

*kemneri*. Further, the 5th, 7th, and 9th teeth in *ceylonica* are distinctly smaller than the ones with which they alternate, while in *kemneri* only the 8th appears to be smaller (Fig. 1). In profile, the dorsal surface of the pronotum is flat in the center and passes through distinct angles to slope both anteriorly and posteriorly, whereas in *kemneri* the pronotum shows an even and relatively low convexity from front to back. The mesothorax of *ceylonica* is short in side view, being almost quadrate, and with a flat dorsal contour that depresses slightly to the meso-epinotal suture. The same structure in *kemneri* is decidedly elongate and shallowly saddle-shaped with prominent mesonotal spiracles. The epinotum of *ceylonica* is about as high as it is long with an even curvature dorsally, while that of *kemneri* is very much longer than high and its dorsal contour arches upward to the rear. Probably the most distinctive feature separating these two ants is the petiole. In *ceylonica* the anterior and posterior peduncles are quite short, the scale is narrow antero-posteriorly, and high, with flat, nearly vertical front and rear surfaces; the crest is truncated and margined anteriorly and posteriorly with minute but definite ridges, which give the summit of the node an appearance of being depressed or concave. By contrast, in *kemneri*, the posterior peduncle is longer than the anterior, the anterior and posterior surfaces of the node are rounded and sloping, and the crest is evenly rounded in all directions.

Sculptural features of the head in the two species seem to be remarkably similar, as they are heavily granulate and give the surface a coriaceous and opaque appearance. The same condition is true of the pronota also, though this structure is a little more shining at least in *ceylonica* owing probably to the large size of the granules. The mesonotum and epinotum of *ceylonica*, unlike the smooth, opaque, almost sculpturless corresponding structures of *kemneri*, are furnished with pronounced rugae that are more or less longitudinal on the mesonotum, but very heavy and distinctly transverse on the dorsum of the epinotum. Rugae of the mesopleurae and epinotal pleurae are longitudinal but finer in texture. The interrugal