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Publ. Jan. 30, 1953.

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Psyche 59(3)

[September

segments and their appendages, ten of the New England species of *Corythucha* were separated. These were: *C. marmorata*, *C. cydoniae*, *C. pruni*, *C. arcuata*, *C. mollicula*, *C. ciliata*, *C. caryae*, *C. pergandei*, *C. pallipes*, and *C. ulmi*. The remaining species could not be separated: *C. heide-manni*, *C. juglandis*, and *C. coryli*.

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COMPOSITION OF THE ANT TRIBE TYPHLOMYRMICINI. — In 1911, Emery (Gen. Ins. 118: 32) raised a subtribe of his tribe Ectatommini to include the genera *Typhlomyrmex* Mayr, *Prionopelta* Mayr and *Rhopalopone* Emery, and named this subtribe Typhlomyrmicini. It has already been proposed on morphological grounds that *Prionopelta* be removed to tribe Amblyoponini and *Rhopalopone* remain in tribe Ectatommini, while *Typhlomyrmex* has been seen as the sole group representing an isolated line (Brown, 1950, Wasmann Jour. Biol., San Francisco, 8: 243-244.) The tribal name Typhlomyrmicini is hereby placed in use to include the Neotropical genus *Typhlomyrmex*. Tribal distinction is considered to be complete.

The male specimen without head, doubtfully referred by me in 1950 (*loc. cit.*) to *Prionopelta*, is now definitely recognized as a *Typhlomyrmex* of unknown species. It appears characteristic of *Typhlomyrmex* males that vein Mf1 arises basad of *cu-a*. Other characters of the genus and tribe will be brought out in a forthcoming key to the ponerine genera.

Examination of a cotype ("Zig-zag, Venezuela") of Forel's *Prionopelta marthae* (1909, Deutsch. ent. Zeitschr., p. 240, worker) in the Museum of Comparative Zoology shows that this species must be removed from *Prionopelta* and placed as a new synonym of *Typhlomyrmex rogenhoferi* Mayr (1862, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 12: 737, worker; 1887, Ibid. 37: 538, ♀ ♂). Comparison was made with workers of *T. rogenhoferi* determined by Mann and Wheeler from Pará, Brazil (Mann *leg.*), and these proved closely similar. The *marthae* type differs distinctly from types of *T. pusillus* Emery and *T. robustus* Emery in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. — WILLIAM L. BROWN, JR., Museum of Comparative Zoology.

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