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Diacamma holosericum, Rog. &, Rimbo Pengadang.

Diacamma rugosum, Le G., race sculpturatum, Sm. &, Muara Kiawei.

Pachycondyla (Bothroponera) tridentata, Sm. ≥, Fort de Kock; Andalas, 1922.

Pachycondyla (Ectomomyrmex) astutus, Sm. Fort de Kock.

Euponera (Brachyponera) luteipes, Mayr. \$\overline{\pi}\$, Fort de Kock, Oct. 1913.

√√ Trapeziopelta nitida, sp. n. (Fig. 2.) = emeryi ?

§. Length 3.5 mm.

Dark castaneous (mahogany-colour); mandibles, antennæ, and legs paler; 1st and 2nd segments of gaster with a dark patch across centre. A fairly plentiful yellow pilosity over whole body, including legs and antennæ, longest and thickest at apex of gaster. The clypeal process has two pairs of long hairs. There is a short pubescence on upper surface of head.

scene 1 c likely! It reversed? to

Head rectangular, slightly broader than long, a fraction narrower behind; the occipital border widely and shallowly concave, the angles rounded. Frontal groove well defined. Eyes placed less than their length from the articulation of the mandibles, oval, consisting of about 16 facets. Process of clypeus in the form of an equilateral triangle, very slightly broader than long, the base of the triangle in front, where the border is straight. Mandibles long and narrow, nearly as long as the head. Seen from the side they are narrow at the base, gradually widening on the inner side to a point beyond the halfway line, where is a tooth; from this point the sides are parallel to a point more than halfway to the apex, forming another tooth; the remainder forms an oblique terminal border with two small teeth at the apex. The outer border is uniformly concave. The mandibles enlarge gradually, not abruptly as in bidens. From the side of the base of the mandible a narrow groove runs, curving slightly downwards and continuing along the extreme edge of the mandible for more than two-thirds of its length. Club 4-jointed; the 1st joint of funiculus more than twice as long as the 2nd, and the last about equal to the two preceding ones. The scapes are only half as thick at the base as at the apex: they just fail to reach the centre of the occipital border.