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Ants from the Colombo Museum Expedition to Southern India, September-October 1938. By Horace Donisthorpe, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S., etc.

## [Plate II.]

THE ants in this collection comprise some thirty-eight forms, including eight new species and one new variety. Some of the species are found in Ceylon, others in Burma, and the whole collection is of considerable interest.

## Subfamily Ponerinæ.

 Diacamma rugosum Le Guill., var. jerdoni Forel, Rev. Suisse Zool. ii. p. 401 (1903); [sculptum Bingham, Faun. Brit. Ind., Hym. ii. p. 80 (1903).]

Five  $\Sigma$ . Nadungayam, 200 ft., Malabar, S. India, 16-22, ix. 38.

Distribution.—Cevlon: widely distributed in India.

2. Pachycondyla (Bothroponera) tesserinoda Emery, Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. Genova, ix. p. 368 (1877).

Four \(\delta\breve{\pi}\). Dohnavur, 350 ft., Tinnevelly District, S. India, 30. ix. and 1. x. 38.

Distribution.—Ceylon, S. India, Assam, Burma.

3. Pachycondyla (Bothroponera) henryi, sp. n.

Head large, subquadrate, broader than thorax, posterior angles rounded, posterior border slightly emarginate; mandibles large, triangular, finely striate, and with larger and smaller punctures, masticatory border armed with seven blunt teeth, the apical one longer and more pointed; clypeus narrow, with a medial carina, anterior margin bluntly pointed in centre; frontal carinæ large, lobes well developed; frontal furrow short, but rather wide and deep; antennal foveæ large and deep; antennæ long, stout, scape not reaching posterior border of head; first joint of funiculus if anything shorter than second, last joints thickened to apex, last joint somewhat flat, bluntly pointed, longer than the two preceding taken together;