

broad as long, with a pair of straight acute spines, directed forward and slightly outward and continuous behind with the lateral carinæ. These are interrupted by rather deep notches at the boundary between the pro- and meso-, and between the meso- and epinotum. Promesonotal suture distinct, mesoëpinotal suture feebler, especially in the middle. Mesonotum four times as broad as long. Base of epinotum convex, trapezoidal, less than twice as broad as long, separated from the steep, concave and somewhat longer declivity by a prominent transverse ridge which terminates on each side in a short, blunt tooth in the lateral carina. This carina is continued down the side of the declivity and ends in a small swelling just above the metasternum. Petiole broad, anteroposteriorly compressed, convex in front, flattened behind, thickened below, with a broadly and evenly rounded upper margin, and with two approximated spines on each side. The mesial spine is tapering, pointed, much shorter than half the median border of the petiole and curved outward and backward so that it clasps the base of the gaster. The lateral spine is a mere tooth, acute but not longer than broad at the base. Gaster and legs of the usual shape.

Body black throughout, apparently opaque and finely punctate or shagreened, but so thickly and uniformly overlaid with dense, appressed, silvery pubescence that the surface is invisible. The pubescence on the legs and antennæ is shorter and more dilute so that these parts appear blacker. Hairs white, very sparse, short, and confined to the mandibles, clypeus and tip of the gaster.

Six workers from Butuan, Mindanao (H. M. Smith.)

This species is closely related to *P. latona* described above, but is easily distinguished by its more abundant and silvery pubescence, shorter thorax and the different shape of the petiole and its spines. It differs from the other members of the *relicens* group enumerated under the description of *latona* in the same characters as that species.

58. ***Polyrhachis cyaniventris*** *F. Smith.* Originally described from the Philippines.

59. ***Polyrhachis maligna*** *F. Smith.* The types of this species were also from the Philippines.

60. ***Polyrhachis murina*** *Emery.* Recorded by Emery from the Philippines.

61. ***Polyrhachis pubescens*** *Mayr.* Recorded by Emery from Antipolo, Luzon.

62. ***Polyrhachis rastellata*** *F. Smith.* Mentioned by Ashmead as occurring in the Philippines.

63. ***Polyrhachis bihamata*** (*Drury*). Six workers from the Zamboanga Forest, Mindanao (E. B. Copeland). Emery records it from Antipolo, and Ashmead includes it in his list of Philippine Hymenoptera.

64. ***Polyrhachis bellicosa*** *F. Smith.* Mentioned by Ashmead as occurring in the Philippines.

65. ***Polyrhachis armata*** (*Guill.*). Two workers from the Zamboanga Forest (E. B. Copeland). This species is also cited by Ashmead.