

*New Species of Ants and a new Subgenus of Dolichoderus
 from various Localities.* By HORACE DONISTHORPE,
 F.Z.S., F.R.E.S., etc.

PONERINÆ Lepeletier.

Myopopone picea, sp. n.

♀. Dark blackish brown, anterior portion of lobes of frontal carinæ, antennæ, legs, and apex of gaster reddish, tip of antennæ lighter; shining; clothed with longer and shorter outstanding yellow hairs.

Head quadrate, posterior border emarginate, with very bluntly pointed posterior angles, sculpture consisting of very widely separated, shallow, larger and smaller, oblong punctures; *mandibles* rather narrow, parallel-sided, terminal border with a large tooth at apex, and two small teeth between it and a large tooth at base pointing backwards, internal border armed with three double teeth; *clypeus* concave with a thin slightly raised ridge on anterior border and a rather sharp tooth at each side; *antennal foveæ* slightly longitudinally striate; *frontal area* deep; *frontal carinæ* with a few fine striæ at sides of frontal area. The striæ of the head are much less marked than in *castanea* and there are none at the sides and on the *temples* as in that species. *Front* with larger and smaller widely scattered punctures as described above (almost smooth in *castanea*); *frontal furrow* short and slightly narrower than in *castanea*; *antennæ* 12-jointed, *scape* with a few punctures, *funiculus* slightly narrower at apex than in *castanea*. *Thorax* with finer striæ at sides; *pro-* and *mesothorax* more punctured, those of the former being longer; *epinotum* less punctured, transverse striæ of *declivity* much finer. *Petiole* quadrate (transverse in *castanea*) and less punctured, with no tooth beneath anteriorly; *post-petiole* slightly more punctured and less transverse; *gaster* less punctured, narrower in proportion; *sting* shorter, and blunter.

Long. 9.3 mm.

Type in B.M. Coll.

Described from a worker taken by the Oxford University Expedition in a clearing at the foot of Mt. Dulit, at the

junction of the rivers Tinjar and Lejok, Sarawak, Borneo, 9. viii. 32.

This very distinct species is much darker in colour, the structure of the jaws is different, and as shown above it differs in many other ways from *Myopopone castanea* Smith, also found in Borneo.

CERAPACHYINÆ Forel.

Cerapachys (Cerapachys) flavaclavata, sp. n.

♂. Dark blackish brown, mandibles, antennæ, legs, and apex of gaster yellowish brown; the club (last joint of antennæ) yellow; femora and mandibles a little darker; shining, clothed with very fine sparse yellow hairs.

Head longer than broad, with very small round widely separated punctures, posterior border emarginate and with a narrow raised border, posterior angles pointed; *mandibles* broad and pointed at apex, very finely punctured, masticatory border finely dentate; *clypeus* short, anterior border widely rounded; *frontal carinæ* short, sharp, slightly divergent; *frontal furrow* very fine and short; *antennæ* 12-jointed, *scape* short thickened at apex, *funiculus* with transverse joints, except the last (the *club*) which is very large, oval, and pointed, nearly as long as the rest of the *funiculus*; *eyes* fairly large, slightly convex, narrowly bordered. *Thorax* narrow, convex, with even smaller and more scattered punctures than the head, sides slightly rugose posteriorly; *pronotum* with a narrow anterior border; *epinotum*, declivity round, flat, divided from dorsal surface by a narrow slightly raised margin. *Petiole* quadrate, convex, finely bordered anteriorly, very slightly punctate, with a small raised ridge, and a small blunt tooth posteriorly beneath; *post-petiole* broader and longer than petiole, very slightly punctate, broader at apex than at base, projecting forward beneath, junction between post-petiole and gaster finely transversely striate; *gaster* oval, narrowed behind, emarginate at base, with very fine scattered punctures.

Long. 2.7 mm.

Type in B.M. Coll.

Described from four workers taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman at Sabron, Dutch New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, 1200 ft., in June 1936.

This species differs from *C. (C.) inconspicuus* Emery and *C. (C.) opacus* Emery from German New Guinea, and *C. (C.) terricola* Mann and its var. *tulagi* Mann from the Solomon Isles in colour, puncturation, etc. From the two last-named in structure also.

MYRMICINÆ Lepeletier.

Aphænogaster (Attomyrma) cavernicola, sp. n.

