Descriptions of new Ants (Hym., Formicidae) from various Localities. By Horace Donisthorpe, F.Z.S., F.R.E.S., &c., Department of Entomology, British Museum (Natural History).

Subfamily Cerapachynæ.

Tribe Cerapachyini.

Cerapachys antennatus Smith ?

♂. Shining black, mandibles, apex of gaster, postpetiole beneath at base, trochanters, knees, tarsi, and antennæ more or less, reddish. Clothed with longer and shorter outstanding yellow hairs.
Head triangular, narrowed in front, posterior angles rounded, posterior border margined, widely but not deeply excised, covered with a network of raised ridges; mandibles well developed, marked with a few larger and smaller shallow punctures; masticatory border unarmed; clypeus moderately convex, anterior border margined, rounded; frontal carinae short, convergent behind, sharp, soldered to clypeus, not covering insertion of antennae, enclosing a small, round, rather deep pit; eyes large, prominent, round-oval; ocelli large, situated on top of head; antennae 13-jointed, pubescent, scape as long as the first three joints of the funiculus taken together, funiculus with first two joints short and of about equal length, the rest of the joints broader and longer, increasing in length and breadth to apex, last joint long, pointed, about equal in length to the two preceding taken together. Thorax longer than broad, slightly narrowed in front, more so behind, broadest just before insertion of wings; pronotum transverse, truncate and margined anteriorly, posterior border widely and deeply excised, embracing the mesonotum, smooth and raised in centre at base, sides straight, furnished with raised longitudinal ridges; mesonotum moderately convex, smooth and shining, with a few shallow scattered punctures; mayrian furrows very distinct, wide, deep, punctured; præscutellum transverse, hollowed out on each side, forming raised rounded rims at sides, in the middle there is a transverse depression, deeper at each side, the centre portion furnished with three longitudinal raised ridges; scutellum not very convex, more or less smooth and shining, with a few scattered shallow punctures; metanotum narrow, transverse; epinotum transverse, smooth and shining in centre, sides with raised ridges, forming a network of large round punctures, declivity abrupt, round, flat, with a sharp raised rim round edges, finely transversely striate; a row of large, round oval, fairly deep punctures extends between the episternite and the epimeron of the mesonotum. Petiole longer than broad, narrowed behind middle, furnished with longitudinal raised ridges, apex very finely transversely striate, beneath a narrow wedge-shaped ridge extends, bluntly toothed anteriorly, the tooth pointing downwards; post-petiole (=first segment of
gaster) smooth and shining, longer than petiole, longer than broad, narrowed in front and behind, broadest behind middle, furnished beneath anteriorly with a narrow tooth projecting forwards, constriction between post-petiole and second segment of gaster very marked; gaster smooth and shining, second segment longer and broader than post-petiole, sides narrowed in front and behind middle. No cerci present; genitalia concealed; subgenital lamina strongly forked. Wings slightly dusky, iridescent, pterostigma and veins brown, fore wing with one discoidal cell, one large closed cubital cell, and radial cell short, closed.

Long. 7 mm.

Type in B.M.

Described from a male taken by G. E. Bryant in Borneo, Mt. Matang, W. Sarawak, December 16th, 1913.

In my opinion the above-described ant is the male of Smith's *Cerapachys antennatus* ♀ [Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. Zool. ii. p. 74 (1857)].

Type locality: Sarawak, Borneo.

Smith suggested that his *C. oculatus* ♀ (l. c.) might be the male of *antennatus*. The size, however, is too small, and the colour wrong, etc.

Wheeler re-described *antennatus* ♀ [Bull. Mus. Compar. Zool. lxiii. p. 45 (1919)] from Kuching, Borneo, which is near to Matang Mountain, Bryant's locality.

Wheeler further described a new *Cerapachys*—*C. bryanti* (l. c. p. 47)—a small castaneous species taken by G. E. Bryant, also on Matang Mt., and sent to him by myself.

In the 'Genera Insectorum,' cxviii. p. 8 (1911), Emery gives a short diagnosis of the male of *Cerapachys* which he says he has taken from Forel's description of *C. aitkeni* [Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. xiii. p. 332 (1900)]. This agrees quite well with our male, with the exception that no mayrian furrows are said to be present. In a large ant from Muong You in the British Museum, which was named by Wheeler "*Cerapachys* sp. ♀," the mayrian furrows are very distinct. The general structure of this large male is similar to that of our species, with the exception that the radial cell is long and open.

