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1) L Brown

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Two New Species of Ants, and a few others from Turkey. By Horace Donisthorpe, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S., etc.

> Subfamily DORYLINE. Tribe DORYLINI.

Dorylus (Dorylus) affinis Shuchard, Ann. Nat. Hist. v. p. 316 (1840).

No. 445. Turkey, S. Coastlands, Koribos, February 1946, C. Kosswig, $\mbox{$\slaik}\mbox{$\slaik}\mbox{$\slaik}\mbox{$\slaik}$. Distribution.—Tropical Africa.

Subfamily Ponerina. Tribe PROCERATINI.

Nos. 108 and 134. Sysphincta europea Forel, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxx. C.R. 162, f. 2, 1884. W. Turkey, Bebek, C. Kosswig, 1947, w. and del. ♀♀, ↓♥. Distribution.—Balkans, Istrie, Italy; Piedmont, Liguria,

Andalusia.

Tribe PONERINI.

No. 446. Ponera, eduardi Forel, Bull. Soc. Vaud. Sci. Nat. xxx. p. 15 (1894). Turkey, S. Coastlands, Harbidge, C. Kosswig, 1946, \(\overline{\pi} \).

Distribution.—Basin of the Mediterranean. Madeira.

Canaries.

Subfamily Myrmecinæ.

Tribe PHEIDOLINI.

Ceratopheidole perganderi, sp. n. aphaens gaste ?

⊈.—Reddish testaceus, legs lighter, covered with a number of short, not close, outstanding bristles which are

bright vellow and more abundant on the gaster.

Head longer than broad, longitudinally striate, with a network of transverse striæ, sides rather straight, posterior angles rounded, posterior border with a thin raised ridge; mandibles long, powerful, longitudinally striate, armed with two sharp teeth at apex, the apical one being the longer and sharper; these are preceded by a third weaker tooth and the rest of the masticatory border shows a few small dentations; clypeus convex, longitudinally striate, anterior border somewhat crenulate, excised in middle: frontal area triangular, impressed, shining, but not very conspicuous, space behind it smoother than the rest of the head; frontal carinæ, sharp raised; eyes somewhat prominent, situated at sides of head behind the middle; antennæ long, 12-jointed, scape extending considerably beyond posterior border of head, funiculus with all joints longer than broad, with a very distinct 4-jointed club, which is not as long as the rest of the funicules.

Thorax longer than broad, provided with a substantial neck: pronotum convex, faintly longitudinally striate on disc, sides margined, anterior angles toothed or projecting; mesonotum oval, convex, prominent, faintly transversely striate. Metanotum lower and shorter than mesonotum or epinotum, longitudinally striate; sternite of metathorax sharply margined, longitudinally striate, somewhat rugosely punctured between the striæ; epinotum long, armed with two sharp spines, pointing upwards and slightly outwards, dorsal surface transversely striate, declivity smooth and shining. First node with a long pedicel in front, high and rounded posteriorly; second node broader than first node, rounded above; gaster long oval, smooth and shining, first segment as long as, or longer than the rest. Legs long. Long. 4.5 to 5.5 mm. Described from five workers, S.E. Turkey, Gazantep, August 25th. 1949 (C. Kosswig).

Subfamily Formecine.

Tribe ACANTHOMYOPSINI.

Acanthomyops (Donisthorpea) kosswigi, sp. n.

Head a little longer than broad, sides straight, posterior border almost straight; mandibles powerful, strongly longitudinally striate, armed with five teeth, the apical one long and sharp, longer than the one preceding, the last three short and stout; clypeus large, triangular, anterior border somewhat crenulate, with a slight notch in centre, posterior border rounded; frontal area somewhat inconspicuous: frontal furrow fine and narrow, extending as far as the median ocellus: ocelli small: eyes large, oval. situated behind the centre of sides of head; maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 3-jointed; antennæ 12jointed, rather long, scape extending slightly beyond posterior border of head, all the joints of the funiculus longer than broad, first as long as the two following taken together. Thorax ample, longer than broad; pronotum convex, sides rounded; mesonotum convex, slightly longer than broad; metanotum narrow, transverse, stigmata very distinct, situated on each side of metanotum; epinotum angle between dorsal surface and declivity rounded: declivity somewhat flat. Scale rather strongly notched in middle; gaster fairly large, considerably broader than rest of body. Legs fairly long. 6.5 mm.

 \circlearrowleft .—Colour, pubescence, etc., similar to $\mbox{\ensuremath{$\vee$}}$. Head also, but mandibles more powerful. Ocelli not large. Thorax convex; præscutellum, transverse and narrow; scutellum not very prominent; metanotum fairly narrow, transverse; epinotum not as convex as in $\mbox{\ensuremath{$\vee$}}$. Scale more strongly notched, anterior angles slightly bent backwards; gaster rather long. Antennæ and legs as in $\mbox{\ensuremath{$\vee$}}$. Long. 7.8 mm.

Described from a worker and a dealated female. E. Turkey, Kars, 1947 (C. Kosswig).