

ment, and usually large, shallow punctations on the head and thoracic dorsal surface.

To this genus belong the following described species and, following this list, the new species and subspecies.

Hylidris africanus (Karawaiew)

Figures 10, 32, 35

Pristomyrmex africanus KARAWAIEW, 1931, Zool. Anz., vol. 95, p. 47, worker. MENOZZI, 1942, Zool. Anz., vol. 14, p. 16. DONISTHORPE, 1944, Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc., London, vol. 13, pts. 7-8, p. 84.

The original description and figures of *africanus* show a close similarity to *myersi*. The length ("etwa 2 mm.") indicates a much smaller ant, since *myersi* is fully 3 mm. and the worker as it walks is about 2.5 mm. The mandibles are fundamentally similar, though the *africanus* mandible is figured as lacking the bidentate basal lobe on the cutting surface. The *africanus* clypeus is represented as having three equal teeth on the anterior surface instead of one median and several much smaller denticles. The episternal angles are much less lobate in the *africanus* figure and the petiolar peduncle much broader. The punctations of the head are much more numerous. Despite these differences the two species appear closely related. Unfortunately *africanus* is based on one worker which presumably is in Ukraina.

DISTRIBUTION: British East Africa.

Hylidris cribarius (Arnold)

Figure 9

Pristomyrmex cribarius ARNOLD, 1926, Ann. South African Mus., vol. 23, p. 281, female; 1948, Occas. Papers Natl. Mus. Southern Rhodesia, no. 14, p. 222, worker.

DISTRIBUTION: Portuguese East Africa, Zululand.

Hylidris fossulatus (Forel)

Tetramorium (*Xiphomyrmex*) *fossulatum* FOREL, 1910, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 54, p. 428, worker.

Xiphomyrmex fossulatus, WHEELER, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 45, p. 908.

Tetramorium fossulatum, SANTSCHI, 1914, Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agr. Portici, vol. 8, p. 368.