It would thus appear that the males of species of *Cerapachys* vary in these two points.
Subfamily *Ponerinae.*

Tribe *Platythyreini.*

*Platythyrea ceylonensis,* sp. n.

♀. Black, mandibles, legs and antennæ reddish brown, articulations of legs, apex of scape and funiculus lighter, last two segments of gaster, and apex of other segments narrowly, reddish yellow, with the usual pruinose surface, which is grey in colour, and small scattered punctures.

*Head* oblong, broadest just behind eyes, posterior angles rounded, posterior border excised in middle; *mandibles* triangular, slightly curved downwards, apical tooth blunt, masticatory border with a number of indistinct small blunt teeth; *antennæ* moderate, *scapes* not extending beyond posterior angles of head, joints of *funiculus* gradually increasing in breadth to apex, last joint pointed; *clypeus* convex, anterior border rounded, posterior border rather indistinctly defined; *frontal area* ill-defined; *frontal furrow* faint, almost extending to base of head, with two small shallow pits, one situated before middle, the other near base; *frontal carinae* sinuate behind the not very prominent lobes; *eyes* large, oval, rather flat, situated at sides of head a little before middle. *Thorax* long, narrowed to base; *pronotum* ample, convex, anterior angles rounded, posterior border rounded; *pro-mesonotal suture* very distinct; no *suture* present between mesonotum and epinotum, which are together longer than pronotum; *dorsal surface of epinotum* excised at base, with posterior angles armed with a short pointed tooth, *declivity* abrupt, slightly concave, faintly transversely striate; *node* of *petiole* longer than broad, convex, sides rounded and narrowed to base; *gaster* long, narrowed to apex, second segment considerably longer than first (i.e., *post-petiole*); *pygidium* furnished with a small bunch of longer and shorter fine yellow hairs; *sting* excerted.

*Long.* 6.5 mm.

♀. Similar in colour and appearance to the ♂. The sculpture is a little stronger, the teeth to the epinotum shorter and blunter, and the sting longer. The *ocelli* are very small and inconspicuous. The *suture* between the *pronotum* and *mesonotum* is very distinct, the *sutures* between the *mesonotum* and *praescutellum,* and *scutellum*
and metanotum are fine but distinct, suture between metanotum and epinotum stronger; the scutellum is not very clearly defined.

Long. 7 mm.

Type and ♀ type in B.M.

Described from a worker and a deëlated female taken by Dr. Thwaites in Ceylon. Registered number 67. 25. This insect comes near to a little group of small species of Platythrysa—sagei Forel (India), pusilla Emery (Amboina), subtilis Emery (Borneo), wroughtoni Forel (India), etc.

It is larger, however, than any of them, and differs in structure, etc.

The only other species of this genus known to occur in Ceylon is P. thwaitesi Donisthorpe [Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (s. 10) viii. p. 496 (1931)]; also taken by Dr. Thwaites.

Subfamily Myrmicinae.

Tribe Crematogasterini.

Crematogaster (Rhachiocrema) aculeata, sp. n.

♀. Head, thorax and antennae slightly reddish yellow, legs, petiole and post-petiole pale yellow, gaster jet black, with a slight violet reflexion, teeth of mandibles red, eyes black, smooth and shining, clothed with a few scattered outstanding yellow hairs.

Head subquadrate, posterior angles rounded, posterior border sinuate; mandibles slightly longitudinally striate, triangular, masticatory border armed with four moderately sharp teeth; clypeus convex, anterior border straight, posterior border rounded, with a rather distinct longitudinal carina on each side and a few faint lines in centre; eyes round, convex, not very large, with rather coarse facettes; antennae 11-jointed, with a distinct two-jointed club; first joint of funiculus about as long as (and somewhat wider than) the next two taken together, last joint of club about twice as long as the one preceding it. Thorax considerably contracted in middle; pro-mesonotum rather flattened, with no suture between; mesonotum with a distinct longitudinal ridge on each side at base; suture between mesonotum and epinotum deep; epinotum with dorsal surface slightly concave and wide, armed with two
long thin sharp divergent spines, which are almost straight. Petiole narrowed in front, broadest just before base, node with posterior corners slightly raised; post-petiole a little shorter than petiole, narrowed anteriorly and rounded posteriorly; gaster short oval, with apex considerably curved upwards.

