

the eyes. Pronotum one-third wider than long, its anterior half, except at the sides, flattened, the anterior corners of the flattened area forming slight bosses or shoulders. Mesonotum wider than long, separated from the metanotum by a wide impression. The stigmata on the metanotum prominent. Dorsum of the epinotum considerably widened caudad, with a high, blunt and outwardly directed tooth on each side, convex transversely in front of the teeth, and convex between them; the declivity longer than the dorsum, widened below and with large and prominent stigmata below. Petiole as high as long, feebly convex in front, and behind, the dorsal edge emarginate and strongly spinose on each side.

Chirinda Forest, Southern Rhodesia. October. Four specimens were found walking aimlessly on the trunk of a recently felled and debarked tree. As a thorough search in the pieces of bark and in the soil all round the tree failed to disclose any sign of a nest, it is probable that they had fallen from the foliage of the surrounding trees, and suggests that the species nests in branches of trees. All other species known to me are terricolous.

By the shape of the pronotum this species belongs to the group containing *A. excisa* For., *A. depressa* Sant. and *A. palpalis* Sant. The maxillary palpi are long, but not so long as in the latter species. It differs from all three by its colour, larger size, longer scapes, smaller eyes and the much larger, higher and more divergent epinotal teeth.

Paratype, B.M.

Subfamily FORMICINAE

Componotus (Tanaemyrmex) errabundus n.sp.

(Figs. 11, 11a-11c)

4.7 mm. long. Black. Antennae and tarsi ferruginous, the apical half of the scapes darker. Mandibles fusco-ferruginous. Head, pronotum and legs with a very short, sparse and decumbent whitish pubescence. Epinotal declivity, petiole and apical margins of the abdominal segments with a few long, erect and whitish hairs. Mandibles sexdentate, sparsely and strongly punctured, head and thorax slightly shining, microscopically reticulate-rugulose, the abdomen shining, microscopically (20 diameters) and closely transversely striolate. Head, excluding the mandibles, one-seventh longer than wide, narrowed anteriorly in the anterior third, the posterior two-thirds of the sides almost straight, the posterior corners rounded, the hind margin concave. Clypeus subcarinate, the anterior margin straight. Frontal carinae sinuate, divergent behind, ending at about the level of the middle of the eyes. Scapes short, falling short of the hind margin of the head by a distance equal to the length of the first two joints of the flagellum. Pronotum like that of *C. werthi* Forel, but wider, nearly three times wider than long. Mesonotum tumid in front, less narrowed caudad than in *C. werthi*. Dorsum of the epinotum very narrow, six times longer than wide in front, where it is widest, longer than the declivity, which is much more steep than in *C. werthi*. Scale of the petiole very convex transversely in front, flat behind, thick, two and a half times higher than thick from front to back.