

vex dorsum; a sharp transverse carina separates the dorsum of the node from its anterior face. (The carina is not shown in Wheeler's figure, which is rather sketchy where details are concerned.) The *T. camerunense* samples I have seen, including the type, all have the petiolar node shorter and higher, and more "blocky" as seen from the side. I took what I believe to be *T. camerunense* sympatrically in the Banco Forest Reserve, near Abidjan, Ivory Coast, with two slightly different kinds of what I refer to *T. lucayanum*. One of these (A-109) is very like the West Indian *lucayanum*, except that the postpetiolar costulae are distinct and crowded, giving the appearance of coarse striation; this series came from a nest in a tall red-rotten tree stump, about 2 m above the ground. The other form was collected twice in the Banco Reserve (A-71, A-76), both times as strays in the leaf litter; its petiolar node is slightly higher, without distinct cross-costulation as in the West Indian and A-109 examples, and its postpetiole has no distinct longitudinal costulae and is predominantly smooth and shining discad. This second form might even eventually prove to be a sibling species, but the African *Tetramorium* vary so much that it seems more likely at the moment that these variants from Banco are just different forms of one species.

Wheeler gave 5 as the number of mandibular teeth in his types, but the number is 6 or 7 if one counts all of the irregular denticles on the basal half of the masticatory margins; these small teeth are difficult to see.

A specimen of *T. lucayanum* has also been seen from Monrovia, Liberia (E. S. Ross leg.), showing that this species is widespread in West and Central Africa. It may be that the West Indian stock arrived in ballast or timber, or perhaps with the slave trade, in a ship from Africa during the early days of New World colonization. At any rate, it is now clear that Africa was its original home.

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