

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (12) 2: 271-275.

XXI.—A new *Camponotus* from Madagascar and a Small Collection of Ants from Mauritius. By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S., etc.

(1949)

THIS paper deals with a small collection of ants sent to me by M. Raymond Mamet of Mauritius.

There are three new species which I have described; one of these is a second species of the interesting genus *Dodous* Donisthorpe.

Two of the new species are from Mauritius.

I have arranged the list in the order of M. Mamet's numbers and not under that of subfamilies, etc., as in my paper on the Ants of Mauritius [*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (11) xiii 25-35 (1946)].

No. 123. *Camponotus (Tanæmyrmex) gérberti*, sp. n.

♂. Very pale dirty yellow, head reddish yellow, mandibles dark red, teeth, scapes, anterior border of clypeus, and extreme anterior angles of cheeks black, clothed with very sparse outstanding longer and shorter yellow hairs and some fine very short decumbent yellow hairs. Sculpture consisting of very fine reticulations, a little stronger on head.

Head large, triangular, considerably broader behind than in front, broadest a little before posterior angles, which are rounded and prominent, posterior border excised, slightly sinuate on each side; *mandibles* massive, strongly punctured and with transverse ridges, masticatory border armed with six large strong teeth, the apical one being the longest, curved and sharp, the next two longer and sharper than the last three; *clypeus* large, somewhat flat, carinate and slightly convex on disc, anterior border considerably produced in middle where it is somewhat crenulate, and five large punctures are present along the edge, and smaller punctures, rather wide apart, are scattered over the rest of the surface, posterior border excised in middle; *frontal area* very faintly defined; *frontal carinæ* rather long, raised, with sharp edges, the rims or edges enclosing the *antennal sockets* are considerably raised and prominent; a very fine narrow longitudinal ridge takes the place of the *frontal furrow* and extends between the frontal carinæ as far back as their extreme edges; *eyes* large, broad oval, rather flat, are

situated rather high up before the middle of the sides of the head; *antennæ* 12-jointed, *scape* long, thickened at apex, extending beyond the posterior border of head, *funiculus* with all the joints elongate, first slightly shorter than the others, last joint long and pointed. *Thorax* longer than broad, broadest behind centre of sides of pronotum, somewhat slender behind; *pronotum* ample, convex, with a short neck, sides margined, considerably widened afterneck, posterior border semicircular; *sutures* between pro- and mesonotum, and meso- and epinotum fine but distinct; *mesonotum* longer than broad, shorter than pronotum, somewhat flat on disc, sides rather straight, *epinotum* longer than mesonotum, sides rather straight, angle between dorsal surface and declivity not marked, *dorsal surface* longer than declivity. *Scale of petiole* rather thick at base, anterior surface slightly convex, posterior surface slightly concave, upper surface narrow and forming a rather sharp ridge; *gaster* oval, not very voluminous, pointed at apex. *Legs* fairly long; *tibiæ* prismatic. *Long.* 18 mm.

♂ Of the same pale colour as the ♀ but only the extreme anterior angle of clypens and cheeks blackish; the mandibles are pale yellow with the teeth red. The sculpture and hairs are similar.

Head long, narrow, broader in front than behind, broadest a little in front of sides of head, narrowed, rather sharply behind eyes to base; teeth to *mandibles* somewhat more slender and sharper, *carinæ* on *clypeus* a little more pronounced; *eyes* more prominent. *Thorax* narrow and slender; *pronotum* more narrowed to apex. *Scale of petiole* of similar shape, but a little narrower; *gaster* and *legs* of similar shape. *Long.* 10–12 mm.

Described from eight soldiers and seven workers.

These ants were found by M. Mamet in an old collection of insects at the College of Agriculture, Mauritius. They were collected by S. Géberti in 1917, on Sainte Marie Island, which is situated on the East Coast of Madagascar.

No. 124. *Dodous bispinosus*, sp. n.

Very like *trispinosus* but without the two shorter spines on the mesonotum. The sculpture is different, and the species is also a little darker in colour.

♀. Head: the sculpture is quite different; the disc is smooth and shining, from the outer part of the smooth surface at sides semicircular carinae run on each side along the cheeks, and from the posterior part a few weaker carinae extend towards base of head, the space between these and the posterior border of head being smooth and shining.

Thorax: the ridges on the *pronotum* are considerably less marked; the *mesonotum* is smooth and shining and there are no spines present. The ridges on the sides of the thorax are less marked; the dorsal surface and the declivity of the *epinotum* are smooth and shining.

The spines on the *pronotum* are slightly longer and stronger, and those of the *epinotum*, being of a different shape, being slightly shorter, and projecting outwards then inwards in an even curve. *Long.* 5 mm.

Described from two specimens collected on Le Pouce Mt., November 2nd, 1948. Coll. Ray. Mamet.

I erected the genus *Dodous* for the receipt of a number of workers and two males taken by M. Raymond Mamet on Colcotte Mt., Mauritius, in 1941. [Proc. R. Ent. Soc. Lond. (B) xv. pts. 11 and 12 (Dec. 1946), pp. 145-46. 4 figs.]