Long. 2.7 mm.

Type in B.M.


This distinct species differs from paradoxa Emery, and wheeleri Mann, in colour, the shape and structure of the spines, etc. It is decidedly smaller than the former, and slightly larger than the latter. C. (R.) paradoxa has a black head, and C. (R.) wheeleri is all black except the mandibles, funiculi, and tarsi, which are yellow. The petiole in paradoxa is considerably longer than in either wheeleri or aculeata.

I am not very happy about the subgenus Rhachicrema. Mann [Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. lxxiii. p. 318 (1919)] created it for the reception of Crema to gaster (Orthocrema) paradoxa Emery from New Guinea, and his new species C. (R.) wheeleri from the Solomons, which he made the type. His diagnosis consists of—"the enormous development of the epinotal spines and the elongate pedunculate structure of the petiole and the elongate 12-jointed antennae with the 2-jointed funicular club." C. paradoxa has an 11-jointed antenna, and although Mann describes and figures wheeleri with a 12-jointed antenna, I am not aware of any other species of Crema to gaster in the world with this number. The length of the antennae and the petiole are longer in paradoxa than in the other two species, and it would seem that the only reliable character is the long epinotal spines.

Tribe Solenopsidini.

Liomyrmex froggatti Donis., subsp. major, subsp. nov.

♀. This insect is closely allied to the typical form from New Guinea, and is probably a local race of the same. It is larger (10.7 mm. as against 9.2 mm.), the petiole is distinctly less transverse and the pubescence and out-
standing hairs are sparser. Otherwise it agrees quite well with *froggatti* in colour, structure, etc.

*Long.* 10.7 mm.

Type in B.M.

Described from a dealated female taken by Dr. Stephenson in the Philippine Islands, Registered number 47.22.

We described *L. froggatti* in 1940 [Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (s. 11) v. pp. 40-45, 3 text-figs. (1940)] and gave a list of the known species and their localities. The other known species from the Philippines, *L. tagalanus* Menozzi, is quite different in colour, structure, etc.

**Subfamily Dolichoderinae.**

**Tribe Tapinomini.**

*Technomyrmex gilvus*, sp. n.

♀. Pale yellow, teeth to mandibles red, eyes black, very finely punctured and clothed with very fine yellow pubescence.

*Head* oblong, narrowed in front and behind, broadest behind middle, posterior angles rounded, posterior border sinuate; *mandibles* long, triangular, masticatory border armed with a number of small sharp teeth, the apical one, the one before and the third from it being the longest; *clypeus* moderately convex, posterior border rounded, anterior border excised, with a rather sharp tooth at each side of excision; *frontal area* and *furrow* absent; *frontal carinae* short, widely separated; *eyes* large, oblong oval, with rather coarse facets; *antennae* long, 12-jointed, *scape* long, extending beyond posterior border of head by about one-sixth of its length, *funiculus* gradually increasing in thickness to apex, all the joints longer than broad, first joint longer than second, last joint as long as the two preceding taken together; *maxillary palpi* long, 6-jointed; *labial palpi* 4-jointed. *Thorax* and *petiole* typical in size and shape; *gaster* long oval; *cloacal opening* apical. *Legs* long.

*Long.* 3 mm.

Described from 14 specimens taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman on herbage, Papua, Kokoda, 1200 ft., iv.1933.

Type in B.M.

As far as I am aware this is the only entirely yellow species of *Technomyrmex*. 
Subfamily Formicinae.

Tribe Melophorini.

Notoncus rodwayi, sp. n.

♀. Dark brown, legs lighter, cheeks, apex of scapes and base of joints of funiculi reddish; mandibles reddish yellow, teeth black. Clothed with longer and shorter widely scattered yellowish outstanding hairs, pubescence yellow, very sparse.

