



Figs. 1-6. *Polyrhachis pseudothrinax* sp. nov.

1. Dorsum of the alitrunk with pro- and mesonotum in full view.
2. Mandible of the paratype-worker.
3. Mandible of the holotype worker.
4. Propodeum of the holotype worker.
5. Propodeum of the paratype worker.
6. Petiole in front view.

scale-like petiolar node. In the *thrinax* group (= subgenus *Myrmothrinax*), there are also three spines on the petiole, but both the node and the spines are columnar.

The holotype and the paratype were collected from widely separated localities. Their main differences are mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. But the systematic significance of these variations can be determined only after enough material and ecological data have been collected from these two localities.

Holotype and paratype are deposited in Creighton collection in the American Museum of Natural History.

#### Nomenclatural Changes

*Polyrhachis horacei* nom. nov.

= *Polyrhachis cheesmanae* Donisthorpe, 1943, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11) 10: 459. Nec Donisthorpe, 1937.

*Polyrhachis kellyi* nom. nov.

= *Polyrhachis hirta* Donisthorpe, 1949, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (12) 2: 418. Nec Viehmeyer, 1913.