The description of the genus requires a slight modification as there are no spines on the *mesonotum* in this species.

No. 125. *Solenopsis mameti* Donisthorpe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11) xii. 777 (1945) 1946.

35 ♂♂. Le Pouce Mt., Mauritius. "Nesting in decaying wood." November 2nd, 1948 (Mamet).

No. 126. *Technomyrmex primroseæ*, sp. n.

♀. Black, rather shining, mandibles, antennae and legs dirty pale yellow, the petiole brighter yellow. Sculpture: head and gaster finely reticulate, thorax more distinctly so, clothed with fine golden pubescence, which is more pronounced on gaster and a few short outstanding hairs, more being present on gaster.

Head oval, somewhat narrower in front than behind, broadest a little behind eyes, posterior angles rounded, posterior border excised in middle; *mandibles* moderately long; triangular apical tooth sharp and curved, masticatory

border armed with a number of small sharp teeth, the second and fourth being longer than the third; *clypeus* fairly large, anterior border excised in middle, posterior border extending in a point between the frontal carinae; *frontal area* small but distinct; *frontal carinae* short, low, fairly wide apart, parallel; *eyes* large, round, rather prominent, situated in front of sides of head; *antennae* 12-jointed, *scape* long, extending beyond posterior border of head, *funiculus* with first joint longer than third, second joint the shortest, rest of joints gradually increasing in length and breadth, last joint as long as the two preceding taken together. *Thorax* with a neck, longer than broad, constricted in middle, broadest at humeral angles; *pronotum* large, transverse, convex, anterior border margined, posterior border semicircular encircling mesonotum; *mesonotum* shorter and narrower than pronotum, a little longer than broad, slightly convex; sutures between pro- and mesonotum and meso- and epinotum well marked, especially the latter; *epinotum* with angle between dorsal surface and declivity well marked, declivity abrupt, somewhat flat, considerably longer than dorsal surface. *Petiole* narrow, flat, slightly longer than broad, *scale* entirely rudimentary; *gaster* oval, overhanging the petiole, pointed at apex, fifth segment extending a little beyond the fourth, cloacial opening terminal. *Long.* 2.5 mm.

Described in honour of my cousin Primrose Griffiths (*née* Donisthorpe), who has always taken an interest in my work, from sixteen workers. Mauritius on Le Pouce Mt., November 2nd, 1948, nesting in a dead tree stump (R. Mamet).

No. 127. *Strumigenys* (*Cephaloxys*) *raymondi* Donisthorpe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11) xii. p. 779 (1945), 1946.

10 ♂♂. "In decaying wood." Le Pouce Mt., Mauritius, November 2nd, 1948 (Mamet).

No. 128. *Brachymyrmex cordemoyi* Forel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxix. p. 49 (1895).

21 ♀♀, 3 winged ♀♀. "Nesting in dead tree stump." Le Pouce Mt., Mauritius (Mamet), November 2nd, 1948,

No 129. *Camponotus (Myrmosericus) aurosus* Roger,
Berlin Ent. Zeitschr. vii. p. 134 (1863).

1 ♂, 1 ♀. Le Pouce Mt., Mauritius (Mamet), November
2nd, 1948.

No. 130. *Pheidole (Pheidole) megacephala* F., Ent. Syst.
ii. p. 361 1793).

1 ♀. Le Pouce Mt., Mauritius, November 2nd, 1948
(Mamet).

XXII.—Notes on the Jurassic Flora of Yorkshire, 40–42.
By TOM M. HARRIS, University of Reading.

40. *Otozamites anglica* (Seward), n. comb.
(Figs. 1, 2.)

1900. *Nageiopsis anglica* Seward, p. 238, text-fig. 51.

The type specimen of "*Nageiopsis anglica*" is in the
Whitby Museum. It was borrowed for detailed examina-
tion on the supposition that it was a little-known conifer ;
a cuticle preparation, however, at once proved that it is
Bennettitalean. It was further noticed that the specimen
was not fully exposed, and when this was done it was
found that the bases of the pinnæ are broader than are
shown in Seward's figure ; it has therefore been refigured
here. It proves to be an *Otozamites* leaf of normal shape
but rather small size. Among Yorkshire species it is,
perhaps, closest to *O. penna* Harris and I at first supposed
them identical, but further study disclosed differences.

Emended diagnosis.—Leaf rather small, estimated length
6–10 cm., width 2.5–3.5 cm. or less. Shape of leaf as a
whole oblanceolate, apex being more or less rounded, base
tapering. Petiole rather short, slender, smooth. Pinnæ
arising at an angle of about 90° over most of the leaf, but
a smaller angle above ; pinnæ mostly separated by
1–2 mm. ; shape elongated-triangular in the lower part of
the leaf, becoming parallel sided above, apex obtusely
pointed. Pinna attached over the lower half of the
proximal border ; auricle moderately developed, partly
crossing the rachis (but not always exposed) ; less developed
in upper pinnæ. Veins rather distant, fine, concentration