

Camponotus japonicus Mayr. 1 ♀ Japan — Kobe; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 6 ♀♀ Kiangsu.
Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) taylora Forel. 1 ♀ Yarkand.

This has the cylindrical scapes and tibiae without spines or outstanding hairs and rather upright thin scale characteristic of the species which ranges widely through India and China.

Polyrachis (Myrmhopla) dives Fr. Smith. 6 ♀♀ China no locality.

Other specimens from these Chinese collections have already been dealt with by Stitz (1936). It seems worthwhile, therefore, listing here the additional species that were included in his paper. These are:

Myrmica schencki Em. North-east Szechuan.

Pristomyrmex pungens Mayr. Kiangsu.

Pheidole rhombinodis Mayr. North-east Szechuan.

Tetramorium caespitum pallida Stitz. Kiangsu.

Tetramorium caespitum jacoti Wheeler. South Kansu.

Stenamma oustoni Wheeler. S. Kansu.

Tapinoma geei Wheeler. South Mongolia.

Tapinoma orthocephalum Stitz. South Mongolia.

Camponotus herculeanus Fu Shu Shi, 2100 m.

Camponotus japonicus North-east Szechuan; South Kansu.

Camponotus (Tanaemyrmex) irritans hongkongensis Forel. Kiangsu.

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) kolthoffi Stitz. Kiangsu.

Camponotus (Myrmentoma) reticulatus Roger V. *bedoti* Emery. Kiangsu.

Polyrachis lamellidens Fr. Smith Kiangsu.

Lasius fuliginosus Latr. South Kansu.

Lasius niger L. North-east Szechuan.

Lasius alienus Forst. South Mongolia.

Formica exsecta v. *fusculi* Stitz (not listed Chapman & Capco (1915)?)

Formica yessensis Forel.

Formica clara Forel. South Mongolia.

Formica japonica Motsch. North-east Szechuan; South Kansu.

'*Formica picea*' (= *Proformica deserta* Kuznetsov). South Mongolia; South Kansu.

The total list of species here shows an interesting mixture of European, Oriental and local forms. Eidmann (1941) also lists a number of species from the same general area. This author also gives *Formica picea* with the comment that it inhabits stony, grassy steppes and mountain sides to the snowline and I suspect that here, too, there has been a confusion between the boreo-alpine bog inhabiting '*F. picea*' I. E. *F. transkaucausica* Nas. (Yarrow, 1954) and one or other superficially similar *Proformica* species which is more likely to be found in such areas. Eidmann (1941) further lists another shining black species, *Formica gagates* Latr. with the comment that it avoids woodland whereas in south Europe this ant is exclusively attached to oak woods. Here, however, it frequently nests in open situations but always in close proximity to trees. Ten of Eidmann's species are included in those already listed by Stitz above and these two collections together, mainly from west China, total some 61 species — a considerable total but probably a small fraction of those already known to exist in China as a whole.