

granules of all these areas are sparse, causing a general shininess of the regions despite their heavy sculpture. The surfaces of the petiole and the gaster are very shining and thus different from the dull aspect of these parts in *kemneri*.

In color, *ceylonica* does not appear to differ significantly from *kemneri*. The head and thorax are rich reddish brown, the petiole and gaster a bit lighter brown, and the mandibles, antennae, and legs yellowish to yellowish brown. Hairs pale yellow.

Holotype: worker (in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology).

Paratypes: two workers (one in the M.C.Z. and one in the author's collection).

Type locality: Udawaddatekele Sanctuary, Kandy, Ceylon; elevation 2000 feet; collected by E. O. Wilson, July 13, 1955, No. 1245.

Dr. Wilson has been able to supply a few natural history notes concerning *Myrmoteras ceylonica*. The workers were observed in second growth tropical evergreen forest, and were found to be foraging during daylight hours on the ground and over low herbaceous vegetation. They were said to be in the company of individuals of *Tetramorium* and *Trigonogaster*, and moved with about the pace of a *Tetramorium caespitum*. When they were disturbed, their mandibles were thrown open and seemingly "locked" at approximately 200°.

In a previous paper (1954), I discussed the known limits of distribution of the genus *Myrmoteras*, and included a tentative map showing the supposed range of these ants. The present specimens and the new species which they represent, extend the distribution beyond the boundaries of the Indo-Malayan region to the Island of Ceylon. Such a pattern suggests that the genus may be represented in India, but until actual records showing this have been obtained, it is impossible to make such a claim. The northern-most localities for these ants at present are Tenasserim, Burma, and the Island of Hainan off the southeast coast of China.