

Oreomyrma in August 1914, the latter sinks as isonymous with the former, and will remain sunk so long as they are considered to belong to the same subgenus—but *Oreomyrma* is capable of revival should *rubida*, Latr., eventually be found not congeneric with *bradleyi*, Wheeler. The synonymy, therefore, is as follows:—

MYRMICA, Ltr.

=* *Aphaenogaster* (*nec* Mayr), Forel (1914); =NEOMYRMA, Forel (1914)=OREOMYRMA, Wheeler (1914).

Type 1: **Formica rubra**, L. (Latreille, 1810).

MYRMICA, Latr. (1804).

Type 2: **Myrmica bradleyi**, Wheeler (= *calderoni*, Forel; Forel, 1914).

NEOMYRMA, Forel (1914).

Type 3: **Myrmica rubida**, Ltr. (Wheeler, 1914).

OREOMYRMA, Wheeler (1914).

2. *Sima* or *Tetraponera* ?

Emery [*Zool. Anz.*, **45**, 265-66 (1915)] in a short paper under the above title, gives his views on this question of synonymy. As we are unable to agree with him, it seems best first to give a translation of his paper, and then to point out why we disagree.

“In his treatise on the Type-Species of the genera and subgenera of the *Formicidae*¹ Professor Wheeler gives as type-species of the genus *Sima*, Rog. (1863), the species *allaborans*, Walk., cited by Bingham (1903), and as type-species of the genus *Tetraponera*, F. Sm. (1852), the species *nigra*, F. Sm., cited by Wheeler himself (1911). As the species *allaborans* and *nigra* at present stand together in the genus *Sima*, and the name *Tetraponera* is eleven years older than *Sima*, therefore, in consequence, the name of the genus *Sima* must sink to the older name *Tetraponera*. The case, however, is not so simple as the Wheeler type-species list makes out.

“Frederick Smith, in the year 1852, published the descriptions of two species, one from India and the other from South America, on which he founded the genus *Tetraponera*: neither was brought forward as type; the generic diagnosis fits both, as it fits generally many *Pseudomyrma* and *Sima* females.

“But three years later the same author withdrew his own genus, as he declared that the genus *Tetraponera* was founded on females of *Pseudomyrma*.² At that time it was not for the reason that the Asiatic and African species should be separated from the American species.

“This was partly seen by Roger (1863) when he made the genus *Sima* for some not American *Pseudomyrma* species (für einige nicht amerikanische *Pseudomyrma*-Arten), and drew up a good generic diagnosis.