

and feebly convex posterior border. Cheeks about one and one-half times as long as the eyes. Clypeus moderately convex, carinate, its anterior border entire, broadly rounded. Mandibles apparently 6-toothed, the apical teeth much larger than the basal. Frontal carinae very short, parallel; frontal area indistinct. Antennal scapes extending nearly half their length beyond the posterior corners of the head in the smaller and about two-fifths their length in the larger workers; first funicular joint as long as the two succeeding, subequal joints together. Thorax rather robust, in profile with shallow mesoepinotal constriction, the outline of the mesonotum straight, gently sloping, continuing the straight outline of the posterior portion of the pronotum; epinotum somewhat longer than broad, the base somewhat longer than the declivity with which it forms a rounded obtuse angle. Petiole rather narrow, with straight, subparallel sides and distinctly emarginate, blunt superior border; in profile nearly as thick above as below, flattened behind, more convex above anteriorly. Gaster rather large; legs moderately long.

Mandibles opaque, evenly, finely and sharply longitudinally striated. Surface of body shining, densely and distinctly shagreened, the head finely and densely punctate.

Hairs and pubescence silvery, whitish; the pubescence rather long and dense but not completely concealing the sculpture, giving the whole surface a pruinose appearance. Erect hairs sparse, almost absent, except on the clypeus and terminal gastric segments. Flexor surfaces of femora and tibiae with a few short, widely separated bristles. Gula without erect hairs.

Dark piceous brown, with bright bronzy reflections. Anterior portion of head, posterior portion of pronotum, mesonotum and pleurae somewhat reddish brown. Mandibles, antennae, except the last funicular joints, legs, except the coxae and middle portions of the femora, brownish yellow. Palpi fuscous.

Described from three large and six smaller workers taken by Professor Jacot at Cháo Yang An, western hills of Peking, "from a nest under a stone in a field."

The only other *Proformica* known from Eastern Asia is *mongolica* Emery, described from a few specimens taken at Chara-Gol, Mongolia. This form, however, judging from Emery's description and figure (1909, Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., p. 202, fig. 12), has a broader head and much shorter antennal scapes, and the pubescence is described as "sparse," like that of *nasuta* Nylander. *P. jacoti* is certainly quite distinct from *nasuta* and the other known species of the subgenus.

**Camponotus herculeanus** (Linnæus) subsp. **japonicus** Mayr var. **aterrimus** Emery, ♀.—Thirteen specimens from Cháo Yang An, hills west of Peking (A. P. Jacot).

**Camponotus (Dinomyrmex) dorycus** (F. Smith) subsp. **carinatus** Emery, ♀.—A single specimen from Kachek, Hainan Island (S. F. Light).

**Camponotus (Myrmothrix) nicobarensis** Mayr var. **exiguo-guttatus** Emery, ♀, ♀.—Several specimens from Tungan and Kachek, Hainan Island (S. F. Light).