

Var. *punctata* n., ♀ media-major. Length 6·3 millims. Head smooth and shining with very scattered, but distinct and moderately coarse puncture, besides with some divergent effaced striæ. Pronotum and mesonotum rugose. Two elongate tubercles on the metanotum. Dark reddish brown. Abdomen dark chestnut-brown. In other respects like the other varieties. Kashmir.

The *A. barbara* is a very variable Mediterranean species and has hitherto been found as far as Asia Minor and Turkestan, but not in India.

Genus PHEIDOLE.

27. *P. INDICA*, Mayr, ♀. Also from Port Canning, near Calcutta.

Genus CREMASTOGASTER.

Lund, Ann. d. Sc. nat. 1881, 132, = *Acrocelia*, Mayr, Verh. z.-b. Ges. Wien, 1852.

28. *C. SUBNUDA*, Mayr (Verh. k. k. z.-b. Ges. Wien, 4 Dec. 1878), ♀ variety. Differs from Mayr's description only in having the mandibles entirely striated, the funiculi not clearer than the rest of the antenna, the second node of the petiole entirely smooth, the spines of the metanotum slightly concave exteriorly, and in being longer (4 millim.). Sibsagar.

29. *C. FLAVA*, n. sp., ♀. Length 4·2—5 millims. Entirely of a pale yellow; only the posterior half of the abdomen with a brownish tinge. Slender; legs and antennæ rather long. Resembles a little the *C. rogenhoferi*, Mayr. The club of the antennæ 3-jointed. Mandibles closely striated. Head and thorax opaque. Head entirely longitudinally striated; its sides and posterior angles have besides a regularly spaced and rather coarse puncture. The striæ diverge towards the occiput, which has also sinuous, more or less transverse striæ.

Thorax rather narrow. Pronotum moderately flattened above, with the sides a little prominent. Mesonotum with two lateral carinæ, between which it is concave, a little enlarged in front, rounded at its anterior margin. Spines of the metanotum little divergent, moderately convex exteriorly, a little shorter than the interval between their bases. The declivous surface of the metanotum smooth, shining, much longer than the basal one. The rest of the thorax longitudinally rugose and delicately reticulate-punctate between the wrinkles.

The first node of the petiole viewed from above, as in *C. rogenhoferi*, flattened, broad, with a semicircular anterior edge, which is terminated by two angles at the middle of the sides. From these angles, each posterior half of the sides is concave and converges strongly towards the posterior edge, where it is terminated by a little protuberance. The posterior edge is emarginate between these protuberances. The second