

by the heavy granulate sculpture of the head, for in the latter species the head, according to previous authors, is very smooth and shining. From *barbouri* (6.9 mm.), it may be separated by its much smaller size, by the possession of two distinct denticles between the last and the penultimate mandibular teeth, and by the presence of more or less longitudinal rather than transverse rugae on the mesonotum.

In the published keys to the species of *Myrmoteras* (Creighton, 1930; Wheeler, 1933; Gregg, 1954), the Ceylon specimens run easily to *M. kemneri*. Despite their apparent close relationship to this species, consideration of the structural details and size of *kemneri* (6 mm.), and the wide distributional gap between the two, make it quite evident they represent different species. Although the

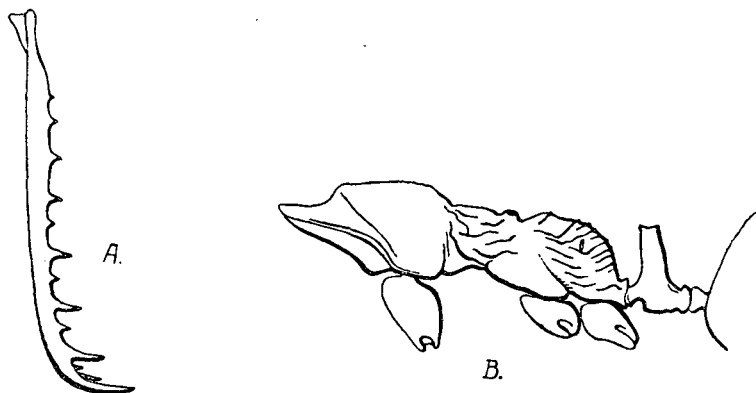


Fig. 1. *Myrmoteras ceylonica* sp. nov. A. Right mandible. B. Profile of thorax and petiole.

author has not seen a specimen of *kemneri*, a study of the description and the figures given by Wheeler enable me to provide the following comparisons. The antennal scape in *ceylonica* surpasses the occipital corner by a distance equal to a little less than one-half its total length, while in *kemneri* the scape surpasses the corner by an amount equal to a little more than one-half its total length. Mandibular teeth in *ceylonica* number 11, not counting the minute ante-apical denticles, whereas there are 10 in