

Genus BOTHROPONERA.

Mayr, Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. xii. 1862.

19. *B. RUFIPES*, Jerdon (Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sc. 1851, 119: *Ponera*), ♀. Sibsagar.

In the same box with *B. rufipes* (Sibsagar Assam $\frac{2\frac{2}{3}}{1\frac{1}{3}}$) is another *Bothroponera*, which differs from *B. rufipes* only in having two stout, blunt, triangular, and flattened spines at the metanotum. These spines, or lamelliform large teeth, have a posterior concavity, which is directly continued into the declivous surface of the metanotum and sharp edged in common therewith, whilst the anterior convex side is directly continuous with the basal and lateral surface.

This toothed *Bothroponera* agrees in every respect with the description of "*Pachycondyla (Bothroponera) bispinosa*, Smith" (Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 107); only the longer tooth at the lateral angles of the scale is wanting.

Now Mayr (Journ. Mus. Godeffroy Hamburg, XII, 1876, p. 32) has found that *Bothroponera piliventris*, Sm., an Australian species closely allied to *B. rufipes*, offers a very peculiar sort of dimorphism in the ♀, the first category of ♀ having a narrow and entire scale, the second a broad and emarginate one.

The toothed *Bothroponera (bispinosa)* from Sibsagar agrees so completely in every minute detail, except the teeth or spines, with *C. rufipes*, that I venture to suggest that the two belong to the same species and constitute a new case of dimorphism in the ♀ of ants, *P. bispinosa* being the dimorphic form of *P. rufipes*.

It is easy to confirm or to refute my supposition by the observation of the living colony, especially of the pupæ in the nests.

Genus ODONTOPONERA.

Mayr, Verh. k. k. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 1862.

20. *O. DENTICULATA*, Smith (Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 90), ♀. Sikkim.

Genus LOBOPELTA.

21. *L. MUTABILIS*, Smith (Proc. Lin. Soc. Zool. 1861, p. 15), ♀. Sibsagar.

22. *L. WOOD-MASONI*, n. sp., ♀. Resembles the *L. castanea*, Mayr, but very distinct by its large and wide strangulation between the mesothorax and the metathorax.

Length 6·2 mill. Long and narrow; the legs and especially the antennæ very long. Head oval. Eyes large, flat, situated at the anterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of the head. The second joint of the funiculus longer than the