

dealt with by Wilson (1958:355). In the New World, the synonymy of *stigma* is not yet clear. *T. cognata* (Emery) has never been differentiated satisfactorily, and *T. succedanea* (Roger) could be either *stigma* or the closely related *cautus* Mann. *T. compressinodis* Borgmeier is a synonym of *T. cautus* Mann (types compared; **new synonymy**). Agreeing with *stigma* and *cautus* in palpal segmentation (3, 3) and in the lack of an anal lobe on the hind wings of both sexes, are two Australian species, *rufonigra* (Clark), transferred from *Brachyponera*, and *pachynodus* Clark (wings unknown in the latter). Two other species that apparently are close to this group are *lunaris* (Emery) and *ferrugineus* (F. Smith), though so little is known about these forms now that they cannot be confidently assigned.

The second group consists of *darwini* and relatives. These are medium-small species known only from the ferruginous-colored females, which are taken commonly at light throughout wide areas of the Old World tropics. These females lack an anal lobe on the hind wing, and their palpal formula is 4, 3. They lack a mandibular pit and have no spine-like setae on the outer face of the middle tibia. They are found from northern Australia, Indonesia and the Philippines westward through India to tropical Africa. They vary considerably in size, but the variation may be continuous; in fact, all of these forms may well represent a single species. As mentioned above, the species described as *Cryptopone rufotestacea* by Donisthorpe belongs here and is a synonym of *T. lamarki* Santschi, which in all likelihood is only a size variant of *darwini*. It seems likely also that Motschulsky's *Amblyopone testacea* belongs in this complex.

The third group is the group of *sharpi* Forel, which consists of medium-small species, all castes blackish in color, with a distinct elliptical mandibular pit; palpal segmentation (as seen in 2 African specimens of *brunoi* only) is 4, 4. Anal lobe lacking in 2 *brunoi* females from Liberia, but present (though separated by a relatively shallow cleft) in a single male from Southern Rhodesia; perhaps in this group the character is variable or sexually dimorphic. Mid-tibiae without spine-like setae on extensor faces.

Some of the species (*brunoi*, *malayanus*, *katangana*) were described originally in *Ectomomyrmex*, or were placed in that genus later. Actually, these species are all very close to *sharpi*—in fact, *malayanus* is almost certainly a straight synonym of *sharpi*. The form of *sharpi* from China and Japan has the propodeum