Head subquadrate, slightly narrowed in front, posterior angles rounded, posterior border widely and very slightly excised; mandibles triangular, long, crossed at tips, with larger and smaller shallow punctures, chiefly near masticatory border which is armed with 5 teeth, the apical one very long and pointed, the 4th longer than those preceding it, the 2nd longer than 1st and 3rd; clypeus large, triangular; convex, finely longitudinally striate, with a sharp longitudinal carina in centre, anterior border emarginate in centre; frontal area distinctly defined, finely longitudinally striate; frontal foveae rather deep; cheeks finely obliquely striate; rest of head finely longitudinally striate; frontal carinae moderately raised, divergent, slightly sinuate at base; eyes large, round oval, moderately convex, placed behind centre of sides of head; ocelli small, situated near posterior border of head; antennae moderate, scape extending beyond posterior border of head by about its width at broadest part, funiculus thickened to apex, 1st joint about as long as the two following taken together, last joint narrowly pointed, about as long as the two preceding taken together. Thorax longer than broad, slightly narrowed to base; pronotum transverse, the anterior portion concave, produced into a neck, finely transversely striate, anterior angles projecting and bluntly pointed; mesonotum subquadrate, convex, finely but distinctly longitudinally striate; praescutellum very narrow; scutellum prominent, longitudinally striate; metasternum narrow, transverse, finely transversely striate; epinotum transversely striate, dorsal surface convex, considerably shorter than the declivity, furnished on each side at base with a small blunt tubercle, declivity fairly abrupt, flat. Scale of petiole rather high, narrow, excised at apex, forming a short sharp tooth on each side, sides excised beneath these
teeth and with a short blunt tubercle on each side at base of excision, anterior surface concave, posterior surface convex; *gaster* smooth and shining, long oval, broadest near base of 1st segment.

*Long.* 8 mm.

Type in B.M.

Described from a dealated female taken by F. A. Rodway, New South Wales, Nowra, September, 1924.

This distinct species does not agree with the descriptions of any of the known species.

In the 'Genera Insectorum' (1925) the wings are said to be unknown. In two winged females of *N. gilberti* Forel, in the British Museum, the *veins* and *pterostigma* are light yellowish brown; one *discoidal cell* and one *cubital cell* are present and the *radial cell* is closed. This also agrees with Viehmeyer's description of the wing of *N. politus* [Ent. Mitt. xiv. p. 39 (1925)].

**Tribe Camponotini.**

*Camponotus (Myrmophyma) flavocrines*, sp. n.

♀. Black, mandibles (except at the base, and all the teeth of the masticatory border except the apical one) and dorsal surface of gaster (except the two apical segments) yellow. Clothed with long pale yellow outstanding hairs, pointing forwards on head and thorax, and backwards on petiole and gaster; and with very fine short decumbent yellow hairs, which are longer and closer on head and thorax. A tuft of long yellow decumbent hairs is present on the pronotum. The whole body is finely reticulate.

*Head* longer than broad, viewed in profile it is bent downwards at right-angles at the insertion of the antennae, viewed in front the cheeks appear to be almost straight, the top of the head is flat, and the eyes are placed on each side where the angle commences; sides of head behind eyes rounded to posterior angles, the latter rounded and the posterior border sinuate; *mandibles* large, triangular curved, punctured, armed with six strong pointed teeth, the apical one very long and curved; *clypeus* large, triangular, anterior border sinuate on each side, longitudinally raised in middle, giving the appearance of a carina, bluntly pointed at apex; *frontal area* not distinctly defined; *frontal carinae* with sharp raised edges, convergent
in front, divergent and sinuate behind; antennæ long, 
scapes, when bent back, extending beyond pro-mesonotal 
suture. Thorax viewed from the side forming a regular 
arch, narrowed to base; pronotum rounded and margined 
anteorly; pro-mesonotal suture very distinct; no suture 
between mesonotum and epinotum; epinotum without an 
angle between dorsal surface and declivity. Petiole 
furnished with a small node rounded above and bluntly 
pointed beneath; gaster short oval. Legs long; femora 
and tibiae compressed, the latter spined beneath.

Long. 8.6 mm.

Type in B.M.

Described from a worker taken by W. Stalker in British 
New Guinea, Madew, St. Joseph River, 2000–3000 ft., 
1909–22.

*Camponotus (Myrmosaulus) singularis* Smith, 
var. *rufomaculatus*, var. n.

Head red, thorax black, except several patches of red 
on the pronotum (less noticeable in the ♂), and the 
mesonotum mostly red; gaster, legs and antennæ black, 
clothed with greyish-yellow pubescence, and fine long pale 
yellow outstanding hairs.

