

at the apical end which is very finely dentate. Apices evenly incurved and with a few bordering spines. Inferiors brownish, pale yellow at base and extreme apex, broad at base, mammilated at apex, not extending as far as the inner basal spine of superiors (fig. 2).

Habitat: Buru. The type will be deposited in the British Museum. The late Dr. Ris mentions specimens of *L. praemorsa* from Buru (1929, *Treubia*, 7 (Suppl.): 141), but states that they do not differ from those from Sumatra. He mentions, however, that the superior anal appendages are entirely pale and that the pterostigma is shorter and blacker than usual, thus these may represent the sub-adult state of this new species. Owing to the extensive black fascia, it is impossible to say whether the usual ventro-lateral black spots on the lower border of metepimeron common to the first section of *praemorsa* are present or not.

1943/2.
1943 F

MYRMECOLOGICAL GLEANINGS

By Horace DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S.

IN the course of work during the last twelve months the following myrmecological matters, to which attention should be called, have come to notice.

FORMICIDAE.

PONERINAE.

1. *Ponera tortuolosa* Smith, 1858, *Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus.* 6: 99, ♂, and *Ponera tortuolosa* Smith, 1863, *Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* 7: 18, ♀♀. The first species, from Brazil, belongs to the subgenus *Gnamptogenys* Roger of *Ectatomma* Smith, and the second, from Ceram, is a subspecies of *Diacamma rugosum* Le Guil. Nevertheless as they were both originally described as *Ponera tortuolosa*, the latter insect requires a new name, for which I propose *D. rugosa* Le Guil, subsp. *smithi* nom. n.

2. *Rhytidoponera* (*Rhytidoponera*) *hilli* Crawley, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 15: 131, ♀, and *Rhytidoponera* (*Chalcoponera*) *hilli* Clark, 1941, *Mem. Nat. Hist. Mus. Melbourne* 12: 85, ♀, both from Australia. For the latter species I propose the name *R. (C.) clarki* nom. n.

MYRMICINAE.

3. *Acromyrmex* (*Acromyrmex*) *nobilis* Santschi. Santschi, in 1939, described this species twice, though not entirely in the same words, on four workers taken in Brazil. The descriptions may be found in "Études et Descriptions de Fourmis néotropiques," 1939, *Rev. Ent. Rio de J.* 10: 317; and "Résultats PROC. R. ENT. SOC. LOND. (B) 12. PTS. 7-8. (AUG. 1943.)" pp. 115-116.