

it bifurcates into a considerably weaker, crenulate sulcus extending on both sides across the apex of the tergite; the tergite thus divided into two portions, of each of which the outer apical angle is weakly, and the inner angle strongly, rounded; the apical two-fifths of the tergite rugoso-punctate, the basal three-fifths nearly smooth; immediately posteriorly to the apical bifurcation of the median sulcus, and formed by this bifurcation and the apex of the tergite, is a smooth lunule; 2nd tergite (fig. 1) with the lateral margins straight, parallel, and decidedly shorter than the breadth of the tergite (26 : 36), apically the tergite emarginate and bisinuate, so that its median length is rather shorter than its lateral length, and this latter shorter than the greatest length (25 : 26 : 30), which is very near the lateral margin; the integument decidedly more weakly sculptured than that of the apex of the 1st tergite, striato-punctate, save for the middle-field which is entirely smooth except for some weak striation at extreme base; the middle-field extends throughout the length of the tergite, and basally occupies the median third of the tergite, its nearly straight sides strongly converging so that its apical breadth is about one-third its basal breadth, and strongly delimited laterally by a virtually smooth sulcus, which latter apically joins with the 2nd suture and basally joins with a weakly crenulate sulcus that continues on outwards round the base of each lateral third of the tergite; 2nd suture strongly crenulate; 3rd tergite with median length equal to that of the 2nd, its lateral length much shorter than that of the 2nd, apically very slightly emarginate, with its apical angles rounded, its integument striate (except narrowly across the apex, more broadly medianly at apex, and for the smooth middle-field); the middle-field large, somewhat convex, highly polished, basally occupying two-thirds of the base of the tergite, its straight lateral margins however strongly converging so that its median length is also about two-thirds that of the tergite (17 : 25), delimited laterally by weak, somewhat crenulate sulci that do not meet at extreme apex.

*Length*, 3.3 mm.

AUSTRALIA : Brindabella F.C.T., about 4,000 ft., 1 ♂, 23.iii.1930 (*J. W. Evans*, through *L. F. Graham*).

*Type* returned for deposition in the National Collection of Australia.

*Host* unknown.

*Cocoons* unknown.

This new species is closely related to *M. basimacula*, Cam., and *M. integra*, Wilkn.; but there are numerous characters to distinguish it, and of these, probably the most striking is the shape of the middle-field of the 3rd tergite.

## A NEW SPECIES OF *CAMPONOTUS* (HYM., FORMICIDAE) FROM COLOMBIA

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

### *Camponotus* (*Myrmobrachys*) *cheesmana*, sp. n.

4. The greater part of the head including the jaws (except the teeth, which are black), clypeus, cheeks, and part of the underside, straw colour, the occiput of the head is black, and the black colour extends to vertex, reaching the hind borders of the eyes (which are black in some specimens and white in others, the latter having probably faded after death) and extending in a triangular patch as far as the centre of the head. The frontal area is black and the clypeus and frontal carinae are narrowly bordered with black. Beneath the head a black band extends along the gula as far as the mouth-parts. The thorax, petiole, and scale are black, the narrow border of the pronotum being translucent. The