

Polyrachis rastrata Emery.

1883. *Polyrachis rastrata*, Emery, *Ann. Mus.-Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova*, xxvii, p. 517.

1903. *Polyrachis rastrata*, Bingham, *op. cit.*, p. 412.

1925. *Polyrachis (Cunpomyrma) rastrata*, Emery, *op. cit.*, p. 179.

The species is known from Tenasserim, Dr. S. W. Kemp during the Abor expedition in 1911 obtained several workers of the species in association with Aphids from Dibrugarh.

Polyrachis mayri Roger.

1863. *Polyrachis mayri*, Roger, *Berlin Ent. Zeit.*, vi, p. 7.

1903. *Polyrachis mayri*, Bingham, *op. cit.*, p. 404, fig. 140.

1925. *Polyrachis (Myrma) mayri*, Emery, *op. cit.*, p. 29.

The distribution of the species is Bengal, Sikkim, Kanara, Travancore, Ceylon, Tenasserim and Burma. Lord Carmichael collected this species from Singla (alt. 1,500 ft.) Darjeeling district, and Wheeler in 1913 recorded several workers from Upper Rotung (alt. 2,000 ft.).

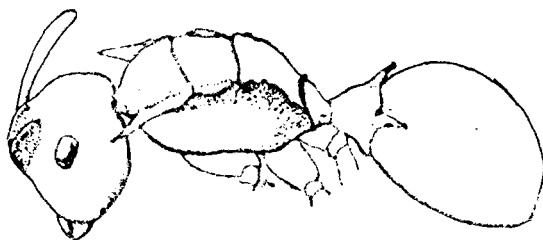
Polyrachis (Myrma) hemiopticoides, sp. nov.

FIG. 5. *Polyrachis (Myrma) hemiopticoides*, sp. nov. $\times 11$. Its side view.

WORKER.

Length 7 mm., head oval, convex above in the posterior region and wider behind; antennal carinae prominent, long and sinuate; eyes prominent protruding, posteriorly slightly truncate, placed at the posterior third of the side of the head. The scape extending beyond the top of the head and nearly reaching the pro-mesonotal suture.

Lateral margins of the thorax sharply marginate, the sides of the thorax vertical. Thorax seen from the side forming a continuous flat arch. Pronotum wide, convex above and round, and on each side is provided with a long and acute spine lamelliform at its base, directed forward and outward and continuous behind with the lateral carinae. The lateral carinae projecting and notched at the pro-mesonotal sutures. Pro-mesonotal and meso-metanotal sutures distinct, mesonotum broader than long and unarmed with either spines or teeth. Basal portion of the metanotum convex, gently sloping down posteriorly, its postero lateral corners with very small blunt tubercles; apical portion of metanotum concave.

The node of the pedicel trapeziform when viewed from above, its posterior lateral angles surmounted by spines, two very small teeth at the base of these spines on the outerwards.

Body jet-black, polished, highly shining; sparse hairs on the body. Gaster very minutely punctate, mandibles feebly striate. Femurs, trochanters, tibiae, castaneous; whole of the tarsi and the extremities of the tibiae and the femurs fuscous; flagella fuscous.

REMARKS:—The species closely resembles *Hemioptica aculeata* (Mayr.). It differs from the latter in having tarsi black and in the form of spines on the pronotum and in the absence of sericeous pubescence on the body.

Types in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India, Indian Museum, Calcutta, collected in Calcutta by the late Mr. C. A. Paiva, Entomological Assistant, Zoological section of the Indian Museum.