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Myrmecological Notes.



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By W. C. CRAWLEY, B.A., F.E.S., F.R.H.S.

Cerapachys LAMBORNI, sp. nov.

♀ L. 5 mm. Black; mandibles, antennae with the insertions, tarsi and trochanters, joints of coxae, the extremities of femora and tibiae and apex of gaster, russet. Whole body with a moderately long semi-adjacent pilosity.

Head a fraction longer than broad, slightly broader behind than in front, the sides feebly convex, the occipital border slightly concave, the posterior angles not sharp.

Mandibles broad and triangular, the terminal border, which is slightly concave, is nearly twice as long as the internal, its basal half armed with a few minute blunt teeth. Clypeus short, concave from back to front, the anterior border feebly convex; the frontal carinae, one with the clypeus, form a lobe on each side between the articulations of the antennae; they converge behind, and are wider in front than in *cribrinodis*; the anterior part of each carina, which carries the insertion of the antenna, is narrow and not bilobed as in *cribrinodis*. The carinae on cheeks are low, straight, and the anterior portion is raised in a blunt knob.

Eyes slightly behind the middle of sides. Scapes very thick, reaching a little beyond half the distance to occiput. All joints of funiculus broader than long except the apical, which equals the 4 preceding.

Dorsum of thorax slightly contracted in the middle, the epinotum broader than the pronotum, the whole feebly convex in both directions; faint indications of both sutures barely visible. Declivity of epinotum finely bordered. Node nearly twice (1.7) as broad as long, truncate behind and before, very slightly broader behind, convex above, underneath with a blunt triangular tooth. Postpetiole (first segment of gaster) wider than petiole, wider behind, straight in front and at back, considerably wider than long.

Whole body shining; mandibles punctured, head smooth and shining with scattered punctures. Mesonotum similarly punctured, but front of pronotum and the base and sides of epinotum coarsely rugose-punctate. Declivity smooth and

shining. Petiole and postpetiole coarsely reticulate-punctate. Gaster smooth and shining, with small scattered points.

Type B.M. Monkey Bay, Lake Nyassa. (Dr. W. A. Lamborn, 1915. No. 100.) Differs from *cribrinodis* in the points indicated, and in its larger size, darker colour, thicker node, and sculpture.

Pronolepis JACOBSONI, sp. nov.

♀ L. 2.6 mm. Yellow testaceous, head somewhat darker, the gaster dark castaneous, lighter in some specimens.

Mandibles with 6 teeth. Head small, oval, as long as broad, broadest at eyes which are large and prominent and situated barely behind the middle of sides; the head narrows rapidly behind the eyes, the occipital border straight. Clypeus carinate, the anterior border feebly sinuate, the posterior border marked out with a black line. Frontal area deep. Scapes long, extending more than half their length beyond the occipital border.

Thorax stragulate and emarginate at mesonotum, the pronotum and mesonotum forming a curve with an obtuse angle at the suture, and the epinotum forming a rounded convexity. Scale thick, very inclined, straight and sharp-edged at top, the stalk long and thick, the whole pedicel fitting into a recess in the basal segment of gaster. This latter is concavely truncate at its anterior border.

Head and gaster provided with plentiful long yellow-brown hairs; pronotum has one pair of short followed by two pairs of long hairs; the mesonotum has one or two pairs of short hairs. The legs and antennae covered with plentiful long semi-adjacent pilosity. There are a few short adpressed hairs on the cheeks. Entirely smooth and shining.

Fort de Kock, Sumatra. (Leg. E. Jacobson. No. 1088.) Type W.C.C. coll.

Recalls *Pr. naoroji*, Forel, from Assam and N.-W. India, but thorax not so pilose, the epinotal convexity only a little more than half the pronotal convexity (in *naoroji* not much shorter than the pronotal). The scale, truncation of gaster, and length of scapes apparently similar.

Camponotus (*Myrmambly*) *reticulatus*, Rog., race *sericellus*, Vieb., var. RUGOSIOR, var. nov.

♀ Major, L. 5 mm. Slightly smaller than *sericellus*, the sculpture of head coarser, and pubescence on gaster less abundant. Mandibles with six teeth. The light colour of head extends as far as the eyes and over a great part of the space between the frontal carinae. Frontal area dark. Bands on the borders of the segments of gaster almost white. Otherwise corresponds to Viehmeyer's description of *sericellus* from Singapore.

♀ minor, L. 3.5 mm. Slightly smaller, otherwise corresponds to the race description.