♀. Reddish yellow, head, thorax, and antennæ more red; pedicel and gaster more yellow, legs lighter yellow, teeth of mandibles and eyes black. Somewhat shining, whole body clothed with yellow outstanding bristles.

Head long, oval, narrowed in front and behind, posterior border raised, but without a neck, cheeks longitudinally striate, rest of head with cross-striation forming a not very distinctly raised network, ground-surface covered with very small raised shining granules; *mandibles* long, armed with three rather long sharp-pointed teeth at apex, the apical one being considerably the longest, the second longer than the first, a small blunt tooth occurs halfway between the first tooth and the base of the mandible; *clypeus*, *frontal area*, and the sides of the *frontal carinæ* (which are long) with a few longitudinal striæ; *antennæ* long, *scape* thin and curved at base, broader at apex, extending beyond the posterior border of the head by nearly half its length; *funiculus* with joints gradually increasing in length and breadth, last joint not as long as the two preceding taken together. *Thorax* with ground-surface sculpture as in head, sides of *pronotum* transversely striate, pro-mesonotal suture well marked, *mesonotum* with anterior portion slightly raised forming a lozenge-shaped projection, the rest of dorsum flat and smooth, sides more rugose; *meso-epinotal suture* well marked, forming a deep shining furrow; *epinotum* rugose with transverse raised striæ in front and raised margins at sides, armed at base with two short sharp projecting teeth. *Petiole* with a rather long pedicel, and with a thin raised ridge on ventral surface; *post-petiole* in the form of a node, slightly higher than that of the petiole; *gaster* ovate, pointed at apex, smooth and shining, and with a few short longitudinal striæ at extreme base. *Legs* long.

Long. 6·7 mm. (circa).

Type in B.M. Coll.

This is a very distinct species and differs in colour and puncturation from all the known Oriental species.

Described from a ♂ taken by Major E. A. Glennie in Naldera Cave, Simla, India, in October 1937.

Meranoplus raripilis, sp. n.

♂. Brownish yellow, legs, antennæ, and gaster slightly paler, teeth of mandibles and post-petiole dark red, sculpture of head, thorax, and post-petiole coarse, forming a network of raised ridges, hairs very sparse and short.

Head subquadrate, narrower in front than behind, convex and rounded above, posterior border emarginate, posterior angles bluntly pointed beneath; *mandibles* narrow, longitudinally striate, armed with four rather short blunt teeth, the apical one being the longest and most pointed; *clypeus* flat, rounded in front and behind with four fine longitudinal carinæ; *frontal area* small, subtriangular, smooth; *eyes* prominent, but not very large; *antennæ* not very robust, *scape* narrow at base, swollen towards apex, *club* longer than the rest of the *funiculus*, last joint as long as the two preceding taken together. *Thorax* broader than long, *dorsal area* without trace of sutures, and sides and base translucent; *pleural region* longitudinally striate; *pronotum* armed with a sharp tooth at anterior angles, thorax notched on each side where the pro-mesonotal suture would be; *mesonotum* with one curved tooth on each side below notch, one straight tooth at posterior angles, and two shorter ones between these at base; *epinotum* vertical, armed with a short sharp tooth at sides. *Petiole* longitudinally striate, cuneiform, rounded at apex, furnished beneath with a raised ridge having a very small projecting tooth anteriorly; *post-petiole* not as high as petiole, round, with a short small tooth anteriorly beneath; *gaster* finely alutaceous, with small scattered punctures, the anterior borders of which are slightly raised.

Long. 2.2 mm.

Type in B.M. Coll.

Described from a ♂ taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman in Dutch New Guinea, Cyclops Mountains, Sabron, 1200 ft., in June 1936.

This small species comes nearest to some of the small Australian species described by Crawley—*M. aureolus*

Craw., *M. hilli* Craw., etc. ; but is quite unlike them in structure, sculpture, etc.

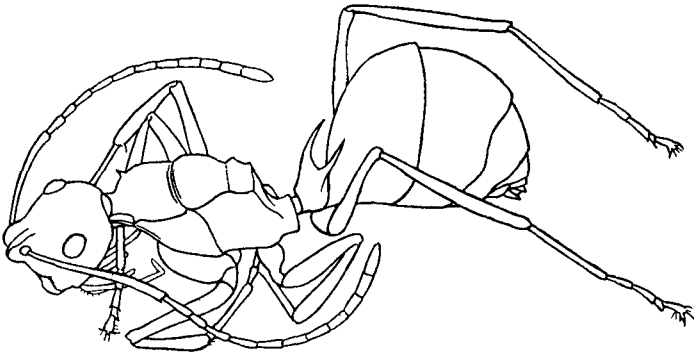
It is possible that the almost hairless condition of this insect may have been caused by its having been rubbed.

