convex above, one and one-half times broader than the petiole, slightly broader than long and slightly concave anteriorly. Gaster ovate, truncate anteriorly, about one and four-tenths longer than broad. Legs moderately long and slender.

Sub-lucid, body densely and finely punctate except on the gaster which is smooth and shining. Pilosity of a short, fine, sparse pubescence which does not obscure the integument. Bright ferruginous, the head with a dark area dorsally, the thorax, pedicel, and legs pale and the gaster dark brown.

HOLOTYPE: One worker (no. 1234) which I took at Ed Dueim in latitude 14° 00′ N. on the White Nile River, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, July 2, 1939. The ant was crawling on the bare sandy ground of the beach in the vicinity of nests of *Brachyponera sennaarensis* Mayr.

Close to *C. brevispinosa*, new species, but slightly larger, with longer antennal scapes, less impressed occipital margin, more slender thorax, less broad postpetiole, smoother gaster, and brighter color.

## OLIGOMYRMEX (OLIGOMYRMEX) MAYR

*Oligomyrmex* MAYR, 1867, Tijdschr. v. Ent., vol. 10, p. 110.

Descriptions and figures of the African species have recently been published (Weber, 1950). The close relationship with *Aeromyrma* is described below.

## Oligomyrmex (Oligomyrmex) thoracicus Weber

Figure 1

*Oligomyrmex thoracicus* WEBER, 1950, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1442, p. 13, soldier, worker.