

less numerous, and the external and internal paramera are slightly shorter. The colour is a little darker.

Emery (1925) gave the distribution of *Pseudolasius* as follows:—Ceylon, Indochina, Malaysia to New Guinea, Australia, Tropical Africa. Wheeler (1915) described a species from the Baltic Amber. Emery (1887) erected the genus *Pseudolasius* for the reception of three species—*Formica familiaris* Smith (1860: 68 nec p. 96), *P. pheidolinus* Emery (1887), and *P. breviceps* Emery (1887). He gave a few rather vague characters which are mostly in common with the genus *Lasius* Fabricius. He did not cite the type, but this was designated by Bingham (1903) as *Formica familiaris* Smith. In 1925 he characterised the genus more fully. Some of these characters are incorrect, and others require modification, as exhibited in his own species *breviceps*. They are:—“♀. Eyes small, very small or nearly absent, placed on the dorsal face of the head in front of the middle.” In *breviceps*, *carinatus* and *karawajewi*, and also in *familiaris*, they can hardly be called small in the large workers. Also in the two last-mentioned species (and also in Wheeler's *P. boreus* from the Baltic Amber) they are not placed in front of the middle of the head. “Maxillary and labial palpi 3-jointed.” In *breviceps* ♀, ♀, and ♂ the maxillary palpi are 3-jointed, but the labial palpi are 4-jointed. In *karawajewi* ♀ and ♂, it is the same; and in the ♀ and ♀ in *binghami* Emery. This is quite certain from dissections by myself, and slides kindly made for me by Drs. Hinton and van Emden, and Mr. Nixon. I quite expect that this will prove to be the case in all the species of the genus, or at any rate in the larger species. “Scape not reaching posterior border of head, or extending very little beyond it.” In *carinatus* and *karawajewi* it extends considerably beyond the posterior border of the head, as is also the case in the smaller ♀ of *breviceps*. “♂. In the small species there is only the apical tooth of the mandibles present.” This is the case with *karawajewi*, which is quite a large species.

“Palpi as in ♀ (*i.e.* 3-jointed)”; but as I have shown the labial palpi are 4-jointed in the ♂ of *karawajewi* and *breviceps*. The late Russian myrmecologist, Karawajew (1929) redescribed *breviceps* Emery, *mayri* Emery and *pheidolinus* Emery. Of the first-mentioned species he figured the heads of 3 forms of the worker, the female, and 2 forms of male. He showed the first tooth of the mandibles to be bimacronate in the ♀ (which is the case with a specimen taken by Miss Cheesman at Waigeu. She also took a small species, *P. amblyops* Forel, there; but none on Japen Isl.). Karawajew also described 3 new species, including *carinatus* referred to in this paper; I have named the new species in his honour.

Emery (1911) pointed out that the *familiaris* of Bingham (1903) and Forel (1894) is not that of Smith, and he proposed *P. binghami* nom. n.; he also noted that *familiaris* Mayr (1865) and Emery (1887) are not that of Smith, and proposed *P. mayri* nom. n.

Pseudolasius familiaris Smith.

Formica familiaris Smith, 1860, *J. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* 5: 68.

Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter having kindly lent me Smith's type, I decided to redescribe it. I expect that the maxillary palpi are really 3-jointed and the labial palpi 4-jointed, for though one can see only 2 and 3 joints respectively, it is probable that the first joint in each case is hidden, and of course it would not be right to dissect this venerable specimen. As to the number of teeth to the mandibles, it is undoubtedly eight. Emery (1911) said seven,