DOLICHODERINÆ Forel.

Dolichoderus (*Irenea*, subgen. nov.) *omyrmex*, sp. n.

♀. Head, thorax, petiole with spines, and scapes deep black, funiculi with first five joints at base, gaster, and legs brown, insertion of antennæ, maxillary and labial palpi, apex of mandibles, apex of first joints, and the last six joints of funiculi, and apex of tarsi yellow. Head, thorax, and petiole coriaceously sculptured, the dorsum of thorax, especially the pronotum, being longitudinally striate ; gaster and legs very finely and closely punctured.

Head oblong oval, gradually narrowed from eyes to apex of mandibles, more sharply rounded from eyes to posterior border, the space between much shorter than from eyes to tip of mandibles ; in profile the head with



Dolichoderus (*Irenea*, subgen. nov.) *omyrmex*, sp. n.,
in profile.

the frontal carinæ as high as long ; *mandibles* very finely striate and punctate, armed with five sharp teeth, decreasing in length and sharpness from the apical one ; *clypeus* large, convex, with a strong central carina, anterior border somewhat deeply emarginate and bidentate in centre ; *frontal area* obsolete ; no *frontal furrow* ; *frontal carinæ* high and sharp ; *eyes* large and projecting, placed

near back of head; *antennæ* 12-jointed, *scape* long, reaching beyond posterior border of head by about half its length; *funiculus* with first joint long, second short, shorter than all the other joints; *maxillary palpi* 6-jointed, long, with very short first joint; *labial palpi* 4-jointed. *Thorax* narrowed to base, margined; *pronotum* flat, with a sharp-pointed tooth at anterior angles; *pro-mesonotal suture* very distinct, bordered anteriorly; *mesonotum* flat, with a small projecting tubercle on each side before declivity; with anterior angles and sides rounded; *meso-epinotal suture* finer and less marked, but distinct; *epinotum* with *base* flat, somewhat sloping downwards; *declivity* longer than base, almost straight, forming an abrupt angle with it. *Petiole* armed with two long, slightly curved, upstanding spines; *gaster* short oval, cloacal orifice in the shape of a slit, but formed as in *Technomyrmex*, not as in *Dolichoderus*.

Long. 6.4 mm.

Subgenotype, *Ireneia omyrmex*, sp. n., in Brit. Mus. Coll.

Described by a worker taken by Miss L. E. Cheesman at Mt. Nomo, south of Mt. Bougainville, 600-1500 ft., Dutch New Guinea, in February 1936.

This insect is very like a *Polyrhachis*, and indeed might well be taken for a species of *Polyrhachis* (*Myrma*) except for the cloacal orifice.

In the 'Genera Insectorum' Emery separated the then recognized subgenera of *Dolichoderus* as follows:—

“ OUVRIÈRES.

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|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mesonotum plus long que large | 1. Subgenus <i>Dolicho-</i> |
| Mesonotum au plus aussi long que large .. | 2. [<i>derus</i> Lund. |
| 2. Ecaille du pétiole terminée au sommet par un angle ou une épine impaire; pronotum presque toujours biépineux ou bianguleux. | [Roger. |
| Ecaille du pétiole jamais terminée par un angle ou une épine impaire; pronotum rarement biépineux | 2. Subgenus <i>Monacis</i> |
| | [<i>clinea</i> Mayr.” |
| | 3. Subgenus <i>Hypo-</i> |

The only subgenus our insect could fit into would be *Hypoclinea* Mayr, but Emery points out further that the petiole is generally in the form of a blunt scale, generally truncate or bidentate at the summit. That does not include two long spines; nor will the form of the cloacal orifice do for *Hypoclinea*.

Wheeler, in 1935, separated a number of species from *Hypoclinea* to form four new subgenera—*Monoceratoclinea*,

Diabolus, *Diceratoclinea*, and *Acanthoclinea*, but none of these would include our species. It comes in the tribe *Dolichoderini* Emery on account of the texture and sculpture of the integument, but the shape of the cloacal orifice does not agree with that of *Dolichoderus*. It seems, however, safer not to make a new genus on only one specimen.