

agreeing with Fabricius' and Smith's descriptions of *filiformis* and *cephalica*, but also many workers agreeing perfectly with Forel's description and with a cotype of *biconvexa* which he kindly gave me many years ago.

The genus *Pseudomyrma*, owing to the great number and variability of its species is one of the most difficult of ant-genera. As a small contribution to the revision to which it must before long be submitted I give a fuller description of the worker, female and male of *Ps. filiformis*, with larger and more detailed and I trust also somewhat more accurate figures than those published by Smith.

Pseudomyrma filiformis (Fabr.).

Formica filiformis Fabricius, Syst. Piez. 1804, p. 405 ♀.

Leptalea filiformis Erichson, Arch. f. Naturg. 5, 1839, p. 309 ♀.

Pseudomyrma cephalica F. Smith, Trans. Ent. Soc. London (2) 3, 1855, p. 168, Pl. 13, Figs. 12-17, ♀ ♀ ♂; F. Smith, Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus. 6, 1858, p. 155, Pl. 10, Figs. 25, 26 ♀ ♀ ♂; Roger, Berlin, Ent. Zeitschr. 6, 1862, p. 289.

Pseudomyrma filiformis Mayr, Verhand. Zoöl. bot. Ges. Wien, 1863, p. 452 ♀; Roger, Berlin, Ent. Zeitschr. 1863, p. 24 ♀; Mayr, Sitzb. Akad. Wiss. Wien 61, 1870, p. 407 ♀; Dalla Torre, Cat. Hym. 7, 1893, p. 56; Forel, Sitzb. Bayr. Akad. Wiss. 1911, p. 278, ♀; Forel, Biol. Centr. Amer. Formicid. 1899-1900, p. 86 ♀.

Pseudomyrma biconvexa Forel, Biol. Centr. Amer. Formicid. 1899-1900, p. 95, Pl. 4, Fig. 10 ♀; Forel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 50, 1906, p. 229 ♀; Forel, Sitzb. Bayr. Akad. Wiss. 1911, p. 277 ♀; Forel, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg. 20, 1912, p. 30 ♀.

Worker (Fig. 1). Length 4.5-5.8 mm.

Head about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, subelliptical, with straight posterior border and evenly convex sides, scarcely narrower in front than behind; eyes about half as long as the sides, in front of the middle, rather flat. Mandibles with convex external border, apical border with two large terminal and four small basal teeth, the basal border with three small separated teeth. Clypeus short, emarginate on each side, with a short, subrectangular median lobe. Frontal carinae short, closely approximated; frontal groove absent. Antennae short, scapes scarcely reaching the middle of the internal