

cidæ. It is clear, nevertheless, that not only the Ponerinæ and Myrmicinæ but also the Formicinæ are to be referred to Lepeletier (1836), who called them respectively the tribes Ponérites, Myrmicites and Formicites, the last, like Mayr's subfamily Formicidæ, being made to include both the modern Dolichoderinæ Forel and Formicinæ (Camponotinæ Forel).

The phylogenetic relations of the seven subfamilies, as understood at the present time, are indicated in the accompanying diagram (Fig. 3). For taxonomic purposes they may be most conveniently arranged in the following linear sequence:

Family Formicidæ Latreille (1910).

- Subfamily 1. Dorylinæ (Leach 1815)
 2. Cerapachyinæ (Forel 1893)
 3. Ponerinæ (Lepeletier 1836)
 4. Pseudomyrminæ (Emery 1899)
 5. Myrmicinæ (Lepeletier 1836)
 6. Dolichoderinæ (Forel 1878)
 7. Formicinæ (Lepeletier 1836)

In conclusion I may add that while working on the ants of the Belgian Congo and constructing dichotomic keys for the identification of the genera and subgenera of the world, I have been led to adopt the following new names based on previously described species:

Phrynoponera gen. nov. (Genotype: *Bothroponera gabonensis* Ern. André)

Viticicola gen. nov. (Genotype: *Sima tessmanni* Stitz)

Macromischoides gen. nov. (Genotype: *Macromischa aculeata* Mayr)

Hypocryptocerus subgen. nov. (Subgenotype: *Formica hæmorrhoidalis* Latreille)

Heteromyrmex gen. nov. (Genotype: *Vollenhovia rufiventris* Forel)

Diodontolepis gen. nov. (Genotype: *Melophorus spinisquamis* Ern. André)

Pseudaphomomyrmex gen. nov. (Genotype: *Aphomomyrmex emeryi* Ashmead)

Cladomyrma gen. nov. (Genotype: *Aphomomyrmex hewitti* Wheeler).