Long. ♂ 16 mm.; ♀ 12.5 mm.

♂ and ♀ types in B.M. Coll.

Described from a soldier and a worker taken by 
Dr. B. M. Hobby in Borneo, Sarawak, in a clearing at 
the foot of Mt. Dulit, at the junction of the Rivers Tinjar 
and Leck, 11, x. 1933.

This variety differs from the typical form in being less 
pubescent, and the pubescence not having a golden tint; 
in having red patches on the thorax, and the upper surface 
of the node of the petiole more strongly sculptured.

There are a number of workers of *singularis* in the 
British Museum, none of which show any trace of red on 
the thorax.

The type locality for *singularis* is Java; it has also 
ocurred in Sikkim, Indo-China, Sumatra and Borneo.

*Polyrhachis* (Myrm) moorei, sp. n.

♀. Black, covered with a pale slightly yellowish-grey 
pubescence and clothed with a few pale yellow out-
standing hairs, more abundant on last three segments of
gaster, above and below. The sculpture of the whole body is very finely reticulate.

Head longer than broad, narrowed in front of eyes and rounded behind, posterior angles bluntly rounded, posterior border slightly projecting in middle and sinuate on each side; mandibles long, triangular, armed with five sharp strong teeth, rather strongly longitudinally striate and punctate; clypeus large, triangular, not very convex, anterior border projecting, slightly sinuate in middle; frontal area very indistinct; frontal furrow fine, extending between the frontal carinæ about as far as base of lobes; frontal carinæ rather close together, edges raised and sharp, sinuate in front and behind, forming not very prominent lobes; eyes very prominent, situated considerably behind centre of sides of head; antennæ long, scape extending beyond pro-mesonotal suture, all the joints longer than broad, first joint as long as the two following taken together. Thorax margined at sides, narrowed to base; pronotum transverse, not very convex, anterior angles armed with a triangular, sharply-pointed, not very long tooth projecting outwards; pro-mesonotal suture fine but distinct; mesonotum transverse, about half as long as pronotum, sides rounded, forming an angle at junctions with pro- and epinotum; meso-epinotal suture indistinct above; epinotum with dorsal surface longer than the declivity, rather flat, armed on each side at base with a small sharply-pointed tooth projecting forwards; declivity concave; gaster short oval.

Long. 6.3 mm.

Type in BM.

Described from a worker taken by Dr. A. Moore, Philippine Is., Luzon, Baguio, 17. ii. 1920.

“Site—under a stone, Waterfall Valley, Baguio.”

“Eggs, larvæ, pupæ and adult ants.”

This insect comes in the zopyrus group, consisting of rather small species of Myrma.

It is very like punctillata Pogér, from Ceylon, in appearance, sculpture, etc., but in the latter ant the centre teeth of the petiole are considerably longer than those at the side.

Polyrhachis (Cyrtomyrma) rastellata Latr., var. semi-inermis, var. n.

♀. Black, shining, articulations of scape, palpi, apex of trochanters and base of femur narrowly, extreme tip of
antennæ, spurs and claws reddish yellow. Clothed with a few outstanding pale yellow hairs, and very short, fine, sparse, decumbent little yellow hairs. The sculpturation consists of the usual fine reticulation and small punctures.

The head is narrower and not so massive as in the typical form, more narrowed in front, not so broad and more abruptly rounded behind eyes; mandibles less massive. Thorax narrower, not so robust, more rounded in front and narrowed behind, shoulders quite round; pro-mesonotal suture less deep and broad, no trace of meso-epinotal suture; epinotum entirely unarmed. The scale of the petiole is considerably narrower than in rastellata, the sides are straight, and there are no teeth to the external angles; two extremely small, short, pointed teeth are present in middle of upper border, another close together, the space between being slightly sinuate.

Long. 6 mm.
Type in B.M.
Described from two workers taken by Dr. A. Moore, Philippine Is., Luzon, Bagnio, 28, ii. 1920.
"Site—empty cell in back of nest found in tree."

This variety comes in our group with the shoulders rounded and the epinotum unarmed.

The scale is unlike that of any other Cyrtomyrma known to us; or of any of the scales figured in our paper on Cyrtomyrma [Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (s. 11) i. pp. 246–267, 16 text-figs. (1938)].