ECTOMOMYRMEX Mayr

The taxonomy of this genus has been considerably simplified at the species level by the partial revisions of Wilson (1958) and Yasumatsu (1962), but an even more fundamental change needed is the removal of the species *brunoi* and *malayanus*. These, as has been demonstrated above, are members of the *sharpi* group of "*Trachymesopus*." With these deletions, *Ectomomyrmex* is once more restored to the status of a strictly Indo-Pacific genus, ranging from India and northwestern China eastward to Japan and Korea, Samoa and northern Queensland. It is now also possible to define the genus.

Ectomomyrmex consists of medium-sized to large, usually basically black-colored forms, the workers and females of which tend to have the posterior cranium somewhat prismatic, and the posterior face of the petiolar node strongly striate, or at least rugose-punctate. Worker-female palpi segmented, so far as is known, 4, 4; mandibles without basal pit, the oblique basal groove present and weak, or absent. The oblique mesepisternal suture is present and reasonably distinct in the worker. Compound eyes fairly to rather well developed and multifacetted in the worker.

CENTROMYRMEX Mayr

Centromyrmex Mayr, 1866, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 16: 894. Type: *Centromyrmex bohemanni* Mayr, 1866, monobasic.

Spalacomyrmex Emery, 1889, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, 27: 489. Type: *Spalacomyrmex feae* Emery, 1889, monobasic.

Typhloteras Karawajew, 1925, Konowia, 4: 128. Type: *Typhloteras hamulatum* Karawajew, 1925, monobasic.

Glyphopone Forel, 1913, Rev. Zool. Afr. 2: 308. Type: *Glyphopone bequaerti* Forel, 1913, monobasic. **New synonymy.**

Glyphopone subgenus *Leptopone* Arnold, 1916, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 14: 163. Type: *Glyphopone* (*Leptopone*) *rufigaster* Arnold, 1916, monobasic. **New synonymy.**

The type female of *Glyphopone bequaerti* has been compared directly with a winged female kindly sent by Dr. Arnold (Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, 10-12-1943, Arnold leg. et det.). These two specimens are virtually identical and are surely conspecific, as indicated in the formal synonymy expressed below. The median lobe of the clypeus is hardly to be considered "bicarinate," but the median portion of its surface is very slightly concave when viewed in the proper light. Although these are