♀ L. 5.5 mm. The light colour of head more sharply defined than in ♀ major, and does not extend beyond the articulations of the antennae nor between the frontal carinae. Wings hyaline. Wing insertions yellow-white. Head smaller and narrower in front, and mandibles less massive than in ♀ major. The angle between base and declivity of epinotum rounded. Otherwise like ♀ major except for sexual differences.

♂ L. 4 mm. Dark brown, gaster darker, almost black; mandibles, extremities of cheeks, and articulations of antennae, paler; insertions of wings and the two hind coxae yellow-white. Borders of segments of gaster not paler than rest. Gaster abundantly pilose.

The scapes extend more than one-third of their length beyond the occiput. Mandibles edentate. Clypeus feebly convex, the anterior border straight. Eyes occupy more than half the sides of head, which narrows behind. Node low and thick.

Whole head feebly reticulate; the thorax more faintly so, and shining; gaster densely and finely transversely reticulate.

Sumatra, Fort de Kock, 1921. 920 M. (Jacobson, 1175.)

Kindly compared with a co-type by Prof. Emery. Types W.C.C. Coll.

Camponotus (Myrmosericus) rutoglauca, Jerd., race *feai*, Em., var. *erythropus*, For.

♀ (Hitherto undescribed.) L. 12 mm. Black; mandibles, most of clypeus, cheeks, insertion of antennae, frontal area and frontal carinae, the antennae, except the apical segments, and the legs, red; thorax dark reddish-brown. Wings hyaline, nervures brown.

Head as broad or broader than thorax. Scale thin, broad and widely excavated at apex. Otherwise like the ♀ major.

Canary Islands. Dublin Museum, 11-1895.

Polyrhachis thrinax, Rog., var. *javanica*, Mayr., ♀.

The var. *javanica*, according to the description, has legs and antennae ferruginous, but two specimens from Sumatra have the antennae (except the last three or four joints of funiculus) and entire legs, dark brown or black. Emery tells me he has a specimen from Singapore with similar colouring. As there does not appear to be any other difference in these specimens from the type, I prefer to record them as var. *javanica*, Mayr, simply.

Fort de Kock, Sumatra. (E. Jacobson, 1097, 1920.)

Forel (*Formicidae des Indes et de Ceylan*, Part 111) refers to "race *javana*, Mayr," and is followed by Bingham (*Fauna of British India*, vol. ii., *Formicidae*, p. 411). The name given by Mayr to his variety in *Tijds. voor Entom.*, x., 1867, p. 20, is *javanica*.

P. rastellata var. *javana*, Vieh. ♀ L. 6 mm.

A single ♀ appears to be this variety, as the legs are red and the tarsi black, as given by Viehmeyer as the colour of his var. *javana* (♂). He gives no description of the ♀.

Fort de Kock, Sumatra. (Jacobson, 1177.)

P. moeschi, For.

♂ (Hitherto undescribed) L. 5 mm.

Legs, black, insertions of antennae, and border of mandibles, brown. A few hairs on mandibles and anterior border of clypeus, and apex of gaster; a row of bristles under first joint of tarsi; a fine scattered pubescence on femora, tibiae and gaster; otherwise glabrous. Mandibles with five teeth. Clypeus strongly arched, not carinate, the lateral anterior border convex with a central projecting portion, occupying rather more than one-third of the whole anterior border, with a crenate edge ending in a tooth at each side. Frontal area broadly triangular, indistinct. Frontal carinae sinuate, equally wide in front of and behind articulation of antennae. Head as long as broad, widest at eyes, which are prominent and placed at the posterior angles; occipital border convex. Antennae very long, reaching to base of gaster.

The scape extends almost two-thirds of its length beyond the occiput. All funicular joints long and narrow, the 2nd shorter than the 1st or 3rd. Pronotum with rounded shoulders. Promesonotum convex in both directions, the mesonotum bluntly bordered. Thorax constricted and slightly impressed at mesoepinotal suture. Base of epinotum nearly twice as wide as long, barely half as long as declivity, with two long horizontal spines, slightly directed outwards, thick at base, almost as long as the declivity. Legs long.

Node from the side more or less conical, from in front slightly wider at apex, sides straight; the two fine spines are horizontal, more widely spreading proportionately than the epinotal spines, nearly as long as the space between their bases.

Shining; mandibles with scattered punctures and finely striate at base. Rest of body with a fine ground reticulation, which on the promesonotum has a circular direction, and on scale and gaster is more or less transverse.

Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 1921. 920 metres. (E. Jacobson, 1176). Type W.C.C. Coll.

There is little doubt that this species is the ♂ of Forel's *P. moeschi* from Sumatra (*Zool. Jahr. Suppl.*, xv., Band, 1912, ♀). It agrees very well with Forel's description, allowing for sexual differences.
