

antennae and mandibles reddish yellow. Dorsum of the epinotum more oblique, the epinotal teeth longer. Basal fourth of the first abdominal segment strongly reticulate. First node of the petiole very nearly as wide as the second and nearly twice as wide as long (distinctly narrower and only four-sevenths wider than long in the type of the species, Fig. 7a).

Hunyani, Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia.

// *Strumigenys pretoriae* n.sp. (Fig. 8)

♀. 2.4 mm. long (including the mandibles). Ochreous, the head slightly darker, the teeth of the mandibles blackish. Clypeus, head and pronotum rather sparsely covered with short, white and spoon-shaped hairs, the scapes with a row of 8 spatulate hairs. The underside of the

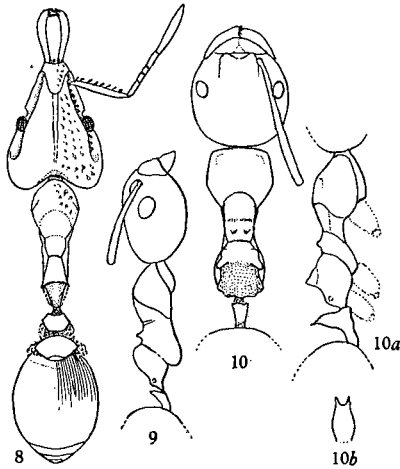


Fig. 8. *Strumigenys pretoriae* ♀, × c. 25.

Fig. 9. *Plagiolepis chirindensis* ♀, × c. 25.

Fig. 10. *Acantholepis dendrophila* ♀, × 23.

Fig. 10a. *Acantholepis dendrophila* ♀, lateral view × 23.

Fig. 10b. *Acantholepis dendrophila* ♀, petiole, viewed from behind, × 23.

joints of the petiole with spongy tissue, the lateral margins of the spinotal declivity with a lamella of the same nature. Femora and tibiae with thin spatulate hairs, the anterior tibiae with only clavate hairs. Head and thorax dull, closely reticulate-punctate, the thorax much more finely so than the head, the pronotum also with traces of longitudinal striae. The dorsal face of the first node of the petiole is dull and very finely reticulate-punctate, the second node is smooth and shining. Abdomen shining with 4 widely spaced rows of clavate hairs, the first segment closely and longitudinally striate over its basal half. Head subtriangular, and excluding the mandibles about one-third longer than wide behind, the sides behind the eyes moderately convex, the hind margin deeply and arcuately emarginate, the posterior angles widely rounded. The scrobes are wide and shallow, marginate and distinctly defined above, merging