

*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.