

must be called "*Polyrhachis affinis*, Smith (*nec* Le Guillou) = *P. vicina*, Roger."

Smith (Proceed. Lin. Soc., March 1863) has described two different species of *Polyrhachis*, *P. dolomedes* (No. 1, p. 14) ♀ and ♀ from Ceram and *P. dolomedes* (No. 2, p. 16) ♀ from Waigiou, under the same name! Analogous mistakes have been committed several times by Smith: for instance, in Journal Proceed. Lin. Soc. Suppl. Vol. V, pp. 104, 105, two quite different *Ponera simillima*, Smith, are to be seen: the one p. 104 = *Lobopelta diminuta*, Smith, and the other p. 105 = *Ponera affinis*, Roger (sec. Mayr, Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1862, and Roger Berl. ent. Zeitschr 1860). But the double *Polyrhachis dolomedes* is not yet corrected, and I propose to name the *P. dolomedes* No. 2, *Polyrhachis pseudonyma*, n. sp., if this species is not synonymous with *P. wiphius*, Smith (l. c.)!

#### Genus ŒCOPHYLLA.

15. Œ. SMARAGDINA, Fab., ♀ and ♀. Also found in Sibsagar, Pegu, Arrakan, and South Andaman Island.

#### Genus MYRMECOCYSTUS.

Wesmaël, Bullet. Acad. Roy. Bruxelles 1838, = *Cataglyphis*, Foerst., Verh. Nath. V. Rheinl 1850, = *Monocombus*, Mayr, Formicina Austriaca, Verh. z.-b. Ver. Wien, 1855.

16. M. VIATICUS, Fab. (Mant. Insect. sist. 1787), ♀. Kurhurbali. This Mediterranean species has hitherto been found to extend only as far as Persia and Turkestan, and is here recorded from India for the first time. The Indian specimens are typical, only a little more pubescent on the metanotum.

## II. Subfamily Dolichoderidæ.

#### Genus DOLICHODERUS.

Lund, Annales des Sciences nat. xxiii, 1831 (Forel, Bullet. Soc. vaud. Sc. nat. vol. xv, 1878).

17. D. MOGGRIDGEI, n. sp., ♀. Length 2.3 millims. Head short oval, broad, with very convex sides, very straitened behind, and there also semicircularly emarginate, about the neck of the pronotum. The posterior edge of the head, about the slope, is sharp, slightly raised, and nearly angle-shaped at both ends. Clypeus anteriorly with a deep, transverse, and curved impressed line, which runs from one anterior angle of the head to the other. The clypeus is very convex behind this impressed line. Frontal area and frontal sulcus indistinct.

Viewed from the side, the thorax ascends straight from the neck towards the middle of the mesonotum, this middle being the summit of an