

to black, with tibiae, except their proximal ends, mostly yellowish to reddish brown. In the recently collected specimens, the legs of the workers and a queen (Krombein & Norden coll.) are generally very light, yellow, with trochanters, proximal half of femora, proximal ends of tibiae and tarsi dark brown or black. The femora and tibiae were described as white, when the ants were collected (see below), but apparently darkened after the ants died.

Female. — Dimensions: TL c. 6.55-7.06; HL 1.56-1.62; HW 1.25-1.31; CI 80-81; SL 1.68-1.85; SI 134-141; PW 1.43-1.53; MTL 1.53-1.75 (2 measured).

Two dealate queens available for examination closely resemble the workers and differ only by possessing the characters identifying full sexuality, including three ocelli, complete thoracic structure and wings.

Male unknown. Immature stages (eggs, larvae and pupae in cocoons) are present in the USNM collection.

Biology.— *P. bugnioni* is known only from Sri Lanka, where it might be endemic. It is apparently an inhabitant of primary forests. The following data on their nesting habits are by courtesy of Drs Karl V. Krombein and Beth B. Norden who found a nest of *P. bugnioni* in the myrmecophyte *Humboldtia laurifolia* (Fabaceae) during their fieldwork in Sri Lanka in 1993: '... The colony did not occupy an internode, but made a nest by sealing together the edges of the pair of stipules immediately above the internode. The stipules were unusually long, 45 mm, with a maximum width of 16 mm near the base. Their acuminate apices, 7 mm long, were not sealed. The edges below the apices were sealed together with silk and debris spun by the ant larvae. A sizable mass of debris and silk, 1.5 mm thick, sealed off the top of the nest 7 mm from the tips of the stipules. Access to the nest was at the base of the stipules. The inner surface of the stipules was not coated with a sheet of silk. A few small ant larvae were still attached along the edges of the stipules where, apparently, they were being used to strengthen the seal at the time we placed the nest in alcohol. The nest population consisted of the queen, 27 workers, and a number of brood (9 in cocoons, 15 small larvae and 12 eggs). The coloration of this species is unique among the ant species nesting in *Humboldtia*. The white femora and tibiae are a marked contrast to the black body' (Krombein, pers. comm.).

Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) scissa (Roger, 1862)
(fig. 3)

Hemioptica scissa Roger, 1862: 240. Syntype workers, females. Original localities: Sri Lanka (as Ceylon), NMHU (2 workers examined); 'Ostindien', MNHN (3 workers, 2 females - all presumed lost).

Hemioptica scissa Roger; Forel, 1893: 27 (description of ♂♂).

Polyrhachis (Hemioptica) scissa Roger; Forel, 1908: 13.

Material.— Syntypes, 2 workers, one here designated lectotype: two syntype workers of *P. scissa* (NMHU) were examined by Kohout. Both specimens are in good condition and bear three identical labels reading (1) 'Ceylon Nietner' (on yellow tag), (2) '*Hemioptica scissa* Rog.', and (3) 'Type' (on red tag). One specimen also bears two additional labels (1) with printed number '10581', and (2) a handwritten label which reads '*Hemioptica scissa* Rog.'. Examination of other Roger types (e.g. *P. ammoeides*, *latifrons*) suggests that he used asterisks to indicate a particular specimen of the series, much as we would now select the holotype (Kohout, 1994: 135). Accordingly the specimen bearing the label with asterisk is here designated lectotype. The second specimen consequently becomes the paralecto-