and acasta originated in the same series of specimens of the Wallace collection. I have also examined the type of diaphanta F. Smith and find it to be very close to and probably inseparable from saevissima.

Polyrhachis zopyra F. Smith.

Polyrhachis zopyrus F. Smith, 1861: 43 pl. 1 fig. 22. Holotype worker. Sulawesi: Tondano (A. R. Wallace) (UM, Oxford) [examined].

Polyrhachis (Myrma) moorei Donisthorpe, 1941b: 208. Holotype worker. Philippines: Luzon Island, Baguio, Waterfall Valley, under stone, 17.ii.1920 (A. Moore) (BMNH) [examined]. Syn. n.

The two types are very similar; zopyra is slightly more stoutly built with a broader and somewhat thicker petiole scale and with the lateral margination of the propodeum rather better defined than in moorei. On the other hand moorei has slightly thicker pronotal teeth and the pubescence is dense and fine over the entire dorsal surface of the specimen. It is not so dense in zopyra, but where it does occur it is apparent that much of the pubescence has been lost and the specimen when fresh was probably just as densely pubescent as the type of moorei. The anterior clypeal margin in zopyra is irregular medially whilst that of moorei is quite regularly arcuate apart from a small median impression. In spite of this and in view of the otherwise marked similarities of the two I am satisfied that the two names represent only a single species.

Synopsis

Twenty-six new synonyms and one new name are proposed in the ant genus *Polyrhachis* F. Smith. Older synonyms are given where applicable and details of variation of the species are noted in some cases.

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