some anatomical differences are cited and a comparison of types will have to be made before a conclusion can be reached.

## Polyrhachis gracilior Forel

Polyrhachis furcata race gracilior Forel, 1893: 25, 33. Syntype workers. INDIA: Trevandrum (H. Ferguson) and Assam, Sibsagar (Wood-Mason) (probably in MHN, Geneva). [Diagnosis in key.]

Polyrhachis gracilior Forel, Bingham, 1903: 388 [raised to species].

Polyrhachis (Myrmhopla) weberi Donisthorpe, 1943a: 206. Holotype and paratype workers. India: Travancore, Tenmalai, 500-800 ft., 11-17.x.1938 (BMNH) [examined]. Syn. n.

This synonym is quite straightforward. Donisthorpe was obviously unaware of gracilior as in the original description he compares his species to the two closely related species furcata F. Smith and exasperata F. Smith, but does not mention gracilior. Two named specimens of gracilior from the Bingham collection (in BMNH) which matched the descriptions of Forel (1893) and Bingham (1903) were compared with the type-series of weberi and no significant differences could be found.

## Polyrhachis hector F. Smith

Polyrhachis hector F. Smith, 1857: 62. Holotype worker. SINGAPORE. (A. R. Wallace) (UM, Oxford) [examined].

Polyrhachis abdominalis F. Smith, 1858a: 63. Holotype worker. (BMNH) [examined]. Syn. n.

Polyrhachis mutatus F. Smith, 1858a: 64 pl. 4 figs. 12, 13. Holotype worker.

BURMA. (Type presumed lost). Syn. n.

Polyrhachis malignus F. Smith, 1858a: 70 pl. 4 fig. 44. Holotype female. Phil-

IPPINES. (BMNH) [examined]. Syn. n.

Polyrhachis phyllophilus F. Smith, 1860a: 69. Holotype worker. Sulawesi: Makasar (A. R. Wallace). (UM, Oxford) [examined] [the synonymy abdominalis == phyllophilus by Forel, 1893: 24, 321.

Polyrhachis achilles Forel, 1893: 24, 32. Syntype workers. Burma (Bingham). [Diagnosis in key.] [The synonymy abdominalis = achilles suggested in Bingham,

1903: 3981.

Polyrhachis mutata race ajax Forel, 1893: 24, 32. Holotype (?) worker. Burma (Bingham). [Diagnosis in key] [The synonymy mutata = ajax in Bingham, 1903: 399].

Direct comparison shows abdominalis to be a synonym of hector, and malignus has proved to be the female of this species. P. abdominalis and mutata have traditionally been separated upon grounds of size, length of spines and strength of propodeal margination. Bingham (1903) utilised the presence of short spiniform bristles on the lower tibial margins of the legs as a diagnostic feature of mutata, despite the statement by Smith (1858a) that the legs were without spines. However, Bingham did recognise that the development of such spines was variable in abdominalis as he says that 'the tibiae in some specimens slightly spinose, in others smooth. The legs in the type of abdominalis are without bristles below and in fact this specimen fits the descriptions of mutata just as well as those of abdominalis. Finally, series from the Andaman Islands show some specimens with spiniform bristles and some without.

With hector one is dealing with a variable species which has a wide distribution and appears capable of developing local populations in different parts of its range. However, these local forms are characterised only by minor differences of colour, spine length, sharpness of propodeal margination and similar features and all such characters are intergradient, often showing variation in different samples from the same area.