

decidedly unlike the *cooperi* female.¹

Wheeler gives the distribution of *Aphomomyrmex* as Ethiopian and *Myrmelachista* as Neotropical, but this is no proof the former could not occur in the New World tropics, especially as the fauna of that region is far from exhaustively studied. Moreover, Menozzi (1935) described a Neotropical *Aphomomyrmex* nearly twenty years ago, so it is not unknown from this side of the Atlantic. And the genus which Dr. Brown proposes, *Neaphomus*, has been regarded as a subgenus of *Aphomomyrmex*.

In view of the above discussion, therefore, and particularly since we are as yet unable to associate the worker caste with the female of the species concerned, I submit the following correction, and the synonymy then should read:

Aphomomyrmex* (*Neaphomus*) *cooperi* (Gregg), new combination for *Camponotus* (*Myrmostenus*) *cooperi* Gregg, 1951, *loc. cit.

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¹ In contrast, Dr. Brown believes, "there is no essential difference in the clavation of the antennae between *cooperi* and certain *Decamera* species. In fact, *cooperi* may be said to have stronger and more definite clavation of the funiculi than does *M. (D.) paderewskii* female. Furthermore, certain species of *Myrmelachista* (eg. *M. skwarrae*) are smaller replicas of *N. goetschi* in all essential habitus characters, including the lengthened head. Thus, while to Creighton some *Myrmelachista* females may look like *Iridomyrmex* of the same caste . . . , at least some have an appearance very much different from that of *Iridomyrmex*."