

Psyche 63: 49. (1956)

Actually published in Jan. 1957

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THE IDENTITY OF LORDOMYRMA RUGOSA CLARK. — Through the courtesy of Curator Elisabetha Bajári of the Hungarian National Museum, I have been able to examine the type of *Dacryon christae* Forel (1907, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., 5: 16, worker: type loc., Botany Bay, Sydney, New South Wales) and to compare it with nidotypes and topotypes of *Lordomyrma rugosa* Clark (1934, Mem. Nat. Mus. Victoria, Melbourne 8: 38, pl. III, figs. 3, 4, worker, female: type loc., Ferntree Gully, Victoria) and with a worker and female from Como, New South Wales (J. Freeland). All of these samples appear to represent a single species. The type is a rather small example, with a relatively slightly narrower head (head L, including clypeus, 0.92 mm., head width without eyes 0.82 mm.), but in other ways agrees perfectly with the *rugosa* types. *Lordomyrma rugosa* must therefore be considered as a NEW SYNONYM of *Dacryon christae*. This species varies appreciably in depth of color, length of propodeal and petiolar teeth, and coarseness of sculpture. At Ferntree Gully, Victoria, where I collected the species, it nested in small colonies (40-50 workers, one queen) under stones in grassy-floored sclerophyll forest of the intermediate moisture type. The adults feign death when disturbed. — W. L. BROWN, JR., Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.