

species as far as present knowledge goes. It is perhaps curious that the common European *C. ligniperdus* is seemingly replaced by *C. japonicus* in Asia whereas the latter, *C. obscuripes* and yet a third species *C. hemichlaena* Yasumatsu and Brown are all sympatric in the north Japanese islands. The remaining European species, *C. vagus* Schr. is quite distinct from any of the above and occupies warmer, drier habitats than *C. ligniperdus* in south Europe. It ranges from Spain in the west to the Middle East and the Caucasus in the east and northwards to about latitude 51° in Poland.

China and Japan

Collecting areas:

Japan — Kobe, leg. I. Trotzig.

North-west China — South Kansu, North-east Szechuan, leg. D. Hummel.

West China — Yarkand, leg. Raquette.

East China — Kiangsu, leg. Kolthoff.

The species:

Myrmica rubra L. ♂♂ South Kansu.

Myrmica ruginodis Nyl. 1 ♂ South Kansu.

Aphaenogaster (Attomyrma) subterranea Latr. 1 ♂ South Kansu.

These ♂♂, all from the same locality, were presumably taken by Dr. Hummel during a mating flight. The *M. ruginodis* and *A. subterranea* are in fact mounted on the same pin. Both the *Myrmica* species have been recorded for China but *A. subterranea* is an interesting new record. Ruzsky (1905) did not record this species further east than the Caucasus and the present record, therefore, extends the known species range considerably eastward. The single ♂ of *A. subterranea* collected is quite typical and resembles those I have from Switzerland.

Proformica deserta Kuznetzov. ♀ South Kansu.

This ♀ has the *Cataglyphis* like maxillary palps and elongate posterior spiracle characteristic of the species. There are also some ♀♀ in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum under the label '*Formica picea*' from south Kansu and south Mongolia taken by Dr. Hummel which probably belong as well to *P. deserta*. In general appearance and size the ♀ is much like *P. nasuta* Nyl. of Europe but like the ♂ and ♀, immediately distinguished by the long posterior spiracle which has the approximate proportions of length to breadth of 7 : 2. This species evidently extends at least from the Amu Darya region of Russian Turkestan and north Afghanistan (Collingwood, 1960) well into north China and may well have been referred to under some other name in the literature on Central Asian ants.

Pseudolasius hummeli Stitz (1936). 1 ♀ North-east Szechuan.

The general description of this species and that of the widely distributed Indonesian *P. familiaris* Fr. Smith are very similar. Both are of similar size and appearance — pale reddish yellow with thick, silky pubescence. Stitz (1936) does not indicate what the main differences are. However, Emery (1911) keys *P. familiaris* as having the third mandibular tooth clearly smaller than the second which is the reverse in the present species.