

## I. SPECIES FROM FORMOSA.

1. **Diacamma rugosum** (*Le Guillon*) subsp. **sculptum** (*Jerdon*). Numerous workers. This, and not *D. vagans* F. Smith, is, according to Emery, the common form of the widely distributed *rugosum* in India, Ceylon and Burma.

2. **Monomorium latinode** *Mayr*. Many workers, females and males from several different colonies.

3. **Monomorium destructor** (*Jerdon*). Numerous workers.

4. **Pheidologeton diversus** (*Jerdon*). Numerous females, males and workers of all sizes from several colonies, agreeing perfectly with the well-known Indian form of this species.

5. **Pheidole sauteri** sp. nov.

*Soldier*. Length 2.75–3 mm.

Head subrectangular, decidedly longer than broad, a little broader in front than behind, with rather sharp anterior angles, deep occipital excision, roundly angular posterior corners and very feebly convex sides. The occipital furrow is deep, with a broad preoccipital impression. Eyes at the anterior fourth of the head. Mentum with two small, acute teeth. Mandibles convex, with two small apical teeth. Clypeus short, with a small but distinct median notch in its anterior border, ecarinate, with a rounded elevation in the middle behind. Frontal area small, triangular, impressed. Frontal carinae continued back on each side as a low ridge, forming the mesial border of a shallow, flat impression, or scrobe for the antennal scape. This impression is rounded behind, where it terminates half way between the eye and the posterior corner of the head. Antennae short and slender, scape reaching a short distance behind the eye; joints 2–8 of the funiculus small, subequal, as long as broad; two basal joints of clubs together as long as the terminal joint. Pro- and mesothorax very convex and much higher than the epinotum, rounded or angular in profile, without a torus; seen from above trapezoidal, as broad as long and fully half as broad as the head, with very prominent, subangular humeri. Declivous surface of the mesonotum forming nearly a right angle with the base of the epinotum; meso-epinotal constriction deep. Epinotum with subequal base and declivity and a longitudinal median impression; spines acute, half as long as their distance apart at the base, somewhat longer than broad at their base, directed upward and backward. Petiole twice as long as broad, near its posterior end with an anteroposteriorly compressed node, which has a straight upper border. Postpetiole  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as the petiole, broader than long. Gaster elliptical, smaller than the head. Legs moderately long.

Mandibles shining, with small, sparse punctures, and on the outside near the base, with a few coarse striae. Clypeus smooth and shining in the middle, more opaque and longitudinally rugose on the sides. Head subopaque, with the antennal scrobes uniformly and densely punctate; remaining surface, including the posterior corners, reticulate rugose, with punctate interrugal spaces; front and