

also the green is more tinted with yellow or sienna, especially in the later emerged examples. These green prolongations vary much in width and in the amount of yellow or sienna in them.

♀ slightly the larger as a rule: the orange patch at apex of fore-wing usually smaller, in a few examples yellowish, and in a few others altogether absent. Otherwise this form varies but little.

Locality: Left bank of the Dyala from 350 to 600 ft., in March and early April. Females seen ovipositing on young flower-buds of a mustard and a mauve flowered Crucifer.

Z. eupheme tigris Riley. ♂♂ 4, ♀♀ 2, from the right bank of the Tigris, taken March-April 1920, also exhibited for comparison.

(3) *Melitaeta trivialis*, subsp. *perseae* Koll. A small series of each of three seasonal forms:—

(a) *Spring form*, from Mesopotamia and N.W.F., India, March and April; comparatively large and with black spots well-marked above and on underside, two females being especially large examples.

(b) *Summer form*, from Mesopotamia, June-July; averaging smaller, and with much less black above and beneath.

(c) *Autumn form*, from N.W.F., India, Sept.-Oct.; very similar to the Spring form.

THE SUBFAMILIES OF FORMICIDAE.

Mr. H. DONISTHORPE read the following communication:—

In all the recent works and catalogues on ants up to 1920, five subfamilies have been recognised—namely, Ponerinae, Dorylinae, Myrmicinae, Dolichoderinae, and Camponotinae, and this arrangement is the same as that used by Dalla Torre in 1890.

In 1920 Wheeler, after studying a great number of ant larvae of many genera and subgenera in all five subfamilies, proposed to raise two more subfamilies—the Pseudomyrminae, and the Cerapachyinae.

Let us see how far Wheeler is justified in this proceeding.