

*Pheidole rinæ* Emery subsp. *taipoana* Wheeler.—A single soldier from Hongkong (R. H. Lefevre).

*Cardiocondyla nuda* Mayr.—A single worker from Foochow (H. H. Chung).

*Crematogaster (Acrocœlia) brunnea* F. Smith.

There is much confusion in the literature in regard to the forms regarded as subspecies and varieties of this species, originally described from Borneo. Emery, in the 'Genera Insectorum' (1921, p. 149) divided the species into four subspecies, namely, *brunnea*, *sensu stricto*, *contemta* Mayr, *politula* Forel, and *subnuda* Mayr, each represented by several varieties. More recently Santschi (1928, Bull. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., LXVIII, p. 33) has brought this group into connection with *C. laboriosa* Smith of Japan, and remarks: "The *Crematogaster*s assembled about *Cr. brunnea* Sm. by Emery and Forel may be divided into two species. One of them, which may be assigned to *Cr. laboriosa* Sm. is characterized by the disk of the petiole being broader than long and the [epinotal] spines being generally very short or dentiform. This species comprises the races and varieties *matsumurai* Forel st. *subnuda* Mayr, var. *formosensis* Wheeler [recte *formosæ*], st. *contemta* Mayr, var. *notabilis* Forel, st. *politula* Forel, var. *confucii* Santschi, var. *mongolica* Santschi, st. *ruginota* Forel, var. *tagala* Forel, var. *zocœnsis* Santschi. The other species has the petiole longer than broad and the spines longer, slender and often more erect. It is represented by *Cr. brunnea* Smith and its var. *nicevillei* Forel, *rabula* Forel and *sundaica* Forel."

The acceptance of the interpretations proposed by Emery and Santschi must obviously depend on the precise identification of Smith's *brunnea* and *laboriosa*, both of which were inadequately described. Both Mayr and Emery saw types of *brunnea*. The former pronounced it to be very close to *contemta*, the latter as almost identical with *rabula* Forel. Now Forel describes the petiole of *rabula* as trapezoidal, though somewhat narrower than that of *contemta*, and Bingham states that *rabula* is scarcely distinguishable from *subnuda*. None of the authors mentioned implies that the petiole of *rabula* is longer than broad. Were this the case it could hardly have passed unnoticed. In specimens recently taken by Mjöberg and belonging almost certainly to the typical *brunnea* (they were taken in the type-locality, Sarawak!), I find the petiole trapezoidal, broad at the base, strongly angular at the sides, in large individuals fully as broad as long and in smaller individuals broader than long. Furthermore, in my recent paper on the ants of Japan I have redescribed what is, in all probability, Smith's *laboriosa*. It proves to be an independent