

at the apical end which is very finely dentate. Apices evenly incurved and with a few bordering spines. Inferiors brownish, pale yellow at base and extreme apex, broad at base, mammilated at apex, not extending as far as the inner basal spine of superiors (fig. 2).

Habitat: Buru. The type will be deposited in the British Museum. The late Dr. Ris mentions specimens of *L. praemorsa* from Buru (1929, *Treubia*, 7 (Suppl.): 141), but states that they do not differ from those from Sumatra. He mentions, however, that the superior anal appendages are entirely pale and that the pterostigma is shorter and blacker than usual, thus these may represent the sub-adult state of this new species. Owing to the extensive black fascia, it is impossible to say whether the usual ventro-lateral black spots on the lower border of metepimeron common to the first section of *praemorsa* are present or not.

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## MYRMECOLOGICAL GLEANINGS

By Horace DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S.

IN the course of work during the last twelve months the following myrmecological matters, to which attention should be called, have come to notice.

### FORMICIDAE.

#### PONERINAE.

1. *Ponera tortuolosa* Smith, 1858, *Cat. Hym. Brit. Mus.* 6: 99, ♂, and *Ponera tortuolosa* Smith, 1863, *Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* 7: 18, ♀♀. The first species, from Brazil, belongs to the subgenus *Gnamptogenys* Roger of *Ectatomma* Smith, and the second, from Ceram, is a subspecies of *Diacamma rugosum* Le Guil. Nevertheless as they were both originally described as *Ponera tortuolosa*, the latter insect requires a new name, for which I propose *D. rugosa* Le Guil, subsp. *smithi* nom. n.

2. *Rhytidoponera* (*Rhytidoponera*) *hilli* Crawley, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 15: 131, ♀, and *Rhytidoponera* (*Chalcoponera*) *hilli* Clark, 1941, *Mem. Nat. Hist. Mus. Melbourne* 12: 85, ♀, both from Australia. For the latter species I propose the name *R. (C.) clarki* nom. n.

#### MYRMICINAE.

3. *Acromyrmex* (*Acromyrmex*) *nobilis* Santschi. Santschi, in 1939, described this species twice, though not entirely in the same words, on four workers taken in Brazil. The descriptions may be found in "Études et Descriptions de Fourmis néotropiques," 1939, *Rev. Ent. Rio de J.* 10: 317; and "Résultats PROC. B. ENT. SOC. LOND. (B) 12. PTS. 7-8. (AUG. 1943.)" pp. 115-116.

Scientifiques des Croisières du Navaire—École Belg. 'Mercator,' 1939, *Mem. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg.* (2) 15 : 164. I have ascertained that the former paper was published a few months earlier than the latter, therefore the original description occurs in the Rio de Janeiro publication.

#### FORMICINAE.

4. *Formica fervens* Drury, 1782,<sup>1</sup> *Ill. Nat. Hist. Ins.* 3 : 58, pl. 42, fig. 3, ♀, from Mexico, and *Formica fervens* Smith, 1857, *Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* 2 : 55, ♀, from Borneo. The former is an *Atta*, most probably *A. cephalotes* L., and the latter is a *Camponotus* (*Tanaemyrmex*) species, for which I propose the name **C. (T.) fervidus** nom. n.

5. Stitz, 1923, *Sitzber. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin* : 136, described a variety of *Polyrhachis* (*Myrmothrinax*) *thrinax* Roger under the name of *castanea* var. n. Santschi, 1928, *Tijds. v. Entom.* 71 : 140, sank this and renamed it *castanella* nom. n., because he said Stitz had already used the name *castanea* on page 128 of the same publication. On looking this up, I found that the insect described was not a *Polyrhachis* at all but *Camponotus* (*Myrmocantha*) *castanea* sp. n. Santschi's name *castanella* therefore sinks, but Stitz's name still sinks as there is a *Camponotus castaneus* Latreille, 1802, *Hist. Nat. Fourmis* : 118. I propose the name **castanicolus** nom. n., for Stitz's species.

6. *Echinopla rugosa* Er., André, 1891, *Mem. Soc. zool. France* 5 : 47, ♀, from Borneo, and *Echinopla rugosa* Stitz, 1938, *Sitzber. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin* : 110, ♀, from New Guinea. I propose the name **E. corrugata** nom. n. for the latter insect.

7. *Introduced Ants*:—In "British Ants" (2nd edn. 1927, p. 386), I gave a list of eleven ants enumerated by Forel as having become cosmopolitan, being introduced everywhere by shipping, and pointed out that all of these except three species had been found in Britain. Since this was written one of these three—*Solenopsis geminata* F.—has been found in some numbers in the propagating pits in Kew Gardens in 1932, both the winged sexes and also workers being present. Last year a certain number of workers of the first species in the list—*Odpotomachus haematodes* L.—were taken in a hot-house in Kew Gardens. This leaves only one species, *Mommorium floricola* Jerdon, to complete the series in this country.

#### Crustacea.

##### Isopoda.

8. *Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi* Brandt. J. L. Brooks in a paper—"Notes on the Ecology and the Occurrence in America of the Myrmecophilous Sowbug *Platyarthrus hoffmanseggi* Brandt," 1942, *Ecology* 23 : 427-37—records the first capture of this European myrmecophilous woodlouse in ants' nests in Connecticut. As the author suggests, it was probably accidentally introduced from Europe. Of the various experiments carried out by the author, the only definite result obtained was that *Platyarthrus* is attracted towards formic acid vapour, while *Oniscus asellus*, a non-myrmecophilous species, tends to avoid it.

<sup>1</sup> Emery (1922, *Gen. Ins.* 174c : 352) incorrectly quotes the date as "1872".