

the declivity." Willowsiella in all probability departed from the unknown ancestral Meranopline along a third independent line of phylogenetic development in which the head failed to develop antennal scrobes, the thorax acquired no appendages and the antennæ retained a more primitive number of joints (eleven) than Mayriella, which has ten, and Meranoplus, which has only nine joints.

Tetramorium guineense (Fabr.)

Solomon Islands: Tai Lagoon, Malaita (V.30.33) ♀.

Santa Cruz Islands: (Anuda Island (VII.15.33) ♀.

Danger Islands: Puka Puka Island (IV.9.33) ♀.

Palmyra Island (IV.1.33) ♀.

This ant is now widely distributed throughout tropical and subtropical countries.

Tetramorium pacificum Mayr

A single worker from the northwestern end of Bellona Island, Solomons (VI.23.33). Though common in Indonesia and Oceania this species is not recorded by Mann from the Solomons.

Tetramorium melanogyna Mann var. **pallidiventre** Wheeler, var. nov.

Worker. Differing from the typical *melanogyna* in having the gaster yellow instead of fuscous. The mandibles and legs are of the same yellow color as the gaster, the knees, however, are infuscated. The petiolar and postpetiolar nodes are as coarsely reticulate-rugose as the thorax and their lateral marginations are less distinct.

A single specimen from the northwestern end of Bellona Island, Solomons (VI.19.33).

Xiphomyrmex costatus Emery subsp. **willowsi** Wheeler, subsp. nov.

Worker. Resembling the subspecies *flavescens* Emery but the femora and abdomen are yellow and paler than the rufotestaceous head and thorax, the antennal scrobes are not continued beyond the eyes, there are six rather sinuous longitudinal rugæ between the frontal carinæ and the thoracic rugæ are irregular and vermiculate. Antennal scapes extending fully one-fourth their length beyond the posterior corners of the head; funicular joints 3-5 as broad as long; epinotal spines shorter than in the typical *costatus* and either straight or slightly curved upward; metasternal spines two-fifths as long as the epinotal spines; petiolar peduncle only slightly longer than the node; postpetiole nearly twice as broad as long.