

it bifurcates into a considerably weaker, crenulate sulcus extending on both sides across the apex of the tergite; the tergite thus divided into two portions, of each of which the outer apical angle is weakly, and the inner angle strongly, rounded; the apical two-fifths of the tergite rugoso-punctate, the basal three-fifths nearly smooth; immediately posteriorly to the apical bifurcation of the median sulcus, and formed by this bifurcation and the apex of the tergite, is a smooth lunule; 2nd tergite (fig. 1) with the lateral margins straight, parallel, and decidedly shorter than the breadth of the tergite (26 : 36), apically the tergite emarginate and bisinuate, so that its median length is rather shorter than its lateral length, and this latter shorter than the greatest length (25 : 26 : 30), which is very near the lateral margin; the integument decidedly more weakly sculptured than that of the apex of the 1st tergite, striato-punctate, save for the middle-field which is entirely smooth except for some weak striation at extreme base; the middle-field extends throughout the length of the tergite, and basally occupies the median third of the tergite, its nearly straight sides strongly converging so that its apical breadth is about one-third its basal breadth, and strongly delimited laterally by a virtually smooth sulcus, which latter apically joins with the 2nd suture and basally joins with a weakly crenulate sulcus that continues on outwards round the base of each lateral third of the tergite; 2nd suture strongly crenulate; 3rd tergite with median length equal to that of the 2nd, its lateral length much shorter than that of the 2nd, apically very slightly emarginate, with its apical angles rounded, its integument striate (except narrowly across the apex, more broadly medianly at apex, and for the smooth middle-field); the middle-field large, somewhat convex, highly polished, basally occupying two-thirds of the base of the tergite, its straight lateral margins however strongly converging so that its median length is also about two-thirds that of the tergite (17 : 25), delimited laterally by weak, somewhat crenulate sulci that do not meet at extreme apex.

Length, 3.3 mm.

AUSTRALIA : Brindabella F.C.T., about 4,000 ft., 1 ♂, 23.iii.1930 (*J. W. Evans*, through *L. F. Graham*).

Type returned for deposition in the National Collection of Australia.

Host unknown.

Cocoons unknown.

This new species is closely related to *M. basimacula*, Cam., and *M. integra*, Wilkn.; but there are numerous characters to distinguish it, and of these, probably the most striking is the shape of the middle-field of the 3rd tergite.

A NEW SPECIES OF *CAMPONOTUS* (HYM., FORMICIDAE) FROM COLOMBIA

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Camponotus (*Myrmobrachys*) *cheesmana*, sp. n.

4. The greater part of the head including the jaws (except the teeth, which are black), clypeus, cheeks, and part of the underside, straw colour, the occiput of the head is black, and the black colour extends to vertex, reaching the hind borders of the eyes (which are black in some specimens and white in others, the latter having probably faded after death) and extending in a triangular patch as far as the centre of the head. The frontal area is black and the clypeus and frontal carinae are narrowly bordered with black. Beneath the head a black band extends along the gula as far as the mouth-parts. The thorax, petiole, and scale are black, the narrow border of the pronotum being translucent. The

gaster is yellow with a black stripe and a straw-coloured margin at the apex of the segments. The antennae and part of the legs are yellow, part of the femora, tibiae and tarsi of the two posterior pairs of legs being black. Head closely and finely punctured, more strongly on the vertex with some large longitudinal shallow punctures behind, and smaller round scattered punctures on the cheeks. The finer punctures gradually fade away on the cheeks and occiput, which are shining and almost smooth. The front part of the head is furnished with short, little, yellow club-shaped hairs; a few scattered fine erect hairs, which also occur on the scapes of the antennae, and some very short decumbent yellow hairs, especially behind the eyes, are also present. The thorax is sharply, deeply, and very closely punctured, the borders of the punctures being raised; the pronotum is furnished with short, pale, decumbent hairs directed forwards, and the whole thorax possesses long erect, scattered, darker hairs. The scale of the petiole is transversely striate in front and behind. The gaster is dull, scarcely perceptibly punctured, and a few scattered erect hairs and very short, decumbent, yellow hairs are present.

4. *Head*, broad, truncate in front; *mandibles* massive, very finely punctate and striate, with 5 strong teeth gradually lengthened to apex; *clypeus* large, triangular, flat, but with a strongly raised carina, the anterior border somewhat uneven and almost on a level with the anterior borders of the cheeks; *frontal area* distinct; *frontal carinae* short, widely separated, with strongly raised rims; *antennae* inserted considerably before the middle of the frontal carinae, moderate, *scape* curved, and if viewed in profile scarcely reaching beyond the posterior angles of the head; *frontal furrow* shallow and broad, but not very distinct; *eyes* large, round, set rather far back. *Thorax* with dorsal surface continuous, and somewhat flat; *pronotum* margined, with distinct but rounded shoulders; *mesothorax* with dorsal surface rounded in front and straight behind, *pro-mesonotal suture* very distinct, the *episternite* of the mesothorax is widely separated from the pronotum; the *meso-epinotal suture* is well marked, the dorsal surface of the *epinotum* is rounded at the sides, and is shorter than the declivity, which is somewhat steep; the *scale* of the *petiole* is convex in front and flat behind, and the sharp upper edge is slightly emarginate. *Gaster* moderate, longer than broad with the first four segments of about equal length. *Legs* moderate, posterior *femora* curved, *tibiae* compressed. *Long.* 7.4–7.9 mm.

♂. The worker is similar to the soldier in general colour, puncturation, and pubescence, etc., but differs in the following points:—The antennae are darker and the funiculus towards the apex is almost black; the head is chiefly black, only the jaws (except the teeth), clypeus and anterior parts of the cheeks being straw coloured. The head is longer and narrower, the clypeus is more convex, the anterior border more even and the carina much less raised; the eyes appear to be more prominent as they are situated at the extreme sides of the head. From the posterior margin of the eye the head is quite straight to the rounded posterior angles, and the temples are hollowed out causing a ridge or border between the upper and lateral surface of the head. The antennae are longer and the scapes extend beyond the posterior angles of the head by quite half their length. *Long.* 5.9–6.8 mm.

Described from three soldiers and twenty-eight workers taken by *Miss L. E. Cheesman* (in honour of whom this species is named) on Gorgona Island, Colombia, 2°59 N., 78°20 W., in October 1924. The types are in the British Museum Collection.

This very beautiful species belongs to the *dimorphus* group of the subgenus *Myrmobrachys*, all the species of which occur in Central and South America. *Camponotus (Myrmobrachys) championi*, Forel, from Mexico and Panama, also a member of this group, has a somewhat similar style of colouring, but the puncturation is very different, the thorax being smooth and shining, etc.