

strongly curved, the convexity of the curves of both directed forwards; those of the hinder row are about equal in size and nearly equidistant from each other, the interval being equal to or rather more than an eye's diameter. The four centrals form nearly a square whose posterior is longer than the other sides.

A single example was found in company with the *Æcobius* and *Lathys* above described, and I have a female of it from Lisbon. It appears to me a very distinct species, and on the whole I should be inclined to think that most probably all three species were imported from Spain, as before suggested.

## PHALANGIDEA.

### GONYLEPTIDAE.

Two examples, which may be of different species or possibly the two sexes of the same species, were received in February, 1909, from Propagating Pits. Coll., H. Ruck. These are still under examination.

## THELYPHONIDEA.

### Order THELYPHONIDES.

#### TARTARIDAE.

*Trithyreus Bagnallii*, Jackson, *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne*, n.s., Vol. 3, Part 1, pp. 28-30, and Part 2, p. 23, Pl. X., figs. 1-5.

♀. Examples of this curious little Arachnid were sent by Mr. Bagnall to Dr. A. R. Jackson in December, 1907, from a hothouse at Kew, and subsequently I received examples from the same locality from Mr. H. Donisthorpe. The family Tartaridae was based by myself many years ago upon examples from Ceylon to which I gave the generic name of *Nyctalops*. The group has since been more thoroughly worked at by the late Dr. Thorell, Prof. H. J. Hansen (Copenhagen), and others, but little is really known about it. (Cf. O.P.—Cambridge in Proc. Dors. N.H. & A.F. Club, XXIX., p. 185, 1908.)

## ACARIDEA.

### GAMASIDAE.

*Gamasus crassipes*, Hermann. In Herbaceous Ground frames. Coll., W. Irving.

Identified by Mr. Nigel Pearce, of Trinity College, Cambridge. This may have been of foreign importation, but the species is known as British.

## HYMENOPTERA.

### FORMICIDAE (Ants).

H. St. J. Donisthorpe.

The following species of ants have not been recorded from Kew:—

*Prenolepis bruneri*, Mayr., sub sp. *Donisthorpei*, Forel. (Fig. 6.) This new sub species was recorded in error in my last list (*K.B.* 1908, p. 122) as *P. caeciliae*, Forel. Prof. Forel has now described

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To face page 251.]

it as above (Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat. xliv. 1908, p. 64). It still occurs in the Fern and Palm Houses, and I found it this year in the Lily House. See Fig. 6 of the plate.

*Prenolepis steinheili*, Forel, var. *minuta*, Forel. Found among Palms from British Guiana by H. Green. A native of the Antilles.

*Brachymyrmex patagonicus*, Mayr. Numerous in the Orchid Houses.

*Monomorium minutum*, Mayr. I discovered this very small species on one plant in the Propagating Pits. It has also been taken this year in the Fern Pits by J. S. Christie.

*Camponotus (Colobopsis) truncatus*, Spinola. (Figs. 1 and 2.) The discovery of this species is of considerable interest. J. S. Christie found *Cremastogaster scutellaris* on some "virgin" cork in the Fern Houses, and bottled, as he thought, four specimens, which were sent on to me. One of the four turned out to be a beetle *Formicomus pedestris*, Rossi! (See Fig. 3.) Though very "ant-like" in appearance, it is not a very good mimic of the *Cremastogaster*. I went down to try and get more. I was not successful in this, but I found another species of ant (the *Camponotus*) in some numbers in the cork. The beetle is extremely like this ant in colour, even having the two yellow spots on its black elytra, which are situated on the black abdomen of the ant; moreover, the segments of the ant's abdomen appear to be represented on the elytra of the beetle by white hairs, and the head and thorax of both are red. (Cf. Fig. 2, Fig. 1.) The beetle (Fig. 3) is also the same size as small ♂♂ of the ant. Large ♂♂ occurred with very large square heads. Prof. Forel tells me that there are many mimics among the ants of this genus. Also that *Colobopsis* itself, as well as *Camponotus lateralis*, are held to be mimics of *Cremastogaster scutellaris*. The species is abundant in Algeria.

I also found a Psoccus in some numbers in the cork with the ants which Mr. Guermonprez has named for me *Lepinotus inquilinus*, Heyd, and remarks that it is very likely the natural home of this species is in the nests of insects.

Of other Myrmecophiles I may mention that Mr. Bagnall and I saw a specimen of the little Orthopteron (*Myrmecophila prenolepidis*, Wasm.?) among the ants of a colony of *Prenolepis longicornis*, Ltr., in the Propagating Pits, but it escaped, as it can jump very strongly.

Mr. Cambridge has described a little spider (Fig. 5) (*Diblemma Donisthorpei*, Camb. Proc. Dorset. Nat. Hist. & A.F. Club, 1908, p. 188) which I discovered with the little ant (Fig. 7) *Wasmannia auropunctata*, Roger, in the Propagating Pits last year. It was a new genus and species, and occurred in some numbers with the ants, to which it bears a strong superficial resemblance.

*Technomyrmex albipes*, Smith. (Fig. 4.) The ergatoid ♂♂ of this ant, mentioned in my last list, have since been described by Prof. Forel (Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sc. Nat. 1908, p. 2). I took a ♀ of this species in the Palm House, 11, ii., 09, the first I have seen.

The ordinary ♂ is figured (see plate, Fig. 8, as also the little ant (Fig. 9), *Strumigenys rogeri*, Em., of my last list.