

Mayr emphasized in his original description of the genus the close relationship with *Tetramorium*, *Pristomyrmex* differing especially in having 11-segmented antennae and in clypeal characters ("clypeus trapezoideus inter antennarum articulationes intersertus, antice latior, postice angustior, planus, porrectus, antice protecto simile mandibulas partim tegens . . ."). The pronotum, of course, is not described in the generic description as having tubercles or spines, since they were absent in the genotype. He also called attention to the similarity of its petiole with that of *Myrmecina* ("Petioli articulus primus non petiolatus, supra postice nodo rotundato-transverso, parum, elevati . . .").

The tribe Myrmecinini of Ashmead (Emery emend.), to which *Pristomyrmex* and *Hylidris* belong, lacks positive characters and was considered by Emery a residue containing ancient groups. He listed it between Meranoplini and Tetramoriini. Meranoplini was for long considered to be paleotropical, until new genera were taken in the American tropics. Myrmecinini also was entirely paleotropical except for the holarctic *Myrmecina*, but genera in the American tropics would be expected to occur. Tetramoriini is world wide though chiefly paleotropical.

The species listed below from Africa which have been attached to *Pristomyrmex* with variable uncertainty, as shown by their citations, differ markedly from the *Pristomyrmex* genotype and original description. They have much in common with the genotype of *Hylidris* and should be transferred to *Hylidris*.

At the present time, therefore, no species of *Pristomyrmex* are known from Africa. This great continent has a large and diverse fauna of *Tetramorium* species. Whether any of these show clear affinities with *Pristomyrmex* remains to be demonstrated.

HYLIDRIS WEBER

Hylidris WEBER, 1941, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 34, pp. 184, 190, worker; 1943, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Harvard Coll., vol. 93, p. 316.

The genus *Hylidris* is marked distinctively by its 11-segmented antennae, dentate clypeus produced as a lobe over the base of the clypeus, angular thorax with pronotal angularities, tubercles or spines, epinotal teeth, smooth and shining integu-