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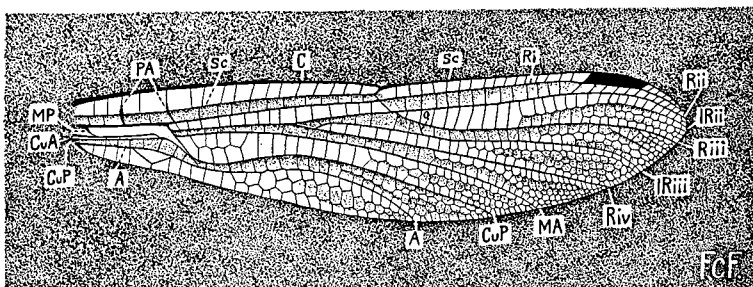


Fig. 1. Reconstruction of fore wing of *Tarsophlebiopsis mayi* Till. (Tillyardian notation employed).

by Tillyard. The supposed fragment of "the basal posterior margin of a hindwing" fits into the area posterior to the anal vein in the right fore wing. After making these corrections, I have been able to reconstruct a complete fore wing.

NYLANDERIA MYOPS (MANN), NEW COMBINATION (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE). — The small-eyed Cuban *Prenolepis* of Mann is placed in *Nylanderia* to follow the modern classification of these groups. Weber has described a species *troglodytes*, also from Cuba, supposing it to differ from *myops* "in distinctly larger size and in the shape of the petiole." Direct comparison of three syntypes of each of these forms now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology shows a slight average size difference, but an absolute overlap exists even in this minute sample. Mann's cited measurements are too low, and could not have been made from a stretched-out specimen. Head and petiole shapes in these delicate specimens vary widely, due to warping and buckling upon drying out of the alcohol. Weber apparently refers to such differences, although these are not clearly seen in the types before me. Formal synonymy follows. *Prenolepis myops* Mann, 1920, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 42: 432, worker, female, male. Type loc.: Mina Carlota, Sierra Trinidad.

Paratrechina (Nylanderia) troglodytes Weber, 1934, Rev. Ent., Rio de Janeiro, 4: 58, fig. 7a, b, worker. Type loc.: near Casa Harvard, Soledad, Cienfuegos, Cuba. **New synonymy.**

In addition to specimens collected at or near the two type localities by P. J. Darlington and E. O. Wilson, Darlington took a series at the Sierra de Cobre, from 3000-3800 feet altitude, Oriente Prov., Cuba, showing that the species is both widespread and ecologically adaptable within the limits Cuba offers. — By WILLIAM L. BROWN, JR., Museum of Comparative Zoology.

THE STATUS OF THE ANT GENUS MICROBOLBOS DONISTHORPE. — During a recent visit to the British Museum (Natural History) I was able to examine the holotype of the enigmatic species *Microbolbos testaceus* Donisthorpe, described from the Gold Coast (1948, *Entomologist*, 81: 170-171). *Microbolbos* was found to be a junior synonym of *Leptogenys* Roger 1861 (*s. l.*) (**new synonymy**). Donisthorpe's *testaceus* may stand as a valid species, however, distinguished from other *Leptogenys* by the following combination of characters: (1) hind claws with small, well separated teeth instead of combs, (2) mandibles with 3 distinct teeth including the apical, (3) body size extremely small, only about that of a large *Ponera*, (4) body surface heavily shagreened, completely opaque, (5) color dark yellowish brown, (6) body covered with abundant, short, erect hairs. The absence of combs on the tarsal claws, or at least their reduction to separated teeth, forms an exception to what is the principal diagnostic character of the Leptogenyini, but actually the African species *Leptogenys arnoldi* Forel and *L. castanea* Mayr show the same condition, and the character grades through between the two extremes in the genus. Possession of mandibular teeth additional to the apical tooth is also unusual, but is shared with *L. myops* Emery and members of the *L. processionalis* group. — E. O. WILSON, Biological Laboratories, Harvard University.