

Burma, India, Sikkim, Thailand

Collecting areas:

Burma: Kambaiti Mountains — altitude about 2,000 m. Tenasserim — Malvedaung; Mekane; Waschaung. South Shan — Taungyi; Sadon; Myitkina; Taungdo; Pekkong; leg. R. Malaise.

India: Madura; Calcutta. Leg. H. Sundberg. Suratgar. Leg. D. Hummel.

Sikkim: Tista Bridge — 200 m. Leg. R. Malaise.

Thailand: Pak Kok; Koon Tan. Leg. Gyldenstolpe.

The species:

Dorylus (Alaopone) orientalis Westwood. 15 ♂♂ Kambaiti; Myitkina.

This is common throughout Indo-Malaya.

Aenictus grandis Bingham. 1 ♂, Sikkim.

Aenictus wroughtoni Forel. 1 ♂, Taungyi.

These two species appear to be new records for Sikkim and Burma respectively.

Bothroponera rufipes Jerdon. 1 ♀, Sikkim.

This is widely distributed through south Asia but is apparently a new record for Sikkim.

Diacamma scalpratum Fr. Smith. 1 ♀, Pekkong.

Ectomyrmex astutus Fr. Smith. 1 ♀, Taungyi.

Odontoponera transversa Fr. Smith. 1 ♀, 2 ♀♀ Malvedaung; Taungyi.

Euponera (Trachymesopus) darwini Emery. 4 ♀♀, Thailand; Waschaung; Mekane; Taungyi.

These are all widely distributed through Indo-Malaya. *E. darwini* is a new record for Burma.

There are also five Ponerine ♂♂ belonging to four species which I have no means of identifying. Existing keys to Ponerine ♂♂ are unfortunately very incomplete and ♂♂ of several genera have never been described. Three of the species are slender and testaceous with long filiform antennae. The median and hind tibiae have two spurs; the median spur of the hind tibia is pectinate, the others simple. The claws are each bidentate. The pygidium is spined. The mandibles are very short without teeth. The scape is short and thick, about $\times 3$ the first funiculus segment, but the two together are much shorter than any of the very long succeeding antennal segments. The mesonotum has widely spaced non converging furrows. This combination does not fit any of the genera keyed by Wheeler (1922 a). All have the body testaceous and shining. The antennae, petiole, epitotum and part of the first gaster segment are pubescent and in the two larger species 14 and 10 mm. long respectively, long subdecumbent hairs clothe the posterior gaster segments. The largest species has the petiole longer than wide, triangular in profile with two median forward projecting teeth ventrally and one on each side. The second species is similar but has the petiole shorter and sloping much more steeply to its dorsal crest. The small species, about 4 mm. long, has the gaster missing but the petiole is low, cubical without ventral teeth and evidently belongs to a different genus. These specimens are all from Taungyi.

The remaining ♂ has a general resemblance to a *Tetraponera* but has the